

THE  
STATUTES AT LARGE

OF THE  
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

FROM  
DECEMBER 1931 to MARCH 1933

CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS  
RECENT TREATIES, EXECUTIVE PROCLAMATIONS AND AGREEMENTS  
PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION AND  
TWENTIETH AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION

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PART 1—Public Acts and Resolutions, and Proposed Amendments  
to the Constitution.

PART 2—Private Acts and Resolutions, Concurrent Resolutions  
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and Twentieth Amendment to the Constitution.

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PART 1

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The original of every act and joint resolution printed in this volume from page 1 to page 745, inclusive, has the following heading:

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AT THE FIRST SESSION,

BEGUN AND HELD AT THE CITY OF WASHINGTON ON MONDAY, THE SEVENTH DAY OF DECEMBER,  
ONE THOUSAND NINE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-ONE

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AT THE SECOND SESSION,

BEGUN AND HELD AT THE CITY OF WASHINGTON ON MONDAY, THE FIFTH DAY OF DECEMBER,  
ONE THOUSAND NINE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-TWO

All bills and joint resolutions presented to the President of the United States bear the signatures of the Speaker (or of the Speaker *pro tempore*) of the House of Representatives and of the Vice President and President of the Senate (or of the President of the Senate *pro tempore*); those signatures accordingly appear on the originals of all acts and joint resolutions.

The signature of the President of the United States appears on the originals of all approved acts and joint resolutions.

The original of every act and joint resolution has endorsed thereon a certificate of origin, signed, as the case may be, by the Clerk of the House of Representatives or by the Secretary of the Senate and reading "I certify that this Act (or Joint Resolution) originated in the House of Representatives (or Senate)." The origin of each act and resolution contained in this volume is indicated in the margin at the beginning of each enactment; thus, for example, H.R. 9203 or H.J.Res. 147 indicates origin in the House of Representatives; and S. 4912 or S.J.Res. 48 indicates origin in the Senate.

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**PUBLIC LAWS**  
**OF THE**  
**UNITED STATES OF AMERICA**  
**PASSED BY THE**  
**SEVENTY-SECOND CONGRESS**  
**1931 – 1933**

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OF THE

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# PUBLIC LAWS OF THE SEVENTY-SECOND CONGRESS

OF THE

## UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

*Passed at the first session, which was begun and held at the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia, on Monday, the seventh day of December, 1931, and was adjourned without day on Saturday, the sixteenth day of July, 1932.*

HERBERT HOOVER, President; CHARLES CURTIS, Vice President; GEORGE H. MOSES, President of the Senate *pro tempore*; JOHN N. GARNER, Speaker of the House of Representatives; HENRY T. RAINEY, Speaker of the House of Representatives *pro tempore*, June 13 to 18, 1932; WILLIAM B. BANKHEAD, Speaker of the House of Representatives *pro tempore*, June 20, 1932; JOHN McDUFFIE, Speaker of the House of Representatives *pro tempore*, July 16, 1932.

### [CHAPTER 1.]

#### JOINT RESOLUTION

To permit the temporary entry into the United States under certain conditions of alien participants and officials of the Third Olympic Winter Games and of the games of the Tenth Olympiad to be held in the United States in 1932.

December 19, 1931.  
[H. J. Res. 72.]  
[Pub. Res., No. 1.]

*Resolved by the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That alien participants, officials, and other accredited members of delegations to the Third Olympic Winter Games and to the games of the Tenth Olympiad to be held in the United States in 1932, and members of the immediate families and servants of the foregoing, all the foregoing who are nonimmigrants, if otherwise admissible into the United States under the immigration laws, shall be exempted from the payment of the tax of \$8 prescribed by section 2 of the Immigration Act of 1917, and exempted from the fees prescribed under the law to be collected in connection with executing an application for a visa and visaing the passport or other travel document of an alien for the purpose of entering the United States as a nonimmigrant, and such aliens shall not be required to present official passports issued by the governments to which they owe allegiance: *Provided*, That such aliens shall be in possession of official Olympic games identity cards duly visaed without charge by American consular officers abroad: *And provided further*, That such aliens shall comply with regulations not inconsistent with the foregoing provisions which shall be prescribed by the Secretary of Labor and the Secretary of State: *Provided, however*, That nothing herein shall relieve an alien from being required to obtain a gratis nonimmigrant visa if coming to the United States as a nonimmigrant, or an immigration visa if coming to the United States as an immigrant: Be it further *Resolved*, That such aliens shall be permitted the free entry of their personal effects and their equipment to be used in connection with the games, under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury.*

Olympic games, 1932.  
Temporary admission into United States of alien participants, etc.

Exempted from tax, etc.  
Vol. 39, p. 875.  
U. S. C. p. 130.

Passports.

*Provisos.*  
Identification required.

Regulations to be prescribed.

Visa requirements.

Entry of personal effects, etc.

Approved, December 19, 1931.

## [CHAPTER 2.]

## JOINT RESOLUTION

December 21, 1931.  
[S. J. Res. 39.]  
[Pub. Res., No. 2.]

Extending the time within which the War Policies Commission is required to submit its final report.

War Policies Commission.  
Time for submitting report by, extended.  
Vol. 46, p. 826, amended.

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the time within which the War Policies Commission, created by Public Resolution Numbered 98, Seventy-first Congress, approved June 27, 1930, was required to submit its final report to the Congress be, and the same is hereby, extended ninety days.

Approved, December 21, 1931.

## [CHAPTER 3.]

## JOINT RESOLUTION

December 21, 1931.  
[H. J. Res. 141.]  
[Pub. Res., No. 3.]

To provide additional appropriations for the Veterans' Administration for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1932.

Veterans' Administration.  
Additional appropriations for objects specified.

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Veterans' Administration for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1932, namely:

Adjusted-service certificate fund.  
Vol. 43, p. 128.  
U. S. C. pp. 1229-1234; Supp. V, pp. 576-580.

Adjusted-service certificate fund: For an additional amount necessary under the World War Adjusted Compensation Act (U. S. C., title 38, secs. 591-683; Supp. V, title 38, secs. 612-682), to provide for the payment of the face value of each adjusted-service certificate in twenty years from its date or on the prior death of the veteran, and to make loans to veterans and repayments to banks, in accordance with section 507 of the Act, as amended, \$200,000,000, to remain available until expended.

Vol. 46, p. 1429.

Adjusted-service and dependent pay.

Adjusted-service and dependent pay: For an additional amount for "Adjusted-service and dependent pay, Veterans' Bureau," and for reimbursing the adjusted-service certificate fund the amount of disbursements heretofore made therefrom and properly chargeable to the appropriation "Adjusted-service and dependent pay," \$3,925,000, to remain available until expended.

Hospital and domiciliary facilities and services.

Vol. 46, p. 1550.  
U. S. C. Supp. V, p. 565.

Hospital and domiciliary facilities and services: For carrying out the provisions of the Acts entitled "An Act to authorize an appropriation to provide additional hospital, domiciliary, and out-patient dispensary facilities for persons entitled to hospitalization under the World War Veterans' Act, 1924, as amended, and for other purposes," approved March 4, 1931 (46 Stat. 1550); "An Act to establish a branch home of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers in one of the Northwest Pacific States," approved July 3, 1930 (46 Stat. 852); and "An Act to provide for the establishment of a branch home of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers in one of the Southern States," approved June 21, 1930 (46 Stat. 792), the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs is hereby authorized, subject to the limitations imposed by such Acts, to enter into contracts and incur obligations in the full amount of the authorizations provided therein.

Volunteer Soldiers' Home branches, Establishment, etc.  
Vol. 46, pp. 852, 792.  
U. S. C. Supp. V, p. 566.

Contracts authorized.

Approved, December 21, 1931.

[CHAPTER 4.]

## JOINT RESOLUTION

Making an additional appropriation for the Employment Service, Department of Labor, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1932.

December 21, 1931.  
[H. J. Res. 142.]  
[Pub. Res., No. 4.]

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the sum of \$120,000 is appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1932, for the Employment Service, Department of Labor, including the same objects and purposes specified under this head in the Act making appropriations for the Department of Labor for the fiscal year 1932: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be expended for the establishment or maintenance of any employment office for which suitable space is not furnished free of rent by State, county, or local authority, or by individuals or organizations: *Provided further*, That no salary shall be paid under this appropriation at a rate in excess of \$2,000 per annum.

Employment Service, Department of Labor.

Additional appropriation.  
Vol. 46, p. 1354.

*Provisos.*  
Office space.

Salary limitation.

Approved, December 21, 1931.

[CHAPTER 5.]

## JOINT RESOLUTION

To authorize the postponement of amounts payable to the United States from foreign governments during the fiscal year 1932, and their repayment over a ten-year period beginning July 1, 1933.

December 23, 1931.  
[H. J. Res. 147.]  
[Pub. Res., No. 5.]

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That in the case of each of the following countries: Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Rumania, and Yugoslavia, the Secretary of the Treasury, with the approval of the President, is authorized to make, on behalf of the United States, an agreement with the government of such country to postpone the payment of any amount payable during the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1931, by such country to the United States in respect of its bonded indebtedness to the United States, except that in the case of Germany the agreement shall relate only to amounts payable by Germany to the United States during such fiscal year in respect of the costs of the Army of Occupation.

Foreign debt moratorium.  
Postponement of sums payable to United States by designated countries during fiscal year 1932.

SEC. 2. Each such agreement on behalf of the United States shall provide for the payment of the postponed amounts, with interest at the rate of 4 per centum per annum beginning July 1, 1933, in ten equal annuities, the first to be paid during the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1933, and one during each of the nine fiscal years following, each annuity to be payable in one or more installments.

Payment, over a ten-year period.  
With interest at 4 per centum, beginning July 1, 1933.

SEC. 3. No such agreement shall be made with the government of any country unless it appears to the satisfaction of the President that such government has made, or has given satisfactory assurances of willingness and readiness to make, with the government of each of the other countries indebted to such country in respect of war, relief, or reparation debts, an agreement in respect of such debt substantially similar to the agreement authorized by this joint resolution to be made with the government of such creditor country on behalf of the United States.

Agreements between governments of foreign debtor-creditor countries.

SEC. 4. Each agreement authorized by this joint resolution shall be made so that payments of annuities under such agreement shall, unless otherwise provided in the agreement (1) be in accordance with the provisions contained in the agreement made with the government of such country under which the payment to be postponed is payable,

Deferred payments subject to terms of original agreements.

and (2) be subject to the same terms and conditions as payments under such original agreement.

Policy of Congress  
against debt cancella-  
tion, etc., declared.

SEC. 5. It is hereby expressly declared to be against the policy of Congress that any of the indebtedness of foreign countries to the United States should be in any manner canceled or reduced; and nothing in this joint resolution shall be construed as indicating a contrary policy, or as implying that favorable consideration will be given at any time to a change in the policy hereby declared.

Approved, December 23, 1931.

[CHAPTER 6.]

AN ACT

December 24, 1931.

[S. 930.]

[Public, No. 1.]

Limiting the operation of sections 109 and 113 of the Criminal Code with respect to counsel in the case of the Appalachian Electric Power Company against George Otis Smith, and others.

Federal Power Com-  
mission.

Certain limitations  
of Penal Code waived  
with respect to counsel  
for.

Vol. 35, pp. 1107, 1109.

U. S. C. pp. 474, 475.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That nothing in sections 109 and 113 of the Act entitled "An Act to codify, revise, and amend the penal laws of the United States," approved March 4, 1909, as amended (U. S. C., title 18, secs. 198 and 203), or of any other Act of Congress forbidding any person in the employ of the United States or acting in any official capacity under them from acting as agent or attorney for another before any department or branch of the Government or from receiving pay for so acting shall be deemed to apply to counsel serving in the case of the Appalachian Electric Power Company against George Otis Smith, and others, now pending in the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Virginia.

Approved, December 24, 1931.

[CHAPTER 7.]

JOINT RESOLUTION

January 20, 1932.

[S. J. Res. 79.]

[Pub. Res., No. 6.]

To provide an appropriation for expenses of participation by the United States in a general disarmament conference to be held in Geneva in 1932.

Disarmament confer-  
ence.

Appropriation au-  
thorized for partici-  
pation expenses at Ge-  
neva, 1932.

Post, pp. 35, 783.

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the sum of \$450,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the expenses of participation by the United States in a general disarmament conference to be held in Geneva in 1932, and for each and every purpose connected therewith, including transportation and subsistence or per diem in lieu thereof (notwithstanding the provisions of any other Act), personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, without reference to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, stenographic and other services by contract if deemed necessary without regard to the provisions of section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (U. S. C., title 41, sec. 5), rent of offices and rooms, purchase of necessary books and documents, printing and binding, official cards, entertainment, hire, maintenance, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, the reimbursement of other appropriations from which payments may have been made for any of the purposes herein specified, and such other expenses as may be authorized by the Secretary of State.

R. S., sec. 3709, p. 733.

U. S. C., p. 1309.

Approved, January 20, 1932.

## [CHAPTER 8.]

## AN ACT

To provide emergency financing facilities for financial institutions, to aid in financing agriculture, commerce, and industry, and for other purposes.

January 22, 1932.  
[H. R. 7360.]  
[Public, No. 2.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That there be, and is hereby, created a body corporate with the name "Reconstruction Finance Corporation" (herein called the corporation). That the principal office of the corporation shall be located in the District of Columbia, but there may be established agencies or branch offices in any city or cities of the United States under rules and regulations prescribed by the board of directors. This Act may be cited as the "Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act."

Reconstruction Finance Corporation created.

Principal office and branches.

Citation of Act.

Capital stock.

SEC. 2. The corporation shall have capital stock of \$500,000,000, subscribed by the United States of America, payment for which shall be subject to call in whole or in part by the board of directors of the corporation.

Appropriation authorized.  
Post, p. 14.

Provisos.  
Sum allocated for loans, etc., to farmers.

Post, pp. 9, 795.

There is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$500,000,000, for the purpose of making payments upon such subscription when called: *Provided*, That \$50,000,000 of the amount so subscribed, and the expansion of same through the notes, debentures, bonds, or other obligations as set out in section 9 shall be allocated and made available to the Secretary of Agriculture, which sum, or so much thereof as may be necessary, shall be expended by the Secretary of Agriculture for the purpose of making loans or advances to farmers in the several States of the United States in cases where he finds that an emergency exists as a result of which farmers are unable to obtain loans for crop production during the year 1932: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of Agriculture shall give preference in making such loans or advances to farmers who suffered from crop failures in 1931. Such advances or loans shall be made upon such terms and conditions and subject to such regulations as the Secretary of Agriculture shall prescribe. A first lien on all crops growing, or to be planted and grown, shall, in the discretion of the Secretary of Agriculture, be deemed sufficient security for such loan or advance. All such loans or advances shall be made through such agencies as the Secretary of Agriculture may designate, and in such amounts as such agencies, with the approval of the Secretary of Agriculture, may determine. Any person who shall knowingly make any material false representation for the purpose of obtaining an advance or loan, or in assisting in obtaining such advance or loan under this section shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not exceeding \$1,000 or by imprisonment not exceeding six months, or both.

Preference where emergency due to crop failures.

Terms, etc., to be prescribed.

Lien on crops.

Loans, made through agencies.

Punishment for false representation.

Receipts for payments by the United States of America for or on account of such stock shall be issued by the corporation to the Secretary of the Treasury and shall be evidence of the stock ownership of the United States of America.

Receipts for stock payments.

SEC. 3. The management of the corporation shall be vested in a board of directors consisting of the Secretary of the Treasury, or, in his absence, the Under Secretary of the Treasury, the governor of the Federal Reserve Board, and the Farm Loan Commissioner, who shall be members ex officio, and four other persons appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. Of the seven members of the board of directors not more than four shall be members of any one political party and not more than one shall be appointed from any one Federal reserve district. Each director shall devote his time not otherwise required by the business of the United States principally to the busi-

Management of corporation.  
Members ex officio.  
Post, p. 715.

Appointments by President, etc.

Political affiliations.

Restriction on private business activities.

Oath of office.

Employment by corporation of officers, etc., in Federal boards, commissions, etc.

Terms of directors appointed by President.

When appointed to fill unexpired term.

Salaries.

Restriction upon director, etc., in determination of question affecting personal interest.

Corporate rights and powers.

ness of the corporation. Before entering upon his duties each of the directors so appointed and each officer of the corporation shall take an oath faithfully to discharge the duties of his office. Nothing contained in this or in any other Act shall be construed to prevent the appointment and compensation as an employee of the corporation of any officer or employee of the United States in any board, commission, independent establishment, or executive department thereof. The terms of the directors appointed by the President of the United States shall be two years and run from the date of the enactment hereof and until their successors are appointed and qualified. Whenever a vacancy shall occur among the directors so appointed, the person appointed to fill such vacancy shall hold office for the unexpired portion of the term of the director whose place he is selected to fill. The directors of the corporation appointed as hereinbefore provided shall receive salaries at the rate of \$10,000 per annum each. No director, officer, attorney, agent, or employee of the corporation shall in any manner, directly or indirectly, participate in the deliberation upon or the determination of any question affecting his personal interests, or the interests of any corporation, partnership, or association in which he is directly or indirectly interested.

SEC. 4. The corporation shall have succession for a period of ten years from the date of the enactment hereof, unless it is sooner dissolved by an Act of Congress. It shall have power to adopt, alter, and use a corporate seal; to make contracts; to lease such real estate as may be necessary for the transaction of its business; to sue and be sued, to complain and to defend, in any court of competent jurisdiction, State or Federal; to select, employ, and fix the compensation of such officers, employees, attorneys, and agents as shall be necessary for the transaction of the business of the corporation, without regard to the provisions of other laws applicable to the employment and compensation of officers or employees of the United States; to define their authority and duties, require bonds of them and fix the penalties thereof, and to dismiss at pleasure such officers, employees, attorneys, and agents; and to prescribe, amend, and repeal, by its board of directors, by-laws, rules, and regulations governing the manner in which its general business may be conducted and the powers granted to it by law may be exercised and enjoyed, including the selection of its chairman and vice chairman, together with provision for such committees and the functions thereof as the board of directors may deem necessary for facilitating its business under this Act. The board of directors of the corporation shall determine and prescribe the manner in which its obligations shall be incurred and its expenses allowed and paid. The corporation shall be entitled to the free use of the United States mails in the same manner as the executive departments of the Government. The corporation, with the consent of any board, commission, independent establishment, or executive department of the Government, including any field service thereof, may avail itself of the use of information, services, facilities, officers, and employees thereof in carrying out the provisions of this Act.

Loans and advances by corporation.  
Post, p. 715.

Terms and conditions.

SEC. 5. To aid in financing agriculture, commerce, and industry, including facilitating the exportation of agricultural and other products the corporation is authorized and empowered to make loans, upon such terms and conditions not inconsistent with this Act as it may determine, to any bank, savings bank, trust company, building and loan association, insurance company, mortgage loan company, credit union, Federal land bank, joint-stock land bank, Federal intermediate credit bank, agricultural credit corporation, livestock credit corporation, organized under the laws of any State

or of the United States, including loans secured by the assets of any bank that is closed, or in process of liquidation to aid in the reorganization or liquidation of such banks, upon application of the receiver or liquidating agent of such bank and any receiver of any national bank is hereby authorized to contract for such loans and to pledge any assets of the bank for securing the same: *Provided*, That not more than \$200,000,000 shall be used for the relief of banks that are closed or in the process of liquidation.

All loans made under the foregoing provisions shall be fully and adequately secured. The corporation, under such conditions as it shall prescribe, may take over or provide for the administration and liquidation of any collateral accepted by it as security for such loans. Such loans may be made directly upon promissory notes or by way of discount or rediscount of obligations tendered for the purpose, or otherwise in such form and in such amount and at such interest or discount rates as the corporation may approve: *Provided*, That no loans or advances shall be made upon foreign securities or foreign acceptances as collateral or for the purpose of assisting in the carrying or liquidation of such foreign securities and foreign acceptances. In no case shall the aggregate amount of advances made under this section to any one corporation and its subsidiary or affiliated organizations exceed at any one time 5 per centum of (1) the authorized capital stock of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation plus (2) the aggregate amount of bonds of the corporation authorized to be outstanding when the capital stock is fully subscribed.

Each such loan may be made for a period not exceeding three years, and the corporation may from time to time extend the time of payment of any such loan, through renewal, substitution of new obligations, or otherwise, but the time for such payment shall not be extended beyond five years from the date upon which such loan was made originally. Except as provided in section 5a hereof, no loan or advancement shall be made by the corporation for the purpose of initiating, setting on foot, or financing any enterprise not initiated, set on foot, or undertaken prior to the adoption of this Act: *Provided*, That the foregoing limitation shall not apply to loans made to agricultural or livestock credit corporations, or Federal land banks, joint-stock land banks, or Federal intermediate credit banks, nor to loans made to banks for the purpose of financing agricultural operations. The corporation may make loans under this section at any time prior to the expiration of one year from the date of the enactment hereof; and the President may from time to time postpone such date of expiration for such additional period or periods as he may deem necessary, not to exceed two years from the date of the enactment hereof. Within the foregoing limitations of this section, the corporation may also, upon the approval of the Interstate Commerce Commission, make loans to aid in the temporary financing of railroads and railways engaged in interstate commerce, to railroads and railways in process of construction, and to receivers of such railroads and railways, when in the opinion of the board of directors of the corporation such railroads or railways are unable to obtain funds upon reasonable terms through banking channels or from the general public and the corporation will be adequately secured: *Provided*, That no fee or commission shall be paid by any applicant for a loan under the provisions hereof in connection with any such application or any loan made or to be made hereunder, and the agreement to pay or payment of any such fee or commission shall be unlawful. Any such railroad may obligate itself in such form as shall be prescribed and otherwise comply with the requirements of the Interstate Commerce Commission and

When secured by assets of closed, etc., banks.

Contracts for.

*Proviso.*  
Restriction on total amount to closed, etc., banks.

Security required.

Administration, etc., of collateral accepted as.

*Proviso.*  
Foreign security or acceptances as collateral barred.

Aggregate amount of advances to a corporation, etc., limited.  
*Post*, p. 714.

Period of loan.

Limited renewals authorized.

Restriction on loans to any enterprise not heretofore initiated.  
*Post*, p. 714.

*Provisos.*  
Exceptions.

Time within which loans may be made.

Extension by President authorized.

Loans to railroads upon approval of Interstate Commerce Commission.

Payment of fee, etc., for loan prohibited.

Agreement to pay, unlawful.

Deposit of security, etc., by railroad.

the corporation with respect to the deposit or assignment of security hereunder, without the authorization or approval of any authority, State or Federal, and without compliance with any requirement, State or Federal, as to notification, other than such as may be imposed by the Interstate Commerce Commission and the corporation under the provisions of this section.

Notification.

Authorization to accept drafts when involving exportation of products sold abroad.

SEC. 5a. The corporation is authorized and empowered to accept drafts and bills of exchange drawn upon it which grow out of transactions involving the exportation of agricultural or other products actually sold or transported for sale subsequent to the enactment hereof and in process of shipment to buyers in foreign countries: *Provided*, That the corporation shall not make any such acceptances growing out of transactions involving the sale or shipment of armaments, munitions, or other war materials, or the sale or shipment into countries which are at war of any merchandise or commodities except food and supplies for the actual use of noncombatants. No bill of exchange or draft shall be eligible for acceptance if such bill shall have at time of acceptance a maturity of more than twelve months. All drafts and bills of exchange accepted under this section shall be in terms payable in the United States, in currency of the United States, and in addition to the draft or bill of exchange shall at all times be fully secured by American securities deposited as collateral or shall be guaranteed by a bank or trust company of undoubted solvency organized under the laws of the United States or any State, Territory, or insular possession thereof: *Provided*, That such securities shall not include goods stored or in process of shipment in foreign countries or the obligation of any foreign government, corporation, firm, or person.

*Proviso.*  
Sale or shipment of munitions of war, etc., excluded.

Maturity date of acceptable drafts, etc.

Terms of drafts, etc.

To be fully secured by American securities.

Foreign stored, etc., goods as security.

Vol. 41, p. 297.  
R. S., sec. 5202, p. 1006, amended.  
U. S. C., p. 264.

Deposit of corporate moneys.

Redemption of notes, etc., authorized.

Federal reserve banks to act as depositories, etc.

Reports, records, etc., available to corporation.  
*Post*, p. 714.

Examinations of financial institutions, etc.

SEC. 6. Section 5202 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, as amended, is hereby amended by striking out the words "War Finance Corporation Act" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act."

SEC. 7. All moneys of the corporation not otherwise employed may be deposited with the Treasurer of the United States subject to check by authority of the corporation or in any Federal reserve bank, or may, by authorization of the board of directors of the corporation, be used in the purchase for redemption and retirement of any notes, debentures, bonds, or other obligations issued by the corporation, and the corporation may reimburse such Federal reserve bank for their services in the manner as may be agreed upon. The Federal reserve banks are authorized and directed to act as depositories, custodians, and fiscal agents for the Reconstruction Finance Corporation in the<sup>1</sup> general performance of its powers conferred by this Act.

SEC. 8. In order to enable the corporation to carry out the provisions of this Act, the Treasury Department, the Federal Farm Loan Board, the Comptroller of the Currency, the Federal Reserve Board, the Federal reserve banks, and the Interstate Commerce Commission are hereby authorized, under such conditions as they may prescribe, to make available to the corporation, in confidence, such reports, records, or other information as they may have available relating to the condition of financial institutions and railroads or railways with respect to which the corporation has had or contemplates having transactions under this Act, or relating to individuals, associations, partnerships, or corporations whose obligations are offered to or held by the corporation as security for loans to financial institutions or railroads or railways under this Act, and to make through their examiners or other employees for the confidential use of the corporation, examinations of such financial institutions or railroads and

<sup>1</sup>So in original.

railways. Every applicant for a loan under this Act shall, as a condition precedent thereto, consent to such examinations as the corporation may require for the purposes of this Act and that reports of examinations by constituted authorities may be furnished by such authorities to the corporation upon request therefor.

SEC. 9. The corporation is authorized and empowered, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, to issue, and to have outstanding at any one time in an amount aggregating not more than three times its subscribed capital, its notes, debentures, bonds, or other such obligations; such obligations to mature not more than five years from their respective dates of issue, to be redeemable at the option of the corporation before maturity in such manner as may be stipulated in such obligations, and to bear such rate or rates of interest as may be determined by the corporation: *Provided*, That the corporation, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, may sell on a discount basis short-term obligations payable at maturity without interest. The notes, debentures, bonds, and other obligations of the corporation may be secured by assets of the corporation in such manner as shall be prescribed by its board of directors: *Provided*, That the aggregate of all obligations issued under this section shall not exceed three times the amount of the subscribed capital stock. Such obligations may be issued in payment of any loan authorized by this Act or may be offered for sale at such price or prices as the corporation may determine with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury. The said obligations shall be fully and unconditionally guaranteed both as to interest and principal by the United States and such guaranty shall be expressed on the face thereof. In the event that the corporation shall be unable to pay upon demand, when due, the principal of or interest on notes, debentures, bonds, or other such obligations issued by it, the Secretary of the Treasury shall pay the amount thereof, which is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and thereupon to the extent of the amounts so paid the Secretary of the Treasury shall succeed to all the rights of the holders of such notes, debentures, bonds, or other obligations. The Secretary of the Treasury, in his discretion, is authorized to purchase any obligations of the corporation to be issued hereunder, and for such purpose the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to use as a public-debt transaction the proceeds from the sale of any securities hereafter issued under the Second Liberty Bond Act, as amended, and the purposes for which securities may be issued under the Second Liberty Bond Act, as amended, are extended to include any purchases of the corporation's obligations hereunder. The Secretary of the Treasury may, at any time, sell any of the obligations of the corporation acquired by him under this section. All redemptions, purchases, and sales by the Secretary of the Treasury of the obligations of the corporation shall be treated as public-debt transactions of the United States. Such obligations shall not be eligible for discount or purchase by any Federal reserve bank.

SEC. 10. Any and all notes, debentures, bonds, or other such obligations issued by the corporation shall be exempt both as to principal and interest from all taxation (except surtaxes, estate, inheritance, and gift taxes) now or hereafter imposed by the United States, by any Territory, dependency, or possession thereof, or by any State, county, municipality, or local taxing authority. The corporation, including its franchise, its capital, reserves, and surplus, and its income shall be exempt from all taxation now or hereafter imposed by the United States, by any Territory, dependency, or possession thereof, or by any State, county, municipality, or local taxing

As condition precedent to loan.

Power of corporation to issue obligations.

Maturity date and redemption thereof.

Interest rate.

*Provisos.*  
Sale of short-term obligations.

Security for obligations, etc., of corporation.

Restriction on aggregate amount of obligations.

Basis for issue of obligations.

To be unconditionally guaranteed by United States.

Payment by Secretary of the Treasury if corporation unable to meet due obligations.

Appropriation authorized.

Purchase of obligations by Secretary of the Treasury.

Use of proceeds from sale of securities issued under Second Liberty Bond Act, authorized.  
Vol. 40, p. 288.  
U. S. C., p. 1026.

Sale of acquired corporation obligations.

Obligations treated as public-debt transactions.

Not eligible for discount, etc.

Exemption of obligations from taxation.

Exception.

Exemption of corporation, including franchises, etc.

Real property ex-  
cepted.

authority; except that any real property of the corporation shall be subject to State, Territorial, county, municipal, or local taxation to the same extent according to its value as other real property is taxed.

Preparation of debenture, bond, and note forms.

SEC. 11. In order that the corporation may be supplied with such forms of notes, debentures, bonds, or other such obligations as it may need for issuance under this Act, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to prepare such forms as shall be suitable and approved by the corporation, to be held in the Treasury subject to delivery, upon order of the corporation. The engraved plates, dies, bed pieces, and so forth, executed in connection therewith shall remain in the custody of the Secretary of the Treasury. The corporation shall reimburse the Secretary of the Treasury for any expenses incurred in the preparation, custody and delivery of such notes, debentures, bonds, or other obligations.

Custody of engraved plates, etc.

Reimbursement for expenses.

Corporation as depository of public money.

SEC. 12. When designated for that purpose by the Secretary of the Treasury, the corporation shall be a depository of public money, except receipts from customs, under such regulations as may be prescribed by said Secretary; and it may also be employed as a financial agent of the Government; and it shall perform all such reasonable duties, as depository of public money and financial agent of the Government, as may be required of it. Obligations of the corporation shall be lawful investments, and may be accepted as security, for all fiduciary, trust, and public funds the investment or deposit of which shall be under the authority or control of the United States or any officer or officers thereof.

As financial agent.

Corporate obligations as investments.

Liquidation of assets by Directors upon expiration of loan period or extensions.

SEC. 13. Upon the expiration of the period of one year within which the corporation may make loans, or of any extension thereof by the President under the authority of this Act, the board of directors of the corporation shall, except as otherwise herein specifically authorized, proceed to liquidate its assets and wind up its affairs. It may with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury deposit with the Treasurer of the United States as a special fund any money belonging to the corporation or from time to time received by it in the course of liquidation or otherwise, for the payment of principal and interest of its outstanding obligations or for the purpose of redemption of such obligations in accordance with the terms thereof, which fund may be drawn upon or paid out for no other purpose. The corporation may also at any time pay to the Treasurer of the United States as miscellaneous receipts any money belonging to the corporation or from time to time received by it in the course of liquidation or otherwise in excess of reasonable amounts reserved to meet its requirements during liquidations. Upon such deposit being made, such amount of the capital stock of the corporation as may be specified by the corporation with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury but not exceeding in par value the amount so paid in shall be canceled and retired. Any balance remaining after the liquidation of all the corporation's assets and after provision has been made for payment of all legal obligations of any kind and character shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States as miscellaneous receipts. Thereupon the corporation shall be dissolved and the residue, if any, of its capital stock shall be canceled and retired.

Deposit of funds for payment of obligations.

Deposit of excess funds.

Retirement of corporate capital stock.

Balance paid into Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

Dissolution of corporation and retirement of residue of capital stock.

Duty of liquidation transferred to Secretary of the Treasury after expiration of corporate succession period.

SEC. 14. If at the expiration of the ten years for which the corporation has succession hereunder its board of directors shall not have completed the liquidation of its assets and the winding up of its affairs, the duty of completing such liquidation and winding up of its affairs shall be transferred to the Secretary of the Treasury, who for such purpose shall succeed to all the powers and duties of the board of directors of the corporation under this Act. In such

event he may assign to any officer or officers of the United States in the Treasury Department the exercise and performance, under his general supervision and direction, of any such powers and duties; and nothing herein shall be construed to affect any right or privilege accrued, any penalty or liability incurred, any criminal or civil proceeding commenced, or any authority conferred hereunder, except as herein provided in connection with the liquidation of the remaining assets and the winding up of the affairs of the corporation, until the Secretary of the Treasury shall find that such liquidation will no longer be advantageous to the United States and that all of its legal obligations have been provided for, whereupon he shall retire any capital stock then outstanding, pay into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts the unused balance of the moneys belonging to the corporation, and make the final report of the corporation to the Congress. Thereupon the corporation shall be deemed to be dissolved.

SEC. 15. The corporation shall make and publish a report quarterly of its operations to the Congress stating the aggregate loans made to each of the classes of borrowers provided for and the number of borrowers by States in each class. The statement shall show the assets and liabilities of the corporation, and the first report shall be made on April 1, 1932, and quarterly thereafter. It shall also show the names and compensation of all persons employed by the corporation whose compensation exceeds \$400 a month.

SEC. 16. (a) Whoever makes any statement knowing it to be false, or whoever willfully overvalues any security, for the purpose of obtaining for himself or for any applicant any loan, or extension thereof by renewal, deferment of action, or otherwise, or the acceptance, release, or substitution of security therefor, or for the purpose of influencing in any way the action of the corporation, or for the purpose of obtaining money, property, or anything of value, under this Act, shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$5,000 or by imprisonment for not more than two years, or both.

(b) Whoever (1) falsely makes, forges, or counterfeits any note, debenture, bond, or other obligation, or coupon, in imitation of or purporting to be a note, debenture, bond, or other obligation, or coupon, issued by the corporation, or (2) passes, utters or publishes, or attempts to pass, utter or publish, any false, forged or counterfeited note, debenture, bond, or other obligation, or coupon, purporting to have been issued by the corporation, knowing the same to be false, forged or counterfeited, or (3) falsely alters any note, debenture, bond, or other obligation, or coupon, issued or purporting to have been issued by the corporation, or (4) passes, utters or publishes, or attempts to pass, utter or publish, as true any falsely altered or spurious note, debenture, bond, or other obligation, or coupon, issued or purporting to have been issued by the corporation, knowing the same to be falsely altered or spurious, or any person who willfully violates any other provision of this Act, shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000 or by imprisonment for not more than five years, or both.

(c) Whoever, being connected in any capacity with the corporation, (1) embezzles, abstracts, purloins, or willfully misapplies any moneys, funds, securities, or other things of value, whether belonging to it or pledged or otherwise entrusted to it, or (2) with intent to defraud the corporation or any other body politic or corporate, or any individual, or to deceive any officer, auditor, or examiner of the corporation, makes any false entry in any book, report, or statement of or to the corporation, or, without being duly authorized, draws any order or issues, puts forth or assigns any note, debenture, bond,

Assignment of powers and duties.

Accrued rights, liabilities incurred not affected.

Retirement of outstanding stock when liquidation no longer advantageous.

Payment of unused balance into Treasury.

Report to Congress.  
Final dissolution.

Quarterly report to Congress.

Statement therein.

Personnel salary report.

Penalty provisions.

False statements, overvaluation of security.

Counterfeiting corporate notes, etc.

Passing or attempting to pass, etc., counterfeits.

Altering corporate notes, etc.

Passing or attempting to pass, etc., altered notes, etc.

Embezzling corporate funds, etc.

Making false book, etc., entry with intent to defraud.

Receiving benefit through loan, etc., with intent to defraud.

Giving unauthorized information.

Exclusive use of corporate name.

Punishment for violation.

Vol. 35, pp. 1108, 1109. U. S. C., p. 475.

Applicable provisions extended hereto.

Right to amend, etc., reserved. Separability of provisions of Act.

or other obligation, or draft, bill of exchange, mortgage, judgment, or decree thereof, or (3) with intent to defraud participates, shares, receives directly or indirectly any money, profit, property or benefit through any transaction, loan, commission, contract, or any other act of the corporation, or (4) gives any unauthorized information concerning any future action or plan of the corporation which might affect the value of securities, or, having such knowledge, invests or speculates, directly or indirectly, in the securities or property of any company, bank, or corporation receiving loans or other assistance from the corporation, shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000 or by imprisonment for not more than five years, or both.

(d) No individual, association, partnership, or corporation shall use the words "Reconstruction Finance Corporation" or a combination of these three words, as the name or a part thereof under which he or it shall do business. Every individual, partnership, association, or corporation violating this prohibition shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine of not exceeding \$1,000 or imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both.

(e) The provisions of sections 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, and 117 of the Criminal Code of the United States (U. S. C., title 18, ch. 5, secs. 202 to 207, inclusive) in so far as applicable, are extended to apply to contracts or agreements with the corporation under this Act, which for the purposes hereof shall be held to include loans, advances, discounts, and rediscounts; extensions and renewals thereof; and acceptances, releases, and substitutions of security therefor.

SEC. 17. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this Act is hereby expressly reserved. If any clause, sentence, paragraph, or part of this Act shall for any reason be adjudged by any court of competent jurisdiction to be invalid, such judgment shall not affect, impair, or invalidate the remainder of this Act, but shall be confined in its operation to the clause, sentence, paragraph, or part thereof directly involved in the controversy in which such judgment shall have been rendered.

Approved, January 22, 1932.

[CHAPTER 9.]

AN ACT

January 23, 1932.  
[H. R. 6172.]  
[Public, No. 3.]

To amend the Federal Farm Loan Act, as amended, to provide for additional capital for Federal land banks, and for other purposes.

Federal Farm Loan Act, amendment. Vol. 39, p. 365. U. S. C., p. 302.

Retirement of original stock by subscriptions.

Vol. 39, p. 365. U. S. C., p. 302. Post, p. 36.

Subscription for capital stock by United States.

Call provision.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That section 5 of the Federal Farm Loan Act, as amended (U. S. C., title 12, ch. 7, secs. 691-697), is amended by inserting after the word "subscribed" in the sixth paragraph thereof the words "by national farm loan associations, by borrowers through agencies, and by borrowers through branch banks".

SEC. 2. Section 5 of the Federal Farm Loan Act, as amended (U. S. C., title 12, ch. 7, secs. 691-697), is further amended by adding at the end thereof a new paragraph as follows:

"It shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury on behalf of the United States, upon the request of the board of directors of any Federal land bank made with the approval of the Federal Farm Loan Board, to subscribe from time to time for capital stock of such bank in an amount or amounts specified in such approval or approvals, such subscriptions to be subject to call in whole or in part by the board of directors of said bank upon thirty days' notice with

the approval of the Federal Farm Loan Board. The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to take out and pay for shares having an aggregate par value equal to the amounts so called; and to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to pay for stock issued hereunder there is hereby authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$125,000,000 such stock to be nonvoting. Shares of stock issued pursuant to this paragraph shall be paid off at par and retired in the same manner as the original capital stock of said bank after said original stock outstanding, if any, has been paid off and retired: *Provided, however,* That stock issued pursuant to this paragraph may at any time, in the discretion of the directors and with the approval of the Federal Farm Loan Board, be paid off at par and retired in whole or in part; and that said board may at any time require such stock to be paid off at par and retired in whole or in part if in the opinion of the board the bank has resources available therefor. The proceeds of all repayments on account of stock issued pursuant to this paragraph shall be held in the Treasury of the United States and shall be available for the purpose of paying for other stock thereafter issued pursuant to this paragraph."

SEC. 3(a). Section 23 of the Federal Farm Loan Act, as amended (U. S. C., title 12, ch. 7, secs. 901, 902), is amended, effective July 1, 1932, by adding at the end thereof a new paragraph as follows:

"Every Federal land bank shall semiannually carry to reserve account a sum not less than 50 per centum of its net earnings until said reserve account shall show a credit balance equal to the outstanding capital stock of said land bank. After said reserve is equal to the outstanding capital stock 10 per centum of the net earnings shall be added thereto semiannually. Whenever said reserve shall have been impaired it shall be fully restored before any dividends are paid. After deducting the 50 per centum or the 10 per centum herein directed to be deducted for credit to reserve account, any Federal land bank may declare a dividend or dividends to shareholders of the whole or any part of the balance of its net earnings, but only with the approval of the Federal Farm Loan Board. In the case of Federal land banks the requirements of this paragraph shall be in lieu of the requirements of the first three sentences of the first paragraph of this section and in lieu of the requirements of the first sentence of the second paragraph of this section."

(b) Section 23 of the Federal Farm Loan Act, as amended (U. S. C., title 12, ch. 7, secs. 901, 902), is further amended by inserting after the word "earnings" and before the period in the first sentence of the second paragraph thereof a colon and the following: "*Provided,* That any dividend or dividends declared by any joint-stock land bank shall be subject to the approval of the Federal Farm Loan Board."

SEC. 4. The first three paragraphs of section 24 of the Federal Farm Loan Act, as amended (U. S. C., title 12, ch. 7, secs. 911-913), are amended, effective July 1, 1932, to read as follows:

"That every national farm loan association shall, out of its net earnings, semiannually carry to reserve account a sum not less than 10 per centum of such net earnings until said reserve account shall show a credit balance equal to 25 per centum of the outstanding capital stock of said association. After said reserve has reached the sum of 25 per centum of the outstanding capital stock, 5 per centum of the net earnings shall be semiannually added thereto.

"Whenever said reserve shall have been impaired it shall be fully restored before any dividends are paid.

"After deducting the 10 per centum or the 5 per centum hereinbefore directed to be credited to reserve account, said association

Payment.

Appropriation au-  
thorized.  
Post, p. 36.  
Retirement.  
Vol. 39, p. 365.  
U. S. C., p. 302.

*Proviso.*  
Optional retirement  
if adequate resources  
available.

Proceeds to be avail-  
able

Vol. 39, p. 379.  
U. S. C., p. 311.  
Effective date.

Reserves and divi-  
dends of land banks.  
Amount carried to  
reserve account.

Impairment restored  
before dividend paid.  
Dividend from bal-  
ance of net earnings.

Substituted provi-  
sions.

Vol. 39, p. 379.  
U. S. C., p. 312,  
amended.

*Proviso.*  
Dividends declared  
by joint-stock land  
bank.

Vol. 39, p. 379.  
U. S. C., p. 312.  
Effective date.

Loan association  
reserves and dividends.  
Amount from net  
earnings to reserves.

Impairment restored  
before dividend paid.

Dividend from bal-  
ance of net earnings.

may at its discretion declare a dividend to shareholders of the whole or any part of the balance of said net earnings."

SEC. 5. Section 13 of the Federal Farm Loan Act, as amended (U. S. C., title 12, ch. 7, sec. 781), is amended by adding at the end thereof a new paragraph to read as follows:

"Tenth. When in the judgment of the directors conditions justify it, to extend, in whole or in part, any obligation that may be or become unpaid under the terms of any mortgage, and to accept payment of any such obligation during a period of five years or less from the date of such extension in such amounts as may be agreed upon at the date of making such extension. The sum of \$25,000,000 of the amount authorized to be appropriated under section 5 of this Act, as amended, shall be used exclusively for the purpose of supplying any bank with funds to use in its operations in place of any amounts of which such bank may be deprived by reason of extensions made as provided in this paragraph."

SEC. 6. The Federal Farm Loan Board is authorized to make such rules and regulations, not inconsistent with law, as it deems necessary or requisite for the efficient execution of the provisions of the Federal Farm Loan Act, and/or any Act or Acts amendatory thereof or supplementary thereto.

Approved, January 23, 1932.

[CHAPTER 10.]

JOINT RESOLUTION

Making an appropriation to enable the United States of America to make payments upon subscriptions to the capital stock of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$500,000,000, to remain available until expended, for subscriptions to the capital stock of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation in accordance with the provisions of section 2 of the Act of the Seventy-second Congress entitled "An Act to provide emergency financing facilities for financial institutions, to aid in financing agriculture, commerce, and industry, and for other purposes."

Approved, January 27, 1932.

[CHAPTER 11.]

AN ACT

Granting the consent of Congress for the construction of a bridge across Clarks Fork River, near Ione, Pend Oreille County, in the State of Washington.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the consent of Congress is hereby granted to Pend Oreille County, State of Washington, to construct, maintain, and operate a free highway bridge and approaches thereto across the Clarks Fork River, at a point suitable to the interests of navigation, at or near Ione, Washington, in accordance with the provisions of an Act entitled "An Act to regulate the construction of bridges over navigable waters," approved March 23, 1906.

SEC. 2. That the right to alter, amend, or repeal this Act is hereby expressly reserved.

Approved, January 28, 1932.

Vol. 39, p. 372.  
U. S. C., p. 306.  
Post, p. 1548.

Powers of Federal  
land banks.  
Extension of due date  
of unpaid obligations.

Sum authorized for  
reimbursement of  
banks.

Rules and regula-  
tions to be prescribed.

January 27, 1932.  
[H. J. Res. 230.]  
[Pub. Res., No. 7.]

Reconstruction Fi-  
nance Corporation.  
Appropriation for  
subscriptions to capital  
stock of.

Ante, p. 5.

January 28, 1932.  
[S. 573.]  
[Public, No. 4.]

Clarks Fork River.  
Washington, etc.,  
may bridge at Ione.

Construction.  
Vol. 34, p. 84.

Amendment.

[CHAPTER 12.]

## AN ACT

Making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1932, and prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1932, and for other purposes.

February 2, 1932.  
[H. R. 6660.]  
[Public, No. 5.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply urgent deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1932, and prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1932, and for other purposes, namely:

First Deficiency Act,  
fiscal year, 1932.

## TITLE I

## LEGISLATIVE ESTABLISHMENT

Legislative.

## SENATE

Senate.

To pay to Elizabeth C. Morrow, widow of Honorable Dwight W. Morrow, late a Senator from the State of New Jersey, \$10,000.

Dwight W. Morrow.  
Pay to widow.

To pay to Hattie W. Caraway, widow of Honorable Thaddeus H. Caraway, late a Senator from the State of Arkansas, \$10,000.

Thaddeus H. Caraway.  
Pay to widow.

For miscellaneous items, exclusive of labor, fiscal year 1932, \$75,000.

Miscellaneous items.

For expenses of inquiries and investigations ordered by the Senate, including compensation to stenographers of committees, at such rate as may be fixed by the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, but not exceeding 25 cents per hundred words, fiscal year 1932, \$100,000: *Provided*, That except in the case of the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation no part of this appropriation shall be expended for services, personal, professional, or otherwise, in excess of the rate of \$3,600 per annum: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be expended for per diem and subsistence expenses except in accordance with the provisions of the Subsistence Expense Act of 1926, approved June 3, 1926.

Inquiries and investigations,  
expenses.

*Proviso.*  
Restriction on  
amount of payment for  
services.

Per diem and subsistence  
expenses.  
Vol. 44, p. 688.

For repairs, improvements, equipment, and supplies for Senate kitchens and restaurants, Capitol Building and Senate Office Building, including personal and other services, to be expended from the contingent fund of the Senate under the supervision of the Committee on Rules, United States Senate, fiscal year 1932, \$12,000.

Kitchens and restaurants,  
repairs, etc.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

House of Representatives.

To pay the widow of Ernest R. Ackerman, late a Representative from the State of New Jersey, \$10,000.

Ernest R. Ackerman.  
Pay to widow.

To pay the widow of James B. Aswell, late a Representative from the State of Louisiana, \$10,000.

James B. Aswell.  
Pay to widow.

To pay the widow of Charles G. Edwards, late a Representative from the State of Georgia, \$10,000.

Charles G. Edwards.  
Pay to widow.

To pay the widow of George S. Graham, late a Representative from the State of Pennsylvania, \$10,000.

George S. Graham.  
Pay to widow.

To pay the widow of Fletcher Hale, late a Representative from the State of New Hampshire, \$10,000.

Fletcher Hale.  
Pay to widow.

To pay the widow of Nicholas Longworth, late a Representative from the State of Ohio, \$10,000.

Nicholas Longworth.  
Pay to widow.

To pay the widow of Samuel C. Major, late a Representative from the State of Missouri, \$10,000.

Samuel C. Major.  
Pay to widow.

Charles A. Mooney.  
Pay to widow.

To pay the widow of Charles A. Mooney, late a Representative from the State of Ohio, \$10,000.

Matthew V. O'Malley.  
Pay to mother.

To pay the mother of Matthew V. O'Malley, late a Representative from the State of New York, \$10,000.

Bird J. Vincent.  
Pay to widow.

To pay the widow of Bird J. Vincent, late a Representative from the State of Michigan, \$10,000.

Harry M. Wurzbach.  
Pay to widow.

To pay the widow of Harry M. Wurzbach, late a Representative from the State of Texas, \$10,000.

Disbursement.

The eleven preceding appropriations shall be disbursed by the Sergeant at Arms of the House of Representatives.

Committee on Revision of the Laws.  
Preparation, etc., of the laws.  
Vol. 45, p. 1008; U. S. C., Supp. V, p. 3.  
Laws and Treaties of the United States.

Committee on Revision of the Laws: For preparation and editing of the laws as authorized by section 10 of the Act approved May 29, 1928 (U. S. C., Supp. V, title 1, sec. 59), fiscal year 1932, \$5,000; for the employment of competent persons to assist in continuing the work of compiling, codifying, and revising the laws and treaties of the United States, fiscal years 1932 and 1933, \$3,000.

Unexpended balance available.  
Vol. 45, p. 1608.

Not to exceed \$1,432.55 of the unexpended balance of the appropriation of \$6,500, contained in the First Deficiency Act, fiscal year 1929, for preparation and editing of the laws is continued available during the fiscal year 1932.

Folding.

For folding speeches and pamphlets at a rate not exceeding \$1 per thousand, fiscal year 1932, \$8,000.

Architect of the Capitol.

ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

House Office Building.  
Reconstruction and remodeling.

House Office Building: For reconstruction and remodeling of the House Office Building, including all structural, mechanical alterations and other changes, with such modifications as the House Office Building Commission may direct, \$60,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to remain available until June 30, 1933, and to be expended by the Architect of the Capitol under the supervision of the House Office Building Commission; and the Architect of the Capitol is hereby authorized to enter into contracts in the open market, to make expenditures for material, supplies, equipment, technical and reference books, and instruments, accessories, advertising, travel expenses and subsistence therefor, and, without regard to section 35 of the Public Buildings Act, approved June 25, 1910, as amended, or the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, to employ all necessary personnel, including professional, architectural, and engineering, and other assistants. This appropriation shall be disbursed by the disbursing officer of the Interior Department.

Contracts for supplies, etc.

Vol. 36, p. 699.  
U. S. C., p. 1303.  
Vol. 42, p. 1488; Vol. 46, p. 1003.  
U. S. C., p. 65; Supp. V, p. 28.  
Disbursement.

New House Office Building.  
Furnishings and equipment.

New House Office Building: To enable the Architect of the Capitol to provide furnishings and equipment for the New House Office Building within the authorized limit of cost for site and construction as provided in Act approved January 10, 1929 (45 Stat. 1071), \$400,000 to remain available until June 30, 1933; and the Architect of the Capitol is hereby authorized to enter into contracts in the open market, to make expenditures for material, supplies, equipment, technical and reference books, and instruments, accessories, advertising, travel expenses and subsistence therefor, and, without regard to section 35 of the Public Buildings Act, approved June 25, 1910, as amended, or the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, to employ all necessary personnel, including professional, architectural, and engineering, and other assistants. This appropriation shall be disbursed by the disbursing officer of the Interior Department.

Vol. 45, p. 1071.

Contracts for supplies, etc.

Vol. 36, p. 699.  
U. S. C., p. 1303.  
Vol. 42, p. 1488; Vol. 46, p. 1003.  
U. S. C., p. 65; Supp. V, p. 28.  
Disbursement.

Capitol Grounds.

Enlarging the Capitol Grounds: To enable the Architect of the Capitol to provide for the demolition and removal of structures in accordance with the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to pro-

vide for the enlarging of the Capitol Grounds," approved March 4, 1929 (45 Stat. 1694), as amended by Act approved March 4, 1931 (46 Stat. 1522), \$50,000, to remain available until June 30, 1933.

Enlarging.  
Vol. 45, p. 1694; Vol. 46, p. 1522.

Library building and grounds: For an additional amount for the acquisition of a site for additional buildings for the Library of Congress, as authorized in the Act approved May 21, 1928 (45 Stat. 622), notwithstanding the limit of cost for site named in that Act, but in pursuance of condemnation awards, \$321,201.94.

Library building and grounds.  
Acquisition of site.  
Vol. 45, p. 622.

To enable the Architect of the Capitol to provide for the removal of buildings and structures in accordance with the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the acquisition of certain property in the District of Columbia for the Library of Congress, and for other purposes," approved May 21, 1928 (45 Stat. 622), \$20,000, to remain available until June 30, 1933.

Removal of buildings, etc.

Vol. 45, p. 622.

## EXECUTIVE OFFICE AND INDEPENDENT

Executive Office and Independent Establishments.

### ESTABLISHMENTS

#### EXECUTIVE OFFICE

Executive Office.

Protection of interests of the United States in matters affecting oil lands in former naval reserves: For an additional amount for compensation and expenses of special counsel and for all other expenses, including employment of experts and other assistants at such rates as may be authorized or approved by the President, in connection with carrying into effect the joint resolution directing the Secretary of the Interior to institute proceedings touching sections 16 and 36, township 30 south, range 23 east, Mount Diablo meridian, approved February 21, 1924 (43 Stat. 15), fiscal year 1932, \$10,000, to be expended by the President.

Naval oil reserves.  
Expenses, canceling leases.

Vol. 43, p. 15.

#### FEDERAL BOARD FOR VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

Federal Board for Vocational Education.

Cooperative vocational education in agriculture and home economics: For an additional amount for carrying out the provisions of section 1 of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the further development of vocational education in the several States and Territories," approved February 5, 1929 (U. S. C., Supp. V, title 20, secs. 15a, 15c), fiscal year 1932, \$83,000.

Studies in agriculture and home economics.

Vol. 45, p. 1151.  
U. S. C., Supp. V, p. 321.

Vocational education in Porto Rico: For extending to Porto Rico the benefits of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the promotion of vocational education; to provide for cooperation with the States in the promotion of such education in agriculture and the trades in industries; to provide for cooperation with the States in the preparation of teachers of vocational subjects; and to appropriate money and regulate its expenditure," approved February 23, 1917 (U. S. C., title 20, secs. 11-18), in accordance with the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to extend the provisions of certain laws relating to vocational education and civilian rehabilitation to Porto Rico," approved March 3, 1931 (U. S. C., Supp. V, title 20, sec. 30), fiscal year 1932, \$45,000.

Vocational education in Puerto Rico.

Vol. 39, p. 929.  
U. S. C., pp. 609, 611.

Vol. 46, p. 1489.  
U. S. C., Supp. V, p. 321.

#### FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

Federal Trade Commission.

For an additional amount for authorized expenditures of the Federal Trade Commission in performing the duties imposed by law, including the same objects specified under this head in the "Independent Offices Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1932," \$20,000.

Expenses.  
Vol. 46, p. 1362.

George Washington  
Bicentennial Commis-  
sion.

GEORGE WASHINGTON BICENTENNIAL COMMISSION

Expenses, etc.  
Vol. 46, p. 1363.

For an additional amount for the George Washington Bicentennial Commission for the fiscal years 1932 and 1933, including the same objects specified under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1932, \$225,000.

Public Buildings and  
Parks of the National  
Capital.

OFFICE OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND PUBLIC PARKS OF THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

Mount Vernon Me-  
morial Highway.  
Vol. 46, p. 482.

Mount Vernon Memorial Highway: Not to exceed \$4,000 of the appropriation "Salaries, maintenance, and care of buildings, 1932," and \$10,000 of the appropriation "General expenses, maintenance, and care of buildings, 1932," contained in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1932, are hereby made available for the fiscal year 1932, for the maintenance of the Mount Vernon Memorial Highway and other Federal lands authorized by the Act of May 29, 1930 (46 Stat. 482).

Veterans' Adminis-  
tration.

VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

Military and naval  
compensation.  
Vol. 46, p. 1373.

Military and naval compensation: For an additional amount for the payment of military and naval compensation accruing during the fiscal year 1932 or in prior fiscal years, including the same objects specified under this head in the Act making appropriations for the Veterans' Administration for the fiscal year 1932, \$46,872,975.

District of Columbia.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Municipal Archi-  
tect's Office.

MUNICIPAL ARCHITECT'S OFFICE

Balance available.  
Vol. 46, pp. 966, 969.

Not to exceed \$50,000 of the unexpended balance of the appropriation for buildings and grounds, public schools, contained in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1931, is hereby made available until June 30, 1932, for payment of personal services employed on construction work under the supervision of the Municipal Architect's Office.

Street and road im-  
provements.

STREET AND ROAD IMPROVEMENT AND REPAIR

Benning Road NE.  
Vol. 46, p. 1384.

The item for the paving of Benning Road northeast, Fifteenth Street to culvert, \$154,400, under the appropriation for Gasoline Tax Road and Street Fund, contained in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1932, is hereby made available to include the construction of a pedestrian underpass at Twenty-fourth Street and Benning Road northeast.

Collection and dis-  
posal of refuse.

COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL OF REFUSE

Balance available for  
incinerators.  
Vol. 46, p. 97.

Not to exceed \$260,000 of the unexpended balance of the appropriation of \$550,000 provided for sites and construction, incinerators for refuse, contained in the First Deficiency Act, fiscal year 1930, is hereby made available for the same purpose until June 30, 1933, and the commissioners are authorized to enter into contract or contracts for the construction and equipment of such incinerators at a cost which, together with other expenditures authorized by the Act approved March 4, 1929 (45 Stat. 1549), including a resident engineer at not to exceed the rate of \$3,800 per annum, shall not exceed \$760,000: *Provided*, That the limitation of \$25,000, contained in the First Deficiency Act, fiscal year 1930, for the employment by contract or otherwise of such expert and other personal services as may be

Contracts for con-  
struction.  
Vol. 46, p. 1549.

*Proviso.*  
Limit of cost in-  
creased.

required for the preparation of plans for the construction of said incinerators is hereby increased to \$35,000, to enable the commissioners to pay for services not exceeding \$10,000 in addition to the amount of \$25,000 for such services as set forth in the existing contract of June 13, 1930.

## PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Public schools.

**Instruction of the Deaf:** For an additional amount for maintenance and instruction of colored deaf-mutes of teachable age belonging to the District of Columbia, in Maryland, or some other State, under a contract to be entered into by the commissioners, fiscal year 1932, \$250: *Provided*, That all expenditures under this appropriation shall be made under the supervision of the Board of Education.

Instruction of the Deaf.

*Proviso.*  
Disbursement.

**Furniture:** For furnishing and equipping buildings and additions to buildings and stadiums, as follows: Dunbar High School stadium, \$1,800; Western High School stadium, \$2,900; Key School, \$4,000; Stoddert School, \$8,000; Hearst School, \$8,000; Janney School, \$5,000; Orr School, \$4,000; Hine Junior High School, \$9,000; Macfarland Junior High School, \$22,000; Paul Junior High School, \$10,000; Randall Junior High School, \$6,300; in all, fiscal years 1932 and 1933, \$81,000.

Furniture.  
Equipping buildings  
and stadiums.

## METROPOLITAN POLICE

Metropolitan police.

**House of Detention:** For alterations and improvements to number 2 police precinct station house to fit it for use as a house of detention, including the expense of removing and relocating cell blocks and other equipment and the cost of additional equipment; and for necessary changes in number 3 police precinct station house to make it available for use as a police inspection district headquarters, such work to be performed by day labor or otherwise, in the discretion of the commissioners, fiscal year 1932, \$12,000.

House of Detention.  
Alterations and im-  
provements.

## COURTS

Courts.

**Printing and Binding:** For an additional amount for printing and binding for the Supreme Court and the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia, except records and briefs in cases in which the United States is a party, fiscal year 1932, \$1,500.

Printing and bind-  
ing.

## PUBLIC WELFARE

Public welfare.

**Gallinger Municipal Hospital:** Not exceeding \$7,680 of the appropriation of \$10,000 contained in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1932 for the isolating ward for minor contagious diseases at Providence Hospital is hereby authorized to be transferred to and made a part of the appropriation for personal services, Gallinger Municipal Hospital, fiscal year 1932.

Gallinger Municipal  
Hospital.  
Personal services.  
Vol. 46, p. 1399.

**Hospital for the Insane:** For an additional amount for deportation of nonresident insane persons, in accordance with the Act of Congress "to change the proceedings for admission to the Government Hospital for the Insane in certain cases, and for other purposes," approved January 31, 1899 (D. C. Code, title 16, sec. 17), including persons held in the psychopathic ward of the Gallinger Municipal Hospital, fiscal year 1932, \$3,000.

Hospital for the In-  
sane.  
Deportation of non-  
resident insane.  
Vol. 30, p. 811.

**Relief of the poor:** For an additional amount for payment to beneficiaries named in section 3 of an Act entitled "An Act making it a misdemeanor in the District of Columbia to abandon or willfully neglect to provide for the support and maintenance by any person of his wife or his or her minor children in destitute or necessitous

Relief of the poor.  
Abandoned wife or  
child.  
Vol. 34, p. 87.

circumstances," approved March 23, 1906 (D. C. Code, title 6, secs. 270-273), to be disbursed by the disbursing officer of the District of Columbia on itemized vouchers duly audited and approved by the auditor of said District, fiscal year 1932, \$2,500.

Water service.

#### WATER SERVICE

Purchase of labor-saving devices.  
Vol. 46, p. 1412.

Not exceeding a further sum of \$1,000 of the appropriation for maintenance of the Water Department distribution system for the fiscal year 1932 is hereby made available for the purchase of labor-saving devices for the use of the water registrar's office.

Bryant Street station, pump.  
Vol. 46, p. 988.

Not to exceed \$12,000 of the unexpended balance of the appropriation of \$92,000 contained in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1931, for the purchase and installation of one twenty-million gallon pump at the Bryant Street pumping station, including economizer and generator, is hereby made available for the same purpose for the fiscal year 1932.

Division of expenses.

#### DIVISION OF EXPENSES

From District revenues and Treasury.

The foregoing appropriations for the District of Columbia shall be paid out of the revenues of the District of Columbia and the Treasury of the United States in the manner prescribed by the District of Columbia Appropriation Acts for the respective fiscal years for which such appropriations are made.

Department of Agriculture.

### DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Forest Service.

#### FOREST SERVICE

Salaries and expenses.  
Vol. 46, p. 1258.

Salaries and expenses (fighting and preventing forest fires): For an additional amount for fighting and preventing forest fires, fiscal year 1932, including the same objects specified under this head in the Agricultural Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1932, \$4,260,000.

Bureau of Public Roads.

#### BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS

Federal-aid highway system.

Federal-aid highway system: For an additional amount for carrying out the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide that the United States shall aid the States in the construction of rural post roads, and for other purposes," approved July 11, 1916 (39 Stat. 355-359), and all Acts amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto, including the same objects specified under this head in the Agricultural Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1932, including not to exceed \$142,434 for departmental personal services in the District of Columbia, \$50,000,000, to remain available until expended, being a part of the sum of \$125,000,000 authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1932, by paragraph 1 of the Act approved April 4, 1930 (46 Stat. 141).

Vol. 39, p. 355; Vol. 40, p. 1200; Vol. 42, pp. 660, 1157; Vol. 43, p. 889; Vol. 44, p. 760; Vol. 45, pp. 750, 1220; U. S. C., pp. 422, 663; Supp. V, p. 195; Vol. 46, p. 1266.

Vol. 46, p. 141.

Department of Commerce.

### DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Secretary's office.

#### OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Additional amount for salaries.  
Vol. 46, p. 1329.

Salaries: For an additional amount for salaries, including the same objects specified under this head in the Act making appropriations for the Department of Commerce for the fiscal year 1932, \$70,280, and, in addition thereto, not to exceed \$29,000 of the unexpended balance of the appropriation of \$120,000 under this head, contained in the Second Deficiency Act, fiscal year 1931, is hereby continued available for the fiscal year 1932.

Vol. 46, p. 1564.

## CONTINGENT EXPENSES

For an additional amount for contingent expenses, Department of Commerce, including the same objects specified under this head in the Act making appropriations for the Department of Commerce for the fiscal year 1932, \$27,720, and in addition thereto, not to exceed \$17,000 of the unexpended balance of the appropriation of \$60,725 under this head, contained in the Second Deficiency Act, fiscal year 1931, is hereby continued available for the fiscal year 1932.

For an additional amount for printing and binding, including the same objects specified under this head in the Act making appropriations for the Department of Commerce for the fiscal year 1932, \$6,000.

## BUREAU OF LIGHTHOUSES

Damage claims: To pay the claim adjusted and determined by the Department of Commerce under the provisions of section 4 of the Act approved June 17, 1910 (U. S. C., title 33, sec. 721), on account of damages occasioned to private property by collision with a vessel of the Lighthouse Service and for which damage such vessel was responsible, as fully set forth in House Document Numbered 177, Seventy-second Congress, \$65.

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

## OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

The amount authorized to be deducted from appropriations for the fiscal year 1932 for the Indian Service and placed to the credit of the appropriation for contingent expenses, Department of the Interior, for the purchase of stationery supplies, is hereby increased from \$50,000 to \$55,000.

## BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Enrollment, Indians of California: For an additional amount for carrying out the provisions of section 7 of the Act entitled "An Act authorizing the attorney general of the State of California to bring suit in the Court of Claims on behalf of Indians in California," approved May 18, 1928 (45 Stat. 602), as amended by the Act of April 29, 1930 (46 Stat. 259), fiscal years 1932 and 1933, \$7,550.

Suppressing forest fires on Indian reservations: For an additional amount for the suppression or emergency prevention of forest fires on or threatening Indian reservations, fiscal year 1932, \$50,000, together with \$25,000 from funds held by the United States in trust for the respective tribes of Indians interested.

Irrigation, Indian reservations (reimbursable): For an additional amount for the construction, repair, and maintenance of irrigation systems, and for purchase or rental of irrigation tools and appliances, water rights, ditches, and lands necessary for irrigation purposes for Indian reservations as follows: Goshute, Utah, fiscal year 1932, \$400, reimbursable as provided in the Act of August 1, 1914 (U. S. C., title 25, sec. 385).

Irrigation, Colorado River Reservation, Arizona (reimbursable): For an additional amount for improvement, operation, and maintenance of the pumping plants and irrigation system on the Colorado River Indian Reservation, Arizona, as provided in the Act of April 4, 1910 (36 Stat., 273), fiscal year 1932, \$7,500, reimbursable as provided in the aforesaid Act.

Contingent expenses.

Additional amount.

Vol. 46, pp. 1329, 1564.

Printing and binding.

Vol. 46, p. 1330.

Bureau of Lighthouses.

Damage claims.  
Vol. 36, p. 537.  
U. S. C., p. 1091.

Interior Department.

Secretary's office.

Contingent expenses,  
amount increased.Indian Affairs Bureau.  
Enrollment, Indians of California.  
Vol. 45, p. 602.  
Vol. 46, p. 259.Suppressing forest fires.  
Vol. 46, p. 1123.Irrigation, Indian reservations.  
Additional amount.  
Vol. 46, p. 1125.Vol. 38, pp. 582-587.  
U. S. C., p. 716.Colorado River Reservation, Ariz.  
Additional amount.  
Vol. 46, p. 1126.Vol. 36, pp. 270-273.  
U. S. C., p. 716.

Ganado irrigation project, Ariz. Additional amount. Vol. 46, p. 1126.

Ganado irrigation project, Navajo Reservation, Arizona (reimbursable): For an additional amount for improvement, operation, and maintenance of the Ganado irrigation project, Arizona, reimbursable under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe, fiscal year 1932, \$25,000.

Uintah Reservation, Utah. Additional amount. Vol. 46, p. 1129. Vol. 34, p. 375.

Irrigation system, Uintah Reservation, Utah (tribal funds): For an additional amount for continuing operation and maintenance and betterment of the irrigation system to irrigate allotted lands of the Uncompahgre, Uintah, and White River Utes in Utah, authorized under the Act of June 21, 1906 (34 Stat., 375), fiscal year 1932, \$20,000, to be paid from tribal funds held by the United States in trust for said Indians, said sum to be reimbursed to the tribal fund by the individuals benefited under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior.

Indian schools, support. Additional amount. Vol. 46, p. 293.

Indian schools, support: For an additional amount for payment of tuition of Indian children enrolled in public schools, fiscal year 1931, \$7,300.

Support and administration of property. Vol. 46, p. 1138.

Support of Indians and administration of Indian property: For an additional amount for general support of Indians and administration of Indian property, including pay of employees, fiscal year 1932, \$275,000: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available for the employment of Indian labor on any necessary project or activity.

*Proviso.* Employment of Indian labor.

Geological Survey.

#### GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Investigation of Alaskan mineral resources. Vol. 46, p. 1147.

The amount authorized to be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia during the fiscal year 1932 from the appropriation for continuation of the investigation of the mineral resources of Alaska is hereby increased from \$33,000 to \$48,000.

National Park Service.

#### NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Mesa Verde National Park. Water well. Emergency reconstruction and fighting fires. Vol. 46, p. 1153. *Proviso.* Availability.

Mesa Verde National Park: For an additional amount for the completion of a deep water well, fiscal years 1932 and 1933, \$22,000.

Emergency reconstruction and fighting fires: For an additional amount for emergency reconstruction and fighting forest fires in national parks, fiscal year 1932, \$55,000: *Provided*, That these funds shall be available for reimbursement of park appropriations for the amounts transferred therefrom under the authority contained in the Interior Department Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1932.

Howard University.

#### HOWARD UNIVERSITY

Emergency construction. Vol. 46, p. 1070.

The unexpended balance of the appropriation of \$200,000 for Howard University, emergency construction, contained in the First Deficiency Act, fiscal year 1931, shall be available for the same purposes for the fiscal year 1932.

Department of Justice.

#### DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Contingent expenses.

#### CONTINGENT EXPENSES

Printing and binding. Vol. 46, p. 1321.

For an additional amount for printing and binding for the Department of Justice and the courts of the United States, fiscal year 1932, \$60,000.

Traveling, etc., expenses. Vol. 46, p. 1321.

Traveling and miscellaneous expenses: The Secretary of the Treasury, upon request of the Attorney General, is authorized to transfer to the appropriation "Traveling and Miscellaneous Expenses, Department of Justice, fiscal year 1932," not exceeding \$12,000 from any other appropriation for the fiscal year 1932 under the control of the Department of Justice.

## MISCELLANEOUS OBJECTS, DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Miscellaneous objects.

The amount which may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia from the appropriation "Detection and prosecution of crimes, 1932," is hereby increased from \$414,246 to \$496,315, of which \$20,430 shall be available for temporary services only.

Vol. 46, p. 1322.

## MARSHALS, DISTRICT ATTORNEYS, CLERKS, AND OTHER EXPENSES OF UNITED STATES COURTS

United States courts.

Salaries, fees, and expenses of marshals: For an additional amount for salaries, fees, and expenses of marshals and their deputies, including the same objects specified under this head in the Act making appropriations for the Department of Justice for the fiscal year 1931, \$27,000.

Marshals.  
Vol. 46, p. 189.

Fees of commissioners: For an additional amount for fees of United States commissioners and other committing magistrates acting under section 1014, Revised Statutes (U. S. C., title 18, sec. 591), fiscal year 1930, \$5,195.35.

Commissioners, etc.  
R. S., sec. 1014, p. 189.  
U. S. C., p. 506.

Fees of jurors and witnesses: For an additional amount for fees of jurors and witnesses, United States courts, including the same objects specified under this head in the Act making appropriations for the Department of Justice for the fiscal year 1932, \$150,000.

Jurors, etc.  
Vol. 46, p. 1325.

Pay of bailiffs, and so forth: For additional amounts for bailiffs and criers, including the same objects specified under this head in the Acts making appropriations for the Department of Justice for the following fiscal years:

Bailiffs.

For 1931, \$14,000;

Vol. 46, p. 190.

For 1932, \$30,000.

Vol. 46, p. 1325.

Miscellaneous expenses: For an additional amount for such miscellaneous expenses as may be authorized or approved by the Attorney General for the United States courts and their officers, including the same objects specified under this head in the Act making appropriations for the Department of Justice for the fiscal year 1930, \$4,834.81: *Provided*, That the unexpended balance of the appropriation "Miscellaneous expenses, United States courts," for the fiscal year 1931 is hereby made available for the payment of \$7,503.79 to Charles Warren, special master in the case of United States against The State of Utah, as the amount due from the United States for compensation and expenses of said special master, under the order of the Supreme Court of the United States, dated May 18, 1931, and the Comptroller General is authorized and directed to allow credit for payments heretofore made from the appropriations for "Miscellaneous expenses, United States courts," for the fiscal years 1930 and 1931 made in connection with said case of the United States against The State of Utah if otherwise correct.

Miscellaneous expenses.  
Vol. 45, p. 1112.*Proviso.*  
Payment to Charles Warren.  
Vol. 46, p. 190.

Appropriations available.

Support of United States prisoners: For an additional amount for support of United States prisoners, including the same objects specified under this head in the Act making appropriations for the Department of Justice for the fiscal year 1929, \$16,826.05.

Support of prisoners.  
Vol. 45, p. 83.

## DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Department of Labor.

## BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION

Bureau of Immigration.

Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for salaries and expenses, Bureau of Immigration, including the same objects specified under this head in the Act making appropriations for the

Salaries and expenses.  
Vol. 46, p. 1352.

*Provisos.*  
Limitation removed. Department of Labor for the fiscal year 1932, \$475,000: *Provided*, That the limitation contained in the 1932 appropriation Act under this head that "\$2,368,800 shall be available only for coast and land border patrol," is hereby removed: *Provided further*, That the limitation contained in the 1932 appropriation Act under this head that "not to exceed \$165,000 of the sum herein appropriated shall be available for the purchase, exchange, operation, maintenance, and repair of motor vehicles," shall not be construed as embracing the cost of motor fuels, lubricants, and garage rentals.

Navy Department.

## NAVY DEPARTMENT

Secretary's office.

## SECRETARY'S OFFICE

Collision damages.  
Vol. 42, p. 1066.  
U. S. C., p. 1127.

Claims for damages by collision with naval vessels: To pay claims for damages adjusted and determined by the Secretary of the Navy under the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to amend the Act authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to settle claims for damages to private property arising from collisions with naval vessels," approved December 28, 1922 (U. S. C., title 34, sec. 599), as fully set forth in Senate Document Numbered 41, Seventy-second Congress, \$5,988.75.

Post Office Department.

## POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

## OUT OF THE POSTAL REVENUES

Office of Chief Inspector.

## OFFICE OF THE CHIEF INSPECTOR

Rewards payment.  
Additional amount.  
Vol. 46, p. 361.

Payment of rewards: For an additional amount for payment of rewards, including the same objects specified under this head in the Act making appropriations for the Post Office Department for the fiscal year 1931, \$39,500.

First Assistant Postmaster General.

## OFFICE OF THE FIRST ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

Village delivery service.  
Vol. 46, p. 1238.

Village delivery service: For an additional amount for village delivery service, including the same objects specified under this head in the Act making appropriations for the Post Office Department for the fiscal year 1932, \$100,000.

Second Assistant Postmaster General.

## OFFICE OF THE SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

Railway Mail Service.  
Vol. 46, p. 1239.

Railway Mail Service, salaries: For an additional amount for salaries, Railway Mail Service, including the same objects specified under this head in the Act making appropriations for the Post Office Department for the fiscal year 1932, \$1,500,000.

Department of State.

## DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Salaries, chargés d'affaires ad interim.  
Additional amount.  
Vol. 45, p. 1096.

Salaries, chargés d'affaires ad interim: For an additional amount for salaries of Foreign Service officers or vice consuls while acting as chargé d'affaires ad interim or while in charge of a consulate general or consulate during the absence of the principal officer, fiscal year 1930, \$1,203.68.

World's Poultry Congress.  
Unexpended balance available.  
Vol. 46, p. 116.

Fourth World's Poultry Congress: So much of the unexpended balance of the appropriation "Fourth World's Poultry Congress, 1930-1931" as may be necessary is hereby made available for the payment of expenses incident to travel by steamer, rail, and motor on the official postcongress tours in connection with this Congress.

Bringing home criminals.  
Additional amount.  
Vol. 45, p. 1107.

Bringing home criminals: For an additional amount for actual expenses incurred in bringing home from foreign countries persons charged with crime, fiscal year 1930, \$385.88.

**Mixed Claims Commission, United States and Germany:** For an additional amount for expenses of determining the amounts of claims against Germany by the Mixed Claims Commission established under the agreement concluded between the United States and Germany on August 10, 1922, and subsequent agreement between those Governments, for the determination of the amount to be paid by Germany in satisfaction of the financial obligations of Germany under the treaty concluded between the Governments of the United States and Germany on August 25, 1921, including the expenses which under the terms of such agreement of August 10, 1922, are chargeable in part to the United States, and the preparation of a final report by the American commissioner and the orderly arrangement for preservation and disposition of the records of the commission; and the expenses of an agency of the United States to perform all necessary services in connection with the preparation of claims and the presentation thereof before said mixed commission, and the preparation of a final report of the agent and the orderly arrangement for preservation of the records of the agency and the disposition of property jointly owned by the two Governments, including salaries of an agent and necessary counsel and other assistants and employees, rent in the District of Columbia, employment of special counsel, translators, and other technical experts, by contract, without regard to the provisions of any statute relative to employment, and for contract stenographic reporting services without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (U. S. C., title 41, sec. 5), law books and books of reference, printing and binding, contingent expenses, traveling expenses and subsistence or per diem in lieu of subsistence (notwithstanding the provisions of the Subsistence Expense Act of 1926 or regulations prescribed pursuant thereto), and such other expenses in the United States and elsewhere as the President may deem proper, fiscal years 1932 and 1933, \$65,500.

**General and Special Claims Commissions, United States and Mexico:** That not to exceed \$50,000 of the appropriation of \$367,000 for the General and Special Claims Commissions, United States and Mexico, contained in the State Department Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1932, shall be available for such expenses, in addition to those now enumerated in the appropriation, as in the discretion of the Secretary of State may be necessary in closing up the affairs of the agency of the United States, including expenses incurred on and after October 15, 1931.

## TREASURY DEPARTMENT

### OFFICE OF TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES

**Salaries:** For an additional amount for salaries, Office of the Treasurer of the United States, including the same objects specified under this head in the Act making appropriations for the Treasury Department for the fiscal year 1932, \$20,000.

### OFFICE OF THE SUPERVISING ARCHITECT

**Fort Worth, Texas, Narcotic Farm:** For acquisition of site under the authority of the Act entitled "An Act to establish two United States narcotic farms for the confinement and treatment of persons addicted to the use of habit-forming narcotic drugs who have been convicted of offenses against the United States, and for other purposes," approved January 19, 1929 (U. S. C., Supp. V, secs. 222, 223), \$164,780, to remain available until June 30, 1933.

Mixed Claims Commission, United States and Germany.

Vol. 42, p. 2200.  
Vol. 45, p. 2698.

Vol. 42, p. 1939.

Final report.

Employment of counsel, etc.

R. S., sec. 3709, p. 733.

U. S. C., p. 1309.  
Printing and binding.

Traveling expenses.

Vol. 44, p. 688.

General and Special Claims Commissions, United States and Mexico.

Vol. 46, p. 1318.

Additional amount for closing up affairs.

Treasury Department.

Office of the Treasurer.

Salaries.  
Additional amount.  
Vol. 46, p. 1222.

Supervising Architect's Office.

Narcotic Farm, Fort Worth, Tex.  
Acquisition of site.  
Vol. 45, p. 1085.  
U. S. C., Supp. V, p. 330.

Sites and construction, public buildings. Additional amount. Vol. 44, p. 630. U. S. C., Supp. V, p. 601. *Provisos.* Remodeling Department of State Building, excluded.

Sites and construction, public buildings, Act of May 25, 1926, as amended: For an additional amount for public buildings, including the same objects specified under this head in the Act making appropriations for the Treasury Department for the fiscal year 1932, \$16,800,000: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation for the construction of public buildings shall be used for remodeling and reconstructing the Department of State Building under the authorization therefor contained in the Act approved July 3, 1930 (46 Stat. 907): *Provided further*, That no part of this or any other appropriation shall be used for or in connection with the demolition of the District of Columbia Municipal Building at Fourteenth and E Streets northwest, the Post Office Department building at Twelfth and D Streets northwest, or the building, 1300 E Street northwest (formerly the Southern Railway Building).

Vol. 46, p. 907. Restriction on demolishing certain other buildings.

Rent. Vol. 46, p. 1231.

Rent of temporary quarters: For an additional amount for rent of temporary quarters, including the same objects specified under this head in the Act making appropriations for the Treasury Department for the fiscal year 1932, \$825,000.

Outside professional services. Vol. 46, p. 1233.

Outside professional services: For an additional amount for outside professional services, including the same objects specified under this head in the Act making appropriations for the Treasury Department for the fiscal year 1932, \$300,000, to remain available until expended.

General expenses, public buildings. Vol. 46, p. 1232.

General expenses of public buildings: For an additional amount for general expenses of public buildings, including the same objects specified under this head in the Act making appropriations for the Treasury Department for the fiscal year 1932, \$81,000, and the limitation on the amount that may be expended for personal services contained in said Act is hereby increased from \$1,727,900 to \$1,808,900.

Personal services.

Operating force, public buildings. Vol. 46, p. 1233.

Operating force for public buildings: For an additional amount for operating force for public buildings, including the same objects specified under this head in the Act making appropriations for the Treasury Department for the fiscal year 1932, \$200,000.

Furniture and repairs. Vol. 46, p. 1234.

Furniture and repairs of same for public buildings: For an additional amount for furniture and repairs of same for public buildings, including the same objects specified under this head in the Act making appropriations for the Treasury Department for the fiscal year 1932, \$250,000.

Treasury Building, D. C. Vault construction. Vol. 46, p. 1231.

Treasury Building, Washington, District of Columbia, construction of vault: The appropriation of \$1,250,000 contained in the Act making appropriations for the Treasury Department for the fiscal year 1932, for the construction of a two-story vault in the north court of the Treasury Building, including all necessary mechanical and vault equipment for same, and incidental changes to the building in connection therewith, is hereby amended so as to include the remodeling and rearrangement of existing vaults in said building under the control of the Treasurer of the United States, and installation of new lift.

Remodeling of existing vaults. Lift installation.

War Department.

WAR DEPARTMENT

Military activities.

MILITARY ACTIVITIES

Finance department.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT

Pay of the Army. Vol. 45, p. 1353.

Pay, and so forth, of the Army: The sum of \$660,000 of the unexpended balance of the appropriation for "Pay, and so forth, of the Army, 1930," contained in the War Department Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1930, approved February 28, 1929, is hereby made available for expenditure for "Pay, and so forth, of the Army, 1931,"

Vol. 46, p. 495.

including the same objects specified under that head in the War Department Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1931.

#### QUARTERMASTER CORPS

Acquisition of land at Kelly Field, Texas: For the acquisition of land at Kelly Field, Texas, under condemnation proceedings as authorized by the Act approved June 28, 1930 (46 Stat. 832), fiscal year 1932, \$135,152.32, together with such additional sum as may be necessary to pay interest at the rate stipulated and in accordance with the judgments rendered in condemnation to date of payment.

Quartermaster  
Corps.

Kelly Field, Tex.  
Acquisition of land.  
Vol. 46, p. 832.

#### MILITIA BUREAU

Arming, equipping, and training the National Guard: For an additional amount for pay of National Guard (armory drills) for the fiscal year 1931, \$250,000.

Militia Bureau.

National Guard  
arming, etc.  
Vol. 46, p. 451.

### TITLE II. JUDGMENTS AND AUTHORIZED CLAIMS

Judgments and au-  
thorized claims.

#### DAMAGE CLAIMS

Damage claims.

SECTION 1. For the payment of claims for damages to or losses of privately owned property adjusted and determined by the following respective departments under the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for a method for the settlement of claims arising against the Government of the United States in sums not exceeding \$1,000 in any one case," approved December 28, 1922 (U. S. C., title 31, secs. 215-217), as fully set forth in Senate Document Numbered 46 and House Document Numbered 178, Seventy-second Congress, as follows: Department of Agriculture, \$856.95; Department of Commerce, \$287.95; Department of the Interior, \$285.40; Department of Labor, \$250; Navy Department, except the claim of Harry D. Simons as set forth on page 7 of said Senate Document Numbered 46, \$1,711.88; Post Office Department (out of the postal revenues), \$28,352.86; Public Buildings and Public Parks of the National Capital, \$138.05; Treasury Department, \$1,864.68; Veterans' Administration, \$808.53; War Department, except the claims of Dee Tian and Judge Anacleto Diaz as set forth on page 25 of said Senate Document Numbered 46, \$2,550.70; in all, \$37,107.

Payment of.  
Vol. 42, p. 1066.  
U. S. C., p. 989.

Dee Tian, etc., claims  
excepted.

#### JUDGMENTS, UNITED STATES COURTS

Judgments, United  
States courts.

SEC. 2. For payment of the final judgments and decrees, including costs of suits, which have been rendered under the provisions of the Act of March 3, 1887, entitled "An Act to provide for the bringing of suits against the Government of the United States," as amended by the Judicial Code, approved March 3, 1911 (U. S. C., title 28, sec. 41, par. 20; sec. 258; secs. 761-765), certified to the Seventy-second Congress in Senate Document Numbered 40 and House Document Numbered 175, under the following departments, namely: Department of Labor, \$5,649.79; Post Office Department, \$3,370; War Department, \$2,554.34; in all, \$11,574.13, together with such additional sum as may be necessary to pay interest on the respective judgments at the rate of 4 per centum from the date thereof until the time this appropriation is made.

Payment of.  
Vol. 24, p. 505.

Vol. 36, p. 1138.  
U. S. C., pp. 867, 898,  
938.

Interest.

For the payment of judgments, including costs of suits, rendered against the Government of the United States by United States district courts under the provisions of an Act entitled "An Act authorizing suits against the United States in admiralty for damages caused by and salvage services rendered to public vessels belonging

Judgments rendered  
by district courts.  
Vol. 43, p. 1112.  
U. S. C., p. 1529.

Interest payment.	to the United States, and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1925 (U. S. C., title 46, secs 781-789), certified to the Seventy-second Congress in House Document Numbered 175, under the following departments, namely: Department of Commerce, \$4,705.90; Navy Department, \$18,041.51; Treasury Department, \$2,590.36; War Department, \$26,083.80; in all, \$51,421.57, together with such additional sum as may be necessary to pay interest as and where specified in such judgments.
Judgments rendered in special cases.	For the payment of the judgments, including costs of suits, rendered against the Government by United States district courts in special cases and under the provisions of certain special Acts and certified to the Seventy-second Congress in Senate Document Numbered 40 and House Document Numbered 175, under the following departments, namely: Department of Justice, \$3,500; Navy Department, \$55,201.53; War Department, \$187,968.29; in all, \$246,669.82, together with such additional sum as may be necessary to pay interest as and where specified in such judgments.
Interest payment.	None of the judgments contained under this caption shall be paid until the right of appeal shall have expired except such as have become final and conclusive against the United States by failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise.
Time of payments.	Payment of interest wherever provided for judgments contained in this Act shall not in any case continue for more than thirty days after the date of approval of the Act.
Interest.	

Judgments, Court of Claims.

#### JUDGMENTS, COURT OF CLAIMS

Payment of.

SEC. 3. For payment of the judgments rendered by the Court of Claims and reported to the Seventy-second Congress, in Senate Document Numbered 39 and House Document Numbered 174, under the following departments and establishments, namely: United States Veterans' Administration, \$659.46; Department of Commerce, \$6,914.23; Navy Department, \$252,758.67, except Number H 320 in favor of Tillet S. Daniel and Number K 138 in favor of William B. Hetfield; Post Office Department, \$48,913.44; Treasury Department, \$48,745.97; War Department, except Number K 317 in favor of Albert C. Dalton, \$220,018.34; United States Shipping Board, \$102,596.44; in all, \$680,606.55, together with such additional sum as may be necessary to pay interest on certain of the judgments at the legal rate per annum as and where specified in such judgments.

Time of payment.

None of the judgments contained under this caption which have not been affirmed by the Supreme Court or otherwise become final and conclusive against the United States shall be paid until the expiration of the time within which application may be made for a writ of certiorari under subdivision (b) section 3, of the Act entitled "An Act to amend the Judicial Code, and to further define the jurisdiction of the circuit courts of appeals and of the Supreme Court, and for other purposes," approved February 13, 1925 (U. S. C., title 28, sec. 288).

Vol. 43, p. 939.  
U. S. C., p. 900.

Audited claims.

#### AUDITED CLAIMS

Payment of.

SEC. 4. For the payment of the following claims, certified to be due by the General Accounting Office under appropriations the balances of which have been carried to the surplus fund under the provisions of section 5 of the Act of June 20, 1874 (U. S. C., title 31, sec. 713), and under appropriations heretofore treated as permanent, being for the service of the fiscal year 1929 and prior years, unless otherwise stated, and which have been certified to Congress under section 2 of the Act of July 7, 1884 (U. S. C., title 5, sec. 266), as fully set forth in

Vol. 18, p. 110.  
U. S. C., p. 1022.

Vol. 23, p. 254.  
U. S. C., p. 43.

House Document Numbered One hundred and seventy-three, Seventy-second Congress, there is appropriated as follows: Audited claims—  
Continued.

## LEGISLATIVE ESTABLISHMENT

Legislative establish-  
ment.

For increase of Library of Congress, \$15.47.

## INDEPENDENT OFFICES

Independent offices.

For salaries and expenses, United States Food Administration, \$8.  
For salaries and expenses, Arbitration Boards, Board of Mediation,  
\$41.65.

For salaries and expenses, Federal Board for Vocational Education,  
\$1.50.

For Interstate Commerce Commission, \$31.73.

For United States Veterans' Administration, \$12,726.45.

## DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Department of Agri-  
culture.

For salaries and expenses, Weather Bureau, \$4.26.

For general expenses, Bureau of Animal Industry, \$13.36.

For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Animal Industry, \$567.43.

For salaries and expenses, Forest Service, \$10.

For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Entomology, \$5.42.

For salaries and expenses, food, drug, and insecticide adminis-  
tration, \$3.05.

For stimulating agriculture and facilitating distribution of  
products, \$1.50.

## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Department of Com-  
merce.

For increase of compensation, Department of Commerce, \$10.

For compiling foreign-trade statistics, Department of Commerce,  
\$26.46.

For district and cooperative office service, Department of Com-  
merce, \$443.74.

For promoting commerce in Latin America, \$50.

For contingent expenses, Steamboat Inspection Service, \$2.25.

For salaries, lighthouse vessels, \$32.50.

For retired pay, Lighthouse Service, \$54.90.

For general expenses, Lighthouse Service, \$4.75.

For miscellaneous expenses, Bureau of Fisheries, \$17.59.

For air-navigation facilities, \$387.90.

For salaries, Bureau of Standards, \$26.46.

For investigating mine accidents, \$1.80.

For collecting statistics, Bureau of the Census, \$13.14.

## DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Department of Jus-  
tice.

For contingent expenses, Department of Justice, \$39.20.

For defending suits in claims against the United States, \$102.

For detection and prosecution of crimes, \$36.45.

For printing and binding, Department of Justice and courts,  
\$6.75.

For salaries, fees, and expenses of marshals, United States courts,  
\$1,721.45.

For pay of regular assistant attorneys, United States courts, \$70.

For fees of commissioners, United States courts, \$3,076.65.

For fees of jurors, United States courts, \$33.

For fees of witnesses, United States courts, \$121.37.

Audited claims—  
Continued.

For miscellaneous expenses, United States courts, \$256.04.  
For support of United States prisoners, \$18.75.  
For United States penitentiary, Leavenworth, Kansas, \$54.55.  
For Federal industrial institution for women, maintenance, 57 cents.

Department of the  
Interior.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

For surveying the public lands, \$37.88.  
For Geological Survey, \$12.  
For National Park Service, \$28.48.  
For general expenses, Bureau of Education, \$1.80.  
For education of natives of Alaska, \$49.72.  
For general expenses, Indian Service, \$3,464.11.  
For industrial work and care of timber, \$500.  
For purchase and transportation of Indian supplies, \$70.42.  
For support of Indians and administration of Indian property, \$9.22.  
For relieving distress and prevention, and so forth, of diseases among Indians, \$2,165.50.  
For Indian schools, support, \$354.73.  
For Indian boarding schools, \$164.99.  
For Indian school transportation, \$22.  
For bridge and road, Hoopa Valley Reservation, California, \$14,237.74.  
For conservation of health among Indians, \$360.95.  
For support of Sioux of different tribes, subsistence and civilization, \$8.

Department of La-  
bor.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

For expenses of regulating immigration, \$198.90.  
For miscellaneous expenses, Bureau of Naturalization, \$3.

Navy Department.

NAVY DEPARTMENT

For increase of compensation, Naval Establishment, \$34.24.  
For transportation, Bureau of Navigation, \$598.90.  
For organizing the Naval Reserve Force, \$73.74.  
For engineering, Bureau of Engineering, \$2,873.36.  
For engineering, Bureau of Steam Engineering, \$6.80.  
For pay, subsistence, and transportation, Navy, \$16,357.74.  
For pay of the Navy, \$18,092.14.  
For maintenance, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, \$7,624.96.  
For freight, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, \$20.54.  
For salaries, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, \$41.98.  
For care of the dead, Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, \$5.  
For salaries, Bureau of Yards and Docks, \$111.94.  
For aviation, Navy, \$5,333.50.  
For pay, Marine Corps, \$1,386.  
For general expenses, Marine Corps, \$328.20.  
For maintenance, Quartermaster's Department, Marine Corps, \$75.

Post Office Depart-  
ment,  
Postal Service.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT—POSTAL SERVICE

(Out of the postal revenues)

For balances due foreign countries, \$970.34.  
For car fare and bicycle allowance, \$115.  
For city-delivery carriers, \$376.49.  
For clerks, first and second class post offices, \$321.89.  
For clerks, third-class post offices, \$418.  
For compensation to assistant postmasters, \$87.62.

For compensation to postmasters, \$1,406.02.  
 For freight, express, or motor transportation of equipment, and so forth, \$22.63.  
 For indemnities, domestic mail, \$1,668.44.  
 For indemnities, international registered mail, \$2.03.  
 For indemnities, international mail, \$247.17.  
 For labor-saving devices, \$15.  
 For miscellaneous items, first and second class post offices, \$30.  
 For post-office equipment and supplies, \$12.  
 For payment of rewards, \$1,000.  
 For railroad transportation and mail-messenger service, \$1,745.50.  
 For rent, light, and fuel, \$1,935.12.  
 For rural-delivery service, \$242.35.  
 For separating mails, \$47.50.  
 For star-route service, \$24.86.  
 For vehicle service, \$126.61.

Audited claims—  
 Continued.

## DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Department of State.

For allowance for clerks at consulates, \$115.  
 For contingent expenses, foreign missions, \$179.05.  
 For contingent expenses, United States consulates, \$158.17.  
 For expenses of prisons for American convicts, \$25.50.  
 For post allowances to Foreign Service officers, \$75.  
 For relief and protection of American seamen, \$9.47.  
 For salaries, Foreign Service officers, \$233.88.  
 For transportation of diplomatic and consular officers, \$93.22.  
 For transportation of Foreign Service officers, \$377.04.  
 For transporting remains of diplomatic officers, consuls, and consular assistants, 23 cents.

## TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Treasury Department.

For printing and binding, Treasury Department, \$124.91.  
 For stationery, Treasury Department, \$2.01.  
 For collecting the revenue from customs, \$2,115.12.  
 For collecting the internal revenue, \$404.07.  
 For enforcement of narcotic and national prohibition act, internal revenue, \$2,129.45.  
 For Coast Guard, \$1,930.79.  
 For pay and allowances, Coast Guard, \$5,031.10.  
 For contingent expenses, Coast Guard, \$26.29.  
 For fuel and water, Coast Guard, \$323.56.  
 For mileage, and so forth, Coast Guard, \$6.  
 For outfits, Coast Guard, \$21.81.  
 For repairs to Coast Guard vessels, \$8,246.61.  
 For pay of personnel and maintenance of hospitals, Public Health Service, \$698.73.  
 For pay of acting assistant surgeons, Public Health Service, \$20.  
 For pay of other employees, Public Health Service, \$2.  
 For field investigations of public health, \$1.75.  
 For preventing the spread of epidemic diseases, \$503.50.  
 For compensation of employees, Bureau of Engraving and Printing, \$39.60.  
 For suppressing counterfeiting and other crimes, \$4.84.  
 For furniture and repairs of same for public buildings, \$556.05.  
 For general expenses of public buildings, \$10.69.  
 For mechanical equipment for public buildings, \$10.55.  
 For operating supplies for public buildings, \$72.10.  
 For repairs and preservation of public buildings, 65 cents.

Audited claims—  
Continued.  
War Department.

## WAR DEPARTMENT

For registration and selection for military service (Act of June 15, 1917), \$4.  
 For registration and selection for military service, \$4.  
 For pay, and so forth, of the Army (Longevity Act of January 29, 1927), \$5,322.54.  
 For pay, and so forth, of the Army, \$75,826.62.  
 For pay of the Army, \$10,597.98.  
 For pay, and so forth, of the Army (War with Spain), \$330.06.  
 For arrears of pay, bounty, and so forth, \$300.08.  
 For finance service, \$78.02.  
 For mileage of the Army, \$294.95.  
 For apprehension of deserters, and so forth, \$50.  
 For increase of compensation, Military Establishment, \$26,495.30.  
 For increase of compensation, War Department, \$960.  
 For Army transportation, \$9,045.75.  
 For barracks and quarters, \$6,497.32.  
 For barracks and quarters, other buildings and utilities, \$266.12.  
 For clothing and equipage, \$236.75.  
 For general appropriations, Quartermaster Corps, \$3,610.41.  
 For incidental expenses, Quartermaster Department, \$282.10.  
 For regular supplies of the Army, \$266.60.  
 For subsistence of the Army, \$45.09.  
 For supplies, services, and transportation, Quartermaster Corps, \$1,456.35.  
 For medical and hospital department, \$21.50.  
 For armament of fortifications, \$2,851.67.  
 For field artillery armament, \$1,450.32.  
 For ordnance service, \$22.98.  
 For replacing ordnance and ordnance stores, \$144.57.  
 For ordnance stores, ammunition, \$4.42.  
 For repairs of arsenals, \$5.36.  
 For seacoast<sup>1</sup> defenses, ordnance, \$140.22.  
 For Air Corps, Army, \$186.27.  
 For Signal Service of the Army, \$405.94.  
 For arming, equipping, and training the National Guard (Act May 22, 1928), \$7,780.69.  
 For arming, equipping, and training the National Guard, \$2,233.89.  
 For Organized Reserves, \$445.24.  
 For pay of the National Guard for armory drills, \$225.21.  
 For civilian military training camps, \$140.75.  
 For Reserve Officers' Training Corps, \$93.16.  
 For maintenance, United States Military Academy, \$30.51.  
 For disposition of remains of officers, soldiers, and civil employees, \$6,382.97.  
 For headstones for graves of soldiers, \$3.72.  
 Total, audited claims, section 4, \$293,594.31, together with such additional sum due to increases in rates of exchange as may be necessary to pay claims in the foreign currency as specified in certain of the settlements of the General Accounting Office.

## AUDITED CLAIMS

Sec. 5. That for the payment of the following claims, certified to be due by the General Accounting Office under appropriations the balances of which have been carried to the surplus fund under the provisions of section 5 of the Act of June 20, 1874, as amended (U. S. C., title 31, sec. 713), and under appropriations heretofore

<sup>1</sup>So in original.

treated as permanent, being for the service of the fiscal year 1929 and prior years, unless otherwise stated, and which have been certified to Congress under section 2 of the Act of July 7, 1884 (U. S. C., title 5, sec. 266), as fully set forth in Senate Document Numbered 42, Seventy-second Congress, there is appropriated as follows:

Audited claims—  
Continued.  
Vol. 23, p. 254.  
U. S. C., p. 43.

## INDEPENDENT OFFICES

Independent offices.

For Interstate Commerce Commission, \$3.60.  
For military and naval compensation, Veterans' Bureau, \$706.50.  
For medical and hospital services, Veterans' Bureau, \$7,287.80.  
For salaries and expenses, Veterans' Bureau, \$5.  
For vocational rehabilitation, Veterans' Bureau, \$1.25.  
For Army pensions, \$24.60.  
For investigation of pension cases, Pension Office, \$1.25.

## DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Department of Agriculture.

For salaries, Department of Agriculture, \$7.04.  
For increase of compensation, Department of Agriculture, \$1.33.  
For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Plant Industry, \$1.50.  
For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Entomology, \$62.75.  
For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Biological Survey, 60 cents.

## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Department of Commerce.

For air navigation facilities, \$824.64.

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Department of the Interior.

For Geological Survey, \$18.86.  
For medical relief in Alaska, \$26.75.  
For conservation of health among Indians, \$6.33.  
For Indian schools, support, \$131.54.  
For Indian boarding schools, \$10.99.

## DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Department of Justice.

For detection and prosecution of crimes, \$8.60.  
For salaries, fees, and expenses of marshals, United States courts, \$911.18.  
For salaries and expenses of district attorneys, United States courts, \$18.10.  
For fees of commissioners, United States courts, \$577.60.  
For fees of jurors, United States courts, \$33.70.  
For fees of witnesses, United States courts, \$18.70.  
For miscellaneous expenses, United States courts, \$356.62.  
For support of United States prisoners, \$632.

## DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Department of Labor.

For salaries, Bureau of Naturalization, \$1.

## NAVY DEPARTMENT

Navy Department.

For transportation, Bureau of Navigation, \$24.15.  
For organizing the Naval Reserve, \$36.40.  
For instruments and supplies, Bureau of Navigation, \$202.30.  
For pay, subsistence, and transportation, Navy, \$1,443.14.  
For pay of the Navy, \$591.38.  
For maintenance, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, \$71.59.

Audited claims—  
Continued.

For fuel and transportation, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts,  
\$30.

For maintenance, Bureau of Yards and Docks, \$149.40.

For pay, Marine Corps, \$164.70.

Post Office Depart-  
ment.  
Postal Service.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT—POSTAL SERVICE

(Out of the postal revenues)

For balances due foreign countries, \$4,314.69.

For city-delivery carriers, \$79.75.

For clerks, first and second class post offices, \$215.79.

For indemnities, domestic mail, \$106.81.

For indemnities, international mail, \$63.66.

For rent, light, and fuel, \$3,151.59.

For special-delivery fees, \$6.65.

For vehicle service, \$56.84.

Treasury Depart-  
ment.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

For collecting the revenue from customs, \$32.55.

For payment of judgments against collectors of customs, \$1,234.68.

For Coast Guard, \$668.48.

For pay and allowances, Coast Guard, \$351.80.

For collecting the internal revenue, \$30.54.

For refunding internal-revenue collections, \$2.50.

For enforcement of Narcotic and National Prohibition Acts,  
internal revenue, \$93.25.

For pay of personnel and maintenance of hospitals, Public Health  
Service, \$33.

War Department.

WAR DEPARTMENT

For registration and selection for military service, \$320.90.

For pay, and so forth, of the Army, \$15,671.10.

For pay of the Army, \$5,010.83.

For pay, and so forth, of the Army, war with Spain, \$115.98.

For arrears of pay, bounty, and so forth, \$2.81.

For apprehension of deserters, and so forth, \$8.05.

For increase of compensation, War Department, \$493.80.

For increase of compensation, Military Establishment, \$2,418.66.

For Army transportation, \$396.52.

For general appropriations, Quartermaster Corps, \$535.80.

For subsistence of the Army, \$96.10.

For supplies, services, and transportation, Quartermaster Corps,  
\$58.89.

For armament of fortifications, \$14.26.

For field artillery armament, \$4.58.

For seacoast defenses, Ordnance, \$78.41.

For seacoast defenses, Panama Canal, Ordnance, \$16.50.

For seacoast defenses, insular possessions, Engineers, \$122.

For Air Service, Army, \$92.89.

For arming, equipping, and training the National Guard, \$10.04.

For Organized Reserves, \$93.95.

For pay of the National Guard for armory drills, \$12.

For Reserve Officers' Training Corps, \$135.30.

For headstones for graves of soldiers, \$2.37.

Total, audited claims, section 5, \$50,547.21, together with such addi-  
tional sum due to increases in rates of exchange as may be necessary  
to pay claims in the foreign currency as specified in certain of the  
settlements of the General Accounting Office.

SEC. 6. For the payment of the claim of A. H. Cousins allowed by the General Accounting Office under the provisions of Private Act Numbered 50, approved June 2, 1930 (46 Stat. 1854), and certified to the Seventy-second Congress in House Document Numbered 176, under the Department of Agriculture, \$60.

Sundry claims allowed.  
A. H. Cousins.  
Vol. 46, p. 1854.

For the payment of the claim allowed by the General Accounting Office under the provisions of Private Act Numbered 524, approved March 2, 1929 (45 Stat. 2364), and certified to the Seventy-second Congress in House Document Numbered 176, under the War Department, \$255.70.

Designated Army officers.  
Vol. 45, p. 2364.

For the payment of the claim of E. F. Zanetta allowed by the General Accounting Office under the provisions of Private Act Numbered 386, approved February 28, 1931 (46 Stat. 2125), and certified to the Seventy-second Congress in House Document Numbered 176, under the War Department, \$2,315.32.

E. F. Zanetta.  
Vol. 46, p. 2125.

For the payment of the claim of Alexander H. Bright allowed by the General Accounting Office under the provisions of Private Act Numbered 420, approved March 3, 1931 (46 Stat. 2136), and certified to the Seventy-second Congress in House Document Numbered 176, under the War Department, \$573.50.

Alexander H. Bright.  
Vol. 46, p. 2136.

Total under section 6, \$3,204.52.

### SHORT TITLE

Short title of Act.

This Act may be cited as the "First Deficiency Act, fiscal year 1932."

Approved, February 2, 1932.

### [CHAPTER 13.]

### JOINT RESOLUTION

Making an appropriation for expenses of participation by the United States in the general disarmament conference at Geneva, Switzerland, in 1932.

February 2, 1932.  
[H. J. Res. 251.]  
[Pub. Res., No. 8.]

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That for the expenses of participation by the United States in a general disarmament conference to be held in Geneva in 1932, and for each and every purpose connected therewith, including transportation and subsistence or per diem in lieu thereof (notwithstanding the provisions of the Subsistence Expense Act of 1926 or regulations prescribed pursuant thereto); personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, without reference to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended; stenographic and other services by contract if deemed necessary without regard to the provisions of section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (U. S. C., title 41, sec. 5); rent of offices and rooms; purchase of necessary books and documents; printing and binding; official cards; entertainment; hire, maintenance, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; the reimbursement of other appropriations from which payments may have been made for any of the purposes herein specified; and such other expenses as may be authorized by the Secretary of State, there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$300,000, to remain available until June 30, 1933.*

Disarmament Conference.  
Appropriation for participation expenses.  
*Ante*, p. 4.  
*Post*, p. 733.

Vol. 44, p. 688.

Vol. 42, p. 1488.  
Vol. 46, p. 1003.

R. S., sec. 3709, p. 733.  
U. S. C., p. 1309.

Approved, February 2, 1932.

## [CHAPTER 14.]

## JOINT RESOLUTION

February 2, 1932.

[H. J. Res. 201.]

[Pub. Res., No. 9.]

Making an appropriation to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to pay for subscriptions to the capital stock of Federal land banks.

Federal land banks.  
Sum appropriated for  
subscriptions to capital  
stock of.

*Ante*, p. 12.

*Proviso*.  
Proceeds of repay-  
ments.

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$125,000,000, to remain available until expended, to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to pay for subscriptions to the capital stock of Federal land banks in accordance with the provisions of section 2 of the Act entitled "An Act to amend the Federal Farm Loan Act, as amended, to provide for additional capital for Federal land banks, and for other purposes," approved January 23, 1932: *Provided*, That any proceeds of repayments on account of stock so issued shall be credited to this appropriation and be available for the purpose of paying for other stock thereafter issued pursuant to such Act.

Approved, February 2, 1932.

## [CHAPTER 15.]

## AN ACT

February 4, 1932.

[S. 556.]

[Public, No. 6.]

To extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Elk River at or near Kelso, Tennessee.

Elk River.  
Time extended for  
bridging at Kelso,  
Tenn.  
Vol. 46, p. 1055.

Amendment.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Elk River, on the Fayetteville-Winchester road near the town of Kelso, in Lincoln County, Tennessee, authorized to be built by the Highway Department of the State of Tennessee, by an Act of Congress approved January 31, 1931, are hereby extended one and three years, respectively, from January 31, 1932.

SEC. 2. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this Act is hereby expressly reserved.

Approved, February 4, 1932.

## [CHAPTER 16.]

## AN ACT

February 4, 1932.

[S. 2385.]

[Public, No. 7.]

To extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the French Broad River on the proposed Morristown-Newport Road between Jefferson and Cocke Counties, Tennessee.

French Broad River.  
Time extended for  
bridging between Jef-  
ferson and Cocke Coun-  
ties, Tenn.  
Vol. 46, p. 1064.

Amendment.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the French Broad River on the proposed Morristown-Newport Road between Jefferson and Cocke Counties, Tennessee, authorized to be built by the highway department of the State of Tennessee, by an Act of Congress approved February 6, 1931, are hereby extended one and three years, respectively, from February 6, 1932.

SEC. 2. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this Act is hereby expressly reserved.

Approved, February 4, 1932.

## [CHAPTER 17.]

## AN ACT

To extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the French Broad River on the Dandridge-Newport Road in Jefferson County, Tennessee.

February 4, 1932.  
[S. 2389.]  
[Public, No. 8.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the French Broad River, at a point suitable to the interests of navigation, on the Dandridge-Newport Road, in Jefferson County, Tennessee, authorized to be built by the highway department of the State of Tennessee, by an Act of Congress approved May 14, 1930, are hereby extended one and three years, respectively, from the date of approval hereof.

French Broad River.  
Time extended for  
bridging in Jefferson  
County, Tenn.  
Vol. 46, p. 333.

SEC. 2. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this Act is hereby expressly reserved.

Amendment.

Approved, February 4, 1932.

## [CHAPTER 18.]

## AN ACT

To repeal the Act of Congress approved May 31, 1924 (43 Stat. L. 247), entitled "An Act to authorize the setting aside of certain tribal land within the Quinaielt Indian Reservation in Washington, for lighthouse purposes."

February 4, 1932.  
[S. 2408.]  
[Public, No. 9.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Act of May 31, 1924 (43 Stat. L. 247), authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to set aside for lighthouse purposes lot 5, section 13, and lot 1, section 24, township 21 north, range 13 west, Willamette meridian, within the Quinaielt Indian Reservation in Washington, containing a total of forty-three and twenty one-hundredths acres, be, and the same is hereby, repealed in its entirety.

Quinaielt Indian Res-  
ervation, Wash.  
Lands in, for light-  
house purposes.  
Vol. 43, p. 247,  
repealed.

Approved, February 4, 1932.

## [CHAPTER 19.]

## AN ACT

To establish a minimum area for a Shenandoah National Park, for administration, protection, and general development by the National Park Service, and for other purposes.

February 4, 1932.  
[S. 1089.]  
[Public, No. 10.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the minimum area for administration, protection, and general development by the National Park Service in the Shenandoah National Park, the establishment of which is provided for by the Act of Congress approved May 22, 1926 (44 Stat. 616), be, and the same is hereby, established as one hundred and sixty thousand acres, and so much of the said Act of May 22, 1926, and of the Act of February 16, 1928 (45 Stat. 109), as is inconsistent herewith is hereby repealed.

Shenandoah Nation-  
al Park, Va.  
Area for develop-  
ment by National Park  
Service, established.  
Vol. 44, p. 616.  
Vol. 45, p. 109.

SEC. 2. That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized in his discretion to accept title to lands tendered without cost to the United States within the areas of the Shenandoah National Park, the Great Smoky Mountains National Park, Mammoth Cave National Park, and the Isle Royale National Park, subject to leases entered into and granted as part consideration in connection with the purchase of said land for tender to the United

Acceptance of title to  
land, subject to leases.

Provisos.  
Approval of Secretary  
of the Interior, re-  
quired.

Authority to lease  
lands.

Acceptance of lands  
subject to easements,  
etc.

States for park purposes, but not exceeding in length of term the life of the particular grantor or grantors: *Provided*, That said leases and the terms and conditions thereof shall have previously been submitted to and approved by said Secretary: *And provided further*, That he may lease upon such terms and conditions as he deems proper any lands within the aforesaid areas when such use shall not be deemed by him inconsistent with the purposes for which the lands were acquired on behalf of the United States, to persons, educational or religious institutions, private corporations, associations, and partnerships previously occupying such land for terms not exceeding the particular lifetime in the case of natural persons, and not exceeding twenty years in all other cases, which latter leases may be renewed in the discretion of said Secretary: *And provided further*, That the Secretary of the Interior may accept lands for these parks subject to reservations of rights of way and easements.

Approved, February 4, 1932.

[CHAPTER 21.]

AN ACT

February 5, 1932.  
[S. 1291.]  
[Public, No. 11.]

To extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Choctawhatchee River, near Freeport, Florida.

Choctawhatchee  
River.  
Time extended for  
bridging, at Freeport,  
Fla.  
Vol. 46, p. 781.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Choctawhatchee River, near Freeport, Florida, authorized to be constructed by the State of Florida, through and by its highway department, by Act of Congress approved June 18, 1930, are hereby extended two and four years, respectively, from June 18, 1931.

Amendment.

SEC. 2. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this Act is hereby expressly reserved.

Approved, February 5, 1932.

[CHAPTER 22.]

AN ACT

February 5, 1932.  
[S. 2317.]  
[Public, No. 12.]

Granting the consent of Congress to the State of Michigan and Berrien County, or either of them, to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge across the Saint Joseph River.

Saint Joseph River.  
Michigan may  
bridge, at Saint Joseph.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the consent of Congress is hereby granted to the State of Michigan and Berrien County, or either of them, to construct a free highway bridge and approaches thereto across the Saint Joseph River, at or near Saint Joseph, Michigan, at a point suitable to the interests of navigation, and to maintain and operate the same in accordance with the provisions of an Act entitled "An Act to regulate the construction of bridges over navigable waters," approved March 23, 1906, and subject to the conditions and limitations contained in this Act.

Construction.  
Vol. 34, p. 84.

Amendment.

SEC. 2. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this Act is hereby expressly reserved.

Approved, February 5, 1932.

## [CHAPTER 23.]

## AN ACT

To authorize the sale of parts of a cemetery reserve made for the Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache Indians in Oklahoma.

February 6, 1932.  
[S. 2407.]  
[Public, No. 13.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized to cause to be issued a patent in fee for not to exceed two and one-half acres of land lying in the northwest corner of the south half of southwest quarter of section 23, township 5 north, range 12 west, Indian meridian, in Caddo County, Oklahoma, said area being within the tract set apart and reserved as a tribal burial ground for the Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache Indians, but long used with their knowledge and assent as a burial place for white residents of the vicinity: *Provided*, That no patent shall issue until a cemetery association has been legally organized to hold title and until payment for the area involved has been made to the superintendent of the reservation in an amount not less than the appraised value of the land: *Provided further*, That there is hereby reserved for the use and benefit of the present Indian owners in common all oil, gas, coal, or other minerals in the lands set aside hereunder.

Cache Creek Indian Cemetery, Okla.  
Patent to issue for part of.

*Proviso.*  
Condition.

Mineral rights reserved.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of the Interior is further authorized, in his discretion, to offer for sale on competitive bids, at not less than their appraised value, and to convey to the purchasers, such other parts of the said eighty acres heretofore set apart and known as the Cache Creek Indian Cemetery, as may be found not longer needed for Indian burial or administrative purposes; with the understanding that the net proceeds received from such sale or sales and from the cultivation or leasing of any part prior to sale, shall be set apart and constitute a fund for the beautifying, improvement, and management of the portion retained as a tribal cemetery: *Provided*, That there is hereby reserved for the use and benefit of the present Indian owners in common all oil, gas, coal, or other minerals in the lands set aside hereunder.

Sale of additional portions authorized.

*Proviso.*  
Mineral rights reserved.

SEC. 3. It is further provided that each of the three tribes interested may select one of its full-blood members, the three to function as trustees and custodians of the tribal cemetery, signing leases and otherwise assisting in the management of the property, subject to advice and approval of the superintendent.

Management of tribal cemetery.

Approved, February 6, 1932.

## [CHAPTER 24.]

## AN ACT

Providing for the participation of the United States in A Century of Progress (the Chicago World's Fair Centennial Celebration) to be held at Chicago, Illinois, in 1933, authorizing an appropriation therefor, and for other purposes.

February 8, 1932.  
[S. 355.]  
[Public, No. 14.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That there is hereby established a commission, to be known as the Chicago World's Fair Centennial Commission, and to be composed of the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Agriculture, and the Secretary of Commerce; which commission shall serve without additional compensation and shall represent the United States in connection with the holding of an international exhibition, known as A Century of Progress, in the city of Chicago, in the State of Illinois, in the year 1933, in celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the incorporation of Chicago as a municipality.

Chicago World's Fair Centennial Commission.

Post, pp. 645, 703.

Composition and purpose.

Commissioner of "A Century of Progress." Appointment.

SEC. 2. (a) For the purposes of more effectively carrying out the provisions of this resolution there is hereby created a commissioner of A Century of Progress (the Chicago World's Fair Centennial Celebration), whom the President is hereby authorized to appoint.

Compensation.

(b) That the commissioner shall be paid, out of the amount hereinafter provided by this resolution, such compensation as the commission shall authorize: *Provided*, That such salary shall not be in excess of \$10,000 per annum.

*Proviso.* Restriction on amount.

Duties, powers and functions.

(c) That the commission shall prescribe the duties of the commissioner and shall delegate such powers and functions to him as it shall deem advisable in order that there may be exhibited at A Century of Progress (the Chicago World's Fair Centennial Celebration) by the Government of the United States, its executive departments, independent offices, and establishments such articles and materials as illustrate the function and administrative faculty of the Government in the advancement of industry, the arts, and peace, demonstrating the nature of our institutions particularly as regards their adaptation to the wants of the people.

Employment of personnel.

SEC. 3. The commissioner may employ such clerks, stenographers, and other assistants as may be necessary and fix their reasonable compensations within the grades and rates of compensation fixed by the Classification Act of 1923, as amended; purchase such material, contract for such labor and other services, and exercise such powers as are delegated to him by the commission as hereinbefore provided, and in order to facilitate the functioning of his office may subdelegate such powers (authorized or delegated) to officers and employees as may be deemed advisable by the commission.

Compensation. Vol. 42, p. 1488. Vol. 46, p. 1003. U. S. C., p. 65; Supp. V, p. 28.

Cooperation of executive departments, etc.

SEC. 4. The heads of the various executive departments and independent offices and establishments of the Government are authorized to cooperate with the commissioner in the procurement, installation, and display of exhibits; to lend to A Century of Progress (the Chicago World's Fair Centennial Celebration), with the knowledge and consent of the commissioner, such articles, specimens, and exhibits which the commissioner shall deem to be in the interest of the United States to place with the science or other exhibits to be shown under the auspices of that corporation; to contract for such labor or other services as shall be deemed necessary, and to designate officials or employees of their departments or branches to assist the commissioner. At the close of the exposition, or when the connection of the Government of the United States therewith ceases, the commissioner shall cause all such property to be returned to the respective departments and branches from which taken, and any expenses incident to the restoration of such property to a condition which will permit its use at subsequent expositions and fairs, and for the continued employment of personnel necessary to close out the fiscal and other records and prepare the required reports of the participating organizations, may be paid from the appropriation provided; and if the return of such property is not practicable, he may, with the consent of the department or branch from which it was taken, make such disposition thereof as he may deem advisable and account therefor.

Exhibits to be loaned.

Return at close of exposition.

Payment of expenses.

Preparation of report.

Disposition of property if return impracticable.

Appropriation authorized. Post, p. 645.

Amount for buildings, rentals, etc.

SEC. 5. The sum of \$1,000,000 is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to remain available until expended, of which sum not to exceed the sum of \$550,000 may be expended for the erection of such building or group of buildings, and/or for the rental of such space, as the commission may deem adequate to carry out effectively the provisions of this resolution; for the decoration of such structure

or structures; for the proper maintenance of such buildings, site, and grounds during the period of the exposition. The commission may contract with A Century of Progress (the Chicago World's Fair Centennial Celebration) for the designing and erection of such building or buildings and/or for the rental of such space as shall be deemed proper. The remaining portion of the appropriation authorized under this resolution shall be available for the selection, purchase, preparation, assembling, transportation, installation, arrangement, safe-keeping, exhibition, demonstration, and return of such articles and materials as the commission may decide shall be included in such Government exhibit and in the exhibits of A Century of Progress (the Chicago World's Fair Centennial Celebration); for the compensation of the commissioner and employees in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, for the payment of salaries of officers and employees of the Government, employed by or detailed for duty with the commission, and for their actual traveling expenses and subsistence at not to exceed \$6 per day: *Provided*, That no such official or employee so designated shall receive a salary in excess of the amount which he has been receiving in the department or branch where employed plus such reasonable allowance for subsistence expenses as may be deemed proper by the commissioner; for telephone service, purchase of furniture and equipment, stationery and supplies, typewriting, adding, duplicating, and computing machines, their accessories and repairs, books of reference and periodicals, uniforms, maps, reports, documents, plans, specifications, manuscripts, newspapers and all other publications, ice and drinking water for office purposes: *Provided*, That payment for telephone service, rents, subscriptions to newspapers and periodicals, and other similar purposes may be made in advance, for the purchase of a passenger-carrying automobile, its maintenance, repair, and operation, for the official use of the commissioner, for printing and binding; for entertainment of distinguished visitors, and all other expenses as may be deemed necessary by the commission to fulfill properly the purposes of this resolution. All purchases, expenditures, and disbursements, under any appropriations which may be provided by authority of this resolution, shall be made under the direction of the commission: *Provided*, That the commission, as hereinbefore stipulated, may delegate these powers and functions to the commissioner, and the commissioner, with the consent of the commission, may subdelegate them: *And provided further*, That the commission or its delegated representative may authorize the allotment of funds to any executive department, independent office, or establishment of the Government with the consent of the heads thereof for direct expenditure by said executive department, independent office, or establishment for the purpose of defraying any expenditure which may be incurred by said executive department, independent office, or establishment in executing the duties and functions delegated to said office by the commission; and all accounts and vouchers covering expenditures under these appropriations shall be approved by the commissioner or such assistants as he may delegate, except for such allotments as may be made to the various executive departments and establishments for direct expenditure; but these provisions shall not be construed to waive the submission of accounts and vouchers to the General Accounting Office for audit or permit any obligations to be incurred in excess of the amount authorized to be appropriated: *Provided*, That in the construction of buildings or exhibits requiring skilled and unskilled labor, the prevailing rate of wages, as provided in the Act of March 3, 1931, shall be paid.

Contracts for design, etc., of buildings.

Amount available for general expenses.

Compensation of Commissioner.

Detail of government officials, etc.

*Provisos.*  
Restriction on amount of salary.

Furniture and supplies.

Payments in advance authorized.

Purchases, etc., under direction of commission.

Delegation of functions.

Allotment of funds to executive departments, etc.

Approval of vouchers, etc.

Exception.

Audit by General Accounting Office.

Wage rate for construction work.

Vol. 46, p. 1494.

Acceptance of contributions authorized.

Sec. 6. The commissioner, with the approval of the commission, may receive from any source contributions to aid in carrying out the general purposes of this resolution, but the same shall be expended and accounted for in the same manner as any appropriation which may be made under authority of this resolution. The commissioner is also authorized to receive contributions of material, or borrow material or exhibits, to aid in carrying out the general purposes of this resolution; and at the close of the exposition or when the connection of the Government of the United States therewith ceases, shall dispose of any such portion of the material contributed as may be unused, and return such borrowed property; and, under the direction of the commission, dispose of any buildings which may have been constructed and account therefor: *Provided*, That all disposition of materials, property, buildings, and so forth, shall be at public sale to the highest bidder and the proceeds thereof shall be covered into the Treasury of the United States.

Disposal of buildings and property.

*Proviso.*  
Auction sales.

Reports to Congress.

Sec. 7. That it shall be the duty of the commission to transmit to Congress, within six months after the close of the exposition, a detailed statement of all expenditures, and such other reports as may be deemed proper, which reports shall be prepared and arranged with a view to concise statement and convenient reference.

Approved, February 8, 1932.

[CHAPTER 25.]

AN ACT

February 10, 1932.  
[S. 201.]  
[Public, No. 15.]

Granting the consent of Congress to the State of South Carolina to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge across the Waccamaw River.

Waccamaw River. South Carolina may bridge, at Conway.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the consent of Congress is hereby granted to the Highway Department of the State of South Carolina to construct, maintain, and operate a free highway bridge and approaches thereto across the Waccamaw River, at a point suitable to the interests of navigation, near Conway, in accordance with the provisions of an Act entitled "An Act to regulate the construction of bridges over navigable waters," approved March 23, 1906, and subject to the conditions and limitations contained in this Act.

Construction.  
Vol. 34, p. 84.

Amendment.

Sec. 2. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this Act is hereby expressly reserved.

Approved, February 10, 1932.

[CHAPTER 26.]

AN ACT

February 10, 1932.  
[S. 2334.]  
[Public, No. 16.]

To amend section 3 of the Rivers and Harbors Act, approved June 13, 1902, as amended and supplemented.

Rivers and Harbors Act, amended.  
Vol. 32, p. 372.  
U. S. C., p. 1078.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the first paragraph of section 3 of the Act entitled "An Act making appropriations for the construction, repair, and preservation of certain public works on rivers and harbors, and for other purposes," approved June 13, 1902, as amended and supplemented, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new sentence: "As used in this section the term 'commerce' shall include the use of waterways by seasonal passenger craft, yachts, house boats, fishing boats, motor boats, and other similar water craft, whether or not operated for hire."

"Commerce" construed.

Approved, February 10, 1932.

## [CHAPTER 27.]

## AN ACT

Granting the consent of Congress to the Board of County Commissioners of Mahoning County, Ohio, to construct a free overhead viaduct across the Mahoning River at Struthers, Mahoning County, Ohio.

February 10, 1932.  
[H. R. 70.]  
[Public, No. 17.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the consent of Congress be, and it is hereby, granted to the Board of County Commissioners of Mahoning County, Ohio, and its successors in office, to construct, maintain, and operate a free overhead viaduct, together with the necessary approaches thereto, across the Mahoning River, at a point suitable to the interests of navigation, at Struthers, Mahoning County, Ohio, in accordance with the provisions of an Act entitled "An Act to regulate the construction of bridges over navigable waters," approved March 23, 1906.

Mahoning River.  
Mahoning County  
may bridge, at Struthers, Ohio.

Construction.  
Vol. 34, p. 84.

SEC. 2. That the right to alter, amend, or repeal this Act is hereby expressly reserved.

Amendment.

Approved, February 10, 1932.

## [CHAPTER 28.]

## AN ACT

Granting the consent of Congress to the State of North Dakota to construct, maintain, and operate a free highway bridge across the Missouri River at or near Garrison, North Dakota.

February 10, 1932.  
[H. R. 474.]  
[Public, No. 18.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the consent of Congress is hereby granted to the State of North Dakota to construct, maintain, and operate a free highway bridge and approaches thereto across the Missouri River, at a point suitable to the interests of navigation, at or near Garrison, North Dakota, in accordance with the provisions of an Act entitled "An Act to regulate the construction of bridges over navigable waters," approved March 23, 1906.

Missouri River.  
North Dakota may  
bridge, at Garrison.  
*Post*, p. 804.

Construction.  
Vol. 34, p. 84.

SEC. 2. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this Act is hereby expressly reserved.

Amendment.

Approved, February 10, 1932.

## [CHAPTER 29.]

## AN ACT

To extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Missouri River at or near Culbertson, Montana.

February 10, 1932.  
[H. R. 4695.]  
[Public, No. 19.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Missouri River at or near Culbertson, Montana, authorized to be built by the State of Montana and the counties of Roosevelt and Richland, or any of them, by the Act of Congress approved July 3, 1930, heretofore extended by an Act of Congress approved February 20, 1931, are hereby further extended one and three years, respectively, from July 3, 1932.

Missouri River.  
Time extended for  
bridging, at Culbertson, Mont.  
*Post*, p. 1415.

Vol. 46, pp. 859, 1174.

SEC. 2. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this Act is hereby expressly reserved.

Amendment.

Approved, February 10, 1932.

[CHAPTER 30.]

AN ACT

February 10, 1932.  
[H. R. 4696.]  
[Public, No. 20.]

To extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Missouri River southerly from the Fort Belknap Indian Reservation at or near the point known and designated as the Power-site Crossing, in the State of Montana.

Missouri River.  
Time extended for  
bridging, at Power-site  
Crossing, Mont.  
Vol. 46, p. 859.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge authorized by Act of Congress approved July 3, 1930, to be built by the State of Montana or any political subdivisions or public agencies thereof, or any of them, across the Missouri River, at a point suitable to the interests of navigation and southerly from the Fort Belknap Indian Reservation at or near the point known and designated as the Power-site Crossing, in the State of Montana, are hereby extended one and three years, respectively, from the date of approval hereof.

Amendment.

SEC. 2. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this Act is hereby expressly reserved.

Approved, February 10, 1932.

[CHAPTER 31.]

AN ACT

February 10, 1932.  
[H. R. 5131.]  
[Public, No. 21.]

To extend the time for completing the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi River near and above the city of New Orleans, Louisiana.

Mississippi River.  
Time extended for  
bridging, at New Or-  
leans.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the time for completing the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi River, near and above the city of New Orleans, authorized to be built by the city of New Orleans, a municipal corporation existing under the laws of the State of Louisiana, its successors and assigns, through its Public Belt Railroad Commission, by an Act of Congress approved April 17, 1924, heretofore extended by an Act of Congress approved May 24, 1928, is hereby further extended three years from May 24, 1933.

Vol. 43, p. 103.  
Vol. 45, p. 732.

Amendment.

SEC. 2. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this Act is hereby expressly reserved.

Approved, February 10, 1932.

[CHAPTER 32.]

AN ACT

February 10, 1932.  
[H. R. 5471.]  
[Public, No. 22.]

Authorizing Sullivan County, Indiana, to construct, maintain, and operate a public toll bridge across the Wabash River at a point in said county to a point opposite on the Illinois shore.

Wabash River.  
Sullivan County,  
Ind., may bridge.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That in order to promote interstate commerce, improve the postal service, and provide for military and other purposes Sullivan County, Indiana, or any board or commission of said county which is or may be created or established for the purpose, be, and is hereby, authorized to construct, maintain, and operate a highway bridge and approaches thereto across the Wabash River, at a point suitable to the interests of navigation, extending from some point in the county across said river to a point opposite on the Illinois shore, in accordance with the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to regulate the construction of bridges over navigable waters," approved March 23, 1906, and subject to the conditions and limitations contained in this Act.

Construction.  
Vol. 34, p. 84.

SEC. 2. There is hereby conferred upon the said Sullivan County, Indiana, or such board or commission and the successors thereof, all such rights and powers to enter upon lands and to acquire, condemn, occupy, possess, and use real estate and other property needed for the location, construction, maintenance, and operation of such bridge and its approaches as are possessed by railroad corporations for railroad purposes or by bridge corporations for bridge purposes in the State in which such real estate or other property is situated, upon making just compensation therefor, to be ascertained and paid according to the laws of such State, and the proceedings therefor shall be the same as in the condemnation or expropriation of property for public purposes in such State.

Right to acquire, etc.,  
real estate.

SEC. 3. The said Sullivan County or such board or commission and the successors are hereby authorized to fix and charge tolls for transit over such bridge, and the rates of tolls so fixed shall be the legal rates until changed by the Secretary of War under the authority contained in the Act of March 23, 1906.

Tolls authorized.

Vol. 34, p. 85.  
U. S. C., p. 1076.

SEC. 4. In fixing the rates of toll to be charged for the use of such bridge the same shall be so adjusted as to provide a fund sufficient to pay for the reasonable cost of maintaining, repairing, and operating the bridge and its approaches under economical management, and to provide a sinking fund sufficient to amortize the cost of such bridge and its approaches, including reasonable interest and financial cost, as soon as possible under reasonable charges but within a period of not to exceed twenty years from the completion thereof. After a sinking fund sufficient for such amortization shall have been so provided such bridge shall thereafter be maintained and operated free of tolls, shall then be and become the property of the State of Indiana and a part of the State highway system and be maintained by the State of Indiana out of the maintenance fund of the State highway commission. An accurate record of the cost of the bridge and its approaches, the expenditures for maintaining, repairing, and operating the same, and of daily tolls collected shall be kept and shall be available for the information of all persons interested.

Adjustment of, to  
provide for operation,  
and sinking fund.

Acquisition by Indi-  
ana.

Record of receipts  
and expenditures.

Amendment.

SEC. 5. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this Act is hereby expressly reserved.

Approved, February 10, 1932.

[CHAPTER 33.]

AN ACT

To extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi River at or near Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

February 10, 1932.  
[H. R. 6478.]  
[Public, No. 23.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the times for commencing and completing the construction of the bridge across the Mississippi River at or near Baton Rouge, Louisiana, authorized to be built by the Baton Rouge-Mississippi River Bridge Company, its successors and assigns, by an Act of Congress approved February 20, 1928, heretofore extended by an Act of Congress approved January 25, 1929, and further extended by Act of Congress approved June 10, 1930, are hereby further extended two and four years, respectively, from February 20, 1931.

Mississippi River.  
Time extended for  
bridging, at Baton  
Rouge, La.  
Vol. 45, pp. 130, 1093.  
Vol. 46, p. 551.

Amendment.

SEC. 2. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this Act is hereby expressly reserved.

Approved, February 10, 1932.

[CHAPTER 34.]

AN ACT

February 10, 1932.  
[H. R. 5626.]  
[Public, No. 24.]

Authorizing the States of Minnesota and North Dakota, the county of Polk, Minnesota, the county of Grand Forks, North Dakota, or any one or more of them, to construct, maintain, and operate a free highway bridge across the Red River of the North at or near Bygland, Minnesota.

Red River of the North. Minnesota, North Dakota, etc., may bridge, at Bygland, Minn.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That in order to facilitate interstate commerce, improve the Postal Service, and provide for military and other purposes, the States of Minnesota and North Dakota, the county of Polk, Minnesota, the county of Grand Forks, North Dakota, or any one or more of them be and is hereby authorized to construct, maintain, and operate a free highway bridge and approaches thereto across the Red River of the North, at a point suitable to the interests of navigation, at or near Bygland, Minnesota, on the township line between township 150 north, range 49 west, fifth principal meridian, and township 149 north, range 49 west, fifth principal meridian, where said line crosses the Red River of the North, in accordance with the provisions of an Act entitled "An Act to regulate the construction of bridges over navigable waters," approved March 23, 1906.

Construction. Vol. 34, p. 84.

Right to acquire, etc., real estate.

SEC. 2. There is hereby conferred upon the States of Minnesota and North Dakota, the county of Polk, Minnesota, the county of Grand Forks, North Dakota, or to any one or more of them all such rights and powers to enter upon lands and to acquire, condemn, occupy, possess, and use real estate and other property needed for the location, construction, operation, and maintenance of such bridge and its approaches as are possessed by railroad corporations for railroad purposes or by bridge corporations for bridge purposes in the State in which such real estate or other property is situated, upon making just compensation therefor, to be ascertained and paid according to the laws of such State, and the proceedings therefor shall be the same as in the condemnation or expropriation of property for public purposes in such State.

Amendment.

SEC. 3. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this Act is hereby expressly reserved.

Approved, February 10, 1932.

[CHAPTER 35.]

AN ACT

February 10, 1932.  
[H. R. 5878.]  
[Public, No. 25.]

Granting the consent of Congress to the Louisiana Highway Commission, and the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company, and the Louisiana and Arkansas Railway Company to construct, maintain, and operate a free highway bridge in combination with a railroad bridge across the Mississippi River at or near Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

Mississippi River. Bridge authorized across, at Baton Rouge, La. Post, p. 1413.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the consent of Congress is hereby granted to the Louisiana Highway Commission, an administrative body created and acting under the constitution and laws of the State of Louisiana, and the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company, a corporation created under the laws of the State of Missouri, and the Louisiana and Arkansas Railway Company, a corporation created under the laws of the State of Delaware, their successors and assigns, jointly to construct, maintain, and operate a free highway bridge in combination with a railroad bridge and approaches thereto across the Mississippi River, at a point suitable to the interests of navigation, at or near Baton Rouge, Louisiana, in accordance with the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to regulate the construction of bridges over navigable waters," approved March 23, 1906.

Construction. Vol. 34, p. 84.

SEC. 2. The right to sell, assign, transfer, and mortgage all the rights, powers, and privileges conferred by this Act is hereby granted to the Louisiana Highway Commission, the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company, and the Louisiana and Arkansas Railway Company, their successors and assigns, and any party to whom such rights, powers, and privileges may be sold, assigned, or transferred, or who shall acquire the same by mortgage foreclosure or otherwise is hereby authorized to exercise the same as fully as though conferred herein directly upon such party.

Right to sell, assign, etc., conferred.

SEC. 3. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this Act is hereby expressly reserved.

Amendment.

Approved, February 10, 1932.

[CHAPTER 36.]

AN ACT

Granting the consent of Congress to the Board of County Commissioners of Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, to construct, maintain, and operate a free highway bridge across the Monongahela River between the city of Pittsburgh and the borough of Homestead, Pennsylvania.

February 10, 1932.  
[H. R. 7225.]  
[Public, No. 26.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the consent of Congress is hereby granted to the Board of County Commissioners of Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, to construct, maintain, and operate a free highway bridge and approaches thereto across the Monongahela River, at a point suitable to the interests of navigation, between the city of Pittsburgh and the borough of Homestead, to replace what is known as the Brown Bridge, in accordance with the provisions of an Act entitled "An Act to regulate the construction of bridges over navigable waters," approved March 23, 1906.

Monongahela River, Allegheny County, Pa., may bridge at Pittsburgh.

Construction.  
Vol. 34, p. 84.

SEC. 2. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this Act is hereby expressly reserved.

Amendment.

Approved, February 10, 1932.

[CHAPTER 38.]

AN ACT

Exempting building and loan associations from being adjudged bankrupts.

February 11, 1932.  
[S. 2199.]  
[Public, No. 27.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That section 4 of the Act entitled "An Act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved July 1, 1898, as amended (U. S. C., title 11, sec. 22), is amended to read as follows:

Uniform Bankruptcy Act, amendment.  
Vol. 30, p. 547.  
U. S. C., p. 245.  
Post, p. 1467.

"SEC. 4. Who may become bankrupts.—(a) Any person, except a municipal, railroad, insurance, banking corporation, or a building and loan association, shall be entitled to the benefits of this Act as a voluntary bankrupt.

Who may become bankrupts.  
Building and loan associations, etc., excepted.

"(b) Any natural person, except a wage earner or a person engaged chiefly in farming or the tillage of the soil, any unincorporated company, and any moneyed, business, or commercial corporation (except a municipal, railroad, insurance, or banking corporation, or a building and loan association) owing debts to the amount of \$1,000 or over, may be adjudged an involuntary bankrupt upon default or an impartial trial, and shall be subject to the provisions and entitled to the benefits of this Act.

Involuntary bankruptcy.

"The bankruptcy of a corporation or association shall not release its officers, directors, or stockholders, as such, from any liability under the laws of a State or Territory or of the United States."

Liability of officers, etc., of corporation.

Approved, February 11, 1932.

[CHAPTER 39.]

AN ACT

February 11, 1932.  
[S. 9.]  
[Public, No. 28.]

Respecting the qualifications of the assessor of the District of Columbia to testify in condemnation proceedings.

District of Columbia.  
Competency of assessor of, to testify in condemnation proceedings.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That in any action for the condemnation of lands in the District of Columbia the assessor of the District shall not be disqualified, by reason of the fact that he holds the office of assessor, from testifying as an expert witness to the market value of such lands, and as to benefits.

Approved, February 11, 1932.

[CHAPTER 40.]

AN ACT

February 11, 1932.  
[S. 2077.]  
[Public, No. 29.]

To relieve the Commissioners of the District of Columbia of certain ministerial duties.

District of Columbia.  
Authority of secretary of Commissioners to perform certain ministerial duties.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That on and after the passage of this Act it shall be lawful for the secretary of the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia, or in his absence or upon his inability to act, such person as said commissioners may designate, when so directed by said commissioners, to execute in the name of the District of Columbia or of said board, by attaching thereto his signature as such secretary and affixing when requisite the seal of said District, any deed, contract, pleading, lease, release, regulation, notice, or other paper, which heretofore said commissioners were required to execute by subscribing thereto their respective signatures: *Provided,* That prior to such signing, and sealing if requisite, said deed, contract, pleading, lease, release, regulation, notice, or other paper shall first have been considered and approved by said board of commissioners, or a majority of them, sitting as a board, and evidence of such consideration and approval shall be reduced to writing and recorded in the minutes of said board of commissioners, which minutes shall thereafter be signed by the members of said board of commissioners or a majority thereof.

Approved, February 11, 1932.

[CHAPTER 41.]

AN ACT

February 11, 1932.  
[H. R. 149.]  
[Public, No. 30.]

To extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Columbia River at or near The Dalles, Oregon.

Columbia River.  
Time extended for bridging, at The Dalles, Oreg.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Columbia River at or near The Dalles, Oregon, authorized to be built by Dalles City, by an Act of Congress approved February 20, 1931, are hereby extended one and three years, respectively, from February 20, 1932.

Vol. 46, p. 1193.  
Post, p. 306.

Amendment.

SEC. 2. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this Act is hereby expressly reserved.

Approved, February 11, 1932.

## [CHAPTER 42.]

## AN ACT

Authorizing the modification of the existing project for the Willamette River between Oregon City and Portland, Oregon.

February 11, 1932.  
[H. R. 7248.]  
[Public, No. 31.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the project for the improvement of the Willamette River between Oregon City and Portland, Oregon, authorized by the River and Harbor Act approved July 3, 1930, is hereby modified in accordance with the recommendation of the Chief of Engineers in the report submitted in House Document Numbered 748, Seventy-first Congress, third session.

Willamette River.  
Modification of project for improving, between Oregon City and Portland, Oregon.  
Vol. 46, p. 932.

Approved, February 11, 1932.

## [CHAPTER 43.]

## AN ACT

Authorizing the Secretary of War to reduce the penalty of the bond of the Brazos River Harbor Navigation District, of Brazoria County, Texas, furnished as surety for its doing certain work on the improvement of Freeport Harbor, Texas.

February 11, 1932.  
[S. 2278.]  
[Public, No. 32.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of War, may, in his discretion, reduce the penalty of the bond executed April 27, 1928, by the Brazos River Harbor Navigation District, of Brazoria County, Texas, as principal and the National Surety Company as surety, to insure the payment of the sum of \$861,000 to such amount as in his opinion will cover any further contribution which may be required from the said Brazos River Harbor Navigation District in connection with the project for improvement of Freeport Harbor, Texas, authorized by the River and Harbor Act of March 3, 1925: *Provided,* That whenever the Secretary of War is satisfied that the said project has been completed and the works have become so stabilized that no further expenditures will be necessary other than normal maintenance, he may cancel said bond and release the said principal and surety from any obligation thereunder.

Freeport Harbor, Texas.  
Reduction of penalty bond, for improvement of, authorized.

Vol. 43, p. 1187.

*Proviso.*  
Cancellation of bond.

Approved, February 11, 1932.

## [CHAPTER 45.]

## AN ACT

Providing for payment of \$25 to each enrolled Chippewa Indian of Minnesota from the funds standing to their credit in the Treasury of the United States.

February 12, 1932.  
[H. R. 225.]  
[Public, No. 33.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the Interior is authorized and directed to withdraw from the Treasury so much as may be necessary of the principal fund on deposit to the credit of the Chippewa Indians in the State of Minnesota, under section 7 of the Act entitled "An Act for the relief and civilization of the Chippewa Indians in the State of Minnesota," approved January 14, 1889, as amended, and to make therefrom payment of \$25 to each enrolled Chippewa Indian of Minnesota, under such regulations as such Secretary shall prescribe. No payment shall be made under this Act until the Chippewa Indians of Minnesota shall, in such manner as such Secretary shall prescribe, have accepted such payments and ratified the provisions of this Act. The money paid to the Indians under this Act shall not be subject to any lien or claim of whatever nature against any of said Indians.

Chippewa Indians, Minn.  
Payment to enrolled members of, authorized.

Vol. 25, p. 645.

Ratification, etc., by Indians.

Payments exempt from liens, etc.

Approved, February 12, 1932.

[CHAPTER 46.]

AN ACT

February 12, 1932.  
[H. R. 6663.]  
[Public, No. 34.]

To reserve certain land on the public domain in Utah for addition to the Skull Valley Indian Reservation.

Skull Valley Indian Reservation.  
Land added to.

Promiso.  
Rights, etc., of prior settlers.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the south half of section 14, township 5 south, range 8 west of the Salt Lake meridian, Utah, on the public domain, be, and the same is hereby, reserved as an addition to the Skull Valley Indian Reservation: *Provided,* That the rights and claims of any bona fide settler initiated under the public land laws prior to September 2, 1931, the date of withdrawal of the land from all form of entry, shall not be affected by this Act.

Approved, February 12, 1932.

[CHAPTER 47.]

AN ACT

February 18, 1932.  
[S. 2173.]  
[Public, No. 35.]

To authorize associations of employees in the District of Columbia to adopt a device to designate the products of the labor of their members, to punish illegal use or imitation of such device, and for other purposes.

District of Columbia.  
Protection of union labels, etc.

Drawing and registration.

Fee for certified copy.

Certificate not assignable.

Unauthorized use of label, etc., prohibited.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That a union or association of employees in the District of Columbia may adopt a device in the form of a label, brand, mark, name, or other character for the purpose of designating the products of the labor of the members thereof. A drawing of such device may be filed in the office of the clerk of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia and the clerk shall register same in a book to be provided for such purpose and be entitled to collect \$1 for each registration. A certified copy of the drawing so registered may be obtained from the clerk upon the payment of \$1 for each certification. Such certificate shall not be assignable by the union or association to whom it is issued.

SEC. 2. No person shall in any way use or display the label, brand, mark, name, or other character adopted by any such union or association as provided in section 1 of this Act without the consent or authority of such union or association; or counterfeit or imitate any such label, brand, mark, name, or other character, or knowingly sell, dispose of, keep, or have in his possession with intent to sell or dispose of any goods, wares, merchandise, or other products of labor, upon which any such counterfeit or imitation is attached, affixed, printed, stamped, or impressed, or knowingly sell, dispose of, keep, or have in his possession with intent to sell or dispose of any goods, wares, merchandise, or other products of labor contained in any box, case, can, or package, to which or on which any such counterfeit or imitation is attached, affixed, printed, painted, stamped, or impressed. If copies of such device have been filed, the union or association may maintain an action in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia to enjoin the manufacture, use, display, or sale of counterfeit or colorable imitations of such device, or of goods bearing the same, or the unauthorized use or display of such device or of goods bearing the same, and the court may restrain such wrongful manufacture, use, display, or sale, and every unauthorized use or display by others of the genuine devices so registered and filed, if such use or display is not authorized by the owner thereof, and may award to the plaintiff such damages resulting from such wrongful manufacture, use, display, or sale as may be proved, together with the profits derived therefrom.

Action to enjoin use, etc., of counterfeits and imitations.

SEC. 3. A person violating any of the provisions of section 2 of this Act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$500, or by imprisonment for not less than three months nor more than one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Punishment for violations.

Approved, February 18, 1932.

[CHAPTER 48.]

AN ACT

To provide for the incorporation of the District of Columbia Commission, George Washington Bicentennial.

February 18, 1932.  
[S. 1306.]  
[Public, No. 36.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That during the year 1932 the two hundredth anniversary of the birth of George Washington will be celebrated in the District of Columbia, and for the purpose of preparing, sponsoring, and encouraging suitable programs, entertainments, and demonstrations Cloyd H. Marvin, William W. Everett, John Poole, Mrs. Philip Sidney Smith, Clarence A. Aspinwall, George F. Bowerman, William W. Bride, Thomas E. Campbell, James A. Cobb, John H. Cowles, Harrison H. Dodge, Robert V. Fleming, Isaac Gans, Edwin C. Graham, Gilbert H. Grosvenor, John Hays Hammond, George C. Havenner, J. Leo Kolb, David Lawrence, Charles Moore, George Richards, A. K. Shipe, Ernest N. Smith, Edgar C. Snyder, Mrs. Virginia White Speel, Anton Stephan, Merle Thorpe, Joseph P. Tumulty, Charles Stanley White, and Lloyd B. Wilson are hereby created a body corporate and politic to be known as the District of Columbia Commission, George Washington Bicentennial, and within the limits hereinafter prescribed subject to the supervision of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia or subject to the supervision of the Director of Public Buildings and Public Parks, as the case may be, the said corporation is hereby authorized—

District of Columbia, George Washington Bicentennial Commission. Incorporation of, provided.

Authority of corporation.

(a) To purchase, acquire by lease, or construct such structures, platforms, and stands for the conduct of the programs, entertainments, and demonstrations as may be deemed necessary by said corporation.

Acquisition of necessary platforms, etc.

(b) To manufacture, purchase, or otherwise acquire such paraphernalia, flags, posters, stationery, badges, programs and other printed matter, and lighting facilities as may be deemed necessary by the corporation for the purposes of said celebration.

Flags, posters, stationery, etc.

(c) To erect or contract to be erected such structures, platforms, or stands on public space in the District of Columbia as may be deemed necessary by said corporation for the purposes hereof, and the Commissioners of the District of Columbia and the Director of Public Buildings and Public Parks are hereby authorized to grant such permit or permits as may be necessary for the occupation of public space in the District of Columbia under their immediate jurisdiction: *Provided*, That no structure, platform, or stand shall be erected as aforesaid unless the plans thereof be approved by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia where the same are intended to be erected on public space within their jurisdiction, or the Office of Public Buildings and Public Parks where the same are intended to be erected on public space within the jurisdiction of that office.

Construction of platforms on public space.

Permits to be granted.

*Provided*. Approval of plans.

(d) To contract for the leasing and subleasing of such structures, platforms, and stands as may be erected by said corporation to such individuals, partnerships, or corporations.

Contracts for leasing platforms, etc.

- Adoption of seal. (e) Adopt a seal, which said seal shall be the seal of the corporation.
  - (f) To do all other acts and things which may be necessary and proper to carry into effect the provisions of this Act.
  - Profits of corporation. SEC. 2. That none of the persons herein named shall be entitled to or receive any of the profits of the corporation, but the same shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States.
  - Dissolution when final report filed. SEC. 3. That the corporation herein formed shall cease and determine, and all of the powers granted by paragraphs (a), (b), (c), (d), and (f) of section 1 of this Act shall terminate upon the filing of its final report and audit with the Congress of the United States, which date shall not be later than February 1, 1933: *Provided, however,* That nothing herein contained shall operate to prevent the institution of any suit or claim at law or in equity by any person, firm, or corporation growing out of any act or omission of the corporation, provided that the institution of such suit or claim shall be commenced within the period limited by the provisions of chapter 41 of the Code of Law for the District of Columbia: *Provided further,* That the Comptroller General be, and he hereby is, authorized to audit all accounts of the corporation, including the final audit thereof.
  - Provisos. Liability for corporate acts, etc., to continue. SEC. 4. That the corporation herein formed shall cease and determine upon the filing of its final report with the Commissioners of the District of Columbia.
  - Audit of accounts. SEC. 5. That Congress hereby reserves to itself the right to alter, amend, and repeal this Act or any provisions thereof.
  - Final report.
  - Amendment.
- Approved, February 18, 1932.

[CHAPTER 50.]

AN ACT

February 20, 1932.  
[S. 2639.]  
[Public, No. 37.]

To extend the time for the construction of a bridge across the Missouri River at or near Poplar, Montana.

Missouri River. Time extended for bridging, at Poplar, Mont.  
Vol. 46, p. 858.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge authorized by Act of Congress approved July 3, 1930, to be built by the State of Montana, the counties of Roosevelt, Richland, and McCone, or any of them, across the Missouri River, at a point suitable to the interest of navigation, at or near Poplar, Montana, are hereby extended for one and three years, respectively, from the date of approval hereof.

Amendment.

SEC. 2. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this Act is hereby expressly reserved.

Approved, February 20, 1932.

[CHAPTER 51.]

AN ACT

February 20, 1932.  
[H. R. 6304.]  
[Public, No. 38.]

To transfer Lavaca County from the Houston division to the Victoria division of the southern judicial district of Texas.

United States Courts; Texas Southern District. Lavaca County transferred to Victoria Division.  
Vol. 32, p. 65; Vol. 36, p. 1127; U. S. C., p. 889.  
*Proviso.* Civil causes, etc., not affected.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That section 108 of the Judicial Code (U. S. C., title 28, sec. 189) be, and it is hereby, amended by the transfer of Lavaca County from the Houston division to the Victoria division of the southern judicial district of the State of Texas: *Provided,* That no civil or criminal cause commenced prior to the enactment of this Act shall be in any way affected by it.

Approved, February 20, 1932.

## [CHAPTER 52.]

## AN ACT

To authorize the Secretary of the Interior to issue patents for lands held under color of title.

February 23, 1932.  
[S. 1588.]  
[Public, No. 39.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That whenever it shall be shown to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Interior that a tract or tracts of public land, contiguous to a Spanish or Mexican land grant, in the State of New Mexico, not exceeding in the aggregate one hundred and sixty acres, has or have been held in good faith and in peaceful, adverse possession by a citizen of the United States, his ancestors or grantors, for more than twenty years under claim or color of title, and that valuable improvements have been placed on such land, or some part thereof has been reduced to cultivation, the Secretary may, in his discretion, upon the payment of \$1.25 per acre, cause a patent or patents to issue for such land to any such citizen: *Provided*, That where the area or areas so held by any such citizen is in excess of one hundred and sixty acres the Secretary may determine what particular subdivisions, not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres in the aggregate, to any such citizen may be patented hereunder: *Provided further*, That coal and all other minerals contained therein are hereby reserved to the United States; that said coal and other minerals shall be subject to sale or disposal by the United States under applicable leasing and mineral land laws, and permittees, lessees, or grantees of the United States shall have the right to enter upon said lands for the purpose of prospecting for and mining such deposits: *Provided further*, That the term "citizen," as used herein, shall be held to include a corporation organized under the laws of the United States or any State or Territory thereof.

New Mexico.  
Patent may issue for certain public land in, held under color of title.

Fee.

*Provisos.*  
Patent if holding in excess of limitation.

Reservation of mineral rights.

Citizen construed.

Approved, February 23, 1932.

## [CHAPTER 53.]

## AN ACT

Authorizing the William Robert Smith Memorial Association of El Paso, Texas, to construct a memorial in honor of William Robert Smith, former Member of Congress from the sixteenth district of Texas.

February 23, 1932.  
[S. 2286.]  
[Public, No. 40.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the William Robert Smith Memorial Association of El Paso, Texas, be, and it is hereby, authorized to construct without cost to the United States a memorial tablet at or near the site of Elephant Butte Dam, New Mexico, in honor of the work of William Robert Smith, former Member of Congress from the sixteenth district of Texas, in behalf of the Elephant Butte project and of irrigation in the Southwest.

William Robert Smith Memorial Association, El Paso, Tex.  
Erection of tablet at Elephant Butte Dam, N. Mex., by, authorized.

Approved, February 23, 1932.

## [CHAPTER 54.]

## AN ACT

Granting the consent of Congress to the Catawissa Railroad Company to reconstruct, maintain, and operate a railroad bridge across the Susquehanna River at or near Catawissa, Pennsylvania.

February 23, 1932.  
[H. R. 81.]  
[Public, No. 41.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the consent of Congress is hereby granted to the Catawissa Railroad Company, its successors and assigns, to reconstruct, maintain, and operate a railroad bridge and approaches thereto across the Susquehanna

Susquehanna River.  
Catawissa Railroad Company may bridge, at Rupert Station, Pa.

River, at a point suitable to the interests of navigation, at or about two thousand one hundred and fifty feet south of Rupert Station, in the township of Montour, county of Columbia, State of Pennsylvania, to a point at or about six thousand and seventy feet north of Catawissa Station in the township of Catawissa, county of Columbia, State of Pennsylvania, in accordance with the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to regulate the construction of bridges over navigable waters," approved March 23, 1906.

Construction.  
Vol. 34, p. 84.

Right to sell, assign,  
etc., granted.

SEC. 2. The right to sell, assign, transfer, and mortgage all the rights, powers, and privileges conferred by this Act is hereby granted to the Catawissa Railroad Company, its successors and assigns, and any corporation to which, or any person to whom, such rights, powers, and privileges may be sold, assigned, or transferred, or which shall acquire the same by mortgage foreclosure or otherwise, is hereby authorized to exercise the same as fully as though conferred herein directly upon such corporation or person.

Amendment.

SEC. 3. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this Act is hereby expressly reserved.

Approved, February 23, 1932.

[CHAPTER 55.]

AN ACT

February 23, 1932.  
[H. R. 7247.]  
[Public, No. 42.]

Authorizing the Rhode Island State Board of Public Roads and the State Highway Department of the State of Connecticut to construct, maintain, and operate a free highway bridge across the Pawcatuck River near the location of the present Broad Street Bridge between Westerly, Rhode Island, and Stonington, Connecticut.

Pawcatuck River.  
Rhode Island and  
Connecticut may  
bridge between West-  
erly and Stonington.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That in order to facilitate interstate commerce, improve the Postal Service, and provide for military and other purposes, the Rhode Island State Board of Public Roads and the State Highway Department of the State of Connecticut be, and is hereby, authorized to construct, maintain, and operate a free highway bridge and approaches thereto across the Pawcatuck River, at a point suitable to the interests of navigation, at or near the location of the present Broad Street Bridge between Westerly, Rhode Island, and Stonington, Connecticut, in accordance with the provisions of an Act entitled "An Act to regulate the construction of bridges over navigable waters," approved March 23, 1906.

Construction.  
Vol. 34, p. 84.

Right to acquire  
realty, etc., for ap-  
proaches, etc.

SEC. 2. There is hereby conferred upon the Rhode Island State Board of Public Roads and the State Highway Department of the State of Connecticut all such rights and powers to enter upon lands and to acquire, condemn, occupy, possess, and use real estate and other property needed for the location, construction, operation, and maintenance of such bridge and its approaches as are possessed by railroad corporations for railroad purposes or by bridge corporations for bridge purposes in the State in which such real estate or other property is situated, upon making just compensation therefor, to be ascertained and paid according to the laws of such State, and the proceedings therefor shall be the same as in the condemnation or expropriation of property for public purposes in such State.

Amendment.

SEC. 3. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this Act is hereby expressly reserved.

Approved, February 23, 1932.

[CHAPTER 56.]

## JOINT RESOLUTION

Amending section 1 of the Act entitled "An Act authorizing the construction, repair, and preservation of certain public works on rivers and harbors, and for other purposes," approved July 3, 1930, relating to the Mississippi River between the mouth of the Illinois River and Minneapolis.

February 24, 1932.  
[H. J. Res. 271.]  
[Pub. Res., No. 10.]

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the provision, relating to the Mississippi River between the mouth of the Illinois River and Minneapolis, in section 1 of the Act entitled "An Act authorizing the construction, repair, and preservation of certain public works on rivers and harbors, and for other purposes," approved July 3, 1930, is hereby amended to read as follows:

Mississippi River.  
Improvement of.  
Vol. 46, p. 927.

"Mississippi River between mouth of Illinois River and Minneapolis: The existing project is hereby modified so as to provide a channel depth of nine feet at low water with widths suitable for long-haul common-carrier service, to be prosecuted in accordance with the plan for a comprehensive project to procure a channel of nine-foot depth, submitted in House Document Numbered 290, Seventy-first Congress, second session, or such modification thereof as in the discretion of the Chief of Engineers may be advisable; and the sum of \$7,500,000, in addition to the amounts authorized under existing projects, is hereby authorized to be appropriated for the prosecution of initial works under the modified project: *Provided*, That all locks below the Twin City Dam shall be of not less than the Ohio River standard dimensions."

Channel depth between Illinois River and Minneapolis.

Modification by Chief of Engineers. Appropriation authorized.

*Proviso.*  
Lock construction.

Approved, February 24, 1932.

[CHAPTER 57.]

## AN ACT

Authorizing an addition to the Cache National Forest, Idaho.

February 25, 1932.  
[S. 457.]  
[Public, No. 43.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That, subject to any valid existing claim or entry, all lands of the United States within the areas hereinafter described be, and the same are hereby, added to and made parts of the Cache National Forest, to be hereafter administered under the laws and regulations relating to the national forests; and the provisions of the Act approved March 20, 1922 (42 Stat. 465), as amended, are hereby extended and made applicable to all other lands within said described areas:

Cache National Forest, Idaho.  
Area added to.

Vol. 42, p. 465.

The west half of sections 6, 7, and 18, sections 19, 30, and 31, in township 8 south, range 36 east, Boise meridian; section 6 and the west half of sections 7, 18, 19, and 30, in township 9 south, range 36 east of Boise meridian; sections 1, 2, 11, 12, 13, 14, 23, 24, 25, 26, 35, and 36, in township 8 south, range 35 east, Boise meridian; sections 1, 2, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 23, 24, 25, and 26, in township 9 south, range 35 east of Boise meridian, Idaho.

Description.

Approved, February 25, 1932.

## [CHAPTER 58.]

## AN ACT

February 27, 1932.  
[H. R. 9203.]  
[Public, No. 44.]

To improve the facilities of the Federal reserve system for the service of commerce, industry, and agriculture, to provide means for meeting the needs of member banks in exceptional circumstances, and for other purposes.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Federal Reserve Act, as amended, is further amended by inserting, between sections 10 and 11 thereof, a new section reading as follows:

Federal Reserve Act, amendment.  
Vol. 38, p. 260.  
U. S. C., p. 275.

Advances to member banks in groups of five.

Security.

When authorized.

Liability of individual banks.

Advances to banks in groups of less than five.

Distribution.

Deposit of secured notes with trustee.

Interest rate.

Eligibility as security for Federal reserve notes.

Foreign government, etc., obligations.

Authority of member banks to obligate themselves.

Loan by Federal reserve bank to individual member bank.  
*Post*, p. 794.

Consent of Federal Reserve Board required.  
Security.

*Proviso.*  
Interest rate.

“SEC. 10. (a) Upon receiving the consent of not less than five members of the Federal Reserve Board, any Federal reserve bank may make advances, in such amount as the board of directors of such Federal reserve bank may determine, to groups of five or more member banks within its district, a majority of them independently owned and controlled, upon their time or demand promissory notes, provided the bank or banks which receive the proceeds of such advances as herein provided have no adequate amounts of eligible and acceptable assets available to enable such bank or banks to obtain sufficient credit accommodations from the Federal reserve bank through rediscounts or advances other than as provided in section 10 (b). The liability of the individual banks in each group must be limited to such proportion of the total amount advanced to such group as the deposit liability of the respective banks bears to the aggregate deposit liability of all banks in such group, but such advances may be made to a lesser number of such member banks if the aggregate amount of their deposit liability constitutes at least 10 per centum of the entire deposit liability of the member banks within such district. Such banks shall be authorized to distribute the proceeds of such loans to such of their number and in such amount as they may agree upon, but before so doing they shall require such recipient banks to deposit with a suitable trustee, representing the entire group, their individual notes made in favor of the group protected by such collateral security as may be agreed upon. Any Federal reserve bank making such advance shall charge interest or discount thereon at a rate not less than 1 per centum above its discount rate in effect at the time of making such advance. No such note upon which advances are made by a Federal reserve bank under this section shall be eligible under section 16 of this Act as collateral security for Federal reserve notes.

“No obligations of any foreign government, individual, partnership, association, or corporation organized under the laws thereof shall be eligible as collateral security for advances under this section.

“Member banks are authorized to obligate themselves in accordance with the provisions of this section.”

SEC. 2. The Federal Reserve Act, as amended, is further amended by adding, immediately after such new section 10 (a), an additional new section reading as follows:

“SEC. 10. (b) Until March 3, 1933, and in exceptional and exigent circumstances, and when any member bank, having a capital of not exceeding \$5,000,000, has no further eligible and acceptable assets available to enable it to obtain adequate credit accommodations through rediscounting at the Federal reserve bank or any other method provided by this Act other than that provided by section 10 (a), any Federal reserve bank, subject in each case to affirmative action by not less than five members of the Federal Reserve Board, may make advances to such member bank on its time or demand promissory notes secured to the satisfaction of such Federal reserve bank: *Provided*, That (1) each such note shall bear interest at a

rate not less than 1 per centum per annum higher than the highest discount rate in effect at such Federal reserve bank on the date of such note; (2) the Federal Reserve Board may by regulation limit and define the classes of assets which may be accepted as security for advances made under authority of this section; and (3) no note accepted for any such advance shall be eligible as collateral security for Federal reserve notes.

"No obligations of any foreign government, individual, partnership, association, or corporation organized under the laws thereof shall be eligible as collateral security for advances under this section."

SEC. 3. The second paragraph of section 16 of the Federal Reserve Act, as amended, is amended to read as follows:

"Any Federal reserve bank may make application to the local Federal reserve agent for such amount of the Federal reserve notes hereinbefore provided for as it may require. Such application shall be accompanied with a tender to the local Federal reserve agent of collateral in amount equal to the sum of the Federal reserve notes thus applied for and issued pursuant to such application. The collateral security thus offered shall be notes, drafts, bills of exchange, or acceptances acquired under the provisions of section 13 of this Act, or bills of exchange indorsed by a member bank of any Federal reserve district and purchased under the provisions of section 14 of this Act, or bankers' acceptances purchased under the provisions of said section 14, or gold or gold certificates: *Provided, however,* That until March 3, 1933, should the Federal Reserve Board deem it in the public interest, it may, upon the affirmative vote of not less than a majority of its members, authorize the Federal reserve banks to offer, and the Federal reserve agents to accept, as such collateral security, direct obligations of the United States. On March 3, 1933, or sooner should the Federal Reserve Board so decide, such authorization shall terminate and such obligations of the United States be retired as security for Federal reserve notes. In no event shall such collateral security be less than the amount of Federal reserve notes applied for. The Federal reserve agent shall each day notify the Federal Reserve Board of all issues and withdrawals of Federal reserve notes to and by the Federal reserve bank to which he is accredited. The said Federal Reserve Board may at any time call upon a Federal reserve bank for additional security to protect the Federal reserve notes issued to it."

Approved, February 27, 1932.

[CHAPTER 59.]

AN ACT

Granting the consent of Congress to the State of Illinois to construct, maintain, and operate a free highway bridge across the Pecatonica River at Harrison, in Winnebago County, State of Illinois.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress<sup>1</sup> assembled,* That the consent of Congress is hereby granted to the State of Illinois, to construct, maintain, and operate a free highway bridge and approaches thereto across the Pecatonica River, at a point suitable to the interests of navigation at Harrison, Illinois, in section 14, township 28 north, range 11 east, fourth principal meridian, in accordance with the provisions of an Act entitled "An Act to regulate the construction of bridges over navigable waters," approved March 23, 1906.

SEC. 2. That the right to alter, amend, or repeal this Act is hereby expressly reserved.

Approved, February 29, 1932.

Classification of assets.

Eligibility as security for Federal reserve notes.

Foreign government, etc., obligations.

Federal reserve notes. Vol. 38, p. 265; U. S. C., p. 284.

Post, p. 794.

Application for.

Collateral to accompany.

Nature of.

Vol. 38, pp. 263, 264.

Proviso. Obligations of United States as security authorized.

Post, p. 795.

Vol. 40, p. 236. Date authorization to terminate.

Amount of collateral security.

Notification of withdrawals, etc.

Additional security.

February 29, 1932.

[H. R. 8163.]

[Public, No. 45.]

Pecatonica River. Illinois may bridge, at Harrison.

Construction. Vol. 34, p. 84.

Amendment.

<sup>1</sup> So in original.

## [CHAPTER 60.]

## AN ACT

February 29, 1932.  
[H. R. 8171.]  
[Public, No. 46.]

Granting the consent of Congress to the State of Illinois to construct, maintain, and operate a free highway bridge across the Kankakee River at Momence, in Kankakee County, State of Illinois.

Kankakee River,  
Illinois may bridge,  
at Momence.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the consent of Congress is hereby granted to the State of Illinois, to construct, maintain, and operate a free highway bridge and approaches thereto across the Kankakee River, at a point suitable to the interests of navigation at Momence, Illinois, in township 31 north, between section 24, range 13 east, and section 19, range 14 east, third principal meridian, in accordance with the provisions of an Act entitled "An Act to regulate the construction of bridges over navigable waters," approved March 23, 1906.

Construction.  
Vol. 34, p. 84.

Amendment.

SEC. 2. That the right to alter, amend, or repeal this Act is hereby expressly reserved.

Approved, February 29, 1932.

## [CHAPTER 61.]

## AN ACT

February 29, 1932.  
[H. R. 8238.]  
[Public, No. 47.]

To extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a free highway bridge across the Fox River at Algonquin, in McHenry County, State of Illinois.

Fox River.  
Time extended for  
bridging, at Algonquin,  
Ill.

Vol. 46, p. 1100.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the times for commencing and completing the construction of a free highway bridge across the Fox River, at Algonquin, McHenry County, Illinois, authorized to be built by the State of Illinois by an Act of Congress approved February 13, 1931, are hereby extended one and three years, respectively, from February 13, 1932.

Amendment.

SEC. 2. That the right to alter, amend, or repeal this Act is hereby expressly reserved.

Approved, February 29, 1932.

## [CHAPTER 62.]

## AN ACT

February 29, 1932.  
[H. R. 8250.]  
[Public, No. 48.]

Granting authority to the Texas State Highway Commission to maintain and operate, as constructed, a free highway bridge across Trinity River between the counties of Navarro and Henderson, in the State of Texas.

Trinity River.  
Texas may operate  
bridge across, at Trin-  
idad.

Construction.  
Vol. 34, p. 84.

Amendment.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the consent of Congress is hereby granted to the Texas State Highway Commission and their successors and assigns to maintain and operate the free highway bridge and approaches thereto, as constructed, across Trinity River, seven-tenths mile west of Trinidad, between the counties of Navarro and Henderson, in the State of Texas, in accordance with the provisions of an Act entitled "An Act to regulate the construction of bridges over navigable waters," approved March 23, 1906.

SEC. 2. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this Act is hereby expressly reserved.

Approved, February 29, 1932.

[CHAPTER 63.]

AN ACT

Granting the consent of Congress to the State of Illinois to construct, maintain, and operate a free highway bridge across Rock River at Byron, in Ogle County, State of Illinois. February 29, 1932.  
[H. R. 8324.]  
[Public, No. 49.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the consent of Congress is hereby granted to the State of Illinois to construct, maintain, and operate a free highway bridge and approaches thereto across the Rock River, at a point suitable to the interests of navigation, at Byron, Illinois, in section 32, township 25 north, range 11 east, fourth principal meridian, in accordance with the provisions of an Act entitled "An Act to regulate the construction of bridges over navigable waters," approved March 23, 1906. Rock River, Illinois may bridge at Byron.  
  
Construction.  
Vol. 34, p. 84.

SEC. 2. That the right to alter, amend, or repeal this Act is hereby expressly reserved. Amendment.

Approved, February 29, 1932.

[CHAPTER 64.]

AN ACT

Granting the consent of Congress to the State of Illinois to construct, maintain, and operate a free highway bridge across Rock River at Oregon, in Ogle County, State of Illinois. February 29, 1932.  
[H. R. 8327.]  
[Public, No. 50.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the consent of Congress is hereby granted to the State of Illinois to construct, maintain, and operate a free highway bridge and approaches thereto across the Rock River, at a point suitable to the interests of navigation, at Oregon, Illinois, in section 3, township 23 north, range 10 east, fourth principal meridian, in accordance with the provisions of an Act entitled "An Act to regulate the construction of bridges over navigable waters," approved March 23, 1906. Rock River, Illinois may bridge at Oregon.  
  
Construction.  
Vol. 34, p. 84.

SEC. 2. That the right to alter, amend or repeal this Act is hereby expressly reserved. Amendment.

Approved, February 29, 1932.

[CHAPTER 69.]

AN ACT

To excuse certain persons from residence upon homestead lands during 1929, 1930, 1931, and 1932, in the drought-stricken areas. March 2, 1932.  
[H. R. 268.]  
[Public, No. 51.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That any homestead settler or entryman who, during the calendar year 1929, 1930, or 1931, found it necessary, or during 1932 should find it necessary, to leave his homestead to seek employment in order to obtain food and other necessaries of life for himself, family, or work stock because of serious drought conditions, causing total or partial failure of crops, may, upon filing with the register of the district proof of such conditions in the form of a corroborated affidavit, be excused from residence upon his homestead during all or part of the calendar years 1929, 1930, 1931, and 1932, and said entries shall not be open to contest or protest because of such absences: *Provided,* That the time of such actual absence shall not be deducted from the actual residence required by law, but an equivalent period shall be added to the statutory life of the entry. Homestead lands. Settlers may be excused from residence on, in certain cases.  
  
Proviso. Period of absence to be added to statutory life of entry.

Approved, March 2, 1932.

[CHAPTER 70.]

JOINT RESOLUTION

March 3, 1932.  
[H. J. Res. 292.]  
[Pub. Res., No. 11.]

To authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to aid in the establishment of agricultural-credit corporations, and for other purposes.

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of Agriculture is hereby authorized to make advances or loans to individuals, under such regulations as he may prescribe, for the purpose of assisting in forming local agricultural-credit corporations, livestock-loan companies, or like organizations, or of increasing the capital stock of such corporations, companies, or organizations qualified to do business with Federal intermediate credit banks, or to which such privileges may be extended.

Agricultural-credit corporations.  
Advances authorized to assist in organizing, etc.

Limit on amount of loan.

SEC. 2. (a) No loans shall be made to individual stockholders on the capital stock of, or to create or increase the capital stock of such corporation, company, or organization in an amount in excess of 75 per centum of the par value of the capital stock of such corporation, company, or organization owned by or proposed to be subscribed to by such individual.

Investigation of financial structure of corporation.

(b) No loan shall be made upon the capital stock of any corporation until the Secretary of Agriculture shall find that the financial structure of such corporation is sound and unimpaired and by him approved, nor shall any loan be made upon the capital stock of such corporation until the management of such company shall be made known to and approved by the Secretary, and the Secretary shall have the right at any time to declare the indebtedness to the Government that may be created hereunder due whenever in his judgment the financial structure of the corporation shall become so impaired or the management become so unsatisfactory as to jeopardize the interests of the Government.

Approval of management.

Due date of indebtedness.

Minimum paid in capital stock.

SEC. 3. No loan or advance shall be made to any individual upon the capital stock of or to create or increase the capital stock of any corporation, unless the paid in capital stock of such corporation shall be at least \$10,000.

Appropriation authorized.

Vol. 46, pp. 1032, 1160, 1167.

SEC. 4. To carry out the provisions of this resolution, including all expenses incurred thereunder, there are authorized to be appropriated, out of the unexpended balances of appropriations made to carry out the provisions of Public Resolution Numbered 112, Seventy-first Congress (46 Stat. 1032), as amended by the Interior Department Appropriation Act for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1932, and as amended by Public Resolution Numbered 120 (46 Stat. 1167), and out of the collections from loans made under Public Resolution Numbered 112, as so amended, a sum not exceeding \$10,000,000, which sum shall be paid into a revolving fund. Not to exceed 2 per centum of such fund may be used for expenses of administration. All moneys received from time to time upon the repayment of any advance or loan made pursuant to this Act, together with the interest, shall be paid into the revolving fund and shall thereafter be available for the purposes and in the manner hereinbefore provided.

To constitute revolving fund.  
Administration expenses.  
Payments.

Approved, March 3, 1932.

## [CHAPTER 71.]

## AN ACT

To approve Act numbered 256 of the session laws of 1931 of the Territory of Hawaii, entitled "An Act to authorize and provide for the manufacture, maintenance, distribution, and supply of electric current for light and power within the districts of North Kona and South Kona, on the island and county of Hawaii, Territory of Hawaii."

March 5, 1932.

[H. R. 307.]

[Public, No. 52.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That Act numbered 256 of the session laws of 1931 of the Territory of Hawaii, entitled "An Act to authorize and provide for the manufacture, maintenance, distribution, and supply of electric current for light and power within the districts of North Kona and South Kona, on the island and county of Hawaii, Territory of Hawaii," passed by the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii and approved by the Governor of the Territory of Hawaii on April 29, 1931, is hereby approved: *Provided*, That the authority in section 16 of said Act for the amending or repeal of said Act shall not be held to authorize such action by the Legislature of Hawaii except upon approval by Congress in accordance with the Organic Act: *Provided further*, That nothing herein shall be construed as an approval by Congress of the theory of establishing value on the actual cost of reproducing or replacing property as contained in section 18 of the said Act.

Hawaii.  
Grant of electric franchise in Hawaii County, approved.

*Provisos.*  
Amendment subject to approval of Congress.  
Vol. 31, p. 141.

Value established on replacement cost, not approved.

Approved, March 5, 1932.

## [CHAPTER 72.]

## JOINT RESOLUTION

Authorizing the distribution of Government-owned wheat to the American National Red Cross and other organizations for relief of distress.

March 7, 1932.

[S. J. Res. 110.]

[Pub. Res., No. 12.]

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Federal Farm Board is authorized and directed to take such action as may be necessary to make available, at any time prior to May 1, 1933, on application by the American National Red Cross, or any other organization designated by the American National Red Cross, wheat of the Grain Stabilization Corporation, for use in providing food for the needy and distressed people of the United States and Territories, and for feed for livestock in the 1931 crop-failure areas. Such wheat shall be delivered upon any such application only upon the approval of the President of the United States, and in such amounts to each organization as the President may approve, except that the total amount of wheat delivered as hereinbefore authorized shall not be in excess of forty million bushels.

Wheat.  
Distribution of Government-owned, by American National Red Cross.

Purpose.

Delivery upon President's approval.

Total amount limited.

Expense of delivery, etc.

Processing, etc.

Baking.

*Proviso.*  
Processing, etc., expenses.

SEC. 2. No part of the expenses incident to the delivery, receipt, and distribution of such wheat shall be borne by the United States or the Federal Farm Board. Such wheat may be milled or exchanged for flour or feed, but if processed it shall be without profit to any mill, organization, or other person. In cities of over twenty-five thousand population the American National Red Cross or any other organization designated by it may have said flour obtained in accordance with section 2 baked into bread or processed into food for distribution: *Provided*, That no part of the expense incident to such baking or processing shall be paid out of said wheat or flour and no part of said expense shall be borne by the United States or the Federal Farm Board.

Administration.

SEC. 3. The Federal Farm Board shall keep account of all wheat delivered as authorized in section 1, and shall credit the account of the Grain Stabilization Corporation with an amount equal to the current market value thereof at the time of delivery.

Approved, March 7, 1932.

[CHAPTER 73.]

AN ACT

March 8, 1932.  
[S. 3514.]

Regulating the use of appropriations for the military and nonmilitary activities of the War Department.

War Department.  
Purchase of articles  
the growth, production,  
or manufacture of  
the United States re-  
quired.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That in the expenditure of appropriations for the military and nonmilitary activities of the War Department, the Secretary of War shall, unless in his discretion the interest of the Government will not permit, purchase or contract for, within the limits of the United States, only articles of the growth, production, or manufacture of the United States, notwithstanding that such articles of the growth, production, or manufacture of the United States may cost more, if such excess of cost be not unreasonable.

Approved, March 8, 1932.

[CHAPTER 74.]

AN ACT

March 8, 1932.  
[H. R. 5064.]

[Public, No. 54.]

Authorizing Vernon W. O'Connor, of Saint Paul, Minnesota, his heirs, legal representatives, and assigns, to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge across the Rainy River at or near Baudette, Minnesota.

Rainy River.  
Bridge authorized  
across at Baudette,  
Minn.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That in order to facilitate international commerce, improve the postal service, and provide for military and other purposes Vernon W. O'Connor, of the city of Saint Paul, Ramsey County, State of Minnesota, his heirs, legal representatives, and assigns, be, and is hereby, authorized to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge and approaches thereto across the Rainy River, so far as the United States has jurisdiction over the waters of such river, at a point suitable to the interests of navigation, at or near Baudette, Minnesota, in accordance with the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to regulate the construction of bridges over navigable waters," approved March 23, 1906, subject to the conditions and limitations contained in this Act, and subject to the approval of the proper authorities in Canada.

Construction.  
Vol. 34, p. 84.

Approval of Canadian  
authorities.

SEC. 2. There is hereby conferred upon Vernon W. O'Connor, his heirs, legal representatives, and assigns, all such rights and powers to enter upon lands and to acquire, condemn, occupy, possess, and use real estate and other property in the State of Minnesota needed for the location, construction, operation, and maintenance of such bridge and its approaches as are possessed by railroad corporations for railroad purposes or by bridge corporations for bridge purposes in the State of Minnesota upon making just compensation therefor to be ascertained and paid according to the laws of such State, and the proceedings therefor shall be the same as in the condemnation or expropriation of property for public purposes in such State.

Acquisition of real  
estate for approaches,  
etc.

Statement of costs,  
etc.

The said Vernon W. O'Connor, his successors or assigns, shall within ninety days after the completion of the bridge constructed under the authority of this Act file with the Secretary of War an itemized statement under oath showing the actual original cost of

such bridge and its approaches and appurtenances, which statement shall include any expenditures actually made for engineering and legal services; and any fees, discounts, and other expenditures actually incurred in connection with the financing thereof. Such itemized statement of cost shall be investigated by the Secretary of War at any time within three years after the completion of such bridge, and for that purpose the said Vernon W. O'Connor, his successors or assigns, in such manner as may be deemed proper, shall make available and accessible all records connected with the construction and financing of such bridge, and the findings of the Secretary of War as to the actual cost of such bridge shall be made a part of the records of the War Department.

Investigation by Secretary of War.

SEC. 3. The said Vernon W. O'Connor, his heirs, legal representatives, and assigns, is hereby authorized to fix and charge tolls for transit over such bridge in accordance with any laws of Minnesota applicable thereto, and the rates of toll so fixed shall be the legal rates until changed by the Secretary of War under the authority contained in the Act of March 23, 1906.

Toll rates.

SEC. 4. The right to sell, assign, transfer, and mortgage all the rights, powers, and privileges conferred by this Act is hereby granted to Vernon W. O'Connor, his heirs, legal representatives, and assigns; and any corporation to which or any person to whom such rights, powers, and privileges may be sold, assigned, or transferred, or who shall acquire the same by mortgage foreclosure or otherwise, is hereby authorized and empowered to exercise the same as fully as though conferred herein directly upon such corporation or person.

Right to sell, assign, etc., conferred.

SEC. 5. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this Act is hereby expressly reserved.

Amendment.

Approved, March 8, 1932.

[CHAPTER 75.]

AN ACT

Authorizing the George Washington Bicentennial Commission to print and distribute additional sets of the writings of George Washington.

March 10, 1932.

[S. 1861.]

[Public, No. 55.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That section 1 of the Act entitled "An Act to enable the George Washington Bicentennial Commission to carry out and give effect to certain approved plans," approved February 21, 1930, is amended by striking out all preceding the last sentence therein and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

George Washington Bicentennial Commission.  
Vol. 46, p. 71.

"That the United States Commission for the Celebration of the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington established by the joint resolution entitled 'Joint resolution authorizing an appropriation for the participation of the United States in the preparation and completion of plans for the comprehensive observance of that greatest of all historic events, the bicentennial of the birthday of George Washington,' approved December 2, 1924 (hereinafter referred to as the commission), is authorized and directed to prepare, as a congressional memorial to George Washington, a definitive edition of all his essential writings, public and private (excluding the diaries), including personal letters from the original manuscripts or first prints, and the general orders, at a cost not to exceed \$56,000 for preparation of the manuscript. Such definitive edition shall be printed and bound at the Government Printing Office and shall be in about the same form as the already published diaries of George Washington and shall consist of twenty-five volumes, more or less.

Edition of essential writings of George Washington to be prepared by.  
Vol. 43, p. 671.

Limit of cost.  
Printing and binding.

Volumes for sale.  
Cost to libraries, etc.  
  
Others.  
  
Distribution to designated officials, etc.

There shall be three thousand sets of such edition, two thousand of which shall be sold by the Superintendent of Documents (1) at a cost of \$50 per set for sets sold to such public libraries, and institutions and societies of learning, as shall order the same not later than July 1, 1932, and (2) the remainder of the two thousand sets, at a cost equal (together with the receipts from the sets sold to such libraries, institutions, and societies) to the total cost under this section of preparing the manuscript and printing and binding the entire edition. The commission shall, upon the publication of each such volume of the remaining one thousand sets, distribute copies of each such volume as follows: Two each to the President, the library of the Senate, and the library of the House of Representatives; twenty-five to the Library of Congress; one to each member of the Cabinet; one each to the Vice President and the Speaker of the House of Representatives; one to each Senator, Representative in Congress, Delegate, and Resident Commissioner; one each to the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of Representatives; and one to each member and officer of the commission. Every such recipient eligible to receive any volume or volumes of such writings at any time prior to the issue of the final volume (but not later than December 31, 1935), shall be entitled to receive a complete set of such writings. The remaining sets, if any, shall be distributed as the commission directs, including such number of sets as may be necessary for foreign exchange. The usual number for congressional distribution and for depository libraries shall not be printed."

Foreign exchange sets.  
No "usual number."  
Vol. 46, p. 72.

SEC. 2. Section 1 of such Act of February 21, 1930, is further amended by adding at the end thereof the following new paragraph: "The one thousand extra copies (heretofore privately printed) of the first volume of such writings shall be considered to have been authorized by the commission and the commission may accept a donation of such extra copies for distribution for reviews, advertising, and for such other promotional purposes as it may deem advisable. If the commission shall direct the Superintendent of Documents to sell any such extra copies of the first volume, he shall offer the same for sale at a cost per copy equal to the cost per copy of the first volume as computed under clause (2) of the third sentence of this section. Such extra copies shall be the only copies of any volume of the set distributed or sold separately."

Distribution of privately printed volume.  
  
Sale.

Approved, March 10, 1932.

[CHAPTER 76.]

AN ACT

March 11, 1932.  
[S. 2985.]  
[Public, No. 56.]

Granting the consent of Congress to the Connecticut River State Bridge Commission, a statutory commission of the State of Connecticut created and existing under the provisions of special act numbered 496 of the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut, 1931 session, to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge across the Connecticut River.

Connecticut River.  
Connecticut in a y  
bridge at Hartford.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the consent of Congress is hereby granted to the Connecticut River State Bridge Commission, a statutory commission of the State of Connecticut created and existing under the provisions of special act numbered 496 of the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut, 1931 session, to construct, maintain, and operate a free highway bridge and approaches thereto across the Connecticut River, at a point suitable to the interests of navigation, between Hartford and East Hartford,

Connecticut, in accordance with the provisions of an Act entitled "An Act to regulate the construction of bridges over navigable waters," approved March 23, 1906.

Construction.  
Vol. 34, p. 84.

SEC. 2. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this Act is hereby expressly reserved.

Amendment.

Approved, March 11, 1932.

[CHAPTER 77.]

AN ACT

To extend the times for the commencement and completion of the bridge of the county of Norman and the town and village of Halstad, in said county, in the State of Minnesota, and the county of Traill and the town of Herberg, in said county, in the State of North Dakota, across the Red River of the North on the boundary line between said States.

March 11, 1932.  
[S. 3132.]  
[Public, No. 57.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge authorized by Act of Congress, approved July 1, 1922, and revived and reenacted by an Act of Congress approved March 3, 1931, granting the consent of Congress to the county of Norman and the town and village of Halstad, in said county, in the State of Minnesota, and the county of Traill and the town of Herberg, in said county, in the State of North Dakota, to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge and approaches thereto across the Red River of the North at or near the section line between sections 24 and 25, township 145 north, range 49 west, fifth principal meridian, on the boundary line between Minnesota and North Dakota, are hereby extended one and three years, respectively, from March 3, 1932.

Red River of the North.  
Time extended for bridging, between Minnesota and North Dakota.  
Vol. 42, p. 819.  
Vol. 46, p. 1513.

SEC. 2. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this Act is hereby expressly reserved.

Amendment.

Approved, March 11, 1932.

[CHAPTER 78.]

JOINT RESOLUTION

To authorize the Interstate Commerce Commission to make an investigation as to the possibility of establishing a six-hour day for railway employees.

March 15, 1932.  
[H. J. Res. 252.]  
[Pub. Res., No. 13.]

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Interstate Commerce Commission be, and is hereby, directed to investigate what would be the effect upon operation, service, and expenses of applying the principle of a six-hour day in the employment of all classes and each particular class of railway employees because of such application.

Six hour day, railroads.  
Interstate Commerce Commission to investigate effect of application of.

SEC. 2. The commission is further directed to report its findings to the Congress on or before December 15, 1932.

Report to Congress.

Approved, March 15, 1932.

[CHAPTER 80.]

AN ACT

Amending the Public Building Act approved March 4, 1931, authorizing acquisition of building sites and construction of public buildings at Hibbing, Minnesota, and other places.

March 16, 1932.  
[H. R. 375.]  
[Public, No. 58.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the provision of the Public Building Act approved March 4, 1931, which author-

Public Building Act, amendment.  
Vol. 46, p. 1504.

ized the acquisition of a suitable site for the post office at Hibbing, Minnesota, be, and the same is hereby, amended as follows:

Hibbing, Minn.  
Acquisition of site.  
*Proviso.*  
Reservation of mineral rights.

"Hibbing, Minnesota, post office and so forth: For acquisition of site and construction of a building, under an estimated total cost of \$135,000: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Treasury may, in his discretion, accept a title which reserves or excepts all ores or minerals on the lands, with the right of mining the same."

Approved, March 16, 1932.

[CHAPTER 81.]

AN ACT

March 16, 1932.  
[H. R. 7899.]  
[Public, No. 59.]

To authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to negotiate and to enter into an agreement regarding the south boundary of the post-office site at Plattsburg, New York.

Plattsburg, N. Y.  
Boundary line of Federal building site at, to be established.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and empowered to negotiate with the owners of the property south of and adjoining the Federal building site at Plattsburg, New York, and to enter into such agreement or agreements with the owners as in his discretion may be deemed necessary definitely to establish the south boundary line of said Federal building site.

Approved, March 16, 1932.

[CHAPTER 84.]

AN ACT

March 17, 1932.  
[H. R. 361.]  
[Public, No. 60.]

To provide for the extension of improvements on the west side of Georgia Avenue, north of Princeton Place, in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes.

District of Columbia.  
Improvement of certain strip of land in, authorized.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the owner of lot 14, square 2897, in the District of Columbia be, and said owner is hereby, authorized to use for building purposes a strip of land in front of said lot 14, square 2897, so that the front face of the front wall of the building or improvements so erected shall be in a direct line with the front face of the front wall of the building immediately north thereof located on lot 835, square 2897, said strip herein authorized to be used and occupied being described as follows: Beginning for the same at the northeast corner of lot 14, square 2897, and running thence with the extension of the northerly line of said lot 14, easterly three and sixty-four hundredths feet; thence southerly twenty-four and forty-five hundredths feet to a point in the extension of the northerly line of Princeton Place, sixty feet wide; thence with said extension, westerly three and fifty-two hundredths feet to the southeast corner of said lot 14; thence with the easterly line of said lot 14, northerly twenty-five feet to the point of beginning: *Provided*, That the piece or parcel of land herein described shall be occupied, used, and owned by the owner of said lot 14, square 2897, its successors and assigns, subject to any and all assessments and general and special taxes which may be levied or charged thereon the same in all respects as other private property in the District of Columbia.

Description.

*Proviso.*  
Subject to assessments, etc.

Approved, March 17, 1932.

## [CHAPTER 85.]

## AN ACT

To clarify the application of the contract labor provisions of the immigration laws to instrumental musicians.

March 17, 1932.  
[H. R. 8235.]  
[Public, No. 61.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the contract labor provisions of the immigration laws shall be applicable to alien instrumental musicians, whether coming for permanent residence or for a temporary period.

Immigration Act of 1917.  
Application of contract labor provisions to instrumental musicians.

SEC. 2. No alien instrumental musician shall, as such, be considered an "artist" or a "professional actor" within the meaning of the fifth proviso of section 3 of the Immigration Act of 1917 (U. S. C., title 8, sec. 136(h), second proviso) unless—

"Artist," "professional actor," construed.  
Vol. 39, p. 878.  
U. S. C., p. 131.

(1) he is of distinguished merit and ability as an instrumental musician, or is a member of a musical organization of distinguished merit and is applying for admission as such; and

(2) his professional engagements (or, if the exemption is claimed on account of membership in an organization, the professional engagements of such organization) within the United States are of a character requiring superior talent.

SEC. 3. In the case of an alien instrumental musician coming for a temporary period, who is exempted from the contract labor provisions of the immigration laws by the fifth proviso of section 3 of the Immigration Act of 1917 as limited by section 2 of this Act, his admission to the United States shall be under such conditions as may be by regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Labor (including where deemed necessary the giving of bond with sufficient surety) to insure that at the termination of his contract he will depart from the United States.

Regulations to insure departure of admitted musicians to be prescribed.

Bond.

Approved, March 17, 1932.

## [CHAPTER 86.]

## AN ACT

To authorize the construction of a dam across Des Lacs Lake, North Dakota.

March 18, 1932.  
[H. R. 5866.]  
[Public, No. 62.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the consent of Congress is hereby granted to the Des Lacs Development Association, its successors and assigns, to construct, maintain, repair, and improve a dam across the Des Lacs Lake, North Dakota: *Provided,* That work shall not be commenced until the plans therefor have been submitted to and approved by the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, and by the Secretary of War: *Provided further,* That in approving the plans for said dam such conditions and stipulations may be imposed as the Chief of Engineers and the Secretary of War may deem necessary to protect the present and future interests of the United States: *And provided further,* That this Act shall not be construed to authorize the use of such dam to develop water power or generate hydroelectric energy.

Des Lacs Lake, N. Dak.  
Construction of dam across, authorized.

*Proviso.*  
Approval of plans.

Conditions.

Development of water power not authorized.

Time limit for construction.

SEC. 2. The authority granted by this Act shall cease and be null and void unless the actual construction of the dam hereby authorized is commenced within one year and completed within three years from the date of approval of this Act.

SEC. 3. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this Act is hereby expressly reserved.

Amendment.

Approved, March 18, 1932.

[CHAPTER 87.]

JOINT RESOLUTION

March 18, 1932.  
[H. J. Res. 182.]  
[Pub. Res., No. 14.]

Authorizing an appropriation to defray the expenses of participation by the United States Government in the Second Polar Year Program, August 1, 1932, to August 31, 1933.

Second Polar Year Program.  
Sum authorized for expenses.

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That, for the purpose of defraying the expenses of participation by the United States Government in the Second Polar Year Program, August 1, 1932, to August 31, 1933, an appropriation of \$30,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby authorized for personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, contingent expenses, printing and binding, purchase of necessary books, documents, and periodicals, camp and field supplies, scientific instruments and equipment, construction of necessary temporary buildings for housing equipment and for observations, hire, maintenance, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, transportation of supplies, equipment, and personnel, and subsistence or per diem in lieu of subsistence while traveling, stenographic and other services and purchase of supplies, materials, and equipment by contract if deemed necessary, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (U. S. C., title 41, sec. 5), and such other expenses as may be deemed necessary by the Secretary of State in furtherance of the project described, and the Secretary of State may transfer this fund, or so much as may be deemed necessary, to the Department of Commerce with the approval of the Secretary of Commerce for direct expenditure by the Coast and Geodetic Survey.

R. S., sec. 3709, p. 733.  
U. S. C., p. 1309.

Transfer of fund.

Approved, March 18, 1932.

[CHAPTER 88.]

AN ACT

March 19, 1932.  
[H. R. 6485.]  
[Public, No. 63.]

To revise the boundary of the Mount McKinley National Park, in the Territory of Alaska, and for other purposes.

Mount McKinley National Park, Alaska.  
Boundary of, modified.

Description.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the boundary of the Mount McKinley National Park is hereby changed so as to read as follows:

Beginning at the summit of a hill between the Toklat River and the Clearwater Fork of that river at an approximate latitude of sixty-three degrees forty-seven minutes forty-five seconds, longitude one hundred and fifty degrees seventeen minutes forty seconds, which is intended to be same point of beginning of the boundary description as contained in the Act of February 26, 1917; thence southerly along the summit of the ridge between Toklat River and the Clearwater Fork of said river and across Stony Creek at its confluence with the said Clearwater Fork to the summit of the ridge between Stony Creek and the Clearwater Fork of the Toklat River; thence following the summit of said ridge and the summit of the ridge between the tributaries of said Clearwater Fork, the headwaters of the North Fork of Moose Creek and Boundary Creek to the intersection with the present boundary of Mount McKinley National Park at approximate latitude of sixty-three degrees thirty-two minutes forty-five seconds, longitude one hundred and fifty degrees twenty-four minutes forty-five seconds; thence southwesterly fourteen and three-tenths miles, more or less, to a point one-half mile north of Wonder Lake on the stream flowing out of Wonder Lake into Moose Creek; thence south sixty-eight degrees west forty-three and five-tenths miles, more or less, to the point of intersection with

the southwest boundary extended; thence southeasterly thirty-three miles, more or less, to the summit of Mount Russell; thence in a northeasterly direction following the present south boundary approximately eighty-eight miles to Windy Creek at approximate latitude sixty-three degrees twenty-five minutes forty-five seconds, longitude one hundred and forty-nine degrees one minute thirty-five seconds; thence easterly following the north bank of Windy Creek to the western boundary of The Alaska Railroad right of way; thence northerly following the west boundary of The Alaska Railroad right of way to a point due east of the present north boundary of the park as extended due east; thence due west following the present north boundary of the park to the summit of the ridge between Toklat River and the Clearwater Fork of said river; thence southerly following the summit of said ridge to the place of beginning: *Provided, however*, That such isolated tracts of land lying east of The Alaska Railroad right of way and the west bank of the Nenana River between the north bank of Windy Creek and the north park boundary as extended eastward are also included in said park: *Provided further*, That nothing herein contained shall affect any valid existing claim, location, or entry under the land laws of the United States, whether for homestead, mineral, right of way, or any other purpose whatsoever, or shall affect the rights of any such claimant, locator, or entryman to the full use and enjoyment of his land.

*Provisos.*  
Inclusion of isolated tracts.

Valid claims, etc., not affected.

SEC. 2. That the provisions of the Act of August 25, 1916, entitled "An Act to establish a national park service, and for other purposes," and the Act of February 26, 1917, entitled "An Act to establish the Mount McKinley National Park, in the Territory of Alaska," together with all Acts supplementary to and amendatory of said Acts are made applicable to and extended over the lands hereby added to the park.

Acts applicable to lands added.  
Vol. 39, p. 535.  
U. S. C., p. 389.  
Vol. 39, p. 938.  
U. S. C., p. 410.

Approved, March 19, 1932.

[CHAPTER 89.]

AN ACT

To amend the authorization contained in the Act of Congress approved March 4, 1929, for the acquisition of site and construction of building in Jackson, Mississippi.

March 19, 1932.  
[H. R. 6739.]  
[Public, No. 64.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the authorization contained in the Act of Congress approved March 4, 1929, for the acquisition of site and construction of a building in Jackson, Mississippi, under an estimated total cost of \$825,000, be, and the same is hereby, amended to authorize and direct the Secretary of the Treasury to enter into contracts for the demolition of the present building in Jackson, Mississippi, and for the construction of a new post office, courthouse, and so forth, building on the present site as enlarged by the land acquired under the authorization in said Act of March 4, 1929, and the unexpended balance of the amounts appropriated under the authority of such Act is hereby made available for the purposes herein.

Jackson, Miss.  
Construction of Federal building at.  
Vol. 45, p. 1658.

Demolition of existing building.

Unexpended balance available.

Approved, March 19, 1932.

## [CHAPTER 90.]

## AN ACT

March 23, 1932.  
[H. R. 5315.]  
[Public, No. 65.]

To amend the Judicial Code and to define and limit the jurisdiction of courts sitting in equity, and for other purposes.

Injunctions in labor disputes.  
Jurisdiction of courts to issue.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That no court of the United States, as herein defined, shall have jurisdiction to issue any restraining order or temporary or permanent injunction in a case involving or growing out of a labor dispute, except in a strict conformity with the provisions of this Act; nor shall any such restraining order or temporary or permanent injunction be issued contrary to the public policy declared in this Act.

Declaration of the public policy of the United States.

SEC. 2. In the interpretation of this Act and in determining the jurisdiction and authority of the courts of the United States, as such jurisdiction and authority are herein defined and limited, the public policy of the United States is hereby declared as follows:

Whereas under prevailing economic conditions, developed with the aid of governmental authority for owners of property to organize in the corporate and other forms of ownership association, the individual unorganized worker is commonly helpless to exercise actual liberty of contract and to protect his freedom of labor, and thereby to obtain acceptable terms and conditions of employment, wherefore, though he should be free to decline to associate with his fellows, it is necessary that he have full freedom of association, self-organization, and designation of representatives of his own choosing, to negotiate the terms and conditions of his employment, and that he shall be free from the interference, restraint, or coercion of employers of labor, or their agents, in the designation of such representatives or in self-organization or in other concerted activities for the purpose of collective bargaining or other mutual aid or protection; therefore, the following definitions of, and limitations upon, the jurisdiction and authority of the courts of the United States are hereby enacted.

Promise, etc., contrary thereto not enforceable in courts.

SEC. 3. Any undertaking or promise, such as is described in this section, or any other undertaking or promise in conflict with the public policy declared in section 2 of this Act, is hereby declared to be contrary to the public policy of the United States, shall not be enforceable in any court of the United States and shall not afford any basis for the granting of legal or equitable relief by any such court, including specifically the following:

Nature of unenforceable promises, etc.

Every undertaking or promise hereafter made, whether written or oral, express or implied, constituting or contained in any contract or agreement of hiring or employment between any individual, firm, company, association, or corporation, and any employee or prospective employee of the same, whereby

Agreements inhibiting joining of labor or employer organizations.

(a) Either party to such contract or agreement undertakes or promises not to join, become, or remain a member of any labor organization or of any employer organization; or

Agreements to withdraw membership in labor, etc., organizations during employment.

(b) Either party to such contract or agreement undertakes or promises that he will withdraw from an employment relation in the event that he joins, becomes, or remains a member of any labor organization or of any employer organization.

Labor disputes.  
Acts of disputants not constituting grounds for issue of injunction, etc., in.

SEC. 4. No court of the United States shall have jurisdiction to issue any restraining order or temporary or permanent injunction in any case involving or growing out of any labor dispute to prohibit any person or persons participating or interested in such dispute (as these terms are herein defined) from doing, whether singly or in concert, any of the following acts:

Refusal to continue employment relation.

(a) Ceasing or refusing to perform any work or to remain in any relation of employment;

(b) Becoming or remaining a member of any labor organization or of any employer organization, regardless of any such undertaking or promise as is described in section 3 of this Act;

Retention of organization affiliations.

(c) Paying or giving to, or withholding from, any person participating or interested in such labor dispute, any strike or unemployment benefits or insurance, or other moneys or things of value;

Payment of strike, etc., benefits.

(d) By all lawful means aiding any person participating or interested in any labor dispute who is being proceeded against in, or is prosecuting, any action or suit in any court of the United States or of any State;

Aiding disputants during pendency of suit.

(e) Giving publicity to the existence of, or the facts involved in, any labor dispute, whether by advertising, speaking, patrolling, or by any other method not involving fraud or violence;

Giving publicity to disputed facts.

(f) Assembling peaceably to act or to organize to act in promotion of their interests in a labor dispute;

Peaceably assembling.

(g) Advising or notifying any person of an intention to do any of the acts heretofore specified;

Communicating intentions to do acts.

(h) Agreeing with other persons to do or not to do any of the acts heretofore specified; and

Agreements for concerted acts.

(i) Advising, urging, or otherwise causing or inducing without fraud or violence the acts heretofore specified, regardless of any such undertaking or promise as is described in section 3 of this Act.

Urging others to join.

SEC. 5. No court of the United States shall have jurisdiction to issue a restraining order or temporary or permanent injunction upon the ground that any of the persons participating or interested in a labor dispute constitute or are engaged in an unlawful combination or conspiracy because of the doing in concert of the acts enumerated in section 4 of this Act.

Concerted acts of disputants not unlawful combination.

SEC. 6. No officer or member of any association or organization, and no association or organization participating or interested in a labor dispute, shall be held responsible or liable in any court of the United States for the unlawful acts of individual officers, members, or agents, except upon clear proof of actual participation in, or actual authorization of, such acts, or of ratification of such acts after actual knowledge thereof.

Organization officers not liable for acts of individual members.

SEC. 7. No court of the United States shall have jurisdiction to issue a temporary or permanent injunction in any case involving or growing out of a labor dispute, as herein defined, except after hearing the testimony of witnesses in open court (with opportunity for cross-examination) in support of the allegations of a complaint made under oath, and testimony in opposition thereto, if offered, and except after findings of fact by the court, to the effect—

If participation or ratification.

When injunction, etc., may issue.

(a) That unlawful acts have been threatened and will be committed unless restrained or have been committed and will be continued unless restrained, but no injunction or temporary restraining order shall be issued on account of any threat or unlawful act excepting against the person or persons, association, or organization making the threat or committing the unlawful act or actually authorizing or ratifying the same after actual knowledge thereof;

Procedure.

If unlawful acts are threatened, etc.

Restriction.

(b) That substantial and irreparable injury to complainant's property will follow;

Irreparable injury.

(c) That as to each item of relief granted greater injury will be inflicted upon complainant by the denial of relief than will be inflicted upon defendants by the granting of relief;

Greater injury to complainant.

(d) That complainant has no adequate remedy at law; and

No adequate remedy at law.

(e) That the public officers charged with the duty to protect complainant's property are unable or unwilling to furnish adequate protection.

Adequate protection not available.

Such hearing shall be held after due and personal notice thereof has been given, in such manner as the court shall direct, to all known

Hearings. Notice.

<p><i>Proviso.</i> Issue of temporary restraining order.</p>	<p>persons against whom relief is sought, and also to the chief of those public officials of the county and city within which the unlawful acts have been threatened or committed charged with the duty to protect complainant's property: <i>Provided, however,</i> That if a complainant shall also allege that, unless a temporary restraining order shall be issued without notice, a substantial and irreparable injury to complainant's property will be unavoidable, such a temporary restraining order may be issued upon testimony under oath, sufficient, if sustained, to justify the court in issuing a temporary injunction upon a hearing after notice. Such a temporary restraining order shall be effective for no longer than five days and shall become void at the expiration of said five days. No temporary restraining order or temporary injunction shall be issued except on condition that complainant shall first file an undertaking with adequate security in an amount to be fixed by the court sufficient to recompense those enjoined for any loss, expense, or damage caused by the improvident or erroneous issuance of such order or injunction, including all reasonable costs (together with a reasonable attorney's fee) and expense of defense against the order or against the granting of any injunctive relief sought in the same proceeding and subsequently denied by the court.</p>
<p>Effective period.</p>	<p>The undertaking herein mentioned shall be understood to signify an agreement entered into by the complainant and the surety upon which a decree may be rendered in the same suit or proceeding against said complainant and surety, upon a hearing to assess damages of which hearing complainant and surety shall have reasonable notice, the said complainant and surety submitting themselves to the jurisdiction of the court for that purpose. But nothing herein contained shall deprive any party having a claim or cause of action under or upon such undertaking from electing to pursue his ordinary remedy by suit at law or in equity.</p>
<p>Undertaking with security to be filed.</p>	<p>SEC. 8. No restraining order or injunctive relief shall be granted to any complainant who has failed to comply with any obligation imposed by law which is involved in the labor dispute in question, or who has failed to make every reasonable effort to settle such dispute either by negotiation or with the aid of any available governmental machinery of mediation or voluntary arbitration.</p>
<p>Purpose.</p>	<p>SEC. 9. No restraining order or temporary or permanent injunction shall be granted in a case involving or growing out of a labor dispute, except on the basis of findings of fact made and filed by the court in the record of the case prior to the issuance of such restraining order or injunction; and every restraining order or injunction granted in a case involving or growing out of a labor dispute shall include only a prohibition of such specific act or acts as may be expressly complained of in the bill of complaint or petition filed in such case and as shall be expressly included in said findings of fact made and filed by the court as provided herein.</p>
<p>Scope.</p>	<p>SEC. 10. Whenever any court of the United States shall issue or deny any temporary injunction in a case involving or growing out of a labor dispute, the court shall, upon the request of any party to the proceedings and on his filing the usual bond for costs, forthwith certify as in ordinary cases the record of the case to the circuit court of appeals for its review. Upon the filing of such record in the circuit court of appeals, the appeal shall be heard and the temporary injunctive order affirmed, modified, or set aside with the greatest possible expedition, giving the proceedings precedence over all other matters except older matters of the same character.</p>
<p>Duty of complainant to comply with legal obligations.</p>	<p>SEC. 11. In all cases arising under this Act in which a person shall be charged with contempt in a court of the United States (as herein</p>
<p>Basis for injunctive relief.</p>	
<p>Extent of relief.</p>	
<p>Certification of record for review.</p>	
<p>Procedure and precedence.</p>	
<p>Trial upon contempt of court charge.</p>	

defined), the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the contempt shall have been committed: *Provided*, That this right shall not apply to contempts committed in the presence of the court or so near thereto as to interfere directly with the administration of justice or to apply to the misbehavior, misconduct, or disobedience of any officer of the court in respect to the writs, orders, or process of the court.

Venue.

*Proviso.*  
When right to trial not available.

SEC. 12. The defendant in any proceeding for contempt of court may file with the court a demand for the retirement of the judge sitting in the proceeding, if the contempt arises from an attack upon the character or conduct of such judge and if the attack occurred elsewhere than in the presence of the court or so near thereto as to interfere directly with the administration of justice. Upon the filing of any such demand the judge shall thereupon proceed no further, but another judge shall be designated in the same manner as is provided by law. The demand shall be filed prior to the hearing in the contempt proceeding.

Demand for retirement of judge.

Proceedings to cease until another judge designated.

Time of filing demand.

SEC. 13. When used in this Act, and for the purposes of this Act—

(a) A case shall be held to involve or to grow out of a labor dispute when the case involves persons who are engaged in the same industry, trade, craft, or occupation; or have direct or indirect interests therein; or who are employees of the same employer; or who are members of the same or an affiliated organization of employers or employees; whether such dispute is (1) between one or more employers or associations of employers and one or more employees or associations of employees; (2) between one or more employers or associations of employers and one or more employees or associations of employees; or (3) between one or more employees or associations of employees and one or more employees or associations of employees; or when the case involves any conflicting or competing interests in a "labor dispute" (as hereinafter defined) of "persons participating or interested" therein (as hereinafter defined).

When case shall be held to involve labor dispute.

Persons in dispute.

(b) A person or association shall be held to be a person participating or interested in a labor dispute if relief is sought against him or it, and if he or it is engaged in the same industry, trade, craft, or occupation in which such dispute occurs, or has a direct or indirect interest therein, or is a member, officer, or agent of any association composed in whole or in part of employers or employees engaged in such industry, trade, craft, or occupation.

When person shall be held a party to dispute.

(c) The term "labor dispute" includes any controversy concerning terms or conditions of employment, or concerning the association or representation of persons in negotiating, fixing, maintaining, changing, or seeking to arrange terms or conditions of employment, regardless of whether or not the disputants stand in the proximate relation of employer and employee.

Terms construed.  
"Labor dispute".

(d) The term "court of the United States" means any court of the United States whose jurisdiction has been or may be conferred or defined or limited by Act of Congress, including the courts of the District of Columbia.

"Court of the United States."

SEC. 14. If any provision of this Act or the application thereof to any person or circumstance is held unconstitutional or otherwise invalid, the remaining provisions of the Act and the application of such provisions to other persons or circumstances shall not be affected thereby.

Separability of provisions of act.

SEC. 15. All Acts and parts of Acts in conflict with the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed.

Conflicting acts repealed.

Approved, March 23, 1932.

## [CHAPTER 91.]

## AN ACT

March 25, 1932.  
[S. 3287.]  
[Public, No. 66.]

To legalize a bridge across the Mississippi River at Grand Rapids, Minnesota.

Mississippi River.  
Bridge across, at  
Grand Rapids, Minn.,  
legalized.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the bridge now being constructed by the State of Minnesota across the Mississippi River at Grand Rapids, Minnesota, and located on Trunk Highway Numbered 35, if completed in accordance with the plans accepted by the Chief of Engineers and the Secretary of War, shall be a lawful structure, and shall, together with the persons owning or controlling it, be subject to the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to regulate the construction of bridges over navigable waters," approved March 23, 1906.

Construction.  
Vol. 34, p. 84.

Amendment.

SEC. 2. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this Act is hereby expressly reserved.

Approved, March 25, 1932.

## [CHAPTER 92.]

## AN ACT

March 26, 1932.  
[S. 3282.]  
[Public, No. 67.]

To extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Bay of San Francisco from the Rincon Hill district in San Francisco by way of Goat Island to Oakland.

Bay of San Fran-  
cisco.  
Time extended for  
bridging between Rin-  
con Hill and Alameda,  
Calif.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the times for commencing and completing construction of a bridge across the Bay of San Francisco, at or near the general site from Rincon Hill, in the city and county of San Francisco, to and across Goat Island, in San Francisco Bay, thence to Oakland, in the county of Alameda, authorized to be built by the State of California, by an Act of Congress approved February 20, 1931, are hereby extended two and five years, respectively, from February 20, 1932.

Vol. 46, p. 1192.

Amendment.

SEC. 2. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this Act is hereby expressly reserved.

Approved, March 26, 1932.

## [CHAPTER 93.]

## AN ACT

March 28, 1932.  
[S. 3409.]  
[Public, No. 68.]

Authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to sell certain unused Indian cemetery reserves on the Wichita Indian Reservation in Oklahoma to provide funds for purchase of other suitable burial sites for the Wichita Indians and affiliated bands.

Wichita Indian Res-  
ervation, Okla.

Sale of lands in,  
authorized.

Description.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized, in his discretion, to advertise and sell to the highest bidder for cash, at not less than the appraised value, the following-described tracts of land on the Wichita Indian Reservation in Oklahoma: Southeast quarter southeast quarter, section 3, township 9 north, range 10 west, Indian meridian, in Oklahoma, forty acres; and north half northeast quarter northwest quarter and southeast quarter northeast quarter northwest quarter, section 10, township 7 north, range 10 west, Indian meridian, in Oklahoma, thirty acres: *Provided,* That the proceeds derived therefrom shall be used by the Secretary of the Interior in purchasing suitable tracts of land more conveniently situated, which

Provisos.  
Purchase of tracts for  
cemetery purposes.

may be desired by the Wichita and affiliated bands of Indians for cemetery purposes: *And provided further*, That there shall be reserved to the Indian owners all coal, oil, gas, or other mineral deposits found at any time in the land.

Reservation of mineral rights.

Approved, March 28, 1932.

[CHAPTER 94.]

AN ACT

Granting certain public lands to the State of New Mexico for the use and benefit of the Eastern New Mexico Normal School, and for other purposes.

March 31, 1932.  
[S. 1590.]

[Public, No. 69.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That there is hereby granted and confirmed to the State of New Mexico seventy-six thousand six hundred and sixty-seven acres of surveyed, non-mineral, unappropriated, and unreserved public lands of the United States in the State of New Mexico, for the use and benefit of the Eastern New Mexico Normal School, at Portales, Roosevelt County, New Mexico, to be used solely for normal-school purposes. Such lands shall be in addition to the lands granted to the State of New Mexico for normal-school purposes under the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to enable the people of New Mexico to form a constitution and State government and be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States; and to enable the people of Arizona to form a constitution and State government and be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States," approved June 20, 1910, as amended, and the grant of such lands shall be subject to the same terms and conditions as are imposed upon the grants made by such Act of June 20, 1910, as amended.

New Mexico.  
Grant of land to, for Eastern New Mexico Normal School.

To be additional.

Vol. 36, p. 557.

Terms and conditions.

Approved, March 31, 1932.

[CHAPTER 95.]

AN ACT

For the temporary relief of water users on irrigation projects constructed and operated under the reclamation law.

April 1, 1932.  
[S. 3706.]

[Public, No. 70.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That any irrigation district, water-users' association, or other water-users' organization under contract with the United States for payment of construction charges under the Act of June 17, 1902 (32 Stat. 388), or Acts amendatory thereof or supplementary thereto, including the Act of February 21, 1911 (36 Stat. 923) (upon acceptance of this Act by resolution of its board of directors or corresponding body), shall be required to make no payment on the regular construction charge for the calendar year 1931, and in lieu of the regular installment of construction charge provided for under existing contracts, may pay for the calendar year 1932 on the basis of 50 per centum of the amount which, but for this Act, would be payable under said contracts, such amount to be computed and determined for that year in the manner provided in said contracts and the law applicable thereto. Interest and penalty as now provided by law and contracts for nonpayments when due shall apply on all charges for 1932 adjusted as herein authorized; and otherwise the deferred payments herein authorized shall bear interest until paid at such rate, and

Irrigation on reclamation projects.  
Payments of construction charges deferred.  
Vol. 32, p. 388.  
Vol. 36, p. 925.  
Post, pp. 776, 1427.

Calendar year 1931.

1932.

Application of interest and penalty provisions.

*Provisos.*  
Interest as element  
in determination of  
power rate.

Construction charges  
and interest payments  
not waived.

Benefits to apply to  
individual water-right  
applicants.

Uncompahgre reclama-  
tion project, Colo.  
Vol. 46, p. 1974.

Construction of  
drainage systems on,  
deferred.  
Payment.

Grand Valley reclama-  
tion project, Colo.  
Vol. 46, p. 1202.  
Construction charges  
deferred.

Resumption of pay-  
ments of charges under  
existing contracts.

When deferred con-  
struction installments  
due.

Vol. 36, p. 925; Vol.  
33, p. 686; Vol. 44, p. 636.

shall be paid at such times, as the Secretary of the Interior shall determine: *Provided*, That in determining the rate for the sale of power during the irrigation season of 1931 to irrigation districts from any power plant operated by the Bureau of Reclamation, interest on the cost of the power system shall not be included as an element, but interest at the rate of 2½ per centum per annum shall be included as an element of such rate for the sale of power to such districts during the irrigation season of 1932: *And provided further*, That the payments for construction charges and interest payments on the cost of the power systems referred to in this Act shall not be deemed waived, but only deferred, and shall be paid as provided in this Act.

SEC. 2. On projects or divisions of projects where no irrigation district, water-users' association, or other water-users' organization has assumed joint obligation for payment of construction charges individual water-right applicants or entrymen upon acceptance of this Act in a manner satisfactory to the Secretary of the Interior, shall be required to make no payment on the regular construction charge for the calendar year 1931, and in lieu of the installments payable under existing contracts, may pay their regular installments of construction charges for the calendar year 1932 on the same basis as that authorized in section 1 hereof for districts, associations, and other water-users' organizations.

SEC. 3. The Act of Congress approved January 31, 1931, entitled "An Act for the relief of the Uncompahgre reclamation project, Colorado" (Private, Numbered 300, Seventy-first Congress), is hereby amended to extend for one year from and after January 1, 1932, the time for beginning construction of drainage system upon the Uncompahgre project, and any and all construction charges accruing upon or for said project for or during the year 1932, shall be deferred and included in and made payable as a part of the project supplemental construction charge provided for in said Act of January 31, 1931; and in order to afford opportunity to complete the construction authorized by the Act of Congress approved February 21, 1931 (Public, Numbered 708), relating to the Grand Valley reclamation project, Colorado, any and all construction charges accruing upon or for said project for or during the year 1932 shall be deferred and shall be included in and made payable as project supplemental construction charges under the terms as provided in this Act.

SEC. 4. At the expiration of the period for which deferment of charges is made under this Act, all districts, water-users' associations, or other water-users' organizations, and all individuals accepting the provisions hereof shall resume payment of charges on the basis of and in accordance with existing contracts and shall continue payments thereafter until the entire indebtedness of said districts, water-users' associations, or other water-users' organizations, and individuals to the United States shall have been fully paid. In the case of a district, water-users' association or other water-users' organization, or individual having contracts executed pursuant to the Act of February 21, 1911 (36 Stat. 925), the Act of August 13, 1914 (38 Stat. 686), or the Act of May 25, 1926 (44 Stat. 636)<sup>1</sup>, or any special Act the deferred construction installment or installments for the calendar year 1931, and that portion of the 1932 installment or installments deferred, together with the installment or installments of deferred construction and/or operation and maintenance

<sup>1</sup> So in original.

for 1931 and 50 per centum of the installment and/or installments of such deferred charges for 1932, shall be paid as an additional installment to be due and payable one year after the date the last installment under existing contracts shall become due, except in those cases in which the Secretary of the Interior, whose decision shall be final, shall find necessary additional installments, which he is hereby authorized to fix. In the case of any district, water-users' association, or other water-users' organization, or individual under contract for payment of construction charge pursuant to subsection F, section 4, Act of December 5, 1924 (43 Stat. 702), construction payments shall be continued on the basis of existing contracts until the entire indebtedness to the United States, including all charges deferred pursuant to this Act, shall have been fully paid. Installments so carried over shall be subjected to the reductions provided for in section 8 hereof.

Exception.

Additional installments authorized.

When construction payments to continue under existing contracts.  
Vol. 43, p. 702.  
Reductions.

SEC. 5. The Secretary of the Interior, in his discretion, and upon acceptance of the provisions of this section by the water users affected, in the manner provided in sections 1 and 2 hereof, may permit adjustment of construction and/or operation and maintenance charges heretofore deferred by contracts made pursuant to existing law to be made for the years 1931 and 1932 on the basis authorized in sections 1 and 2 hereof or on such other basis as the Secretary may find to be required in each case.

Adjustment of construction, operation, and maintenance charges.  
*Ante*, pp. 75, 76.

SEC. 6. The Secretary of the Interior, in his discretion, is further authorized to defer the payment to the United States from any water-users' organization, as defined in section 1 hereof and from any individual water-right applicant or entryman of construction charges and installments of deferred construction and/or deferred operation and maintenance charges for the calendar year 1930 and prior thereto. Such deferred charges, together with penalty or interest to December 31, 1931, under existing laws and contracts shall be paid in such annual installments as the Secretary of the Interior may fix.

Payment of construction, etc., charges, for 1930, etc., deferred.

Annual installments.

SEC. 7. Any irrigation district, water-users' association, or other water-users' organization which has contracted to pay construction charges and which is not in arrears for more than one calendar year in the payment of any construction, operation, and maintenance, or other charge due by it to the United States may, at its option, deliver or authorize the delivery of water during the years 1932 and 1933 to water users who may be more than one year in arrears in the payment of charges or assessments due from such landowner or water user to the district or association.

Delivery of water to delinquent individual user.

SEC. 8. In the case of any irrigation district, water-users' organization, or individual, receiving credits on account of power profits or other revenues under the provisions of subsections I and/or J, section 4, Act of December 5, 1924 (43 Stat. 703), or any other Act of Congress, when any extension is granted as provided in section 1, 2, or 4 the amount of such credits shall be deducted from the amount of any payment so extended: *Provided*, That the provisions of this section shall not apply to power profits or other revenues derived from works not constructed at the expense of the United States. The credits, if any, in excess of the payment so extended shall be applied as now provided by law and contract. Acceptance of the provisions of this Act shall operate as a waiver of any law and/or contract providing for application of credits different from that in this section prescribed.

Power sale profits to be deducted from payments.

Vol. 43, p. 703.

*Ante*, pp. 75, 76.

*Proviso*.  
Not applicable unless Federal construction.

Credits in excess of payment.  
Effect of acceptance hereof.

Crediting payments of construction charges for 1931.

SEC. 9. Collections of construction charges for the calendar year 1931 (which charges are subject to adjustment and are adjusted under sections 1, 2, and 4 of this Act) and penalties and interest, if any, from water-users' organizations and individual water-right applications or landowners, heretofore made under existing contracts, shall be credited upon the succeeding payments as they become due, including operation and maintenance charges.

Deferment of the repayment of moneys advanced to reclamation fund.

Vol. 36, p. 835.  
Vol. 46, p. 1507.

SEC. 10. That the Act of June 25, 1910, entitled "An Act to authorize advances to the reclamation fund, and for the issue and disposal of certificates of indebtedness in reimbursement therefor, and for other purposes," as amended, and the Act of March 3, 1931 (46 Stat. 1507), are hereby amended so as to provide that payments in reimbursement of moneys so advanced under these Acts and not heretofore repaid shall be made by transfer annually from the reclamation fund to the general funds of the Treasury beginning July 1, 1934.

Approved, April 1, 1932.

[CHAPTER 96.]

AN ACT

April 8, 1932.

[S. 3336.]

[Public, No. 71.]

To authorize the construction of a temporary railroad bridge across Pearl River at a point in or near the northeast quarter section 11, township 10 north, range 8 east, Leake County, Mississippi.

Pearl River. Construction of temporary railroad bridge across, authorized.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Pearl River Valley Lumber Company is hereby authorized to construct a temporary railroad bridge connecting its timber holdings and its lands and timber across Pearl River at a point in or near the northeast quarter section 11, township 10 north, range 8 east, Leake County, Mississippi, in accordance with the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to regulate the construction of bridges over navigable waters," approved March 23, 1906.

Construction.  
Vol. 34, p. 84.

Amendment.

SEC. 2. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this Act is hereby expressly reserved.

Approved, April 8, 1932.

[CHAPTER 97.]

JOINT RESOLUTION

April 8, 1932.

[S. J. Res., 47.]

[Pub. Res., No. 15.]

For the improvement of Chevy Chase Circle with a fountain and appropriate landscape treatment.

District of Columbia. Erection of memorial fountain at Chevy Chase Circle, authorized.

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Director of Public Buildings and Public Parks of the National Capital is authorized (1) to provide for the erection of a memorial fountain of simple design at Chevy Chase Circle in the District of Columbia and for appropriate landscaping in connection therewith, and (2) to accept, on behalf of the United States, donations for such purposes except that the work herein authorized shall not be commenced until there shall have been received donations equal in the aggregate to the estimated cost of such work and unless such work can be completed within a period of three years from the date of enactment of this Act. The United States shall be put to no expense in connection with such work. The plans and designs for such fountain and landscaping shall be approved by the National Commission of Fine Arts.

Acceptance of donations.

No Federal expense.  
Approval of plans.

Approved, April 8, 1932.

## [CHAPTER 98.]

## AN ACT

To authorize pay patients to be admitted to the contagious-disease ward of the Gallinger Municipal Hospital.

April 14, 1932.  
[S. 1769.]  
[Public, No. 72.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That hereafter pay patients may be admitted to the contagious-disease ward of the Gallinger Municipal Hospital for care and treatment at such rates and under such regulations as may be established by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, in so far as such admissions will not interfere with admission of indigent patients.*

District of Columbia.  
Admission of pay patients to Gallinger Municipal Hospital.

Approved, April 14, 1932.

## [CHAPTER 99.]

## AN ACT

To permit construction, maintenance, and use of certain pipe lines for petroleum and petroleum products in the District of Columbia.

April 14, 1932.  
[S. 2496.]  
[Public, No. 73.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Commissioners of the District of Columbia be, and they are hereby, authorized and empowered to grant permission to the Griffith-Consumers Company, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of Delaware, the owner of square 661 in the city of Washington in the District of Columbia, said square being bounded on the north by R Street, on the south by S Street, on the east by Half Street, and on the west by First Street, its successors and assigns, to lay down, construct, maintain, and use not more than ten pipe lines for the carriage of petroleum and petroleum products from a point or points within said square 661, in and through R Street, due east to Half Street, east, and thence north on Half Street, east, to a point opposite lots 12 or 13 in square east of square 708 (through which said lots the said Griffith-Consumers Company now has an easement to run said pipe lines), thence through said lots or any other lots in said square east of square 708 which may hereafter be acquired by the said Griffith-Consumers Company or through which it may secure an easement, and to the pierhead line of the Anacostia River.*

District of Columbia.  
Griffith Consumers Company pipe line construction in certain streets, authorized.

SEC. 2. That all the construction and use provided for herein shall be under such regulations and rentals as the Commissioners of the District of Columbia may make and establish in connection therewith.

Regulations and rentals.

SEC. 3. That no permission granted or enjoyed hereunder shall vest any title or interest in or to the land within the above-mentioned streets or affect any right, title, or interest of the United States in or to land within square east of square 708.

Conditions.

SEC. 4. That the Congress reserves the right to amend, alter, or repeal this Act at any time.

Amendment.

Approved, April 14, 1932.

## [CHAPTER 100.]

## AN ACT

To amend an Act approved March 3, 1917, known as the District of Columbia Appropriation Act for the year ending June 30, 1918.

April 14, 1932.  
[S. 3222.]  
[Public, No. 74.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the provision of the District of Columbia Appropriation Act for the year ending June 30, 1918, relating to the supply of water for the Washington*

District of Columbia.  
Amendment of Appropriation Act, Fiscal Year 1918.

Vol. 39, p. 1043.

Suburban Sanitary Commission by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, is hereby repealed and reenacted so as to read as follows:

Washington Suburban Sanitary Commission.  
Delivery of water to, for distribution in Maryland.

"For the protection of the health of the residents of the District of Columbia and the employees of the United States Government residing in Maryland near the District of Columbia boundary, the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, upon the request of the Washington Suburban Sanitary Commission, a body corporate, established by chapter 313 of the acts of 1916 of the State of Maryland, or upon the request of its legally appointed successor, are hereby authorized to deliver water from the water-supply system of the District of Columbia to said Washington Suburban Sanitary Commission or its successor for distribution to territory in Maryland within the Washington Suburban Sanitary District as designated in the aforesaid Act, or any amendment thereto, and to connect District of Columbia water mains with water mains in the State of Maryland at such points at or near the District of Columbia line as may be agreed upon from time to time by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia and the Washington Suburban Sanitary Commission, under the conditions hereinafter named, namely:

Vol. 46, p. 838.

Legislative authority for agreement required.

"That before such connections shall be made the said Washington Suburban Sanitary Commission or its legally appointed successor shall secure authority from the Legislature of the State of Maryland to enter into an agreement with the said Commissioners of the District of Columbia outlining the conditions under which the service is to be rendered.

Provisions of agreement.

"The agreement between the Commissioners of the District of Columbia and the said Washington Suburban Sanitary Commission or its legally appointed successor shall provide, among other things—

Meters.

"First. That the meters on each of said connections shall be located within the District of Columbia and shall remain under the jurisdiction of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

Rates.

"Second. The rates at which water will be furnished, said rates to be based on the actual cost to the United States and the District of Columbia of delivering water to the points designated above, including an interest charge at 4 per centum per annum and a suitable allowance for depreciation.

Payments.

"Third. That payments for water so furnished shall be made through the collector of taxes of the District of Columbia at such times as the Commissioners of the District of Columbia may direct, said payments to be deposited in the Treasury of the United States as other water rents now collected in the District of Columbia are deposited.

Amount of water to be furnished.

"Fourth. That at no time shall the amount of water furnished the said Washington Suburban Sanitary Commission or its successor exceed the amount that can be spared without jeopardizing the interests of the United States or of the District of Columbia.

Investigation of Maryland distribution system.

"Fifth. That the Commissioners of the District of Columbia shall have at all times the right to investigate the distribution system in Maryland, and if, in their opinion, there is a wastage of water they shall have the right to curtail the supply to said sanitary district to the amount of such wastage."

Approved, April 14, 1932.

## [CHAPTER 101.]

## JOINT RESOLUTION

To provide for the naming of Montgomery Blair Portal.

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the portion of Sixteenth Street and the adjacent park reservation lying within the District of Columbia at the intersection of Sixteenth Street, North Portal Drive, Eastern Avenue, and the District line, shall be known as Montgomery Blair Portal, in commemoration of the public service of the late Montgomery Blair, Postmaster General in the Cabinet of President Lincoln.

Approved, April 14, 1932.

April 14, 1932.  
[S. J. Res. 4.]  
[Pub. Res., No. 16.]

District of Columbia.  
Montgomery Blair  
Portal, location design-  
ated.

## [CHAPTER 102.]

## AN ACT

To amend the Act of March 2, 1897, authorizing the construction and maintenance of a bridge across the Saint Lawrence River.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the first section of the Act of March 2, 1897 (29 Stat. L. 603, ch. 357), entitled "An Act to authorize the construction and maintenance of a bridge across the Saint Lawrence River," be, and is hereby, amended to read as follows:

"The Northern New York Railroad Company, a corporation organized and created under and by virtue of the laws of the State of New York, or such railway or bridge company now or hereafter incorporated under the laws of said State or of the Dominion of Canada as the said Northern New York Railroad Company or its assigns may unite with, be, and it hereby is, authorized and empowered to construct, own, maintain, and operate a bridge and approaches thereto across the Saint Lawrence River, from a point on the right or southerly bank thereof at or near the village of Hogansburg, in the county of Franklin, in the State of New York, to a point on the island of Cornwall near the town of Cornwall, in the county of Cornwall, and Stormont, Province of Ontario, in the Dominion of Canada, at such point as may be most convenient to said corporation to unite and connect the railroad built or to be built by it in the said State of New York with any railroad or bridge that may be constructed by any person or corporation in the said Dominion of Canada. Said bridge shall be constructed to provide for the passage of railway trains and, at the option of the said corporation, may be used for the passage of vehicles, animals, and foot passengers upon such reasonable rates of toll as may be fixed and from time to time revised by the Secretary of War of the United States; the bridge may be equipped for use for the passage of vehicles, animals, and foot passengers by the lessee under a lease made by the corporation, and the tolls for such passage, as fixed and revised by the Secretary of War as aforesaid, may be collected by the lessee under such lease. Said bridge when completed shall be deemed and taken to be a lawful structure, and shall be recognized and known as a post route for the United States mails: *Provided*, That before the construction of the said bridge shall be begun all proper and requisite authority therefor shall be obtained from the Government of the Dominion of Canada."

Approved, April 15, 1932.

April 15, 1932.  
[H. R. 483.]  
[Public, No. 75.]

Saint Lawrence  
River.  
Vol. 29, p. 603.

Northern New York  
Railroad Company  
may bridge, at Hogans-  
burg, N. Y.

Connection at Corn-  
wall Island with bridge  
from Stormont, Cana-  
da.

Purpose.

Leasing and toll rates.

Post route.  
*Proviso.*  
Condition.

## [CHAPTER 103.]

## AN ACT

April 15, 1932.  
[H. R. 8379.]  
[Public, No. 76.]

To extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Missouri River at or near Arrow Rock, Missouri.

Missouri River.  
Time extended for  
bridging, at Arrow  
Rock, Mo.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the times for commencing and completing the construction of the bridge across the Missouri River at or near Arrow Rock, Missouri, authorized to be built by the Saint Louis-Kansas City Short Line Railroad Company by the Act of Congress approved March 2, 1929, are hereby extended one and three years, respectively, from March 2, 1932.

Vol. 45, p. 1511.

Amendment.

SEC. 2. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this Act is hereby expressly reserved.

Approved, April 15, 1932.

## [CHAPTER 104.]

## AN ACT

April 15, 1932.  
[H. R. 8394.]  
[Public, No. 77.]

To extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Missouri River at or near Saint Charles, Missouri.

Missouri River.  
Time extended for  
bridging, at Saint  
Charles, Mo.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the times for commencing and completing the construction of the bridge across the Missouri River at or near Saint Charles, Missouri, authorized to be built by the Saint Louis-Kansas City Short Line Railroad Company by the Act of Congress approved March 2, 1929, are hereby extended one and three years, respectively, from March 2, 1932.

Vol. 45, p. 1511.

Amendment.

SEC. 2. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this Act is hereby expressly reserved.

Approved, April 15, 1932.

## [CHAPTER 105.]

## AN ACT

April 15, 1932.  
[H. R. 8396.]  
[Public, No. 78.]

To extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Rock River at or near Prophetstown, Illinois.

Rock River.  
Time extended for  
bridging, at Prophets-  
town, Ill.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Rock River at or near Prophetstown, Illinois, in section 28, township 20 north, range 5 east, fourth principal meridian, authorized to be built by the State of Illinois by an Act of Congress approved March 28, 1930, are hereby extended one and three years, respectively, from the date of approval hereof.

Vol. 46, p. 134.

Amendment.

SEC. 2. That the right to alter, amend, or repeal this Act is hereby expressly reserved.

Approved, April 15, 1932.

## [CHAPTER 106.]

## AN ACT

April 15, 1932.  
[H. R. 8506.]  
[Public, No. 79.]

To extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Mahoning River at New Castle, Lawrence County, Pennsylvania.

Mahoning River.  
Time extended for  
bridging, at New Cas-  
tle, Pa.

*Be is enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Mahoning River at a point just south of New Castle, Lawrence

County, Pennsylvania, now served by a structure known locally as the Willow Grove Bridge, authorized to be built by the State Highway Department, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, by the Act of Congress approved March 2, 1931, are hereby extended one and three years, respectively, from March 2, 1932.

Vol. 46, p. 1480.

SEC. 2. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this Act is hereby expressly reserved.

Amendment.

Approved, April 15, 1932.

## [CHAPTER 107.]

## AN ACT

To extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Saint Lawrence River near Alexandria Bay, New York.

April 15, 1932.

[H. R. 8696.]

[Public, No. 80.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Saint Lawrence River at or near Alexandria Bay, New York, authorized to be built by the New York Development Association (Incorporated), a corporation organized under and by virtue of the membership corporation law of the State of New York, its successors and assigns, by an Act of Congress approved March 4, 1929, and heretofore extended by an Act of Congress approved February 13, 1931, are hereby further extended one and three years, respectively, from March 4, 1932.

Saint Lawrence River.  
Time extended for bridging, at Alexandria Bay, N. Y.

Vol. 45, p. 1552.

Vol. 46, p. 1098.

Post, p. 806.

SEC. 2. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this Act is hereby expressly reserved.

Amendment.

Approved, April 15, 1932.

## [CHAPTER 108.]

## AN ACT

To extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a free highway bridge across the Saint Francis River at or near Madison, Arkansas, on State Highway Numbered 70.

April 15, 1932.

[H. R. 9264.]

[Public, No. 81.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the times for commencing and completing the construction of a free highway bridge across the Saint Francis River at or near Madison, Arkansas, on State Highway Numbered 70, authorized to be built by the State of Arkansas, through its State highway department, by an Act of Congress approved March 3, 1931, are hereby extended one and three years, respectively, from March 3, 1932.

Saint Francis River.  
Time extended for bridging, at Madison, Ark.

Vol. 46, p. 1513.

SEC. 2. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this Act is hereby expressly reserved.

Amendment.

Approved, April 15, 1932.

## [CHAPTER 109.]

## AN ACT

To extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Saint Francis River at or near Lake City, Arkansas.

April 15, 1932.

[H. R. 9266.]

[Public, No. 82.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Saint Francis River at or near Lake City, Arkansas, on State Highway Numbered 18, authorized to be built by the State of

Saint Francis River.  
Time extended for bridging, at Lake City, Ark.

Vol. 46, p. 835.

Amendment.

Arkansas, through its State highway department, by an Act of Congress approved June 30, 1930, are hereby extended one and three years, respectively, from the date of approval hereof.

SEC. 2. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this Act is hereby expressly reserved.

Approved, April 15, 1932.

## [CHAPTER 110.]

## AN ACT

April 15, 1932.  
[H. R. 9451.]  
[Public, No. 83.]

To provide a preliminary examination of the Flint River, Alabama and Tennessee, with a view to the control of its floods.

Flint River.  
Preliminary exami-  
nation of.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to cause a preliminary examination to be made of the Flint River, Alabama-Tennessee, with a view to control of its floods in accordance with the provisions of section 3 of an Act entitled "An Act to provide for control of the floods of the Mississippi River, and of the Sacramento River, California, and for other purposes," approved March 1, 1917.

Vol. 39, p. 950.

Approved, April 15, 1932.

## [CHAPTER 111.]

## AN ACT

April 15, 1932.  
[H. R. 9452.]  
[Public, No. 84.]

To provide a preliminary examination of Flint Creek and its branches in Morgan County, Alabama, with a view to the control of its floods.

Flint Creek.  
Preliminary exami-  
nation of.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to cause a preliminary examination to be made of Flint Creek and its branches in Morgan County, Alabama, with a view to control of its floods in accordance with the provisions of section 3 of an Act entitled "An Act to provide for control of the floods of the Mississippi River, and of the Sacramento River, California, and for other purposes," approved March 1, 1917.

Vol. 39, p. 950.

Approved, April 15, 1932.

## [CHAPTER 112.]

## AN ACT

April 15, 1932.  
[H. R. 9453.]  
[Public, No. 85.]

To provide a preliminary examination of Cataco Creek and its branches in Morgan County, Alabama, with a view to the control of its floods.

Cataco Creek.  
Preliminary exami-  
nation of.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to cause a preliminary examination to be made of Cataco Creek and its branches in Morgan County, Alabama, with a view to control of its floods in accordance with the provisions of section 3 of an Act entitled "An Act to provide for control of the floods of the Mississippi River, and of the Sacramento River, California, and for other purposes," approved March 1, 1917.

Vol. 39, p. 950.

Approved, April 15, 1932.

[CHAPTER 113.]

## AN ACT

Granting the consent of Congress to the counties of Fayette and Washington, Pennsylvania, either jointly or severally, to construct, maintain, and operate a toll bridge across the Monongahela River at or near Fayette City, Pennsylvania.

April 15, 1932.  
[H. R. 10365.]  
[Public, No. 86.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the consent of Congress is hereby granted to the county of Fayette, Pennsylvania, or its board of county commissioners, their successors or assigns, and/or to the county of Washington, Pennsylvania, or its board of county commissioners, their successors or assigns, to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge and approaches thereto across the Monongahela River, at a point suitable to the interests of navigation, at or near Fayette City, Pennsylvania, in accordance with the provisions of an Act entitled "An Act to regulate the construction of bridges over navigable waters," approved March 23, 1906, and subject to the conditions and limitations contained in this Act.

Monongahela River.  
Fayette, etc., Counties, Pa., may bridge at Fayette City.

Construction.  
Vol. 34, p. 84.

SEC. 2. If tolls are charged for the use of such bridge, the rates of toll shall be so adjusted as to provide a fund sufficient to pay the reasonable cost of maintaining, repairing, and operating the bridge and its approaches under economical management, and to provide a sinking fund sufficient to amortize the cost of the bridge and its approaches, including reasonable interest and financing cost, as soon as possible under reasonable charges, but within a period of not to exceed twenty years from the completion thereof. After a sinking fund sufficient for such amortization shall have been so provided, such bridge shall thereafter be maintained and operated free of tolls, or the rates of toll shall thereafter be so adjusted as to provide a fund of not to exceed the amount necessary for the proper maintenance, repair, and operation of the bridge and its approaches under economical management. An accurate record of the costs of the bridge and its approaches, the expenditures for maintaining, repairing, and operating the same, and of the daily tolls collected, shall be kept and shall be available for the information of all persons interested.

Tolls adjusted to provide for maintenance, sinking fund, etc.

Free bridge thereafter.

Maintenance costs.

Record of expenditures and receipts.

SEC. 3. The right to sell, assign, transfer, and mortgage all the rights, powers, and privilege<sup>1</sup> conferred by this Act, is hereby granted to the county of Fayette, Pennsylvania, or its board of county commissioners, their successors and assigns, and/or the county of Washington, Pennsylvania, or its board of county commissioners, their successors and assigns, and any public agency or corporation to which or any person to whom such rights, powers, and privileges may be sold, assigned, or transferred, or who shall acquire the same by mortgage foreclosure or otherwise, is hereby authorized and empowered to exercise the same as fully as though conferred herein directly upon such corporation or person.

Right to sell, assign, etc., conferred.

SEC. 4. The rights, powers, and privileges conferred by this act upon the county of Fayette, Pennsylvania, or its board of county commissioners, their successors or assigns, and/or upon the county of Washington, Pennsylvania, or its board of county commissioners, their successors or assigns, are hereby declared to be conferred upon the two counties, or their boards of county commissioners, their heirs, successors, or assigns, either jointly or severally.

Rights, etc., conferred.

SEC. 5. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved.

Amendment.

Approved, April 15, 1932.

<sup>1</sup> So in original.

## [CHAPTER 114.]

## AN ACT

April 15, 1932.  
[H. R. 10775.]  
[Public, No. 87.]

To extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Hudson River at or near Catskill, Greene County, New York.

Hudson River.  
Time extended for  
bridging, at Catskill,  
N. Y.

Vol. 46, p. 501.  
Post, p. 1563.

Amendment.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Hudson River, at or near Catskill, Greene County, New York, authorized to be built by the State of New York, by an Act of Congress approved June 5, 1930, are hereby extended one and three years, respectively, from the date of approval hereof.

SEC. 2. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this Act is hereby expressly reserved.

Approved, April 15, 1932.

## [CHAPTER 115.]

## AN ACT

April 15, 1932.  
[H. R. 4515.]  
[Public, No. 88.]

Extending the limit of time within which Parramore Post Numbered 57, American Legion, may construct its memorial building, and correcting street location.

Memorial Building.  
Time extended for  
construction by Amer-  
ican Legion, Parra-  
more Post Numbered  
57.

Vol. 42, p. 199.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the limit of time within which Parramore Post Numbered 57, American Legion, may erect its memorial building as provided in the Act approved August 24, 1921, being Public Numbered 70, Sixty-seventh Congress, be, and the same is hereby, extended three years from and after the date of the final passage and approval of this bill; and that said Act be, and it is hereby, further amended by striking out in line 9 of said Act the words "East side of Pine" and substituting therefor the words "West side of Walnut."

Approved, April 15, 1932.

## [CHAPTER 118.]

## AN ACT

April 16, 1932.  
[S. 2078.]  
[Public, No. 89.]

To amend an Act approved February 20, 1896, entitled "An Act to amend an Act entitled 'An Act to punish false swearing before trial boards of the Metropolitan police force and fire department of the District of Columbia, and for other purposes,' approved May 11, 1892."

District of Columbia.  
False swearing, etc.,  
before trial boards.  
Vol. 29, p. 10.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Act approved February 20, 1896, entitled "An Act to amend an Act entitled 'An Act to punish false swearing before the trial board of the Metropolitan police force and fire department of the District of Columbia, and for other purposes,' approved May 11, 1892," is hereby amended to read as follows:

Issue of subpoenas  
to compel attendance  
of witnesses.

"SECTION 1. That hereafter any trial board of the Metropolitan police force or the fire department of the District of Columbia shall have the power to issue subpoenas in the name of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia to compel witnesses to appear and testify and/or to produce all books, records, papers or documents before said trial board: *Provided,* That witnesses other than those employed by the District of Columbia subpoenaed to appear before said trial board shall be entitled to the same fees as are paid witnesses for attendance before the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, but said fees need not be tendered said witnesses in advance of their appearing and testifying and/or producing books, records, papers or documents before said trial board.

Proviso.  
Fees.

"SEC. 2. That if any witness having been personally summoned shall neglect or refuse to obey the subpoena issued as herein provided, then and in that event the chairman of the trial board may report that fact to the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia or one of the justices thereof and said court, or any justice thereof, hereby is empowered to compel obedience to said subpoena to the same extent as witnesses may be compelled to obey the subpoenas of that court.

Process to compel attendance.

"SEC. 3. That any willful false swearing on the part of any witness before any trial board mentioned in the preceding sections as to any material fact shall be deemed perjury and shall be punished in the manner prescribed by law for such offense.

Punishment for false swearing.

"SEC. 4. On and after the passage of this Act each member of existing trial boards, and members hereafter appointed shall take an oath to be administered by the chief clerk of the police department for the faithful and impartial performance of the duties of the office."

Oaths.

Approved, April 16, 1932.

[CHAPTER 119.]

AN ACT

To authorize the Secretary of War to erect one marker for the graves of fifteen Confederate soldiers killed in action and buried in the La Fayette Cemetery at La Fayette, Georgia, in lieu of separate markers as now authorized by law.

April 16, 1932.  
[H. R. 132.]

[Public, No. 90.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized to erect one single marker at the grave in the La Fayette Cemetery at La Fayette, Georgia, in which are buried fifteen unknown Confederate soldiers killed in action in 1864, at a cost not exceeding the cost to be represented by fifteen separate markers as now authorized by law.

La Fayette Cemetery, Ga.  
Erection of marker authorized.

Approved, April 16, 1932.

[CHAPTER 121.]

AN ACT

To amend section 600 of the Act of March 3, 1901 (31 Stat. 1284; D. C. Code, title 5, sec. 122).

April 20, 1932.  
[S. 3634.]

[Public, No. 91.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That section 600 of the Act of March 3, 1901 (31 Stat. 1284; D. C. Code, title 5, sec. 122), be, and the same is hereby, amended by striking out the words "clear annual income from which shall not exceed in value \$25,000," and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "income from which shall be applied to the purposes of such society."

District of Columbia Code, amendment.  
Societies, benevolent, educational, etc.  
Vol. 31, p. 1284.  
Income from real and personal property.

Approved, April 20, 1932.

[CHAPTER 122.]

AN ACT

Amending the Act of Congress entitled "An Act authorizing the Wichita and affiliated bands of Indians in Oklahoma to submit claims to the Court of Claims," approved June 4, 1924.

April 21, 1932.  
[S. 1719.]

[Public, No. 92.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That section 3 of the Act of Congress entitled "An Act authorizing the Wichita and affiliated bands of Indians in Oklahoma to submit claims to the Court of Claims," approved June 4, 1924 (43 Stat. 366), be, and the same hereby is, amended to read as follows:

Wichita Indians,  
etc., Okla.  
Vol. 43, p. 366.

Determination of attorneys' fees.

Payment.

*Proviso.*  
Balance of judgment deposited in Treasury.

"SEC. 3. That upon the final determination of such suit or suits the Court of Claims shall have jurisdiction to fix and determine a reasonable fee, not to exceed 10 per centum of the recovery, together with all necessary and proper expenses incurred in the preparation and prosecution of said suit or suits, to be paid to the attorneys employed by said Wichita and affiliated bands of Indians, and the same shall be included in the decree and paid out of any sum or sums found to be due said Indians: *Provided*, That the balance of such judgment shall be placed in the United States Treasury to the credit of the Indians entitled thereto, where it shall draw interest at the rate of 4 per centum per annum, and shall be thereafter subject to appropriation by Congress for educational, health, industrial, and other purposes for the benefit of said Indians, and no part of said judgment shall be paid out in per capita payments to said Indians unless authorized by Congress."

Approved, April 21, 1932.

[CHAPTER 123.]

AN ACT

April 21, 1932.  
[S. 3560.]

[Public, No. 93.]

To amend the Act of May 27, 1930, authorizing an appropriation for the reconstruction and improvement of a road on the Shoshone Indian Reservation, Wyoming.

Wind River Indian Reservation, Wyo.  
Road construction on.  
Vol. 46, p. 430.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the Act entitled "An Act authorizing reconstruction and improvement of a public road in Wind River Indian Reservation, Wyoming," approved May 27, 1930 (46 Stat. 430), is hereby amended by adding the following sections:

Payments for rights of way, etc.

"SEC. 2. In connection with the construction of such road, payment may be made for rights of way across Indian lands and also of the total irrigation construction costs and accrued operation and maintenance charges on affected lands.

Disbursement of State funds.

"SEC. 3. Any funds provided by the State of Wyoming shall not be subject to the requirement in section 1 hereof for the employment of Indian labor."

Approved, April 21, 1932.

[CHAPTER 124.]

AN ACT

April 21, 1932.  
[S. 3655.]

[Public, No. 94.]

To provide for the leasing of the segregated coal and asphalt deposits of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indian Nations, in Oklahoma, and for an extension of time within which purchasers of such deposits may complete payments.

Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians, Okla.  
Lease of coal and asphalt deposits of, authorized.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and empowered, under rules and regulations to be prescribed by him, and upon such terms and conditions as he may deem proper, not inconsistent with this Act, to lease to citizens of the United States or any association of such persons, or to any corporation organized under the laws of the United States or of any State or Territory thereof, any developed tract of the unsold coal and asphalt deposits of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations, in Oklahoma, such leases to be entered into on behalf of said nations by the Choctaw and Chickasaw mining trustee or such other officer as the Secretary of the Interior may designate, and said lessees, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, said leases and the mining operations thereon to be under

Supervision and control.

the supervision and control of said mining trustee: *Provided*, That the rate of royalty for coal mined shall not be less than 8 cents per ton at the mine, payable monthly, and that the leases shall require the mining of a minimum of fifteen thousand tons of coal per annum from each tract leased, or the payment of royalty thereon at the said rate the same as if the coal had been mined: *Provided further*, That \$500 of the annual minimum tonnage royalty shall be paid annually in advance, beginning with the date of approval of the lease by the Secretary of the Interior, that the royalty paid on the minimum tonnage for any year shall not be applied on the minimum royalty due for any prior or subsequent year, and all moneys received as royalties or otherwise for leases made under the provisions of this Act shall be deposited in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indian Nations; that no lease shall be made to extend for a period of more than fifteen years from and after September 25, 1932; that the Secretary of the Interior, in his discretion, may add to any developed lease, upon application of the lessee, not more than six hundred and forty acres of the segregated unleased coal deposits, where it is shown that such additions are necessary for the successful operation of such lease; that the tracts to be added must be contiguous to the leased deposits of the lessee, such additional acreage to be subject to the rules and regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior under this Act; that the lease on the added area shall expire at the same time as the lease of which it becomes a part; and the rate of royalty on coal mined on the added area shall be the same as that fixed by this Act.

SEC. 2. That the prior lessee of any developed lease, who has paid all moneys due on coal mined thereon, or any person or corporation which by judicial sale or otherwise has succeeded or may succeed to any right of a former lessee in any developed lease, shall be given the preference right to a new lease on such developed premises, if in the opinion of the Secretary of the Interior the granting of such right will fully protect the interest of the Indians. The said parties shall be allowed thirty days after notice from the Superintendent of the Five Civilized Tribes or other official designated by the Secretary of the Interior within which to apply for new leases.

SEC. 3. That the Choctaw and Chickasaw mining trustee, or such officer as the Secretary of the Interior shall designate, is hereby authorized to examine the books and accounts of lessees who shall submit, upon oath, statements and reports, in such form and on such blanks as the Secretary of the Interior may require. Lessees shall report each month under oath to the Superintendent for the Five Civilized Tribes or to any other officer designated by the Secretary of the Interior, the quantity of coal mined on each lease during the previous month, and shall pay the royalty due thereon, as required by the rules and regulations prescribed under this Act. The failure of any lessee to make such report and pay such royalty within sixty days after such report and royalty become due shall subject the lease to cancellation, whereupon all advance and minimum royalties to the credit of such lease shall be forfeited and become the property of the nations, and any lessee making a false report, statement, or representation shall be subject to punishment as for perjury: *Provided*, That no lessee shall assign or sublease his estate, term, or interest in any lease without the written approval of the Secretary of the Interior, and a violation of this provision shall subject the lease so assigned or subleased to cancellation by the Secretary of the Interior, whereupon all advance and minimum royalties to the credit of the lease shall be forfeited and become the property of said nation.

*Provisos.*  
Payment of royalties.

Part in advance.

Deposit in Treasury.

Time limit of leases.

Addition to developed lease authorized.

Condition.

Expiration date.

Royalty rate.

Preference right of prior lessee.

Time for application.

Examination of accounts, books, etc.

Monthly report of lessee.

Cancellation upon failure.

Punishment for false report, etc.

*Proviso.*  
Assignment of lease.

Application of delinquent owners for extension.

Vol. 40, p. 433.

Part payment to accompany.

Payment of balance.

*Provisos.*  
Cancellation upon failure to pay installment.

Payment of balance.

Monthly payments for mined coal and asphalt.

Examination of records of operation.

Rules and regulations.

*Provisos.*  
Disposition of forfeited or canceled tracts.

Right to dispose of deposits not affected.

SEC. 4. That within thirty days from the approval of this Act any person owing a balance on any tract of the tribal coal and asphalt deposits, purchased under the Act of February 8, 1918 (40 Stat. L. 433), as amended by subsequent Acts, may make application to the Secretary of the Interior for an extension of time within which to pay his balance, which application must be accompanied by 10 per centum of such balance, including principal and interest. Upon approval of such application by the Secretary of the Interior such purchaser may be allowed five years from May 25, 1932, to pay the remaining 90 per centum of the amount due by him, said balance to be paid annually in five equal installments, the first installment to be due and payable one year from May 25, 1932, and subsequent installments to be due and payable on or before May 25 of each year thereafter, all deferred payments to bear interest at 6 per centum per annum: *Provided*, That upon failure of a purchaser to pay any installment for a period of sixty days from the due date, the Secretary of the Interior shall cancel the sale, whereupon all payments theretofore made thereon shall be forfeited to the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations: *Provided further*, That a purchaser may pay the entire balance due on any purchase at the time of payment of any installment, and thereupon be entitled to a patent as authorized by the statutes providing for the sale of said mineral deposits.

SEC. 5. That the purchaser of any tract on which coal or asphalt is mined shall pay each month to the Superintendent for the Five Civilized Tribes, or such other officer as may be designated by the Secretary of the Interior, a sum equal to not less than 15 cents per ton mine run for coal mined, and not less than 10 cents per ton on crude, and 60 cents per ton on refined asphalt mined, such payments to be applied on request of the purchaser on any installment of the purchase price when due.

SEC. 6. The Choctaw and Chickasaw mining trustee, or any other official designated by the Secretary of the Interior, shall have the right to examine all records of operations of any purchaser on a purchased tract; and all payments on monthly output shall be under oath to the Superintendent of the Five Civilized Tribes, the same as payments made by lessees of unsold tracts.

SEC. 7. That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to perform any and all acts and to make such rules and regulations not inconsistent with this Act as may be deemed necessary and proper for the protection of the interests of said nations and for the purpose of carrying the provisions of this Act into full force and effect: *Provided*, That upon the expiration of any developed lease, if the lessee thereof shall not apply for its renewal, or if the sale of any coal or asphalt tract upon which operations have begun shall be forfeited and canceled, the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to take possession of said expired lease or canceled tract and dispose of the same under the provisions of this Act, or take whatever steps may be necessary to preserve and protect such property: *Provided further*, That nothing in this Act shall be construed or held to affect in any way the right to dispose of the coal and asphalt deposits of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations by sale as now authorized by law.

Approved, April 21, 1932.

[CHAPTER 125.]

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1933, and for other purposes.

April 22, 1932.  
[H. R. 8397.]  
[Public, No. 95.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1933, namely:

Interior Department appropriations, fiscal year 1933.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Secretary's office.

SALARIES

Secretary of the Interior, \$15,000; First Assistant Secretary, Assistant Secretary, and other personal services in the District of Columbia, \$338,580; in all, \$353,580: *Provided*, That in expending appropriations or portions of appropriations, contained in this Act, for the payment for personal services in the District of Columbia in accordance with the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, with the exception of the First Assistant Secretary and the Assistant Secretary the average of the salaries of the total number of persons under any grade in any bureau, office, or other appropriation unit shall not at any time exceed the average of the compensation rates specified for the grade by such Act, as amended: *Provided*, That this restriction shall not apply (1) to grades 1, 2, 3, and 4 of the clerical-mechanical service, or (2) to require the reduction in salary of any person whose compensation was fixed, as of July 1, 1924, in accordance with the rules of section 6 of such Act, (3) to require the reduction in salary of any person who is transferred from one position to another position in the same or different grade in the same or a different bureau, office, or other appropriation unit, (4) to prevent the payment of a salary under any grade at a rate higher than the maximum rate of the grade when such higher rate is permitted by the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, and is specifically authorized by other law, or (5) to reduce the compensation of any person in a grade in which only one position is allocated.

Secretary, Assistants, and office personnel.

*Provisos.*  
Salaries restricted to average rates under Classification Act.

Vol. 42, p. 1488; Vol. 45, p. 776; Vol. 46, p. 1003.

U. S. C., p. 65; Supp. V, p. 28.

Restriction not applicable to clerical-mechanical service.

No reduction in fixed salary.

Vol. 42, p. 1490.  
U. S. C., p. 66.  
Transfer without reduction.

Payments under higher rates permitted.

If only one position in grade.

OFFICE OF SOLICITOR

Solicitor's Office.

For personal services in the District of Columbia, \$111,200.

Office personnel.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

For contingent expenses of the office of the Secretary and the bureaus and offices of the department; furniture, carpets, ice, lumber, hardware, dry goods, advertising, telegraphing, telephone service, including personal services of temporary or emergency telephone operators; street-car fares for use of messengers not exceeding \$150; expressage, diagrams, awnings, filing devices, typewriters, adding and addressing machines and other labor-saving devices, including the repair, exchange, and maintenance thereof; constructing model and other cases and furniture; postage stamps to prepay postage on foreign mail and for special-delivery and air mail stamps for use in the United States; traveling expenses, including necessary expenses of inspectors; fuel and light; examination of estimates for appropriations in the field for any bureau, office, or service of the department; not exceeding \$500 shall be available for the payment of damages caused to private property by department motor vehicles; purchase and exchange of motor trucks, motor cycles, and bicycles,

Department contingent expenses.

Traveling expenses.

Property damages.

Vehicles. maintenance, repair, and operation of two motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles and motor trucks, motor cycles, and bicycles to be used only for official purposes; rent of department garage; expense of taking testimony and preparing the same in connection with disbarment proceedings instituted against persons charged with improper practices before the department, its bureaus and offices; Disbarment expenses. expense of translations, and not exceeding \$1,000 for contract stenographic reporting services; not exceeding \$700 for newspapers; Stationery, etc. stationery, including tags, labels, index cards, cloth-lined wrappers, and specimen bags, printed in the course of manufacture, and such printed envelopes as are not supplied under contracts made by the Postmaster General, for the department and its several bureaus and offices, and other absolutely necessary expenses not hereinbefore provided for, \$90,000; and, in addition thereto, sums amounting to \$34,800 for stationery supplies shall be deducted from other appropriations made for the fiscal year 1933, as follows: General Land Office, \$5,500; Geological Survey, \$6,000; Freedmen's Hospital, \$1,000; Saint Elizabeths Hospital, \$2,800; National Park Service, \$7,500; Bureau of Reclamation, \$12,000, any unexpended portion of which shall revert and be credited to the reclamation fund; and said sums so deducted shall be credited to and constitute, together with the first-named sum of \$90,000, the total appropriation for contingent expenses for the department and its several bureaus and offices for the fiscal year 1933.

Books, periodicals, etc. For the purchase or exchange of professional and scientific books, law and medical books, and books to complete broken sets, periodicals, directories, and other books of reference relating to the business of the department, \$500, and in addition there is hereby made available from any appropriations made for any bureau or office of the department not to exceed the following respective sums: Indian Service, \$500; Office of Education, \$1,800; Bureau of Reclamation, \$1,800; Geological Survey, \$3,000; National Park Service, \$1,000; General Land Office, \$500.

Printing and binding.

#### PRINTING AND BINDING

For Department, bureaus, etc.

For printing and binding for the Department of the Interior, including all of its bureaus, offices, institutions, and services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, except the Alaska Railroad, the Geological Survey, and the Bureau of Reclamation, \$125,000, of which \$35,000 shall be for the National Park Service, and \$40,000 for the Office of Education, no part of which shall be available for correspondence instruction.

Indian Commissioners.

#### EXPENSES OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS

For expenses of the Board of Indian Commissioners, \$14,100, of which amount not to exceed \$9,000 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

General Land Office.

#### GENERAL LAND OFFICE

##### SALARIES

Commissioner, and office personnel.

For Commissioner of the General Land Office and other personal services in the District of Columbia, \$700,000, including one clerk of grade 1, clerical, administrative, and fiscal service, who shall be designated by the President, to sign land patents.

## GENERAL EXPENSES

For traveling expenses of officers and employees, including employment of stenographers and other assistants when necessary; for separate maps of public-land States and Alaska, including maps showing areas designated by the Secretary of the Interior under the enlarged homestead Acts, prepared by the General Land Office; for the reproduction by photolithography or otherwise official plats of surveys; for expenses of restoration to the public domain of lands in forest reserves and of lands temporarily withdrawn for forest-reserve purposes; and for expenses of hearings or other proceedings held by order of the General Land Office to determine the character of lands, whether alleged fraudulent entries are of that character or have been made in compliance with the law, and of hearings in disbarment proceedings, \$28,000.

Surveying public lands: For surveys and resurveys of public lands, examination of surveys heretofore made and reported to be defective or fraudulent, inspecting mineral deposits, coal fields, and timber districts, making fragmentary surveys, and such other surveys or examinations as may be required for identification of lands for purposes of evidence in any suit or proceeding in behalf of the United States, under the supervision of the Commissioner of the General Land Office and direction of the Secretary of the Interior, \$500,000, including not to exceed \$7,000 for the purchase, exchange, operation, and maintenance of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$5,000 of this appropriation may be expended for salaries of employees of the field surveying service temporarily detailed to the General Land Office: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$15,000 of this appropriation may be used for the survey, classification, and sale of the lands and timber of the so-called Oregon and California Railroad lands and the Coos Bay Wagon Road lands: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$50,000 of this appropriation may be used for surveys and resurveys, under the rectangular system provided by law, of public lands deemed to be valuable for oil and oil shale: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be available for surveys or resurveys of public lands in any State which, under the Act of August 18, 1894 (U. S. C., title 43, sec. 863), advances money to the United States for such purposes for expenditure during the fiscal year 1933: *Provided further*, That this appropriation may be expended for surveys made under the supervision of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, but when expended for surveys that would not otherwise be chargeable hereto it shall be reimbursed from the applicable appropriation, fund, or special deposit.

Registers: For salaries and commissions of registers of district land offices, \$80,000.

Contingent expenses of land offices: For clerk hire, rent, and other incidental expenses of the district land offices, including the expenses of depositing public money; traveling expenses of clerks detailed to examine the books and management of district land offices and to assist in the operation of said offices and in the opening of new land offices and reservations, and for traveling expenses of clerks transferred in the interest of the public service from one district land office to another, \$175,000: *Provided*, That no expenses chargeable to the Government shall be incurred by registers in the conduct of local land offices except upon previous specific authorization by the Commissioner of the General Land Office.

General expenses.  
Traveling expenses,  
maps, etc.

Restoring lands in  
national forests, etc.

Hearings, etc.

Surveying.

Vehicles.

*Proviso.*  
Detailed field em-  
ployees.

Oregon and California  
Railroad and Coos  
Bay Road lands.

Oil and oil shale  
lands.

Not available for sur-  
veys in States advanc-  
ing money therefor.  
Vol. 28, p. 394.  
U. S. C., p. 1388.

Expenditures for  
other surveys, reim-  
bursable.

Registers.

Contingent expenses.

*Proviso.*  
Previous authoriza-  
tion required.

Timber depredations, protecting public lands.

Depredations on public timber, protecting public lands, and settlement of claims for swamp land and swamp-land indemnity: For protecting timber on the public lands, and for the more efficient execution of the law and rules relating to the cutting thereof; protecting public lands from illegal and fraudulent entry or appropriation, adjusting claims for swamp lands and indemnity for swamp lands; and traveling expenses of agents and others employed hereunder, \$400,000, including not exceeding \$35,000 for the purchase, exchange, operation, and maintenance of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles and motor boats for the use of agents and others employed in the field service and including \$60,000 for prevention and fighting of forest and other fires on the public lands, to be available for this and no other purpose, and to be expended under the direction of the commissioner.

Indemnity for swamp lands.

Vehicles, etc.

Forest fire fighting.

Indian reservations. Opening to entry.

Opening Indian reservations (reimbursable): For expenses pertaining to the opening to entry and settlement of such Indian reservation lands as may be opened during the fiscal year 1933, \$300: *Provided*, That the expenses pertaining to the opening of each of said reservations and paid for out of this appropriation shall be reimbursed to the United States from the money received from the sale of the lands embraced in said reservations, respectively.

*Proviso.*  
Reimbursement.

Indian Affairs Bureau.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

SALARIES

Commissioner, and office personnel.

For the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and other personal services in the District of Columbia, \$400,000.

General expenses.

GENERAL EXPENSES

Transportation, etc.

For transportation and incidental expenses of officers and clerks of the Bureau of Indian Affairs when traveling on official duty; for telegraph and telephone toll messages on business pertaining to the Indian Service sent and received by the Bureau of Indian Affairs at Washington, and for other necessary expenses of the Indian Service for which no other appropriation is available, \$16,000, and in addition thereto the unexpended balance for this purpose for the fiscal year 1932 is continued available for the same purpose for the fiscal year 1933.

Balance available.  
Vol. 46, p. 1119.

Supplies.

Purchase, transportation, etc.

For expenses necessary to the purchase of goods and supplies for the Indian Service, including inspection, pay of necessary employees, and all other expenses connected therewith, including advertising, storage, and transportation of Indian goods and supplies, \$650,000: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used in payment for any services except bill therefor is rendered within one year from the time the service is performed.

*Proviso.*  
Limitation on payments.

Field representatives.

For salaries, traveling, and incidental expenses of field representatives of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, \$20,000.

Judges.

For pay of judges of Indian courts where tribal relations now exist, at rates to be fixed by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, \$15,000.

Police.

For pay of Indian police, including chiefs of police at not to exceed \$70 per month each and privates at not to exceed \$50 per month each, to be employed in maintaining order, and for purchase of equipments and supplies, \$150,000.

Suppression of liquor, etc., traffic.

For the suppression of the traffic in intoxicating liquors and deleterious drugs, including peyote, among Indians, \$100,000.

For lease, purchase, repair, and improvement of agency buildings, exclusive of hospital buildings, including the purchase of necessary lands and the installation, repair, and improvement of heating, lighting, power, and sewerage and water systems in connection therewith, \$165,000; for construction of physical improvements, exclusive of hospitals, \$30,000; in all, \$195,000: *Provided*, That not more than \$7,500 shall be expended for new construction at any one agency.

Agency buildings.  
Lease, purchase, repair, etc.

*Proviso.*  
Limitation.

Not to exceed \$200,000 of applicable appropriations made herein for the Bureau of Indian Affairs shall be available for the maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled and horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles for the use of superintendents, farmers, physicians, field matrons, allotting, irrigation, and other employees in the Indian field service: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$1,000 may be used in the purchase of horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles, and not exceed<sup>1</sup> \$100,000 for the purchase and exchange of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, and that such vehicles shall be used only for official service.

Vehicles.  
Maintenance.

*Proviso.*  
Purchase limited.

That to meet possible emergencies not exceeding \$75,000 of the appropriations made by this Act for support of reservation and non-reservation schools, for school and agency buildings, and for conservation of health among Indians shall be available, upon approval of the Secretary of the Interior, for replacing any buildings, equipment, supplies, livestock, or other property of those activities of the Indian Service above referred to which may be destroyed or rendered unserviceable by fire, flood, or storm: *Provided*, That the limitations for new construction contained in the appropriations for Indian school, agency, and hospital buildings shall not apply to such emergency expenditures: *Provided further*, That any diversions of appropriations made hereunder shall be reported to Congress in the annual Budget.

Emergency allowance by diversions from specified appropriations.

*Provisos.*  
Building construction allowed.

Report to Congress.

Not to exceed \$10,000 shall be available from applicable funds for expenses (not membership fees) of employees of the Indian Service when authorized by the Secretary of the Interior to attend meetings of medical, health, educational, agricultural, forestry, engineering, and industrial associations in the interest of work among the Indians.

Attendance at meetings.

#### EXPENSES IN PROBATE MATTERS

Probate matters.

For the purpose of determining the heirs of deceased Indian allottees having right, title, or interest in any trust or restricted property, under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior, \$60,000, reimbursable as provided by existing law, of which \$13,250 shall be available for personal services in the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That the provisions of this paragraph shall not apply to the Osage Indians nor to the Five Civilized Tribes of Oklahoma.

Determining heirs of allottees.

Services in the District.  
*Proviso.*  
Tribes excepted.

For salaries and expenses of such attorneys and other employees as the Secretary of the Interior may, in his discretion, deem necessary in probate matters affecting restricted allottees or their heirs in the Five Civilized Tribes and in the several tribes of the Quapaw Agency, and for the costs and other necessary expenses incident to suits instituted or conducted by such attorneys, \$30,000: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be available for the payment of attorneys or other employees unless appointed after a competitive examination by the Civil Service Commission and from an eligible list furnished by such commission.

Five Civilized Tribes and Quapaws.  
Attorneys, etc., for.

*Proviso.*  
Restricted to Civil Service eligibles.

<sup>1</sup> So in original.

Indian lands.

INDIAN LANDS

Surveying, allotting, etc., in severalty.

Vol. 24, p. 388.  
U. S. C., p. 711.

*Proviso.*  
Use in New Mexico and Arizona limited.

Pueblo Board.  
Vol. 43, p. 640.  
Vol. 46, p. 1121.  
*Post*, p. 825.

Advertising land sales.

Pueblo Indians, N. Mex.  
Attorney for.

Pueblo Indian lands, N. Mex.  
Quieting titles in, etc.  
Vol. 43, p. 636.

Payments to designated pueblos.

*Proviso.*  
Sums reappropriated.  
Vol. 46, pp. 286, 1122.

Cahuilla Indian Reservation, Calif.  
Purchase of additional land.  
Vol. 46, p. 1522.  
Fort Apache Reservation, Ariz.  
Land purchase.  
Vol. 46, p. 1517.

Navajo Indians.  
Purchase of additional land, etc.  
Vol. 45, p. 899.

Balance available.  
Vol. 46, p. 1122.  
*Post*, p. 825.

*Proviso.*  
Title for surface only.

Loyal Shawnee Indians, Okla.  
Paying award to, under treaty obligations.

For the survey, resurvey, classification, and allotment of lands in severalty under the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the allotment of lands in severalty to Indians," approved February 8, 1887 (U. S. C., title 25, sec. 331), and under any other Act or Acts providing for the survey or allotment of Indian lands, \$30,000: *Provided*, That no part of said sum shall be used for the survey, resurvey, classification, or allotment of any land in severalty on the public domain to any Indian, whether of the Navajo or other tribes, within the State of New Mexico and the State of Arizona, who was not residing upon the public domain prior to June 30, 1914.

For carrying out the provisions of section 13 of the Act entitled "An Act to quiet the title to lands within Pueblo Indian land grants, and for other purposes," approved June 7, 1924 (43 Stat., p. 636), \$10,000, together with the unexpended balance of the appropriation for this purpose for the fiscal year 1932.

For the payment of newspaper advertisements and printing locally of posters of sales of Indian lands, \$500, reimbursable from payments by purchasers of costs of sale, under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe.

For the pay of one special attorney for the Pueblo Indians of New Mexico, to be designated by the Secretary of the Interior, and for necessary traveling expenses of said attorney, \$3,700.

For carrying out the provisions of the Act of June 7, 1924 (43 Stat., p. 636), to quiet title in Pueblo Indian lands, New Mexico, and in settlement for damages for lands and water rights lost to the Indians of the pueblos as recommended in the respective reports of the Pueblo Lands Board thereon, the sum of \$112,435.33, as follows: Santa Clara, supplemental, \$27,154.87; Picuris, supplemental, \$15,625.69; Pojoaque, \$51,679.79; Pojoaque, supplemental, \$4,844.42; Cochiti, supplemental, \$13,130.56: *Provided*, That appropriations heretofore made for the purchase of land and water rights and fencing, irrigating, and improving the lands of the Santo Domingo, Nambe, Sandia, Taos, San Felipe, Tesuque, San Juan, Isleta, Cochiti, and Picuris pueblos, are hereby continued available until June 30, 1933.

For the purchase of land for addition to the Cahuilla Indian Reservation, California, as authorized by and in accordance with the Act of March 4, 1931 (46 Stat., p. 1522), \$2,560.

For the purchase of certain land and appurtenances thereto situated within the exterior boundaries of the Fort Apache Reservation, Arizona, as authorized by and in accordance with the Act of March 4, 1931 (46 Stat., p. 1517), \$1,300, payable from funds on deposit to the credit of the Fort Apache Indians.

For purchase, or lease pending purchase, of additional land and water rights for the use and benefit of Indians of the Navajo Tribe as authorized to be acquired by the Act of May 29, 1928 (45 Stat., p. 899), the unexpended balances of the appropriations available for this purpose for the fiscal year 1932 are hereby continued available for the same purpose and subject to the same conditions and provisions until June 30, 1933: *Provided*, That title to all such lands so purchased shall be taken in the name of the United States in trust for the Navajo Tribe, and in purchasing such lands title may be taken, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, for the surface only.

The unexpended balance of the appropriation of \$109,746.25 contained in the First Deficiency Act, fiscal year 1930, for payment to the loyal Shawnee Indians in settlement of their claim arising under

the twelfth article of the treaty with said Indians proclaimed October 14, 1868 (15 Stat., p. 513), as authorized by and in accordance with the Act of March 4, 1929, is hereby continued available until June 30, 1933.

For payment to the Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache Indians, of Oklahoma, under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe, \$125,000, from the tribal trust fund established by joint resolution of Congress, approved June 12, 1926 (44 Stat., p. 740), being a part of the Indians' share of the money derived from the south half of the Red River in Oklahoma: *Provided*, That said sum herein made available shall be paid out in two equal installments—one during the month of October and one during the month of March.

Vol. 15, p. 516.  
Vol. 45, p. 1550.  
Post, p. 826.

Kiowas, etc., Okla.  
Payment to, from  
royalty funds.

Vol. 44, p. 740.

*Proviso.*  
Payable in two in-  
stallments.

#### INDUSTRIAL ASSISTANCE AND ADVANCEMENT

For the preservation of timber on Indian reservations and allotments other than the Menominee Indian Reservation in Wisconsin, the education of Indians in the proper care of forests, and the general administration of forestry and grazing work, including fire prevention and payment of reasonable rewards for information leading to arrest and conviction of a person or persons setting forest fires in contravention of law on Indian lands, \$200,000: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available for the expenses of administration of Indian forest lands from which timber is sold to the extent only that proceeds from the sales of timber from such lands are insufficient for that purpose.

Industrial assistance  
and advancement.

Timber preservation,  
etc.

*Proviso.*  
Administration of  
forest lands from tim-  
ber sales, etc.

For expenses incidental to the sale of timber, and for the expenses of administration, including fire prevention, of Indian forest lands from which such timber is sold to the extent that the proceeds of such sales are sufficient for that purpose, \$125,000, reimbursable to the United States as provided in the Act of February 14, 1920 (U. S. C., title 25, sec. 413): *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available for the payment of reasonable rewards for information leading to arrest and conviction of a person or persons setting forest fires in contravention of law.

Timber sales, etc.,  
expenses.

Reimbursable.  
Vol. 41, p. 415.  
U. S. C., p. 720.

*Proviso.*  
Rewards for informa-  
tion.

For continuation of forest insect control work on the Klamath Indian Reservation in Oregon, \$20,000, payable from funds on deposit in the Treasury to the credit of the Klamath Indians.

Klamath Reserva-  
tion, Oreg.  
Forest insect control.

For the suppression or emergency prevention of forest fires on or threatening Indian reservations, \$40,000, together with \$25,000 from funds held by the United States in trust for the respective tribes of Indians interested: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$50,000 of appropriations herein made for timber operations and for support and administration purposes may be transferred, upon the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, for fire suppression or emergency prevention purposes and allotments of funds so transferred shall be made by the Secretary of the Interior only after the obligation for the expenditure has been incurred: *Provided further*, That any diversions of appropriations made hereunder shall be reported to Congress in the annual Budget.

Emergency forest fire  
suppression.  
From tribal funds.

*Provisos.*  
Funds available.

Only after incurring  
obligation therefor.

Report to Congress.

For transfer to the Geological Survey for expenditures to be made in inspecting mines and examining mineral deposits on Indian lands and in supervising mining operations on restricted, tribal, and allotted Indian lands leased under the provisions of the Acts of February 28, 1891 (26 Stat., p. 795), May 27, 1908 (35 Stat., p. 312), March 3, 1909 (U. S. C., title 25, sec. 396), and other Acts authorizing the leasing of such lands for mining purposes, \$60,000.

Geological Survey.  
Supervising mining  
operations.

Vol. 26, p. 795; Vol.  
35, pp. 312, 444, 783.  
U. S. C., p. 717.

Employment for Indians. Balance available. Vol. 46, p. 1123. Post, p. 827.	For the purpose of obtaining remunerative employment for Indians, \$60,000, and the unexpended balance for this purpose for the fiscal year 1932 is continued available for the same purpose for the fiscal year 1933.
Developing agriculture and stock raising.	For the purpose of developing agriculture and stock raising among the Indians, including necessary personnel, traveling and other expenses, and purchase of supplies and equipment, \$382,000, of which not to exceed \$15,000 may be used to conduct agricultural experiments and demonstrations on Indian school or agency farms and to maintain a supply of suitable plants or seed for issue to Indians.
Agricultural experiments on farms.	For the purpose of encouraging industry and self-support among the Indians and to aid them in the culture of fruits, grains, and other crops, \$475,000, which sum may be used for the purchase of seeds, animals, machinery, tools, implements, and other equipment necessary, and for advances to Indians having irrigable allotments to assist them in the development and cultivation thereof, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, to enable Indians to become self-supporting: <i>Provided</i> , That the expenditures for the purposes above set forth shall be under conditions to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior for repayment to the United States on or before June 30, 1938, except in the case of loans on irrigable lands for permanent improvement of said lands, in which the period for repayment may run for not exceeding twenty years in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior: <i>Provided further</i> , That \$150,000 shall be immediately available for expenditures for the benefit of the Pima Indians and not to exceed \$25,000 of the amount herein appropriated shall be expended on any other one reservation or for the benefit of any other one tribe of Indians: <i>Provided further</i> , That no part of this appropriation shall be used for the purchase of tribal herds: <i>Provided further</i> , That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized, in his discretion and under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, to make advances from this appropriation to old, disabled, or indigent Indian allottees, for their support, to remain a charge and lien against their lands until paid: <i>Provided further</i> , That advances may be made to worthy Indian youths to enable them to take educational courses, including courses in nursing, home economics, forestry, and other industrial subjects in colleges, universities, or other institutions, and advances so made shall be reimbursed in not to exceed eight years, under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe.
Encouraging farming for self-support.	Industrial assistance (tribal funds): For the construction of homes for individual members of the tribes; the purchase for sale to them of seed, animals, machinery, tools, implements, building material, and other equipment and supplies; and for advances to old, disabled, or indigent Indians for their support, and Indians having irrigable allotments to assist them in the development and cultivation thereof, the unexpended balances of the appropriations under this head contained in the Interior Department Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1932 are hereby continued available during the fiscal year 1933: <i>Provided</i> , That the expenditures for the purposes above set forth shall be under conditions to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior for repayment to the United States on or before June 30, 1938, except in the case of loans on irrigable lands for permanent improvement of said lands in which the period for repayment may run for not exceeding twenty years, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, and advances to old, disabled, or indigent Indians for their support, which shall remain a charge and lien against their land until paid: <i>Provided further</i> , That advances may be made to worthy Indian youths to enable them to take educational courses,
Purchases authorized.	
Proviso. Repayment.	
Pima Indians, Ariz.	
Limit to one tribe.	
Tribal herds excepted.	
Advances to old, etc., allottees.	
Liens against lands. Education of Indian youths.	
Industrial assistance. Construction of homes, purchase of equipment, supplies, etc.	
Advances to old, etc., Indians.	
Vol. 46, p. 1124. Post, pp. 335, 827. Provisos. Conditions for repayment.	
Loans on irrigable lands.	
Reimbursement of advances to youths for educational purposes.	

including courses in nursing, home economics, forestry, and other industrial subjects in colleges, universities, or other institutions, and advances so made shall be reimbursed in not to exceed eight years, under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe: *Provided further*, That all moneys reimbursed during the fiscal year 1933 shall be credited to the respective appropriations and be available for the purposes of this paragraph.

For reimbursing Indians for livestock destroyed on account of being infected with dourine, and for expenses in connection with the work of eradicating and preventing such disease, \$9,000, together with the unexpended balance of the appropriation for this purpose for the fiscal year 1932, to be expended under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe.

For assisting Indians in the eradication of scabies in their sheep and goats, \$50,000, which amount may be transferred by the Secretary of the Interior, with the approval of the Secretary of Agriculture, to the Bureau of Animal Industry for direct expenditure.

Credit of moneys reimbursed.  
Availability.

Livestock infected with dourine.  
Reimbursement for destroyed.

Balance reappropriated.  
Vol. 46, p. 1124.

Scabies in sheep and goats.  
Eradication, etc., in.

#### DEVELOPMENT OF WATER SUPPLY

Water supply.

Developing water supply: For improving springs, drilling wells, and otherwise developing and conserving water for Indian use, including the purchase, construction, and installation of pumping machinery, tanks, troughs, and other necessary equipment, for operation and maintenance thereof, and for necessary investigations and surveys for the purpose of increasing the available grazing range on unallotted lands on Indian reservation; for the Navajo and Hopi Indians in Arizona and New Mexico, the Papago Indians in Arizona, and the Pueblo Indian lands in New Mexico, \$100,000.

Developing, conserving, etc.

Increasing grazing range.

Developing water supply (from tribal funds): For improving springs, drilling wells, and otherwise developing and conserving water for Indian use, including the purchase, construction, and installation of pumping machinery, tanks, troughs, and other necessary equipment, for operation and maintenance thereof, and for necessary investigations and surveys for the purpose of increasing the available grazing range on unallotted lands on Indian reservations: For the Mescalero Reservation, New Mexico, \$5,000; for the Ute Mountain Reservation, Colorado, \$15,000; for the Jicarilla Reservation, New Mexico, \$6,000; for the Truxton Canyon Reservation, Arizona, \$3,000; in all, \$29,000; to be paid from funds held in trust for said tribes of Indians, respectively, by the United States.

Improving from tribal funds.

Reservations designated.

Tribal funds.

#### IRRIGATION AND DRAINAGE

Irrigation and drainage.

For the construction, repair, and maintenance of irrigation systems, and for purchase or rental of irrigation tools and appliances, water rights, ditches, and lands necessary for irrigation purposes for Indian reservations and allotments; for operation of irrigation systems or appurtenances thereto when no other funds are applicable or available for the purpose; for drainage and protection of irrigable lands from damage by floods or loss of water rights, upon the Indian irrigation projects named below, in not to exceed the following amounts, respectively:

Construction, maintenance of systems.

Arizona: Ak Chin, \$18,000; Chiu Chui, \$4,000; Navajo and Hopi, miscellaneous projects, Arizona and New Mexico, \$18,000; California: Coachella Valley, \$2,000; miscellaneous projects California and southern Arizona, \$6,000; Morongo, \$4,200; Pala and Rincon, \$2,000; Colorado: Southern Ute, \$16,000; Nevada: Moapa River, \$1,500; Walker River, \$7,000; Western Shoshone, \$9,500; New Mex-

Allotments.

ico: Miscellaneous pueblos, \$2,800; Zuni, \$10,000; Washington: Colville, \$4,300;

Administration. For necessary miscellaneous expenses incident to the general administration of Indian irrigation projects, including pay of employees and their traveling and incidental expenses, \$75,000;

Irrigation projects, etc. In all, for irrigation on Indian reservations, not to exceed \$163,000, together with the unexpended balance of the appropriation for this purpose for the fiscal year 1932, which is hereby continued available until June 30, 1933, reimbursable as provided in the Act of August 1, 1914 (U. S. C., title 25, sec. 385): *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be expended on any irrigation system or reclamation project for which public funds are or may be otherwise available: *Provided further*, That the foregoing amounts appropriated for such purposes shall be available interchangeably, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, for the necessary expenditures for damages by floods and other unforeseen exigencies, but the amount so interchanged shall not exceed in the aggregate 10 per centum of all the amounts so appropriated: *Provided further*, That the cost of irrigation projects and of operating and maintaining such projects where reimbursement thereof is required by law shall be apportioned on a per acre basis against the lands under the respective projects and shall be collected by the Secretary of the Interior as required by such law, and any unpaid charges outstanding against such lands shall constitute a first lien thereon which shall be recited in any patent or instrument issued for such lands.

Balance available.  
Vol. 46, p. 1126.  
Vol. 38, p. 583.  
U. S. C., p. 715.

Proviso.  
Use restricted.

Flood damages, etc., expenses interchangeable; limitation.

Apportionment of costs on per acre basis.

Unpaid charges a first lien on property.

San Carlos Reservation, Ariz.  
Irrigation of tribal lands.  
Vol. 43, p. 475.

Florence-Casa Grande project.  
Maintenance, etc.  
Gila River Indian Reservation.  
Water delivery to.  
Rights of way, etc.

Vol. 46, p. 1126.  
Vol. 45, p. 1573.

Colorado River Indian Reservation, Ariz.  
Improvements.  
Vol. 36, p. 273.

Ganado irrigation project, Ariz.  
Operation, etc.

San Carlos Reservation, Ariz.

Proviso.  
Reimbursement.

Fort Hall project, Idaho.  
Operation.

Damage claims.

Vol. 46, p. 1061.

For all purposes necessary to provide an adequate distributing, pumping, and drainage system for the San Carlos project, authorized by the Act of June 7, 1924 (43 Stat., p. 475), and to continue construction of and to maintain and operate works of that project and of the Florence-Casa Grande project; and to maintain, operate, and extend works to deliver water to lands in the Gila River Indian Reservation which may be included in the San Carlos project, including not more than \$5,000 for crop and improvement damages and not more than \$5,000 for purchases of rights of way, \$75,000, together with the unexpended balance of the appropriation for this purpose for the fiscal year 1932, which is hereby continued available until June 30, 1933, reimbursable as required by said Act of June 7, 1924, as amended, and subject to the conditions and provisions imposed by said Act as amended.

For improvement, operation, and maintenance of the pumping plants and irrigation system on the Colorado River Indian Reservation, Arizona, as provided in the Act of April 4, 1910 (36 Stat., p. 273), \$20,000, reimbursable as provided in the aforesaid Act.

For operation and maintenance of the Ganado irrigation project, Arizona, reimbursable under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe, \$3,000.

For the operation and maintenance of pumping plants for the irrigation of lands on the San Carlos Reservation in Arizona, \$5,000, to be paid from the funds held by the United States in trust for the Indians of such reservation: *Provided*, That the sum so used shall be reimbursed to the tribe by the Indians benefited, under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe.

For improvements, maintenance, and operation of the Fort Hall irrigation system, Idaho, \$35,000.

For improvements to the Fort Hall irrigation project, Idaho, including payment of damage claims and purchase of rights of way, as authorized by and in accordance with the provisions of the Act of February 4, 1931 (46 Stat., p. 1061), \$250,000, reimbursable as

provided in said Act: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be available for expenditure until repayment contracts shall have been entered into in accordance with the provisions of said Act: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be available for the extension of canals or ditches in connection with the Michaud Division.

*Provisos.*  
Repayment contracts required.

Michaud Division.  
Extension of canals, etc., excepted.

For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the Act approved May 29, 1928 (45 Stat., p. 938), to provide reclamation of Kootenai Indian allotments in Idaho within the exterior boundaries of drainage districts that may be benefited by drainage works of such districts, the unexpended balance of the appropriation of \$114,000 contained in the Act of March 4, 1929 (45 Stat., p. 1574), is hereby continued available until June 30, 1933.

Kootenai Indians, Idaho.  
Drainage, etc.  
Vol. 45, p. 938.

Balance available.  
Vol. 45, p. 1574.  
Post, p. 830.

For maintenance and operation, repairs, purchase of stored waters, and continuation of construction of the irrigation systems on the Fort Belknap Reservation, in Montana, \$17,500, reimbursable in accordance with the provisions of the Act of April 4, 1910 (36 Stat., p. 270).

Fort Belknap Reservation, Mont.  
Operation, etc.

Vol. 36, p. 270.

For maintenance and operation of the Little Porcupine Division, the Big Porcupine Division, and not exceeding four thousand acres under the West Side Canal of the Poplar River Division, Fort Peck project, Montana, \$5,000, reimbursable.

Fort Peck project, Mont.  
Operation of projects.

For operation and maintenance of the irrigation systems on the Flathead Indian Reservation, Montana, \$12,000; for continuation of construction Camas A betterment, \$2,000; completing construction of Lower Crow Reservoir \$135,000, together with the unexpended balance of the appropriations for continuing construction of the Flathead irrigation system contained in the Interior Department Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1932; continuing Pablo Reservoir enlargement, \$80,000; lateral systems betterment, \$20,000; miscellaneous engineering, surveys, and examinations, \$5,000; in all, \$254,000: *Provided*, That the funds made available herein for continuation of construction shall be subject to the reimbursable and other conditions and provisions of said Acts: *Provided further*, That upon execution by the Jocko district of repayment contract in pursuance to existing law, the operation and maintenance charges for such district for the irrigation season of 1932 shall be covered into construction costs.

Flathead Indian Reservation, Mont.  
Operation.  
Continuing construction of designated projects.

Vol. 46, p. 1127.

*Provisos.*  
Reimbursement.

Jocko and Mission districts.  
Repayment covered into construction costs.

For improvement, maintenance, and operation, \$41,000 (reimbursable).

Improvement, maintenance, etc.

For improvement, maintenance, and operation of the irrigation systems on the Crow Reservation, Montana, including maintenance assessments payable to the Two Leggins Water Users' Association and Bozeman Trail Ditch Company, Montana, properly assessable against lands allotted to the Indians irrigable thereunder \$18,000, to be reimbursed under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior in accordance with the Act of May 26, 1926 (44 Stat., pp. 658-660).

Crow Reservation, Mont.  
Operation of systems.

Reimbursement.  
Vol. 44, p. 660.

For operation and maintenance of the irrigation system on the Pyramid Lake Reservation, Nevada, \$4,000, reimbursable from any funds of the Indians of this reservation now or hereafter available.

Pyramid Lake Reservation, Nev.  
Operation, etc.

For payment of annual installment of reclamation charges against Paiute Indian lands within the Newlands reclamation project, Nevada, \$5,381; and for payment in advance, as provided by district law, of operation and maintenance assessments, including assessments for the operation of drains to the Truckee-Carson irrigation district, which district, under contract, is operating the Newlands reclamation project, \$10,243, to be immediately available; in all, \$15,624.

Newlands project, Nev.  
Paying charges against Paiute lands.

Duck Valley Reservation, Idaho and Nev.  
Dam construction.

Vol. 46, p. 1458.

Laguna and Acoma Indians, N. Mex.  
Operation, etc.

Hogback project, N. Mex.  
Operation.

Flood damages, N. Mex.  
Repairs, etc.

Vol. 46, p. 1128.

Middle Rio Grande Conservancy District, N. Mex.

Vol. 46, pp. 1128, 1567.  
Post, p. 831.

Vol. 45, p. 312.

Engineers.

Balance available.  
Vol. 46, p. 1128.

Klamath Reservation, Ore.  
Operating projects on.

Uncompahgre, etc., Utes, Utah.  
Continuing irrigation of allotments of.

Vol. 34, p. 375.  
Vol. 46, p. 1129.

Reimbursement to tribal funds.

Yakima Reservation, Wash.  
Toppenish-Simcoe unit.

Vol. 41, p. 28.

Wapato project.  
Construction.  
Vol. 46, p. 1129.

For surveys and investigations for the construction of a dam or dams across the Owyhee River, or other streams within, or adjacent to, the Duck Valley Indian Reservation, Idaho and Nevada, as authorized by and in accordance with the Act of February 28, 1931 (46 Stat., p. 1458), \$10,000, to be made immediately available.

For improvement, operation, and maintenance of the irrigation system for the Laguna and Acoma Indians in New Mexico, \$5,500, reimbursable by the Indians benefited, under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe.

For improvement, operation, and maintenance of the Hogback irrigation project on that part of the Navajo Reservation in New Mexico under the jurisdiction of the Northern Navajo Agency, \$12,000, reimbursable under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe.

For repair of damage to irrigation systems resulting from flood and for flood protection of irrigable lands on the several pueblos in New Mexico, \$5,000, and the unexpended balance of the appropriation for this purpose for the fiscal year 1932 shall be available for the same purpose for the fiscal year 1933.

The unexpended balances of the appropriations contained in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1932, and the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1931, for payment to the Middle Rio Grande Conservancy District in accordance with the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to execute an agreement with the Middle Rio Grande Conservancy District providing for conservation, irrigation, drainage, and flood control for the Pueblo Indian lands in the Rio Grande Valley, New Mexico, and for other purposes," approved March 13, 1928 (45 Stat., p. 312), are hereby continued available until June 30, 1933.

For salaries and all other expenses of the Government engineer and assistants appointed in pursuance to contract executed December 14, 1928, by the Secretary of the Interior with the Middle Rio Grande Conservancy District, \$5,000, together with the unexpended balance of the appropriation for this purpose for the fiscal year 1932.

For improvement, maintenance, and operation of miscellaneous irrigation projects on the Klamath Reservation, \$5,000, to be paid from the funds held by the United States in trust for the Klamath Indians in the State of Oregon, said sum, or such part thereof as may be used, to be reimbursed to the tribe under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe.

For continuing operation and maintenance and betterment of the irrigation system to irrigate allotted lands of the Uncompahgre, Uintah, and White River Utes in Utah, authorized under the Act of June 21, 1906 (34 Stat., p. 375), and for drainage and water rights investigations, \$20,000, together with the unexpended balance of the appropriation for these purposes for the fiscal year 1932, to be paid from tribal funds held by the United States in trust for said Indians, said sum to be reimbursed to the tribal fund by the individuals benefited under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior.

For operation and maintenance, including repairs, of the Toppenish-Simcoe irrigation unit, on the Yakima Reservation, Washington, reimbursable as provided by the Act of June 30, 1919 (41 Stat., p. 28), \$1,000.

The unexpended balance of the appropriation contained in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1932, for continuing construction of the Wapato irrigation and drainage system, for the utilization of the water supply provided by the Act of

August 1, 1914 (38 Stat., p. 604), is hereby continued available until June 30, 1933.

For reimbursement to the reclamation fund the proportionate expense of operation and maintenance of the reservoirs for furnishing stored water to the lands in Yakima Indian Reservation, Washington, in accordance with the provisions of section 22 of the Act of August 1, 1914 (38 Stat., p. 604), \$11,000.

For completing construction of pumping plant and canals for the irrigation of higher lands in subdivision 2, Satus unit, Wapato project, Yakima Reservation, Washington, \$15,000, to be reimbursed under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe.

For the extension of canals and laterals on the ceded portion of the Wind River Reservation, Wyoming, to provide for the irrigation of additional Indian lands, and for the Indians' pro rata share of the cost of the operation and maintenance of canals and laterals and for the Indians' pro rata share of the cost of the Big Bend drainage project on the ceded portion of that reservation, and for continuing the work of constructing an irrigation system within the diminished reservation, including the Big Wind River and Dry Creek Canals, and including the maintenance and operation of completed canals, \$45,000, reimbursable as provided by existing law.

Appropriations herein for irrigation and drainage of Indian lands shall be available only for expenditure by and under the direction of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, except for such engineering and economic studies and construction work as the Secretary of the Interior decides may be more advantageously performed by the Bureau of Reclamation.

#### EDUCATION

For the support of Indian schools not otherwise provided for, and other educational and industrial purposes in connection therewith, including tuition for Indian pupils attending public schools, \$3,521,500: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$15,000 of this appropriation may be used for the support and education of deaf and dumb or blind, physically handicapped, or mentally deficient Indian children: *Provided further*, That \$4,500 of this appropriation may be used for the education and civilization of the Alabama and Coushatta Indians in Texas: *Provided further*, That not more than \$10,000 of the amount herein appropriated may be expended for the tuition of Indian pupils attending higher educational institutions, under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe, but formal contracts shall not be required, for compliance with section 3744 of the Revised Statutes (U. S. C., title 41, sec. 16), for payment of tuition of Indian pupils attending public schools, higher educational institutions, or schools for the deaf and dumb, blind, physically handicapped, or mentally deficient: *And provided further*, That not to exceed \$10,000 of the amount herein appropriated shall be available for educating Indian youth in stock raising at the United States Range Livestock Experiment Station at Miles City, Montana.

For the support of Indian schools, and other educational and industrial purposes in connection therewith, other than among the Five Civilized Tribes, there shall be expended from Indian tribal funds and from school revenues arising under the Act of May 17, 1926 (U. S. C., Supp. V, title 25, sec. 155a), not more than \$700,000, including not to exceed \$80,000 from trust funds of the Red Lake Indians for support of schools on the Red Lake Reservation: *Provided*, That not more than \$7,500 of the above authorization of

Vol. 38, p. 604.

Yakima Reservation,  
Wash.  
Water payments.

Vol. 38, p. 604.

Satus unit of Wapato  
project.  
Operation, etc.

Wind River Reserva-  
tion, Wyo.  
Extension of irriga-  
tion to additional lands.

Big Bend project.

Big Wind River and  
Dry Creek Canals.

Expenditure under  
direction of Commis-  
sioner of Indian Affairs.

Education.

Support of schools.

*Provided*.  
Deaf, dumb, and  
blind.

Alabamas and Cou-  
shattas.

Tuition of Indian  
children in public  
schools.

No formal contracts.  
R. S., sec. 3744, p. 738.  
U. S. C., p. 1310.

Education in stock  
raising.

Support of schools  
from tribal funds.

Vol. 44, p. 560.  
U. S. C., Supp. V,  
p. 352.  
Red Lake, Minn.,  
school.  
*Provided*.  
New construction  
limited.

Five Civilized Tribes.  
From tribal funds.

Vol. 25, p. 645.

Summer schools.  
Subsistence, etc.

School transportation, etc.

School buildings.  
Lease, repair, construction, etc.

Provisos.  
New construction limited.  
Exceptions.

Balance available.  
Vol. 46, p. 1131.

Leupp School and Agency, Ariz.  
Flood protection.  
Proviso.  
Investigations.

Pawnee School, Okla.  
Balance available.  
Vol. 46, p. 1131.

Support, etc., of designated boarding schools.

Phoenix, Ariz.

\$700,000 shall be expended for new construction at any one school unless herein expressly authorized; for tuition and other educational purposes among the Five Civilized Tribes, there may be expended from tribal funds of such nations \$55,000 as follows: Chickasaw Nation, \$15,000; Choctaw Nation, \$40,000; for payment of tuition for Chippewa Indian children enrolled in the public schools of the State of Minnesota, \$48,000, payable from the principal sum on deposit to the credit of the Chippewa Indians in the State of Minnesota arising under section 7 of the Act of January 14, 1889 (25 Stat., p. 645); in all, \$803,000.

For subsistence of pupils retained in Government boarding schools of all classes during summer months, \$98,000.

For collection and transportation of pupils to and from Indian and public schools, and for placing school pupils, with the consent of their parents, under the care and control of white families qualified to give them moral, industrial, and educational training, \$100,000.

For lease, purchase, repair, and improvement of buildings at Indian schools not otherwise provided for, including the purchase of necessary lands and the installation, repair, and improvement of heating, lighting, power, and sewerage and water systems in connection therewith, \$275,000, for construction of physical improvements, \$167,000; in all, \$442,000: *Provided*, That not more than \$7,500 out of this appropriation shall be expended for new construction at any one school or institution except for new construction authorized as follows: Cheyenne and Arapahoe, Oklahoma, repairs and extension of heating system, \$20,000; Hopi, Arizona, employee's cottage, \$3,000; improvement of water system, \$10,000; new day school plant, \$7,500; in all, \$20,500; Northern Navajo, New Mexico, water development, \$35,000; Santa Fe, New Mexico, Nambé day school plant, \$10,000; Shoshone, Wyoming, employee's cottage, \$4,500; dining room, kitchen, and bakery, including equipment, \$22,000; in all, \$26,500; Tongue River, Montana, for remodeling and repairing school building, \$10,000; Western Navajo, Arizona, improvements at Moencopi day school plant, \$10,000: *Provided further*, That the unexpended balance of the appropriation for employees' building, San Carlos, Arizona, fiscal year 1932, is hereby continued available until June 30, 1933.

For flood protection and drainage, Leupp Indian School and Agency, Arizona, \$10,000, to be immediately available: *Provided*, That in the discretion of the Secretary so much of this amount as may be necessary may be used for preliminary investigations of sites for relocation or replacement of present facilities, including tests for the purpose of determining adequacy of water supplies.

The unexpended balance of the appropriation for school building, auditorium, gymnasium, heating plant, and conversion of present school building into dormitory, Pawnee School, Oklahoma, contained in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1932, is hereby continued available for the same purposes until June 30, 1933.

For support and education of Indian pupils at the following non-reservation boarding schools in not to exceed the following amounts, respectively:

Phoenix, Arizona: For eight hundred and fifty pupils, including not to exceed \$1,500 for printing and issuing school paper, \$276,500; for pay of superintendent, drayage, and general repairs and improvements, \$28,000; for repairs to streets and sidewalks, \$12,000; in all, \$316,500;

- Truxton Canyon, Arizona: For two hundred and fifteen pupils, \$66,575; for pay of superintendent, drayage, and general repairs and improvements, \$12,500; in all, \$79,075; Truxton Canyon, Ariz.
- Theodore Roosevelt Indian School, Fort Apache, Arizona: Four hundred and twenty-five pupils, \$132,125; for pay of superintendent, drayage, and general repairs and improvements, \$23,000; for employee's cottage, \$4,000; in all, \$159,125: *Provided*, That the unexpended balance of the appropriation contained in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1932, for the construction of a boys' dormitory, including equipment, is hereby continued available until June 30, 1933; Theodore Roosevelt, Fort Apache, Ariz.
- Proviso.*  
Balance for dormitory continued available.  
Vol. 46, p. 1131.
- Sherman Institute, Riverside, California: For nine hundred pupils, including not to exceed \$1,000 for printing and issuing school paper, \$302,250; for pay of superintendent, drayage, and general repairs and improvements, \$20,000; in all, \$322,250; Sherman Institute, Riverside, Calif.
- Haskell Institute, Lawrence, Kansas: For nine hundred pupils, including not to exceed \$2,500 for printing and issuing school paper, \$306,000; for pay of superintendent, drayage, and general repairs and improvements, including necessary drainage work, \$40,000; for shop building, including equipment, \$50,000; in all, \$396,000: *Provided*, That the unexpended balance of the appropriation for auditorium, including equipment, contained in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1932, is hereby continued available until June 30, 1933: *Provided further*, That the unexpended balance of the appropriation for employees' building, including equipment, fiscal year 1932, is hereby made available until June 30, 1933, for the construction of cottages for employees; Haskell Institute, Lawrence, Kans.  
Post, p. 833.
- Provisos.*  
Balance for auditorium continued available.  
Vol. 46, p. 1131.
- Balance for employees' building.  
Vol. 46, p. 1131.
- Mount Pleasant, Michigan: For three hundred and seventy-five pupils, \$123,125; for pay of superintendent, drayage, and general repairs and improvements, \$14,000; in all, \$137,125: *Provided*, That the unexpended balances of the appropriations for auditorium, including equipment, and for remodeling school building, contained in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1932, are hereby continued available for the same purposes until June 30, 1933; Mount Pleasant, Mich.
- Balance for auditorium, etc.  
Vol. 46, p. 1131.
- Pipestone, Minnesota: For three hundred and fifteen pupils, \$101,825; for pay of superintendent, drayage, and general repairs and improvements, \$18,000; in all, \$119,825; Pipestone, Minn.
- Genoa, Nebraska: For five hundred pupils, including not more than \$400 for printing and issuing school paper, \$166,250; for pay of superintendent, drayage, and general repairs and improvements, \$18,000; in all, \$184,250; Genoa, Nebr.
- Carson City, Nevada: For five hundred pupils, \$162,500; for pay of superintendent, drayage, and general repairs and improvements, \$15,000; in all, \$177,500; Carson City, Nev.
- Albuquerque, New Mexico: For eight hundred and fifty pupils, \$286,500; for pay of superintendent, drayage, and general repairs and improvements, \$25,000; for repairs to heating system, replacement of boilers, rehabilitation and extension of steam mains, \$12,000; for deep well and equipment, \$5,000; for hog and poultry houses, \$3,000; in all, \$331,500; Albuquerque, N. Mex.
- Santa Fe, New Mexico: For five hundred and twenty-five pupils, \$167,250; for pay of superintendent, drayage, and general repairs and improvements, \$15,000; for remodeling laundry building, \$10,000; in all, \$192,250; Santa Fe, N. Mex.
- Charles H. Burke School, Fort Wingate, New Mexico: For six hundred and twenty-five pupils, \$198,750; for pay of superintendent, drayage, and general repairs and improvements, \$20,000; for Charles H. Burke, Fort Wingate, N. Mex.

employees' quarters, \$8,000; for horse barns, sheep sheds, and hog house, \$7,500; in all, \$234,250;

Cherokee, N. C.

Cherokee, North Carolina: For three hundred and seventy-five pupils, \$119,375; for pay of superintendent, drayage, and general repairs and improvements, \$19,000; in all, \$138,375;

Bismarck, N. Dak.

Bismarck, North Dakota: For one hundred and twenty-five pupils, \$45,125; for pay of superintendent, drayage, and general repairs and improvements, \$7,000; in all, \$52,125;

Fort Totten, N. Dak.

Fort Totten, North Dakota: For two hundred and sixty-five pupils, \$83,825; for pay of superintendent, drayage, and general repairs and improvements, \$20,000; for employee's cottage, \$4,500; in all, \$108,325;

Wahpeton, N. Dak.  
Post, p. 834.

Wahpeton, North Dakota: For three hundred and twenty-five pupils, \$104,125; for pay of superintendent, drayage, and general repairs and improvements, \$12,000; for central heating plant, \$30,000; in all, \$146,125;

Chilocco, Okla.

Chilocco, Oklahoma: For nine hundred pupils, including not to exceed \$2,000 for printing and issuing school paper, \$301,000; for pay of superintendent, drayage, and general repairs and improvements, \$30,000; for shop building and equipment, \$35,000; for bakery and meat room, including equipment, \$16,000; in all, \$382,000: *Provided*, That the unexpended balance of the appropriation of \$90,000 for boys' dormitory, including equipment, fiscal year 1932, is hereby continued available until June 30, 1933;

*Proviso.*  
Balance available.  
Vol. 46, p. 1132.

Sequoyah Orphan  
Training School, Okla.

Sequoyah Orphan Training School, near Tahlequah, Oklahoma: For three hundred and twenty-five orphan Indian children of the State of Oklahoma belonging to the restricted class, to be conducted as an industrial school under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, \$106,625; for pay of superintendent, drayage, and general repairs and improvements, \$12,000; for water supply, including necessary rights of way, \$40,000; boys' dormitory, including equipment, \$80,000; in all, \$238,625: *Provided*, That the unexpended balances of appropriations for gymnasium, including equipment, and for central heating plant, for this school for the fiscal year 1932, are continued available for the same purposes until June 30, 1933;

*Proviso.*  
Balance available.  
Vol. 46, p. 1132.

Carter Seminary,  
Okla.

Carter Seminary, Oklahoma: For one hundred and sixty pupils, \$56,100; for pay of superintendent, drayage, and general repairs and improvements, \$6,000; for remodeling and repairing dormitories, \$6,000; in all, \$68,100;

Euclachee, Okla.

Euclachee, Oklahoma: For one hundred and fifteen pupils, \$39,775; for pay of superintendent, drayage, and general repairs and improvements, \$7,000; in all, \$46,775;

Eufaula, Okla.

Eufaula, Oklahoma: For one hundred and thirty-five pupils, \$46,975; for pay of superintendent, drayage, and general repairs and improvements, \$7,000; in all, \$53,975;

Jones Academy,  
Okla.

Jones Academy, Oklahoma: For one hundred and seventy-five pupils, \$61,125; for pay of superintendent, drayage, and general repairs and improvements, \$7,000; in all, \$68,125;

Wheelock Academy,  
Okla.

Wheelock Academy, Oklahoma: For one hundred and thirty pupils, \$45,050; for pay of superintendent, drayage, and general repairs and improvements, \$7,000; for central heating plant, \$30,000; in all, \$82,050;

Chemawa, Salem,  
Oreg.

Chemawa, Salem, Oregon: For seven hundred and fifty pupils, including native Indian pupils brought from Alaska, and including not to exceed \$1,000 for printing and issuing school paper, \$255,000; for pay of superintendent, drayage, and general repairs and improvements, \$20,000; in all, \$275,000;

Flandreau, South Dakota: For four hundred and twenty-five pupils, \$150,875; for pay of superintendent, drayage, and general repairs and improvements, \$15,000; in all, \$165,875;

Flandreau, S. Dak.

Pierre, South Dakota: For three hundred and twenty-five pupils, \$105,375; for pay of superintendent, drayage, and general repairs and improvements, \$15,000; for bakery, including equipment, \$4,000; for shop building, and equipment, \$15,000; in all, \$139,375;

Pierre, S. Dak.

Rapid City, South Dakota: For three hundred pupils, \$99,000; for pay of superintendent, drayage, and general repairs and improvements, \$15,000; for water supply, \$11,500, together with the unexpended balance of the appropriation for this purpose for the fiscal year 1932; in all, \$125,500;

Rapid City, S. Dak.

Hayward, Wisconsin: For one hundred and seventy pupils, \$58,950; for pay of superintendent, drayage, and general repairs and improvements, \$12,000; in all, \$70,950;

Hayward, Wis.

Tomah, Wisconsin: For three hundred and fifty pupils, \$112,500; for pay of superintendent, drayage, and general repairs and improvements, \$18,000; for repairs to central heating plant and extension of steam mains, \$6,000; in all, \$136,500;

Tomah, Wis.

In all, for above-named nonreservation boarding schools, not to exceed \$4,825,000: *Provided*, That 10 per centum of the foregoing amounts shall be available interchangeably for expenditures for similar purposes in the various boarding schools named, but not more than 10 per centum shall be added to the amount appropriated for any one of said boarding schools or for any particular item within any boarding school. Any such interchanges shall be reported to Congress in the annual Budget.

Total.  
Proviso.  
Sums interchangeable.

Report to Congress.

For aid to the common schools in the Cherokee, Creek, Choctaw, Chickasaw, and Seminole Nations and the Quapaw Agency in Oklahoma, \$400,000, to be expended in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior and under rules and regulations to be prescribed by him: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall not be subject to the limitation in section 1 of the Act of May 25, 1918 (U. S. C., title 25, sec. 297), limiting the expenditure of money to educate children of less than one-fourth Indian blood: *Provided further*, That of this appropriation not to exceed \$2,500 may be expended in the printing and issuance of a paper devoted to Indian education, which paper shall be printed at an Indian school, not to exceed \$10,000 may be expended under rules and regulations of the Secretary of the Interior, in part payment of truancy officers in any county or two or more contiguous counties where there are five hundred or more Indian children eligible to attend school and not to exceed \$10,000 may be expended in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior for the payment of salaries of public-school teachers employed by the State or county in special Indian day schools in full blood Indian communities where there are not adequate white day schools available for their attendance.

Five Civilized Tribes, Okla.  
Common schools.

Provisos.  
Parentage limitation not applicable.  
Vol. 40, p. 564.  
U. S. C., p. 708.

Printing, etc., school papers.

Payment of truancy officers.

For support and maintenance of day and industrial schools among the Sioux Indians, including the erection and repairs of school buildings, in accordance with the provisions of article 5 of the agreement made and entered into September 26, 1876, and ratified February 28, 1877 (19 Stat., p. 254), \$350,000.

Sioux Indians, S. Dak.  
Day and industrial schools.  
Vol. 19, p. 256.

Not to exceed \$500,000 of the appropriations herein specified for Indian educational purposes shall be expended, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, for the construction of new day schools, the enlargement of existing day schools, the provision of transportation facilities between Indian homes and day schools, and for other purposes necessary to a substitution of day school for

Sum for day schools.

Transportation facilities.

boarding school facilities, wherever in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior it is practicable.

**Alaska natives.** Natives in Alaska: To enable the Secretary of the Interior, in his discretion and under his direction, to provide for support and education of the Eskimos, Aleuts, Indians, and other natives of Alaska, including necessary traveling expenses of pupils to and from industrial boarding schools in Alaska; erection, purchase, repair, and rental of school buildings, including purchase of necessary lands; textbooks and industrial apparatus; pay and necessary traveling expenses of superintendents, teachers, physicians, and other employees; repair, equipment, maintenance, and operation of vessels; and all other necessary miscellaneous expenses which are not included under the above special heads, including \$341,900 for salaries in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, \$22,000 for traveling expenses, \$182,600 for equipment, supplies, fuel, and light, \$22,000 for repairs of buildings, \$13,000 for purchase or erection of buildings, \$30,000 for freight, \$35,000 for operation of vessels, \$1,500 for rentals, and \$2,000 for telephone and telegraph; total, \$650,000, to be immediately available: *Provided*, That not to exceed 10 per centum of the amounts appropriated for the various items in this paragraph shall be available interchangeably for expenditures on the objects included, in this paragraph, but not more than 10 per centum shall be added to any one item of appropriation except in cases of extraordinary emergency and then only upon the written order of the Secretary of the Interior: *Provided further*, That of said sum not exceeding \$10,000 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

Services in the District.  
Specific allotments.

*Provisos.*  
Interchangeable sums.

Services in the District.

Conservation of health.

#### CONSERVATION OF HEALTH

Expenses designated.

For conservation of health among Indians including equipment, materials, and supplies; repairs and improvements to buildings and plants; compensation and traveling expenses of officers and employees and renting of quarters for them when necessary; transportation of patients and attendants to and from hospitals and sanatoria; returning to their former homes and interring the remains of deceased patients; and not exceeding \$1,000 for printing and binding circulars and pamphlets for use in preventing and suppressing trachoma and other contagious and infectious diseases, \$3,213,000, including not to exceed the sum of \$2,396,000 for the following-named hospitals and sanatoria:

Suppressing trachoma.

Allotments for specified hospitals and sanatoria.

Arizona.

Arizona: Indian Oasis Hospital, \$23,000; Kayenta Sanatorium, \$45,000; for employee's cottage, \$5,000; in all, \$50,000; Fort Defiance Sanatorium and Southern Navajo General Hospital, \$105,000; Phoenix Sanatorium, \$75,000; Pima Hospital, \$23,000; for heating plant, \$3,000; in all, \$26,000; Truxton Canyon Hospital, \$12,000; for addition for quarters, \$3,000; in all, \$15,000; Western Navajo Hospital, \$35,000; Chin Lee Hospital, \$11,000; Fort Apache Hospital, \$27,000; Havasupai Hospital, \$5,000; Hopi Hospital, \$40,000; Leupp Hospital, \$26,000; San Carlos Hospital, \$19,000; Tohatchi Hospital, \$11,000; Colorado River Hospital, \$23,000; San Xavier Sanatorium, \$37,500; Phoenix Hospital, \$30,000; Hopi-Navajo Sanatorium, \$20,000;

California.

California: Hoopa Valley Hospital, \$22,000; Soboba Hospital, \$20,000; Fort Bidwell Hospital, \$15,000; Fort Yuma Hospital, \$14,000;

Colorado.

Colorado: Ute Mountain Hospital, \$12,000; Ignacio Hospital, \$18,000; for physician's quarters, \$7,000; in all, \$25,000;

Idaho: Fort Lapwai Sanatorium, \$85,000; for employees' quarters, including equipment, \$18,000; in all, \$103,000; Fort Hall Hospitals, \$15,000;

Iowa: Sac and Fox Sanatorium, \$70,000;

Minnesota: Pipestone Hospital, \$22,000;

Mississippi: Choctaw Hospital, \$27,000;

Montana: Blackfeet Hospital, \$25,000; Fort Peck Hospital, \$22,000; Crow Agency Hospital, \$24,000; Fort Belknap Hospital, \$30,000; Tongue River Hospital, \$30,000;

Nebraska: Winnebago Hospital, \$32,000;

Nevada: Carson Hospital, \$20,000; Pyramid Lake Sanatorium, \$35,000; for power lines and equipment, including payment for necessary rights of way, \$10,000, to be immediately available; in all, \$45,000; Walker River Hospital, \$21,000;

New Mexico: Jicarilla Hospital, and Sanatorium, \$60,000; Laguna Sanatorium, \$30,000; Mescalero Hospital, \$20,000; Eastern Navajo Hospital, \$15,000; Northern Navajo Hospital, \$28,000; Taos Hospital, \$9,000; Zuni Sanatorium, \$55,000; Albuquerque Hospital, \$50,000; Charles H. Burke Hospital, \$8,000; Santa Fe Hospital, \$40,000; Toadlena Hospital, \$10,000;

North Carolina: Cherokee Hospital, \$8,000;

North Dakota: Turtle Mountain Hospital, \$35,000; Fort Berthold Hospital, \$21,500; Fort Totten Hospital, \$26,000; Standing Rock Hospital, \$25,000;

Oklahoma: Cheyenne and Arapahoe Hospital, \$36,000; Choctaw and Chickasaw Sanatorium, \$55,000; for water supply, including payment for necessary rights of way, \$30,000, to be immediately available; in all, \$85,000; Shawnee Sanatorium, \$80,000; Claremore Hospital, \$32,000; Clinton Hospital, \$20,000; Pawnee and Ponca Hospital, \$30,000; Kiowa Hospital, \$70,000;

South Dakota: Crow Creek Hospital, \$22,000; Pine Ridge Hospitals, \$43,000; Rosebud Hospital, \$28,000;

Utah: Uintah Hospital, \$11,000;

Washington: Yakima Sanatorium, \$43,000; Tacoma Sanatorium, \$200,000; Tulalip Hospital, \$8,000;

Wisconsin: Hayward Hospital, \$30,000; Tomah Hospital, \$27,000;

Wyoming: Shoshone, \$18,000;

*Provided*, That 10 per centum of the foregoing amounts shall be available interchangeably for expenditures in the various hospitals named, but not more than 10 per centum shall be added to the amount appropriated for any one of said hospitals or for any particular item within any hospital, and any interchange of appropriations hereunder shall be reported to Congress in the Annual Budget; *Provided further*, That nonreservation boarding schools receiving specific appropriations shall contribute on a per diem basis for the hospitalization of pupils in hospitals located at such schools and supported from this appropriation;

*Provided further*, That appropriations contained in or continued available by the Interior Department Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1932, and the Second Deficiency Act, fiscal year 1931, for construction and equipment of hospitals, sanatoria, and other physical improvements under this heading are continued available until June 30, 1933.

For a clinical survey of tuberculosis, trachoma, and venereal and other disease conditions among Indians, \$50,000, together with the unexpended balance of the appropriation for this purpose for the fiscal year 1932: *Provided*, That in conducting such survey the cooperation of such State and other organizations engaged in similar

Idaho.

Iowa.

Minnesota.

Mississippi.

Montana.

Nebraska.

Nevada.

New Mexico.

North Carolina.

North Dakota.

Oklahoma.

South Dakota.

Utah.

Washington.

Wisconsin.

Wyoming.

*Provided*.  
Interchangeable ex-  
penditures.

Report to Congress.

Hospitalization of  
pupils.

Balances for hospital  
construction.  
Vol. 46, pp. 1136, 1568.

Clinical survey of  
disease conditions.  
Post, p. 837.

*Provided*.  
Local cooperation.

work shall be enlisted wherever practicable and where services of physicians, nurses, or other persons are donated their travel and other expenses may be paid from this appropriation.

Chippewas in Min-  
nesota.  
Hospitals for, from  
tribal funds.  
Vol. 25, p. 645.

For support of hospitals maintained for the benefit of the Chip-  
pewa Indians in the State of Minnesota, \$125,000, payable from  
the principal sum on deposit to the credit of said Indians arising  
under section 7 of the Act of January 14, 1889 (25 Stat., p. 645).

Health work.  
From trust funds.

There shall be available for health work among the several tribes  
of Indians not exceeding \$200,000 of the tribal trust funds author-  
ized elsewhere in this Act for support of Indians and administra-  
tion of Indian property: *Provided*, That not more than \$7,500 of  
such amount may be expended for new construction in connection  
with health activities at any one place.

*Proviso.*  
New construction.

Canton, S. Dak.  
Asylum expenses.

For the equipment and maintenance of the asylum for insane  
Indians at Canton, South Dakota, for incidental and all other  
expenses necessary for its proper conduct and management, including  
pay of employees, repairs, improvements, and for necessary expense  
of transporting insane Indians to and from said asylum, \$40,000.

Medical relief in  
Alaska.

Medical relief in Alaska: To enable the Secretary of the Interior,  
in his discretion, and under his direction through the Bureau of  
Indian Affairs, with the advice and cooperation of the Public Health  
Service, to provide for the medical and sanitary relief of the Eskimo-  
s, Aleuts, Indians, and other natives of Alaska; erection, pur-  
chase, repair, rental, and equipment of hospital buildings; books  
and surgical apparatus; pay and necessary traveling expenses of  
physicians, nurses, and other employees, and all other necessary mis-  
cellaneous expenses which are not included under the above special  
heads, \$281,800, to be available immediately.

Support and admin-  
istration.

#### GENERAL SUPPORT AND ADMINISTRATION

Expenses for sundry  
agencies and reserva-  
tions.

For general support of Indians and administration of Indian  
property, including pay of employees, \$1,400,000: *Provided*, That  
no part of the money appropriated in this Act shall be used for the  
payment of the salary or expenses of a special commissioner to  
negotiate with Indians.

*Proviso.*  
Salary, etc., of special  
commissioner.

Additional amount.

For an additional amount for support of Indians and administra-  
tion of Indian property, including pay of employees, \$135,000, to be  
immediately available and to remain available until June 30, 1932:  
*Provided*, That the limitation of \$160,000 for relief, contained in the  
Interior Department Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1932, is  
hereby increased to \$570,000: *Provided further*, That this appro-  
priation shall be available for the employment of Indian labor on  
any necessary project or activity.

*Provisos.*  
Limitation for relief  
increased.

Vol. 46, p. 1137.  
Employment of In-  
dian labor.

Fulfilling treaties, etc.

Fulfilling treaties with Indians: For the purpose of discharging  
obligations of the United States under treaties and agreements with  
various tribes and bands of Indians as follows:

Northern Cheyennes  
and Arapahoes, Mont.  
Vol. 19, p. 256.

Northern Cheyennes and Arapahoes, Montana (article 7, treaty of  
May 10, 1868, and agreement of February 28, 1877), \$75,000;

Pawnees, Okla.  
Vol. 11, p. 731; Vol.  
27, p. 644.

Pawnees, Oklahoma (articles 3 and 4, treaty of September 24,  
1857, and article 3, agreement of November 23, 1892), \$51,300;

Sioux.  
Vol. 15, p. 635; Vol.  
19, p. 254.

Sioux of different tribes, including Santee Sioux of Nebraska,  
North Dakota, and South Dakota (articles 8 and 13, treaty of April  
29, 1868, 15 Stat., p. 635, and Act of February 28, 1877, 19 Stat.,  
p. 254), \$445,000;

Total.

In all, for said treaty stipulations, not to exceed \$571,300.

General support, etc.,  
at specified agencies,  
from tribal funds.

For general support of Indians and administration of Indian prop-  
erty under the jurisdiction of the following agencies, to be paid

from the funds held by the United States in trust for the respective tribes, in not to exceed the following sums, respectively:

Arizona: Colorado River, \$3,500; Fort Apache, \$20,000; Leupp, \$2,000; Paiute, \$7,500; Pima, \$1,000; San Carlos, \$100,000; Truxton Canyon, \$16,000; in all, \$150,000.	Arizona.
California: Fort Yuma, \$4,000; Mission, \$3,000; Round Valley, \$3,000; Tule River, \$500; in all, \$10,500;	California.
Colorado: Consolidated Ute (Southern Ute, \$15,000; Ute Mountain, \$15,000); in all, \$30,000;	Colorado.
Idaho: Fort Hall, \$15,000; <i>Provided</i> , That the unexpended balance of the appropriation for eradication of noxious weeds, fiscal year 1932, is hereby continued available for the same purposes until June 30, 1933; Fort Lapwai, \$7,500; Coeur d'Alene (Kalispel), \$1,980; in all, \$24,480;	Idaho. <i>Proviso.</i> Balance available. Vol. 46, p. 1138.
Iowa: Sac and Fox, \$1,000;	Iowa.
Kansas: Pottawatomie, \$1,000;	Kansas.
Michigan: Ontonagon, \$1,000;	Michigan.
Minnesota: Red Lake, \$45,000;	Minnesota.
Montana: Blackfeet, \$5,000; Flathead, \$30,000; Fort Peck, \$5,000; Tongue River, \$10,000; Rocky Boy, \$1,000; in all, \$51,000;	Montana.
Nebraska: Omaha, \$1,000;	Nebraska.
Nevada: Carson (Summit Lake), \$1,000; Pyramid Lake, \$2,500; Walker River, \$400; Western Shoshone, \$5,000; in all, \$8,900;	Nevada.
New Mexico: Jicarilla, \$25,000; Mescalero, \$25,000; in all, \$50,000;	New Mexico.
North Dakota: Fort Totten, \$1,000;	North Dakota.
Oklahoma: Pawnee (Otoe, \$1,000; Ponca, \$2,000), \$3,000; Sac and Fox, \$2,000; Cheyennes and Araphoes, \$2,000, which shall be available for expenses of the tribal business committee; in all, \$7,000.	Oklahoma.
Oregon: Klamath, \$50,000; Umatilla, \$5,000; in all, \$55,000;	Oregon.
South Dakota: Cheyenne River, \$75,000; Pine Ridge, \$4,000; in all, \$79,000;	South Dakota.
Utah: Uintah and Ouray, \$10,000; <i>Provided</i> , That not to exceed \$500 of this amount may be used to pay part of the expenses of the State Experimental Farm, located near Fort Duchesne, Utah, within the Uintah and Ouray Indian Reservation;	Utah. <i>Proviso.</i> Expenses of State Experimental Farm.
Washington: Colville, \$30,000; Neah Bay, \$5,000; Puyallup, \$2,000, of which \$1,000 shall be available for the upkeep of the Puyallup Indian cemetery; Spokane, \$7,500; Taholah (Quinaielt), \$30,000, of which not to exceed \$25,000 shall be available only for a sewer and water system for the Indian village; Yakima, \$20,000; in all, \$94,500.	Washington.
Wisconsin: Lac du Flambeau, \$2,000; Keshena, \$50,000, including \$5,000 for monthly allowances, under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe, to such old and indigent members of the Menominee Tribe as it is impracticable to place in the home for old and indigent Menominee Indians, and who reside with relatives or friends; in all, \$52,000;	Wisconsin.
Wyoming: Shoshone, \$40,000;	Wyoming.
In all, not to exceed \$712,380.	
For general support, administration of property and promotion of self-support among the Chippewa Indians in the State of Minnesota, \$75,000, to be paid from the principal sum on deposit to the credit of said Indians, arising under section 7 of the Act entitled "An Act for the relief and civilization of the Chippewa Indians in the State of Minnesota," approved January 14, 1889 (25 Stat., p. 645), to be used exclusively for the purposes following: Not exceeding \$45,000 of this amount may be expended for general agency purposes; not exceeding \$30,000 may be expended in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior in aiding indigent Chippewa Indians upon the condition that any funds used in support of a member of the tribe shall be	Chippewa Indians, Minn. General support, etc.  Vol. 25, p. 645.  Sum for agency purposes.  Aiding indigent.

reimbursed out of and become a lien against any individual property of which such member may now or hereafter become seized or possessed, the two preceding requirements not to apply to any old, infirm, or indigent Indian, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior.

Five Civilized Tribes.

Apportionment of allotments.  
Specified salaries.

For the current fiscal year money may be expended from the tribal funds of the Choctaw, Chickasaw, Creek, and Seminole Tribes for equalization of allotments, per capita, and other payments authorized by law to individual members of the respective tribes, salaries and contingent expenses of the governor of the Chickasaw Nation and chief of the Choctaw Nation and one mining trustee for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations at salaries at the rate heretofore paid for the said governor and said chief and \$4,000 for the said mining trustee, and the chief of the Creek Nation at a salary not to exceed \$600 per annum, and one attorney each for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Tribes employed under contract approved by the President under existing law: *Provided*, That the expenses of the above-named officials shall be determined and limited by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, not to exceed \$2,500 each.

*Proviso.*  
Pay restriction.

Osage, Okla.  
Expenses from trust funds.

For the support of the Osage Agency, and for necessary expenses in connection with oil and gas production on the Osage Reservation, Oklahoma, including pay of necessary employees, the tribal attorney and his stenographer, one special attorney in tax and other matters, and pay of tribal officers; repairs to buildings, rent of quarters for employees, traveling expenses, printing, telegraphing and telephoning, and purchase, repair, and operation of automobiles, \$150,000, payable from funds held by the United States in trust for the Osage Tribe of Indians in Oklahoma.

Visits by tribal council to Washington, D. C.

For expenses incurred in connection with visits to Washington, District of Columbia, by the Osage Tribal Council and other members of said tribe, when duly authorized or approved by the Secretary of the Interior, \$5,000, to be paid from the funds held by the United States in trust for the Osage Tribe.

Confederated Bands of Utes, Utah.  
Distribution to, from tribal funds.

The sum of \$60,000 is hereby appropriated out of the principal funds to the credit of the Confederated Bands of Ute Indians, the sum of \$42,500 of said amount for the benefit of the Ute Mountain (formerly Navajo Springs) Band of said Indians in Colorado, and the sum of \$17,500 of said amount for the Uintah, White River, and Uncompahgre Bands of Ute Indians in Utah, which sums shall be charged to said bands, and the Secretary of the Interior is also authorized to withdraw from the Treasury the accrued interest to and including June 30, 1932, on the funds of the said Confederated Bands of Ute Indians appropriated under the Act of March 4, 1913 (37 Stat., p. 934), and to expend or distribute the same for the purpose of administering the property of and promoting self-support among the said Indians, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe: *Provided*, That none of the funds in this paragraph shall be expended on road construction unless preference shall be given to Indians in the employment of labor on all roads constructed from the sums herein appropriated from the funds of the Confederated Bands of Utes.

Self-support and administering property, from accrued interest.

Vol. 37, p. 934.

*Proviso.*  
Restriction on road construction.

Roads and bridges.

#### ROADS AND BRIDGES

Red Lake Indian Reservation, Minn.

Construction, etc., from Chippewa trust funds.

For the construction and repair of roads and bridges on the Red Lake Indian Reservation, including the purchase of material, equipment, and supplies, and the employment of labor, \$25,000, to be paid from the funds held by the United States in trust for the Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians in the State of Minnesota: *Provided*, That Indian labor shall be employed as far as practicable.

*Proviso.*  
Indian labor.

For the construction, repair, and maintenance of roads on Indian reservations not eligible to Government aid under the Federal Highway Act, including engineering and supervision and the purchase of material, equipment, supplies, and the employment of Indian labor, \$400,000: *Provided*, That where practicable the Secretary of the Interior shall arrange with the local authorities to defray the maintenance expenses of roads constructed hereunder and to cooperate in such construction.

Road construction, non-Federal aid highways.

*Proviso.*  
Local contributions.

For maintenance and repair of that portion of the Gallup-Shiprock Highway within the Navajo Reservation, New Mexico, including the purchase of machinery, \$20,000, reimbursable as provided in the Act of June 7, 1924: *Provided*, That other than for supervision and engineering only Indian labor shall be employed for such maintenance and repair work.

Gallup-Shiprock Highway, N. Mex. Maintenance, etc.

*Proviso.*  
Indian labor.

That the unexpended balance of the appropriation of \$150,000 contained in the First Deficiency Act, fiscal year 1931, for one-half of the cost of reconstruction and improvement of the road running from Milford across the Wind River or Shoshone Indian Reservation, through Fort Washakie to the diversion dam in Wyoming, is hereby continued available until June 30, 1933.

Wind River Reservation, Wyo. Road construction. Vol. 46, p. 1070.

#### ANNUITIES AND PER CAPITA PAYMENTS

For fulfilling treaties with Senecas of New York: For permanent annuity in lieu of interest on stock (Act of February 19, 1831, 4 Stat., p. 442), \$6,000.

Annuities, etc.

Senecas, N. Y. Vol. 4, p. 442.

For fulfilling treaties with Six Nations of New York: For permanent annuity, in clothing and other useful articles (article 6, treaty of November 11, 1794), \$4,500.

Six Nations, N. Y. Vol. 7, p. 46.

For fulfilling treaties with Choctaws, Oklahoma: For permanent annuity (article 2, treaty of November 16, 1805, and article 13, treaty of June 22, 1855), \$3,000; for permanent annuity for support of light horsemen (article 13, treaty of October 18, 1820, and article 13, treaty of June 22, 1855), \$600; for permanent annuity for support of blacksmith (article 6, treaty of October 18, 1820, and article 9, treaty of January 20, 1825, and article 13, treaty of June 22, 1855), \$600; for permanent annuity for education (article 2, treaty of January 20, 1825, and article 13, treaty of June 22, 1855), \$6,000; for permanent annuity for iron and steel (article 9, treaty of January 20, 1825, and article 13, treaty of June 22, 1855), \$320; in all, \$10,520.

Choctaws, Okla. Vol. 7, pp. 99, 212, 213, 236. Vol. 11, p. 614.

To carry out the provisions of the Chippewa treaty of September 30, 1854 (10 Stat., p. 1109), \$10,000, in part settlement of the amount, \$141,000, found due and heretofore approved for the Saint Croix Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin, whose names appear on the final roll prepared by the Secretary of the Interior pursuant to Act of August 1, 1914 (38 Stat., pp. 582-605), and contained in House Document Numbered 1663, said sum of \$10,000 to be expended in the purchase of land or for the benefit of said Indians by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs: *Provided*, That, in the discretion of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, the per capita share of any of said Indians under this appropriation may be paid in cash.

Saint Croix Chippewas, Wis. Purchase of land. Vol. 10, p. 1109.

Vol. 38, p. 607.

*Proviso.*  
Discretionary cash payments.

Appropriations herein made for road work and other physical improvements in the Indian Service shall be immediately available.

Road work appropriations immediately available.

When, in the judgment of the Secretary of the Interior, it is necessary for accomplishment of the purposes of appropriations herein made for the Indian field service, such appropriations shall be available for purchase of ice, rubber boots for use of employees, for travel expenses of employees on official business, and for the cost of packing, crating, drayage, and transportation of personal effects of employees upon permanent change of station.

Field service appropriations.

Supplies, etc.

Natives of Alaska.  
Education and medi-  
cal relief.

The appropriations for education of natives of Alaska and medical relief in Alaska shall be available for the payment of traveling expenses of new appointees from Seattle, Washington, to their posts of duty in Alaska, and of traveling expenses, packing, crating, and transportation (including drayage) of personal effects of employees upon permanent change of station within Alaska, under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior.

Reclamation Bureau.

### BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

Payments from rec-  
lamation fund.  
Vol. 32, p. 388.

The following sums are appropriated out of the special fund in the Treasury of the United States created by the Act of June 17, 1902, and therein designated "the reclamation fund," to be available immediately:

Commissioner, office  
personnel, and ex-  
penses.

Commissioner of Reclamation, \$10,000; and other personal services in the District of Columbia, \$130,000; for office expenses in the District of Columbia, \$20,000; in all, 160,000<sup>1</sup>;

All expenses.  
Vol. 32, p. 388.

For all expenditures authorized by the Act of June 17, 1902 (32 Stat., p. 388), and Acts amendatory thereof or supplementary thereto, known as the reclamation law, and all other Acts under which

Purposes designated.

expenditures from said fund are authorized, including not to exceed \$170,000 for personal services and \$16,000 for other expenses in the office of the chief engineer, \$20,000 for telegraph, telephone, and other communication service, \$5,000 for photographing and making photographic prints, \$45,000 for personal services, and \$10,000 for other expenses in the field legal offices; examination of estimates for appropriations in the field; refunds of overcollections and deposits for other purposes; not to exceed \$15,000 for lithographing, engraving, printing, and binding; purchase of ice; purchase of rubber boots for official use by employees; maintenance and operation of horse-drawn and motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; not to exceed \$40,000 for purchase and exchange of horse-drawn and motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; packing, crating, and transportation (including drayage) of personal effects of employees upon permanent change of station, under regulations

*Ante*, p. 92.

to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior; payment of damages caused to the owners of lands or other private property of any kind by reason of the operations of the United States, its officers or employees, in the survey, construction, operation, or maintenance of irrigation works, and which may be compromised by agreement between the claimant and the Secretary of the Interior, or such officers as he may designate; payment for official telephone service in the field hereafter incurred in case of official telephones installed in private houses when authorized under regulations established by the Secretary of the Interior; not to exceed \$1,000 for expenses, except membership fees, of attendance, when authorized by the Secretary, upon meetings of technical and professional societies required in connection with official work of the bureau; payment of rewards, when specifically authorized by the Secretary of the Interior, for information leading to the apprehension and conviction of persons found guilty of the theft, damage, or destruction of public property: *Provided*, That no part of said appropriations may be used for maintenance of headquarters for the Bureau of Reclamation outside the District of Columbia except for an office for the chief engineer and staff and for certain field officers of the division of reclamation economics: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of the Interior in his administration of the Bureau of Reclamation is authorized to contract for medical attention and service for employees and to make necessary pay-roll deductions agreed

Transporting effects  
of employees.

Damages to property.

Attendance at meet-  
ings.

*Provided*.  
Headquarters out-  
side of District re-  
stricted.

Medical attention for  
employees.

<sup>1</sup> So in original.

to by the employees therefor: *Provided further*, That no part of any sum provided for in this Act for operation and maintenance of any project or division of a project by the Bureau of Reclamation shall be used for the irrigation of any lands within the boundaries of an irrigation district which has contracted with the Bureau of Reclamation and which is in arrears for more than twelve months in the payment of any charges due the United States, and no part of any sum provided for in this Act for such purpose shall be used for the irrigation of any lands which have contracted with the Bureau of Reclamation and which are in arrears for more than twelve months in the payment of any charges due from said lands to the United States;

Restriction on use for irrigation districts in arrears.

Examination and inspection of projects: For examination of accounts and inspection of the works of various projects and divisions of projects operated and maintained by irrigation districts or water users' associations, and bookkeeping, accounting, clerical, legal, and other expenses incurred in accordance with contract provisions for the repayment of such expenses by the districts or associations, the unexpended balance of the appropriation for this purpose for the fiscal year 1932 is continued available for the same purpose for the fiscal year 1933;

Examination of projects operated by districts, etc.  
*Post*, p. 842.

For operation and maintenance of the reserved works of a project or division of a project when irrigation districts, water-users' associations, or Warren Act contractors have contracted to pay in advance but have failed to pay their proportionate share of the cost of such operation and maintenance, to be expended under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior, the unexpended balance of the appropriation for this purpose for the fiscal year 1932 is continued available for the same purpose for the fiscal year 1933;

Balance available.  
Vol. 46, p. 1143.

Operation of reserved works.  
*Post*, p. 843.

Yuma project, Arizona-California: For operation and maintenance, \$50,000; for continuation of construction of drainage, \$20,000; in all, \$70,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$25,000 from the power revenues shall be available during the fiscal year 1933 for the operation and maintenance of the commercial system;

Balance available.  
Vol. 46, p. 1143.

Yuma, Ariz.-Calif.

*Proviso*.  
Operation of commercial system.

Orland project, California: For operation and maintenance, \$35,000;

Orland, Calif.

Boise project, Idaho: For continuation of construction, Arrow-rock division, \$15,000; for operation and maintenance, Payette division, \$20,000; in all, \$35,000;

Boise, Idaho.  
*Post*, p. 843.

Minidoka project, Idaho: For operation and maintenance, reserved works, \$55,000; continuation of construction gravity extension unit, \$100,000, together with the unexpended balance of the appropriation for this purpose for the fiscal year 1932: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$50,000 from the power revenues shall be available during the fiscal year 1933 for the operation of the commercial system; and not to exceed \$125,000 from power revenues shall be available during the fiscal year 1933 for continuation of construction, south side division; in all, \$155,000;

Minidoka, Idaho.

Balance available.  
Vol. 46, p. 1143.  
*Post*, p. 843.  
*Proviso*.  
Commercial system and construction.

Bitter Root project, Montana: For loaning to the Bitter Root irrigation district for necessary construction, betterment and repair work, \$100,000, as authorized by the Act entitled "An Act for the rehabilitation of the Bitter Root irrigation project, Montana," approved July 3, 1930 (46 Stat., pp. 852, 853);

Bitter Root, Mont.

Vol. 46, p. 852.

Milk River project, Montana: For operation and maintenance, Chinook division, \$4,000; continuation of construction, \$27,000; in all, \$31,000: *Provided*, That the unexpended balances of the appropriations for continuation of construction, fiscal years 1931 and 1932, shall remain available for the same purpose during the fiscal year 1933;

Milk River, Mont.

*Proviso*.  
Balance available.  
Vol. 46, pp. 307, 1144.

- Sun River, Mont.  
Sum reappropriated.  
Vol. 46, p. 1144.
- Sun River project, Montana: Of the unexpended balance of the appropriation for continuation of construction for the fiscal year 1932, \$25,000 is reappropriated and made available for the fiscal year 1933 for drainage construction, Greenfields division;
- North Platte, Nebr.-  
Wyo.
- North Platte project, Nebraska-Wyoming: Not to exceed \$80,000 from the power revenues shall be available during the fiscal year 1933 for the operation and maintenance of the commercial system;
- Carlsbad, N. Mex.
- Proviso.*  
Balance available.  
Vol. 46, p. 1144.
- Carlsbad project, New Mexico: For operation and maintenance, \$25,000: *Provided*, That the unexpended balance of the appropriation for the fiscal year 1932 shall remain available for the same purposes during the fiscal year 1933;
- Rio Grande, N. Mex.-  
Tex.
- Proviso.*  
Balance available.  
Vol. 46, p. 1144.  
*Post*, p. 843.
- Rio Grande project, New Mexico-Texas: For operation and maintenance, \$300,000; for continuation of construction, \$46,000; in all, \$346,000: *Provided*, That the unexpended balance of the appropriation for continuation of construction for the fiscal year 1932 shall remain available for the same purposes for the fiscal year 1933;
- Owyhee, Oreg.
- Proviso.*  
Balance available.  
Vol. 45, pp. 229, 1591;  
Vol. 46, pp. 307, 1144.
- Owyhee project, Oregon: For continuation of construction, \$500,000: *Provided*, That the unexpended balances of the appropriations for continuation of construction for the fiscal years 1929, 1930, 1931, and 1932 are hereby reappropriated for the same purpose for the fiscal year 1933;
- Baker, Oreg.
- Balance available.  
Vol. 46, p. 1144.
- Baker project, Oregon: The unexpended balance of the appropriation for the fiscal year 1932 shall remain available for the same purposes for the fiscal year 1933;
- Vale, Oreg.
- Vale project, Oregon: For operation and maintenance, \$20,000;
- Klamath, Oreg.-  
Calif.
- Provisos.*  
Revenues from Tule  
Lake division.
- Klamath project, Oregon-California: For operation and maintenance, \$45,000; continuation of construction, \$75,000; in all, \$120,000: *Provided*, That revenues received from the lease of marginal lands, Tule Lake division, shall be available for refunds to the lessees in such cases where it becomes necessary to make refunds because of flooding or other reasons within the terms of such leases: *Provided further*, That \$40,000 of the unexpended balance of the appropriation for continuation of construction, Tule Lake division, fiscal year 1932, shall remain available for canal enlargement purposes during the fiscal year 1933;
- Sum available.  
Vol. 46, p. 1144.
- Belle Fourche, S.  
Dak.
- Balance available.  
Vol. 46, p. 1144.
- Belle Fourche project, South Dakota: The unexpended balance of the appropriation of \$150,000 for continuation of construction for the fiscal year 1932 shall remain available for the same purposes for the fiscal year 1933;
- Salt Lake Basin,  
Utah.
- Balance available.  
Vol. 46, pp. 303, 1144.  
*Post*, p. 844.
- Salt Lake Basin project, Utah, second division: The unexpended balance of the appropriation for the fiscal year 1932, originally made in the Appropriation Act of May 14, 1930 (46 Stat. 308), for the Interior Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1931, and continued available for the fiscal year 1932 by the Act of February 14, 1931 (46 Stat. 1115), shall remain available for the same purposes for the fiscal year 1933, the proviso to said original appropriation for said second division being hereby amended so as to read as follows: "*Provided*, That no part of this sum shall be available for construction work until a contract or contracts shall be made as required by the reclamation laws with an irrigation district or districts or water users' association or associations for the payment to the United States of the cost of such second division";
- Proviso.*  
Contracts required.
- Yakima, Wash.
- Yakima project, Washington: For operation and maintenance, \$250,000; for continuation of construction, \$500,000; in all, \$750,000;
- Yakima project (Kittitas division), Washington: For operation and maintenance, \$40,000: *Provided*, That the unexpended balance of the appropriation for continuation of construction for the fiscal year 1932 shall remain available during the fiscal year 1933;
- Proviso.*  
Balance available.  
Vol. 46, p. 1144.

Riverton project, Wyoming: For operation and maintenance, \$17,500: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$20,000 from the power revenues shall be available during the fiscal year 1933 for the operation and maintenance of the commercial system;

Riverton, Wyo.  
*Proviso.*  
Sum from power revenues.

Shoshone project, Wyoming: For operation and maintenance, Willwood division, \$10,000: *Provided*, That the unexpended balance of the appropriation for construction, Willwood division, for the fiscal year 1932, shall remain available for the same purposes for the fiscal year 1933: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$20,000 from power revenues shall be available during the fiscal year 1933 for the operation and maintenance of the commercial system;

Shoshone, Wyo.  
*Provisos.*  
Balance available.  
Vol. 46, p. 1145.  
  
Sum from power revenues.

For cooperative and general investigations, including investigations necessary to determine the economic conditions and financial feasibility of new projects and investigations and other activities relating to the reorganization, settlement of lands, and financial adjustments of existing projects, including examination of soils, classification of land, land-settlement activities, including advertising in newspapers and other publications, and obtaining general economic and settlement data, the unexpended balances of the appropriations for these purposes for the fiscal year 1932 shall remain available for the same purposes for the fiscal year 1933: *Provided*, That the expenditures from this appropriation for any reclamation project shall be considered as supplementary to the appropriation for that project and shall be accounted for and returned to the reclamation fund as other expenditures under the Reclamation Act: *Provided further*, That beginning January 1, 1933, the expenditure of any sums from this appropriation for investigations of any nature requested by States, municipalities, or other interests shall be upon the basis of the State, municipality, or other interest advancing at least 50 per centum of the estimated cost of such investigation;

Cooperative and general investigations.  
Balance available.  
Vol. 46, p. 1145.

*Provisos.*  
Expenditures supplementary to appropriations for projects.

Vol. 32, p. 388.  
Division of expenses for investigations.

Giving information to settlers: For the purpose of giving information and advice to settlers on reclamation projects in the selection of lands, equipment, and livestock, the preparation of land for irrigation, the selection of crops, methods of irrigation and agricultural practice, and general farm management, the cost of which shall be charged to the general reclamation fund and shall not be charged as a part of the construction or operation and maintenance cost payable by the water users under the projects the unexpended balance of the appropriation for this purpose for the fiscal year 1932 is continued available for the same purpose for the fiscal year 1933;

Information to settlers.  
*Post*, p. 845.

Balance available.  
Vol. 46, p. 1145.

Under the provisions of this Act no greater sum shall be expended, nor shall the United States be obligated to expend during the fiscal year 1933, on any reclamation project appropriated for herein, an amount in excess of the sum herein appropriated therefor, nor shall the whole expenditures or obligations incurred for all of such projects for the fiscal year 1933 exceed the whole amount in the "reclamation fund" for the fiscal year;

Expenditures limited to specific allotments.

Ten per centum of the foregoing amounts shall be available interchangeably for expenditures on the reclamation projects named; but not more than 10 per centum shall be added to the amount appropriated for any one of said projects, except that should existing works or the water supply for lands under cultivation be endangered by floods or other unusual conditions an amount sufficient to make necessary emergency repairs shall become available for expenditure by further transfer of appropriation from any of said projects upon approval of the Secretary of the Interior;

Interchangeable appropriations.

Emergency repairs.

Total, from reclamation fund, \$2,414,500.

Total.

Yuma project, Ariz.-  
Calif.  
Colorado River front  
work adjacent to.

Vol. 44, p. 1016.  
Vol. 46, pp. 310, 1146.

To defray the cost of operating and maintaining the Colorado River front work and levee system adjacent to the Yuma Federal irrigation project in Arizona and California, subject only to section 4 of the Act entitled "An Act authorizing the construction, repair, and preservation of certain public works on rivers and harbors, and for other purposes," approved January 21, 1927 (44 Stat., p. 1010), the unexpended balances of the appropriations for the fiscal years 1931 and 1932 shall remain available for the fiscal year 1933.

Boulder Canyon  
project.  
Hoover Dam con-  
struction.

Boulder Canyon project: For the continuation of construction of the Hoover Dam and incidental works in the main stream of the Colorado River at Black Canyon, to create a storage reservoir, and of a complete plant and incidental structures suitable for the fullest economic development of electrical energy from the water discharged from such reservoir; to acquire by proceedings in eminent domain or otherwise, all lands, rights of way, and other property necessary for such purposes; and for incidental operations, as authorized by the Boulder Canyon Project Act, approved December 21, 1928 (U. S. C., Supp. V, title 43, ch. 12A); \$6,000,000, to be immediately available and to remain available until advanced to the Colorado River Dam fund, which amount shall be available for personal services in the District of Columbia and for all other objects of expenditure that are specified for projects included in this Act under the caption "Bureau of Reclamation" without regard to the limitations of amounts therein set forth: *Provided*, That of this fund not to exceed \$70,000 shall be available for the erection, operation, and maintenance of necessary school buildings and appurtenances on the Boulder Canyon project Federal reservation, and for the purchase and repair of required desks, furnishings, and other suitable facilities; for payment of compensation to teachers and other employees necessary for the efficient conduct and operation of schools on said reservation.

Acquisitions.

Vol. 45, p. 1057.  
U. S. C., Supp. V,  
p. 623.

*Proviso.*  
School buildings, etc.

Geological Survey.

## GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

### SALARIES

Director, and office  
personnel.

For the Director of the Geological Survey and other personal services in the District of Columbia, \$125,000;

General expenses.

### GENERAL EXPENSES

Authorization for all  
services, etc.  
*Ante*, p. 92.

For every expenditure requisite for and incident to the authorized work of the Geological Survey, including personal services in the District of Columbia and in the field, including not to exceed \$35,000 for the purchase and exchange, and not to exceed \$60,000 for the hire, maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled and horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles for field use only by geologists, topographers, engineers, and land classifiers, and the Geological Survey is authorized to exchange unserviceable and worn-out passenger-carrying and freight-carrying vehicles as part payment for new freight-carrying vehicles, and including not to exceed \$4,500 for necessary traveling expenses of the director and members of the Geological Survey acting under his direction, for attendance upon meetings of technical, professional, and scientific societies when required in connection with the authorized work of the Geological Survey, to be expended under the regulations from time to time prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior, and under the following heads:

Vehicles.

Attendance at meet-  
ings.

For topographic surveys in various portions of the United States, \$366,000, and in addition thereto \$150,000 of the unexpended balance for the fiscal year 1932 is continued available for the same purpose for the fiscal year 1933, of which amount not to exceed \$345,000 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be expended in cooperation with States or municipalities except upon the basis of the State or municipality bearing all of the expense incident thereto in excess of such an amount as is necessary for the Geological Survey to perform its share of standard topographic surveys, such share of the Geological Survey in no case exceeding 50 per centum of the cost of the survey: *Provided further*, That \$256,000 of this amount shall be available only for such cooperation with States or municipalities;

Topographic surveys.

*Proviso.*  
Cooperation expenses  
with States, etc.

Sum for cooperati<sup>o</sup>n.

For geologic surveys in the various portions of the United States and chemical and physical researches relative thereto, \$325,000, of which not to exceed \$280,000 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia;

Geologic surveys.

Research in geologic  
science.

For fundamental research in geologic science, \$40,000;

Volcanologic surveys.

For volcanologic surveys, measurements, and observatories in Hawaii, including subordinate stations elsewhere, \$15,000;

Alaska mineral re-  
sources.

For continuation of the investigation of the mineral resources of Alaska, \$60,000, to be available immediately, of which amount not to exceed \$30,000 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia;

Water supply.  
Stream gaging; in-  
vestigations.

For gaging streams and determining the water supply of the United States, the investigation of underground currents and artesian wells, and the preparation of reports upon the best methods of utilizing the water resources, \$560,000; for operation and maintenance of the Lees Ferry, Arizona, gaging station and other base gaging stations in the Colorado River drainage, \$40,000; in all, \$600,000, of which amount not to exceed \$150,000 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be expended in cooperation with States or municipalities except upon the basis of the State or municipality bearing all of the expense incident thereto in excess of such an amount as is necessary for the Geological Survey to perform its share of general water-resource investigations, such share of the Geological Survey in no case exceeding 50 per centum of the cost of the investigation: *Provided further*, That \$450,000 of this amount shall be available only for such cooperation with States or municipalities;

Gaging stations.

*Provisos.*  
Cooperation expenses  
with States, etc.

Amount for coopera-  
tion.

For the examination and classification of lands with respect to mineral character, water resources, and agricultural utility as required by the public land laws and for related administrative operations; for the preparation and publication of land classification maps and reports; for engineering supervision of power permits and grants under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior; and for performance of work of the Federal Power Commission, \$175,000, of which amount not to exceed \$125,000 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

Examination and clas-  
sification of lands.

For printing and binding, \$120,000; for preparation of illustrations, \$20,000; and for engraving and printing geologic and topographic maps, \$110,000; in all, \$250,000;

Printing and binding.

For the enforcement of the provisions of the Acts of October 20, 1914 (U. S. C., title 48, sec. 435), October 2, 1917 (U. S. C., title 30, sec. 141), February 25, 1920 (U. S. C., title 30, sec. 181), and March 4, 1921 (U. S. C., title 48, sec. 444), and other Acts relating to the mining and recovery of minerals on Indian and public lands and

Nonmetallic mineral  
mining act.  
Enforcement of pro-  
visions.  
Vol. 38, p. 741; Vol.  
40, p. 297; Vol. 41, pp.  
437, 1363.  
U. S. C., pp. 963, 964,  
1595, 1596.

naval petroleum reserves; and for every other expense incident thereto, including supplies, equipment, expenses of travel and subsistence, the construction, maintenance, and repair of necessary camp buildings and appurtenances thereto, \$225,000, of which amount not to exceed \$40,000 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia;

Scientific investigations with departments, etc., by the bureau.

During the fiscal year 1933 the head of any department or independent establishment of the Government having funds available for scientific and technical investigations and requiring cooperative work by the Geological Survey on scientific and technical investigations within the scope of the functions of that bureau and which it is unable to perform within the limits of its appropriations may, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, transfer to the Geological Survey such sums as may be necessary to carry on such investigations. The Secretary of the Treasury shall transfer on the books of the Treasury Department any sums which may be authorized hereunder, and such amounts shall be placed to the credit of the Geological Survey for the performance of work for the department or establishment from which the transfer is made: *Provided*, That any sums transferred by any department or independent establishment of the Government to the Geological Survey for cooperative work in connection with this appropriation may be expended in the same manner as sums appropriated herein may be expended: *Provided further*, That any funds herein appropriated for the Geological Survey for cooperative work may be utilized prior to July 1, 1932, as required to enable the Geological Survey to continue its cooperative work pending reimbursement from cooperative agencies, the amount so utilized to be repaid to the appropriation from which advanced;

Credit of funds.

*Provided*. Expenditure of transferred funds.

Funds for cooperative work.

Aerial photographs. War and Navy Departments to furnish.

During the fiscal year 1933, upon the request of the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of War or the Secretary of the Navy is authorized to furnish aerial photographs required for mapping projects, in so far as the furnishing of such photographs will be economical to the Federal Government and does not conflict with military or naval operations or the other parts of the regular training program of the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps flying services, and the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to reimburse the War or Navy Department for the cost of making the photographs, such cost to be confined to the actual cost of gasoline, oil, film, paper, chemicals, and the labor performed in developing the photographic negatives and the printing of copies of photographs, and the per diem expenses of the personnel authorized by law, together with such incidental expenses as care and minor repairs to plane and transportation of personnel to and from projects, and the War Department or the Navy Department, on the request of the Department of the Interior, is authorized to furnish copies to any State, county, or municipal agency cooperating with the Federal Government in the mapping project for which the photographs were taken. In the event that the Director of the Geological Survey deems it advantageous to the Government, the Geological Survey is authorized to contract with civilian aerial photographic concerns for the furnishing of such photographs;

Reimbursement.

Contracts with civilians.

Transfer of effects of employees.

Appropriations herein made shall be available for payment of the costs of packing, crating, and transportation (including drayage) of personal effects of employees upon permanent change of station, under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior;

Total, United States Geological Survey, \$2,181,000.

## NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

For the Director of the National Park Service and other personal services in the District of Columbia, including accounting services in checking and verifying the accounts and records of the various operators, licensees, and permittees conducting utilities and other enterprises within the national parks and monuments, and including the services of specialists and experts for investigations and examinations of lands to determine their suitability for national park and national monument purposes and members of the commission appointed under the provisions of the Act of February 21, 1925 (43 Stat., p. 959): *Provided*, That such specialists and experts may be employed for temporary service at rates to be fixed by the Secretary of the Interior to correspond to those established by the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, and without reference to the Civil Service Act of January 16, 1883, \$174,620, of which amount not to exceed \$22,500 may be expended for the services of field employees engaged in examination of lands and in developing the educational work of the National Park Service.

For every expenditure requisite for and incident to the authorized work of the office of the Director of the National Park Service not herein provided for, including traveling expenses, telegrams, photographic supplies, prints, and motion-picture films, necessary expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the work of the National Park Service when authorized by the Secretary of the Interior, and necessary expenses of field employees engaged in examination of lands and in developing the educational work of the National Park Service, and not exceeding \$2,400 for the purchase of two motor-driven passenger-carrying vehicles for use in field work, \$37,000: *Provided*, That necessary expenses of field employees in attendance at such meetings, when authorized by the Secretary, shall be paid from the various park and monument appropriations.

Acadia National Park, Maine: For administration, protection, and maintenance, including \$3,000 for George B. Dorr as superintendent, \$3,000 for temporary clerical services for investigation of titles and preparation of abstracts thereof of lands donated to the United States for inclusion in the Acadia National Park, and not exceeding \$1,800 for the purchase, maintenance, operation, and repair of motor-driven passenger-carrying vehicles for the use of the superintendent and employees in connection with general park work, \$55,400; for the construction of physical improvements, \$4,000, of which not exceeding \$3,000 shall be available for the extension of an equipment storage shed, \$1,000 for a garage; in all, \$59,400.

Bryce Canyon National Park, Utah: For administration, protection, and maintenance, including not exceeding \$300 for the maintenance, operation, and repair of motor-driven passenger-carrying vehicles for the use of the superintendent and employees in connection with the general park work, \$11,500; for construction of physical improvements, \$3,300, of which \$2,000 shall be available for a headquarters building, and \$1,300 for employees' quarters; in all, \$14,800.

Carlsbad Caverns National Park, New Mexico: For administration, protection, and maintenance, including not exceeding \$800 for the maintenance, operation, and repair of motor-driven passenger-carrying vehicles for the use of the superintendent and employees in connection with general park work, \$71,800; for construction of physical improvements, \$57,000, and in addition thereto \$13,000 of the unexpended balance of the appropriations for Carlsbad Caverns National Park for the fiscal year 1932 is continued available, includ-

National Park Service.

Director, and office personnel.  
Accounting services.

Specialists, experts, etc.

Vol. 43, p. 959.

*Proviso.*  
Employment without reference to Classification, etc., Acts.  
Vol. 42, p. 1488; Vol. 45, p. 776; Vol. 46, p. 1003.  
U. S. C., p. 65; Supp. V, p. 28.  
Vol. 22, p. 403.Administrative expenses.  
*Ante*, p. 92.*Proviso.*  
Expenses of field employees.

Acadia, Me.

Bryce Canyon, Utah.

Carlsbad Caverns, N. Mex.

ing \$20,000 for passenger elevator, not exceeding \$19,000 for the construction of buildings, of which not exceeding \$6,000 shall be available for a messhouse, \$8,000 for improvements to employees' quarters, \$5,000 for an addition to a bunkhouse; in all, \$128,800.

Crater Lake, Oreg.

Crater Lake National Park, Oregon: For administration, protection, and maintenance, including not exceeding \$800 for the maintenance, operation, and repair of motor-driven passenger-carrying vehicles for the use of the superintendent and employees in connection with general park work, \$54,800; for construction of physical improvements, \$33,200, of which \$3,500 shall be available for an employees' quarters, \$2,500 for a comfort station, \$8,000 for a superintendent's quarters, \$12,000 for a ranger dormitory, \$6,000 for a machine shop and utility shed; in all, \$88,000.

General Grant, Calif.

General Grant National Park, California: For administration, protection, and maintenance, including not exceeding \$2,000 for the purchase, maintenance, operation, and repair of a motor-driven passenger-carrying vehicle, \$19,900; for construction of physical improvements, \$2,000, of which not exceeding \$1,500 shall be available for laborer's quarters; in all, \$21,900.

Glacier, Mont.

Glacier National Park, Montana: For administration, protection, and maintenance, including necessary repairs to the roads from Glacier Park Station through the Blackfeet Indian Reservation to various points in the boundary line of the Glacier National Park and the international boundary, including not exceeding \$750 for the maintenance, operation, and repair of motor-driven passenger-carrying vehicles for the use of the superintendent and employees in connection with general park work, \$210,000; for construction of physical improvements, \$14,200, including not exceeding \$5,400 for the construction of buildings, of which not exceeding \$1,600 shall be available for a combination shower bath and laundry, \$1,300 for completion of an employees' quarters, \$1,500 for an equipment shed, not exceeding \$1,000 for a gasoline storage tank to be located on railroad right of way outside the park boundary; in all \$224,200.

Grand Canyon, Ariz.

Grand Canyon National Park, Arizona: For administration, protection, and maintenance, including not exceeding \$1,000 for the maintenance, operation, and repair of motor-driven passenger-carrying vehicles for the use of the superintendent and employees in connection with general park work, \$134,100; for construction of physical improvements, \$15,900, including not exceeding \$11,900 for the construction of buildings, of which not exceeding \$2,000 shall be available for one employee's quarters, \$2,000 for a hay storage shed, \$2,000 for remodeling a bunkhouse, \$2,000 for a machine and blacksmith shop; in all, \$150,000.

Grand Teton, Wyo.

Grand Teton National Park, Wyoming: For administration, protection, and maintenance, including not exceeding \$700 for the maintenance, operation, and repair of motor-driven passenger-carrying vehicles for the use of the superintendent and employees in connection with general park work, \$27,900; for construction of a comfort station, \$2,000; in all, \$29,900.

Great Smoky Mountains, N. C.-Tenn.

Proposed Great Smoky Mountains National Park, North Carolina and Tennessee: For administration and protection of the portion of the area of such proposed park the title of which has been vested in the United States under the provisions of section 3 of the Act of May 22, 1926 (U. S. C., title 16, sec. 403b), including not to exceed \$300 for the maintenance, operation, and repair of motor-driven passenger-carrying vehicles for use in connection with such work, \$30,000.

Hawaii National Park: For administration, protection, and maintenance, including not exceeding \$1,900 for the purchase, maintenance, operation, and repair of motor-driven passenger-carrying vehicles for the use of the superintendent and employees in connection with general park work, \$39,100; for construction of physical improvements, \$10,000, of which \$1,600 shall be available for a machine shop and \$2,400 for comfort stations; in all, \$49,100. Hawaii.

Hot Springs National Park, Arkansas: For administration, protection, maintenance, and improvement including not exceeding \$1,300 for the purchase, maintenance, operation, and repair of motor-driven passenger-carrying vehicles for the use of the superintendent and employees in connection with general park work, \$83,200; for construction of physical improvements, \$4,500, which shall be available for dressing booths and comfort station; in all, \$87,700. Hot Springs, Ark.

Lassen Volcanic National Park, California: For administration, protection, and maintenance, including not exceeding \$1,500 for the purchase, maintenance, operation, and repair of motor-driven passenger-carrying vehicles for the use of the superintendent and employees in connection with general park work, \$31,300; for construction of physical improvements, \$11,800, including not exceeding \$6,300 for two employees' quarters, \$1,500 for a comfort station, \$1,500 for a storage shed; in all, \$43,100. Lassen Volcanic, Calif.

Mesa Verde National Park, Colorado: For administration, protection, and maintenance, including not exceeding \$775 for the maintenance, operation, and repair of motor-driven passenger-carrying vehicles for the use of the superintendent and employees in connection with general park work, \$52,900; for construction of physical improvements, \$18,000, including not exceeding \$3,000 for the construction of buildings of which \$2,000 shall be available for an employees' quarters, \$15,000 for a high tension transmission line partly outside the park boundary; in all, \$70,900. Mesa Verde, Colo.

Mount McKinley National Park, Alaska: For administration, protection, and maintenance, \$30,500; for construction of physical improvements, \$5,100, including not exceeding \$3,000 for construction of two shelter cabins; in all, \$35,600. Mount McKinley, Alaska.

Mount Rainier National Park, Washington: For administration, protection, and maintenance, including not exceeding \$2,300 for the purchase, maintenance, operation, and repair of motor-driven passenger-carrying vehicles for the use of the superintendent and employees in connection with general park work, \$136,400; for construction of physical improvements, \$88,700, including not exceeding \$11,500 for the construction of buildings, of which not exceeding \$5,500 shall be available for two employees' quarters, \$6,000 for a comfort station, not exceeding \$50,000 for extension of electric power and pumping plant and distributing system at Sunrise Park; in all, \$225,100. Mount Rainier, Wash.

Platt National Park, Oklahoma: For administration, protection, and maintenance, including not exceeding \$300 for the maintenance, operation, and repair of motor-driven passenger-carrying vehicles for the use of the superintendent and employees in connection with general park work, \$22,700; for construction of physical improvements, \$8,900, of which not exceeding \$1,900 shall be available for two comfort stations and \$7,000 for a superintendent's residence; in all, \$31,600. Platt, Okla.

Rocky Mountain National Park, Colorado: For administration, protection, and maintenance, including not exceeding \$1,200 for the maintenance, operation, and repair of motor-driven passenger-

Rocky Mountain, Colo.

carrying vehicles for the use of the superintendent and employees in connection with general park work, \$96,300; for construction of physical improvements, \$16,000, including not exceeding \$11,000 for the construction of buildings, of which not exceeding \$2,000 shall be available for a shelter cabin, \$2,000 for a ranger station, \$2,000 for a storage shed, \$2,800 for a comfort station, \$2,200 for a bunk and mess house; in all, \$112,300.

Sequoia, Calif.

Sequoia National Park, California: For administration, protection, and maintenance, including not exceeding \$1,200 for the maintenance, operation, and repair of motor-driven passenger-carrying vehicles for the use of the superintendent and employees in connection with general park work, \$113,600; for construction of physical improvements, \$16,200, including not exceeding \$12,200 for the construction of buildings, of which not exceeding \$2,700 shall be available for two comfort stations, \$4,500 for a ranger cabin, \$5,000 for a mess house and dormitory; in all, \$129,800.

Wind Cave, S. Dak.

Wind Cave National Park, South Dakota: For administration, protection, and maintenance, including not exceeding \$100 for the maintenance, operation, and repair of motor-driven passenger-carrying vehicles for the use of the superintendent and employees in connection with general park work, \$20,600.

Yellowstone, Wyo.

Yellowstone National Park, Wyoming: For administration, protection, and maintenance, including not exceeding \$6,175 for the purchase, maintenance, operation and repair of motor-driven passenger-carrying vehicles for the use of the superintendent and employees in connection with general park work, not exceeding \$8,400 for maintenance of the road in the national forest leading out of the park from the east boundary, not exceeding \$7,500 for maintenance of the road in the national forest leading out of the park from the south boundary, and including feed for buffalo and other animals and salaries of buffalo keepers, \$468,700; for construction of physical improvements \$60,100, including not exceeding \$39,800 for extension of water and sewer systems, and not exceeding \$19,900 for the construction of buildings, of which not exceeding \$3,000 shall be available for a bunk house, \$6,000 for a ranger station, \$10,000 for a heating system; in all, \$528,800.

Yosemite, Calif.

Yosemite National Park, California: For administration, protection, and maintenance, including not exceeding \$1,800 for the maintenance, operation, and repair of motor-driven passenger-carrying vehicles for the use of the superintendent and employees in connection with general park work, not exceeding \$3,200 for maintenance of that part of the Wawona Road in the Sierra National Forest between the park boundary two miles north of Wawona and the park boundary near the Mariposa Grove of Big Trees, not exceeding \$2,000 for maintenance of the road in the Stanislaus National Forest connecting the Tioga Road with the Hetch Hetchy Road near Mather Station, and including necessary expenses of a comprehensive study of the problems relating to the use and enjoyment of the Yosemite National Park and the preservation of its natural features, \$327,700; for construction of physical improvements, \$71,500, including not exceeding \$22,900 for the construction of buildings, of which not exceeding \$5,000 shall be available for a comfort station, \$5,500 for a dormitory, \$2,100 for a storage shed, \$1,700 for a refrigerating room, not exceeding \$39,200 for extension and improvement of electric system; in all, \$399,200.

Zion, Utah.

Zion National Park, Utah: For administration, protection and maintenance, including not exceeding \$1,700 for the purchase, maintenance, operation, and repair of motor-driven passenger-carrying

vehicles for the use of the superintendent and employees in connection with general park work, \$43,800; for construction of physical improvements, \$2,800, including not exceeding \$2,300 for an equipment shelter; in all, \$46,600.

National monuments: For administration, protection, maintenance, and preservation of national monuments, including not exceeding \$2,900 for the purchase, maintenance, operation, and repair of motor-driven passenger-carrying vehicles for the use of the custodians and employees in connection with general monument work, \$76,500; for construction of physical improvements, \$17,300, of which not exceeding \$2,900 shall be available for an employee's quarters, \$3,700 for two comfort stations, \$3,500 for two tool sheds; in all, \$93,800: *Provided*, That the unexpended balance of the appropriation for a water-supply at Chaco Canyon for the fiscal year 1931 shall remain available until June 30, 1933.

National monuments.  
Administration, etc.

*Proviso*.  
Chaco Canyon.  
Balance available.

Colonial National Monument, Virginia: For administration, protection, maintenance, and improvement, including not exceeding \$675 for the maintenance, operation, and repair of motor-driven passenger-carrying vehicles for the use of the superintendent and employees in connection with general monument work, \$50,000; for construction of physical improvements, \$22,000, of which not exceeding \$12,000 shall be available for construction and/or purchase of a superintendent's quarters including necessary land therefor, \$5,000 for miscellaneous building improvements; in all, \$72,000.

Colonial National Monument, Va.

George Washington Birthplace National Monument, Wakefield, Virginia: For administration, protection, maintenance, and improvement, including not exceeding \$300 for the maintenance, operation, and repair of motor-driven passenger-carrying vehicles for the use of the custodian and employees in connection with general monument work, \$16,300; for construction of physical improvements, \$9,500, of which not exceeding \$3,000 shall be available for a comfort station, \$2,000 for a utility building, \$500 for telephone and electrical connections; in all, \$25,800.

George Washington Birthplace, Va.

For reconstruction, replacement, and repair of roads, trails, bridges, buildings, and other physical improvements and of equipment in national parks or national monuments that are damaged or destroyed by flood, fire, storm, or other unavoidable causes during the fiscal year 1933, and for fighting or emergency prevention of forest fires in national parks or other areas administered by the National Park Service, or fires that endanger such areas, \$50,000, and in addition thereto the unexpended balance for this purpose for the fiscal year 1932 is continued available during the fiscal year 1933, together with not to exceed \$100,000 to be transferred upon the approval of the Secretary of the Interior from the various appropriations for national parks and national monuments herein contained, any such diversions of appropriations to be reported to Congress in the annual Budget: *Provided*, That the allotment of these funds to the various national parks or areas administered by the National Park Service as may be required for fire-fighting purposes shall be made by the Secretary of the Interior, and then only after the obligation for the expenditure has been incurred.

Roads, trails, etc., repair.

Emergency fire-fighting.

Balance available.  
Vol. 46, p. 1154.  
*Post*, p. 852.  
Transfer of funds.

*Proviso*.  
Allotment for fire-fighting.

For the control and the prevention of spread of forest insects and tree diseases, including necessary personnel and equipment for such work, \$50,000; for fire-prevention measures, including necessary personnel and fire-prevention equipment, \$80,000; and for fire-prevention improvements within national parks and national monuments, \$10,000, including not exceeding \$8,900 for the construction of five lookout stations; in all, \$140,000.

Forest insect control, fire prevention measures, etc.

Commissioners' salaries.

For salaries of commissioners in Crater Lake, Glacier, Hawaii, Lassen Volcanic, Mesa Verde, Mount Rainier, Rocky Mountain, Sequoia and General Grant, Yellowstone, and Yosemite National Parks, \$20,000, which shall be in lieu of all fees and compensation heretofore authorized.

Sums immediately available.  
Provisos.  
Limitation.

The total of the foregoing amounts shall be immediately available in one fund for the National Park Service: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Interior shall not authorize for expenditure prior to July 1, 1932, any of the amounts herein appropriated except those for construction of physical improvements, for tree-disease and insect-control work, for fire-prevention measures, and for the purchase of equipment: *Provided further*, That in the settlement of the accounts of the National Park Service the amount herein made available for each national park and other main headings shall not be exceeded, except that 10 per centum of the foregoing amounts shall be available interchangeably for expenditures in the various national parks named, and in the national monuments, but not more than 10 per centum shall be added to the amount appropriated for any one of said parks or monuments or for any particular item within a park or monument: *Provided further*, That any interchange of appropriations hereunder shall be reported to Congress in the annual Budget.

Interchangeable appropriations.

Limitation.

Report to Congress.

Lectures.

Appropriations made for the national parks and national monuments shall be available for the giving of educational lectures therein.

Roads and trails.  
Construction, etc.,  
of, in parks and monuments.

Construction, and so forth, of roads and trails: For the construction, reconstruction, and improvement of roads and trails, inclusive of necessary bridges, in national parks and monuments under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior, including the roads from Glacier Park Station through the Blackfeet Indian Reservation to various points in the boundary line of the Glacier National Park and the international boundary, and the Grand Canyon Highway from the National Old Trails Highway to the south boundary of the Grand Canyon National Park as authorized by the Act approved June 5, 1924 (43 Stat., p. 423), and including that part of the Wawona Road in the Sierra National Forest between the Yosemite National Park boundary two miles north of Wawona and the park boundary near the Mariposa Grove of Big Trees, and that part of the Yakima Park Highway between the Mount Rainier National Park boundary and connecting with the Cayuse Pass State Highway, areas to be established as national parks under the Act of May 22, 1926 (U. S. C., title 16, sec. 403), for the removal of the present Otter Cliffs Radio Station and its reconstruction within the Acadia National Park in connection with the Acadia Park motor road, Maine, at a cost not to exceed \$250,000, and for the replacement of an officers' quarters on the Navy mine depot in connection with the Colonial National Monument parkway, Virginia, at a cost of not to exceed \$12,000, to be immediately available and remain available until expended, \$4,500,000, which includes \$2,850,000, the amount of the contractual authorization contained in the Act making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year 1932, approved February 14, 1931 (46 Stat., p. 1155): *Provided*, That not to exceed \$25,000 of the amount herein appropriated may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia during the fiscal year 1933: *Provided further*, That in addition to the amount herein appropriated the Secretary of the Interior may also approve projects, incur obligations, and enter into contracts for additional work, including work on approach roads authorized by the Act of January 31, 1931, not exceeding a total of \$2,500,000, and his action in so doing shall be deemed a

Special authorizations.

Vol. 43, p. 423.

Vol. 44, p. 616.  
U. S. C., p. 1936.

Contractual authorization.

Vol. 46, p. 1155.

Provisos.  
Personal services in District.

Contracts for approved projects deemed Federal obligations.

Vol. 46, p. 1053.

contractual obligation of the Federal Government for the payment of the cost thereof and appropriations hereafter made for the the construction of roads in national parks and monuments shall be considered available for the purpose of discharging the obligation so created: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$1,200,000 shall be available for national-park and national-monument approach roads, inclusive of necessary bridges.

Sum for approach roads.

## OFFICE OF EDUCATION

Office of Education.

### SALARIES

For the Commissioner of Education and other personal services in the District of Columbia, \$250,000.

Commissioner, and office personnel.

### GENERAL EXPENSES

General expenses.

For necessary traveling expenses of the commissioner and employees acting under his direction, including attendance at meetings of educational associations, societies, and other organizations; for compensation not to exceed \$1,200 of employees in field service; for purchase, distribution, and exchange of educational documents, motion-picture films, and lantern slides; collection, exchange, and cataloguing of educational apparatus and appliances, articles of school furniture and models of school buildings illustrative of foreign and domestic systems and methods of education, and repairing the same; and other expenses not herein provided for, \$20,000.

Travel, attendance at meetings, etc.

For all expenses, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, purchase and rental of equipment, purchase of supplies, traveling expenses, printing, and all other incidental expenses not included in the foregoing to enable the Secretary of the Interior, through the Office of Education, at a total cost of not to exceed \$200,000, to make a study of the qualifications of teachers in the public schools, the supply of available teachers, the facilities available and needed for teacher-training, including courses of study and methods of teaching, \$50,000: *Provided*, That the unexpended balances of the appropriations for these purposes for the fiscal years 1931 and 1932 shall remain available for the same purposes for the fiscal year 1933: *Provided further*, That specialists and experts for service in this investigation may be employed at rates to be fixed by the Secretary of the Interior to correspond to those established by the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, and without reference to the Civil Service Act of January 16, 1883.

Study of organization, etc., of public schools.

Post, p. 353.

Provisos.  
Balance available.  
Vol. 46, pp. 320, 1156.

Specialists and experts.

## GOVERNMENT IN THE TERRITORIES

Government in the Territories.

### TERRITORY OF ALASKA

Alaska.

Governor, \$10,000; secretary, \$5,600; in all, \$15,600.

For incidental and contingent expenses of the offices of the governor and of the secretary of the Territory, clerk hire, not to exceed \$8,600; janitor service for the governor's office and the executive mansion, not to exceed \$3,000; traveling expenses of the governor while absent from the capital on official business and of the secretary of the Territory while traveling on official business under direction of the governor; repair and preservation of governor's house and furniture; for care of grounds and purchase of necessary equipment; stationery, lights, water, and fuel; in all, \$17,500, to be expended under the direction of the governor.

Governor and secretary.  
Incidental and contingent expenses.

Legislative expenses.	Legislative expenses: For salaries of members, \$21,600; mileage of members, \$9,500; salaries of employees, \$5,200; printing, indexing, comparing proofs, and binding laws, printing, indexing, and binding journals, stationery, supplies, printing of bills, reports, and so forth, \$9,700; in all, \$46,000, to be expended under the direction of the Governor of Alaska.
Reindeer.	Reindeer for Alaska: For support of reindeer stations in Alaska and instruction in the care and management of reindeer, including salaries of necessary employees in Alaska, traveling expenses of employees, purchase, erection, and repair of cabins for supervisors, herders, and apprentices, equipment, and all other necessary miscellaneous expenses, \$34,300, to be available immediately: <i>Provided</i> , That no part of this appropriation shall be available for the payment of employees who are not experienced in animal husbandry.
Care of insane.	Insane of Alaska: For care and custody of persons legally adjudged insane in Alaska, including compensation of medical supervisor detailed from Public Health Service, transportation, burial, and other expenses, \$156,000: <i>Provided</i> , That authority is granted to the Secretary of the Interior to pay from this appropriation to the Sanitarium Company, of Portland, Oregon, or to other contracting institution or institutions, not to exceed \$564 per capita per annum for the care and maintenance of Alaskan insane patients during the fiscal year 1933: <i>Provided further</i> , That so much of this sum as may be required shall be available for all necessary expenses in ascertaining the residence of inmates and in returning those who are not legal residents of Alaska to their legal residence or to their friends, and the Secretary of the Interior shall, so soon as practicable, return to their places of residence or to their friends all inmates not residents of Alaska at the time they became insane, and the commitment papers for any person hereafter adjudged insane shall include a statement by the committing authority as to the legal residence of such person.
Provisos. Payments to Sanitarium Company.	
Limit.	
Return, etc., of persons not Alaskan residents.	
Suppressing intoxicating liquors.	Traffic in intoxicating liquors: For suppression of the traffic in intoxicating liquors among the natives of Alaska, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, \$12,000.
Alaska Railroad. Maintenance, etc.	The Alaska Railroad: For every expenditure requisite for and incident to the authorized work of the Alaska Railroad, including maintenance, operation, and improvements of railroads in Alaska; maintenance and operation of river steamers and other boats on the Yukon River and its tributaries in Alaska; operation and maintenance of ocean-going or coastwise vessels by ownership, charter, or arrangement with other branches of the Government service, for the purpose of providing additional facilities for the transportation of freight, passengers, or mail, when deemed necessary, for the benefit and development of industries and travel affecting territory tributary to the Alaska Railroad; operation and maintenance of agricultural experiment stations heretofore operated by the Department of Agriculture on the line of the railroad; stores for resale; payment of claims for losses and damages arising from operations including claims of employees of the railroad for loss and damage resulting from wreck or accident on the railroad, not due to negligence of the claimant, limited to clothing and other necessary personal effects used in connection with his duties and not exceeding \$100 in value; payment of amounts due connecting lines under traffic agreements; payment of compensation and expenses as authorized by section 42 of the Injury Compensation Act approved September 7, 1916 (U. S. C., title 5, sec. 793), to be reimbursed as therein provided, \$450,000, in addition to all amounts received by the Alaska Railroad during the fiscal year 1933, to continue available until
Operation, etc., of vessels.	
Additional facilities for freight transportation.	
Damage claims.	

expended: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$6,000 of this fund shall be available for personal services in the District of Columbia during the fiscal year 1933, and no one other than the general manager of said railroad shall be paid an annual salary out of this fund of more than \$6,000: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$10,000 of such fund shall be available for printing and binding: *Provided further*, That \$200,000 of such fund shall be available only for such capital expenditures as are chargeable to capital account under accounting regulations prescribed by the Interstate Commerce Commission, which amount shall be available immediately.

*Provisos.*  
Printing and binding.

Capital account of expenditures.

TERRITORY OF HAWAII

Hawaii.

Governor \$10,000; secretary, \$5,800; in all, \$15,800.

Governor and secretary.  
Contingent expenses.

For contingent expenses, to be expended by the governor, for stationery, postage, and incidentals, \$1,000; private secretary to the governor, \$3,100; temporary clerk hire, \$500; for traveling expenses of the governor while absent from the capital on official business, \$1,500; in all, \$6,100.

Legislative expenses.

Legislative expenses, Territory of Hawaii: For compensation and mileage of members of the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii as provided by the Act of June 27, 1930 (U. S. C., Supp. V, title 48, sec. 599), \$47,000.

TEMPORARY GOVERNMENT FOR THE VIRGIN ISLANDS

Virgin Islands.

For salaries of the governor, judge of the district court, and employees incident to the execution of the Act of March 3, 1917 (U. S. C., title 48, sec. 1391), traveling expenses of officers and employees while absent from place of duty on official business, necessary janitor service, care of Federal grounds, repair and preservation of Federal buildings and furniture, purchase of equipment, stationery, lights, water, and other necessary miscellaneous expenses, \$150,613.

Governor, judge, etc.  
Vol. 39, p. 1132.  
U. S. C., p. 1643.

Miscellaneous expenses.

For salaries and expenses of the agricultural experiment station in the Virgin Islands, including technical personnel, clerks, and other persons; scientific investigations of plants and plant industries and diseases of animals; demonstrations in practical farming; official traveling expenses; fixtures, apparatus, and supplies; clearing and fencing of land; and other necessary station expenses, \$25,000.

Agricultural experiment station.

For defraying the deficits in the treasuries of the municipal governments because of the excess of current expenses over current revenues for the fiscal year 1933, municipality of Saint Thomas and Saint John, \$112,032, and municipality of Saint Croix, \$124,355; in all, \$236,387: *Provided*, That the amount herein appropriated for each municipal government shall be expended only if an equivalent amount is raised by municipal revenues and applied to the operating costs of the respective government, except that for the fiscal year 1933 the contribution to either municipal government shall not be less than \$110,000: *Provided further*, That should the revenues of the municipality of Saint Thomas and Saint John, during the fiscal year 1933, exceed \$112,032, and/or the revenues of the municipality of Saint Croix exceed \$124,355, such excess revenues may be expended for municipal improvements and operating costs of the municipalities under such rules and regulations as the President may prescribe: *Provided further*, That the unobligated balance of the appropriation for expenses of the temporary government for the Virgin Islands contained in the Second Deficiency Act, fiscal year 1931, shall be

Deficits of municipal governments.

*Provisos.*  
Division of deficit.

Excess revenues for municipal improvements.

Unobligated balance available.  
Vol. 46, p. 1571.

Acquisition of land. available for the fiscal year 1933 for such projects for the further development of agriculture and industry, and for promoting the general welfare of the islands as may be approved by the President, including the acquisition by purchase, condemnation, or otherwise, of land and the construction of buildings for use in administering the affairs of the islands; the purchase of land for sale as homesteads to citizens of the Virgin Islands; and the making of loans for the construction of buildings, for the purchase of farming implements and equipment, and for other expenses incident to the cultivation of land purchased for resale as homesteads.

Saint Elizabeths Hospital.

### SAINT ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL

Maintenance, etc.  
*Ante*, p. 92.

Insane citizens in Canada.

Vehicles.

Improvement of buildings, etc.

Return of escaped patients.  
*Provisos.*  
Returning inmates who are not Federal charges.

Purchase of butter substitutes.  
Patients of the District of Columbia, etc.

For support, clothing, and treatment in Saint Elizabeths Hospital for the Insane of insane persons from the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard, insane inmates of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, persons charged with or convicted of crimes against the United States who are insane, all persons who have become insane since their entry into the military and naval service of the United States, insane civilians in the quartermaster service of the Army, insane persons transferred from the Canal Zone who have been admitted to the hospital and who are indigent, American citizens legally adjudged insane in the Dominion of Canada whose legal residence in one of the States, Territories, or the District of Columbia it has been impossible to establish, insane beneficiaries of the United States Employees' Compensation Commission, and insane beneficiaries of the United States Veterans' Bureau, including not exceeding \$27,000 for the purchase, exchange, maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles for the use of the superintendent, purchasing agent, and general hospital business, and including not to exceed \$200,000 for repairs and improvements to buildings and grounds, \$1,245,653, including maintenance and operation of necessary facilities for feeding employees and others (at not less than cost), and the proceeds therefrom shall reimburse the appropriation for the institution; and not exceeding \$1,500 of this sum may be expended in the removal of patients to their friends, not exceeding \$1,500 in the purchase of such books, periodicals, and newspapers, as may be required for the purposes of the hospital and for the medical library, and not exceeding \$1,500 for the actual and necessary expenses incurred in the apprehension and return to the hospital of escaped patients: *Provided*, That so much of this sum as may be required shall be available for all necessary expenses in ascertaining the residence of inmates who are not or who cease to be properly chargeable to Federal maintenance in the institution and in returning them to such places of residence: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be expended for the purchase of oleomargarine or butter substitutes except for cooking purposes: *Provided further*, That during the fiscal year 1933 the District of Columbia, or any branch of the Government requiring Saint Elizabeths Hospital to care for patients for which they are responsible, shall pay by check to the superintendent, upon his written request, either in advance or at the end of each month, all or part of the estimated or actual cost of such maintenance, as the case may be, and bills rendered by the Superintendent of Saint Elizabeths Hospital in accordance herewith shall not be subject to audit or certification in advance of payment; proper adjustments on the basis of the actual cost of the care of patients paid for in advance shall be made monthly or quarterly, as may be agreed upon between the Superintendent of Saint Elizabeths Hospital and the District of

Columbia government, department, or establishments concerned. All sums paid to the Superintendent of Saint Elizabeths Hospital for the care of patients that he is authorized by law to receive shall be deposited to the credit on the books of the Treasury Department of the appropriation made for the care and maintenance of the patients at Saint Elizabeths Hospital for the year in which the support, clothing, and treatment is provided, and be subject to requisition by the disbursing agent of Saint Elizabeths Hospital, upon the approval of the Secretary of the Interior.

Sums paid for patients credited to maintenance account.

### COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF

Columbia Institution for the Deaf.

For support of the institution, including salaries and incidental expenses, books and illustrative apparatus, and general repairs and improvements, \$128,000.

Maintenance.

### HOWARD UNIVERSITY

Howard University.

Salaries: For payment in full or in part of the salaries of the officers, professors, teachers, and other regular employees of the university, the balance to be paid from privately contributed funds, \$450,000, of which sum not less than \$2,200 shall be used for normal instruction;

Salaries.

General expenses: For equipment, supplies, apparatus, furniture, cases and shelving, stationery, ice, repairs to buildings and grounds, and for other necessary expenses, including reimbursement to the appropriation for Freedmen's Hospital of actual cost of heat and light furnished, \$225,000;

General expenses.

Total, Howard University, \$675,000.

### FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL

Freedmen's Hospital.

For officers and employees and compensation for all other professional and other services that may be required and expressly approved by the Secretary of the Interior, \$198,980; for subsistence, fuel and light, clothing, to include white duck suits and white canvas shoes for the use of internes, and rubber surgical gloves, bedding, forage, medicine, medical and surgical supplies, surgical instruments, electric lights, repairs, replacement of X-ray apparatus, furniture, including not exceeding \$300 for the purchase of books, periodicals, and newspapers; and not to exceed \$1,200 for the special instruction of pupil nurses, and other absolutely necessary expenses, \$94,500; in all, for Freedmen's Hospital, \$293,480, of which amount one-half shall be chargeable to the District of Columbia and paid in like manner as other appropriations of the District of Columbia are paid.

Salaries.

Contingent expenses.  
*Ante*, p. 92.

Division of expenses.

SEC. 2. Appropriations herein made for field work under the General Land Office, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, the Bureau of Reclamation, the Geological Survey, and the National Park Service shall be available for the hire, with or without personal services, of work animals and animal-drawn and motor-propelled vehicles and equipment: *Provided*, That no part of any money appropriated by this Act shall be used for purchasing any motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicle (except busses, ambulances, and station wagons) at a cost, completely equipped for operation, in excess of \$750, except where, in the judgment of the department, special requirements can not thus be efficiently met, such exceptions, however, to be limited to not to exceed 10 per centum of the total expenditures for such motor vehicles purchased during the fiscal year, including the value of a vehicle exchanged where exchange is involved; nor shall any money

Field work appropriations available for work animals, etc.

*Proviso*.  
Limit on amount for motor vehicles.

Exception.

Restriction on operation.

appropriated herein be used for maintaining, driving, or operating any Government-owned motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicle not used exclusively for official purposes; and "official purposes" shall not include the transportation of officers and employees between their domiciles and places of employment, except in cases of officers and employees engaged in field work the character of whose duties make such transportation necessary and then only when the same is approved by the head of the department. The limitations of this proviso shall not apply to any motor vehicle for official use of the Secretary of the Interior.

Limitations not applicable to Secretary.

Appropriation not available to pay incumbent appointed after approval of act.

SEC. 3. No appropriation under the Department of the Interior, available during the fiscal years 1932 and/or 1933 shall be used after the date of the approval of this Act to pay the compensation of an incumbent appointed to any position under the Federal Government which is vacant on the date of the approval of this Act or to any such position which may become vacant after such date: *Provided*, That this inhibition shall not apply (a) to absolutely essential positions the filling of which may be authorized or approved in writing by the President of the United States, either individually or in groups, or (b) to temporary, emergency, seasonal, and cooperative positions. The appropriations or portions of appropriations unexpended by the operation of this section shall not be used for any other purposes but shall be impounded and returned to the Treasury, and a report of all such vacancies, the number thereof filled, and the amounts unexpended, for the period between the date of the approval of this Act and October 31, 1932, shall be submitted to Congress on the first day of the next regular session: *Provided*, That such impounding of funds may be waived in writing by the President of the United States in connection with any appropriation or portion of appropriation, when, in his judgment, such action is necessary and in the public interest.

Provisos. When inhibition not applicable.

Unexpended appropriations returned to Treasury.

Report to Congress.

Authority of President to waive impounding of funds.

Approved, April 22, 1932.

[CHAPTER 126.]

AN ACT

To amend section 5 of the Criminal Code.

April 22, 1932.  
[S. 2682.]  
[Public, No. 96.]

Criminal correspondence with foreign governments. Vol. 35, p. 1088; U. S. C., p. 459, amended. Correction in text.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That section 5 of the Act of March 4, 1909, c. 321 (sec. 5, title 18, U. S. C.), be, and the same is hereby, amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 5. Every citizen of the United States, whether actually resident or abiding within the same, or in any place subject to the jurisdiction thereof, or in any foreign country, who, without the permission or authority of the Government, directly or indirectly, commences or carries on any verbal or written correspondence or intercourse with any foreign government or any officer or agent thereof, with an intent to influence the measures or conduct of any foreign government or of any officer or agent thereof, in relation to any disputes or controversies with the United States, or to defeat the measures of the Government of the United States; and every person, being a citizen of or resident within the United States or in any place subject to the jurisdiction thereof, and not duly authorized, who counsels, advises, or assists in any such correspondence with such intent, shall be fined not more than \$5,000 and imprisoned not more than three years; but nothing in this section shall be construed to

Punishment for.

abridge the right of a citizen to apply, himself or his agent, to any foreign government or the agents thereof for redress of any injury which he may have sustained from such government or any of its agents or subjects."

Redress of personal injuries.

Approved, April 22, 1932.

[CHAPTER 127.]

AN ACT

Granting certain lands to the board of commissioners of the Orleans levee district in the city of New Orleans, State of Louisiana, for levee and street purposes.

April 22, 1932.  
[H. R. 8779.]  
[Public, No. 97.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the following-described land, to wit: A strip of land two hundred and ten and two one-hundredths feet in length and thirty feet in depth, fronting on North Peters Street, between Barracks Street and Esplanade Avenue, being a part of the Old Mint Site, transferred to the control and custody of the Department of Justice by the Secretary of the Treasury on May 15, 1931, and shown on a plan made by the chief engineer of the Board of Levee Commissioners, dated January 2, 1932, be, and the same is hereby, granted to the board of commissioners of the Orleans levee district, of New Orleans, Louisiana, for levee and street purposes; and the Attorney General is, upon the passage of this Act, authorized to execute a proper quit-claim deed upon due proof of the organization and legal existence of the board of commissioners of the Orleans levee district.

New Orleans, La.  
Land for levee and street purposes granted to.

SEC. 2. That the said lands are granted solely for levee and street purposes, and shall revert to and become the property of the United States of America, if used for any purpose whatsoever other than or foreign to those for which this donation is made.

Reversion for non-user.

SEC. 3. The transfer of this property and its use for the purposes mentioned shall be without expense to the United States of America.

No Federal expense.

Approved, April 22 1932.

[CHAPTER 128.]

AN ACT

To extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi River at or near Tenth Street in Bettendorf, Iowa.

April 22, 1932.  
[H. R. 9066.]  
[Public, No. 98.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the times for commencing and completing the construction of the bridge across the Mississippi River at or near Tenth Street in Bettendorf, Iowa, authorized to be built by B. F. Peek, G. A. Shallberg, and C. I. Josephson, of Moline, Illinois; J. W. Bettendorf, A. J. Russell, and J. L. Hecht, of Bettendorf and Davenport, Iowa, their heirs, legal representatives, and assigns, by the Act of Congress approved May 26, 1928, heretofore extended by Acts of Congress approved March 2, 1929, and June 10, 1930, are hereby further extended one and three years, respectively, from the date of approval hereof.

Mississippi River.  
Time extended for bridging, at Bettendorf, Iowa.

Vol. 45, pp. 759, 1512;  
Vol. 46, p. 552,  
amended.

Post, p. 1415.

SEC. 2. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this Act is hereby expressly reserved.

Amendment.

Approved, April 22, 1932.

## [CHAPTER 129.]

## AN ACT

To extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Missouri River at or near Elbowoods, North Dakota.

April 22, 1932.  
[H. R. 9143.]  
[Public, No. 99.]

Missouri River.  
Time extended for  
bridging, at Elbo-  
woods, N. Dak.  
Vol. 46, p. 1526,  
amended.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Missouri River, at or near Elbowoods, North Dakota, authorized to be built by the State of North Dakota, by an Act of Congress approved March 4, 1931, are hereby extended one and three years, respectively, from March 4, 1932.

Amendment.

SEC. 2. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this Act is hereby expressly reserved.

Approved, April 22, 1932.

## [CHAPTER 130.]

## AN ACT

To extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Black River at or near Pocahontas, Arkansas.

April 22, 1932.  
[H. R. 9301.]  
[Public, No. 100.]

Black River.  
Time extended for  
bridging, at Pocahon-  
tas, Ark.  
Vol. 46, p. 162,  
amended.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Black River at or near Pocahontas, Arkansas, authorized to be built by the Arkansas State Highway Commission by an Act of Congress approved April 12, 1930, are hereby extended one and three years, respectively, from the date of approval hereof.

Amendment.

SEC. 2. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this Act is hereby expressly reserved.

Approved, April 22, 1932.

## [CHAPTER 131.]

## AN ACT

To authorize appointment of public-school employees between meetings of the Board of Education.

April 22, 1932.  
[H. R. 9974.]  
[Public, No. 101.]

Public schools, D. C.  
Provisional appoint-  
ments, etc., by the  
Superintendent, au-  
thorized.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Superintendent of Schools of the District of Columbia be, and he is hereby, authorized to accept the resignation or the application for retirement of any employee, to grant leave of absence to any employee, to extend or terminate any temporary appointment, and to make all changes in personnel and appointments growing out of such resignation, retirement, leave of absence, termination of temporary appointment, or caused by the decease or suspension of any employee, or the organization of a new class or classes, and to perform such other duties necessary for the operation of the public school system as may be authorized by the Board of Education, provisionally and until the next regular meeting of the Board of Education.

Authority conferred  
on acting superintend-  
ent.

SEC. 2. That the authority conferred on the superintendent of schools by this Act shall, during his authorized absence, devolve on the person designated as acting superintendent of schools.

Inconsistent laws re-  
pealed.

SEC. 3. All laws or parts of laws inconsistent with the provisions of this Act be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

Approved, April 22, 1932.

## [CHAPTER 132.]

## AN ACT

To revive and reenact the Act entitled "An Act authorizing the South Carolina and the Georgia Highway Departments to construct, maintain, and operate a toll bridge across the Savannah River at or near Burtons Ferry, near Sylvania, Georgia," approved May 26, 1928.

April 22, 1932.  
[H. R. 10088.]  
[Public, No. 102.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Act approved May 26, 1928, granting the consent of Congress to the South Carolina and the Georgia State Highway Departments to construct, maintain, and operate a toll bridge across the Savannah River at or near Burtons Ferry, near Sylvania, Georgia, be, and the same is hereby, revived and reenacted: *Provided*, That this Act shall be null and void unless the actual construction of the bridge herein referred to be commenced within one year and completed within three years from the date of approval hereof.

Savannah River.  
Authority for bridg-  
ing, at Burtons Ferry,  
Ga., revived.  
Vol. 45, p. 751,  
amended.

*Proviso.*  
Time restriction.

SEC. 2. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this Act is hereby expressly reserved.

Amendment.

Approved, April 22, 1932.

## [CHAPTER 133.]

## AN ACT

To provide for the extension and widening of Michigan Avenue in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes.

April 22, 1932.  
[H. R. 10489.]  
[Public, No. 103.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That in order to extend and widen Michigan Avenue between First Street and Park Place northwest, and to improve traffic conditions, the Commissioners of the District of Columbia be, and they are hereby, authorized to use for street purposes all of the land lying within the McMillan Park and the United States Soldiers' Home grounds which is comprised within the parcels designated A and B as shown on map filed in the office of the surveyor of the District of Columbia and numbered as map 1650, together with any and all additional land that may be necessary for slopes in the proper construction of roadway and sidewalks.

District of Columbia.  
Michigan Avenue.  
Acquisition of desig-  
nated land for extend-  
ing and widening, First  
Street to Park Place.

Additional for slopes,  
etc.

SEC. 2. The Chief of Engineers, United States Army, is hereby authorized and directed to transfer to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia for street purposes all of the land comprised within the parcels designated A, as shown on map filed in the office of the surveyor of the District of Columbia and numbered as map 1650; and the Board of Commissioners of the United States Soldiers' Home is hereby authorized and directed to transfer to said Commissioners of the District of Columbia for street purposes all of the land comprised within the parcels designated B, as shown on said map filed in the office of the surveyor of the District of Columbia and numbered as map 1650.

Federal property  
transferred.

SEC. 3. That the Board of Commissioners of the United States Soldiers' Home shall transfer to the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, all of the land comprised within the parcels designated C, as shown on map filed in the office of the surveyor of the District of Columbia and numbered as map 1650, to be used as part of the McMillan Park; and the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, shall transfer to the Board of Commissioners of the United States Soldiers' Home all of the land comprised within the parcels designated D, as shown on said map filed in the office of the surveyor of the District of Columbia and numbered as map 1650, to be used as part of the United States Soldiers' Home grounds.

Exchanges with U. S.  
Soldiers' Home.

Certified plats to be prepared.

To be recorded in surveyor's office.

To constitute a legal transfer.

Alteration of service mains, restoration of property, etc., at District expense.

SEC. 4. That the surveyor of the District of Columbia is hereby authorized to prepare the necessary plat or plats showing all parcels of land to be transferred in accordance with the provisions of this Act, with a certificate affixed thereon to be signed by the parties in interest making the necessary transfers; which plat and certificate, after being signed by the various interested officials and approved by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, shall be recorded upon order of said Commissioners in the office of the surveyor of the District of Columbia; and said plat or plats, when duly recorded in said office of the surveyor of the District of Columbia, shall constitute a legal transfer for the purposes designated according to the provisions of this Act.

SEC. 5. The District of Columbia shall perform the necessary work and shall pay any and all expenses for removing and replacing water mains, removing, reconstructing, and repainting the boundary fence of the United States Soldiers' Home and bringing the surface of the areas reconstructed to proper grade with loose earth suitable for growing vegetation and otherwise replacing the property of the United States Soldiers' Home in the same condition as it was before construction was undertaken; any trees required to be cut along the proposed route and on the areas authorized to be transferred by the United States Soldiers' Home to remain the property of the United States Soldiers' Home and to be cut into such lengths as may be suitable for cord wood or lumber, and to be split and stacked by said District of Columbia as directed by the governor of said home.

Approved, April 22, 1932.

[CHAPTER 134.]

AN ACT

April 23, 1932.

[H. R. 8087.]

[Public, No. 104.]

Authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to vacate withdrawals of public lands under the reclamation law, with reservation of rights, ways, and easements.

Public lands. Opening to entry, relinquished portions of reclamation projects, containing minerals.

Rights, easements, etc., reserved.

Use of construction materials.

Contract requirements.

Indemnity, etc., covenants.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That where public lands of the United States have been withdrawn for possible use for construction purposes under the Federal reclamation laws, and are known or believed to be valuable for minerals and would, if not so withdrawn, be subject to location and patent under the general mining laws, the Secretary of the Interior, when in his opinion the rights of the United States will not be prejudiced thereby, may, in his discretion, open the land to location, entry, and patent under the general mining laws, reserving such ways, rights, and easements over or to such lands as may be prescribed by him and as may be deemed necessary or appropriate, including the right to take and remove from such lands construction materials for use in the construction of irrigation works, and/or the said Secretary may require the execution of a contract by the intending locator or entryman as a condition precedent to the vesting of any rights in him, when in the opinion of the Secretary same may be necessary for the protection of the irrigation interests. Such reservations or contract rights may be in favor of the United States or irrigation concerns cooperating or contracting with the United States and operating in the vicinity of such lands. The Secretary may prescribe the form of such contract which shall be executed and acknowledged and recorded in the county records and United States local land office by any locator or entryman of such land before any rights in their favor attach thereto, and the locator or entryman executing such contract shall undertake such indemnifying covenants and shall grant such

rights over such lands as in the opinion of the Secretary may be necessary for the protection of Federal or private irrigation in the vicinity. Notice of such reservation or of the necessity of executing such prescribed contract shall be filed in the General Land Office and in the appropriate local land office, and notations thereof shall be made upon the appropriate tract books, and any location or entry thereafter made upon or for such lands, and any patent therefor shall be subject to the terms of such contract and/or to such reserved ways, rights, or easements and such entry or patent shall contain a reference thereto.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of the Interior may prescribe such rules and regulations as may be necessary to enable him to enforce the provisions of this Act.

Approved, April 23, 1932.

Notice of reservation to be of public record.

Force and effect.

Regulations to be prescribed.

[CHAPTER 136.]

AN ACT

To confer jurisdiction on the Court of Claims to hear and determine certain claims of the Eastern or Emigrant and the Western or Old Settler Cherokee Indians against the United States, and for other purposes.

April 25, 1932.

[S. 2405.]

[Public, No. 105.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That all claims against the United States of the Eastern or Emigrant Cherokees, and the Western Cherokee or Old Settler Indians, so called, who are duly enrolled members of the Cherokee Tribe of Indians in Oklahoma, as classes, respectively, may be submitted to the Court of Claims, and jurisdiction is hereby conferred upon the Court of Claims, notwithstanding the lapse of time or statutes of limitation, to hear, examine, adjudicate, and render judgment in any and all legal and equitable claims arising or growing out of any treaty or agreement between the United States and the Cherokee Indians, or arising or growing out of any Act of Congress in relation to Indian affairs, which the said Eastern or Emigrant and Western or Old Settler Cherokees may have against the United States, which claims have not heretofore been determined and adjudicated on their merits by the Court of Claims or the Supreme Court of the United States and paid in full: *Provided*, That said Eastern or Emigrant and Western or Old Settler Cherokee Indians may act together or as two bodies hereunder as they may be advised: *Provided further*, That the said Eastern or Emigrant and Western or Old Settler Cherokees may intervene in any suit or suits now pending in the Court of Claims under authority of the Act of Congress approved March 19, 1924 (43 Stat. L. 27, 28), in which the Cherokee Nation is party plaintiff and the United States party defendant.

Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma.  
Claims of Eastern or Emigrant, and Western or Old Settler Indians submitted to Court of Claims.

Jurisdiction conferred.  
Statutes of limitation waived.

*Provisos.*  
Joint or separate suits.  
Intervention in pending suits.

Vol. 43, p. 28.

SEC. 2. Any and all claims against the United States within the purview of this Act shall be forever barred unless suit or suits or intervening petition shall be filed, subject to amendment, however, as herein provided in the Court of Claims within six months from the date of approval of this Act, and such suit or suits shall make the Eastern or Emigrant and/or Western or Old Settler Cherokees party or parties plaintiff and the United States party defendant. The petition or petitions shall be verified by the attorney or attorneys employed to prosecute such claim or claims under contract or contracts with the said Indians approved in accordance with existing laws, and said contract or contracts shall be executed in their behalf by a committee or committees selected by said Indians or provided by existing law. Official letters, papers, documents, and records, maps,

Petitions to be filed within six months.

Verification.

Evidence admitted.

or certified copies thereof, may be used in evidence; and the departments of the Government shall give access to the attorney or attorneys of said Indians to such treaties, papers, maps, correspondence, or reports as they may require in the preparation and prosecution of any suit or suits instituted under this Act.

Counter claims.

SEC. 3. In said suit or suits the court shall also hear, examine, consider, and adjudicate any claims which the United States may have against the said Indians or any of them, but any payment or payments which have been made by the United States upon any such claim or claims shall not operate as an estoppel but may be placed as an off-set in such suit or suits, and the United States shall be allowed to plead and shall be given credit for all sums, including gratuities, paid to or expended for any of said classes of Indians: *Provided, however,* That in any claim sued on by said Cherokees for any part of an interest-bearing fund upon which account any payment or payments shall have been made, such payment or payments shall first be applied to reduction or payment of interest earned to the date of such respective payments, and the balance, if any, shall then be applied to reduce the interest-bearing principal, and not otherwise.

Set-offs.

*Proviso.*  
Priority of payments.

Joinder of other tribes.

*Proviso.*  
Fees, etc., to be included in Court decree.

SEC. 4. Any other tribes or bands of Indians the court may deem necessary to a final determination<sup>1</sup> of any suit or suits brought hereunder may be joined therein as the court may order: *Provided,* That upon final determination of such suit or suits the Court of Claims shall have jurisdiction to fix and determine a reasonable fee, not to exceed 10 per centum of recovery or recoveries, together with all necessary and proper expenses incurred in the preparation and prosecution of such suit or suits, to be paid to the attorney or attorneys employed as herein provided by the said Indians, and the same shall be included in the decree and shall be paid out of any sum or sums adjudged to be due said Indians, or any of them, and the balance of such sum or sums shall be placed in the Treasury of the United States, where it shall draw interest at the rate of 4 per centum per annum, and be disposed of as provided by existing law.

Disposition of balance.

Approved, April 25, 1932.

[CHAPTER 137.]

AN ACT

Relating to the construction of a Federal building at Ponca City, Oklahoma.

April 25, 1932.  
[S. 3086.]

[Public, No. 106.]

Ponca City, Okla.  
Federal building at  
to provide facilities for  
District Court.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That in the construction of the Federal building at Ponca City, Oklahoma, authorized by an Act making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations (Public, Numbered 519, Seventy-first Congress), the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to provide facilities for the holding of terms of the District Court for the Western District of Oklahoma, provided that the total cost of said building, including the site, shall not exceed the sum of \$250,000 heretofore appropriated and now available for such construction.

Cost limitation.

Approved, April 25, 1932.

<sup>1</sup> So in original.

## [CHAPTER 138.]

## AN ACT

Authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to lend to the entertainment committee of the United Confederate Veterans two hundred and fifty pyramidal tents, complete; fifteen 16 by 80 by 40 foot assembly tents; thirty 11 by 50 by 15 foot hospital-ward tents; ten thousand blankets, olive drab, numbered 4; five thousand pillowcases; five thousand canvas cots; five thousand cotton pillows; five thousand bed sacks; ten thousand bed sheets; twenty field ranges, numbered 1; ten field bake ovens; fifty water bags (for ice water); to be used at the encampment of the United Confederate Veterans, to be held at Richmond, Virginia, in June, 1932.

April 25, 1932.  
[H. R. 5848.]  
[Public, No. 107.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized to lend, at his discretion, to the entertainment committee of the United Confederate Veterans, whose encampment is to be held at Richmond, Virginia, June 21, 22, 23, and 24, 1932, two hundred and fifty pyramidal tents, complete with all poles, pegs, and other equipment necessary for their erection; fifteen 16 by 80 by 40 foot assembly tents, complete with all poles, pegs, and other equipment necessary for their erection; thirty 11 by 50 by 15 foot hospital-ward tents, complete with all their poles, pegs, and equipment necessary for their erection; twenty field ranges, numbered 1, with necessary equipment for their erection; ten field bake ovens with necessary equipment for their erection; fifty water bags (for ice water); ten thousand blankets, olive drab, numbered 4; five thousand pillowcases; five thousand canvas cots; five thousand cotton pillows; five thousand bed sacks; and ten thousand bed sheets: *Provided*, That no expense shall be caused the United States Government by the delivery and return of said property, the same to be delivered from the nearest quartermaster depot at such time prior to the holding of said encampment as may be agreed upon by the Secretary of War and the general chairman of the said entertainment committee, Robert T. Barton, junior: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of War, before delivery of such property, shall take from said Robert T. Barton, junior, general chairman of the Forty-second Annual Confederate Reunion, a good and sufficient bond for the safe return of said property in good order and condition and the whole without expense to the United States.

United Confederate Veterans.  
Loan of Army tents, etc., for reunion of, at Richmond, Va.

*Proviso.*  
No Government expense.

Bond required.

Approved, April 25, 1932.

## [CHAPTER 139.]

## AN ACT

Authorizing the granting by the Secretary of War of a right of way to the Georgia Highway Department.

April 25, 1932.  
[H. R. 7788.]  
[Public, No. 108.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized to grant to the highway department of the State of Georgia a right of way for a public, hard-surfaced road through a part of the uninclosed portion of the Government property embraced in the national cemetery reservation at Andersonville, Georgia.

Georgia Highway Department.  
Right of way granted, across Andersonville National Cemetery.

Approved, April 25, 1932.

## [CHAPTER 149.]

## AN ACT

April 27, 1932.

[H. R. 10362.]

[Public, No. 109.]

To require the approval of the General Council of the Seminole Tribe or Nation in case of the disposal of any tribal land.

Seminole Indians, Okla.  
Disposal of tribal land subject to approval of its general council.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That hereafter the Secretary of the Interior shall not sell, lease, encumber, or in any manner dispose of, any land or any interest in land belonging to the Seminole Tribe or Nation in Oklahoma or reserved for the benefit of such tribe, except with the approval of the Seminole Tribe or Nation acting through its general council selected in pursuance of Seminole customs.

Approved, April 27, 1932.

## [CHAPTER 150.]

## JOINT RESOLUTION

April 29, 1932.

[H. J. Res., 375.]

[Pub. Res., No. 17.]

To provide additional appropriations for contingent expenses of the House of Representatives for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1932.

House of Representatives.  
Additional appropriations for contingent expenses.

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for contingent expenses of the House of Representatives for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1932:

Special and select committees.

For expenses of special and select committees authorized by the House, \$15,000.

Furniture, etc.

For furniture and materials for repairs of the same, including labor, tools, and machinery for furniture repair shops, \$6,500.

Stenographic reports of hearings.

For stenographic reports of hearings of committees other than special and select committees, \$5,000.

Approved, April 29, 1932.

## [CHAPTER 151.]

## AN ACT

May 2, 1932.

[S. 3570.]

[Public, No. 110.]

To amend the Act entitled "An Act confirming in States and Territories title to land granted by the United States in the aid of common or public schools," approved January 25, 1927.

Extension of common school grants to mineral sections.  
Vol. 44, p. 1026, amended.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That subsections (b) and (c) of section 1 of the Act entitled "An Act confirming in States and Territories title to land granted by the United States in the aid of common or public schools," approved January 25, 1927, be amended to read as follows:

Mineral grants on sold lands reserved to the States.

"(b) That the additional grant made by this Act is upon the express condition that all sales, grants, deeds, or patents for any of the lands so granted shall hereafter be subject to and contain a reservation to the State of all the coal and other minerals in the lands so sold, granted, deeded, or patented, together with the right to prospect for, mine, and remove the same. The coal and other mineral deposits in such lands not heretofore disposed of by the State shall be subject to lease by the State as the State legislature may direct, the proceeds and rentals and royalties therefrom to be utilized for the support or in aid of the common or public schools: *Provided,* That any lands or minerals hereafter disposed of contrary to the provisions of this Act shall be forfeited to the United States by appropriate proceedings instituted by the Attorney General for that purpose in the United States district court for the district in which the property or some part thereof is located.

Undisposed deposits subject to State lease.

*Provided.*  
Forfeiture for contravention.

“(c) That any lands included within the limits of existing reservations of or by the United States, or specifically reserved for water-power purposes, or included in any pending suit or proceeding in the courts of the United States, or subject to or included in any valid application, claim, or right initiated or held under any of the existing laws of the United States, unless or until such reservation, application, claim, or right is extinguished, relinquished, or canceled, and all lands in the Territory of Alaska, are excluded from the provisions of this Act.”

Lands excluded.

SEC. 2. This amendatory Act shall take effect as of January 25, 1927; and in any case in which a State has selected lieu lands since such date under the Act approved February 28, 1891 (26 Stat. 796), and still retains title thereto, such State may, within ninety days after the date of the enactment of this Act, relinquish to the United States all right, title, and interest in such lands and shall thereupon be entitled to all the benefits of the Act of January 25, 1927, as amended by this Act.

Effective as of January 25, 1927.  
Benefits to States, upon relinquishment of lieu lands subsequently selected.  
Vol. 26, p. 796.

Vol. 44, p. 1026.

Approved, May 2, 1932.

## [CHAPTER 152.]

## AN ACT

To grant certain lands to the State of Colorado for the benefit of the Colorado School of Mines.

May 2, 1932.  
[H. R. 231.]

[Public, No. 111.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to issue to the State of Colorado patent conveying title to the south half southeast quarter section 22; the north half northeast quarter, and the southwest quarter northwest quarter section 27, township 18 south, range 66 west, sixth principal meridian, Colorado, for the use and benefit of the Colorado School of Mines located at Golden, upon payment to the United States of \$125 per acre therefor: *Provided,* That there is found to be no conflicting valid claim to the lands so described: *And provided further,* That there shall be reserved to the United States all coal, oil, gas, or other mineral deposits found at any time in the land, together with the right of the United States, its grantees or permittees, to prospect for, mine, and remove such deposits, under such rules, regulations, and conditions as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe.

Colorado.  
Land patent to, for use of the Colorado School of Mines.

Description.

Provisos.  
Title.

Minerals, etc., reserved.

Approved, May 2, 1932

## [CHAPTER 153.]

## AN ACT

To authorize the conveyance by the United States to the State of Minnesota of lot 4, section 18, township 131 north, range 29 west, in the county of Morrison, Minnesota.

May 2, 1932.  
[H. R. 5603.]

[Public, No. 112.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to convey to the State of Minnesota all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to lot 4, section 18, township 131 north, range 29 west, fifth principal meridian in the county of Morrison, State of Minnesota, formerly a part of Fort Ripley military reservation and restored to homestead entry by Act of April 1, 1880 (21 Stat. L. 69), for military purposes and specifically as part of Camp Ripley Military Reservation. Such conveyance shall contain the express condition

Minnesota.  
Part of Camp Ripley Military Reservation, conveyed to.

Description.

Vol. 21, p. 69.

Reversion for non-user.

that if said State of Minnesota shall at any time cease to use such lot for such purpose or shall alienate or attempt to alienate such lot, title thereto shall revert to the United States.

Approved, May 2, 1932.

[CHAPTER 154.]

AN ACT

For the protection of the northern Pacific halibut fishery.

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

Northern Pacific  
Halibut Act.

SHORT TITLE

Short title. SECTION 1. That this Act may be cited as the Northern Pacific Halibut Act.

DEFINITION OF TERMS

Terms defined.

SEC. 2. For the purposes of this Act "close season" shall mean the period from the 1st day of November in any year to the 15th day of February in the next following year, both days inclusive, unless this period or any part thereof shall be opened to fishing by regulation of the International Fisheries Commission, as empowered by the provisions of the Convention for the Preservation of the Halibut Fishery of Northern Pacific Ocean and Bering Sea, signed on behalf of the United States of America and the Dominion of Canada, May 9, 1930, or any other close season hereafter established by the International Fisheries Commission in accordance with the provisions of that convention; "territorial waters of the United States" shall mean the waters contiguous to the western coast of the United States and the waters contiguous to the southern and western coasts of Alaska; "territorial waters of Canada" shall mean the waters contiguous to the western coast of Canada; and "convention waters" shall mean the territorial waters of the United States, the territorial waters of Canada, and the high seas, including Bering Sea, extending westerly from the limits of the territorial waters of the United States and of Canada.

Post, p. 1783.

FISHING UNLAWFUL; WHEN

Fishing, etc., for, during closed season, unlawful.

In prohibited waters.

Unintentional catching. Not a violation if used for food.

Or delivered to fishery official.

Sale; use of proceeds.

SEC. 3. It shall be unlawful for any person to fish for, or catch, or attempt to catch, any halibut (*Hippoglossus*) at any time in any of the territorial waters of the United States closed to fishing under the provisions of the above-mentioned convention or by any regulations adopted in pursuance thereof, or under the provisions of this Act, or for any national or inhabitant of the United States to fish for, or catch, or attempt to catch, any halibut at any time in any of the convention waters so closed to fishing, or to violate any regulations established pursuant to the authority of the convention. The unintentional catching of halibut, when legally fishing for other species of fish, shall not constitute a violation of this Act if such halibut shall be used for food by the crew of the vessel catching the same, or be landed and immediately delivered to any official duly authorized by the Secretary of Commerce of the United States to accept delivery, or delivered to the proper authorities of the Dominion of Canada. The halibut delivered to any official of the United States pursuant to the provisions of this section shall be sold to the highest bidder for cash and the proceeds therefrom, exclusive of necessary expenses in connection therewith, shall be covered into the Treasury of the United States.

## UNLAWFUL PORT USE; DEPARTURES

SEC. 4. No person, firm, or corporation shall use any port of or place in the United States to furnish, prepare, or outfit any vessel, boat, or other craft intended to be used in violation of the Convention for the Preservation of the Halibut Fishery or in violation of this Act, nor shall any person permit, or cause to be permitted, any vessel, boat, or other craft intended to be used in violation of the said convention or of this Act to depart from any port of or place in the United States.

Unlawful use of port to outfit, etc., vessel.

## UNLAWFUL PORT ENTRY; POSSESSION

SEC. 5. It shall be unlawful for any vessel, boat, or other craft having on board any halibut caught contrary to any of the provisions of the said convention or of this Act to enter any port or place in the United States, or for any vessel, boat, or other craft to enter any such port or place while upon or in the prosecution of any voyage during which the vessel, boat, or other craft fished or was used in fishing for halibut in convention waters closed to fishing. It shall be unlawful for any person knowingly to have in his possession in any port of or place in the United States or in any territorial water of the United States any halibut unlawfully caught under the provisions of the said convention or of this Act. It shall also be unlawful for any person to land in any port of or place in the United States halibut caught in convention waters during any period closed to fishing.

Entry of vessel with catch contrary to Act, unlawful.

Possessing unlawful catch.

Landing, etc.

## PENALTY

SEC. 6. Any person violating any of the provisions of the said convention or of this Act shall be fined not less than \$100 nor more than \$1,000 or imprisoned not more than one year, or both.

Punishment for violation.

## PATROLS; SEARCHES

SEC. 7. The President shall cause a patrol of naval or other public vessels designated by him to be maintained in such places and waters as to him shall seem expedient for enforcing the said convention and this Act, and any officer of any vessel engaged in such service, and any other officers designated by the President, may stop, board, and search any vessel, boat, or other craft in the territorial waters of the United States and any vessel, boat, or other craft of the United States on the high seas when suspected of having violated or being about to violate any of the provisions of the said convention or of this Act.

Patrol of vessels for enforcement.

Searches.

## CANADIAN VESSELS AND NATIONALS

SEC. 8. Every national or inhabitant and every vessel, boat, or other craft of Canada found violating the said convention or this Act shall be delivered as soon as practicable to an authorized official of Canada at the nearest point to the place of seizure or elsewhere as the officials of the United States seizing the same and the authorized officials of Canada may agree upon, and the witnesses and proof necessary to the prosecution of said persons and vessels of Canada shall be furnished with reasonable promptitude to the authorities of Canada having jurisdiction thereof.

Canadian vessels and nationals.

Delivery to Canadian authorities, if violating this Act.

## SEIZURE AND FORFEITURE

Seizure, forfeiture, etc., of vessels employed in violation.

*Ante*, p. 143.

SEC. 9. Every vessel, boat, or craft, employed in any manner in violating any of the provisions of the said convention or of this Act shall be seized by any collector, surveyor, inspector, officer of a revenue cutter, or person specified in section 7 hereof, and except as provided in section 8 hereof, every such vessel, boat, or craft, including its tackle, apparel, furniture, cargo, and stores, shall be forfeited to the United States by proper proceedings in the district court of the United States, including the United States District Courts of Alaska, in the judicial district in which the violation is alleged to have occurred; or in the United States district court in the nearest judicial district within the United States, if the violation is alleged to have occurred outside the territorial waters of the United States.

## FISHERIES COMMISSION EXEMPTION

Fisheries Commission exempt when in scientific investigation.

SEC. 10. None of the inhibitions contained in this Act shall apply to the International Fisheries Commission when engaged in any scientific investigation.

## DURATION OF ACT

Duration.

SEC. 11. This Act shall take effect immediately and shall continue in force until the termination of the convention signed by the United States and the Dominion of Canada, on May 9, 1930, for the preservation of the halibut fishery of the northern Pacific Ocean and Bering Sea.

Approved, May 2, 1932.

## [CHAPTER 155.]

## AN ACT

To accept the grant by the State of Montana of concurrent police jurisdiction over the rights of way of the Blackfeet Highway, and over the rights of way of its connections with the Glacier National Park road system on the Blackfeet Indian Reservation in the State of Montana.

May 2, 1932.  
[H. R. 8914.]  
[Public, No. 114.]

Rights of way, Blackfeet Highway, Mont. Acceptance of grant by Montana of concurrent jurisdiction over, and connections with Glacier National Park.

Applicability of Federal laws, etc.

Notice to Governor.

Administrative control.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the provisions of the act of the Legislature of the State of Montana, approved February 27, 1929, granting to the United States concurrent police jurisdiction over and within all the territory which is now or may hereafter be included in the rights of way of the Blackfeet Highway, including the highway itself throughout its length between Glacier Park Station and the Canadian boundary line, and including also the rights of way of the highways on the Blackfeet Indian Reservation connecting the Blackfeet Highway with the Glacier National Park road system, including the highways themselves, are hereby accepted, and the laws and regulations of the United States relating to and while in force within the Glacier National Park, so far as applicable, are hereby extended over and within the territory of said rights of way and highways.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of the Interior shall notify, in writing, the Governor of the State of Montana of the passage and approval of this Act, and so far as the interests of the United States shall require, the said Secretary shall exercise administrative control and jurisdiction over said rights of way and highways through the National Park Service.

SEC. 3. The United States commissioner for the Glacier National Park shall have jurisdiction under the provisions of the Act of August 22, 1914 (38 Stat. 699), of violations of law or the rules and regulations of the Secretary of the Interior in force within said rights of way and highways.

Commissioner for Glacier National Park.  
Jurisdiction extended.  
Vol. 38, p. 699, amended.

Approved, May 2, 1932.

[CHAPTER 156.]

AN ACT

To authorize expenditures for the enforcement of the contract-labor provisions of the immigration law.

May 2, 1932.  
[H. R. 9598.]  
[Public, No. 115.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That section 24 of the Immigration Act of February 5, 1917 (39 Stat. 874), is amended by striking out the figures "\$100,000" where they appear in said section and inserting in lieu thereof the figures "\$200,000."

Immigration law.  
Contract labor provisions, enforcement amount increased.  
Vol. 39, p. 893, amended.

Approved, May 2, 1932.

[CHAPTER 157.]

AN ACT

For establishment of the Waterton-Glacier International Peace Park.

May 2, 1932.  
[H. R. 4752.]  
[Public, No. 116.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That for the purpose of permanently commemorating the long-existing relationship of peace and good will existing between the people and Governments of Canada and the United States and upon the enactment by the proper authority of the Canadian Government of a similar provision respecting the Waterton Lakes National Park in the Province of Alberta and upon the proclamation of the President of the United States, who is hereby authorized to issue such a proclamation, the Glacier National Park in the State of Montana shall become a part of an international park to be known as the Waterton-Glacier International Peace Park.

Watertown-Glacier International Peace Park.  
Establishment of.

Concurrent action by Canada.

Proclamation to issue.  
Post, p. 2519.  
Glacier National Park to become a part.

SEC. 2. For purposes of administration, promotion, development, and support by appropriations that part of the said Waterton-Glacier International Peace Park within the territory of the United States shall be designated as the Glacier National Park.

Designation of portion within the United States.

Approved, May 2, 1932.

[CHAPTER 162.]

AN ACT

To authorize the modification of the boundary line between the Panama Canal Zone and the Republic of Panama, and for other purposes.

May 3, 1932.  
[H. R. 7119.]  
[Public, No. 117.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That with respect to that parcel of land in the Panama Canal Zone known as the Paitilla Point Military Reservation, title to which was acquired by the Government of the United States under the conventions concluded on November 18, 1903, and September 2, 1914, between the United States and Panama, the Secretary of State be, and he is hereby, authorized and empowered to effect with the Republic of Panama a modification of the boundary line between the Panama Canal Zone and the Republic of Panama so that such line shall then run as follows:

Paitilla Point Military Reservation.  
Modification of Canal Zone-Panama boundary line, with respect to.

Vol. 33, p. 2234; Vol. 38, p. 1833.

"Beginning at a concrete monument marked "E," which is a point on the line on the north boundary of the Paitilla Point Military

Description.

tary Reservation as shown on Panama Canal Drawing Numbered X-6053-1, whose geodetic coordinates are latitude eight degrees fifty-eight minutes plus four thousand four hundred and forty-five and six one-hundredths feet and longitude seventy-nine degrees thirty-one minutes plus nine hundred and twenty-three and fifty one-hundredths feet, and following along a course of south thirty-three degrees east for seven hundred and ninety feet to a concrete monument marked "F"; thence along a course of south twenty-one degrees forty-five minutes east for a distance of four hundred and ninety feet to a concrete monument marked "G"; thence along a course of south fifty-two degrees west for eight hundred and seventy feet to a concrete monument marked "H"; thence along a course of south seventy-six degrees thirty minutes west for seven hundred and eighty feet more or less to a point marked "I" on the map, which is an imaginary point located on the center line of the Matasnillo River, which forms the west boundary of the military reservation. All bearings are true. All coordinates are referred to the Panama Colon Datum."

Title and jurisdiction.

SEC. 2. Nothing contained in this Act shall be construed to authorize the Secretary of State to convey or to surrender to the Government of Panama the title which the Government of the United States now holds in that parcel of land which may be detached from the Panama Canal Zone by virtue of the provisions of section 1 of this Act.

Pending court proceedings.

SEC. 3. No civil or criminal case that may be pending in the courts of the Panama Canal Zone at the time this Act shall become effective shall be affected thereby, either as to its present status or as to future proceedings, including final judgment or disposition.

Approved, May 3, 1932.

[CHAPTER 164.]

AN ACT

May 4, 1932.  
[H. R. 5484.]  
[Public, No. 118.]

Extending the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the sale of desert lands in certain States and Territories," approved March 3, 1877 (19 Stat. 377), and Acts amendatory thereof, to ceded lands of the Fort Hall Indian Reservation.

Fort Hall Indian Reservation, Idaho. Desert land law made applicable to ceded lands of. Vol. 19, p. 377; Vol. 25, p. 687. Vol. 31, p. 672. *Proviso.* Price restriction.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the sale of desert lands in certain States and Territories," approved March 3, 1877 (19 Stat. 377), and Acts amendatory thereof, are made applicable to the ceded lands on the former Fort Hall Indian Reservation opened to entry by the Act of June 6, 1900 (31 Stat. 672): *Provided,* That no land shall be disposed of at less than the price fixed by that Act.

Approved, May 4, 1932.

[CHAPTER 165.]

AN ACT

May 4, 1932.  
[H. R. 10495.]  
[Public, No. 119.]

Amending an Act of Congress approved February 28, 1919 (40 Stat. L. 1206), granting the city of San Diego certain lands in the Cleveland National Forest and the Capitan Grande Indian Reservation for dam and reservoir purposes for the conservation of water, and for other purposes, so as to include additional lands.

San Diego, Calif. Additional lands granted to, for water supply.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That section 1 of an Act of Congress approved February 28, 1919, granting the city of San Diego certain lands in the Cleveland National Forest and the Capitan Grande Indian Reservation for dam and reservoir purposes

for the conservation of water and other purposes, be amended to read as follows: Vol. 40, p. 1206,  
amended.

“That the south half northeast quarter northwest quarter and the north half southwest quarter section 8; the west half southwest quarter southwest quarter and the west half northeast quarter northwest quarter section 9, all in township 15 south, range 2 east, San Bernardino base and meridian, within the Cleveland National Forest; Within Cleveland  
National Forest.

and the southwest quarter southwest quarter, the east half southwest quarter, the northwest quarter southeast quarter and the west half northeast quarter southeast quarter section 11; the north half northwest quarter and the southwest quarter northwest quarter section 14; the southeast quarter southwest quarter, the southwest quarter southeast quarter, the east half southwest quarter southwest quarter, the northeast quarter southwest quarter, the east half northeast quarter northwest quarter, the east half southeast quarter northwest quarter, the northeast quarter, the north half southeast quarter and the southeast quarter southeast quarter section 15; the northeast quarter southeast quarter section 21; the northwest quarter northeast quarter, the northwest quarter, the north half southwest quarter, the southwest quarter southwest quarter, the west half northeast quarter northeast quarter, and the south half northeast quarter section 22; the west half northwest quarter section 27; the east half northeast quarter, the southwest quarter northeast quarter, the southeast quarter, the east half northeast quarter southwest quarter, the east half southeast quarter southwest quarter, and the east half northwest quarter northeast quarter section 28; and the northeast quarter, the west half southeast quarter, the east half southwest quarter, the southeast quarter northwest quarter, and the east half northeast quarter northwest quarter section 33, all in township 14 south, range 2 east, San Bernardino base and meridian; also the north half southwest quarter, the southwest quarter southwest quarter, the west half northwest quarter southeast quarter, the west half southwest quarter southeast quarter, and the north half southeast quarter southwest quarter section 3; and lots 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, and the south half section 4, all in township 15 south, range 2 east, San Bernardino base and meridian, within the Capitan Grande Indian Reservation, all within the county of San Diego and State of California, are hereby granted to the city of San Diego, a municipal corporation in said county and State, for dam and reservoir purposes for the conservation and storage of water, whenever said city shall have provided compensation as hereinafter specified for all property rights and interests and damages done to Mission Indians located upon the Capitan Grande Indian Reservation: *Provided*, That the lands herein granted shall not be sold, assigned, transferred, or conveyed to any private person, corporation, or association; and in case of any attempt to sell, assign, transfer, or convey, or upon a failure to use and apply said lands exclusively to the purposes herein specified, this grant shall revert to the United States: *Provided, however*, That proceedings to acquire the nine hundred and twenty acres of additional land granted by this Act, as herein amended, by eminent domain of the State of California as authorized by the provisions of this Act herein contained, may at the option of the city of San Diego be dispensed with, and if the said city so elects and upon payment by said city as compensation for such lands, rights, interests, and damages of the additional sum of \$35,567.20, the Secretary of the Interior of the United States is hereby authorized and directed to issue to said city a patent in fee simple conveying all the rights, titles, and interests of the said Indians and of the United States Within Capitan  
Grande Indian Reser-  
vation.

Compensation to  
Mission Indians.

*Proviso.*  
Conveyance to private person or unauthorized use, etc.

Condemnation proceedings may be dispensed with.

Grant upon payment.

Rights of Indians, etc., not impaired.

in and to all of the lands herein above described: *Provided further*, That no provisions of this Act and nothing done in carrying out its provisions, as between the United States, said Mission Indians and their grantees, shall in any wise limit or terminate any rights within the Capitan Grande Indian Reservation of any person, persons, or corporations heretofore granted or conveyed under or by authority of the laws of the United States.

Transfer of water rights to remaining lands within Capitan Grande Reservation.

"No provisions of this Act and nothing done in carrying out its provisions shall have the effect of terminating or limiting the rights of said Capitan Grande Indians or of the United States in or to the lands or in the waters flowing in or along the lands remaining in and forming a part of the Capitan Grande Reservation after the city of San Diego has acquired title to the lands herein granted: *Provided*, That in the event the Indians of the Capitan Grande Reservation, or any of them, are located on additional land or lands purchased by the United States for them and situate within the watershed of the San Diego River, the said Indians or any of them or the United States in their behalf shall have the right to transfer to such additional land or lands, in whole or in part, such water rights as they or the United States possess on the Capitan Grande Indian Reservation, and subject to the conditions hereinafter provided shall have the same right to develop and use a like quantity of water on such additional land or lands as they have heretofore had the right to develop and use within said reservation: *Provided further*, That the total quantity of water developed and used by the said Indians or by the United States in their behalf, including the use continued on the diminished reservation, shall not exceed in the aggregate the total quantity of water which said Indians or the United States in their behalf have heretofore had the right to develop and use within the Capitan Grande Indian Reservation.

*Provisos.*  
Benefits extended to Indians relocating within San Diego watershed.

Use, etc., of water restricted.

Inviolable rights declared.

"The grant herein to the said city of San Diego is hereby expressly made subject to such rights, which rights shall not be subject to loss by nonuse or abandonment thereof so long as the title to said lands remains in the Indians or in the United States.

Vol. 40, p. 1206.

"The funds paid and those to be paid by the said city of San Diego as compensation to the Capitan Grande Indians for their lands shall, in addition to the uses in the Act of February 28, 1919 (40 Stat. L. 1206-1209), for the removal of said Indians as a tribe, be available also for reestablishing individually or as a group or groups the Capitan Grande Band of Indians, including those residing within the Conejos Valley of the retained reservation, on tract or tracts of land to be acquired by purchase or otherwise for them, and for the acquiring of water rights including cost of transferring in whole or in part their present water rights to such other lands, construction of necessary water works, including the development of a water supply, for domestic and irrigation purposes, purchasing or building homes, purchasing of household furnishings, farm equipment, livestock, and other improvements for the benefit of these Indians under such rules and regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior: *Provided*, That those Indians desiring to remain on that part of the Capitan Grande Reservation not disposed of under this Act may remain thereon and receive such benefits there."

Riparian ownership not affected.

SEC. 2. Nothing contained in section 1 hereof shall be held, deemed, or construed as affecting, altering, or in anywise changing the rights of the riparian owners under the provisions in the Act approved February 28, 1919.

Approved, May 4, 1932.

## [CHAPTER 168.]

## AN ACT

Authorizing the Secretary of the Navy, in his discretion, to deliver to the custody of the Historical Society of Montana, for preservation and exhibition, the silver service which was in use on the gunboat, Numbered 9, Helena.

May 6, 1932.  
[S. 1047.]  
[Public, No. 120.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the Navy is authorized, in his discretion, to loan to the Historical Society of Montana for preservation and exhibition in the city of Helena, in that State, the silver service which was in use on the gunboat, Numbered 9, Helena, until such time as he may order its return to the Navy: *Provided,* That no expense shall be incurred by the United States for the delivery of such silver service.

"Helena," gunboat,  
Numbered 9.  
Silver service of,  
delivered to custody of  
Historical Society of  
Montana.

*Proviso.*  
No Federal expense.

Approved, May 6, 1932.

## [CHAPTER 169.]

## AN ACT

To extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Missouri River at or near Randolph, Missouri.

May 6, 1932.  
[S. 2967.]  
[Public, No. 121.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the times for commencing and completing the construction of the bridge across the Missouri River at or near Randolph, Missouri, authorized to be built by The Kansas City Southern Railway Company, its successors and assigns, by the Act of Congress approved May 24, 1928, heretofore extended by Acts of Congress approved March 1, 1929, May 14, 1930, and February 6, 1931, are hereby further extended one and three years, respectively, from May 24, 1932.

Missouri River.  
Time extended for  
bridging, at Randolph,  
Mo.

Vol. 45, pp. 729, 1431.

Vol. 46, p. 1064,  
amended.  
*Post*, p. 772.

SEC. 2. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this Act is hereby expressly reserved.

Amendment.

Approved, May 6, 1932.

## [CHAPTER 170.]

## AN ACT

Providing for the appointment as ensigns in the line of the Navy of all midshipmen who graduate from the Naval Academy in 1932, and for other purposes.

May 6, 1932.  
[H. R. 8063.]  
[Public, No. 122.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the President of the United States is authorized, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint as ensigns in the line of the Navy all midshipmen who graduate from the Naval Academy in 1932, and at least 50 per centum of all graduates in subsequent years: *Provided,* That the number of such officers so appointed shall, while in excess of the total number of line officers otherwise authorized by law, be considered in excess of the number of officers in the grade of ensign as determined by any computation, and shall be excluded from any computation made for the purpose of determining the authorized number of line officers in any grade on the active list above the grade of lieutenant, junior grade, until the total number of line officers shall have been reduced below the number otherwise authorized by law.

Naval Academy  
graduates of 1932.  
Appointment as en-  
signs, and 50 per cent,  
or more, of future  
classes, authorized.  
Vol. 46, p. 1484,  
amended.

*Proviso.*  
Excess to be carried  
as extra numbers, etc.

SEC. 2. That all commissions hereafter issued as ensigns in the line of the Navy, second lieutenants in the Marine Corps, and in the lowest commissioned grades of the Staff Corps of the Navy with the rank of ensign, may be revoked by the Secretary of the Navy, under

Revocation of com-  
missions within two  
years, provided.

Discharge.  
Boards to determine  
rank, etc.

such regulations as he may prescribe, at any time during a period of two years from the dates of such commissions, and each officer whose commission is so revoked shall be discharged from the service with not more than one year's pay. The rank of such officers of the same date of commission among themselves at the end of said period shall be determined by boards of officers under such rules as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy, and the recommendations of such boards shall be final when approved by him.

Approved, May 6, 1932.

[CHAPTER 171.]

AN ACT

To give war-time commissioned rank to retired warrant officers and enlisted men.

May 7, 1932.  
[S. 460.]  
[Public, No. 123.]

Army, Navy, Marine  
Corps, or Coast Guard.  
War time rank given  
to retired warrant of-  
ficers and enlisted men  
of.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all warrant officers and enlisted men who served in the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard of the United States during the World War or the Spanish-American War, and whose service during such war was creditable, and who have been or hereafter may be retired according to law, shall on the date of approval of this Act or upon retirement in the case of those now on the active lists of the services named herein, be advanced in rank on the retired list to the highest commissioned, warrant, or enlisted grade held by them during such war: Provided, That nothing in this Act shall entitle any of the personnel described herein, while on active duty, to any other rank than that in which they were serving at the time of retirement: And provided further, That no increase in active or retired pay or allowances shall result from the passage of this Act.*

Provisos.  
Retired men on ac-  
tive duty.

No pay increase.

Approved, May 7, 1932.

[CHAPTER 172.]

AN ACT

To amend section 11 of the Act approved February 22, 1889 (25 Stat. 676), relating to the admission into the Union of the States of North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, and Washington.

May 7, 1932.  
[S. 2396.]  
[Public, No. 124.]

Public lands of desig-  
nated States.  
Disposal of school  
grants, modified.  
Vol. 25, p. 679,  
amended.  
Public sale required.  
Tillable and grazing  
lands; minimum price.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 11 of the Act approved February 22, 1889 (25 Stat. 676), be, and the same is hereby, amended to read as follows:*

Exchanges; restric-  
tion.

*"That all lands granted by this Act shall be disposed of only at public sale after advertising—tillable lands capable of producing agricultural crops for not less than \$10 per acre and lands principally valuable for grazing purposes for not less than \$5 per acre. Any of the said lands may be exchanged for other lands, public or private, of equal value and as near as may be of equal area, but if any of the said lands are exchanged with the United States such exchange shall be limited to surveyed, nonmineral, unreserved public lands of the United States within the State.*

Leases.  
Grazing and agricul-  
tural lands.  
Mineral leases.

*"The said lands may be leased under such regulations as the legis-  
lature may prescribe; but leases for grazing and agricultural pur-  
poses shall not be for a term longer than five years; mineral leases,  
including leases for exploration for oil and gas and the extraction  
thereof, for a term not longer than twenty years; and leases for  
development of hydroelectric power for a term not longer than  
fifty years.*

For hydroelectric  
power.

“The State may also, upon such terms as it may prescribe, grant such easements or rights in any of the lands granted by this Act, as may be acquired in privately owned lands through proceedings in eminent domain: *Provided, however,* That none of such lands, nor any estate or interest therein, shall ever be disposed of except in pursuance of general laws providing for such disposition, nor unless the full market value of the estate or interest disposed of, to be ascertained in such manner as may be provided by law, has been paid or safely secured to the State.

Easements and rights of way.  
State grants, in privately owned lands.  
*Proviso.*  
Conditions imposed.

“With the exception of the lands granted for public buildings, the proceeds from the sale and other permanent disposition of any of the said lands and from every part thereof, shall constitute permanent funds for the support and maintenance of the public schools and the various State institutions for which the lands have been granted. Rentals on leased lands, interest on deferred payments on lands sold, interest on funds arising from these lands, and all other actual income, shall be available for the maintenance and support of such schools and institutions. Any State may, however, in its discretion, add a portion of the annual income to the permanent funds.

Schools, etc., maintenance.  
From land sales.

“The lands hereby granted shall not be subject to preemption, homestead entry, or any other entry under the land laws of the United States whether surveyed or unsurveyed, but shall be reserved for the purposes for which they have been granted.”

Leases, interest, etc.

SEC. 2. Anything in the said Act approved February 22, 1889, inconsistent with the provisions of this Act is hereby repealed.

From State sources.

Rights reserved.

Approved, May 7, 1932.

Inconsistent provisions repealed.

[CHAPTER 173.]

AN ACT

To provide for the confirmation of a selection of certain lands by the State of Arizona for the benefit of the University of Arizona.

May 7, 1932.  
[S. 2428.]  
[Public, No. 125.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the selection by the State of Arizona under the grant for university purposes made by the Act of June 20, 1910 (36 Stat. 557), filed in the Phoenix (Arizona) United States land office July 7, 1930 (Phoenix serial numbered 068540), for the south half of the northeast quarter, the north half of the southeast quarter, and the west half of section 9, township 14 south, range 16 east of the Gila and Salt River Meridian, Arizona, be ratified and confirmed, and the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and directed to approve such selection.

Arizona.  
Selection of certain lands by, for University, approved.  
Vol. 36, p. 573.

Approved, May 7, 1932.

[CHAPTER 174.]

AN ACT

To amend the Act approved February 7, 1927, entitled “An Act to promote the mining of potash on the public domain.”

May 7, 1932.  
[S. 3953.]  
[Public, No. 126.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Act approved February 7, 1927, entitled “An Act to promote the mining of potash on the public domain,” is hereby amended by adding thereto a section, to be numbered 7, reading as follows:

Potash on public domain.  
Vol. 44, p. 1068, amended.  
U. S. C., Supp. V., p. 490, amended.

“SEC. 7. Any prospecting permit issued under this Act may be extended by the Secretary of the Interior for a period not exceeding two years, upon a showing of satisfactory cause.”

Extension of prospecting permits authorized.

Approved, May 7, 1932.

## [CHAPTER 175.]

## AN ACT

May 9, 1932.

[S. 3908.]

[Public, No. 127.]

To amend the Act entitled "An Act to regulate navigation on the Great Lakes and their connecting and tributary waters," approved February 8, 1895.

Navigation on the  
Great Lakes.

Vol. 28, p. 645,  
amended.

U. S. C., p. 1061,  
amended.

Steam vessels.

Regulation of lights.

New matter.

Proviso.  
Vessels built for New  
York State Barge Canal  
navigation.

Effective date.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the first two paragraphs of rule 3 under the heading "Lights" in the first section of the Act entitled "An Act to regulate navigation on the Great Lakes and their connecting and tributary waters," approved February 8, 1895 (U. S. C., title 33, sec. 252), are amended to read as follows:

"Rule 3. Except in the cases hereinafter expressly provided for, a steam vessel when under way shall carry:

"(a) On or in front of the foremast, or if a vessel without a foremast, then in the fore part of the vessel, at a height above the hull of not less than twenty feet, and if the beam of the vessel exceeds twenty feet, then at a height above the hull not less than such beam, so, however, that such height need not exceed forty feet, a bright white light so constructed as to show an unbroken light over an arc of the horizon of twenty points of the compass, so fixed as to throw the light ten points on each side of the vessel, namely, from right ahead to two points abaft the beam on either side, and of such character as to be visible at a distance of at least five miles: *Provided, however,* That such vessels built to navigate the New York State Barge Canal or other similar canals where the bridges prevent them from carrying the headlight at the height prescribed herein, shall carry such headlight not less than twenty feet above the hull."

SEC. 2. This Act shall take effect April 15, 1932.

Approved, May 9, 1932.

## [CHAPTER 176.]

## AN ACT

May 11, 1932.

[S. 283.]

[Public, No. 128.]

To provide for conveyance of a certain strip of land on Fenwick Island, Sussex County, State of Delaware, for roadway purposes.

Fenwick Island, Del.  
Conveyance of cer-  
tain land on, for road-  
way.

Description.

Use by Lighthouse  
Service.

Proviso.  
Reversion for non-  
user.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of Commerce is hereby authorized to transfer and convey by quitclaim deed to the Levy Court of Sussex County, State of Delaware, the following described parcel of land situate in Sussex County and being a part of the Fenwick Island Lighthouse Reservation: A strip of land sixty feet wide and six hundred and sixty feet long, extending from the west boundary line of the Fenwick Island Lighthouse Reservation to the east boundary line of the lighthouse reservation with the center line running parallel to and three hundred and thirty feet northerly from the east and west boundary line between the States of Delaware and Maryland, which boundary line is the southerly boundary of the Fenwick Island Lighthouse Reservation; the same to be held and made available permanently by said Levy Court of Sussex County, State of Delaware, as a roadway under such rules and regulations as may be necessary and proper for the use thereof by the public, and that the Lighthouse Service shall have an unrestricted right at all times to use the said roadway for the purposes of access to and egress from the lighthouse reservation: *Provided,* That should the Levy Court of Sussex County, State of Delaware, fail to keep and hold the said strip of land for roadway purposes or devote it to any use inconsistent with said purposes,

then title to said land shall revert to and be reinvested in the United States and the deed or instrument of conveyance shall recite the reversionary right herein reserved.

Approved, May 11, 1932.

[CHAPTER 177.]

AN ACT

To authorize the sale, on competitive bids, of unallotted lands on the Lac du Flambeau Indian Reservation, in Wisconsin, not needed for allotment, tribal, or administrative purposes.

May 13, 1932.  
[H. R. 8637.]  
[Public, No. 129.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That authority is hereby granted the Secretary of the Interior, in his discretion, with the consent of the Indians and under such terms and regulations as he may deem proper, to sell on competitive bids that portion of the unallotted lands in the Lac du Flambeau Indian Reservation in Wisconsin comprising lot 5, section 7, township 40, range 5 east, containing twenty-one acres, more or less, title to be transferred to the purchaser by deed or by patent in fee.

Lac du Flambeau  
Indian Reservation,  
Wis.  
Certain unallotted  
lands on, may be sold,  
on competitive bids.

Approved, May 13, 1932.

[CHAPTER 178.]

AN ACT

To extend the period of time during which final proof may be offered by homestead entrymen.

May 13, 1932.  
[H. R. 9591.]  
[Public, No. 130.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to extend for a period of not to exceed two years the period during which final proof may be offered by any homestead entryman upon public lands of the United States if the date requiring the submission of such final proof by any such entryman under existing law falls within the period beginning July 1, 1931, and ending December 31, 1933: *Provided,* That any such entryman shall be required to show that it is a hardship upon himself to meet the requirements incident to final proof upon the date required by existing law, due to adverse weather or economic conditions.

Homestead entries,  
public lands.  
Extension of time for  
offering final proof au-  
thorized.  
U. S. C., p. 1346,  
amended.

*Proof.*  
Adverse conditions  
to be shown.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to make such rules and regulations as are necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act.

Rules to be pre-  
scribed.

Approved, May 13, 1932.

[CHAPTER 179.]

AN ACT

To transfer Lincoln County from the Columbia division to the Winchester division of the middle Tennessee judicial district.

May 13, 1932.  
[H. R. 10277.]  
[Public, No. 131.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That Lincoln County of the Columbia division of the middle district of the State of Tennessee is hereby detached from the Columbia division and attached to and made a part of the Winchester division of the middle district of such State.

Tennessee middle  
judicial district.  
Lincoln County  
transferred from Co-  
lumbia to Winchester  
division.  
Vol. 42, p. 1520; U. S.  
C., p. 2030, amended.

Approved, May 13, 1932.

## [CHAPTER 180.]

## JOINT RESOLUTION

May 13, 1932.

[S. J. Res. 50.]

[Pub. Res., No. 18.]

To authorize the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to close upper Water Street between Twenty-second and Twenty-third Streets.

District of Columbia.

Upper Water Street, between Twenty-second and Twenty-third Streets to be closed.

*Provisos.*  
Consent of property owners to be obtained.

Part transferred to park system.

Maintenance of existing sewers.

Adjacent area transferred to American Pharmaceutical Association.

Location and setting of building to conform to plan of Fine Arts Commission.

Sewer protection.

*Provisos.*  
Land of the Association in exchange.

Approval of building design.

Restriction on use.

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Commissioners of the District of Columbia are hereby authorized to close upper Water Street, between Twenty-second and Twenty-third Streets, northwest, lying north of Potomac Park and south of square 62: *Provided,* That the consent in writing of the owners of three-fourths of all private property on the south side of square 62 is first had and obtained; and upon the closing of said street between the limits named the Commissioners of the District of Columbia are authorized to transfer the land contained in the bed of said street to the Director of Public Buildings and Public Parks of the National Capital, as part of the park system of the District of Columbia: *Provided further,* That the said commissioners be, and they are hereby, authorized to enter upon said closed area at all times for the purpose of maintenance and repair of all existing sewers and sewer appurtenances.

SEC. 2. The Director of Public Buildings and Public Parks of the National Capital is authorized to transfer to the American Pharmaceutical Association such an area adjacent to the land owned by the said association, as shall be agreed upon between the association and the two commissions hereinafter named, so that the location and the setting of the association's building will conform to the plan prepared by the National Capital Park and Planning Commission and approved by the National Commission of Fine Arts for the treatment of that area, and in the construction of said building the said association shall take such steps as are necessary to insure the safety of existing sewers and sewer appurtenances: *Provided,* That the American Pharmaceutical Association agrees, contemporaneously with the above transfer to it, to transfer to the United States of America title to a strip of land owned by said association seventeen feet in depth along Twenty-third Street, for the purpose of widening said street as an approach to the Lincoln Memorial: *Provided further,* That the design of the said association's building shall be such as to be approved by the National Commission of Fine Arts, and its use shall be limited to organizations and institutions serving American pharmacy on a nonprofit basis.

Approved, May 13, 1932.

## [CHAPTER 183.]

## AN ACT

May 14, 1932.

[S. 2775.]

[Public, No. 132.]

To amend an Act entitled "An Act to incorporate the Masonic Mutual Relief Association of the District of Columbia," approved March 3, 1869, as amended.

Masonic Mutual Relief Association of the District of Columbia.

Charter amended.

Vol. 15, p. 334; Vol. 32, p. 923; Vol. 42, p. 1026.

Name changed to "Acacia Mutual Life Insurance Company."

Amendments.

Powers enlarged.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That section 1 of the Act entitled "An Act to incorporate the Masonic Mutual Relief Association of the District of Columbia," approved March 3, 1869, as amended, is amended by striking out the word "Association" in the name of the organization and inserting in lieu thereof the words "Insurance Company," so that the name of the organization shall read "Acacia Mutual Life Insurance Company."

SEC. 2. Sections 2, 3, 4, and 5 of such Act, as amended, are amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 2. The company shall have the power to make all and every insurance appertaining to or connected with life or disability risks of whatever kind or nature; and to grant, purchase, or dispose of

annuities; to make insurance against injury, disablement, or death resulting from accident and against disablement resulting from sickness and every insurance appertaining thereto; to make and accept reinsurance of any risks; and to furnish any aid or service to promote the health and welfare of its policyholders and their beneficiaries: *Provided, however,* That the company shall forever be conducted for the mutual benefit of its policyholders and their beneficiaries and not for profit; and, as to its business transacted in the District of Columbia or in any State or other jurisdiction in which it is licensed, shall be subject to all laws of such District, State, or other jurisdiction governing similar mutual insurance companies.

*Proviso.*  
Mutual, non-profit  
Company.

Business license.

Directors.

“SEC. 3. The number of directors of said company shall be fixed by the by-laws and shall be at least twenty-one, a number of whom, less than a majority, shall be elected by the policyholders at the annual meeting of the company from among themselves for a term of three years; that in all cases of a tie vote the choice shall be determined by lot, and in all other cases a plurality vote shall decide. The annual meeting of the company shall be held at such time and place as provided in the by-laws. The board of directors shall elect from among the policyholders at their first meeting succeeding the annual meeting of the company a president, one or more vice presidents, a secretary, and a treasurer, and from time to time such additional officers as the by-laws may provide. The president, the vice presidents, the secretary, and the treasurer shall each give bond with surety to the company in such sum as the board of directors may require for the faithful performance of his duties. At all meetings of the board of directors twelve of the board shall form a quorum. In case of any vacancy in the board of directors by death, resignation, or otherwise, such vacancy shall be filled by the remaining directors from among the policyholders of the company to serve for the remainder of the unexpired term.

Annual meetings.

Officers.

Quorum.

Vacancies.

By-laws, etc.

“SEC. 4. The board of directors shall have full power to make and prescribe such by-laws, rules, and regulations as they shall deem needful and proper for the elections herein provided, and for the disposition and management of the business, funds, property, and effects of the company, not contrary to this charter or to the laws of the United States, and they shall have power to alter or amend the same as the interests of the company, in their opinion, may require.

“SEC. 5. Nothing herein contained shall be construed to affect or impair in any manner whatsoever any vested right or interest existing in or under any contract of the company.”

No vested right impaired.

SEC. 3. Such Act, as amended, is further amended by adding at the end thereof a section as follows:

Vol. 15, p. 335,  
amended.

“SEC. 6. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this Act is hereby expressly reserved.”

Amendment.

Approved, May 14, 1932.

[CHAPTER 184.]

AN ACT

To add certain land to the Crater Lake National Park in the State of Oregon, and for other purposes.

May 14, 1932.  
[H. R. 9970.]  
[Public, No. 133.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That all of that certain tract described as follows: Beginning on the south boundary line of Crater Lake National Park at four mile post numbered 112; thence west along the south boundary line of said park four and

Crater Lake National Park, Oregon.  
Land added to.  
Description.

twenty-six one-hundredths chains which is the northwest corner of this tract; thence south one hundred and fourteen and forty-two one-hundredths chains; thence south forty degrees fifty-nine minutes east, eighty-four and thirty-nine one-hundredths chains; thence east fifteen and thirteen one-hundredths chains to highway stake numbered 130; thence north eighty-nine degrees thirty minutes east, eighteen and six one-hundredths chains; thence north twenty and eighty-three one-hundredths chains; thence north nineteen degrees and forty minutes west, one hundred and twenty-six and four one-hundredths chains; thence north twenty-seven degrees fifty-two minutes west forty-three and fifty one-hundredths chains to the south boundary of Crater Lake National Park; thence west twenty-four chains following the south boundary of said park to the place of beginning, in the State of Oregon be, and the same is hereby, excluded from the Crater National Forest and made a part of the Crater Lake National Park subject to all laws and regulations applicable to and governing said park.

Approved, May 14, 1932.

Transferred from  
Crater National For-  
est.

[CHAPTER 185.]

AN ACT

May 14, 1932.

[H. R. 10284.]

[Public, No. 134.]

To authorize the acquisition of additional land in the city of Medford, Oregon, for use in connection with the administration of the Crater Lake National Park.

Crater Lake Na-  
tional Park, Oreg.  
Purchase of certain  
tract from Medford,  
Oreg., authorized.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized to acquire on behalf of the United States for use in connection with the present administrative headquarters of the Crater Lake National Park, that certain tract of land in the city of Medford, Jackson County, Oregon, adjoining the present headquarters site and described as lot 4, block 2, central subdivision to said city of Medford, Oregon, which tract of land has been offered to the United States for the purpose aforesaid by the city of Medford, Oregon, free and clear of all encumbrances for the consideration of \$300.

Price.

Fund available.  
Vol. 46, p. 1154.

SEC. 2. That not to exceed the sum of \$300 from the unexpended balance of appropriations heretofore made for the acquisition of privately owned lands and/or standing timber within the national parks and national monuments be, and the same is hereby, made available for the acquisition of land herein authorized.

Approved, May 14, 1932.

[CHAPTER 186.]

AN ACT

May 14, 1932.

[H. R. 10744.]

[Public, No. 135.]

To authorize the issuance of patents for certain lands in the State of Colorado for certain purposes.

Land grants in Colo-  
rado.  
Patents to issue for  
certain, restored to  
public domain.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the Interior, in his judgment and discretion, is hereby authorized after due inquiry to issue patents in the manner hereinafter provided, for any of those lands situated in the State of Colorado which were, as a result of the adjustment of the land grant to Leavenworth, Pawnee and Western Railroad Company to which the Union Pacific Railroad Company succeeded, restored to the public domain by the Secretary of the Interior on May 20, 1931, to be disposed of under existing applicable public land laws.

SEC. 2. That any person, association, corporation, or municipality which, in good faith under color of title prior to the date of said restoration, placed valuable improvements upon, occupied, or cultivated, or otherwise exercised dominion over any of the lands so restored, or who on or since said date of restoration became the grantee, transferee, or assignee of such person, association, corporation, or municipality, shall have a preference right to purchase the lands so held by him upon the filing of an application therefor and payment of \$1.25 per acre, or fraction thereof within six years from the date of the passage of this Act: *Provided*, That upon any such application filed within three years from the date of the enactment hereof payment of said \$1.25 per acre is hereby waived. Every such application must be accompanied with satisfactory proof that the applicant is entitled to such preference right, and that the lands which he applies to purchase are not in the legal possession of an adverse claimant: *Provided further*, That any such applicant may, if he so elects, perfect his title under any applicable public land law, if qualified thereunder.

SEC. 3. That the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to issue all necessary rules and regulations for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this Act.

Approved, May 14, 1932.

Preference right of present owners or occupants.

Payment.

*Provisos.*  
Waiver of payment.

Evidence required.

Title.

Rules to be prescribed.

[CHAPTER 187.]

AN ACT

To increase passport fees, and for other purposes.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That section 2 of the Act entitled "An Act to regulate the issue and validity of passports, and for other purposes," approved July 3, 1926, as amended by the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the renewal of passports," approved July 1, 1930, is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 2. That the validity of a passport or passport visa shall be limited to a period of two years: *Provided*, That a passport may be renewed under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of State for a period, not to exceed two years, upon payment of a fee of \$5 for such renewal, but the final date of expiration shall not be more than four years from the original date of issue: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of State may limit the validity of a passport, passport visa, or the period of renewal of a passport to less than two years: *Provided further*, That the charge for the issue of an original passport shall be \$9."

Approved, May 16, 1932.

May 16, 1932.  
[H. R. 9393.]  
[Public, No. 136.]

Passports.  
Vol. 44, p. 887; Vol. 46, p. 839.  
U. S. C., Supp. V, p. 339, amended.

Validity of, or visa.

*Provisos.*  
Renewal; fee increased.

Time limitation.

Original passport charge, increased.

[CHAPTER 188.]

JOINT RESOLUTION

Making an additional appropriation for printing and binding for Congress for the fiscal year 1932.

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the sum of \$500,000 is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for printing and binding for Congress, including the same objects and under the same conditions specified under the appropriation "Public Printing and Binding, Government Printing Office, 1932," contained in the Legislative Appropriation Act for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1932.

Approved, May 16, 1932.

May 16, 1932.  
[H. J. Res. 382.]  
[Pub. Res., No. 19.]

Congress.  
Additional appropriation for printing and binding.

Vol. 46, p. 1189.

[CHAPTER 189.]

AN ACT

May 17, 1932.  
[S. 3584.]  
[Public, No. 137.]

To require all insurance corporations formed under the provisions of Chapter XVIII of the Code of Law of the District of Columbia to maintain their principal offices and places of business within the District of Columbia, and for other purposes.

District of Columbia Code amendment.  
Vol. 31, pp. 1289, 1310, amended.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That Chapter XVIII of the Code of Law for the District of Columbia be, and the same hereby is, amended by adding thereto a new section, which shall provide—

Insurance corporations formed under District of Columbia laws.

“That any corporation now or hereafter formed or organized under any provision of law in force and effect in the District of Columbia to engage in an insurance business shall maintain its principal office within said District and shall keep its books, records, and files therein, and shall not remove from said District either its principal office or its books, records, or files without the permission of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia first had and obtained: *Provided, however,* That nothing herein contained shall be construed to apply to the books, records, and files of any such corporation kept in a branch-office agency of such corporation, which books, records, and files relate solely to the business transacted by the said branch office agency: *And provided further,* That any insurance corporation created by special Act of Congress is hereby authorized upon resolution of its board of directors or trustees to reincorporate under the laws of any State of the United States, a certified copy of such resolution of such board of directors or trustees having first been filed in the office of the Superintendent of Insurance of the District of Columbia and recorded in the office of the Recorder of Deeds of the District of Columbia. Upon compliance with the above conditions, the assets of the said corporation shall thereby become vested in the new corporation. Said new corporation shall faithfully carry out any and every right, obligation, and liability of said original corporation.

Headquarters and records of, to be maintained within said District.

Provisos.  
Branch-office records exempt.

Corporations created by special Act of Congress.  
Reincorporation, elsewhere.  
*Post*, p. 1778.

Conditions imposed.

Revocation of charter for violation.

“Any corporation violating any of the provisions hereof shall forthwith forfeit its charter, which forfeiture shall operate as a revocation of its license to do business within said District.

Prosecution of officer or agent.

“Any officer, agent, or employee of any such corporation who shall violate any of the provisions hereof shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall pay a fine of not less than \$300 or be imprisoned for not more than ninety days, or by both such fine and imprisonment. All prosecutions hereunder shall be upon information filed in the police court of the District of Columbia in the name of the District of Columbia by the corporation counsel thereof or any of his assistants.”

Jurisdiction of police court.

Approved, May 17, 1932.

[CHAPTER 190.]

JOINT RESOLUTION

May 17, 1932.  
[S. J. Res. 36.]  
[Pub. Res., No. 20.]

To change the name of the island of “Porto Rico” to “Puerto Rico.”

Island of “Porto Rico.”  
Vol. 39, p. 95L.  
To be hereafter designated as “Puerto Rico.”

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That from and after the passage of this resolution the island designated “Porto Rico” in the Act entitled “An Act to provide a civil government for Porto Rico, and for other purposes,” approved March 2, 1917, as amended, shall be known and designated as “Puerto Rico.” All laws, regulations, and public documents and records of the United States in which such island is designated or referred to under the

Force and effect on existing laws, etc.

name of "Porto Rico" shall be held to refer to such island under and by the name of "Puerto Rico."

Approved, May 17, 1932.

[CHAPTER 191.]

AN ACT

To amend Title II of the Federal Farm Loan Act in regard to Federal intermediate credit banks, and for other purposes.

May 19, 1932.

[S. 2409.]

[Public, No. 138.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That section 202 (a) of Title II of the Federal Farm Loan Act, as amended (U. S. C., title 12, ch. 8, sec. 1031), is hereby amended by substituting a semicolon for the period at the end of clause (3) and adding thereto the following new matter: "and to accept drafts or bills of exchange issued or drawn by any such association when secured by warehouse receipts and/or shipping documents covering staple agricultural products as herein provided."

Federal intermediate credit banks.

Vol. 42, p. 1455; Vol. 43, p. 1264; Vol. 46, p. 816.

U. S. C., p. 316; Supp. V, p. 133.

Acceptance of secured drafts, etc., of cooperative agricultural associations.

SEC. 2. Section 205 of Title II of the Federal Farm Loan Act, as amended (U. S. C., title 12, ch. 8, sec. 1061), is hereby amended by adding at the end thereof the following new matter: "In the event that there shall be an impairment of the paid-in capital of any Federal intermediate credit bank, the Farm Loan Board, at such time or times as it deems advisable, may determine and assess the amount thereof against the other Federal intermediate credit banks on such equitable basis of apportionment as it shall prescribe. Each bank against which such an assessment is made shall, out of its surplus and/or to an extent up to 50 per centum of its net earnings, in accordance with the terms of such assessment, pay the amount thereof as soon as possible to the bank having the impairment. In such event payments into the surplus fund and payments of the franchise tax prescribed by this chapter shall be determined on the basis of the net earnings remaining after providing for the payment of any such assessment."

Impairment of capital of any credit bank.

Vol. 42, p. 1457.

U. S. C., p. 317.

Proportionate assessment of amount thereof against member banks, authorized.

Payment.

Utilization of surplus, or net earnings.

SEC. 3. Section 206 (b) of Title II of the Federal Farm Loan Act, as amended (U. S. C., title 12, ch. 8, sec. 1072), is hereby amended (effective January 1, 1932) by striking out the first two sentences of said section and substituting therefor the following new matter: "After all necessary expenses of a Federal intermediate credit bank have been paid or provided for, the net earnings shall be paid into a surplus fund until it shall amount to 100 per centum of the subscribed capital stock of such bank, and thereafter 50 per centum of such earnings shall be paid into the surplus. Whenever the surplus thus paid in shall have been impaired it shall be fully restored before payment of the franchise tax herein prescribed. After the aforesaid requirements of this section have been fully met and, except as otherwise provided in this Act, 50 per centum of the net earnings shall be paid to the United States as a franchise tax."

Special reserve and surplus funds.

Vol. 42, p. 1457; U. S. C., p. 317, amended.

Net earnings to be applied to.

Restoration of surplus.

Payment of franchise tax.

Liability on debentures.

Vol. 42, p. 1458; U. S. C., p. 317, amended.

Proviso. Mutual arrangements for transfer of funds to meet contingencies.

SEC. 4. Section 207 of Title II of the Federal Farm Loan Act, as amended (U. S. C., title 12, ch. 8, sec. 1081), is hereby amended by striking out the period at the end thereof and substituting a colon together with a proviso as follows: "Provided, That in view of the liability of all Federal intermediate credit banks for the debentures and other such obligations of each bank under this Act, the banks shall, in accordance with rules, regulations, and orders of the Federal Farm Loan Board, enter into adequate agreements and arrangements among themselves by which funds shall be transferred and/or made available from time to time for the payment of all such debentures and other such obligations and the interest thereon when due in accordance with the terms thereof."

Federal reserve banks.  
Vol. 42, p. 1479; U. S. C., p. 282, amended.  
May discount, for intermediate credit bank, notes covering loans by such bank.

Vol. 43, p. 1264; Vol. 46, p. 316.  
U. S. C., p. 316; Supp. V, p. 133.

Collateral trust debentures, etc.  
Vol. 38, p. 264; U. S. C., p. 282.  
Acceptance as security.

SEC. 5. The second paragraph of section 13 (a) of the Federal Reserve Act, as amended (U. S. C., title 12, ch. 3, sec. 349), is hereby amended by adding thereto a new sentence as follows: "Any Federal reserve bank may also, subject to regulations and limitations to be prescribed by the Federal Reserve Board, discount notes payable to and bearing the indorsement of any Federal intermediate credit bank, covering loans or advances made by such bank pursuant to the provisions of section 202 (a) of Title II of the Federal Farm Loan Act, as amended (U. S. C., title 12, ch. 8, sec. 1031), which have maturities at the time of discount of not more than nine months, exclusive of days of grace, and which are secured by notes, drafts, or bills of exchange eligible for rediscount by Federal Reserve banks."

SEC. 6. The seventh paragraph of section 13 of the Federal Reserve Act, as amended (U. S. C., title 12, ch. 3, sec. 347), is hereby amended by changing the period at the end thereof to a comma and adding thereto the words "or by the deposit or pledge of debentures or other such obligations of Federal intermediate credit banks which are eligible for purchase by Federal reserve banks under section 13 (a) of this Act."

Approved, May 19, 1932.

[CHAPTER 192.]

AN ACT

May 19, 1932.

[S. 4289.]

[Public, No. 139.]

To amend the Act of February 23, 1927, as amended (U. S. C., title 47, sec. 85), and for other purposes.

Radio Act of 1927.  
Vol. 44, p. 1164; U. S. C., Supp. V, p. 662, amended.  
Citizenship requirements, station operators.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That section 5, subparagraph C of the Act of February 23, 1927, as amended (U. S. C., title 47, sec. 85), is amended by striking out the word "persons" after the words "issue them to such" and inserting the words "citizens of the United States," so that the amended paragraph will read: "to prescribe the qualifications of station operators, to classify them according to the duties to be performed, to fix the forms of such licenses, and to issue them to such citizens of the United States as he finds qualified."

Approved, May 19, 1932.

[CHAPTER 193.]

JOINT RESOLUTION

May 19, 1932.

[S. J. Res. 75.]

[Pub. Res., No. 21.]

Authorizing the Joint Committee on the Library to procure an oil portrait of former President Calvin Coolidge.

Calvin Coolidge.  
Portrait of, to be procured for Executive Mansion.  
Post, p. 527.

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Joint Committee on the Library is hereby authorized to procure an oil portrait of former President Calvin Coolidge for the Executive Mansion, at a cost not to exceed \$2,500.

Approved, May 19, 1932.

[CHAPTER 194.]

AN ACT

May 20, 1932.

[S. 418.]

[Public, No. 140.]

To extend the admiralty laws of the United States of America to the Virgin Islands.

Virgin Islands.  
Admiralty laws of the United States extended to.  
Vol. 39, p. 1132.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That there be, and is hereby, conferred upon the judicial tribunals of the Virgin Islands jurisdiction in admiralty which shall be the same as is exercised by the United States district courts, and the practice and procedure

shall be the same as in the United States district courts and all cases coming within the admiralty jurisdiction of said tribunals shall be determined in accordance with the general admiralty laws of the United States of America.

Approved, May 20, 1932.

[CHAPTER 195.]

AN ACT

To authorize the sale of interest in lands devised to the United States under the will of Sophie Chanquet.

May 20, 1932.  
[S. 694.]  
[Public, No. 141.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs is hereby authorized to sell all right, title, and interest acquired by the United States under the will of Sophie Chanquet, deceased, in lands situate in the counties of Alameda and San Francisco, State of California, upon such terms and after such public notice by advertisement as he may deem best for the public interest, and to make, execute, and deliver all needful conveyances. The net proceeds of such sale shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States as miscellaneous receipts.

Sophie Chanquet.  
Sale of interest in lands acquired under will of, authorized.

Proceeds covered into Treasury.

Approved, May 20, 1932.

[CHAPTER 196.]

AN ACT

To remove the limitation upon the filling of vacancy of district judge for the district of New Jersey.

May 20, 1932.  
[S. 1335.]  
[Public, No. 142.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint a judge to fill a vacancy in the District Court of the United States for the District of New Jersey, occasioned by the death of Honorable William A. Runyon, who was appointed as additional judge in said district under the provisions of the Act of Congress entitled "An Act for the appointment of an additional circuit judge for the fourth judicial circuit, for the appointment of additional district judges for certain districts, providing for an annual conference of certain judges, and for other purposes," approved September 14, 1922 (U. S. C., title 28, sec. 3). A vacancy occurring at any time in the office of district judge referred to in this Act is authorized to be filled.

New Jersey judicial district.  
Filling vacancy of additional judge, authorized.

Vol. 42, p. 837; U. S. C., p. 864, amended.

Vacancy hereafter to be filled.

Approved, May 20, 1932.

[CHAPTER 197.]

AN ACT

To authorize the transfer of jurisdiction over public land in the District of Columbia.

May 20, 1932.  
[S. 2498.]  
[Public, No. 143.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That Federal and District authorities administering properties within the District of Columbia owned by the United States or by the said District are hereby authorized to transfer jurisdiction over parts or all of such properties among or between themselves for purposes of administration and maintenance under such conditions as may be mutually

District of Columbia.  
Administration, etc., of public lands.

Provisos.  
Recommendation by  
National Capital Park  
and Planning Com-  
mission.  
Report to Congress.

Existing laws not  
affected.

agreed upon: *Provided*, That prior to the consummation of any transfer hereunder such proposed transfer shall be recommended by the National Capital Park and Planning Commission: *Provided further*, That all such transfers and agreements shall be reported to Congress by the authorities concerned.

SEC. 2. Nothing in this Act shall be construed to repeal the provisions of any existing law or laws authorizing the transfer of jurisdiction of certain lands between and among Federal and District authorities, but all such laws shall remain in full force and effect.

Approved, May 20, 1932.

[CHAPTER 198.]

AN ACT

To permit the United States to be made a party defendant in certain cases.

May 20, 1932.  
[S. 4148.]  
[Public, No. 144.]

Lenawee County,  
Mich.  
Consent given to  
name United States  
party defendant in  
clearing title, etc., to  
certain lands in.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the consent of the United States is given to be named a party in any suit which is now pending, or which may hereafter be brought in the courts of the State of Michigan having jurisdiction of the subject matter, for the purpose of clearing the title to, and removing liens from, all those pieces or parcels of land situate and being in the county of Lenawee and State of Michigan, described as follows, to wit:

Description.

The west half northwest quarter section 35, township 5 south, range 4 east, containing eighty acres of land, be the same more or less. Also that tract beginning at the northwest corner of Maumee and Boughton Streets in the village of Tecumseh, thence along the west line of said Maumee Street north to the corner of Lave Baxter, junior's, land, thence west along said Baxter's land to the mill pond, thence southwardly along the east side of said mill pond to said Boughton Street, thence along the north line of said Boughton Street to the place of beginning, containing about thirty acres of land, be the same more or less. Also village lot 130; and also that tract of land beginning at the southwest corner of said village lot 130 and on the east line of Mill Street; thence along the east line of said last-mentioned street southwardly to the line between village lots 126 and 127, thence along the said line last mentioned eastwardly to the east line of said lots; thence eastwardly to the line between village lots 139 and 140; thence along said lots to Maumee Street; thence north along the west line of said street to the line between village lots 133 and 134; thence along the south line of said lot 133 and of lots 132, 131, and 130 to the place of beginning, containing about ten acres of land, be the same more or less.

Service of process.

SEC. 2. Service upon the United States shall be made by serving the process of the court, with a copy of the bill of complaint, upon the United States attorney for the eastern district of Michigan, and by sending copies of the process and bill, by registered mail, to the Attorney General of the United States, at Washington, District of Columbia. The United States shall have thirty days after service as above provided, or such further time as the court may allow, within which to appear and answer, disclaim, plead, or demur.

Notice to Attorney  
General.

Force and effect of  
court decree.

SEC. 3. The final judgment or decree of the court in any suit brought under this Act shall have the same effect respecting the discharge of a purported mortgage given by Joseph W. Brown and Cornelia T. Brown, his wife, of the first part, to United States of America of the second part, dated November 21, 1835, and recorded on December 30, 1835, in the register of deeds' office of Lenawee County, Michigan, in Liber B of Mortgages, at page 447, as may be provided with respect to such matters by the law of the State of Michigan.

SEC. 4. No judgment for costs or other money judgment shall be rendered against the United States in any suit or proceeding which may be brought under the provisions of this Act. Nor shall the United States be or become liable for the payment of the costs of any such suit or proceeding or any part thereof.

No Federal liability.

Approved, May 20, 1932.

[CHAPTER 199.]

AN ACT

To provide for the transfer of certain school lands in North Dakota to the International Peace Garden (Incorporated).

May 20, 1932.  
[S. 4416.]  
[Public, No. 145.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That notwithstanding any provision of any law of the United States to the contrary, the State of North Dakota is hereby authorized to provide by law for the transfer without cost of all of section 36, township 164 north, range 73 west, fifth principal meridian, containing six hundred and forty acres, more or less, according to the United States Government survey thereof, to the International Peace Garden (Incorporated), a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of New York, to be used and maintained by the said International Peace Garden (Incorporated), and in connection with other lands in the State of North Dakota and in the Province of Manitoba, Dominion of Canada, as a memorial to commemorate the long existing relationship of peace and good will between the people and Governments of Canada and the United States.

International Peace Garden.

North Dakota may convey certain school lands to.

The conveyance from the State of North Dakota to said International Peace Garden (Incorporated) shall contain a provision that if said land shall at any time thereafter cease to be used and maintained as an International Peace Garden, the land shall revert to the State of North Dakota, and upon reversion to the State of North Dakota said land shall become subject to the laws of the United States applying thereto to the same extent as if this Act had not been enacted.

Reversionary provisions.

Approved, May 20, 1932.

[CHAPTER 200.]

AN ACT

To establish a memorial to Theodore Roosevelt in the National Capital.

May 21, 1932.  
[S. 290.]  
[Public, No. 146.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Director of Public Buildings and Public Parks of the National Capital be, and he is hereby, authorized to accept and receive as a gift from the Roosevelt Memorial Association (Incorporated), for and in behalf of the United States, the island in the Potomac River heretofore variously known as Barbadoes, Analostan, and Masons Island, together with accretions thereto; and that, upon acceptance of this gift of land, the said island shall hereafter be known as Roosevelt Island and shall be maintained and administered by the Director of Public Buildings and Public Parks of the National Capital as a natural park for the recreation and enjoyment of the public: *Provided,* That no general plan for the development of the island be adopted without the approval of the Roosevelt Memorial Association; and that, so long as this association remains in existence, no development, inconsistent with this plan, be executed without the association's consent.

Theodore Roosevelt Memorial, D. C.  
Acceptance of Masons Island for, authorized.

Designated Roosevelt Island hereafter.  
*Post*, p. 799.  
Set aside as a public park.  
*Proviso.*  
Approval of plans.

Approaches, etc.

SEC. 2. That the director is hereby authorized to provide suitable means of access to and upon the said Roosevelt Island as appropriations are made available from time to time and subject to the approval of the National Capital Park and Planning Commission; and that the appropriations needed for such construction and annually for the care, maintenance, and improvement of the said lands and improvements, are hereby authorized to be made from any funds not otherwise appropriated from the Treasury of the United States.

Construction and maintenance.

Erection of suitable memorial and related structures.

SEC. 3. That the Director of Public Buildings and Public Parks be, and he is hereby, further authorized and directed to permit the Roosevelt Memorial Association (Incorporated) to erect on said Roosevelt Island such monument or memorial and related structures as may be recommended by it and approved by the National Commission of Fine Arts and the National Capital Park and Planning Commission.

Approved, May 21, 1932.

## [CHAPTER 201.]

## AN ACT

To amend the World War Veterans' Act, 1924, as amended.

May 21, 1932.  
[S. 2955.]

[Public, No. 147.]

World War Veterans' Act, 1924, amendment. Vol. 43, p. 621; U. S. C., p. 1222, amended.

Wife and children of disabled veteran. Apportioning compensation to.

Applicable to retired emergency officers.

Vol. 45, pp. 735, 967; U. S. C., Supp. V, p. 575, amended.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That section 202 (12) of the World War Veterans' Act, 1924, as amended, is hereby further amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 12. Where the disabled person is a patient in a hospital, or where for any other reason the disabled person and his wife are not living together, or where the children are not in the custody of the disabled person, the amount of the compensation may be apportioned as may be prescribed by regulations. Retired pay payable under Public Act Numbered 506, Seventieth Congress, approved May 24, 1928, may be apportioned in the same form and manner as compensation is apportioned under the provisions of this section."

Approved, May 21, 1932.

## [CHAPTER 202.]

## AN ACT

To authorize the issuance of bonds by the Saint Thomas Harbor Board, Virgin Islands, for the acquisition or construction of a graving or dry dock.

May 23, 1932.  
[S. 4193.]

[Public, No. 148.]

Virgin Islands, Saint Thomas Harbor Board may issue bonds for graving or dry dock.

Sale, interest, etc.

Form, etc., of bonds. Terms of each issue.

Redemption by board.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That for the purpose of acquiring and installing or building a dry dock or graving dock in the harbor of Saint Thomas, Krum Bay, Virgin Islands, or in Gregerie Channel adjacent to such harbor, the Saint Thomas Harbor Board, a municipal institution, is authorized, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, to issue registered or coupon bonds in any sum not to exceed \$150,000. Such bonds shall be sold at not less than their par value with accrued interest, shall bear interest at a rate not to exceed 6 per centum per annum, and shall be payable from the treasury of said board in gold coin of the United States at such place or places as shall be designated by such board in the bonds. Such bonds shall be issued in serial form maturing in substantially equal annual installments, the first installment to mature not later than five years from the date of the issue of such series, and the last installment not later than thirty years from the date of such issue, except that

said board may reserve the right to pay off such bonds in their numerical order at the rate of \$20,000 or less per annum from and after the expiration of four years from their date of issue.

Approved, May 23, 1932.

[CHAPTER 203.]

AN ACT

To further amend the naturalization laws, and for other purposes.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That (a) an alien veteran, as defined in section 1 of the Act of May 26, 1926 (ch. 398, 44 Stat. 654; title 8, sec. 241, U. S. C., Supp. 1), shall, if residing in the United States, be entitled at any time within two years after the enactment of this Act to naturalization upon the same terms, conditions, and exemptions which would have been accorded to such alien if he had petitioned before the armistice of the World War, except that (1) such alien shall be required to prove that immediately preceding the date of his petition he has resided continuously within the United States for at least two years, in pursuance of a legal admission for permanent residence, and that during all such period he has behaved as a person of good moral character; (2) if such admission was subsequent to March 3, 1924, such alien shall file with his petition a certificate of arrival issued by the Commissioner of Naturalization; (3) final action shall not be had upon the petition until at least ninety days have elapsed after filing of such petition; and (4) such alien shall be required to appear and file his petition in person, and to take the prescribed oath of allegiance in open court. Such residence and good moral character shall be proved either by the affidavits of two credible witnesses who are citizens of the United States, or by depositions by two such witnesses made before a naturalization examiner, for each place of residence.

(b) All petitions for citizenship made outside the United States in accordance with the seventh subdivision of section 4 of the Naturalization Act of June 29, 1906, as amended, upon which naturalization has not been heretofore granted, are hereby declared to be invalid for all purposes.

SEC. 2. (a) The seventh subdivision of section 4 of the Naturalization Act of June 29, 1906, as amended, is amended by striking out "the National Guard or Naval Militia of any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, or the State militia in Federal service,".

(b) This section shall not be applied in the case of any individual whose petition for naturalization has been filed before the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 3. The last proviso in the first paragraph of the seventh subdivision of section 4 of such Act of June 29, 1906, as amended, is amended by striking out the period at the end thereof and inserting in lieu thereof a semicolon and the following: "except that this proviso shall not apply in the case of service on American-owned vessels by an alien who has been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence."

SEC. 4. Section 32 of such Act of June 29, 1906, as amended, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subdivisions:

"(c) If the name of any naturalized citizen has, subsequent to naturalization, been changed by order of a court of competent jurisdiction, or by marriage, the citizen may, upon the payment to the commissioner of a fee of \$10, make application (accompanied by two photographs of the applicant) for a new certificate of citizenship in

May 25, 1932.  
[H. R. 6477.]  
[Public, No. 149.]

Naturalization.  
Alien veterans of the  
World War.  
Vol. 44, p. 654; U. S.  
C., Supp. V, p. 71,  
amended.

Extending naturalization privileges to.  
Terms, exemptions,  
etc.  
Proof of continued  
residence and good be-  
havior required.

If admitted subse-  
quent to March 3, 1924.

Final action on peti-  
tion.

Petition and oath in  
open court.

Verification.

Overseas, etc., peti-  
tions invalid if not  
heretofore granted.  
Vol. 40, p. 542; U. S.  
C., p. 160.

Waiver of residence  
requirements not to in-  
clude service in militia.  
Vol. 40, p. 542; U. S.  
C., p. 161, amended.

Petitions filed prior  
to date of Act.

Alien seamen in for-  
eign registry.  
Vol. 40, p. 544; U. S.  
C., p. 161, amended.

Residence restric-  
tions not to apply to  
service on American-  
owned vessels.

Vol. 45, p. 1515,  
amended.

New certificate of  
citizenship may be is-  
sued on change of name.

Fee.

the new name of such citizen. If the commissioner finds the name of the applicant to have been changed as claimed he shall issue to the applicant a new certificate with one of such photographs of the applicant affixed thereto.

Authority granted to issue certified copies of naturalization records.

"(d) The Commissioner of Naturalization is authorized to make and issue, without fee, certifications of any part of the naturalization records of any court, or of any certificate of citizenship, for use in complying with any statute, State or Federal, or in any judicial proceeding. Any such certification shall be admitted in evidence equally with the original from which such certification was made in any case in which the original thereof might be admissible as evidence. No such certification shall be made by any clerk of court except upon order of the court."

Admission of, as evidence.

Vol. 45, p. 1515, repealed.  
Certificate of arrival.

SEC. 5. So much of subdivision (a) of section 33 of such Act of June 29, 1906, as amended, as reads "Upon obtaining a certificate from the Secretary of Labor showing the date, place, and manner of arrival in the United States," is hereby repealed.

Not required if entry before June 29, 1906.

SEC. 6. Section 4 of the Act entitled "An Act to supplement the naturalization laws, and for other purposes," approved March 2, 1929, is amended by striking out the period at the end thereof and inserting in lieu thereof a semicolon and the following: "except that no such certificate shall be required if the entry was on or before June 29, 1906."

Vol. 45, p. 1513.

Certain deported aliens may reenter after expiration of one year.  
Vol. 45, pp. 1513, 1551.

SEC. 7. Despite the provisions of subdivision (a) of section 1 of the Act entitled "An Act making it a felony with penalty for certain aliens to enter the United States of America under certain conditions in violation of law," approved March 4, 1929, as amended, an alien, if otherwise admissible, shall not be excluded from admission to the United States under the provisions of such subdivision after the expiration of one year after the date of deportation if, prior to his reembarkation at a place outside of the United States, or prior to his application in foreign contiguous territory for admission to the United States, the Secretary of Labor, in his discretion, shall have granted such alien permission to reapply for admission.

Approval of application necessary.

Naturalization statistics.  
Compilation of.

SEC. 8. The compilation of the statistics to show races, nationalities, and other information, authorized and directed to be prepared by the Commissioner of Naturalization, shall be completed and published at the same time, as near as practicable, as the publication of the statistics of the 1930 census; except that reports covering the census of 1910 shall be completed and submitted not later than January 31, 1933, and reports covering the census of 1920 not later than December 31, 1933. Such statistics shall show the records of registry made under the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to supplement the naturalization laws, and for other purposes," approved March 2, 1929. Payment for the equipment used in preparing such compilation shall be made from appropriations for miscellaneous expenses of the Bureau of Naturalization.

To conform to Act of 1929.  
Vol. 45, p. 1516.

Fund available.

Quarters for photographic studio to be provided.

SEC. 9. The Secretary of the Treasury, upon the recommendation of the Secretary of Labor, is authorized to provide quarters, without payment of rent, in the building occupied by the Naturalization Service in New York City, for a photographic studio operated by welfare organizations without profit and solely for the benefit of aliens seeking naturalization. Such studio shall be under the supervision of the Commissioner of Naturalization.

Supervision.

Vol. 34, p. 598; Vol. 40, p. 545.  
U. S. C., p. 159.

SEC. 10. The tenth subdivision of section 4 of the Act of June 29, 1906 (ch. 3592, 34 Stat. 598), as amended by the Act of May 9, 1918 (ch. 69, 40 Stat. 545; U. S. C., title 8, sec. 377), is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Tenth. That any person not an alien enemy, who resided uninterruptedly within the United States during the period of five years next preceding July 1, 1920, and was on that date otherwise qualified to become a citizen of the United States, except that he had not made a declaration of intention required by law and who during or prior to that time, because of misinformation regarding his citizenship status erroneously exercised the rights and performed the duties of a citizen of the United States in good faith, may file the petition for naturalization prescribed by law without making the preliminary declaration of intention required of other aliens, and upon satisfactory proof to the court that he has so acted may be admitted as a citizen of the United States upon complying in all respects with the other requirements of the naturalization law."

Residents not alien enemies erroneously exercising citizenship rights.

Admittance, without preliminary declaration.

Approved, May 25, 1932.

[CHAPTER 204.]

AN ACT

Validating certain applications for and entries of public lands, and for other purposes.

May 28, 1932.

[S. 3111.]

[Public, No. 150.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to allow Edward L. Dailey, of Priest River, Idaho, to make entry under section 7 of the enlarged homestead Act (36 Stat. L. 531), for the east half of southwest quarter, southwest quarter of southwest quarter, south half of northwest quarter of southwest quarter, south half of north half of northwest quarter of southwest quarter, northeast quarter of northeast quarter of northwest quarter of southwest quarter, southeast quarter of southeast quarter of northwest quarter, and south half of southwest quarter of southeast quarter of northwest quarter, section 24, township 57 north, range 5 west, Boise meridian, Idaho, within the limits of Kaniksu National Forest, restored to entry under the provisions of the Act of June 11, 1906 (34 Stat. L. 233).

Public lands.  
Edward L. Dailey.  
Homestead entry allowed.  
Vol. 36, p. 531.  
Vol. 39, p. 724.

Vol. 34, p. 233.

Eugene Johnson.  
Homestead entry allowed.

SEC. 2. That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to accept final proof submitted by Eugene Johnson on December 27, 1929, in support of his homestead entry, Santa Fe, New Mexico, numbered 054594, made on November 8, 1926, for lots 1 and 2, and south half of the northeast quarter, section 4, township 3 north, range 14 west, New Mexico principal meridian, and to issue patent upon payment therefor at the rate of \$1.25 per acre.

John Arambel.  
Land patent issued to.

SEC. 3. That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to issue patent upon isolated tract application, Evanston, Wyoming, numbered 017020, filed by John Arambel on February 18, 1930, for the south half of the northeast quarter, section 17, township 24 north, range 106 west, sixth principal meridian, which was purchased by him at the appraised price of \$3 per acre, under the provisions of section 2455 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, and on which cash certificate issued on April 11, 1930.

R. S., sec. 2455, p. 449.  
U. S. C., p. 1411.

SEC. 4. That the right of way under the Act of March 3, 1875 (18 Stat. L. 482), granted to the Wasco County Electric and Water Power Company from a point in section 10, township 4 south, range 21 east, Willamette meridian, to a point in section 34, township 9 south, range 20 east, Willamette meridian, Oregon, be, and the same is hereby, forfeited.

Wasco County Electric and Water Power Company.  
Right of way granted to, forfeited.  
Vol. 18, p. 482, repealed.

SEC. 5. Patents issued hereunder shall contain reservation in usual form of all oil, gas, and other minerals to the United States.

Minerals reserved.

Approved, May 28, 1932.

## [CHAPTER 205.]

## JOINT RESOLUTION

Making an additional appropriation for the payment of Army and Navy pensions for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1932.

May 28, 1932.  
[H. J. Res. 407.]  
[Pub. Res., No. 22.]

Army and Navy pensions, 1932.  
Additional appropriation for payment of.

Provisions.  
Navy, from naval fund.

Separate accounting.

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the sum of \$12,750,000 is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1932, for the payment of Army and Navy pensions, as follows: For invalids, widows, minor children, and dependent relatives, Army nurses, and all other pensioners who are now borne on the rolls, or who may hereafter be placed thereon, under the provisions of any and all Acts of Congress: *Provided*, That the appropriation aforesaid for Navy pensions shall be paid from the income of the Navy pension fund so far as the same shall be sufficient for that purpose: *Provided further*, That the amount expended under each of the above items shall be accounted for separately.

Approved, May 28, 1932.

## [CHAPTER 206.]

## AN ACT

To permit construction, maintenance, and use of certain pipe lines for petroleum and petroleum products.

June 3, 1932.  
[H. R. 7305.]  
[Public, No. 151.]

District of Columbia.  
Gulf Refining Company may construct certain pipe lines in.

Approval of plans.

Rentals, regulations, etc.

No vested title granted.

Amendment.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Commissioners of the District of Columbia be, and they are hereby, authorized and empowered to grant permission to the Gulf Refining Company, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of Texas and registered and doing business in the District of Columbia, to lay down, construct, maintain, and use not more than ten pipe lines for the carriage of petroleum and petroleum products from a point or points within square 662 in the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia, said square being bounded on the north by R Street, on the south by S Street, on the east by Water Street and South Capitol Street, and on the west by Half Street (west), in and through Water Street, South Capitol Street, in an easterly direction to lot 4 of square south of square 708, which lot is bounded on the north by lands of the Standard Oil Company, on the south by S Street, extended, on the east by Anacostia River, and on the west by South Capitol Street.

SEC. 2. All the construction and use provided for herein shall be in accordance with plans approved by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, and under such regulations and rentals as the said commissioners may make and establish in connection herewith.

SEC. 3. No permission granted or enjoyed hereunder shall vest any title or interest in or to the land within the above-mentioned streets, or affect any right, title, or interest of the United States in or to land within square south of square 708.

SEC. 4. The Congress reserves the right to alter, amend, or repeal this Act at any time.

Approved, June 3, 1932.

## [CHAPTER 207.]

## AN ACT

To authorize transfer of the abandoned Indian-school site and building at Zeba, Michigan, to the L'Anse Band of Lake Superior Indians.

June 6, 1932.  
[H. R. 208.]  
[Public, No. 152.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized to convey by deed, without cost, to the L'Anse Band of Lake Superior Indians for community meetings and other like purposes, the abandoned Indian-school site and improvements thereon located at Zeba, Michigan, embracing approximately three-fourths of an acre of land within the east half of southeast quarter of southwest quarter of northwest quarter of section 19, township 51 north, range 32 west, Michigan meridian: *Provided,* That said conveyance shall be made to three members of the band duly elected by said Indians as trustees for the band and their successors in office.

L'Anse Band of Lake Superior Indians. Abandoned Indian school, etc., at Zeba, Mich., transferred to.

*Proviso.*  
Conveyance to trustees.

Approved, June 6, 1932.

## [CHAPTER 208.]

## AN ACT

To authorize the exchange of a part of the Rapid City Indian School land for a part of the Pennington County Poor Farm, South Dakota.

June 6, 1932.  
[H. R. 9254.]  
[Public, No. 153.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized to exchange, under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, an irregular tract of eighty-four and four-tenths acres, more or less, of the Rapid City Indian School land, located in the northwest quarter section 3, township 1 north, range 7 east of the Black Hills meridian, South Dakota, for thirty-eight and nine one-hundredths acres, more or less, of the Pennington County Poor Farm, in the adjoining north half of the southwest quarter of the same section, including all improvements thereon; transfer of title to the Indian School reserve land to be accomplished by deed.

Rapid City, S. Dak. Exchange of part of Indian school land for portion of Pennington County Poor Farm, authorized.

Title transfer by deed.

Approved, June 6, 1932.

## [CHAPTER 209.]

## AN ACT

To provide revenue, equalize taxation, and for other purposes:

June 6, 1932.  
[H. R. 10236.]  
[Public, No. 154.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That this Act, divided into titles and sections according to the following Table of Contents, may be cited as the "Revenue Act of 1932":

REVENUE ACT OF 1932.

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INCOME TAX.

## SUBTITLE A—INTRODUCTORY PROVISIONS

## SEC. 1. APPLICATION OF TITLE.

The provisions of this title shall apply only to the taxable year 1932 and succeeding taxable years. Income, war-profits, and excess-profits taxes for taxable years preceding the taxable year 1932 shall not be affected by the provisions of this title, but shall remain subject to the applicable provisions of prior revenue Acts, except as such provisions are modified by Title IX of this Act or by legislation enacted subsequent to this Act.

Introductory provisions.

Application of title.

To 1932, and succeeding years.

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## SEC. 2. CROSS REFERENCES.

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Cross references.

Merely for convenience.

## INCOME TAX

Classification of provisions.  
Designations.

**SEC. 3. CLASSIFICATION OF PROVISIONS.**

The provisions of this title are herein classified and designated as—

- Subtitle A—Introductory provisions,  
Subtitle B—General provisions, divided into Parts and sections,  
Subtitle C—Supplemental provisions, divided into Supplements and sections.

Special classes of taxpayers.  
Application of general provisions and supplements.

**SEC. 4. SPECIAL CLASSES OF TAXPAYERS.**

The application of the General Provisions and of Supplements A to D, inclusive, to each of the following special classes of taxpayers, shall be subject to the exceptions and additional provisions found in the Supplement applicable to such class, as follows:

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(b) Members of partnerships,—Supplement F.

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(c) Insurance companies,—Supplement G.

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p. 229.

(d) Nonresident alien individuals,—Supplement H.

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(e) Foreign corporations,—Supplement I.

Citizens deriving large portion of income from United States possessions.

(f) Individual citizens of any possession of the United States who are not otherwise citizens of the United States and who are not residents of the United States,—Supplement J.

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(g) Individual citizens of the United States or domestic corporations, satisfying the conditions of section 251 by reason of deriving a large portion of their gross income from sources within a possession of the United States,—Supplement J.

(h) China Trade Act corporations,—Supplement K.

General provisions.

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Rates of tax.

**Part I—Rates of Tax**

Normal tax on individuals.  
Rates on net income.

**SEC. 11. NORMAL TAX ON INDIVIDUALS.**

There shall be levied, collected, and paid for each taxable year upon the net income of every individual a normal tax equal to the sum of the following:

Post, p. 184.

(a) 4 per centum of the first \$4,000 of the amount of the net income in excess of the credits against net income provided in section 25; and

(b) 8 per centum of the remainder of such excess amount.

Surtax on individuals.  
Rates.

**SEC. 12. SURTAX ON INDIVIDUALS.**

(a) **RATES OF SURTAX.**—There shall be levied, collected, and paid for each taxable year upon the net income of every individual a surtax as follows:

Upon a net income of \$6,000 there shall be no surtax; upon net incomes in excess of \$6,000 and not in excess of \$10,000, 1 per centum of such excess.

\$40 upon net incomes of \$10,000; and upon net incomes in excess of \$10,000 and not in excess of \$12,000, 2 per centum in addition of such excess.

\$80 upon net incomes of \$12,000; and upon net incomes in excess of \$12,000 and not in excess of \$14,000, 3 per centum in addition of such excess.

\$140 upon net incomes of \$14,000; and upon net incomes in excess of \$14,000 and not in excess of \$16,000, 4 per centum in addition of such excess.

\$220 upon net incomes of \$16,000; and upon net incomes in excess of \$16,000 and not in excess of \$18,000, 5 per centum in addition of such excess.

\$320 upon net incomes of \$18,000; and upon net incomes in excess of \$18,000 and not in excess of \$20,000, 6 per centum in addition of such excess.

INCOME TAX  
Surtax on individ-  
uals.  
RATES—Contd.

\$440 upon net incomes of \$20,000; and upon net incomes in excess of \$20,000 and not in excess of \$22,000, 8 per centum in addition of such excess.

\$600 upon net incomes of \$22,000; and upon net incomes in excess of \$22,000 and not in excess of \$24,000, 9 per centum in addition of such excess.

\$780 upon net incomes of \$24,000; and upon net incomes in excess of \$24,000 and not in excess of \$26,000, 10 per centum in addition of such excess.

\$980 upon net incomes of \$26,000; and upon net incomes in excess of \$26,000 and not in excess of \$28,000, 11 per centum in addition of such excess.

\$1,200 upon net incomes of \$28,000; and upon net incomes in excess of \$28,000 and not in excess of \$30,000, 12 per centum in addition of such excess.

\$1,440 upon net incomes of \$30,000; and upon net incomes in excess of \$30,000 and not in excess of \$32,000, 13 per centum in addition of such excess.

\$1,700 upon net incomes of \$32,000; and upon net incomes in excess of \$32,000 and not in excess of \$36,000, 15 per centum in addition of such excess.

\$2,300 upon net incomes of \$36,000; and upon net incomes in excess of \$36,000 and not in excess of \$38,000, 16 per centum in addition of such excess.

\$2,620 upon net incomes of \$38,000; and upon net incomes in excess of \$38,000 and not in excess of \$40,000, 17 per centum in addition of such excess.

\$2,960 upon net incomes of \$40,000; and upon net incomes in excess of \$40,000 and not in excess of \$42,000, 18 per centum in addition of such excess.

\$3,320 upon net incomes of \$42,000; and upon net incomes in excess of \$42,000 and not in excess of \$44,000, 19 per centum in addition of such excess.

\$3,700 upon net incomes of \$44,000; and upon net incomes in excess of \$44,000 and not in excess of \$46,000, 20 per centum in addition of such excess.

\$4,100 upon net incomes of \$46,000; and upon net incomes in excess of \$46,000 and not in excess of \$48,000, 21 per centum in addition of such excess.

\$4,520 upon net incomes of \$48,000; and upon net incomes in excess of \$48,000 and not in excess of \$50,000, 22 per centum in addition of such excess.

\$4,960 upon net incomes of \$50,000; and upon net incomes in excess of \$50,000 and not in excess of \$52,000, 23 per centum in addition of such excess.

\$5,420 upon net incomes of \$52,000; and upon net incomes in excess of \$52,000 and not in excess of \$54,000, 24 per centum in addition of such excess.

\$5,900 upon net incomes of \$54,000; and upon net incomes in excess of \$54,000 and not in excess of \$56,000, 25 per centum in addition of such excess.

\$6,400 upon net incomes of \$56,000; and upon net incomes in excess of \$56,000 and not in excess of \$58,000, 26 per centum in addition of such excess.

INCOME TAX  
 Surtax on individ-  
 uals.  
 RATES—Contd.

\$6,920 upon net incomes of \$58,000; and upon net incomes in excess of \$58,000 and not in excess of \$60,000, 27 per centum in addition of such excess.

\$7,460 upon net incomes of \$60,000; and upon net incomes in excess of \$60,000 and not in excess of \$62,000, 28 per centum in addition of such excess.

\$8,020 upon net incomes of \$62,000; and upon net incomes in excess of \$62,000 and not in excess of \$64,000, 29 per centum in addition of such excess.

\$8,600 upon net incomes of \$64,000; and upon net incomes in excess of \$64,000 and not in excess of \$66,000, 30 per centum in addition of such excess.

\$9,200 upon net incomes of \$66,000; and upon net incomes in excess of \$66,000 and not in excess of \$68,000, 31 per centum in addition of such excess.

\$9,820 upon net incomes of \$68,000; and upon net incomes in excess of \$68,000 and not in excess of \$70,000, 32 per centum in addition of such excess.

\$10,460 upon net incomes of \$70,000; and upon net incomes in excess of \$70,000 and not in excess of \$72,000, 33 per centum in addition of such excess.

\$11,120 upon net incomes of \$72,000; and upon net incomes in excess of \$72,000 and not in excess of \$74,000, 34 per centum in addition of such excess.

\$11,800 upon net incomes of \$74,000; and upon net incomes in excess of \$74,000 and not in excess of \$76,000, 35 per centum in addition of such excess.

\$12,500 upon net incomes of \$76,000; and upon net incomes in excess of \$76,000 and not in excess of \$78,000, 36 per centum in addition of such excess.

\$13,220 upon net incomes of \$78,000; and upon net incomes in excess of \$78,000 and not in excess of \$80,000, 37 per centum in addition of such excess.

\$13,960 upon net incomes of \$80,000; and upon net incomes in excess of \$80,000 and not in excess of \$82,000, 38 per centum in addition of such excess.

\$14,720 upon net incomes of \$82,000; and upon net incomes in excess of \$82,000 and not in excess of \$84,000, 39 per centum in addition of such excess.

\$15,500 upon net incomes of \$84,000; and upon net incomes in excess of \$84,000 and not in excess of \$86,000, 40 per centum in addition of such excess.

\$16,300 upon net incomes of \$86,000; and upon net incomes in excess of \$86,000 and not in excess of \$88,000, 41 per centum in addition of such excess.

\$17,120 upon net incomes of \$88,000; and upon net incomes in excess of \$88,000 and not in excess of \$90,000, 42 per centum in addition of such excess.

\$17,960 upon net incomes of \$90,000; and upon net incomes in excess of \$90,000 and not in excess of \$92,000, 43 per centum in addition of such excess.

\$18,820 upon net incomes of \$92,000; and upon net incomes in excess of \$92,000 and not in excess of \$94,000, 44 per centum in addition of such excess.

\$19,700 upon net incomes of \$94,000; and upon net incomes in excess of \$94,000 and not in excess of \$96,000, 45 per centum in addition of such excess.

INCOME TAX  
Surtax on individuals.  
RATES—Contd.

\$20,600 upon net incomes of \$96,000; and upon net incomes in excess of \$96,000 and not in excess of \$98,000, 46 per centum in addition of such excess.

\$21,520 upon net incomes of \$98,000; and upon net incomes in excess of \$98,000 and not in excess of \$100,000, 47 per centum in addition of such excess.

\$22,460 upon net incomes of \$100,000; and upon net incomes in excess of \$100,000 and not in excess of \$150,000, 48 per centum in addition of such excess.

\$46,460 upon net incomes of \$150,000; and upon net incomes in excess of \$150,000 and not in excess of \$200,000, 49 per centum in addition of such excess.

\$70,960 upon net incomes of \$200,000; and upon net incomes in excess of \$200,000 and not in excess of \$300,000, 50 per centum in addition of such excess.

\$120,960 upon net incomes of \$300,000; and upon net incomes in excess of \$300,000 and not in excess of \$400,000, 51 per centum in addition of such excess.

\$171,960 upon net incomes of \$400,000; and upon net incomes in excess of \$400,000 and not in excess of \$500,000, 52 per centum in addition of such excess.

\$223,960 upon net incomes of \$500,000; and upon net incomes in excess of \$500,000 and not in excess of \$750,000, 53 per centum in addition of such excess.

\$356,460 upon net incomes of \$750,000; and upon net incomes in excess of \$750,000 and not in excess of \$1,000,000, 54 per centum in addition of such excess.

\$491,460 upon net incomes of \$1,000,000; and upon net incomes in excess of \$1,000,000, 55 per centum in addition of such excess.

(b) SALE OF MINES AND OIL OR GAS WELLS.—For limitation of surtax attributable to sale of mines and oil or gas wells, see section 102.

Sale of mines, etc.  
Post, p. 192.

(c) CAPITAL NET GAINS AND LOSSES.—For rate and computation of tax in lieu of normal and surtax in case of net incomes of not less than \$16,000, approximately, or in case of net incomes, excluding items of capital gain, capital loss, and capital deductions, of not less than \$16,000, approximately, see section 101.

Capital net gains and losses.

Post, p. 191.

(d) EVASION OF SURTAXES BY INCORPORATION.—For tax on corporations which accumulate surplus to evade surtax on stockholders, see section 104.

Evasion by incorporation.  
Post, p. 195.

**SEC. 13. TAX ON CORPORATIONS.**

Tax on corporations.  
Rate.

(a) RATE OF TAX.—There shall be levied, collected, and paid for each taxable year upon the net income of every corporation, a tax of 13¾ per centum of the amount of the net income in excess of the credit against net income provided in section 26.

(b) EXEMPT CORPORATIONS.—For corporations exempt from tax, see section 103.

Exempt corporations.  
Post, p. 193.

(c) IMPROPER ACCUMULATION OF SURPLUS.—For tax on corporations which accumulate surplus to evade surtax on stockholders, see section 104.

Accumulating surplus to avoid surtax.  
Post, p. 195.

**SEC. 14. TAXABLE PERIOD EMBRACING YEARS WITH DIFFERENT LAWS.**

Period embracing years with different laws.

If a taxable period embraces portions of two calendar years for which the laws are different, the tax shall be computed as provided in section 105.

Computing tax.  
Post, p. 195.

INCOME TAX  
Computation of net  
income.

Part II—Computation of Net Income

SEC. 21. NET INCOME.

Net income.  
Meaning of.

"Net income" means the gross income computed under section 22, less the deductions allowed by section 23.

SEC. 22. GROSS INCOME.

Gross income.  
General definition.

(a) GENERAL DEFINITION.—"Gross income" includes gains, profits, and income derived from salaries, wages, or compensation for personal service, of whatever kind and in whatever form paid, or from professions, vocations, trades, businesses, commerce, or sales, or dealings in property, whether real or personal, growing out of the ownership or use of or interest in such property; also from interest, rent, dividends, securities, or the transaction of any business carried on for gain or profit, or gains or profits and income derived from any source whatever. In the case of Presidents of the United States and judges of courts of the United States taking office after the date of the enactment of this Act, the compensation received as such shall be included in gross income; and all Acts fixing the compensation of such Presidents and judges are hereby amended accordingly.

Compensation of  
Presidents, judges.

Items exempt from  
taxation.

(b) EXCLUSIONS FROM GROSS INCOME.—The following items shall not be included in gross income and shall be exempt from taxation under this title:

Life insurance.

(1) LIFE INSURANCE.—Amounts received under a life insurance contract paid by reason of the death of the insured, whether in a single sum or in installments (but if such amounts are held by the insurer under an agreement to pay interest thereon, the interest payments shall be included in gross income);

Amounts from an-  
nuities.

(2) ANNUITIES, ETC.—Amounts received (other than amounts paid by reason of the death of the insured and interest payments on such amounts) under a life insurance, endowment, or annuity contract, but if such amounts (when added to amounts received before the taxable year under such contract) exceed the aggregate premiums or consideration paid (whether or not paid during the taxable year) then the excess shall be included in gross income. In the case of a transfer for a valuable consideration, by assignment or otherwise, of a life insurance, endowment, or annuity contract, or any interest therein, only the actual value of such consideration and the amount of the premiums and other sums subsequently paid by the transferee shall be exempt from taxation under paragraph (1) or this paragraph;

Transfers for value.

Value of gifts, etc.

(3) GIFTS, BEQUESTS, AND DEVISES.—The value of property acquired by gift, bequest, devise, or inheritance (but the income from such property shall be included in gross income);

Interest on State  
bonds, etc.

Farm loan securities.

(4) TAX-FREE INTEREST.—Interest upon (A) the obligations of a State, Territory, or any political subdivision thereof, or the District of Columbia; or (B) securities issued under the provisions of the Federal Farm Loan Act, or under the provisions of such Act as amended; or (C) the obligations of the United States or its possessions. Every person owning any of the obligations or securities enumerated in clause (A), (B), or (C) shall, in the return required by this title, submit a statement showing the number and amount of such obligations and securities owned by him and the income received therefrom, in such form and with such information as the Commissioner may require. In the case of obligations of the United States issued after September 1, 1917 (other than postal savings certificates of deposit), the interest shall be exempt only if and to the extent provided in the respective Acts authorizing the

Federal obligations,  
etc.  
Statement required  
in returns.

Limitation on Lib-  
erty bonds, etc.

issue thereof as amended and supplemented, and shall be excluded from gross income only if and to the extent it is wholly exempt to the taxpayer from the taxes imposed by this title;

(5) **COMPENSATION FOR INJURIES OR SICKNESS.**—Amounts received, through accident or health insurance or under workmen's compensation acts, as compensation for personal injuries or sickness, plus the amount of any damages received whether by suit or agreement on account of such injuries or sickness;

(6) **MINISTERS.**—The rental value of a dwelling house and appurtenances thereof furnished to a minister of the gospel as part of his compensation;

(7) **MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.**—The following items, to the extent provided in section 116:

Earned income from sources without the United States;

Salaries of certain Territorial employees;

The income of foreign governments;

Income of States, municipalities and other political subdivisions;

Receipts of shipowners' mutual protection and indemnity associations;

Dividends from China Trade Act corporations.

(c) **INVENTORIES.**—Whenever in the opinion of the Commissioner the use of inventories is necessary in order clearly to determine the income of any taxpayer, inventories shall be taken by such taxpayer upon such basis as the Commissioner, with the approval of the Secretary, may prescribe as conforming as nearly as may be to the best accounting practice in the trade or business and as most clearly reflecting the income.

(d) **DISTRIBUTIONS BY CORPORATIONS.**—Distributions by corporations shall be taxable to the shareholders as provided in section 115.

(e) **DETERMINATION OF GAIN OR LOSS.**—In the case of a sale or other disposition of property, the gain or loss shall be computed as provided in sections 111, 112, and 113.

(f) **GROSS INCOME FROM SOURCES WITHIN AND WITHOUT UNITED STATES.**—For computation of gross income from sources within and without the United States, see section 119.

## SEC. 23. DEDUCTIONS FROM GROSS INCOME.

In computing net income there shall be allowed as deductions:

(a) **EXPENSES.**—All the ordinary and necessary expenses paid or incurred during the taxable year in carrying on any trade or business, including a reasonable allowance for salaries or other compensation for personal services actually rendered; traveling expenses (including the entire amount expended for meals and lodging) while away from home in the pursuit of a trade or business; and rentals or other payments required to be made as a condition to the continued use or possession, for purposes of the trade or business, of property to which the taxpayer has not taken or is not taking title or in which he has no equity.

(b) **INTEREST.**—All interest paid or accrued within the taxable year on indebtedness, except (1) on indebtedness incurred or continued to purchase or carry obligations or securities (other than obligations of the United States issued after September 24, 1917, and originally subscribed for by the taxpayer) the interest upon which is wholly exempt from the taxes imposed by this title, or (2) on indebtedness incurred or continued in connection with the purchasing or carrying of an annuity.

### INCOME TAX

Payment for personal injuries or sickness.

Rent of ministers' dwelling.

Miscellaneous items. *Post*, p. 204.

Inventories to determine income.

Distributions by corporations.

*Post*, p. 203.

Determination of gain or loss on sale of property.

*Post*, pp. 195, 196, 198.

Sources within and without United States.

*Post*, p. 208.

Deductions from gross income.

Items specified.

Business expenses.

Travel, etc., included.

Interest on debts. Exceptions.

INCOME TAX

Taxes paid within taxable year. Exceptions.

(c) TAXES GENERALLY.—Taxes paid or accrued within the taxable year, except—

(1) income, war-profits, and excess-profits taxes imposed by the authority of the United States;

(2) income, war-profits, and excess-profits taxes imposed by the authority of any foreign country or possession of the United States; but this deduction shall be allowed in the case of a taxpayer who does not signify in his return his desire to have to any extent the benefits of section 131 (relating to credit for taxes of foreign countries and possessions of the United States); and

(3) taxes assessed against local benefits of a kind tending to increase the value of the property assessed; but this paragraph shall not exclude the allowance as a deduction of so much of such taxes as is properly allocable to maintenance or interest charges.

Post, p. 211.

Accrument of estate, etc., taxes.

For the purpose of this subsection, estate, inheritance, legacy, and succession taxes accrue on the due date thereof, except as otherwise provided by the law of the jurisdiction imposing such taxes, and shall be allowed as a deduction only to the estate.

Limitation.

Taxes of shareholder paid by corporation.

(d) TAXES OF SHAREHOLDER PAID BY CORPORATION.—The deduction for taxes allowed by subsection (c) shall be allowed to a corporation in the case of taxes imposed upon a shareholder of the corporation upon his interest as shareholder which are paid by the corporation without reimbursement from the shareholder, but in such cases no deduction shall be allowed the shareholder for the amount of such taxes.

Losses by individuals.

(e) LOSSES BY INDIVIDUALS.—Subject to the limitations provided in subsection (r) of this section, in the case of an individual, losses sustained during the taxable year and not compensated for by insurance or otherwise—

Business.

Not connected with trade or business.

(1) if incurred in trade or business; or  
(2) if incurred in any transaction entered into for profit, though not connected with the trade or business; or

Casualty losses not connected with business.

(3) of property not connected with the trade or business, if the loss arises from fires, storms, shipwreck, or other casualty, or from theft. No loss shall be allowed as a deduction under this paragraph if at the time of the filing of the return such loss has been claimed as a deduction for estate tax purposes in the estate tax return.

Disallowed if deducted for estate-tax purposes.

Losses by corporations.

(f) LOSSES BY CORPORATIONS.—Subject to the limitations provided in subsection (r) of this section, in the case of a corporation, losses sustained during the taxable year and not compensated for by insurance or otherwise.

Basis for determining loss.

(g) BASIS FOR DETERMINING LOSS.—The basis for determining the amount of deduction for losses sustained, to be allowed under subsection (e) or (f), shall be the adjusted basis provided in section 113 (b) for determining the gain or loss from the sale or other disposition of property.

Post, p. 201.

Disallowance of loss on wash sales of stock, etc.

(h) LOSS ON WASH SALES OF STOCK OR SECURITIES.—For disallowance of loss deduction in the case of sales of stock or securities where within thirty days before or after the date of the sale the taxpayer has acquired substantially identical property, see section 118.

Post, p. 208.

Net losses of prior year.

(i) NET LOSSES.—The special deduction for net losses of a prior year, to the extent provided in section 117.

Post, p. 207.

Worthless debts.

(j) BAD DEBTS.—Debts ascertained to be worthless and charged off within the taxable year (or, in the discretion of the Commissioner, a reasonable addition to a reserve for bad debts); and when satisfied that a debt is recoverable only in part, the Commissioner

may allow such debt, in an amount not in excess of the part charged off within the taxable year, as a deduction.

(k) **DEPRECIATION.**—A reasonable allowance for the exhaustion, wear and tear of property used in the trade or business, including a reasonable allowance for obsolescence. In the case of property held by one person for life with remainder to another person, the deduction shall be computed as if the life tenant were the absolute owner of the property and shall be allowed to the life tenant. In the case of property held in trust the allowable deduction shall be apportioned between the income beneficiaries and the trustee in accordance with the pertinent provisions of the instrument creating the trust, or, in the absence of such provisions, on the basis of the trust income allocable to each.

(l) **DEPLETION.**—In the case of mines, oil and gas wells, other natural deposits, and timber, a reasonable allowance for depletion and for depreciation of improvements, according to the peculiar conditions in each case; such reasonable allowance in all cases to be made under rules and regulations to be prescribed by the Commissioner, with the approval of the Secretary. In any case in which it is ascertained as a result of operations or of development work that the recoverable units are greater or less than the prior estimate thereof, then such prior estimate (but not the basis for depletion) shall be revised and the allowance under this subsection for subsequent taxable years shall be based upon such revised estimate. In the case of leases the deductions shall be equitably apportioned between the lessor and lessee. In the case of property held by one person for life with remainder to another person, the deduction shall be computed as if the life tenant were the absolute owner of the property and shall be allowed to the life tenant. In the case of property held in trust the allowable deduction shall be apportioned between the income beneficiaries and the trustee in accordance with the pertinent provisions of the instrument creating the trust, or, in the absence of such provisions, on the basis of the trust income allocable to each. (For percentage depletion, see section 114(b) (3) and (4).)

(m) **BASIS FOR DEPRECIATION AND DEPLETION.**—The basis upon which depletion, exhaustion, wear and tear, and obsolescence are to be allowed in respect of any property shall be as provided in section 114.

(n) **CHARITABLE AND OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS.**—In the case of an individual, contributions or gifts made within the taxable year to or for the use of:

(1) the United States, any State, Territory, or any political subdivision thereof, or the District of Columbia, for exclusively public purposes;

(2) a corporation, or trust, or community chest, fund, or foundation, organized and operated exclusively for religious, charitable, scientific, literary, or educational purposes, or for the prevention of cruelty to children or animals, no part of the net earnings of which inures to the benefit of any private shareholder or individual;

(3) the special fund for vocational rehabilitation authorized by section 12 of the World War Veterans' Act, 1924;

(4) posts or organizations of war veterans, or auxiliary units or societies of any such posts or organizations, if such posts, organizations, units, or societies are organized in the United States or any of its possessions, and if no part of their net earnings inures to the benefit of any private shareholder or individual; or

## INCOME TAX

Exhaustion, etc., of business property.

Life estates.

Property in trust.

Mines, oil and gas wells, timber, etc.

Reasonable allowance for depletion, etc.

Revision of estimates allowed.

Leases.

Life estates.

Property in trust.

Post, p. 202.

Basis for depletion, etc.

Charitable, etc., contributions. Gifts.

For public uses.

Corporations, community chests, religious, scientific, etc., organizations.

Vocational rehabilitation. Vol. 43, p. 611.

War veterans' organizations, etc.

## INCOME TAX

Fraternal societies, etc. Condition.	(5) a fraternal society, order, or association, operating under the lodge system, but only if such contributions or gifts are to be used exclusively for religious, charitable, scientific, literary, or educational purposes, or for the prevention of cruelty to children or animals;
Limit.	to an amount which in all the above cases combined does not exceed 15 per centum of the taxpayer's net income as computed without the benefit of this subsection. Such contributions or gifts shall be allowable as deductions only if verified under rules and regulations prescribed by the Commissioner, with the approval of the Secretary. (For unlimited deduction if contributions and gifts exceed 90 per centum of the net income, see section 120.)
Unlimited deduc- tions, p. 210.	(o) FUTURE EXPENSES IN CASE OF CASUAL SALES OF REAL PROPERTY.—In the case of a casual sale or other casual disposition of real property by an individual, a reasonable allowance for future expense liabilities, incurred under the provisions of the contract under which such sale or other disposition was made, under such regulations as the Commissioner, with the approval of the Secretary, may prescribe, including the giving of a bond, with such sureties and in such sum (not less than the estimated tax liability computed without the benefit of this subsection) as the Commissioner may require, conditioned upon the payment (notwithstanding any statute of limitations) of the tax, computed without the benefit of this subsection, in respect of any amounts allowed as a deduction under this subsection and not actually expended in carrying out the provisions of such contract.
Future expenses in case of casual sales of real property. Allowance for future liabilities under con- tract.	(p) DIVIDENDS RECEIVED BY CORPORATIONS.—In the case of a corporation, the amount received as dividends—
Bond.	(1) from a domestic corporation which is subject to taxation under this title, or
Dividends received by corporations.	(2) from any foreign corporation when it is shown to the satisfaction of the Commissioner that more than 50 per centum of the gross income of such foreign corporation for the three-year period ending with the close of its taxable year preceding the declaration of such dividends (or for such part of such period as the foreign corporation has been in existence) was derived from sources within the United States as determined under section 119.
From a domestic cor- poration.	The deduction allowed by this subsection shall not be allowed in respect of dividends received from a corporation organized under the China Trade Act, 1922, or from a corporation which under section 251 is taxable only on its gross income from sources within the United States by reason of its receiving a large percentage of its gross income from sources within a possession of the United States.
From a foreign cor- poration, if more than 50 per cent derived from United States sources.	(q) PENSION TRUSTS.—An employer establishing or maintaining a pension trust to provide for the payment of reasonable pensions to his employees (if such trust is exempt from tax under section 165, relating to trusts created for the exclusive benefit of employees) shall be allowed as a deduction (in addition to the contributions to such trust during the taxable year to cover the pension liability accruing during the year, allowed as a deduction under subsection (a) of this section) a reasonable amount transferred or paid into such trust during the taxable year in excess of such contributions, but only if such amount (1) has not theretofore been allowable as a deduction, and (2) is apportioned in equal parts over a period of ten consecutive years beginning with the year in which the transfer or payment is made. Any deduction allowable under section 23 (q) of the Revenue Act of 1928 which under such section was apportioned to any taxable year subsequent to the taxable year 1931 shall be allowed as a deduction in the years to which so apportioned to
<i>Post</i> , p. 208.	
Dividends from China Trade Act cor- porations, etc., ex- cepted.	
<i>Post</i> , p. 231.	
Pension trusts. Contributions to.	
<i>Post</i> , p. 221.	
Allowances under a previous law. Vol. 45, p. 302.	

the extent allowable under such section if it had remained in force with respect to such year.

(r) **LIMITATION ON STOCK LOSSES.**—

(1) Losses from sales or exchanges of stocks and bonds (as defined in subsection (t) of this section) which are not capital assets (as defined in section 101) shall be allowed only to the extent of the gains from such sales or exchanges (including gains which may be derived by a taxpayer from the retirement of his own obligations).

(2) Losses disallowed as a deduction by paragraph (1), computed without regard to any losses sustained during the preceding taxable year, shall, to an amount not in excess of the taxpayer's net income for the taxable year, be considered for the purposes of this title as losses sustained in the succeeding taxable year from sales or exchanges of stocks or bonds which are not capital assets.

(3) This subsection shall not apply to a dealer in securities (as to stocks and bonds acquired for resale to customers) in respect of transactions in the ordinary course of his business, nor to a bank or trust company incorporated under the laws of the United States or of any State or Territory, nor to persons carrying on the banking business (where the receipt of deposits constitutes a major part of such business) in respect of transactions in the ordinary course of such banking business.

(s) **SAME—SHORT SALES.**—For the purposes of this title, gains or losses (A) from short sales of stocks and bonds, or (B) attributable to privileges or options to buy or sell such stocks and bonds, or (C) from sales or exchanges of such privileges or options, shall be considered as gains or losses from sales or exchanges of stocks or bonds which are not capital assets.

(t) **DEFINITION OF STOCKS AND BONDS.**—As used in subsections (r) and (s), the term "stocks and bonds" means (1) shares of stock in any corporation, or (2) rights to subscribe for or to receive such shares, or (3) bonds, debentures, notes, or certificates or other evidences of indebtedness, issued by any corporation (other than a government or political subdivision thereof), with interest coupons or in registered form, or (4) certificates of profit, or of interest in property or accumulations, in any investment trust or similar organization holding or dealing in any of the instruments mentioned or described in this subsection, regardless of whether or not such investment trust or similar organization constitutes a corporation within the meaning of this Act.

**SEC. 24. ITEMS NOT DEDUCTIBLE.**

(a) **GENERAL RULE.**—In computing net income no deduction shall in any case be allowed in respect of—

- (1) Personal, living, or family expenses;
- (2) Any amount paid out for new buildings or for permanent improvements or betterments made to increase the value of any property or estate;
- (3) Any amount expended in restoring property or in making good the exhaustion thereof for which an allowance is or has been made; or
- (4) Premiums paid on any life insurance policy covering the life of any officer or employee, or of any person financially interested in any trade or business carried on by the taxpayer, when the taxpayer is directly or indirectly a beneficiary under such policy.

**INCOME TAX**

Limitation on stock losses.  
Sales or exchanges.

Post, p. 191.

Disallowances computed as losses sustained in succeeding taxable year.

Exceptions.  
Dealer in securities.

Bank or trust company.

Gains or losses from short sales.  
From short sales of stocks, etc.  
Due to options to buy such stocks, etc.  
From sales of such privileges, etc.

Stocks and bonds defined.  
Shares of stock in a corporation.  
Subscriptions.  
Bonds, etc.

Certificates of profit.

Items not deductible.  
Objects specified.

Personal, etc., expenses.  
Property improvements.

Restoring property.

Life insurance premiums for employees.

**INCOME TAX**

Holders of life or terminable interest.  
Deductions on income acquired by gift, etc.

*Ante*, p. 181.

Tax-free covenant bonds.  
*Post*, p. 215.

Credits allowed individuals against net income.

Dividends.  
From domestic corporations.

Foreign corporation with more than 50 per cent of income from United States sources.

*Post*, p. 208.

From China Trade Act corporations, etc., excepted.

*Post*, p. 231.

Interest on Federal securities.  
*Ante*, p. 178.

Personal exemption.  
Single persons.

Husband and wife living together.

Separate returns.

Credit for dependents.

Change of status.  
During taxable year.

Apportionment of tax.

(b) **HOLDERS OF LIFE OR TERMINABLE INTEREST.**—Amounts paid under the laws of any State, Territory, District of Columbia, possession of the United States, or foreign country as income to the holder of a life or terminable interest acquired by gift, bequest, or inheritance shall not be reduced or diminished by any deduction for shrinkage (by whatever name called) in the value of such interest due to the lapse of time, nor by any deduction allowed by this Act (except the deductions provided for in subsections (k) and (l) of section 23) for the purpose of computing the net income of an estate or trust but not allowed under the laws of such State, Territory, District of Columbia, possession of the United States, or foreign country for the purpose of computing the income to which such holder is entitled.

(c) **TAX WITHHELD ON TAX-FREE COVENANT BONDS.**—For tax withheld on tax-free covenant bonds, see section 143 (a) (3).

**SEC. 25. CREDITS OF INDIVIDUAL AGAINST NET INCOME.**

There shall be allowed for the purpose of the normal tax, but not for the surtax, the following credits against the net income:

(a) **DIVIDENDS.**—The amount received as dividends—

(1) from a domestic corporation which is subject to taxation under this title, or

(2) from a foreign corporation when it is shown to the satisfaction of the Commissioner that more than 50 per centum of the gross income of such foreign corporation for the three-year period ending with the close of its taxable year preceding the declaration of such dividends (or for such part of such period as the corporation has been in existence) was derived from sources within the United States as determined under the provisions of section 119.

The credit allowed by this subsection shall not be allowed in respect of dividends received from a corporation organized under the China Trade Act, 1922, or from a corporation which under section 251 is taxable only on its gross income from sources within the United States by reason of its receiving a large percentage of its gross income from sources within a possession of the United States.

(b) **INTEREST ON UNITED STATES OBLIGATIONS.**—The amount received as interest upon obligations of the United States which is included in gross income under section 22.

(c) **PERSONAL EXEMPTION.**—In the case of a single person, a personal exemption of \$1,000; or in the case of the head of a family or a married person living with husband or wife, a personal exemption of \$2,500. A husband and wife living together shall receive but one personal exemption. The amount of such personal exemption shall be \$2,500. If such husband and wife make separate returns, the personal exemption may be taken by either or divided between them.

(d) **CREDIT FOR DEPENDENTS.**—\$400 for each person (other than husband or wife) dependent upon and receiving his chief support from the taxpayer if such dependent person is under eighteen years of age or is incapable of self-support because mentally or physically defective.

(e) **CHANGE OF STATUS.**—If the status of the taxpayer, in so far as it affects the personal exemption or credit for dependents, changes during the taxable year, the personal exemption and credit shall be apportioned, under rules and regulations prescribed by the Commissioner with the approval of the Secretary, in accordance with the number of months before and after such change. For the purpose of such apportionment a fractional part of a month shall be disregarded unless it amounts to more than half a month in which case it shall be considered as a month.

**SEC. 26. CREDITS OF CORPORATION AGAINST NET INCOME.**

For the purpose only of the tax imposed by section 13 there shall be allowed as a credit against net income the amount received as interest upon obligations of the United States which is included in gross income under section 22.

**INCOME TAX**

Credits allowed corporations.  
Interest on United States securities.  
*Ante*, p. 178.

**Part III—Credits Against Tax**

Credits against tax.

**SEC. 31. TAXES OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES AND POSSESSIONS OF UNITED STATES.**

Taxes of foreign countries, etc.

The amount of income, war-profits, and excess-profits taxes imposed by foreign countries or possessions of the United States shall be allowed as a credit against the tax, to the extent provided in section 131.

Extent of credit for.

*Post*, p. 211.**SEC. 32. TAXES WITHHELD AT SOURCE.**

The amount of tax withheld at the source under section 143 shall be allowed as a credit against the tax.

Taxes withheld at source.

Credit for.

*Post*, p. 215.**SEC. 33. ERRONEOUS PAYMENTS.**

(a) **CREDIT FOR OVERPAYMENTS.**—For credit against the tax of overpayments of taxes imposed by this title for other taxable years, see section 322.

Erroneous payments. Credit for overpayments.

*Post*, p. 242.

(b) **FISCAL YEAR ENDING IN 1932.**—For credit against the tax of amounts of tax paid for a fiscal year beginning in 1931 and ending in 1932, see section 132.

Credit for fiscal year ending in 1932.

*Post*, p. 213.**Part IV—Accounting Periods and Methods of Accounting**

Accounting periods and methods.

**SEC. 41. GENERAL RULE.**

General rule.

The net income shall be computed upon the basis of the taxpayer's annual accounting period (fiscal year or calendar year, as the case may be) in accordance with the method of accounting regularly employed in keeping the books of such taxpayer; but if no such method of accounting has been so employed, or if the method employed does not clearly reflect the income, the computation shall be made in accordance with such method as in the opinion of the Commissioner does clearly reflect the income. If the taxpayer's annual accounting period is other than a fiscal year as defined in section 48 or if the taxpayer has no annual accounting period or does not keep books, the net income shall be computed on the basis of the calendar year. (For use of inventories, see section 22(c).)

Net income on basis of annual accounting period.

If no accounting period, on calendar year.

Inventories.

*Ante*, p. 179.**SEC. 42. PERIOD IN WHICH ITEMS OF GROSS INCOME INCLUDED.**

Gross income.

The amount of all items of gross income shall be included in the gross income for the taxable year in which received by the taxpayer, unless, under methods of accounting permitted under section 41, any such amounts are to be properly accounted for as of a different period.

Items for taxable year in which received.

**SEC. 43. PERIOD FOR WHICH DEDUCTIONS AND CREDITS TAKEN.**

Deductions and credits.

The deductions and credits provided for in this title shall be taken for the taxable year in which "paid or accrued" or "paid or incurred", dependent upon the method of accounting upon the basis of which the net income is computed, unless in order to clearly reflect the income the deductions or credits should be taken as of a different period.

For taxable year in which "paid or accrued" or "paid or incurred."

**SEC. 44. INSTALLMENT BASIS.**

Installment basis.

(a) **DEALERS IN PERSONAL PROPERTY.**—Under regulations prescribed by the Commissioner with the approval of the Secretary, a person who regularly sells or otherwise disposes of personal property on the installment plan may return as income therefrom in any tax-

Dealers in personal property may make returns on, of payments actually received.

## INCOME TAX

able year that proportion of the installment payments actually received in that year which the gross profit realized or to be realized when payment is completed, bears to the total contract price.

Returns of income from casual sales of personalty or of realty.

(b) SALES OF REALTY AND CASUAL SALES OF PERSONALTY.—In the case (1) of a casual sale or other casual disposition of personal property (other than property of a kind which would properly be included in the inventory of the taxpayer if on hand at the close of the taxable year), for a price exceeding \$1,000, or (2) of a sale or other disposition of real property, if in either case the initial payments do not exceed 40 per centum of the selling price, the income may, under regulations prescribed by the Commissioner with the approval of the Secretary, be returned on the basis and in the manner above prescribed in this section. As used in this section the term "initial payments" means the payments received in cash or property other than evidences of indebtedness of the purchaser during the taxable period in which the sale or other disposition is made.

Computation of income on change to installment basis.

(c) CHANGE FROM ACCRUAL TO INSTALLMENT BASIS.—If a taxpayer entitled to the benefits of subsection (a) elects for any taxable year to report his net income on the installment basis, then in computing his income for the year of change or any subsequent year, amounts actually received during any such year on account of sales or other dispositions of property made in any prior year shall not be excluded.

Gain or loss upon disposition of installment obligations.

(d) GAIN OR LOSS UPON DISPOSITION OF INSTALLMENT OBLIGATIONS.—If an installment obligation is satisfied at other than its face value or distributed, transmitted, sold, or otherwise disposed of, gain or loss shall result to the extent of the difference between the basis of the obligation and (1) in the case of satisfaction at other than face value or a sale or exchange—the amount realized, or (2) in case of a distribution, transmission, or disposition otherwise than by sale or exchange—the fair market value of the obligation at the time of such distribution, transmission, or disposition. The basis of the obligation shall be the excess of the face value of the obligation over an amount equal to the income which would be returnable were the obligation satisfied in full. This subsection shall not apply to the transmission at death of installment obligations if there is filed with the Commissioner, at such time as he may by regulation prescribe, a bond in such amount and with such sureties as he may deem necessary, conditioned upon the return as income, by the person receiving any payment on such obligations, of the same proportion of such payment as would be returnable as income by the decedent if he had lived and had received such payment.

Basis.

Transmission at death of installment obligations.

#### SEC. 45. ALLOCATION OF INCOME AND DEDUCTIONS.

Allocation of income and deductions. Provisions if same interests control two or more businesses.

In any case of two or more trades or businesses (whether or not incorporated, whether or not organized in the United States, and whether or not affiliated) owned or controlled directly or indirectly by the same interests, the Commissioner is authorized to distribute, apportion, or allocate gross income or deductions between or among such trades or businesses, if he determines that such distribution, apportionment, or allocation is necessary in order to prevent evasion of taxes or clearly to reflect the income of any of such trades or businesses.

Change of accounting period. Net income computed on basis of new period.

#### SEC. 46. CHANGE OF ACCOUNTING PERIOD.

If a taxpayer changes his accounting period from fiscal year to calendar year, from calendar year to fiscal year, or from one fiscal year to another, the net income shall, with the approval of the Commissioner, be computed on the basis of such new accounting period, subject to the provisions of section 47.

**SEC. 47. RETURNS FOR A PERIOD OF LESS THAN TWELVE MONTHS.**

(a) **RETURNS FOR SHORT PERIOD RESULTING FROM CHANGE OF ACCOUNTING PERIOD.**—If a taxpayer, with the approval of the Commissioner, changes the basis of computing net income from fiscal year to calendar year a separate return shall be made for the period between the close of the last fiscal year for which return was made and the following December 31. If the change is from calendar year to fiscal year, a separate return shall be made for the period between the close of the last calendar year for which return was made and the date designated as the close of the fiscal year. If the change is from one fiscal year to another fiscal year a separate return shall be made for the period between the close of the former fiscal year and the date designated as the close of the new fiscal year.

(b) **INCOME COMPUTED ON BASIS OF SHORT PERIOD.**—Where a separate return is made under subsection (a) on account of a change in the accounting period, and in all other cases where a separate return is required or permitted, by regulations prescribed by the Commissioner with the approval of the Secretary, to be made for a fractional part of a year, then the income shall be computed on the basis of the period for which separate return is made.

(c) **INCOME PLACED ON ANNUAL BASIS.**—If a separate return is made under subsection (a) on account of a change in the accounting period, the net income, computed on the basis of the period for which separate return is made, shall be placed on an annual basis by multiplying the amount thereof by twelve and dividing by the number of months included in the period for which the separate return is made. The tax shall be such part of the tax computed on such annual basis as the number of months in such period is of twelve months.

(d) **CAPITAL NET GAINS AND LOSSES—EARNED INCOME.**—The Commissioner with the approval of the Secretary shall by regulations prescribe the method of applying the provisions of subsections (b) and (c) (relating to computing income on the basis of a short period, and placing such income on an annual basis) to cases where the taxpayer makes a separate return under subsection (a) on account of a change in the accounting period, and it appears that for the period for which the return is so made he has derived a capital net gain, or sustained a capital net loss, or received earned income.

(e) **REDUCTION OF CREDITS AGAINST NET INCOME.**—In the case of a return made for a fractional part of a year, except a return made under subsection (a), on account of a change in the accounting period, the personal exemption and credit for dependents shall be reduced respectively to amounts which bear the same ratio to the full credits provided as the number of months in the period for which return is made bears to twelve months.

(f) **CLOSING OF TAXABLE YEAR IN CASE OF JEOPARDY.**—For closing of taxable year in case of jeopardy, see section 146.

**SEC. 48. DEFINITIONS.**

When used in this title—

(a) **TAXABLE YEAR.**—“Taxable year” means the calendar year, or the fiscal year ending during such calendar year, upon the basis of which the net income is computed under this Part. “Taxable year” includes, in the case of a return made for a fractional part of a year under the provisions of this title or under regulations prescribed by the Commissioner with the approval of the Secretary, the period for which such return is made. The first taxable year, to be called the taxable year 1932, shall be the calendar year 1932 or any fiscal year ending during the calendar year 1932.

**INCOME TAX**

Returns for less than a year.  
Basis of computing when accounting period changes.

Income based on period of separate return.

Income placed on annual basis.  
Computation of.

Application of capital net gains and losses, or earned income.

Reduction of personal credits for fractions of a year.

Closing of taxable year.  
Post, p. 217.

Definitions.

“Taxable year.”

First taxable year, calendar year 1932.

## INCOME TAX

"Fiscal year."

"Paid or incurred"  
and "paid or accrued."

(b) **FISCAL YEAR.**—"Fiscal year" means an accounting period of twelve months ending on the last day of any month other than December.

(c) **PAID, INCURRED, ACCRUED.**—The terms "paid or incurred" and "paid or accrued" shall be construed according to the method of accounting upon the basis of which the net income is computed under this Part.

Returns and pay-  
ment.

## Part V—Returns and Payment of Tax

Individual returns.

**SEC. 51. INDIVIDUAL RETURNS.**Sworn statement of  
gross income, deduc-  
tions, and credits.

(a) **REQUIREMENT.**—The following individuals shall each make under oath a return stating specifically the items of his gross income and the deductions and credits allowed under this title—

Net income \$1,000 or  
over, if single, etc.

(1) Every individual having a net income for the taxable year of \$1,000 or over, if single, or if married and not living with husband or wife;

Net income \$2,500 or  
over, if married and  
living with husband or  
wife.

(2) Every individual having a net income for the taxable year of \$2,500 or over, if married and living with husband or wife; and

Gross income \$5,000  
or over.

(3) Every individual having a gross income for the taxable year of \$5,000 or over, regardless of the amount of his net income.

Husband and wife  
living together.

(b) **HUSBAND AND WIFE.**—If a husband and wife living together have an aggregate net income for the taxable year of \$2,500 or over, or an aggregate gross income for such year of \$5,000 or over—

Separate.

(1) Each shall make such a return, or

Joint.

(2) The income of each shall be included in a single joint return, in which case the tax shall be computed on the aggregate income.

Persons under dis-  
ability.

(c) **PERSONS UNDER DISABILITY.**—If the taxpayer is unable to make his own return, the return shall be made by a duly authorized agent or by the guardian or other person charged with the care of the person or property of such taxpayer.

By agent.

Fiduciaries.  
Post, p. 214.

(d) **FIDUCIARIES.**—For returns to be made by fiduciaries, see section 142.

Corporation returns.

**SEC. 52. CORPORATION RETURNS.**Requirement for  
making.

(a) **REQUIREMENT.**—Every corporation subject to taxation under this title shall make a return, stating specifically the items of its gross income and the deductions and credits allowed by this title. The return shall be sworn to by the president, vice president, or other principal officer and by the treasurer or assistant treasurer. In cases where receivers, trustees in bankruptcy, or assignees are operating the property or business of corporations, such receivers, trustees, or assignees shall make returns for such corporations in the same manner and form as corporations are required to make returns. Any tax due on the basis of such returns made by receivers, trustees, or assignees shall be collected in the same manner as if collected from the corporations of whose business or property they have custody and control.

Receivers, trustees,  
etc.

Collection of tax.

Consolidated returns.  
Post, p. 213.

(b) **CONSOLIDATED RETURNS.**—For provision as to consolidated returns of affiliated corporations, see section 141.

Time and place for  
filing returns.**SEC. 53. TIME AND PLACE FOR FILING RETURNS.**

Time designated.

(a) **TIME FOR FILING.**—

(1) **GENERAL RULE.**—Returns made on the basis of the calendar year shall be made on or before the 15th day of March following the close of the calendar year. Returns made on the basis of a fiscal year shall be made on or before the 15th day of the third month following the close of the fiscal year.

Extension granted on  
application.

(2) **EXTENSION OF TIME.**—The Commissioner may grant a reasonable extension of time for filing returns, under such rules and

regulations as he shall prescribe with the approval of the Secretary. Except in the case of taxpayers who are abroad, no such extension shall be for more than six months.

(b) **TO WHOM RETURN MADE.**—

(1) **INDIVIDUALS.**—Returns (other than corporation returns) shall be made to the collector for the district in which is located the legal residence or principal place of business of the person making the return, or, if he has no legal residence or principal place of business in the United States, then to the collector at Baltimore, Maryland.

(2) **CORPORATIONS.**—Returns of corporations shall be made to the collector of the district in which is located the principal place of business or principal office or agency of the corporation, or, if it has no principal place of business or principal office or agency in the United States, then to the collector at Baltimore, Maryland.

**SEC. 54. RECORDS AND SPECIAL RETURNS.**

(a) **BY TAXPAYER.**—Every person liable to any tax imposed by this title or for the collection thereof, shall keep such records, render under oath such statements, make such returns, and comply with such rules and regulations, as the Commissioner, with the approval of the Secretary, may from time to time prescribe.

(b) **TO DETERMINE LIABILITY TO TAX.**—Whenever in the judgment of the Commissioner necessary he may require any person, by notice served upon him, to make a return, render under oath such statements, or keep such records, as the Commissioner deems sufficient to show whether or not such person is liable to tax under this title.

(c) **INFORMATION AT THE SOURCE.**—For requirement of statements and returns by one person to assist in determining the tax liability of another person, see sections 147 to 150.

**SEC. 55. PUBLICITY OF RETURNS.**

Returns made under this title shall be open to inspection in the same manner, to the same extent, and subject to the same provisions of law, including penalties, as returns made under Title II of the Revenue Act of 1926.

**SEC. 56. PAYMENT OF TAX.**

(a) **TIME OF PAYMENT.**—The total amount of tax imposed by this title shall be paid on the fifteenth day of March following the close of the calendar year, or, if the return should be made on the basis of a fiscal year, then on the fifteenth day of the third month following the close of the fiscal year.

(b) **INSTALLMENT PAYMENTS.**—The taxpayer may elect to pay the tax in four equal installments, in which case the first installment shall be paid on the date prescribed for the payment of the tax by the taxpayer, the second installment shall be paid on the fifteenth day of the third month, the third installment on the fifteenth day of the sixth month, and the fourth installment on the fifteenth day of the ninth month, after such date. If any installment is not paid on or before the date fixed for its payment, the whole amount of the tax unpaid shall be paid upon notice and demand from the collector.

(c) **EXTENSION OF TIME FOR PAYMENT.**—At the request of the taxpayer, the Commissioner may extend the time for payment of the amount determined as the tax by the taxpayer, or any installment thereof, for a period not to exceed six months from the date prescribed for the payment of the tax or an installment thereof. In such case the amount in respect of which the extension is granted shall be paid on or before the date of the expiration of the period of the extension.

INCOME TAX

Limit.

To whom made.

By individuals, to collector of district.

At Baltimore, Md.

Corporations, to collector of district where principal office located.

At Baltimore, Md.

Records and special returns. Required of taxpayer.

Statement to determine liability to tax.

Information at the source. Post, pp. 218, 219.

Publicity of returns.

Open to inspection as in Revenue Act of 1926. Vol. 44, p. 51.

Payment of tax.

Time designated.

Allowed in four installments.

Whole amount on default.

Extension allowed on request.

Payment on expiration.

- INCOME TAX**
- Voluntary advance payment. (d) **VOLUNTARY ADVANCE PAYMENT.**—A tax imposed by this title, or any installment thereof, may be paid, at the election of the taxpayer, prior to the date prescribed for its payment.
- Jeopardy payments. *Post*, p. 217. (e) **ADVANCE PAYMENT IN CASE OF JEOPARDY.**—For advance payment in case of jeopardy, see section 146.
- Tax withheld at source. *Post*, pp. 215, 216. (f) **TAX WITHHELD AT SOURCE.**—For requirement of withholding tax at the source in the case of nonresident aliens and foreign corporations, and in the case of so-called "tax-free covenant bonds," see sections 143 and 144.
- Fraction of a cent disregarded. (g) **FRACTIONAL PARTS OF CENT.**—In the payment of any tax under this title a fractional part of a cent shall be disregarded unless it amounts to one-half cent or more, in which case it shall be increased to 1 cent.
- Receipts on request. (h) **RECEIPTS.**—Every collector to whom any payment of any income tax is made shall upon request give to the person making such payment a full written or printed receipt, stating the amount paid and the particular account for which such payment was made; and whenever any debtor pays taxes on account of payments made or to be made by him to separate creditors the collector shall, if requested by such debtor, give a separate receipt for the tax paid on account of each creditor in such form that the debtor can conveniently produce such receipts separately to his several creditors in satisfaction of their respective demands up to the amounts stated in the receipts; and such receipt shall be sufficient evidence in favor of such debtor to justify him in withholding from his next payment to his creditor the amount therein stated; but the creditor may, upon giving to his debtor a full written receipt acknowledging the payment to him of any sum actually paid and accepting the amount of tax paid as aforesaid (specifying the same) as a further satisfaction of the debt to that amount, require the surrender to him of such collector's receipt.
- Evidence of tax paid. (i) **EVIDENCE OF TAX PAID.**—Every collector to whom any payment of any income tax is made shall upon request give to the person making such payment a full written or printed receipt, stating the amount paid and the particular account for which such payment was made; and whenever any debtor pays taxes on account of payments made or to be made by him to separate creditors the collector shall, if requested by such debtor, give a separate receipt for the tax paid on account of each creditor in such form that the debtor can conveniently produce such receipts separately to his several creditors in satisfaction of their respective demands up to the amounts stated in the receipts; and such receipt shall be sufficient evidence in favor of such debtor to justify him in withholding from his next payment to his creditor the amount therein stated; but the creditor may, upon giving to his debtor a full written receipt acknowledging the payment to him of any sum actually paid and accepting the amount of tax paid as aforesaid (specifying the same) as a further satisfaction of the debt to that amount, require the surrender to him of such collector's receipt.
- Surrender to creditor as payment on debt. (j) **SURRENDER TO CREDITOR AS PAYMENT ON DEBT.**—Every collector to whom any payment of any income tax is made shall upon request give to the person making such payment a full written or printed receipt, stating the amount paid and the particular account for which such payment was made; and whenever any debtor pays taxes on account of payments made or to be made by him to separate creditors the collector shall, if requested by such debtor, give a separate receipt for the tax paid on account of each creditor in such form that the debtor can conveniently produce such receipts separately to his several creditors in satisfaction of their respective demands up to the amounts stated in the receipts; and such receipt shall be sufficient evidence in favor of such debtor to justify him in withholding from his next payment to his creditor the amount therein stated; but the creditor may, upon giving to his debtor a full written receipt acknowledging the payment to him of any sum actually paid and accepting the amount of tax paid as aforesaid (specifying the same) as a further satisfaction of the debt to that amount, require the surrender to him of such collector's receipt.
- Examination of return and determination of tax. **SEC. 57. EXAMINATION OF RETURN AND DETERMINATION OF TAX.**  
As soon as practicable after the return is filed the Commissioner shall examine it and shall determine the correct amount of the tax.
- To be made as soon as practicable. **SEC. 58. ADDITIONS TO TAX AND PENALTIES.**
- Additions to tax and penalties. (a) For additions to the tax in case of negligence or fraud in the nonpayment of tax or failure to file return therefor, see Supplement M.
- Negligence, etc., p. 238. (b) For criminal penalties for nonpayment of tax or failure to file return therefor, see section 145.
- Criminal penalties, p. 217. **SEC. 59. ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEEDINGS.**  
For administrative proceedings in respect of the nonpayment or overpayment of a tax imposed by this title, see as follows:
- Administrative proceedings. (a) Supplement L, relating to assessment and collection of deficiencies.
- Nonpayments, or overpayments. (b) Supplement M, relating to interest and additions to tax.
- Deficiencies, p. 233. (c) Supplement N, relating to claims against transferees and fiduciaries.
- Additions, p. 238. (d) Supplement O, relating to overpayments.
- Transferees and fiduciaries, p. 240.
- Overpayments, p. 242.
- Miscellaneous provisions. **Part VI—Miscellaneous Provisions**
- Laws made applicable. **SEC. 61. LAWS MADE APPLICABLE.**  
All administrative, special, or stamp provisions of law, including the law relating to the assessment of taxes, so far as applicable, are hereby extended to and made a part of this title.
- Administrative provisions, etc., extended to.

**SEC. 62. RULES AND REGULATIONS.**

The Commissioner, with the approval of the Secretary, shall prescribe and publish all needful rules and regulations for the enforcement of this title.

INCOME TAX  
Rules and regulations.  
To be prescribed and published.

**SEC. 63. TAXES IN LIEU OF TAXES UNDER 1928 ACT.**

The taxes imposed by this title shall be in lieu of the corresponding taxes imposed by the sections of the Revenue Act of 1928 bearing the same numbers.

Taxes in lieu of 1928 Act.  
Table.  
Vol. 45, p. 795.

**SEC. 64. SHORT TITLE.**

This title may be cited as the "Income Tax Act of 1932."

Short title.  
"Income Tax Act of 1932."

**SEC. 65. EFFECTIVE DATE OF TITLE.**

This title shall take effect as of January 1, 1932, except that sections 145 and 150, and this section, shall take effect on the enactment of this Act.

Effective date.  
Exceptions.  
Post, pp. 217, 219.

**SUBTITLE C—SUPPLEMENTAL PROVISIONS**

Supplemental provisions.

**Supplement A—Rates of Tax**

Rates of tax.

[Supplementary to Subtitle B, Part I]

**SEC. 101. CAPITAL NET GAINS AND LOSSES.**

(a) **TAX IN CASE OF CAPITAL NET GAIN.**—In the case of any taxpayer, other than a corporation, who for any taxable year derives a capital net gain (as hereinafter defined in this section), there shall, at the election of the taxpayer, be levied, collected, and paid, in lieu of all other taxes imposed by this title, a tax determined as follows: A partial tax shall first be computed upon the basis of the ordinary net income at the rates and in the manner as if this section had not been enacted and the total tax shall be this amount plus 12½ per centum of the capital net gain.

Capital net gains and losses.  
Computation of tax of net gains.

(b) **TAX IN CASE OF CAPITAL NET LOSS.**—In the case of any taxpayer, other than a corporation, who for any taxable year sustains a capital net loss (as hereinafter defined in this section), there shall be levied, collected, and paid, in lieu of all other taxes imposed by this title, a tax determined as follows: a partial tax shall first be computed upon the basis of the ordinary net income at the rates and in the manner as if this section had not been enacted, and the total tax shall be this amount minus 12½ per centum of the capital net loss; but in no case shall the tax of a taxpayer who has sustained a capital net loss be less than the tax computed without regard to the provisions of this section.

Of net loss.

(c) **DEFINITIONS.**—For the purposes of this title—

Meaning of terms.

(1) "Capital gain" means taxable gain from the sale or exchange of capital assets consummated after December 31, 1921.

"Capital gain."

(2) "Capital loss" means deductible loss resulting from the sale or exchange of capital assets.

"Capital loss."

(3) "Capital deductions" means such deductions as are allowed by section 23 for the purpose of computing net income, and are properly allocable to or chargeable against capital assets sold or exchanged during the taxable year.

"Capital deductions."  
Ante, p. 179.

(4) "Ordinary deductions" means the deductions allowed by section 23 other than capital losses and capital deductions.

"Ordinary deductions."

(5) "Capital net gain" means the excess of the total amount of capital gain over the sum of (A) the capital deductions and capital losses, plus (B) the amount, if any, by which the ordinary deductions exceed the gross income computed without including capital gains.

"Capital net gain."

## INCOME TAX

"Capital net loss."  
"Ordinary net income."

(6) "Capital net loss" means the excess of the sum of the capital losses plus the capital deductions over the total amount of capital gain.

(7) "Ordinary net income" means the net income, computed in accordance with the provisions of this title, after excluding all items of capital gain, capital loss, and capital deductions.

"Capital assets."  
Property not included.

(8) "Capital assets" means property held by the taxpayer for more than two years (whether or not connected with his trade or business), but does not include stock in trade of the taxpayer or other property of a kind which would properly be included in the inventory of the taxpayer if on hand at the close of the taxable year, or property held by the taxpayer primarily for sale in the course of his trade or business. For the purposes of this definition—

Property received on an exchange.

(A) In determining the period for which the taxpayer has held property received on an exchange there shall be included the period for which he held the property exchanged, if under the provisions of section 113, the property received has, for the purpose of determining gain or loss from a sale or exchange, the same basis in whole or in part in his hands as the property exchanged.

*Post*, p. 198.

Period of property holding.

(B) In determining the period for which the taxpayer has held property however acquired there shall be included the period for which such property was held by any other person, if under the provisions of section 113, such property has, for the purpose of determining gain or loss from a sale or exchange, the same basis in whole or in part in his hands as it would have in the hands of such other person.

*Post*, p. 198.

Stock, etc., received on a distribution.

(C) In determining the period for which the taxpayer has held stock or securities received upon a distribution where no gain is recognized to the distributee under the provisions of section 112 (g) of this Act or the Revenue Act of 1928, there shall be included the period for which he held the stock or securities in the distributing corporation prior to the receipt of the stock or securities upon such distribution.

Vol. 45, p. 818.  
*Post*, p. 197.

Computing period stock has been held.

(D) In determining the period for which the taxpayer has held stock or securities the acquisition of which (or the contract or option to acquire which) resulted in the nondeductibility (under section 118 of this Act or the Revenue Act of 1928, relating to wash sales) of the loss from the sale or other disposition of substantially identical stock or securities, there shall be included the period for which he held the stock or securities the loss from the sale or other disposition of which was not deductible.

Vol. 45, p. 826.  
*Post*, p. 208.

Collection and payment of tax.

(d) COLLECTION AND PAYMENT OF TAX.—The total tax determined under subsection (a) or (b) shall be collected and paid in the same manner, at the same time, and subject to the same provisions of law, including penalties, as other taxes under this title.

Sale of mines and oil or gas wells.  
Tax on selling price.

#### SEC. 102. SALE OF MINES AND OIL OR GAS WELLS.

(a) In the case of a bona fide sale of mines, oil or gas wells, or any interest therein, where the principal value of the property has been demonstrated by prospecting or exploration and discovery work done by the taxpayer, the portion of the tax imposed by section 12 of this title attributable to such sale shall not exceed 16 per centum of the selling price of such property or interest.

Limitation, p. 191.

(b) For limitation to 12½ per centum rate of tax, see section 101.

**SEC. 103. EXEMPTIONS FROM TAX ON CORPORATIONS.**

The following organizations shall be exempt from taxation under this title—

- (1) Labor, agricultural, or horticultural organizations;
- (2) Mutual savings banks not having a capital stock represented by shares;
- (3) Fraternal beneficiary societies, orders, or associations, (A) operating under the lodge system or for the exclusive benefit of the members of a fraternity itself operating under the lodge system; and (B) providing for the payment of life, sick, accident, or other benefits to the members of such society, order, or association or their dependents;
- (4) Domestic building and loan associations substantially all the business of which is confined to making loans to members; and cooperative banks without capital stock organized and operated for mutual purposes and without profit;
- (5) Cemetery companies owned and operated exclusively for the benefit of their members or which are not operated for profit; and any corporation chartered solely for burial purposes as a cemetery corporation and not permitted by its charter to engage in any business not necessarily incident to that purpose, no part of the net earnings of which inures to the benefit of any private shareholder or individual;
- (6) Corporations, and any community chest, fund, or foundation, organized and operated exclusively for religious, charitable, scientific, literary, or educational purposes, or for the prevention of cruelty to children or animals, no part of the net earnings of which inures to the benefit of any private shareholder or individual;
- (7) Business leagues, chambers of commerce, real-estate boards, or boards of trade, not organized for profit and no part of the net earnings of which inures to the benefit of any private shareholder or individual;
- (8) Civic leagues or organizations not organized for profit but operated exclusively for the promotion of social welfare, or local associations of employees, the membership of which is limited to the employees of a designated person or persons in a particular municipality, and the net earnings of which are devoted exclusively to charitable, educational, or recreational purposes;
- (9) Clubs organized and operated exclusively for pleasure, recreation, and other nonprofitable purposes, no part of the net earnings of which inures to the benefit of any private shareholder;
- (10) Benevolent life insurance associations of a purely local character, mutual ditch or irrigation companies, mutual or cooperative telephone companies, or like organizations; but only if 85 per centum or more of the income consists of amounts collected from members for the sole purpose of meeting losses and expenses;
- (11) Farmers' or other mutual hail, cyclone, casualty, or fire insurance companies or associations (including interinsurers and reciprocal underwriters) the income of which is used or held for the purpose of paying losses or expenses;
- (12) Farmers', fruit growers', or like associations organized and operated on a cooperative basis (a) for the purpose of marketing the products of members or other producers, and turning back to them the proceeds of sales, less the necessary marketing expenses, on the basis of either the quantity or the value of the products furnished by them, or (b) for the purpose of purchasing supplies and equipment for the use of members or other persons, and turn-

**INCOME TAX**

Exemptions from tax on corporations.

Labor, agricultural, etc.  
Mutual savings banks.

Fraternal beneficiary societies.

Domestic building and loan associations; cooperative banks.

Mutual cemetery companies.

Corporations, community chests, etc., for religious, etc., purposes.

Business leagues, etc.

Civic leagues, employees' associations, etc.

Pleasure clubs.

Local life insurance, mutual ditch, etc., companies.

Farmers' mutual casualty insurance companies.

Farmers' cooperative associations.  
For marketing their products.

Purchasing supplies and equipment for members.

## INCOME TAX

Capital stock associations restricted.

Limitation on marketing products of nonmembers.

Purchases by nonmembers.

Organizations by exempt associations for financing crop operations of members.

Dividend rate of stock.

Reserve allowed.

Corporations as trustees for exempt organizations.

Federal land banks, etc.  
Vol. 39, p. 360.  
U. S. C., p. 298.

Voluntary employees' beneficiary associations.

Local teachers' retirement fund associations.

ing over such supplies and equipment to them at actual cost, plus necessary expenses. Exemption shall not be denied any such association because it has capital stock, if the dividend rate of such stock is fixed at not to exceed the legal rate of interest in the State of incorporation or 8 per centum per annum, whichever is greater, on the value of the consideration for which the stock was issued, and if substantially all such stock (other than nonvoting preferred stock, the owners of which are not entitled or permitted to participate, directly or indirectly, in the profits of the association, upon dissolution or otherwise, beyond the fixed dividends) is owned by producers who market their products or purchase their supplies and equipment through the association; nor shall exemption be denied any such association because there is accumulated and maintained by it a reserve required by State law or a reasonable reserve for any necessary purpose. Such an association may market the products of nonmembers in an amount the value of which does not exceed the value of the products marketed for members, and may purchase supplies and equipment for nonmembers in an amount the value of which does not exceed the value of the supplies and equipment purchased for members, provided the value of the purchases made for persons who are neither members nor producers does not exceed 15 per centum of the value of all its purchases;

(13) Corporations organized by an association exempt under the provisions of paragraph (12), or members thereof, for the purpose of financing the ordinary crop operations of such members or other producers, and operated in conjunction with such association. Exemption shall not be denied any such corporation because it has capital stock, if the dividend rate of such stock is fixed at not to exceed the legal rate of interest in the State of incorporation or 8 per centum per annum, whichever is greater, on the value of the consideration for which the stock was issued, and if substantially all such stock (other than nonvoting preferred stock, the owners of which are not entitled or permitted to participate, directly or indirectly, in the profits of the corporation, upon dissolution or otherwise, beyond the fixed dividends) is owned by such association, or members thereof; nor shall exemption be denied any such corporation because there is accumulated and maintained by it a reserve required by State law or a reasonable reserve for any necessary purpose;

(14) Corporations organized for the exclusive purpose of holding title to property, collecting income therefrom, and turning over the entire amount thereof, less expenses, to an organization which itself is exempt from the tax imposed by this title;

(15) Federal land banks, national farm-loan associations, and Federal intermediate credit banks, as provided in the Federal Farm Loan Act, as amended;

(16) Voluntary employees' beneficiary associations providing for the payment of life, sick, accident, or other benefits to the members of such association or their dependents, if (A) no part of their net earnings inures (other than through such payments) to the benefit of any private shareholder or individual, and (B) 85 per centum or more of the income consists of amounts collected from members for the sole purpose of making such payments and meeting expenses;

(17) Teachers' retirement fund associations of a purely local character, if (A) no part of their net earnings inures (other than through payment of retirement benefits) to the benefit of any private shareholder or individual, and (B) the income consists

solely of amounts received from public taxation, amounts received from assessments upon the teaching salaries of members, and income in respect of investments.

INCOME TAX

#### SEC. 104. ACCUMULATION OF SURPLUS TO EVADE SURTAXES.

(a) If any corporation, however created or organized, is formed or availed of for the purpose of preventing the imposition of the surtax upon its shareholders through the medium of permitting its gains and profits to accumulate instead of being divided or distributed, there shall be levied, collected, and paid for each taxable year upon the net income of such corporation a tax equal to 50 per centum of the amount thereof, which shall be in addition to the tax imposed by section 13 and shall be computed, collected, and paid upon the same basis and in the same manner and subject to the same provisions of law, including penalties, as that tax.

Accumulation of surplus to evade surtaxes. Corporations amassing gains, etc., to avoid surtax to members.

Additional tax to corporation tax. *Ante*, p. 177.

(b) The fact that any corporation is a mere holding or investment company, or that the gains or profits are permitted to accumulate beyond the reasonable needs of the business, shall be prima facie evidence of a purpose to escape the surtax.

Evidence of a purpose of evasion.

(c) As used in this section the term "net income" means the net income as defined in section 21, increased by the sum of the amount of the dividend deduction allowed under section 23(p) and the amount of the interest on obligations of the United States issued after September 1, 1917, which would be subject to tax in whole or in part in the hands of an individual owner.

"Net income" defined.

*Ante*, pp. 178, 182.

(d) The tax imposed by this section shall not apply if all the shareholders of the corporation include (at the time of filing their returns) in their gross income their entire distributive shares, whether distributed or not, of the net income of the corporation for such year. Any amount so included in the gross income of a shareholder shall be treated as a dividend received. Any subsequent distribution made by the corporation out of the earnings or profits for such taxable year shall, if distributed to any shareholder who has so included in his gross income his distributive share, be exempt from tax in the amount of the share so included.

Additional tax not applicable if distributive share included in income of shareholders.

Subsequent distributions.

#### SEC. 105. TAXABLE PERIOD EMBRACING YEARS WITH DIFFERENT LAWS.

Taxable period embracing years with different laws.

If it is necessary to compute the tax for a period beginning in one calendar year (hereinafter in this section called "first calendar year") and ending in the following calendar year (hereinafter in this section called "second calendar year") and the law applicable to the second calendar year is different from the law applicable to the first calendar year, then the tax under this title for the period ending during the second calendar year shall be in the sum of: (1) the same proportion of a tax for the entire period, determined under the law applicable to the first calendar year and at the rates for such year, which the portion of such period falling within the first calendar year is of the entire period; and (2) the same proportion of a tax for the entire period, determined under the law applicable to the second calendar year and at the rates for such year, which the portion of such period falling within the second calendar year is of the entire period.

Computation of tax for period in one calendar year and ending in the following.

### Supplement B—Computation of Net Income

Computation of net income.

[Supplementary to Subtitle B, Part II]

#### SEC. 111. DETERMINATION OF AMOUNT OF GAIN OR LOSS.

(a) COMPUTATION OF GAIN OR LOSS.—Except as hereinafter provided in this section, the gain from the sale or other disposition of

Gain or loss.

Basis for determining, on disposal of property.

**INCOME TAX**

Adjusted basis.  
Post, p. 201.  
Computation of sums  
from disposition of  
property.

Recognition of gain  
or loss on sale or ex-  
change.

Installment sales  
taxable.

Gain or loss from  
sales on exchanges.  
Entire amount rec-  
ognized.

Exceptions.  
No gain or loss on ex-  
changing for similar  
uses.

Similar stock in same  
corporation.

Substituted stock on  
reorganization.

Property for stock of  
party to reorganiza-  
tion.

Transfers for stock of  
corporation under same  
control.

Limitation.

Gain from exchanges  
not solely in kind.  
Receipts additional  
to that on which none  
recognized.

property shall be the excess of the amount realized therefrom over the adjusted basis provided in section 113(b), and the loss shall be the excess of such basis over the amount realized.

(b) **AMOUNT REALIZED.**—The amount realized from the sale or other disposition of property shall be the sum of any money received plus the fair market value of the property (other than money) received.

(c) **RECOGNITION OF GAIN OR LOSS.**—In the case of a sale or exchange, the extent to which the gain or loss determined under this section shall be recognized for the purposes of this title, shall be determined under the provisions of section 112.

(d) **INSTALLMENT SALES.**—Nothing in this section shall be construed to prevent (in the case of property sold under contract providing for payment in installments) the taxation of that portion of any installment payment representing gain or profit in the year in which such payment is received.

**SEC. 112. RECOGNITION OF GAIN OR LOSS.**

(a) **GENERAL RULE.**—Upon the sale or exchange of property the entire amount of the gain or loss, determined under section 111, shall be recognized, except as hereinafter provided in this section.

(b) **EXCHANGES SOLELY IN KIND.**—

(1) **PROPERTY HELD FOR PRODUCTIVE USE OR INVESTMENT.**—No gain or loss shall be recognized if property held for productive use in trade or business or for investment (not including stock in trade or other property held primarily for sale, nor stocks, bonds, notes, choses in action, certificates of trust or beneficial interest, or other securities or evidences of indebtedness or interest) is exchanged solely for property of a like kind to be held either for productive use in trade or business or for investment.

(2) **STOCK FOR STOCK OF SAME CORPORATION.**—No gain or loss shall be recognized if common stock in a corporation is exchanged solely for common stock in the same corporation, or if preferred stock in a corporation is exchanged solely for preferred stock in the same corporation.

(3) **STOCK FOR STOCK ON REORGANIZATION.**—No gain or loss shall be recognized if stock or securities in a corporation a party to a reorganization are, in pursuance of the plan of reorganization, exchanged solely for stock or securities in such corporation or in another corporation a party to the reorganization.

(4) **SAME—GAIN OF CORPORATION.**—No gain or loss shall be recognized if a corporation a party to a reorganization exchanges property, in pursuance of the plan of reorganization, solely for stock or securities in another corporation a party to the reorganization.

(5) **TRANSFER TO CORPORATION CONTROLLED BY TRANSFEROR.**—No gain or loss shall be recognized if property is transferred to a corporation by one or more persons solely in exchange for stock or securities in such corporation, and immediately after the exchange such person or persons are in control of the corporation; but in the case of an exchange by two or more persons this paragraph shall apply only if the amount of the stock and securities received by each is substantially in proportion to his interest in the property prior to the exchange.

(c) **GAIN FROM EXCHANGES NOT SOLELY IN KIND.**—

(1) If an exchange would be within the provisions of subsection (b) (1), (2), (3), or (5) of this section if it were not for the fact that the property received in exchange consists not only of property permitted by such paragraph to be received without the recognition of gain, but also of other property or money, then

the gain, if any, to the recipient shall be recognized, but in an amount not in excess of the sum of such money and the fair market value of such other property.

(2) If a distribution made in pursuance of a plan of reorganization is within the provisions of paragraph (1) of this subsection but has the effect of the distribution of a taxable dividend, then there shall be taxed as a dividend to each distributee such an amount of the gain recognized under paragraph (1) as is not in excess of his ratable share of the undistributed earnings and profits of the corporation accumulated after February 28, 1913. The remainder, if any, of the gain recognized under paragraph (1) shall be taxed as a gain from the exchange of property.

(d) **SAME—GAIN OF CORPORATION.**—If an exchange would be within the provisions of subsection (b) (4) of this section if it were not for the fact that the property received in exchange consists not only of stock or securities permitted by such paragraph to be received without the recognition of gain, but also of other property or money, then—

(1) If the corporation receiving such other property or money distributes it in pursuance of the plan of reorganization, no gain to the corporation shall be recognized from the exchange, but

(2) If the corporation receiving such other property or money does not distribute it in pursuance of the plan of reorganization, the gain, if any, to the corporation shall be recognized, but in an amount not in excess of the sum of such money and the fair market value of such other property so received, which is not so distributed.

(e) **LOSS FROM EXCHANGES NOT SOLELY IN KIND.**—If an exchange would be within the provisions of subsection (b) (1) to (5), inclusive, of this section if it were not for the fact that the property received in exchange consists not only of property permitted by such paragraph to be received without the recognition of gain or loss, but also of other property or money, then no loss from the exchange shall be recognized.

(f) **INVOLUNTARY CONVERSIONS.**—If property (as a result of its destruction in whole or in part, theft or seizure, or an exercise of the power of requisition or condemnation, or the threat or imminence thereof) is compulsorily or involuntarily converted into property similar or related in service or use to the property so converted, or into money which is forthwith in good faith, under regulations prescribed by the Commissioner with the approval of the Secretary, expended in the acquisition of other property similar or related in service or use to the property so converted, or in the acquisition of control of a corporation owning such other property, or in the establishment of a replacement fund, no gain or loss shall be recognized. If any part of the money is not so expended, the gain, if any, shall be recognized, but in an amount not in excess of the money which is not so expended.

(g) **DISTRIBUTION OF STOCK ON REORGANIZATION.**—If there is distributed, in pursuance of a plan of reorganization, to a shareholder in a corporation a party to the reorganization, stock or securities in such corporation or in another corporation a party to the reorganization, without the surrender by such shareholder of stock or securities in such a corporation, no gain to the distributee from the receipt of such stock or securities shall be recognized.

(h) **SAME—EFFECT ON FUTURE DISTRIBUTIONS.**—The distribution, in pursuance of a plan of reorganization, by or on behalf of a corporation a party to the reorganization, of its stock or securities or stock or securities in a corporation a party to the reorganization, if

## INCOME TAX

Reorganization distribution construed as a taxable dividend.

Accumulations after February, 1913.  
Tax on gain from property exchange.

Reorganization with property and other stock received.

No gain if distributed on reorganization.

Gain recognized.

Limitation.

No loss if property received other than that on which gain or loss recognized.

Involuntary conversions.

No gain or loss, if involuntarily converted into similar property, etc.

Gain recognized on part not used.

Stock distribution on reorganization and holdings not surrendered.

No gain to distributee from receipt recognized.

Stock distributed on reorganization not construed as earnings, etc.

INCOME TAX	no gain to the distributee from the receipt of such stock or securities was recognized by law, shall not be considered a distribution of earnings or profits within the meaning of section 115(b) for the purpose of determining the taxability of subsequent distributions by the corporation.
<i>Post</i> , p. 203.	
Reorganization.	(i) DEFINITION OF REORGANIZATION.—As used in this section and sections 113 and 115—
Acts constituting.	(1) The term "reorganization" means (A) a merger or consolidation (including the acquisition by one corporation of at least a majority of the voting stock and at least a majority of the total number of shares of all other classes of stock of another corporation, or substantially all the properties of another corporation), or (B) a transfer by a corporation of all or a part of its assets to another corporation if immediately after the transfer the transferor or its stockholders or both are in control of the corporation to which the assets are transferred, or (C) a recapitalization, or (D) a mere change in identity, form, or place of organization, however effected.
Transfer.	(2) The term "a party to a reorganization" includes a corporation resulting from a reorganization and includes both corporations in the case of an acquisition by one corporation of at least a majority of the voting stock and at least a majority of the total number of shares of all other classes of stock of another corporation.
"Party to a reorganization."	(j) DEFINITION OF CONTROL.—As used in this section the term "control" means the ownership of at least 80 per centum of the voting stock and at least 80 per centum of the total number of shares of all other classes of stock of the corporation.
Ownership of stock constituting "control."	(k) FOREIGN CORPORATIONS.—In determining the extent to which gain shall be recognized in the case of any of the exchanges or distributions (made after the date of the enactment of this Act) described in subsection (b) (3), (4), or (5), or described in so much of subsection (c) as refers to subsection (b) (3) or (5), or described in subsection (d) or (g), a foreign corporation shall not be considered as a corporation unless, prior to such exchange or distribution, it has been established to the satisfaction of the Commissioner that such exchange or distribution is not in pursuance of a plan having as one of its principal purposes the avoidance of Federal income taxes.
Foreign corporations. Not recognized if purpose is to evade Federal income taxes.	
Basis for determining gain or loss. Cost value; exceptions.	<b>SEC. 113. ADJUSTED BASIS FOR DETERMINING GAIN OR LOSS.</b>
Inventory value.	(a) BASIS (UNADJUSTED) OF PROPERTY.—The basis of property shall be the cost of such property; except that—
Gifts after December 31, 1920.	(1) INVENTORY VALUE.—If the property should have been included in the last inventory, the basis shall be the last inventory value thereof.
Determination.	(2) GIFTS AFTER DECEMBER 31, 1920.—If the property was acquired by gift after December 31, 1920, the basis shall be the same as it would be in the hands of the donor or the last preceding owner by whom it was not acquired by gift. If the facts necessary to determine such basis are unknown to the donee, the Commissioner shall, if possible, obtain such facts from such donor or last preceding owner, or any other person cognizant thereof. If the Commissioner finds it impossible to obtain such facts, the basis shall be the fair market value of such property as found by the Commissioner as of the date or approximate date at which, according to the best information that the Commissioner is able to obtain, such property was acquired by such donor or last preceding owner.
Fair market value.	

(3) **TRANSFER IN TRUST AFTER DECEMBER 31, 1920.**—If the property was acquired after December 31, 1920, by a transfer in trust (other than by a transfer in trust by a bequest or devise) the basis shall be the same as it would be in the hands of the grantor, increased in the amount of gain or decreased in the amount of loss recognized to the grantor upon such transfer under the law applicable to the year in which the transfer was made.

## INCOME TAX

Trust property acquired after December 31, 1920.  
As in hands of grantor.

(4) **GIFT OR TRANSFER IN TRUST BEFORE JANUARY 1, 1921.**—If the property was acquired by gift or transfer in trust on or before December 31, 1920, the basis shall be the fair market value of such property at the time of such acquisition. The provisions of this paragraph shall apply to the acquisition of such property interests as are specified in section 402(e) of the Revenue Act of 1921, or in section 302(f) of the Revenue Act of 1924 or the Revenue Act of 1926 (relating to property passing under power of appointment) regardless of the time of acquisition.

Gift or transfer in trust before January 1, 1921.

Fair market value.

Under power of appointment.  
Vol. 42, p. 279; Vol. 43, p. 305; Vol. 44, p. 71.

(5) **PROPERTY TRANSMITTED AT DEATH.**—If personal property was acquired by specific bequest, or if real property was acquired by general or specific devise or by intestacy, the basis shall be the fair market value of the property at the time of the death of the decedent. If the property was acquired by the decedent's estate from the decedent, the basis in the hands of the estate shall be the fair market value of the property at the time of the death of the decedent. In all other cases if the property was acquired either by will or by intestacy, the basis shall be the fair market value of the property at the time of the distribution to the taxpayer. In the case of property transferred in trust to pay the income for life to or upon the order or direction of the grantor, with the right reserved to the grantor at all times prior to his death to revoke the trust, the basis of such property in the hands of the persons entitled under the terms of the trust instrument to the property after the grantor's death shall, after such death, be the same as if the trust instrument had been a will executed on the day of the grantor's death.

Property transmitted by bequests, etc.

Transfer in trust with right to revoke.

(6) **TAX-FREE EXCHANGES GENERALLY.**—If the property was acquired upon an exchange described in section 112(b) to (e), inclusive, the basis shall be the same as in the case of the property exchanged, decreased in the amount of any money received by the taxpayer and increased in the amount of gain or decreased in the amount of loss to the taxpayer that was recognized upon such exchange under the law applicable to the year in which the exchange was made. If the property so acquired consisted in part of the type of property permitted by section 112(b) to be received without the recognition of gain or loss, and in part of other property, the basis provided in this paragraph shall be allocated between the properties (other than money) received, and for the purpose of the allocation there shall be assigned to such other property an amount equivalent to its fair market value at the date of the exchange. This paragraph shall not apply to property acquired by a corporation by the issuance of its stock or securities as the consideration in whole or in part for the transfer of the property to it.

Acquired on exchange.  
*Ante*, p. 196.

Partly on exchange and partly by other property.

Stock issued as consideration excepted.

(7) **TRANSFERS TO CORPORATION WHERE CONTROL OF PROPERTY REMAINS IN SAME PERSONS.**—If the property was acquired after December 31, 1917, by a corporation in connection with a reorganization, and immediately after the transfer an interest or control in such property of 50 per centum or more remained in the same persons or any of them, then the basis shall be the same as it would be in the hands of the transferor, increased in the amount of gain

Transfers to corporation where control of property remains in same persons.

By a corporation after 1917.

## INCOME TAX

Stock issues excepted.

Property acquired by issuance of stock or as paid-in surplus.

By a corporation after 1920.  
Issuance of stock controlled by transferor.

*Ante*, p. 196.

Paid-in surplus, etc.

Tax-free distributions.

Stock distributed on reorganization after December 31, 1923.

*Ante*, p. 197.

If acquired by involuntary conversion.

Wash sales of stock on which loss not allowed.

*Post*, p. 208.

Basis.

Property acquired during affiliation.

Adjustment and determination of basis.

"Period of affiliation" defined.

or decreased in the amount of loss recognized to the transferor upon such transfer under the law applicable to the year in which the transfer was made. This paragraph shall not apply if the property acquired consists of stock or securities in a corporation a party to the reorganization, unless acquired by the issuance of stock or securities of the transferee as the consideration in whole or in part for the transfer.

(8) **PROPERTY ACQUIRED BY ISSUANCE OF STOCK OR AS PAID-IN SURPLUS.**—If the property was acquired after December 31, 1920, by a corporation—

(A) by the issuance of its stock or securities in connection with a transaction described in section 112(b)(5) (including, also, cases where part of the consideration for the transfer of such property to the corporation was property or money, in addition to such stock or securities), or

(B) as paid-in surplus or as a contribution to capital, then the basis shall be the same as it would be in the hands of the transferor, increased in the amount of gain or decreased in the amount of loss recognized to the transferor upon such transfer under the law applicable to the year in which the transfer was made.

(9) **TAX-FREE DISTRIBUTIONS.**—If the property consists of stock or securities distributed after December 31, 1923, to a taxpayer in connection with a transaction described in section 112(g), the basis in the case of the stock in respect of which the distribution was made shall be apportioned, under rules and regulations prescribed by the Commissioner with the approval of the Secretary, between such stock and the stock or securities distributed.

(10) **INVOLUNTARY CONVERSION.**—If the property was acquired as the result of a compulsory or involuntary conversion described in section 112(f), the basis shall be the same as in the case of the property so converted, decreased in the amount of any money received by the taxpayer which was not expended in accordance with the provisions of law (applicable to the year in which such conversion was made) determining the taxable status of the gain or loss upon such conversion, and increased in the amount of gain or decreased in the amount of loss to the taxpayer recognized upon such conversion under the law applicable to the year in which such conversion was made.

(11) **WASH SALES OF STOCK.**—If the property consists of stock or securities the acquisition of which (or the contract or option to acquire which) resulted in the nondeductibility (under section 118 of this Act or corresponding provisions of prior income tax laws, relating to wash sales) of the loss from the sale or other disposition of substantially identical stock or securities, then the basis shall be the basis of the stock or securities so sold or disposed of, increased or decreased, as the case may be, by the difference, if any, between the price at which the property was acquired and the price at which such substantially identical stock or securities were sold or otherwise disposed of.

(12) **PROPERTY ACQUIRED DURING AFFILIATION.**—In the case of property acquired by a corporation, during a period of affiliation, from a corporation with which it was affiliated, the basis of such property, after such period of affiliation, shall be determined, in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Commissioner with the approval of the Secretary, without regard to inter-company transactions in respect of which gain or loss was not recognized. For the purposes of this paragraph, the term "period of affiliation" means the period during which such corporations were affli-

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ated (determined in accordance with the law applicable thereto) but does not include any taxable year beginning on or after January 1, 1922, unless a consolidated return was made, nor any taxable year after the taxable year 1928. The basis in case of property acquired by a corporation during any period, in the taxable year 1929 or any subsequent taxable year, in respect of which a consolidated return is made by such corporation under section 141 of this Act or the Revenue Act of 1928, shall be determined in accordance with regulations prescribed under section 141 (b) of this Act or the Revenue Act of 1928. The basis in the case of property held by a corporation during any period, in the taxable year 1929 or any subsequent taxable year, in respect of which a consolidated return is made by such corporation under section 141 of this Act or the Revenue Act of 1928, shall be adjusted in respect of any items relating to such period, in accordance with regulations prescribed under section 141 (b) of this Act or the Revenue Act of 1928, applicable to such period.

Basis in subsequent years.

Post, p. 213.  
Vol. 45, p. 831.

(13) **PROPERTY ACQUIRED BEFORE MARCH 1, 1913.**—In the case of property acquired before March 1, 1913, if the basis otherwise determined under this subsection, adjusted as provided in subsection (b), is less than the fair market value of the property as of March 1, 1913, then the basis shall be such fair market value. In determining the fair market value of stock in a corporation as of March 1, 1913, due regard shall be given to the fair market value of the assets of the corporation as of that date.

Property acquired before March 1, 1913.

Fair market value of assets.

(b) **ADJUSTED BASIS.**—The adjusted basis for determining the gain or loss from the sale or other disposition of property, whenever acquired, shall be the basis determined under subsection (a), adjusted as hereinafter provided.

Adjusted basis for determining gain or loss.

(1) **GENERAL RULE.**—Proper adjustment in respect of the property shall in all cases be made—

General rule. Adjustment to capital account.

(A) for expenditures, receipts, losses, or other items, properly chargeable to capital account, including taxes and other carrying charges on unimproved and unproductive real property, but no such adjustment shall be made for taxes or other carrying charges for which deductions have been taken by the taxpayer in determining net income for the taxable year or prior taxable years;

Carrying charges on unimproved real property.

(B) in respect of any period since February 28, 1913, for exhaustion, wear and tear, obsolescence, amortization, and depletion, to the extent allowed (but not less than the amount allowable) under this Act or prior income tax laws. Where for any taxable year prior to the taxable year 1932 the depletion allowance was based on discovery value or a percentage of income, then the adjustment for depletion for such year shall be based on the depletion which would have been allowable for such year if computed without reference to discovery value or a percentage of income;

Depletion, etc., since February 28, 1913.

Maximum allowance.

Based on discovery value or percentage of income.

(C) in respect of any period prior to March 1, 1913, for exhaustion, wear and tear, obsolescence, amortization, and depletion, to the extent sustained;

Any period prior to March 1, 1913.

(D) in the case of stock (to the extent not provided for in the foregoing subparagraphs) for the amount of distributions previously made which, under the law applicable to the year in which the distribution was made, either were tax-free or were applicable in reduction of basis (not including distributions made by a corporation, which was classified as a personal service corporation under the provisions of the Revenue Act of 1918 or 1921, out of its earnings or profits which were taxable in

Basis reduced by tax-free distributions.

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 Vol. 42, p. 245; Vol. 45, p. 32.  
 Substituted basis.  
 Determination of.

accordance with the provisions of section 218 of the Revenue Act of 1918 or 1921).

(2) **SUBSTITUTED BASIS.**—The term “substituted basis” as used in this subsection means a basis determined under any provision of subsection (a) of this section or under any corresponding provision of a prior income tax law, providing that the basis shall be determined—

(A) by reference to the basis in the hands of a transferor, donor, or grantor, or

(B) by reference to other property held at any time by the person for whom the basis is to be determined.

Whenever it appears that the basis of property in the hands of the taxpayer is a substituted basis, then the adjustments provided in paragraph (1) of this subsection shall be made after first making in respect of such substituted basis proper adjustments of a similar nature in respect of the period during which the property was held by the transferor, donor, or grantor, or during which the other property was held by the person for whom the basis is to be determined. A similar rule shall be applied in the case of a series of substituted bases.

Provisions governing

Basis of property.

Adjustments.

Basis for depreciation and depletion.  
 Depreciation.  
 Same as upon sale, etc.  
*Ante*, p. 201.

**SEC. 114. BASIS FOR DEPRECIATION AND DEPLETION.**

(a) **BASIS FOR DEPRECIATION.**—The basis upon which exhaustion, wear and tear, and obsolescence are to be allowed in respect of any property shall be the adjusted basis provided in section 113(b) for the purpose of determining the gain or loss upon the sale or other disposition of such property.

(b) **BASIS FOR DEPLETION.**—

(1) **GENERAL RULE.**—The basis upon which depletion is to be allowed in respect of any property shall be the adjusted basis provided in section 113(b) for the purpose of determining the gain or loss upon the sale or other disposition of such property, except as provided in paragraphs (2), (3), and (4) of this subsection.

(2) **DISCOVERY VALUE IN CASE OF MINES.**—In the case of mines (other than metal, coal or sulphur mines) discovered by the taxpayer after February 28, 1913, the basis for depletion shall be the fair market value of the property at the date of discovery or within thirty days thereafter, if such mines were not acquired as the result of purchase of a proven tract or lease, and if the fair market value of the property is materially disproportionate to the cost. The depletion allowance based on discovery value provided in this paragraph shall not exceed 50 per centum of the net income of the taxpayer (computed without allowance for depletion) from the property upon which the discovery was made, except that in no case shall the depletion allowance be less than it would be if computed without reference to discovery value. Discoveries shall include minerals in commercial quantities contained within a vein or deposit discovered in an existing mine or mining tract by the taxpayer after February 28, 1913, if the vein or deposit thus discovered was not merely the uninterrupted extension of a continuing commercial vein or deposit already known to exist, and if the discovered minerals are of sufficient value and quantity that they could be separately mined and marketed at a profit.

(3) **PERCENTAGE DEPLETION FOR OIL AND GAS WELLS.**—In the case of oil and gas wells the allowance for depletion shall be 27½ per centum of the gross income from the property during the taxable year, excluding from such gross income an amount equal to any rents or royalties paid or incurred by the taxpayer in respect of

Depletion.  
 Allowance same as for sale, etc.

*Ante*, p. 201.

Exceptions.

Discovery value in case of mines.

Basis for depletion.

Fair market value.

Depletion allowance without reference to discovery value.

Minerals included.

Oil and gas allowance.

Maximum.

the property. Such allowance shall not exceed 50 per centum of the net income of the taxpayer (computed without allowance for depletion) from the property, except that in no case shall the depletion allowance be less than it would be if computed without reference to this paragraph.

(4) **PERCENTAGE DEPLETION FOR COAL AND METAL MINES AND SULPHUR.**—The allowance for depletion shall be, in the case of coal mines, 5 per centum, in the case of metal mines, 15 per centum, and, in the case of sulphur mines or deposits, 23 per centum, of the gross income from the property during the taxable year, excluding from such gross income an amount equal to any rents or royalties paid or incurred by the taxpayer in respect of the property. Such allowance shall not exceed 50 per centum of the net income of the taxpayer (computed without allowance for depletion) from the property, except that in no case shall the depletion allowance for the taxable year 1932 or 1933 be less than it would be if computed without reference to this paragraph. A taxpayer making return for the taxable year 1933 shall state in such return, as to each property (or, if he first makes return in respect of a property for any taxable year after the taxable year 1933, then in such first return), whether he elects to have the depletion allowance for such property for succeeding taxable years computed with or without reference to percentage depletion. The depletion allowance in respect of such property for all succeeding taxable years shall be computed according to the election thus made. If the taxpayer fails to make such statement in the return, the depletion allowance for such property for succeeding taxable years shall be computed without reference to percentage depletion. During the period for which property acquired after December 31, 1933, is held by the taxpayer—

(A) if the basis of the property in the hands of the taxpayer is, under section 113(a), determined by reference to the basis in the hands of the transferor, donor, or grantor, then the depletion allowance in respect of the property shall be computed with or without reference to percentage depletion, according to the method of computation which would have been applicable if the transferor, donor, or grantor had continued to hold the property, or

(B) if the basis of the property is, under section 113(a), determined by reference to the basis of other property previously held by the taxpayer, then the depletion allowance in respect of the property shall be computed with or without reference to percentage depletion, according to the method of computation which would have been applicable in respect of the property previously held if the taxpayer had continued to hold such property.

#### SEC. 115. DISTRIBUTIONS BY CORPORATIONS.

(a) **DEFINITION OF DIVIDEND.**—The term "dividend" when used in this title (except in section 203 (a) (4) and section 208(c) (1), relating to insurance companies) means any distribution made by a corporation to its shareholders, whether in money or in other property, out of its earnings or profits accumulated after February 28, 1913.

(b) **SOURCE OF DISTRIBUTIONS.**—For the purposes of this Act every distribution is made out of earnings or profits to the extent thereof, and from the most recently accumulated earnings or profits. Any earnings or profits accumulated, or increase in value of property accrued, before March 1, 1913, may be distributed exempt from tax, after the earnings and profits accumulated after February 28, 1913,

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Limitation.

Percentage depletion for coal and metal mines and sulphur.

Maximum.

Exception.

Optional return for 1933.

If taxpayer makes no statement.

Basis of property acquired after 1933, determined by reference to property in transferor's hands.  
*Ante*, p. 198.

Previously held property.  
Method of computing depletion.

Distributions by corporations.  
"Dividend," defined.  
*Post*, pp. 224, 227.  
Earnings, etc., after February 28, 1913, deemed dividends.  
Insurance reserves excepted.

Sources.

Accumulations, etc., before March 1, 1913, tax free.

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## Conditions.

Distributions in liquidation, to be in full payment for stock.

Gain or loss to distributee.  
*Ante*, pp. 195, 196.

Partial liquidation distribution.

Distributions not out of increase in value before March 1, 1913, nor from earnings or profits.

Distributions by personal service corporations.  
Exemptions.

Vol. 42, p. 245; Vol. 44, p. 32.

Stock dividends not taxable.

Redemption of stock.  
Treatment of proceeds of.

"Amounts distributed in partial liquidation," construed.

Exclusions from gross income.  
Additional items exempt from tax.  
*Ante*, p. 178.

Earned income of nonresident citizens, from sources without United States.

have been distributed, but any such tax-free distribution shall be applied against and reduce the basis of the stock provided in section 113.

(c) **DISTRIBUTIONS IN LIQUIDATION.**—Amounts distributed in complete liquidation of a corporation shall be treated as in full payment in exchange for the stock, and amounts distributed in partial liquidation of a corporation shall be treated as in part or full payment in exchange for the stock. The gain or loss to the distributee resulting from such exchange shall be determined under section 111, but shall be recognized only to the extent provided in section 112. In the case of amounts distributed in partial liquidation (other than a distribution within the provisions of section 112(h) of stock or securities in connection with a reorganization) the part of such distribution which is properly chargeable to capital account shall not be considered a distribution of earnings or profits within the meaning of subsection (b) of this section for the purpose of determining the taxability of subsequent distributions by the corporation.

(d) **OTHER DISTRIBUTIONS FROM CAPITAL.**—If any distribution (not in partial or complete liquidation) made by a corporation to its shareholders is not out of increase in value of property accrued before March 1, 1913, and is not out of earnings or profits, then the amount of such distribution shall be applied against and reduce the basis of the stock provided in section 113, and if in excess of such basis, such excess shall be taxable in the same manner as a gain from the sale or exchange of property.

(e) **DISTRIBUTIONS BY PERSONAL SERVICE CORPORATIONS.**—Any distribution made by a corporation, which was classified as a personal service corporation under the provisions of the Revenue Act of 1918 or the Revenue Act of 1921, out of its earnings or profits which were taxable in accordance with the provisions of section 218 of the Revenue Act of 1918 or section 218 of the Revenue Act of 1921, shall be exempt from tax to the distributees.

(f) **STOCK DIVIDENDS.**—A stock dividend shall not be subject to tax.

(g) **REDEMPTION OF STOCK.**—If a corporation cancels or redeems its stock (whether or not such stock was issued as a stock dividend) at such time and in such manner as to make the distribution and cancellation or redemption in whole or in part essentially equivalent to the distribution of a taxable dividend, the amount so distributed in redemption or cancellation of the stock, to the extent that it represents a distribution of earnings or profits accumulated after February 28, 1913, shall be treated as a taxable dividend.

(h) **DEFINITION OF PARTIAL LIQUIDATION.**—As used in this section the term "amounts distributed in partial liquidation" means a distribution by a corporation in complete cancellation or redemption of a part of its stock, or one of a series of distributions in complete cancellation or redemption of all or a portion of its stock.

### SEC. 116. EXCLUSIONS FROM GROSS INCOME.

In addition to the items specified in section 22(b), the following items shall not be included in gross income and shall be exempt from taxation under this title:

(a) **EARNED INCOME FROM SOURCES WITHOUT UNITED STATES.**—In the case of an individual citizen of the United States, a bona fide nonresident of the United States for more than six months during the taxable year, amounts received from sources without the United States (except amounts paid by the United States or any agency thereof) if such amounts constitute earned income; but such individual shall not be allowed as a deduction from his gross income any

deductions properly allocable to or chargeable against amounts excluded from gross income under this subsection. As used in this subsection the term "earned income" means wages, salaries, professional fees, and other amounts received as compensation for personal services actually rendered, but does not include that part of the compensation derived by the taxpayer for personal services rendered by him to a corporation which represents a distribution of earnings or profits rather than a reasonable allowance as compensation for the personal services actually rendered. In the case of a taxpayer engaged in a trade or business in which both personal services and capital are material income producing factors, a reasonable allowance as compensation for the personal services actually rendered by the taxpayer, not in excess of 20 per centum of his share of the net profits of such trade or business, shall be considered as earned income.

(b) **TEACHERS IN ALASKA AND HAWAII.**—In the case of an individual employed by Alaska or Hawaii or any political subdivision thereof as a teacher in any educational institution, the compensation received as such. This subsection shall not exempt compensation paid directly or indirectly by the Government of the United States. Subsection (b) of section 5 of the Act entitled "An Act to provide a government for the Territory of Hawaii", approved April 30, 1900, as amended by the Act entitled "An Act to amend section 5 of the Act entitled 'An Act to provide a government for the Territory of Hawaii', approved April 30, 1900", approved April 12, 1930 [U. S. C., Sup. V, title 48, sec. 495(b)], is repealed as of January 1, 1932.

(c) **INCOME OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS.**—The income of foreign governments received from investments in the United States in stocks, bonds, or other domestic securities, owned by such foreign governments, or from interest on deposits in banks in the United States of moneys belonging to such foreign governments, or from any other source within the United States.

(d) **INCOME OF STATES, MUNICIPALITIES, ETC.**—Income derived from any public utility or the exercise of any essential governmental function and accruing to any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, or any political subdivision of a State or Territory, or income accruing to the Government of any possession of the United States, or any political subdivision thereof.

Whenever any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, or any political subdivision of a State or Territory, prior to September 8, 1916, entered in good faith into a contract with any person, the object and purpose of which is to acquire, construct, operate, or maintain a public utility—

(1) If by the terms of such contract the tax imposed by this title is to be paid out of the proceeds from the operation of such public utility, prior to any division of such proceeds between the person and the State, Territory, political subdivision, or the District of Columbia, and if, but for the imposition of the tax imposed by this title, a part of such proceeds for the taxable year would accrue directly to or for the use of such State, Territory, political subdivision, or the District of Columbia, then a tax upon the net income from the operation of such public utility shall be levied, assessed, collected, and paid in the manner and at the rates prescribed in this title, but there shall be refunded to such State, Territory, political subdivision, or the District of Columbia (under rules and regulations to be prescribed by the Commissioner with the approval of the Secretary) an amount which bears the same relation to the amount of the tax as the

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"Earned income" defined.

Exceptions.

Teachers in Alaska and Hawaii.

Federal compensation not exempted.

Former provisions repealed.

Vol. 46, p. 161, repealed.

Vol. 31, p. 141.

U. S. C., Supp. V, p. 680.

Income of foreign governments from investments in United States, etc.

Income of States, etc., from public utilities.

If under prior contracts for operation thereof.

Levy on proceeds prior to division thereof with State, etc.

Refunds.

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amount which (but for the imposition of the tax imposed by this title) would have accrued directly to or for the use of such State, Territory, political subdivision, or the District of Columbia, bears to the amount of the net income from the operation of such public utility for such taxable year.

If no part accruing to State, etc., the net income of persons taxable.

(2) If by the terms of such contract no part of the proceeds from the operation of the public utility for the taxable year would, irrespective of the tax imposed by this title, accrue directly to or for the use of such State, Territory, political subdivision, or the District of Columbia, then the tax upon the net income of such person from the operation of such public utility shall be levied, assessed, collected, and paid in the manner and at the rates prescribed in this title.

Bridges to be acquired by State, etc.

(e) BRIDGES TO BE ACQUIRED BY STATE OR POLITICAL SUBDIVISION.—Whenever any State or political subdivision thereof, in pursuance of a contract to which it is not a party entered into before the enactment of the Revenue Act of 1928, is to acquire a bridge—

Levy on operation proceeds, prior to division thereof.

(1) If by the terms of such contract the tax imposed by this title is to be paid out of the proceeds from the operation of such bridge prior to any division of such proceeds, and if, but for the imposition of the tax imposed by this title, a part of such proceeds for the taxable year would accrue directly to or for the use of or would be applied for the benefit of such State or political subdivision, then a tax upon the net income from the operation of such bridge shall be levied, assessed, collected, and paid in the manner and at the rates prescribed in this title, but there shall be refunded to such State or political subdivision (under rules and regulations to be prescribed by the Commissioner with the approval of the Secretary) an amount which bears the same relation to the amount of the tax as the amount which (but for the imposition of the tax imposed by this title) would have accrued directly to or for the use of or would be applied for the benefit of such State or political subdivision, bears to the amount of the net income from the operation of such bridge for such taxable year. No such refund shall be made unless the entire amount of the refund is to be applied in part payment for the acquisition of such bridge.

Refund to State, etc.

Restriction.

If no part accruing to such State, etc., the net income from operation taxable.

(2) If by the terms of such contract no part of the proceeds from the operation of the bridge for the taxable year would, irrespective of the tax imposed by this title, accrue directly to or for the use of or be applied for the benefit of such State or political subdivision, then the tax upon the net income from the operation of such bridge shall be levied, assessed, collected, and paid in the manner and at the rates prescribed in this title.

Dividends from "China Trade Act" corporations.

(f) DIVIDENDS FROM "CHINA TRADE ACT" CORPORATION.—In the case of a person, amounts distributed as dividends to or for his benefit by a corporation organized under the China Trade Act, 1922, if, at the time of such distribution, he is a resident of China, and the equitable right to the income of the shares of stock of the corporation is in good faith vested in him.

Shipowners' mutual associations. Receipts.

(g) SHIPOWNERS' PROTECTION AND INDEMNITY ASSOCIATIONS.—The receipts of shipowners' mutual protection and indemnity associations not organized for profit, and no part of the net earnings of which inures to the benefit of any private shareholder; but such corporations shall be subject as other persons to the tax upon their net income from interest, dividends, and rents.

## SEC. 117. NET LOSSES.

(a) DEFINITION OF "NET LOSS."—As used in this section the term "net loss" means the excess of the deductions allowed by this title over the gross income, with the following exceptions and limitations:

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"Net loss", defined.

Exceptions.  
Losses not connected  
with business.

(1) NON-BUSINESS DEDUCTIONS.—Deductions otherwise allowed by law not attributable to the operation of a trade or business regularly carried on by the taxpayer shall be allowed only to the extent of the amount of the gross income not derived from such trade or business;

(2) CAPITAL LOSSES.—In the case of a taxpayer other than a corporation, deductions for capital losses otherwise allowed by law shall be allowed only to the extent of the capital gains;

Capital losses.  
Other than a corpora-  
tion.

(3) DEPLETION.—The deduction for depletion shall not exceed the amount which would be allowable if computed without reference to discovery value, or to percentage depletion under section 114(b)(3) or (4);

Depletion.  
*Ante*, p. 202.

(4) DIVIDENDS.—The deduction provided for in section 23(p) of amounts received as dividends shall not be allowed;

Dividends received  
by corporations not al-  
lowed.

(5) INTEREST.—There shall be included in computing gross income the amount of interest received free from tax under this title, decreased by the amount of interest paid or accrued which is not allowed as a deduction by section 23(b);

*Ante*, p. 182.  
Interest included in  
gross income.  
*Ante*, p. 179.

(6) NET LOSS NOT TO PRODUCE NET LOSS.—In computing the net loss for any taxable year a net loss for a prior year shall not be allowed as a deduction.

Net loss for prior year  
not allowed.

(b) NET LOSS AS A DEDUCTION.—If, for any taxable year, it appears upon the production of evidence satisfactory to the Commissioner that any taxpayer has sustained a net loss, the amount thereof shall be allowed as a deduction in computing the net income of the taxpayer for the succeeding taxable year (hereinafter in this section called "second year"); the deduction in all cases to be made under regulations prescribed by the Commissioner with the approval of the Secretary.

Net loss to be de-  
ducted from tax for  
second year, etc.

(c) CAPITAL NET GAIN IN SECOND YEAR.—If in the second year the taxpayer (other than a corporation) has a capital net gain, the deduction allowed by subsection (b) of this section shall first be applied as a deduction in computing the ordinary net income for such year. If the deduction is in excess of the ordinary net income (computed without such deduction) the amount of such excess shall then be applied against the capital net gain for such year.

Regulations pre-  
scribed.

Capital net gain or  
loss in second year.  
Application of.

If in excess.

(d) NET LOSSES FOR 1930 OR 1931.—If for the taxable year 1930 a taxpayer sustained a net loss within the provisions of the Revenue Act of 1928, the amount of such net loss shall not be allowed as a deduction in computing net income under this title. If for the taxable year 1931 a taxpayer sustained a net loss within the provisions of the Revenue Act of 1928, the amount of such net loss shall be allowed as a deduction in computing net income for the taxable year 1932 to the same extent and in the same manner as a net loss sustained for one taxable year is, under this Act, allowed as a deduction for the succeeding taxable year.

Net losses for 1930 or  
1931.

Vol. 45, p. 825.

(e) FISCAL YEAR RETURNS.—If a taxpayer makes return for a period beginning in one calendar year (hereinafter in this subsection called "first calendar year") and ending in the following calendar year (hereinafter in this subsection called "second calendar year") and the law applicable to the second calendar year is different from the law applicable to the first calendar year, then his net loss for the period ending during the second calendar year shall be the sum of: (1) The same proportion of a net loss for the entire period,

Fiscal years.  
Returns, if period be-  
ginning in first calendar  
year and ending in  
second.

Computing net loss.

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Proportion for different rates.

Loss from wash sales of stock, etc.

Restriction on claim for, if taxpayer has acquired substantially identical stock within thirty days.

*Ante*, p. 180. Allowance to a corporation, etc.

Computation where property acquired is less than sold.

Computation where property acquired is not less than sold.

Income from sources within United States. Items treated as.

Interest on bonds, etc., of residents.

Exceptions. Paid to persons not in business in United States.

If less than 20 per cent from United States sources.

From bankers' acceptances.

determined under the law applicable to the first calendar year, which the portion of such period falling within such calendar year is of the entire period; and (2) the same proportion of a net loss for the entire period, determined under the law applicable to the second calendar year, which the portion of such period falling within such calendar year is of the entire period.

### SEC. 118. LOSS FROM WASH SALES OF STOCK OR SECURITIES.

(a) In the case of any loss claimed to have been sustained from any sale or other disposition of shares of stock or securities where it appears that, within a period beginning 30 days before the date of such sale or disposition and ending 30 days after such date, the taxpayer has acquired (by purchase or by an exchange upon which the entire amount of gain or loss was recognized by law), or has entered into a contract or option so to acquire, substantially identical stock or securities, then no deduction for the loss shall be allowed under section 23 (e) (2); nor shall such deduction be allowed under section 23 (f) unless the claim is made by a corporation, a dealer in stocks or securities, and with respect to a transaction made in the ordinary course of its business.

(b) If the amount of stock or securities acquired (or covered by the contract or option to acquire) is less than the amount of stock or securities sold or otherwise disposed of, then the particular shares of stock or securities the loss from the sale or other disposition of which is not deductible shall be determined under rules and regulations prescribed by the Commissioner with the approval of the Secretary.

(c) If the amount of stock or securities acquired (or covered by the contract or option to acquire) is not less than the amount of stock or securities sold or otherwise disposed of, then the particular shares of stock or securities the acquisition of which (or the contract or option to acquire which) resulted in the nondeductibility of the loss shall be determined under rules and regulations prescribed by the Commissioner with the approval of the Secretary.

### SEC. 119. INCOME FROM SOURCES WITHIN UNITED STATES.

(a) GROSS INCOME FROM SOURCES IN UNITED STATES.—The following items of gross income shall be treated as income from sources within the United States:

(1) INTEREST.—Interest on bonds, notes, or other interest-bearing obligations of residents, corporate or otherwise, not including—

(A) interest on deposits with persons carrying on the banking business paid to persons not engaged in business within the United States and not having an office or place of business therein, or

(B) interest received from a resident alien individual, a resident foreign corporation, or a domestic corporation, when it is shown to the satisfaction of the Commissioner that less than 20 per centum of the gross income of such resident payor or domestic corporation has been derived from sources within the United States, as determined under the provisions of this section, for the three-year period ending with the close of the taxable year of such payor preceding the payment of such interest, or for such part of such period as may be applicable, or

(C) income derived by a foreign central bank of issue from bankers' acceptances;

## INCOME TAX

## (2) DIVIDENDS.—The amount received as dividends—

(A) from a domestic corporation other than a corporation entitled to the benefits of section 251, and other than a corporation less than 20 per centum of whose gross income is shown to the satisfaction of the Commissioner to have been derived from sources within the United States, as determined under the provisions of this section, for the three-year period ending with the close of the taxable year of such corporation preceding the declaration of such dividends (or for such part of such period as the corporation has been in existence), or

Dividends.  
From domestic corporations.  
Exceptions.  
*Post*, p. 231.

(B) from a foreign corporation unless less than 50 per centum of the gross income of such foreign corporation for the three-year period ending with the close of its taxable year preceding the declaration of such dividends (or for such part of such period as the corporation has been in existence) was derived from sources within the United States as determined under the provisions of this section;

From foreign corporations.  
Exceptions.

(3) PERSONAL SERVICES.—Compensation for labor or personal services performed in the United States;

Personal services in United States.

(4) RENTALS AND ROYALTIES.—Rentals or royalties from property located in the United States or from any interest in such property, including rentals or royalties for the use of or for the privilege of using in the United States, patents, copyrights, secret processes and formulas, good will, trade-marks, trade brands, franchises, and other like property; and

Rentals, royalties, etc., from United States sources.

(5) SALE OF REAL PROPERTY.—Gains, profits, and income from the sale of real property located in the United States.

Real property sales.

(b) NET INCOME FROM SOURCES IN UNITED STATES.—From the items of gross income specified in subsection (a) of this section there shall be deducted the expenses, losses, and other deductions properly apportioned or allocated thereto and a ratable part of any expenses, losses, or other deductions which can not definitely be allocated to some item or class of gross income. The remainder, if any, shall be included in full as net income from sources within the United States.

Deductions therefrom of designated expenses, etc., constitute net income from United States sources.

(c) GROSS INCOME FROM SOURCES WITHOUT UNITED STATES.—The following items of gross income shall be treated as income from sources without the United States:

Gross income from without United States.

(1) Interest other than that derived from sources within the United States as provided in subsection (a) (1) of this section;

Other interest.  
*Ante*, p. 208.

(2) Dividends other than those derived from sources within the United States as provided in subsection (a) (2) of this section;

Other dividends.

(3) Compensation for labor or personal services performed without the United States;

Labor, etc., without United States.

(4) Rentals or royalties from property located without the United States or from any interest in such property, including rentals or royalties for the use of or for the privilege of using without the United States, patents, copyrights, secret processes and formulas, good will, trade-marks, trade brands, franchises, and other like properties; and

Rentals, royalties, etc., without United States.

(5) Gains, profits, and income from the sale of real property located without the United States.

Real estate sales without United States.

(d) NET INCOME FROM SOURCES WITHOUT UNITED STATES.—From the items of gross income specified in subsection (c) of this section there shall be deducted the expenses, losses, and other deductions properly apportioned or allocated thereto, and a ratable part of any expenses, losses, or other deductions which can not definitely be allocated to some item or class of gross income. The remainder, if

Deductions therefrom of designated expenses, etc., constitute net income from sources without United States.

**INCOME TAX** any, shall be treated in full as net income from sources without the United States.

**Income from sources partly within and partly without United States.** (e) **INCOME FROM SOURCES PARTLY WITHIN AND PARTLY WITHOUT UNITED STATES.**—Items of gross income, expenses, losses and deductions, other than those specified in subsections (a) and (c) of this section, shall be allocated or apportioned to sources within or without the United States, under rules and regulations prescribed by the Commissioner with the approval of the Secretary. Where items of gross income are separately allocated to sources within the United States, there shall be deducted (for the purpose of computing the net income therefrom) the expenses, losses, and other deductions properly apportioned or allocated thereto and a ratable part of other expenses, losses or other deductions which can not definitely be allocated to some item or class of gross income. The remainder, if any, shall be included in full as net income from sources within the United States. In the case of gross income derived from sources partly within and partly without the United States, the net income may first be computed by deducting the expenses, losses, or other deductions apportioned or allocated thereto and a ratable part of any expenses, losses, or other deductions which can not definitely be allocated to some items or class of gross income; and the portion of such net income attributable to sources within the United States may be determined by processes or formulas of general apportionment prescribed by the Commissioner with the approval of the Secretary.

**Apportionment.** Gains, profits, and income from—

**From United States sources.** (1) transportation or other services rendered partly within and partly without the United States, or

**Computation of net income.** (2) from the sale of personal property produced (in whole or in part) by the taxpayer within and sold without the United States, or produced (in whole or in part) by the taxpayer without and sold within the United States,

**Processes, etc., for determination.** shall be treated as derived partly from sources within and partly from sources without the United States. Gains, profits and income derived from the purchase of personal property within and its sale without the United States or from the purchase of personal property without and its sale within the United States, shall be treated as derived entirely from sources within the country in which sold, except that gains, profits, and income derived from the purchase of personal property within the United States and its sale within a possession of the United States or from the purchase of personal property within a possession of the United States and its sale within the United States shall be treated as derived partly from sources within and partly from sources without the United States.

**Gains from transportation or other services.**

**Sale of personal property within and without.**

**Purchase and sale of personal property.**

**Exceptions.**

**Definitions.** (f) **DEFINITIONS.**—As used in this section the words “sale” or “sold” include “exchange” or “exchanged”; and the word “produced” includes “created,” “fabricated,” “manufactured,” “extracted,” “processed,” “cured,” or “aged.”

**Charitable contributions, etc.** **SEC. 120. UNLIMITED DEDUCTION FOR CHARITABLE AND OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS.**

**Unlimited deduction allowed, if exceed 90 per cent of income.** In the case of an individual if in the taxable year and in each of the ten preceding taxable years the amount of the contributions or gifts described in section 23(n) plus the amount of income, war-profits, or excess-profits taxes paid during such year in respect of preceding taxable years, exceeds 90 per centum of the taxpayer’s net income for each such year, as computed without the benefit of section 23(n), then the 15 per centum limit imposed by such section shall not be applicable.

*Ante*, p. 181.

**Supplement C—Credits Against Tax**

[Supplementary to Subtitle B, Part III]

INCOME TAX  
Credits against tax.**SEC. 131. TAXES OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES AND POSSESSIONS OF UNITED STATES.**

Taxes of foreign countries, and United States possessions.

(a) **ALLOWANCE OF CREDIT.**—If the taxpayer signifies in his return his desire to have the benefits of this section, the tax imposed by this title shall be credited with:

Allowances.

(1) **CITIZEN AND DOMESTIC CORPORATION.**—In the case of a citizen of the United States and of a domestic corporation, the amount of any income, war-profits, and excess-profits taxes paid or accrued during the taxable year to any foreign country or to any possession of the United States; and

Payments of citizens and domestic corporations.

(2) **RESIDENT OF UNITED STATES.**—In the case of a resident of the United States, the amount of any such taxes paid or accrued during the taxable year to any possession of the United States; and

Resident, to United States possessions.

(3) **ALIEN RESIDENT OF UNITED STATES.**—In the case of an alien resident of the United States, the amount of any such taxes paid or accrued during the taxable year to any foreign country, if the foreign country of which such alien resident is a citizen or subject, in imposing such taxes, allows a similar credit to citizens of the United States residing in such country; and

Alien resident to foreign countries allowing similar credit.

(4) **PARTNERSHIPS AND ESTATES.**—In the case of any such individual who is a member of a partnership or a beneficiary of an estate or trust, his proportionate share of such taxes of the partnership or the estate or trust paid or accrued during the taxable year to a foreign country or to any possession of the United States, as the case may be.

Partnerships and estates, to a foreign country.

(b) **LIMIT ON CREDIT.**—The amount of the credit taken under this section shall be subject to each of the following limitations:

Limit on credit.

(1) The amount of the credit in respect of the tax paid or accrued to any country shall not exceed the same proportion of the tax against which such credit is taken, which the taxpayer's net income from sources within such country bears to his entire net income for the same taxable year; and

Proportionate credit for taxes paid to foreign country.

(2) The total amount of the credit shall not exceed the same proportion of the tax against which such credit is taken, which the taxpayer's net income from sources without the United States bears to his entire net income for the same taxable year.

Limitation on total amount.

(c) **ADJUSTMENTS ON PAYMENT OF ACCRUED TAXES.**—If accrued taxes when paid differ from the amounts claimed as credits by the taxpayer, or if any tax paid is refunded in whole or in part, the taxpayer shall notify the Commissioner, who shall redetermine the amount of the tax for the year or years affected, and the amount of tax due upon such redetermination, if any, shall be paid by the taxpayer upon notice and demand by the collector, or the amount of tax overpaid, if any, shall be credited or refunded to the taxpayer in accordance with the provisions of section 322. In the case of such a tax accrued but not paid, the Commissioner as a condition precedent to the allowance of this credit may require the taxpayer to give a bond with sureties satisfactory to and to be approved by the Commissioner in such sum as the Commissioner may require, conditioned upon the payment by the taxpayer of any amount of tax found due upon any such redetermination; and the bond herein prescribed shall contain such further conditions as the Commissioner may require.

Adjustments if tax paid differs from credits claimed.

Redetermination.

Post, p. 242.

Tax accrued but not paid.

Bond required.

## INCOME TAX

Credits for foreign taxes may be taken in the year accrued.

Credits on same basis for subsequent years.

Proof of credits.

Evidence of foreign income.  
*Ante*, p. 209.

Segregation of amounts.

Additional information necessary.

Taxes of foreign subsidiary.

Proportion of foreign tax on dividends received deemed to have been paid.

*Proviso.*  
Limit on credit allowed.

Meaning of "accumulated profits."

Determination of, by Commissioner.

Accounting period for foreign corporation.

Corporations treated as foreign.

United States possessions.  
*Post*, p. 231.

China Trade Act corporations.  
*Post*, p. 232.

(d) YEAR IN WHICH CREDIT TAKEN.—The credits provided for in this section may, at the option of the taxpayer and irrespective of the method of accounting employed in keeping his books, be taken in the year in which the taxes of the foreign country or the possession of the United States accrued, subject, however, to the conditions prescribed in subsection (c) of this section. If the taxpayer elects to take such credits in the year in which the taxes of the foreign country or the possession of the United States accrued, the credits for all subsequent years shall be taken upon the same basis, and no portion of any such taxes shall be allowed as a deduction in the same or any succeeding year.

(e) PROOF OF CREDITS.—The credits provided in this section shall be allowed only if the taxpayer establishes to the satisfaction of the Commissioner (1) the total amount of income derived from sources without the United States, determined as provided in section 119, (2) the amount of income derived from each country, the tax paid or accrued to which is claimed as a credit under this section, such amount to be determined under rules and regulations prescribed by the Commissioner with the approval of the Secretary, and (3) all other information necessary for the verification and computation of such credits.

(f) TAXES OF FOREIGN SUBSIDIARY.—For the purposes of this section a domestic corporation which owns a majority of the voting stock of a foreign corporation from which it receives dividends (not deductible under section 23(p)) in any taxable year shall be deemed to have paid the same proportion of any income, war-profits, or excess-profits taxes paid by such foreign corporation to any foreign country or to any possession of the United States, upon or with respect to the accumulated profits of such foreign corporation from which such dividends were paid, which the amount of such dividends bears to the amount of such accumulated profits: *Provided*, That the amount of tax deemed to have been paid under this subsection shall in no case exceed the same proportion of the tax against which credit is taken which the amount of such dividends bears to the amount of the entire net income of the domestic corporation in which such dividends are included. The term "accumulated profits" when used in this subsection in reference to a foreign corporation, means the amount of its gains, profits, or income in excess of the income, war-profits, and excess-profits taxes imposed upon or with respect to such profits or income; and the Commissioner with the approval of the Secretary shall have full power to determine from the accumulated profits of what year or years such dividends were paid; treating dividends paid in the first sixty days of any year as having been paid from the accumulated profits of the preceding year or years (unless to his satisfaction shown otherwise), and in other respects treating dividends as having been paid from the most recently accumulated gains, profits, or earnings. In the case of a foreign corporation, the income, war-profits, and excess-profits taxes of which are determined on the basis of an accounting period of less than one year, the word "year" as used in this subsection shall be construed to mean such accounting period.

(g) CORPORATIONS TREATED AS FOREIGN.—For the purposes of this section the following corporations shall be treated as foreign corporations:

(1) A corporation entitled to the benefits of section 251, by reason of receiving a large percentage of its gross income from sources within a possession of the United States;

(2) A corporation organized under the China Trade Act, 1922, and entitled to the credit provided for in section 261.

**SEC. 132. PAYMENTS UNDER 1928 ACT.**

Any amount paid before or after the enactment of this Act on account of the tax imposed for a fiscal year beginning in 1931 and ending in 1932 by Title II of the Revenue Act of 1928 shall be credited toward the payment of the tax imposed for such fiscal year by this Act, and if the amount so paid exceeds the amount of such tax imposed by this Act, the excess shall be credited or refunded in accordance with the provisions of section 322.

## INCOME TAX

Payments under 1928 Act.  
Credits or refunds.  
Vol. 45, p. 862.  
Post, p. 242.

**Supplement D—Returns and Payment of Tax**

[Supplementary to Subtitle B, Part V]

**SEC. 141. CONSOLIDATED RETURNS OF CORPORATIONS.**

(a) **PRIVILEGE TO FILE CONSOLIDATED RETURNS.**—An affiliated group of corporations shall, subject to the provisions of this section, have the privilege of making a consolidated return for the taxable year in lieu of separate returns. The making of a consolidated return shall be upon the condition that all the corporations which have been members of the affiliated group at any time during the taxable year for which the return is made consent to all the regulations under subsection (b) (or, in case such regulations are not prescribed prior to the making of the return, then the regulations prescribed under section 141(b) of the Revenue Act of 1928 in so far as not inconsistent with this Act) prescribed prior to the making of such return; and the making of a consolidated return shall be considered as such consent. In the case of a corporation which is a member of the affiliated group for a fractional part of the year the consolidated return shall include the income of such corporation for such part of the year as it is a member of the affiliated group.

Returns and Payment of Tax.

Consolidated returns of corporations.  
Affiliated corporations may make.

Consent required.

Returns made prior to proclaiming regulations.  
Vol. 45, p. 831.

Fractional part of year.

(b) **REGULATIONS.**—The Commissioner, with the approval of the Secretary, shall prescribe such regulations as he may deem necessary in order that the tax liability of an affiliated group of corporations making a consolidated return and of each corporation in the group, both during and after the period of affiliation, may be determined, computed, assessed, collected, and adjusted in such manner as clearly to reflect the income and to prevent avoidance of tax liability.

Regulations to determine tax liability.

(c) **COMPUTATION AND PAYMENT OF TAX.**—In any case in which a consolidated return is made the tax shall be determined, computed, assessed, collected, and adjusted in accordance with the regulations under subsection (b) (or, in case such regulations are not prescribed prior to the making of the return, then the regulations prescribed under section 141(b) of the Revenue Act of 1928 in so far as not inconsistent with this Act) prescribed prior to the date on which such return is made; except that for the taxable years 1932 and 1933 there shall be added to the rate of tax prescribed by sections 13(a), 201(b), and 204(a), a rate of  $\frac{3}{4}$  of 1 per centum.

Computation and payment of tax.

Returns filed prior to making regulations.  
Vol. 45, p. 831.

Exceptions.  
Ante, p. 177.  
Post, pp. 223, 225.

(d) **DEFINITION OF "AFFILIATED GROUP".**—As used in this section an "affiliated group" means one or more chains of corporations connected through stock ownership with a common parent corporation if—

"Affiliated group" defined.

(1) At least 95 per centum of the stock of each of the corporations (except the common parent corporation) is owned directly by one or more of the other corporations; and

Stock ownership of members.

(2) The common parent corporation owns directly at least 95 per centum of the stock of at least one of the other corporations. As used in this subsection the term "stock" does not include non-voting stock which is limited and preferred as to dividends.

Of parent corporation.

Nonvoting stock not included.

## INCOME TAX

Applicable only for domestic corporations. Insurance companies not included.  
*Post*, pp. 223, 225.  
*Ante*, p. 177.

China Trade Act corporations deemed not affiliated.

Corporations in United States possessions treated as foreign.

Subsidiary of domestic corporation formed to comply with foreign law, deemed domestic.

Suspension of running of statute of limitations.  
*Post*, p. 233.

*Post*, p. 238.

Allocation of income and deductions.  
*Ante*, p. 186.

Fiduciary returns. Sworn statements of income, etc., of beneficiaries.

With net income of \$1,000 or over, and single, etc.

Married, etc., with \$2,500 or over.

Gross income of \$5,000 or over.

Estates or trusts of \$1,000 net income or over.

Gross income of \$5,000 or over.

Nonresident alien beneficiaries.

By joint fiduciaries.

(e) A consolidated return shall be made only for the domestic corporations within the affiliated group. An insurance company subject to the tax imposed by section 201 or 204 shall not be included in the same consolidated return with a corporation subject to the tax imposed by section 13, and an insurance company subject to the tax imposed by section 201 shall not be included in the same consolidated return with an insurance company subject to the tax imposed by section 204.

(f) CHINA TRADE ACT CORPORATIONS.—A corporation organized under the China Trade Act, 1922, shall not be deemed to be affiliated with any other corporation within the meaning of this section.

(g) CORPORATIONS DERIVING INCOME FROM POSSESSIONS OF UNITED STATES.—For the purposes of this section a corporation entitled to the benefits of section 251, by reason of receiving a large percentage of its income from possessions of the United States, shall be treated as a foreign corporation.

(h) SUBSIDIARY FORMED TO COMPLY WITH FOREIGN LAW.—In the case of a domestic corporation owning or controlling, directly or indirectly, 100 per centum of the capital stock (exclusive of directors' qualifying shares) of a corporation organized under the laws of a contiguous foreign country and maintained solely for the purpose of complying with the laws of such country as to title and operation of property, such foreign corporation may, at the option of the domestic corporation, be treated for the purpose of this title as a domestic corporation.

(i) SUSPENSION OF RUNNING OF STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS.—If a notice under section 272(a) in respect of a deficiency for any taxable year is mailed to a corporation, the suspension of the running of the statute of limitations, provided in section 277, shall apply in the case of corporations with which such corporation made a consolidated return for such taxable year.

(j) ALLOCATION OF INCOME AND DEDUCTIONS.—For allocation of income and deductions of related trades or businesses, see section 45.

## SEC. 142. FIDUCIARY RETURNS.

(a) REQUIREMENT OF RETURN.—Every fiduciary (except a receiver appointed by authority of law in possession of part only of the property of an individual) shall make under oath a return for any of the following individuals, estates, or trusts for which he acts, stating specifically the items of gross income thereof and the deductions and credits allowed under this title—

(1) Every individual having a net income for the taxable year of \$1,000 or over, if single, or if married and not living with husband or wife;

(2) Every individual having a net income for the taxable year of \$2,500 or over, if married and living with husband or wife;

(3) Every individual having a gross income for the taxable year of \$5,000 or over, regardless of the amount of his net income;

(4) Every estate or trust the net income of which for the taxable year is \$1,000 or over;

(5) Every estate or trust the gross income of which for the taxable year is \$5,000 or over, regardless of the amount of the net income; and

(6) Every estate or trust of which any beneficiary is a nonresident alien.

(b) JOINT FIDUCIARIES.—Under such regulations as the Commissioner with the approval of the Secretary may prescribe a return made by one of two or more joint fiduciaries and filed in the office of the collector of the district where such fiduciary resides shall be

sufficient compliance with the above requirement. Such fiduciary shall make oath (1) that he has sufficient knowledge of the affairs of the individual, estate, or trust for which the return is made, to enable him to make the return, and (2) that the return is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, true and correct.

(c) **LAW APPLICABLE TO FIDUCIARIES.**—Any fiduciary required to make a return under this title shall be subject to all the provisions of law which apply to individuals.

#### SEC. 143. WITHHOLDING OF TAX AT SOURCE.

##### (a) **TAX-FREE COVENANT BONDS.**—

(1) **REQUIREMENT OF WITHHOLDING.**—In any case where bonds, mortgages, or deeds of trust, or other similar obligations of a corporation contain a contract or provision by which the obligor agrees to pay any portion of the tax imposed by this title upon the obligee, or to reimburse the obligee for any portion of the tax, or to pay the interest without deduction for any tax which the obligor may be required or permitted to pay thereon, or to retain therefrom under any law of the United States, the obligor shall deduct and withhold a tax equal to 2 per centum of the interest upon such bonds, mortgages, deeds of trust, or other obligations, whether such interest is payable annually or at shorter or longer periods, if payable to an individual, a partnership, or a foreign corporation not engaged in trade or business within the United States and not having any office or place of business therein: *Provided*, That if the liability assumed by the obligor does not exceed 2 per centum of the interest, then the deduction and withholding shall be at the following rates: (A) 8 per centum in the case of a nonresident alien individual, or of any partnership not engaged in trade or business within the United States and not having any office or place of business therein and composed in whole or in part of nonresident aliens, (B) 13¾ per centum in the case of such a foreign corporation, and (C) 2 per centum in the case of other individuals and partnerships: *Provided further*, That if the owners of such obligations are not known to the withholding agent the Commissioner may authorize such deduction and withholding to be at the rate of 2 per centum, or, if the liability assumed by the obligor does not exceed 2 per centum of the interest, then at the rate of 8 per centum.

(2) **BENEFIT OF CREDITS AGAINST NET INCOME.**—Such deduction and withholding shall not be required in the case of a citizen or resident entitled to receive such interest, if he files with the withholding agent on or before February 1 a signed notice in writing claiming the benefit of the credits provided in section 25 (c) and (d); nor in the case of a nonresident alien individual if so provided for in regulations prescribed by the Commissioner under section 215.

(3) **INCOME OF OBLIGOR AND OBLIGEE.**—The obligor shall not be allowed a deduction for the payment of the tax imposed by this title, or any other tax paid pursuant to the tax-free covenant clause, nor shall such tax be included in the gross income of the obligee.

(b) **NONRESIDENT ALIENS.**—All persons, in whatever capacity acting, including lessees or mortgagors of real or personal property, fiduciaries, employers, and all officers and employees of the United States, having the control, receipt, custody, disposal, or payment of interest (except interest on deposits with persons carrying on the banking business paid to persons not engaged in business in the United States and not having an office or place of business therein),

#### INCOME TAX

Oath required.

Subject to provisions applicable to individuals.

Withholding tax at source.  
Tax-free covenant bonds.  
By corporations agreeing to pay interest, free from tax, etc.

Tax withheld.

Provisions.  
Rates.

From nonresident alien individual, etc.

From foreign corporations.  
Other individuals, etc.

Unknown owners.

Exception on notice of credit withheld by individual.

Nonresident alien.  
*Post*, p. 229.  
*Ante*, p. 184.

Restriction on obligor and obligee.

Normal tax of nonresident aliens payable at source.

## INCOME TAX

rent, salaries, wages, premiums, annuities, compensations, remunerations, emoluments, or other fixed or determinable annual or periodical gains, profits, and income, of any nonresident alien individual, or of any partnership not engaged in trade or business within the United States and not having any office or place of business therein and composed in whole or in part of nonresident aliens, (other than income received as dividends of the class allowed as a credit by section 25(a)) shall (except in the cases provided for in subsection (a) of this section and except as otherwise provided in regulations prescribed by the Commissioner under section 215) deduct and withhold from such annual or periodical gains, profits, and income a tax equal to 8 per centum thereof: *Provided*, That the Commissioner may authorize such tax to be deducted and withheld from the interest upon any securities the owners of which are not known to the withholding agent.

Exceptions.  
*Ante*, p. 184.

*Proviso.*  
Interest of unknown owners.

Return and payment required.

*Ante*, p. 189.

Return by recipient of withheld tax.

Tax paid by recipient.  
Not re-collectible.

Refunds and credits to withholding agent.  
*Post*, p. 242.

Deductions, etc., for prior periods.

Payment at source.  
By foreign corporations not in business within United States.

*Ante*, p. 215.

*Proviso.*  
Rate when interest granted free of tax.

(c) **RETURN AND PAYMENT.**—Every person required to deduct and withhold any tax under this section shall make return thereof on or before March 15 of each year and shall on or before June 15, in lieu of the time prescribed in section 56, pay the tax to the official of the United States Government authorized to receive it. Every such person is hereby made liable for such tax and is hereby indemnified against the claims and demands of any person for the amount of any payments made in accordance with the provisions of this section.

(d) **INCOME OF RECIPIENT.**—Income upon which any tax is required to be withheld at the source under this section shall be included in the return of the recipient of such income, but any amount of tax so withheld shall be credited against the amount of income tax as computed in such return.

(e) **TAX PAID BY RECIPIENT.**—If any tax required under this section to be deducted and withheld is paid by the recipient of the income, it shall not be re-collected from the withholding agent; nor in cases in which the tax is so paid shall any penalty be imposed upon or collected from the recipient of the income or the withholding agent for failure to return or pay the same, unless such failure was fraudulent and for the purpose of evading payment.

(f) **REFUNDS AND CREDITS.**—Where there has been an overpayment of tax under this section any refund or credit made under the provisions of section 322 shall be made to the withholding agent unless the amount of such tax was actually withheld by the withholding agent.

(g) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsections (a) and (b), the deduction and withholding for any period prior to the date of the enactment of this Act shall be at the rates of 12 per centum and 5 per centum in lieu of the rates of 13¾ per centum and 8 per centum prescribed in such subsections.

#### SEC. 144. PAYMENT OF CORPORATION INCOME TAX AT SOURCE.

In the case of foreign corporations subject to taxation under this title not engaged in trade or business within the United States and not having any office or place of business therein, there shall be deducted and withheld at the source in the same manner and upon the same items of income as is provided in section 143 a tax equal to 12 per centum thereof in respect of all payments of income made before the enactment of this Act, and equal to 13¾ per centum thereof in respect of all payments of income made after the enactment of this Act, and such tax shall be returned and paid in the same manner and subject to the same conditions as provided in that section: *Provided*, That in the case of interest described in subsection (a) of that section (relating to tax-free covenant bonds) the deduction and withholding shall be at the rate specified in such subsection.

**SEC. 145. PENALTIES.**

(a) Any person required under this title to pay any tax, or required by law or regulations made under authority thereof to make a return, keep any records, or supply any information, for the purposes of the computation, assessment, or collection of any tax imposed by this title, who willfully fails to pay such tax, make such return, keep such records, or supply such information, at the time or times required by law or regulations, shall, in addition to other penalties provided by law, be guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction thereof, be fined not more than \$10,000, or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both, together with the costs of prosecution.

(b) Any person required under this title to collect, account for, and pay over any tax imposed by this title, who willfully fails to collect or truthfully account for and pay over such tax, and any person who willfully attempts in any manner to evade or defeat any tax imposed by this title or the payment thereof, shall, in addition to other penalties provided by law, be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction thereof, be fined not more than \$10,000, or imprisoned for not more than five years, or both, together with the costs of prosecution.

(c) The term "person" as used in this section includes an officer or employee of a corporation or a member or employee of a partnership, who as such officer, employee, or member is under a duty to perform the act in respect of which the violation occurs.

**SEC. 146. CLOSING BY COMMISSIONER OF TAXABLE YEAR.**

(a) **TAX IN JEOPARDY.**—If the Commissioner finds that a taxpayer designs quickly to depart from the United States or to remove his property therefrom, or to conceal himself or his property therein, or to do any other act tending to prejudice or to render wholly or partly ineffectual proceedings to collect the tax for the taxable year then last past or the taxable year then current unless such proceedings be brought without delay, the Commissioner shall declare the taxable period for such taxpayer immediately terminated and shall cause notice of such finding and declaration to be given the taxpayer, together with a demand for immediate payment of the tax for the taxable period so declared terminated and of the tax for the preceding taxable year or so much of such tax as is unpaid, whether or not the time otherwise allowed by law for filing return and paying the tax has expired; and such taxes shall thereupon become immediately due and payable. In any proceeding in court brought to enforce payment of taxes made due and payable by virtue of the provisions of this section the finding of the Commissioner, made as herein provided, whether made after notice to the taxpayer or not, shall be for all purposes presumptive evidence of the taxpayer's design.

(b) **SECURITY FOR PAYMENT.**—A taxpayer who is not in default in making any return or paying income, war-profits, or excess-profits tax under any Act of Congress may furnish to the United States, under regulations to be prescribed by the Commissioner, with the approval of the Secretary, security approved by the Commissioner that he will duly make the return next thereafter required to be filed and pay the tax next thereafter required to be paid. The Commissioner may approve and accept in like manner security for return and payment of taxes made due and payable by virtue of the provisions of this section, provided the taxpayer has paid in full all other income, war-profits, or excess-profits taxes due from him under any Act of Congress.

(c) **SAME—EXEMPTION FROM SECTION.**—If security is approved and accepted pursuant to the provisions of this section and such further or other security with respect to the tax or taxes covered

**INCOME TAX**

Penalties.  
Willful failure to pay tax, make returns, etc.

Punishment for.

For willful failure to collect tax, evade payment, etc.

Punishment for.

"Person" defined.

Closing of taxable year.

Tax in jeopardy.  
Immediate payment demanded if acts of taxpayer prejudice collection.

Notice of finding and demand.

Finding of Commissioner presumptive evidence of design.

Security accepted if taxpayer not in default.

Acceptance conditional.

Suspension of enforcement on approval of bond.

**INCOME TAX**

thereby is given as the Commissioner shall from time to time find necessary and require, payment of such taxes shall not be enforced by any proceedings under the provisions of this section prior to the expiration of the time otherwise allowed for paying such respective taxes.

Discretionary waiver of requirements as to citizens.

(d) **CITIZENS.**—In the case of a citizen of the United States or of a possession of the United States about to depart from the United States the Commissioner may, at his discretion, waive any or all of the requirements placed on the taxpayer by this section.

Aliens must furnish tax-paid certificates before departure.

(e) **DEPARTURE OF ALIEN.**—No alien shall depart from the United States unless he first procures from the collector or agent in charge a certificate that he has complied with all the obligations imposed upon him by the income, war-profits, and excess-profits tax laws.

Additional tax for violation thereof.

(f) **ADDITION TO TAX.**—If a taxpayer violates or attempts to violate this section there shall, in addition to all other penalties, be added as part of the tax 25 per centum of the total amount of the tax or deficiency in the tax, together with interest at the rate of 1 per centum a month from the time the tax became due.

Information at source.

**SEC. 147. INFORMATION AT SOURCE.**

Persons making fixed payments to others of \$1,000 or more to make returns thereof.

(a) **PAYMENTS OF \$1,000 OR MORE.**—All persons, in whatever capacity acting, including lessees or mortgagors of real or personal property, fiduciaries, and employers, making payment to another person, of interest, rent, salaries, wages, premiums, annuities, compensations, remunerations, emoluments, or other fixed or determinable gains, profits, and income (other than payments described in section 148 (a) or 149), of \$1,000 or more in any taxable year, or, in the case of such payments made by the United States, the officers or employees of the United States having information as to such payments and required to make returns in regard thereto by the regulations hereinafter provided for, shall render a true and accurate return to the Commissioner, under such regulations and in such form and manner and to such extent as may be prescribed by him with the approval of the Secretary, setting forth the amount of such gains, profits, and income, and the name and address of the recipient of such payment.

Exceptions.

Returns regardless of amount of payment. Interest on corporation bonds.

(b) **RETURNS REGARDLESS OF AMOUNT OF PAYMENT.**—Such returns may be required, regardless of amounts, (1) in the case of payments of interest upon bonds, mortgages, deeds of trust, or other similar obligations of corporations, and (2) in the case of collections of items (not payable in the United States) of interest upon the bonds of foreign countries and interest upon the bonds of and dividends from foreign corporations by persons undertaking as a matter of business or for profit the collection of foreign payments of such interest or dividends by means of coupons, checks, or bills of exchange.

Collecting foreign coupons, etc.

(c) **RECIPIENT TO FURNISH NAME AND ADDRESS.**—When necessary to make effective the provisions of this section the name and address of the recipient of income shall be furnished upon demand of the person paying the income.

Name and address of recipient.

(d) **OBLIGATIONS OF UNITED STATES.**—The provisions of this section shall not apply to the payment of interest on obligations of the United States.

Not applicable to Federal obligations.

Information by corporations. Specific return to be made.

**SEC. 148. INFORMATION BY CORPORATIONS.**

(a) **DIVIDEND PAYMENTS.**—Every corporation subject to the tax imposed by this title shall, when required by the Commissioner, render a correct return, duly verified under oath, of its payments of dividends, stating the name and address of each shareholder, the number of shares owned by him, and the amount of dividends paid to him.

(b) PROFITS OF TAXABLE YEAR DECLARED AS DIVIDENDS.—There shall be included in the return or appended thereto a statement of such facts as will enable the Commissioner to determine the portion of the earnings or profits of the corporation (including gains, profits, and income not taxed) accumulated during the taxable year for which the return is made, which have been distributed or ordered to be distributed, respectively, to its shareholders during such year.

INCOME TAX  
Statement of profits of taxable year declared as dividends.

(c) ACCUMULATED GAINS AND PROFITS.—When requested by the Commissioner, or any collector, every corporation shall forward to him a correct statement of accumulated gains and profits and the names and addresses of the individuals or shareholders who would be entitled to the same if divided or distributed, and of the amounts that would be payable to each.

Accumulated gains and profits.  
Statement of persons entitled thereto.

#### SEC. 149. RETURNS OF BROKERS.

Every person doing business as a broker shall, when required by the Commissioner, render a correct return duly verified under oath, under such rules and regulations as the Commissioner, with the approval of the Secretary, may prescribe, showing the names of customers for whom such person has transacted any business, with such details as to the profits, losses, or other information which the Commissioner may require, as to each of such customers, as will enable the Commissioner to determine whether all income tax due on profits or gains of such customers has been paid.

Returns of brokers.  
Sworn report of all business transacted.

#### SEC. 150. COLLECTION OF FOREIGN ITEMS.

All persons undertaking as a matter of business or for profit the collection of foreign payments of interest or dividends by means of coupons, checks, or bills of exchange shall obtain a license from the Commissioner and shall be subject to such regulations enabling the Government to obtain the information required under this title as the Commissioner, with the approval of the Secretary, shall prescribe; and whoever knowingly undertakes to collect such payments without having obtained a license therefor, or without complying with such regulations, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be fined not more than \$5,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both.

Collection of foreign items.  
Licenses required for collecting foreign coupons, etc.

Punishment for violation.

### Supplement E—Estates and Trusts

Estates and trusts.

#### SEC. 161. IMPOSITION OF TAX.

Income of, to be taxed.

(a) APPLICATION OF TAX.—The taxes imposed by this title upon individuals shall apply to the income of estates or of any kind of property held in trust, including—

Accumulations in trust.

(1) Income accumulated in trust for the benefit of unborn or unascertained persons or persons with contingent interests, and income accumulated or held for future distribution under the terms of the will or trust;

Periodical distributions.

(2) Income which is to be distributed currently by the fiduciary to the beneficiaries, and income collected by a guardian of an infant which is to be held or distributed as the court may direct;

(3) Income received by estates of deceased persons during the period of administration or settlement of the estate; and

Received during administration.

(4) Income which, in the discretion of the fiduciary, may be either distributed to the beneficiaries or accumulated.

Discretionary distribution.

(b) COMPUTATION AND PAYMENT.—The tax shall be computed upon the net income of the estate or trust, and shall be paid by the fiduciary, except as provided in section 166 (relating to revocable trusts) and section 167 (relating to income for benefit of the grantor). For return made by beneficiary, see section 142.

Computation and payment.  
Payment by fiduciary; exception.  
Post, p. 221.  
Ante, p. 214.

## INCOME TAX

Net income.  
Computation.

Deductions allowed.  
Charitable, etc., con-  
tributions.

Current distribution  
by fiduciary, etc.

Payment made or  
credited to benefici-  
aries.

To be included in in-  
come of beneficiary.

Credits against net  
income.  
Normal tax personal  
exemption allowed  
heirs, etc.  
*Ante*, p. 184.

Credits of beneficiary  
in computing income.

*Ante*, p. 184.

Credits allowed es-  
tate or trust.

Different taxable  
years.  
Computation if tax-  
able year of estate or  
trust and beneficiary  
differ.

## SEC. 162. NET INCOME.

The net income of the estate or trust shall be computed in the same manner and on the same basis as in the case of an individual, except that—

(a) There shall be allowed as a deduction (in lieu of the deduction for charitable, etc., contributions authorized by section 23(n)) any part of the gross income, without limitation, which pursuant to the terms of the will or deed creating the trust, is during the taxable year paid or permanently set aside for the purposes and in the manner specified in section 23(n), or is to be used exclusively for religious, charitable, scientific, literary, or educational purposes, or for the prevention of cruelty to children or animals, or for the establishment, acquisition, maintenance or operation of a public cemetery not operated for profit;

(b) There shall be allowed as an additional deduction in computing the net income of the estate or trust the amount of the income of the estate or trust for its taxable year which is to be distributed currently by the fiduciary to the beneficiaries, and the amount of the income collected by a guardian of an infant which is to be held or distributed as the court may direct, but the amount so allowed as a deduction shall be included in computing the net income of the beneficiaries whether distributed to them or not. Any amount allowed as a deduction under this paragraph shall not be allowed as a deduction under subsection (c) of this section in the same or any succeeding taxable year;

(c) In the case of income received by estates of deceased persons during the period of administration or settlement of the estate, and in the case of income which, in the discretion of the fiduciary, may be either distributed to the beneficiary or accumulated, there shall be allowed as an additional deduction in computing the net income of the estate or trust the amount of the income of the estate or trust for its taxable year which is properly paid or credited during such year to any legatee, heir, or beneficiary, but the amount so allowed as a deduction shall be included in computing the net income of the legatee, heir, or beneficiary.

## SEC. 163. CREDITS AGAINST NET INCOME.

(a) CREDITS OF ESTATE OR TRUST.—For the purpose of the normal tax the estate or trust shall be allowed the same personal exemption as is allowed to a single person under section 25(c), and, if no part of the income of the estate or trust is included in computing the net income of any legatee, heir, or beneficiary, then in addition the same credits against net income for dividends and interest as are allowed by section 25(a) and (b).

(b) CREDITS OF BENEFICIARY.—If any part of the income of an estate or trust is included in computing the net income of any legatee, heir, or beneficiary, such legatee, heir, or beneficiary shall, for the purpose of the normal tax, be allowed as credits against net income, in addition to the credits allowed to him under section 25, his proportionate share of such amounts of dividends and interest specified in section 25(a) and (b) as are, under this Supplement, required to be included in computing his net income. Any remaining portion of such amounts specified in section 25(a) and (b) shall, for the purpose of the normal tax, be allowed as credits to the estate or trust.

## SEC. 164. DIFFERENT TAXABLE YEARS.

If the taxable year of a beneficiary is different from that of the estate or trust, the amount which he is required, under section 162(b), to include in computing his net income, shall be based upon

the income of the estate or trust for any taxable year of the estate or trust ending within his taxable year.

#### SEC. 165. EMPLOYEES' TRUSTS.

A trust created by an employer as a part of a stock bonus, pension, or profit-sharing plan for the exclusive benefit of some or all of his employees, to which contributions are made by such employer, or employees, or both, for the purpose of distributing to such employees the earnings and principal of the fund accumulated by the trust in accordance with such plan, shall not be taxable under section 161, but the amount actually distributed or made available to any distributee shall be taxable to him in the year in which so distributed or made available to the extent that it exceeds the amounts paid in by him. Such distributees shall for the purpose of the normal tax be allowed as credits against net income such part of the amount so distributed or made available as represents the items of dividends and interest specified in section 25(a) and (b).

#### SEC. 166. REVOCABLE TRUSTS.

Where at any time during the taxable year the power to revest in the grantor title to any part of the corpus of the trust is vested—

(1) in the grantor, either alone or in conjunction with any person not having a substantial adverse interest in the disposition of such part of the corpus or the income therefrom, or

(2) in any person not having a substantial adverse interest in the disposition of such part of the corpus or the income therefrom, then the income of such part of the trust for such taxable year shall be included in computing the net income of the grantor.

#### SEC. 167. INCOME FOR BENEFIT OF GRANTOR.

(a) Where any part of the income of a trust—

(1) is, or in the discretion of the grantor or of any person not having a substantial adverse interest in the disposition of such part of the income may be, held or accumulated for future distribution to the grantor; or

(2) may, in the discretion of the grantor or of any person not having a substantial adverse interest in the disposition of such part of the income, be distributed to the grantor; or

(3) is, or in the discretion of the grantor or of any person not having a substantial adverse interest in the disposition of such part of the income may be, applied to the payment of premiums upon policies of insurance on the life of the grantor (except policies of insurance irrevocably payable for the purposes and in the manner specified in section 23(n), relating to the so-called "charitable contribution" deduction);

then such part of the income of the trust shall be included in computing the net income of the grantor.

(b) As used in this section, the term "in the discretion of the grantor" means "in the discretion of the grantor, either alone or in conjunction with any person not having a substantial adverse interest in the disposition of the part of the income in question".

#### SEC. 168. CAPITAL NET GAINS AND LOSSES.

In the case of an estate or trust, or of a beneficiary of an estate or trust, the proper part of each share of the net income which consists, respectively, of ordinary net income, capital net gain, or capital net loss, shall be determined under rules and regulations to be prescribed by the Commissioner with the approval of the Secretary, and shall be separately shown in the return of the estate or trust, and shall be taxed to the beneficiary or to the estate or trust as

#### INCOME TAX

Employees' trusts.  
Profit-sharing trusts,  
etc., for employees, not  
taxed.

*Ante*, p. 219.  
Distributees taxed on  
amount received.

#### Credits.

*Ante*, p. 184.

Revocable trusts.

Income therefrom  
computed with grantor's  
net income.

Income for benefit of  
grantor, computed  
with grantor's net in-  
come.  
When held for future  
distribution.

When distributed to  
grantor.

When applied to life  
insurance premiums.  
Exception.

*Ante*, p. 181.

"In the discretion of  
the grantor" defined.

Capital net gains and  
losses.  
Determination of; to  
be separately shown in  
returns.

**INCOME TAX**  
*Ante*, p. 191. provided in this Supplement, but at the rates and in the manner provided in section 101 (a) and (b), relating to capital net gains and losses.

Net losses.  
 Allowance of special deduction.  
*Ante*, p. 207. **SEC. 169. NET LOSSES.**  
 The benefit of the special deduction for net losses allowed by section 117 shall be allowed to an estate or trust under regulations prescribed by the Commissioner with the approval of the Secretary.

Taxes of foreign countries, etc. **SEC. 170. TAXES OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES AND POSSESSIONS OF UNITED STATES.**

Allowance against tax of beneficiary. The amount of income, war-profits, and excess-profits taxes imposed by foreign countries or possessions of the United States shall be allowed as credit against the tax of the beneficiary of an estate or trust to the extent provided in section 131.  
*Ante*, p. 211.

Partnerships.

### Supplement F—Partnerships

#### SEC. 181. PARTNERSHIP NOT TAXABLE.

Individual liability for tax. Individuals carrying on business in partnership shall be liable for income tax only in their individual capacity.

Tax of partners.  
 Distributive share included in net income. **SEC. 182. TAX OF PARTNERS.**

Computation.

(a) **GENERAL RULE.**—There shall be included in computing the net income of each partner his distributive share, whether distributed or not, of the net income of the partnership for the taxable year. If the taxable year of a partner is different from that of the partnership, the amount so included shall be based upon the income of the partnership for any taxable year of the partnership ending within his taxable year.

Partnership year embracing calendar years with different laws.

(b) **PARTNERSHIP YEAR EMBRACING CALENDAR YEARS WITH DIFFERENT LAWS.**—If a fiscal year of a partnership begins in one calendar year and ends in another calendar year, and the law applicable to the second calendar year is different from the law applicable to the first calendar year, then

Rates for year in which fiscal year begins.

(1) the rates for the calendar year during which such fiscal year begins shall apply to an amount of each partner's share of such partnership net income (determined under the law applicable to such calendar year) equal to the proportion which the part of such fiscal year falling within such calendar year bears to the full fiscal year, and

Rates for year in which fiscal year ends.

(2) the rates for the calendar year during which such fiscal year ends shall apply to an amount of each partner's share of such partnership net income (determined under the law applicable to such calendar year) equal to the proportion which the part of such fiscal year falling within such calendar year bears to the full fiscal year.

Computation of rates.

In such cases the part of such income subject to the rates in effect for the most recent calendar year shall be added to the other income of the taxpayer subject to such rates and the resulting amount shall be placed in the lower brackets of the rate schedule applicable to such year, and the part of such income subject to the rates in effect for the next preceding calendar year shall be placed in the next higher brackets of the rate schedule applicable to such year.

Partnership income.  
 Computation.

#### SEC. 183. COMPUTATION OF PARTNERSHIP INCOME.

Exception.  
 Charitable contribution deduction not allowed.  
*Ante*, p. 181.

The net income of the partnership shall be computed in the same manner and on the same basis as in the case of an individual, except that the so-called "charitable contribution" deduction provided in section 23 (n) shall not be allowed.

**SEC. 184. CREDITS AGAINST NET INCOME.**

The partner shall, for the purpose of the normal tax, be allowed as a credit against his net income, in addition to the credits allowed to him under section 25, his proportionate share of such amounts of dividends and interest specified in section 25(a) and (b) as are received by the partnership.

**INCOME TAX**

Credits against net income.  
Additional, from partnership exemptions.  
*Ante*, p. 184.

**SEC. 185. EARNED INCOME.**

In the case of the members of a partnership the proper part of each share of the net income which consists of earned income shall be determined under rules and regulations to be prescribed by the Commissioner with the approval of the Secretary and shall be separately shown in the return of the partnership and shall be taxed to the member as provided in this Supplement.

Earned income.  
Determination of.

**SEC. 186. CAPITAL NET GAINS AND LOSSES.**

In the case of the members of a partnership the proper part of each share of the net income which consists, respectively, of ordinary net income, capital net gain, or capital net loss, shall be determined under the rules and regulations to be prescribed by the Commissioner with the approval of the Secretary, and shall be separately shown in the return of the partnership and shall be taxed to the member as provided in this Supplement, but at the rates and in the manner provided in section 101(a) and (b), relating to capital net gains and losses.

Capital net gains and losses.  
Additional from partnership exemptions.

*Ante*, p. 191.

**SEC. 187. NET LOSSES.**

The benefit of the special deduction for net losses allowed by section 117 shall be allowed to the members of a partnership under regulations prescribed by the Commissioner with the approval of the Secretary.

Net losses.  
Deduction from, allowed partners.  
*Ante*, p. 207.

**SEC. 188. TAXES OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES AND POSSESSIONS OF UNITED STATES.**

The amount of income, war-profits, and excess-profits taxes imposed by foreign countries or possessions of the United States shall be allowed as a credit against the tax of the member of a partnership to the extent provided in section 131.

Foreign taxes.

Credit for, allowed partners.  
*Ante*, p. 211.

**SEC. 189. PARTNERSHIP RETURNS.**

Every partnership shall make a return for each taxable year, stating specifically the items of its gross income and the deductions allowed by this title, and shall include in the return the names and addresses of the individuals who would be entitled to share in the net income if distributed and the amount of the distributive share of each individual. The return shall be sworn to by any one of the partners.

Partnership returns.  
Sworn statement of gross income, etc.

**Supplement G—Insurance Companies**

Insurance companies.

**SEC. 201. TAX ON LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES.**

(a) **DEFINITION.**—When used in this title the term “life insurance company” means an insurance company engaged in the business of issuing life insurance and annuity contracts (including contracts of combined life, health, and accident insurance), the reserve funds of which held for the fulfillment of such contracts comprise more than 50 per centum of its total reserve funds.

Tax on life insurance companies.  
“Life insurance company,” defined.

(b) **RATE OF TAX.**—In lieu of the tax imposed by section 13, there shall be levied, collected, and paid for each taxable year upon the net income of every life insurance company a tax as follows:

Rate of tax on net incomes.  
*Ante*, p. 177.

(1) In the case of a domestic life insurance company, 13¾ per centum of its net income;

Domestic.

INCOME TAX

Foreign.

Gross income, life insurance companies.  
"Gross income," defined.

"Reserve funds required by law."  
Application of.

Net income.

Deductions from.

Tax-free interest.

*Ante*, p. 178.

Reserve funds required by law.

Policies of combined insurance.  
Weekly payment plan.

Reserves not required by law.

Dividends from domestic corporations.

*Post*, p. 231.

From foreign corporations.

*Ante*, p. 208.

Amount for reserves for deferred dividends.

Investment expenses.  
*Proviso.*  
Limitation.

(2) In the case of a foreign life insurance company, 13¾ per centum of its net income from sources within the United States.

SEC. 202. GROSS INCOME OF LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

(a) In the case of a life insurance company the term "gross income" means the gross amount of income received during the taxable year from interest, dividends, and rents.

(b) The term "reserve funds required by law" includes, in the case of assessment insurance, sums actually deposited by any company or association with State or Territorial officers pursuant to law as guaranty or reserve funds, and any funds maintained under the charter or articles of incorporation of the company or association exclusively for the payment of claims arising under certificates of membership or policies issued upon the assessment plan and not subject to any other use.

SEC. 203. NET INCOME OF LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

(a) GENERAL RULE.—In the case of a life insurance company the term "net income" means the gross income less—

(1) TAX-FREE INTEREST.—The amount of interest received during the taxable year which under section 22(b) is exempt from the taxes imposed by this title;

(2) RESERVE FUNDS.—An amount equal to 4 per centum of the mean of the reserve funds required by law and held at the beginning and end of the taxable year, except that in the case of any such reserve fund which is computed at a lower interest assumption rate, the rate of 3¾ per centum shall be substituted for 4 per centum. Life insurance companies issuing policies covering life, health, and accident insurance combined in one policy issued on the weekly premium payment plan, continuing for life and not subject to cancellation, shall be allowed, in addition to the above, a deduction of 3¾ per centum of the mean of such reserve funds (not required by law) held at the beginning and end of the taxable year, as the Commissioner finds to be necessary for the protection of the holders of such policies only;

(3) DIVIDENDS.—The amount received as dividends (A) from a domestic corporation which is subject to taxation under this title, other than a corporation entitled to the benefits of section 251, and other than a corporation organized under the China Trade Act, 1922, or (B) from any foreign corporation when it is shown to the satisfaction of the Commissioner that more than 50 per centum of the gross income of such foreign corporation for the three-year period ending with the close of its taxable year preceding the declaration of such dividends (or for such part of such period as the foreign corporation has been in existence) was derived from sources within the United States as determined under section 119;

(4) RESERVE FOR DIVIDENDS.—An amount equal to 2 per centum of any sums held at the end of the taxable year as a reserve for dividends (other than dividends payable during the year following the taxable year) the payment of which is deferred for a period of not less than five years from the date of the policy contract;

(5) INVESTMENT EXPENSES.—Investment expenses paid during the taxable year: *Provided*, That if any general expenses are in part assigned to or included in the investment expenses, the total deduction under this paragraph shall not exceed one-fourth of 1 per centum of the book value of the mean of the invested assets held at the beginning and end of the taxable year;

(6) **REAL ESTATE EXPENSES.**—Taxes and other expenses paid during the taxable year exclusively upon or with respect to the real estate owned by the company, not including taxes assessed against local benefits of a kind tending to increase the value of the property assessed, and not including any amount paid out for new buildings, or for permanent improvements or betterments made to increase the value of any property. The deduction allowed by this paragraph shall be allowed in the case of taxes imposed upon a shareholder of a company upon his interest as shareholder, which are paid by the company without reimbursement from the shareholder, but in such cases no deduction shall be allowed the shareholder for the amount of such taxes;

(7) **DEPRECIATION.**—A reasonable allowance for the exhaustion, wear and tear of property, including a reasonable allowance for obsolescence; and

(8) **INTEREST.**—All interest paid or accrued within the taxable year on its indebtedness, except on indebtedness incurred or continued to purchase or carry obligations or securities (other than obligations of the United States issued after September 24, 1917, and originally subscribed for by the taxpayer) the interest upon which is wholly exempt from taxation under this title.

(b) **RENTAL VALUE OF REAL ESTATE.**—The deduction under subsection (a) (6) or (7) of this section on account of any real estate owned and occupied in whole or in part by a life insurance company, shall be limited to an amount which bears the same ratio to such deduction (computed without regard to this subsection) as the rental value of the space not so occupied bears to the rental value of the entire property.

(c) **FOREIGN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES.**—In the case of a foreign life insurance company the amount of its net income for any taxable year from sources within the United States shall be the same proportion of its net income for the taxable year from sources within and without the United States, which the reserve funds required by law and held by it at the end of the taxable year upon business transacted within the United States is of the reserve funds held by it at the end of the taxable year upon all business transacted.

#### SEC. 204. INSURANCE COMPANIES OTHER THAN LIFE OR MUTUAL.

(a) **IMPOSITION OF TAX.**—In lieu of the tax imposed by section 13 of this title, there shall be levied, collected, and paid for each taxable year upon the net income of every insurance company (other than a life or mutual insurance company) a tax as follows:

(1) In the case of such a domestic insurance company, 13¾ per centum of its net income;

(2) In the case of such a foreign insurance company, 13¾ per centum of its net income from sources within the United States.

(b) **DEFINITION OF INCOME, ETC.**—In the case of an insurance company subject to the tax imposed by this section—

(1) **GROSS INCOME.**—“Gross income” means the sum of (A) the combined gross amount earned during the taxable year, from investment income and from underwriting income as provided in this subsection, computed on the basis of the underwriting and investment exhibit of the annual statement approved by the National Convention of Insurance Commissioners, and (B) gain during the taxable year from the sale or other disposition of property, and (C) all other items constituting gross income under section 22;

(2) **NET INCOME.**—“Net income” means the gross income as defined in paragraph (1) of this subsection less the deductions allowed by subsection (c) of this section;

INCOME TAX  
Taxes, etc., on realty.  
Exception.

If tax paid on shareholder's interest.

Depreciation of property.

Interest on indebtedness.  
Exception.

Rental value of real estate.  
Deduction of proportionate part of depreciation, etc., expenses.

Determination of.

Foreign life insurance companies.  
Net income on business in United States.

Insurance companies other than life or mutual.  
Tax imposed.

Domestic companies.

Foreign companies.

Definition of terms.

“Gross income.”

“Net income.”

INCOME TAX	
"Investment income."	(3) INVESTMENT INCOME.—"Investment income" means the gross amount of income earned during the taxable year from interest, dividends, and rents, computed as follows:
Sources of.	To all interest, dividends and rents received during the taxable year, add interest, dividends and rents due and accrued at the end of the taxable year, and deduct all interest, dividends and rents due and accrued at the end of the preceding taxable year;
"Underwriting income."	(4) UNDERWRITING INCOME.—"Underwriting income" means the premiums earned on insurance contracts during the taxable year less losses incurred and expenses incurred;
"Premiums earned."	(5) PREMIUMS EARNED.—"Premiums earned on insurance contracts during the taxable year" means an amount computed as follows:
Computation of.	From the amount of gross premiums written on insurance contracts during the taxable year, deduct return premiums and premiums paid for reinsurance. To the result so obtained add unearned premiums on outstanding business at the end of the preceding taxable year and deduct unearned premiums on outstanding business at the end of the taxable year;
"Losses incurred."	(6) LOSSES INCURRED.—"Losses incurred" means losses incurred during the taxable year on insurance contracts, computed as follows:
Computation of.	To losses paid during the taxable year, add salvage and reinsurance recoverable outstanding at the end of the preceding taxable year, and deduct salvage and reinsurance recoverable outstanding at the end of the taxable year. To the result so obtained add all unpaid losses outstanding at the end of the taxable year and deduct unpaid losses outstanding at the end of the preceding taxable year;
"Expenses incurred."	(7) EXPENSES INCURRED.—"Expenses incurred" means all expenses shown on the annual statement approved by the National Convention of Insurance Commissioners, and shall be computed as follows:
Computation of.	To all expenses paid during the taxable year add expenses unpaid at the end of the taxable year and deduct expenses unpaid at the end of the preceding taxable year. For the purpose of computing the net income subject to the tax imposed by this section there shall be deducted from expenses incurred as defined in this paragraph all expenses incurred which are not allowed as deductions by subsection (c) of this section.
Net income. Deductions allowed.	(c) DEDUCTIONS ALLOWED.—In computing the net income of an insurance company subject to the tax imposed by this section there shall be allowed as deductions:
Business expenses. <i>Ante.</i> , p. 179.	(1) All ordinary and necessary expenses incurred, as provided in section 23 (a);
Interest.	(2) All interest as provided in section 23 (b);
Taxes.	(3) Taxes as provided in section 23 (c);
Losses.	(4) Losses incurred as defined in subsection (b) (6) of this section;
Losses from sales.	(5) Losses sustained during the taxable year from the sale or other disposition of property;
Worthless debts.	(6) Bad debts in the nature of agency balances and bills receivable ascertained to be worthless and charged off within the taxable year;
Dividends from corporations.	(7) The amount received as dividends from corporations as provided in section 23 (p);
Exempt interest. <i>Ante.</i> , p. 178.	(8) The amount of interest earned during the taxable year which under section 22 (b) (4) is exempt from the taxes imposed by this

title, and the amount of interest allowed as a credit under section 26;

(9) A reasonable allowance for the exhaustion, wear and tear of property, as provided in section 23 (k).

(d) DEDUCTIONS OF FOREIGN CORPORATIONS.—In the case of a foreign corporation the deductions allowed in this section shall be allowed to the extent provided in Supplement I.

(e) DOUBLE DEDUCTIONS.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to permit the same item to be twice deducted.

**SEC. 205. NET LOSSES.**

The benefit of the special deduction for net losses allowed by section 117 shall be allowed to insurance companies subject to the tax imposed by section 201 or 204, under regulations prescribed by the Commissioner with the approval of the Secretary.

**SEC. 206. TAXES OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES AND POSSESSIONS OF UNITED STATES.**

The amount of income, war-profits, and excess-profits taxes imposed by foreign countries or possessions of the United States shall be allowed as a credit against the tax of a domestic insurance company subject to the tax imposed by section 201 or 204, to the extent provided in the case of a domestic corporation in section 131, and in such cases "net income" as used in that section means the net income as defined in this Supplement.

**SEC. 207. COMPUTATION OF GROSS INCOME.**

The gross income of insurance companies subject to the tax imposed by section 201 or 204 shall not be determined in the manner provided in section 119.

**SEC. 208. MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANIES OTHER THAN LIFE.**

(a) APPLICATION OF TITLE.—Mutual insurance companies, other than life insurance companies, shall be taxable in the same manner as other corporations, except as hereinafter provided in this section.

(b) GROSS INCOME.—Mutual marine-insurance companies shall include in gross income the gross premiums collected and received by them less amounts paid for reinsurance.

(c) DEDUCTIONS.—In addition to the deductions allowed to corporations by section 23 the following deductions to insurance companies shall also be allowed, unless otherwise allowed—

(1) MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANIES OTHER THAN LIFE INSURANCE.—In the case of mutual insurance companies other than life insurance companies—

(A) the net addition required by law to be made within the taxable year to reserve funds (including in the case of assessment insurance companies the actual deposit of sums with State or Territorial officers pursuant to law as additions to guarantee or reserve funds); and

(B) the sums other than dividends paid within the taxable year on policy and annuity contracts.

(2) MUTUAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANIES.—In the case of mutual marine insurance companies, in addition to the deductions allowed in paragraph (1) of this subsection, unless otherwise allowed, amounts repaid to policyholders on account of premiums previously paid by them, and interest paid upon such amounts between the ascertainment and the payment thereof;

(3) MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANIES OTHER THAN LIFE AND MARINE.—In the case of mutual insurance companies (including interinsurers and reciprocal underwriters, but not including mutual life or mutual marine insurance companies) requiring

INCOME TAX  
*Ante*, p. 185.

Exhaustion, etc., of property.

Deductions allowed foreign corporations for United States business.  
*Post*, p. 229.

Duplications prohibited.

Net losses.

Allowance of special deductions for.  
*Ante*, pp. 207, 223, 225.

Foreign taxes.

Credit for, allowed domestic insurance companies.  
*Ante*, pp. 223, 225.

*Ante*, p. 211.

Gross income. Computation.  
*Ante*, pp. 208, 223, 225.

Mutual insurance companies other than life. Taxable as other corporations.

Gross income, includes premiums less reinsurance.

Additional deductions.  
*Ante*, p. 179.

Mutual insurance companies.

Addition to reserve funds.

Policy and annuity contracts.

Mutual marine insurance companies. Repayments to policy holders.

Companies other than life and marine. Premium deposits returned.

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their members to make premium deposits to provide for losses and expenses, the amount of premium deposits returned to their policyholders and the amount of premium deposits retained for the payment of losses, expenses, and reinsurance reserves.

**Supplement H—Nonresident Alien Individuals**

Nonresident alien individuals.

**SEC. 211. NORMAL TAX.**

Normal tax. Rate.

(a) **GENERAL RULE.**—In the case of a nonresident alien individual who is not a resident of a contiguous country, the normal tax shall be 8 per centum of the amount of the net income in excess of the credits against net income allowed to such individual.

Residents in contiguous countries.

(b) **ALIENS RESIDENT IN CONTIGUOUS COUNTRIES.**—In the case of an alien individual resident in a contiguous country, the normal tax shall be an amount equal to the sum of the following:

Compensation for personal services in United States.

(1) 4 per centum of the amount by which the part of the net income attributable to wages, salaries, professional fees, or other amounts received as compensation for personal services actually performed in the United States, exceeds the personal exemption and credit for dependents; but the amount taxable at such 4 per centum rate shall not exceed \$4,000; and

Maximum.

Additional in excess.

(2) 8 per centum of the amount of the net income in excess of the sum of (A) the amount taxed under paragraph (1) of this subsection plus (B) the total credits against net income allowed to such individual.

In lieu of normal tax. *Ante*, p. 174.

(c) **IN LIEU OF NORMAL TAX UNDER SECTION 11.**—The tax imposed by this section shall be in lieu of the normal tax imposed by section 11.

Gross income. Includes only United States sources.

**SEC. 212. GROSS INCOME.**

(a) **GENERAL RULE.**—In the case of a nonresident alien individual gross income includes only the gross income from sources within the United States.

Earnings from foreign ship operations exempt from taxation.

(b) **SHIPS UNDER FOREIGN FLAG.**—The income of a nonresident alien individual which consists exclusively of earnings derived from the operation of a ship or ships documented under the laws of a foreign country which grants an equivalent exemption to citizens of the United States and to corporations organized in the United States, shall not be included in gross income and shall be exempt from taxation under this title.

Deductions.

**SEC. 213. DEDUCTIONS.**

Allowed only if connected with income from United States sources.

(a) **GENERAL RULE.**—In the case of a nonresident alien individual the deductions shall be allowed only if and to the extent that they are connected with income from sources within the United States; and the proper apportionment and allocation of the deductions with respect to sources of income within and without the United States shall be determined as provided in section 119, under rules and regulations prescribed by the Commissioner with the approval of the Secretary.

*Ante*, p. 208.

Losses.

Not connected with trade or business.

(b) **LOSSES.**—

(1) The deduction, for losses not connected with the trade or business if incurred in transactions entered into for profit, allowed by section 23 (e) (2) shall be allowed whether or not connected with income from sources within the United States, but only if the profit, if such transaction had resulted in a profit, would be taxable under this title.

*Ante*, p. 180.

(2) The deduction for losses of property not connected with the trade or business if arising from certain casualties or theft, allowed by section 23 (e) (3), shall be allowed whether or not

Casualty, etc., losses not connected with business.

connected with income from sources within the United States, but only if the loss is of property within the United States.

(c) CHARITABLE, ETC., CONTRIBUTIONS.—The so-called “charitable contribution” deduction allowed by section 23 (n) shall be allowed whether or not connected with income from sources within the United States, but only as to contributions or gifts made to domestic corporations, or to community chests, funds, or foundations, created in the United States, or to the vocational rehabilitation fund.

## INCOME TAX

Charitable, etc., contributions allowed only to domestic corporations, etc.  
*Ante*, p. 181.

**SEC. 214. CREDITS AGAINST NET INCOME.**

In the case of a nonresident alien individual the personal exemption allowed by section 25 (c) of this title shall be only \$1,000. The credit for dependents allowed by section 25 (d) shall not be allowed in the case of a nonresident alien individual unless he is a resident of a contiguous country.

Credits against net income.  
Personal exemption.  
*Ante*, p. 184.  
For dependents if from contiguous country.

**SEC. 215. ALLOWANCE OR DEDUCTIONS AND CREDITS.**

(a) RETURN TO CONTAIN INFORMATION.—A nonresident alien individual shall receive the benefit of the deductions and credits allowed to him in this title only by filing or causing to be filed with the collector a true and accurate return of his total income received from all sources in the United States, in the manner prescribed in this title; including therein all the information which the Commissioner may deem necessary for the calculation of such deductions and credits.

Allowance or deductions and credits.  
Filing return of total income from United States sources.

(b) TAX WITHHELD AT SOURCE.—The benefit of the personal exemption and credit for dependents, and of the reduced rate of tax provided for in section 211 (b), may, in the discretion of the Commissioner and under regulations prescribed by him with the approval of the Secretary, be received by a nonresident alien individual entitled thereto, by filing a claim therefor with the withholding agent.

Personal exemption credits, etc., by filing claim with withholding agent.  
*Ante*, p. 228.

**SEC. 216. CREDITS AGAINST TAX.**

A nonresident alien individual shall not be allowed the credits against the tax for taxes of foreign countries and possessions of the United States allowed by section 131.

Credits against tax.  
No allowance for, of foreign governments.  
*Ante*, p. 211.

**SEC. 217. RETURNS.**

In the case of a nonresident alien individual the return, in lieu of the time prescribed in section 53 (a) (1), shall be made on or before the fifteenth day of the sixth month following the close of the fiscal year, or, if the return is made on the basis of the calendar year, then on or before the fifteenth day of June.

Returns.  
Time for filing.  
*Ante*, p. 188.

**SEC. 218. PAYMENT OF TAX.**

(a) TIME OF PAYMENT.—In the case of a nonresident alien individual the total amount of tax imposed by this title shall be paid, in lieu of the time prescribed in section 56 (a), on the fifteenth day of June following the close of the calendar year, or, if the return should be made on the basis of a fiscal year, then on the fifteenth day of the sixth month following the close of the fiscal year.

Payment of tax.  
Time designated.  
*Ante*, p. 189.

(b) WITHHOLDING AT SOURCE.—For withholding at source of tax on income of nonresident aliens, see section 143.

Withholding at source.  
*Ante*, p. 215.

**Supplement I—Foreign Corporations**

Foreign corporations.

**SEC. 231. GROSS INCOME.**

(a) GENERAL RULE.—In the case of a foreign corporation gross income includes only the gross income from sources within the United States.

Gross income.  
From United States sources only.

## INCOME TAX

Exemption of ships  
under foreign flag.  
Conditions.

(b) SHIPS UNDER FOREIGN FLAG.—The income of a foreign corporation, which consists exclusively of earnings derived from the operation of a ship or ships documented under the laws of a foreign country which grants an equivalent exemption to citizens of the United States and to corporations organized in the United States, shall not be included in gross income and shall be exempt from taxation under this title.

Deductions.

**SEC. 232. DEDUCTIONS.**

Allowed only on in-  
come from United  
States sources.  
Apportionment.

In the case of a foreign corporation the deductions shall be allowed only if and to the extent that they are connected with income from sources within the United States; and the proper apportionment and allocation of the deductions with respect to sources within and without the United States shall be determined as provided in section 119, under rules and regulations prescribed by the Commissioner with the approval of the Secretary.

*Ante*, p. 208.

Allowance of deduc-  
tions and credits.  
Benefit of, only by  
filing return of all in-  
come from United  
States sources.

**SEC. 233. ALLOWANCE OF DEDUCTIONS AND CREDITS.**

A foreign corporation shall receive the benefit of the deductions and credits allowed to it in this title only by filing or causing to be filed with the collector a true and accurate return of its total income received from all sources in the United States, in the manner prescribed in this title; including therein all the information which the Commissioner may deem necessary for the calculation of such deductions and credits.

Credits against tax.  
No allowance for, of  
foreign governments.  
*Ante*, p. 211.

**SEC. 234. CREDITS AGAINST TAX.**

Foreign corporations shall not be allowed the credits against the tax for taxes of foreign countries and possessions of the United States allowed by section 131.

Returns.

**SEC. 235. RETURNS.**

Time for filing.

In the case of a foreign corporation not having any office or place of business in the United States the return, in lieu of the time prescribed in section 53(a) (1), shall be made on or before the fifteenth day of the sixth month following the close of the fiscal year, or, if the return is made on the basis of the calendar year then on or before the fifteenth day of June. If any foreign corporation has no office or place of business in the United States but has an agent in the United States, the return shall be made by the agent.

*Ante*, p. 188.

Return by agent.

Payment of tax.  
Time specified.

**SEC. 236. PAYMENT OF TAX.**

(a) TIME OF PAYMENT.—In the case of a foreign corporation not having any office or place of business in the United States the total amount of tax imposed by this title shall be paid, in lieu of the time prescribed in section 56(a), on the fifteenth day of June following the close of the calendar year, or, if the return should be made on the basis of a fiscal year, then on the fifteenth day of the sixth month following the close of the fiscal year.

*Ante*, p. 189.

Withholding tax at  
source.  
*Ante*, p. 215.

(b) WITHHOLDING AT SOURCE.—For withholding at source of tax on income of foreign corporations, see section 143.

Foreign insurance  
companies.  
Special provisions.  
*Ante*, p. 223.

**SEC. 237. FOREIGN INSURANCE COMPANIES.**

For special provisions relating to foreign insurance companies, see Supplement G.

Affiliation.  
Foreign corporations.  
*Ante*, p. 213.

**SEC. 238. AFFILIATION.**

A foreign corporation shall not be deemed to be affiliated with any other corporation within the meaning of section 141.

## Supplement J—Possessions of the United States

## INCOME TAX

## SEC. 251. INCOME FROM SOURCES WITHIN POSSESSIONS OF UNITED STATES.

Possessions of the United States. Income from sources within.

Gross income of citizens, etc.

(a) GENERAL RULE.—In the case of citizens of the United States or domestic corporations, satisfying the following conditions, gross income means only gross income from sources within the United States—

(1) If 80 per centum or more of the gross income of such citizen or domestic corporation (computed without the benefit of this section), for the three-year period immediately preceding the close of the taxable year (or for such part of such period immediately preceding the close of such taxable year as may be applicable) was derived from sources within a possession of the United States; and

If 80 per cent derived from United States sources.

(2) If, in the case of such corporation, 50 per centum or more of its gross income (computed without the benefit of this section) for such period or such part thereof was derived from the active conduct of a trade or business within a possession of the United States; or

If corporation derived 50 per cent from business therein.

(3) If, in case of such citizen, 50 per centum or more of his gross income (computed without the benefit of this section) for such period or such part thereof was derived from the active conduct of a trade or business within a possession of the United States either on his own account or as an employee or agent of another.

If citizen derived 50 per cent from active business therein.

(b) AMOUNTS RECEIVED IN UNITED STATES.—Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (a) there shall be included in gross income all amounts received by such citizens or corporations within the United States, whether derived from sources within or without the United States.

Amounts received in United States. Included in gross income.

(c) DEFINITION.—As used in this section the term "possession of the United States" does not include the Virgin Islands of the United States.

Status of Virgin Islands.

(d) DEDUCTIONS.—

Deductions.

(1) Citizens of the United States entitled to the benefits of this section shall have the same deductions as are allowed by Supplement H in the case of a nonresident alien individual.

Citizens allowed same benefits as non-residents. *Ante*, p. 228.

(2) Domestic corporations entitled to the benefits of this section shall have the same deductions as are allowed by Supplement I in the case of a foreign corporation.

Domestic corporations. *Ante*, p. 229.

(e) CREDITS AGAINST NET INCOME.—A citizen of the United States entitled to the benefits of this section shall be allowed a personal exemption of only \$1,000 and shall not be allowed the credit for dependents provided in section 25(d).

Credits against net income. Personal exemption to citizens. *Ante*, p. 184.

(f) ALLOWANCE OF DEDUCTIONS AND CREDITS.—Citizens of the United States and domestic corporations entitled to the benefits of this section shall receive the benefit of the deductions and credits allowed to them in this title only by filing or causing to be filed with the collector a true and accurate return of their total income received from all sources in the United States, in the manner prescribed in this title; including therein all the information which the Commissioner may deem necessary for the calculation of such deductions and credits.

Allowance of deductions by filing return of total income.

(g) CREDITS AGAINST TAX.—Persons entitled to the benefits of this section shall not be allowed the credits against the tax for taxes of foreign countries and possessions of the United States allowed by section 131.

Credits against tax. No allowance for, of foreign countries.

*Ante*, p. 211.

## INCOME TAX

Affiliation.  
Applicability to corporations.

*Ante*, p. 213.

Citizens of Possessions of United States.  
Taxation of non-resident of United States if citizen of possession.

Virgin Islands.  
Payment of taxes in, not affected.  
Vol. 42, p. 123.

China Trade Act Corporations.

Credits against net income.  
Computation and proportion of.

*Ante*, p. 177.

*Ante*, p. 208.

*Proviso*.  
Limitation.  
*Ante*, p. 177.

Special dividends.  
Conditions.

Credit subject to special dividend to residents of China, etc.

Additional to all other payments.

Proportionate distribution to stock owned.

Definition of stock ownership.

(h) **AFFILIATION.**—A corporation entitled to the benefits of this section shall not be deemed to be affiliated with any other corporation within the meaning of section 141.

**SEC. 252. CITIZENS OF POSSESSIONS OF UNITED STATES.**

(a) Any individual who is a citizen of any possession of the United States (but not otherwise a citizen of the United States) and who is not a resident of the United States, shall be subject to taxation under this title only as to income derived from sources within the United States, and in such case the tax shall be computed and paid in the same manner and subject to the same conditions as in the case of other persons who are taxable only as to income derived from such sources.

(b) Nothing in this section shall be construed to alter or amend the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act making appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1922, and for other purposes," approved July 12, 1921, relating to the imposition of income taxes in the Virgin Islands of the United States.

**Supplement K—China Trade Act Corporations****SEC. 261. CREDIT AGAINST NET INCOME.**

(a) **ALLOWANCE OF CREDIT.**—For the purpose only of the tax imposed by section 13 there shall be allowed, in the case of a corporation organized under the China Trade Act, 1922, in addition to the credit provided in section 26, a credit against the net income of an amount equal to the proportion of the net income derived from sources within China (determined in a similar manner to that provided in section 119) which the par value of the shares of stock of the corporation owned on the last day of the taxable year by (1) persons resident in China, the United States, or possessions of the United States, and (2) individual citizens of the United States or China wherever resident, bears to the par value of the whole number of shares of stock of the corporation outstanding on such date: *Provided*, That in no case shall the amount by which the tax imposed by section 13 is diminished by reason of such credit exceed the amount of the special dividend certified under subsection (b) of this section.

(b) **SPECIAL DIVIDEND.**—Such credit shall not be allowed unless the Secretary of Commerce has certified to the Commissioner—

(1) The amount which, during the year ending on the date fixed by law for filing the return, the corporation has distributed as a special dividend to or for the benefit of such persons as on the last day of the taxable year were resident in China, the United States, or possessions of the United States, or were individual citizens of the United States or China, and owned shares of stock of the corporation;

(2) That such special dividend was in addition to all other amounts, payable or to be payable to such persons or for their benefit, by reason of their interest in the corporation; and

(3) That such distribution has been made to or for the benefit of such persons in proportion to the par value of the shares of stock of the corporation owned by each; except that if the corporation has more than one class of stock, the certificates shall contain a statement that the articles of incorporation provide a method for the apportionment of such special dividend among such persons, and that the amount certified has been distributed in accordance with the method so provided.

(c) **OWNERSHIP OF STOCK.**—For the purposes of this section shares of stock of a corporation shall be considered to be owned by the

person in whom the equitable right to the income from such shares is in good faith vested.

(d) DEFINITION OF CHINA.—As used in this section the term "China" shall have the same meaning as when used in the China Trade Act, 1922.

#### SEC. 262. CREDITS AGAINST THE TAX.

A corporation organized under the China Trade Act, 1922, shall not be allowed the credits against the tax for taxes of foreign countries and possessions of the United States allowed by section 131.

#### SEC. 263. AFFILIATION.

A corporation organized under the China Trade Act, 1922, shall not be deemed to be affiliated with any other corporation within the meaning of section 141.

#### SEC. 264. INCOME OF SHAREHOLDERS.

For exclusion of dividends from gross income, see section 116.

### Supplement L—Assessment and Collection of Deficiencies

#### SEC. 271. DEFINITION OF DEFICIENCY.

As used in this title in respect of a tax imposed by this title "deficiency" means—

(a) The amount by which the tax imposed by this title exceeds the amount shown as the tax by the taxpayer upon his return; but the amount so shown on the return shall first be increased by the amounts previously assessed (or collected without assessment) as a deficiency, and decreased by the amounts previously abated, credited, refunded, or otherwise repaid in respect of such tax; or

(b) If no amount is shown as the tax by the taxpayer upon his return, or if no return is made by the taxpayer, then the amount by which the tax exceeds the amounts previously assessed (or collected without assessment) as a deficiency; but such amounts previously assessed, or collected without assessment, shall first be decreased by the amounts previously abated, credited, refunded, or otherwise repaid in respect of such tax.

#### SEC. 272. PROCEDURE IN GENERAL.

(a) PETITION TO BOARD OF TAX APPEALS.—If in the case of any taxpayer, the Commissioner determines that there is a deficiency in respect of the tax imposed by this title, the Commissioner is authorized to send notice of such deficiency to the taxpayer by registered mail. Within 60 days after such notice is mailed (not counting Sunday as the sixtieth day), the taxpayer may file a petition with the Board of Tax Appeals for a redetermination of the deficiency. No assessment of a deficiency in respect of the tax imposed by this title and no distraint or proceeding in court for its collection shall be made, begun, or prosecuted until such notice has been mailed to the taxpayer, nor until the expiration of such 60-day period, nor, if a petition has been filed with the Board, until the decision of the Board has become final. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 3224 of the Revised Statutes the making of such assessment or the beginning of such proceeding or distraint during the time such prohibition is in force may be enjoined by a proceeding in the proper court.

For exceptions to the restrictions imposed by this subsection, see—

(1) Subsection (d) of this section, relating to waivers by the taxpayer;

(2) Subsection (f) of this section, relating to notifications of mathematical errors appearing upon the face of the return;

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Meaning of "China."  
Vol. 42, p. 849.

Credits against tax.  
No allowance for, of  
foreign countries.  
*Ante*, p. 211.

Affiliation.  
Not applicable to  
corporations hereof.  
*Ante*, p. 213.

Income of sharehold-  
ers.  
Exclusion from gross  
income.  
*Ante*, p. 204.  
Assessment and col-  
lection of deficiencies.

"Deficiency" defined.

Amount tax imposed  
exceeds return by tax-  
payer.

Amount tax exceeds  
previous assessment.

Procedure in general.  
Notice of deficiency  
to taxpayer.

Petition to Board of  
Tax Appeals for re-  
determination.

No assessment until  
notice mailed to tax-  
payer.

Or petition filed.

Injunction to restrain  
assessment.  
R. S., sec. 3224, p. 619.

Exceptions to restric-  
tions.  
Waivers.

Errors.

INCOME TAX

Jeopardy assessments, p. 235.  
Bankruptcy, etc., p. 237.  
Assessment of deficiency.  
Vol. 44, pp. 109.  
Collection of deficiency found by board.

(3) Section 273, relating to jeopardy assessments;  
(4) Section 274, relating to bankruptcy and receiverships; and  
(5) Section 1001 of the Revenue Act of 1926, as amended, relating to assessment or collection of the amount of the deficiency determined by the Board pending court review.

Disallowance not collectible.

(b) COLLECTION OF DEFICIENCY FOUND BY BOARD.—If the taxpayer files a petition with the Board, the entire amount redetermined as the deficiency by the decision of the Board which has become final shall be assessed and shall be paid upon notice and demand from the collector. No part of the amount determined as a deficiency by the Commissioner but disallowed as such by the decision of the Board which has become final shall be assessed or be collected by distraint or by proceeding in court with or without assessment.

Payment on demand if petition not filed.

(c) FAILURE TO FILE PETITION.—If the taxpayer does not file a petition with the Board within the time prescribed in subsection (a) of this section, the deficiency, notice of which has been mailed to the taxpayer, shall be assessed, and shall be paid upon notice and demand from the collector.

Waiver of restrictions by taxpayer.

(d) WAIVER OF RESTRICTIONS.—The taxpayer shall at any time have the right, by a signed notice in writing filed with the Commissioner, to waive the restrictions provided in subsection (a) of this section on the assessment and collection of the whole or any part of the deficiency.

Increase of deficiency after notice mailed.

(e) INCREASE OF DEFICIENCY AFTER NOTICE MAILED.—The Board shall have jurisdiction to redetermine the correct amount of the deficiency even if the amount so redetermined is greater than the amount of the deficiency, notice of which has been mailed to the taxpayer, and to determine whether any penalty, additional amount or addition to the tax should be assessed—if claim therefor is asserted by the Commissioner at or before the hearing or a rehearing.

Condition.

(f) FURTHER DEFICIENCY LETTERS RESTRICTED.—If the Commissioner has mailed to the taxpayer notice of a deficiency as provided in subsection (a) of this section, and the taxpayer files a petition with the Board within the time prescribed in such subsection, the Commissioner shall have no right to determine any additional deficiency in respect of the same taxable year, except in the case of fraud, and except as provided in subsection (e) of this section, relating to assertion of greater deficiencies before the Board, or in section 273 (c), relating to the making of jeopardy assessments. If the taxpayer is notified that, on account of a mathematical error appearing upon the face of the return, an amount of tax in excess of that shown upon the return is due, and that an assessment of the tax has been or will be made on the basis of what would have been the correct amount of tax but for the mathematical error, such notice shall not be considered (for the purposes of this subsection, or of subsection (a) of this section, prohibiting assessment and collection until notice of deficiency has been mailed, or of section 322 (c), prohibiting credits or refunds after petition to the Board of Tax Appeals) as a notice of a deficiency, and the taxpayer shall have no right to file a petition with the Board based on such notice, nor shall such assessment or collection be prohibited by the provisions of subsection (a) of this section.

Restriction hereafter on determining deficiency after notice.

Exception.

Post, p. 235.

Mathematical error not considered a notice of deficiency.

Post, p. 242.  
Credits or refunds.

Jurisdiction over other taxable years.

(g) JURISDICTION OVER OTHER TAXABLE YEARS.—The Board in redetermining a deficiency in respect of any taxable year shall consider such facts with relation to the taxes for other taxable years as may be necessary correctly to redetermine the amount of such deficiency, but in so doing shall have no jurisdiction to determine

Limitation.

whether or not the tax for any other taxable year has been overpaid or underpaid.

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(h) **FINAL DECISIONS OF BOARD.**—For the purposes of this title the date on which a decision of the Board becomes final shall be determined according to the provisions of section 1005 of the Revenue Act of 1926.

Final decisions of Board.

Vol. 44, p. 110.

(i) **PRORATING OF DEFICIENCY TO INSTALLMENTS.**—If the taxpayer has elected to pay the tax in installments and a deficiency has been assessed, the deficiency shall be prorated to the four installments. Except as provided in section 273 (relating to jeopardy assessments), that part of the deficiency so prorated to any installment the date for payment of which has not arrived, shall be collected at the same time as and as part of such installment. That part of the deficiency so prorated to any installment the date for payment of which has arrived, shall be paid upon notice and demand from the collector.

Prorating of deficiency to installments.

(j) **EXTENSION OF TIME FOR PAYMENT OF DEFICIENCIES.**—Where it is shown to the satisfaction of the Commissioner that the payment of a deficiency upon the date prescribed for the payment thereof will result in undue hardship to the taxpayer the Commissioner, with the approval of the Secretary (except where the deficiency is due to negligence, to intentional disregard of rules and regulations, or to fraud with intent to evade tax), may grant an extension for the payment of such deficiency or any part thereof for a period not in excess of eighteen months, and, in exceptional cases, for a further period not in excess of twelve months. If an extension is granted, the Commissioner may require the taxpayer to furnish a bond in such amount, not exceeding double the amount of the deficiency, and with such sureties, as the Commissioner deems necessary, conditioned upon the payment of the deficiency in accordance with the terms of the extension.

Extension for payments allowed, to avoid undue hardship.

Bond required.

(k) **ADDRESS FOR NOTICE OF DEFICIENCY.**—In the absence of notice to the Commissioner under section 312 (a) of the existence of a fiduciary relationship, notice of a deficiency in respect of a tax imposed by this title, if mailed to the taxpayer at his last known address, shall be sufficient for the purposes of this title even if such taxpayer is deceased, or is under a legal disability, or, in the case of a corporation, has terminated its existence.

Address for notice of deficiency.  
Post, p. 312.

### SEC. 273. JEOPARDY ASSESSMENTS.

(a) **AUTHORITY FOR MAKING.**—If the Commissioner believes that the assessment or collection of a deficiency will be jeopardized by delay, he shall immediately assess such deficiency (together with all interest, additional amounts, or additions to the tax provided for by law) and notice and demand shall be made by the collector for the payment thereof.

Jeopardy assessments.  
Deficiency immediately assessed if jeopardized by delay.

(b) **DEFICIENCY LETTERS.**—If the jeopardy assessment is made before any notice in respect of the tax to which the jeopardy assessment relates has been mailed under section 272(a), then the Commissioner shall mail a notice under such subsection within 60 days after the making of the assessment.

Deficiency letters.  
Notice to be mailed.

(c) **AMOUNT ASSESSABLE BEFORE DECISION OF BOARD.**—The jeopardy assessment may be made in respect of a deficiency greater or less than that notice of which has been mailed to the taxpayer, despite the provisions of section 272(f) prohibiting the determination of additional deficiencies, and whether or not the taxpayer has theretofore filed a petition with the Board of Tax Appeals. The Commissioner shall notify the Board of the amount of such assessment, if the petition is filed with the Board before the making of the assessment or is subsequently filed, and the Board shall have

Amount assessable before decision of Board.

Board to redetermine on notice.

## INCOME TAX

Amount assessable after decision of Board.

jurisdiction to redetermine the entire amount of the deficiency and of all amounts assessed at the same time in connection therewith.

(d) **AMOUNT ASSESSABLE AFTER DECISION OF BOARD.**—If the jeopardy assessment is made after the decision of the Board is rendered such assessment may be made only in respect of the deficiency determined by the Board in its decision.

Disallowed after Board's final decision, etc.

(e) **EXPIRATION OF RIGHT TO ASSESS.**—A jeopardy assessment may not be made after the decision of the Board has become final or after the taxpayer has filed a petition for review of the decision of the Board.

Bond to stay collection.

(f) **BOND TO STAY COLLECTION.**—When a jeopardy assessment has been made the taxpayer, within 10 days after notice and demand from the collector for the payment of the amount of the assessment, may obtain a stay of collection of the whole or any part of the amount of the assessment by filing with the collector a bond in such amount, not exceeding double the amount as to which the stay is desired, and with such sureties, as the collector deems necessary, conditioned upon the payment of so much of the amount, the collection of which is stayed by the bond, as is not abated by a decision of the Board which has become final, together with interest thereon as provided in section 297.

Conditions. *Post*, p. 240.

Further conditions, if bond given before filing petition.

(g) **SAME—FURTHER CONDITIONS.**—If the bond is given before the taxpayer has filed his petition with the Board under section 272 (a), the bond shall contain a further condition that if a petition is not filed within the period provided in such subsection, then the amount the collection of which is stayed by the bond will be paid on notice and demand at any time after the expiration of such period, together with interest thereon at the rate of 6 per centum per annum from the date of the jeopardy notice and demand to the date of notice and demand under this subsection.

Stay of collection of part covered by bond.

(h) **WAIVER OF STAY.**—Upon the filing of the bond the collection of so much of the amount assessed as is covered by the bond shall be stayed. The taxpayer shall have the right to waive such stay at any time in respect of the whole or any part of the amount covered by the bond, and if as a result of such waiver any part of the amount covered by the bond is paid, then the bond shall, at the request of the taxpayer, be proportionately reduced. If the Board determines that the amount assessed is greater than the amount which should have been assessed, then when the decision of the Board is rendered the bond shall, at the request of the taxpayer, be proportionately reduced.

Effect of waiver of stay, etc.

Collection of unpaid amounts. When decision of Board final.

(i) **COLLECTION OF UNPAID AMOUNTS.**—When the petition has been filed with the Board and when the amount which should have been assessed has been determined by a decision of the Board which has become final, then any unpaid portion, the collection of which has been stayed by the bond, shall be collected as part of the tax upon notice and demand from the collector, and any remaining portion of the assessment shall be abated. If the amount already collected exceeds the amount determined as the amount which should have been assessed, such excess shall be credited or refunded to the taxpayer as provided in section 322, without the filing of claim therefor. If the amount determined as the amount which should have been assessed is greater than the amount actually assessed, then the difference shall be assessed and shall be collected as part of the tax upon notice and demand from the collector.

Credit or refund. *Post*, p. 242.

Collection of greater assessment.

No other abatement claim to be filed.

(j) **CLAIMS IN ABATEMENT.**—No claim in abatement shall be filed in respect of any assessment in respect of any tax imposed by this title.

**SEC. 274. BANKRUPTCY AND RECEIVERSHIPS.**

(a) **IMMEDIATE ASSESSMENT.**—Upon the adjudication of bankruptcy of any taxpayer in any bankruptcy proceeding or the appointment of a receiver for any taxpayer in any receivership proceeding before any court of the United States or of any State or Territory or of the District of Columbia, any deficiency (together with all interest, additional amounts, or additions to the tax provided for by law) determined by the Commissioner in respect of a tax imposed by this title upon such taxpayer shall, despite the restrictions imposed by section 272(a) upon assessments be immediately assessed if such deficiency has not theretofore been assessed in accordance with law. Claims for the deficiency and such interest, additional amounts and additions to the tax may be presented, for adjudication in accordance with law, to the court before which the bankruptcy or receivership proceeding is pending, despite the pendency of proceedings for the redetermination of the deficiency in pursuance of a petition to the Board; but no petition for any such redetermination shall be filed with the Board after the adjudication of bankruptcy or the appointment of the receiver.

(b) **UNPAID CLAIMS.**—Any portion of the claim allowed in such bankruptcy or receivership proceeding which is unpaid shall be paid by the taxpayer upon notice and demand from the collector after the termination of such proceeding, and may be collected by distraint or proceeding in court within six years after termination of such proceeding. Extensions of time for such payment may be had in the same manner and subject to the same provisions and limitations as are provided in section 272(j) and section 296 in the case of a deficiency in a tax imposed by this title.

**SEC. 275. PERIOD OF LIMITATION UPON ASSESSMENT AND COLLECTION.**

Except as provided in section 276—

(a) **GENERAL RULE.**—The amount of income taxes imposed by this title shall be assessed within two years after the return was filed, and no proceeding in court without assessment for the collection of such taxes shall be begun after the expiration of such period.

(b) **REQUEST FOR PROMPT ASSESSMENT.**—In the case of income received during the lifetime of a decedent, or by his estate during the period of administration, or by a corporation, the tax shall be assessed, and any proceeding in court without assessment for the collection of such tax shall be begun, within one year after written request therefor (filed after the return is made) by the executor, administrator, or other fiduciary representing the estate of such decedent, or by the corporation, but not after the expiration of two years after the return was filed. This subsection shall not apply in the case of a corporation unless—

(1) Such written request notifies the Commissioner that the corporation contemplates dissolution at or before the expiration of such year; and

(2) The dissolution is in good faith begun before the expiration of such year; and

(3) The dissolution is completed.

(c) **CORPORATION AND SHAREHOLDER.**—If a corporation makes no return of the tax imposed by this title, but each of the shareholders includes in his return his distributive share of the net income of the corporation, then the tax of the corporation shall be assessed within four years after the last date on which any such shareholder's return was filed.

## INCOME TAX

Bankruptcy and receiverships. Immediate assessment of tax deficiency in.

Adjudication of claim by court.

Unpaid claims. Collection of claims allowed in court proceedings.

Time extensions. *Ante*, p. 235; *Post*, p. 240.

Period of limitation upon assessment and collection.

*Post*, p. 238.

Assessment within two years.

Requests for prompt assessments. By fiduciary representatives.

Applicability to corporations.

Exceptions.

Dissolution contemplated.

Dissolved in good faith before year expires.

Dissolution completed.

Corporation making no return.

Assessment in four years, after shareholder's returns.

INCOME TAX

SEC. 276. SAME—EXCEPTIONS.

Exceptions.  
False return or no return.  
Assessment in case of.

(a) FALSE RETURN OR NO RETURN.—In the case of a false or fraudulent return with intent to evade tax or of a failure to file a return the tax may be assessed, or a proceeding in court for the collection of such tax may be begun without assessment, at any time.

Waivers.  
At any time with written consent of Commissioner.  
*Ante*, p. 237.

(b) WAIVERS.—Where before the expiration of the time prescribed in section 275 for the assessment of the tax, both the Commissioner and the taxpayer have consented in writing to its assessment after such time, the tax may be assessed at any time prior to the expiration of the period agreed upon. The period so agreed upon may be extended by subsequent agreements in writing made before the expiration of the period previously agreed upon.

Collection after assessment.  
By distraint.  
Time limit.

(c) COLLECTION AFTER ASSESSMENT.—Where the assessment of any income tax imposed by this title has been made within the period of limitation properly applicable thereto, such tax may be collected by distraint or by a proceeding in court, but only if begun (1) within six years after the assessment of the tax, or (2) prior to the expiration of any period for collection agreed upon in writing by the Commissioner and the taxpayer before the expiration of such six-year period. The period so agreed upon may be extended by subsequent agreements in writing made before the expiration of the period previously agreed upon.

Extension.

Statute of limitations.  
Suspension of running of.

SEC. 277. SUSPENSION OF RUNNING OF STATUTE.

The running of the statute of limitations provided in section 275 or 276 on the making of assessments and the beginning of distraint or a proceeding in court for collection, in respect of any deficiency, shall (after the mailing of a notice under section 272(a)) be suspended for the period during which the Commissioner is prohibited from making the assessment or beginning distraint or a proceeding in court (and in any event, if a proceeding in respect of the deficiency is placed on the docket of the Board, until the decision of the Board becomes final), and for 60 days thereafter.

*Ante*, p. 233.

Until decision of Board, etc.

Supplement M—Interest and Additions to the Tax

Interest and additions to tax.

SEC. 291. FAILURE TO FILE RETURN.

Failure to file return.  
Additional tax imposed.

In case of any failure to make and file a return required by this title, within the time prescribed by law or prescribed by the Commissioner in pursuance of law, 25 per centum of the tax shall be added to the tax, except that when a return is filed after such time and it is shown that the failure to file it was due to reasonable cause and not due to willful neglect no such addition shall be made to the tax. The amount so added to any tax shall be collected at the same time and in the same manner and as a part of the tax unless the tax has been paid before the discovery of the neglect, in which case the amount so added shall be collected in the same manner as the tax. The amount added to the tax under this section shall be in lieu of the 25 per centum addition to the tax provided in section 3176 of the Revised Statutes, as amended.

Exception.  
If failure not willful neglect.

Collection.

In lieu of former levy.  
R. S., sec. 3176, p. 610.

SEC. 292. INTEREST ON DEFICIENCIES.

Interest on deficiencies.  
Assessment and rate.

Interest upon the amount determined as a deficiency shall be assessed at the same time as the deficiency, shall be paid upon notice and demand from the collector, and shall be collected as a part of the tax, at the rate of 6 per centum per annum from the date prescribed for the payment of the tax (or, if the tax is paid in installments, from the date prescribed for the payment of the first installment) to the date the deficiency is assessed, or, in the case of a waiver under section 272(d), to the thirtieth day after the filing of such

In case of waiver.

waiver or to the date the deficiency is assessed whichever is the earlier.

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**SEC. 293. ADDITIONS TO THE TAX IN CASE OF DEFICIENCY.**

(a) **NEGLIGENCE.**—If any part of any deficiency is due to negligence, or intentional disregard of rules and regulations but without intent to defraud, 5 per centum of the total amount of the deficiency (in addition to such deficiency) shall be assessed, collected, and paid in the same manner as if it were a deficiency, except that the provisions of section 272 (i), relating to the prorating of a deficiency, and of section 292, relating to interest on deficiencies, shall not be applicable.

Additions to tax in case of deficiency.  
If due to negligence.

(b) **FRAUD.**—If any part of any deficiency is due to fraud with intent to evade tax, then 50 per centum of the total amount of the deficiency (in addition to such deficiency) shall be so assessed, collected, and paid, in lieu of the 50 per centum addition to the tax provided in section 3176 of the Revised Statutes, as amended.

Due to fraud.

R. S., sec. 3176, p. 610.

**SEC. 294. ADDITIONS TO THE TAX IN CASE OF NONPAYMENT.**

(a) **TAX SHOWN ON RETURN.**—

Additions to tax in case of nonpayment.

(1) **GENERAL RULE.**—Where the amount determined by the taxpayer as the tax imposed by this title, or any installment thereof, or any part of such amount or installment, is not paid on or before the date prescribed for its payment, there shall be collected as a part of the tax, interest upon such unpaid amount at the rate of 1 per centum a month from the date prescribed for its payment until it is paid.

Interest prescribed.

(2) **IF EXTENSION GRANTED.**—Where an extension of time for payment of the amount so determined as the tax by the taxpayer, or any installment thereof, has been granted, and the amount the time for payment of which has been extended, and the interest thereon determined under section 295, is not paid in full prior to the expiration of the period of the extension, then, in lieu of the interest provided for in paragraph (1) of this subsection, interest at the rate of 1 per centum a month shall be collected on such unpaid amount from the date of the expiration of the period of the extension until it is paid.

If tax and interest not paid in full when extension granted.  
*Post*, p. 240.

(b) **DEFICIENCY.**—Where a deficiency, or any interest or additional amounts assessed in connection therewith under section 292, or under section 293, or any addition to the tax in case of delinquency provided for in section 291, is not paid in full within ten days from the date of notice and demand from the collector, there shall be collected as part of the tax, interest upon the unpaid amount at the rate of 1 per centum a month from the date of such notice and demand until it is paid. If any part of a deficiency prorated to any unpaid installment under section 272 (i) is not paid in full on or before the date prescribed for the payment of such installment, there shall be collected as part of the tax interest upon the unpaid amount at the rate of 1 per centum a month from such date until it is paid.

Interest, if deficiency, etc., not paid on notice and demand.  
*Ante*, p. 238.

Nonpayment of prorated installments.  
*Ante*, p. 233.

(c) **FIDUCIARIES.**—For any period an estate is held by a fiduciary appointed by order of any court of competent jurisdiction or by will, there shall be collected interest at the rate of 6 per centum per annum in lieu of the interest provided in subsections (a) and (b) of this section.

Interest rate payable by fiduciaries.

(d) **FILING OF JEOPARDY BOND.**—If a bond is filed, as provided in section 273, the provisions of subsections (b) and (c) of this section shall not apply to the amount covered by the bond.

Not applicable to amount covered by jeopardy bond.  
*Ante*, p. 235.

## INCOME TAX

**SEC. 295. TIME EXTENDED FOR PAYMENT OF TAX SHOWN ON RETURN.**

Time extended for payment of tax shown on return.  
Interest.

*Ante*, p. 189.

If the time for payment of the amount determined as the tax by the taxpayer, or any installment thereof, is extended under the authority of section 56 (c), there shall be collected as a part of such amount, interest thereon at the rate of 6 per centum per annum from the date when such payment should have been made if no extension had been granted, until the expiration of the period of the extension.

Time extended for payment of deficiency.  
Interest for period of extension.

**SEC. 296. TIME EXTENDED FOR PAYMENT OF DEFICIENCY.**

Additional, if not paid.

If the time for the payment of any part of a deficiency is extended, there shall be collected, as a part of the tax, interest on the part of the deficiency the time for payment of which is so extended, at the rate of 6 per centum per annum for the period of the extension, and no other interest shall be collected on such part of the deficiency for such period. If the part of the deficiency the time for payment of which is so extended is not paid in accordance with the terms of the extension, there shall be collected, as a part of the tax, interest on such unpaid amount at the rate of 1 per centum a month for the period from the time fixed by the terms of the extension for its payment until it is paid, and no other interest shall be collected on such unpaid amount for such period.

Interest on jeopardy assessments.  
Rate of, on amount collected.  
*Ante*, p. 236.

**SEC. 297. INTEREST IN CASE OF JEOPARDY ASSESSMENTS.**

Additional, if amount of deficiency not paid in full.

In the case of the amount collected under section 273(i) there shall be collected at the same time as such amount, and as a part of the tax, interest at the rate of 6 per centum per annum upon such amount from the date of the jeopardy notice and demand to the date of notice and demand under section 273(i), or, in the case of the amount collected in excess of the amount of the jeopardy assessment, interest as provided in section 292. If the amount included in the notice and demand from the collector under section 273(i) is not paid in full within ten days after such notice and demand, then there shall be collected, as part of the tax, interest upon the unpaid amount at the rate of 1 per centum a month (or, for any period the estate of the taxpayer is held by a fiduciary appointed by any court of competent jurisdiction or by will, at the rate of 6 per centum per annum) from the date of such notice and demand until it is paid.

Bankruptcy and receiverships.  
Interest, if not paid on demand.  
*Ante*, p. 237.

**SEC. 298. BANKRUPTCY AND RECEIVERSHIPS.**

If the unpaid portion of the claim allowed in a bankruptcy or receivership proceeding, as provided in section 274, is not paid in full within 10 days from the date of notice and demand from the collector, then there shall be collected as a part of such amount interest upon the unpaid portion thereof at the rate of 1 per centum a month from the date of such notice and demand until payment.

Removal of property.

**SEC. 299. REMOVAL OF PROPERTY OR DEPARTURE FROM UNITED STATES.**

Additions to tax for, etc.  
*Ante*, p. 217.

For additions to tax in case of leaving the United States or concealing property in such manner as to hinder collection of the tax, see section 146.

Claims against transferees and fiduciaries.

**Supplement N—Claims against Transferees and Fiduciaries**

Transferred assets.

**SEC. 311. TRANSFERRED ASSETS.**

Method of collection similar to deficiency collections.

(a) **METHOD OF COLLECTION.**—The amounts of the following liabilities shall, except as hereinafter in this section provided, be assessed, collected, and paid in the same manner and subject to the

same provisions and limitations as in the case of a deficiency in a tax imposed by this title (including the provisions in case of delinquency in payment after notice and demand, the provisions authorizing distraint and proceedings in court for collection, and the provisions prohibiting claims and suits for refunds):

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(1) **TRANSFEREES.**—The liability, at law or in equity, of a transferee of property of a taxpayer, in respect of the tax (including interest, additional amounts, and additions to the tax provided by law) imposed upon the taxpayer by this title.

Liabilities.  
Transferees.

(2) **FIDUCIARIES.**—The liability of a fiduciary under section 3467 of the Revised Statutes in respect of the payment of any such tax from the estate of the taxpayer.

Fiduciaries.  
R. S., sec. 3467, p. 687.

Any such liability may be either as to the amount of tax shown on the return or as to any deficiency in tax.

Amount determined.

(b) **PERIOD OF LIMITATION.**—The period of limitation for assessment of any such liability of a transferee or fiduciary shall be as follows:

Limitation periods.

(1) In the case of the liability of an initial transferee of the property of the taxpayer,—within one year after the expiration of the period of limitation for assessment against the taxpayer;

When initial transferee liable.

(2) In the case of the liability of a transferee of a transferee of the property of the taxpayer,—within one year after the expiration of the period of limitation for assessment against the preceding transferee, but only if within three years after the expiration of the period of limitation for assessment against the taxpayer;—except that if before the expiration of the period of limitation for the assessment of the liability of the transferee, a court proceeding for the collection of the tax or liability in respect thereof has been begun against the taxpayer or last preceding transferee, respectively,—then the period of limitation for assessment of the liability of the transferee shall expire one year after the return of execution in the court proceeding.

Transferee of transferee liable.

Exception.  
One year after court proceedings.

(3) In the case of the liability of a fiduciary,—not later than one year after the liability arises or not later than the expiration of the period for collection of the tax in respect of which such liability arises, whichever is the later.

Fiduciary liable.

(c) **PERIOD FOR ASSESSMENT AGAINST TAXPAYER.**—For the purposes of this section, if the taxpayer is deceased, or in the case of a corporation, has terminated its existence, the period of limitation for assessment against the taxpayer shall be the period that would be in effect had the death or termination of existence not occurred.

Provisions on death of taxpayer or terminated corporation.

(d) **SUSPENSION OF RUNNING OF STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS.**—The running of the statute of limitations upon the assessment of the liability of a transferee or fiduciary shall, after the mailing to the transferee or fiduciary of the notice provided for in section 272(a), be suspended for the period during which the Commissioner is prohibited from making the assessment in respect of the liability of the transferee or fiduciary (and in any event, if a proceeding in respect of the liability is placed on the docket of the Board, until the decision of the Board becomes final), and for 60 days thereafter.

Suspension of running of statute of limitations, after notice mailed, etc.

Ante, p. 233.

Until decision of Board, etc.

(e) **ADDRESS FOR NOTICE OF LIABILITY.**—In the absence of notice to the Commissioner under section 312(b) of the existence of a fiduciary relationship, notice of liability enforceable under this section in respect of a tax imposed by this title, if mailed to the person subject to the liability at his last known address, shall be sufficient for the purposes of this title even if such person is deceased, or is under a legal disability, or, in the case of a corporation, has terminated its existence.

Address for notice of liability.  
Post, p. 242.

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"Transferee", defined.  
Fiduciary relationship.  
Liability of fiduciary until termination of.

(f) DEFINITION OF "TRANSFEREE".—As used in this section, the term "transferee" includes heir, legatee, devisee, and distributee.

SEC. 312. NOTICE OF FIDUCIARY RELATIONSHIP.

(a) FIDUCIARY OF TAXPAYER.—Upon notice to the Commissioner that any person is acting in a fiduciary capacity such fiduciary shall assume the powers, rights, duties, and privileges of the taxpayer in respect of a tax imposed by this title (except as otherwise specifically provided and except that the tax shall be collected from the estate of the taxpayer), until notice is given that the fiduciary capacity has terminated.

Fiduciary of transferee.  
Liability of.  
Ante, p. 240.

(b) FIDUCIARY OF TRANSFEREE.—Upon notice to the Commissioner that any person is acting in a fiduciary capacity for a person subject to the liability specified in section 311, the fiduciary shall assume, on behalf of such person, the powers, rights, duties, and privileges of such person under such section (except that the liability shall be collected from the estate of such person), until notice is given that the fiduciary capacity has terminated.

Manner of notice.

(c) MANNER OF NOTICE.—Notice under subsection (a) or (b) shall be given in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Commissioner with the approval of the Secretary.

Overpayments.

Supplement O—Overpayments

Of installment.

SEC. 321. OVERPAYMENT OF INSTALLMENT.

Credit, if installment payment exceeds correct amount.

If the taxpayer has paid as an installment of the tax more than the amount determined to be the correct amount of such installment, the overpayment shall be credited against the unpaid installments, if any. If the amount already paid, whether or not on the basis of installments, exceeds the amount determined to be the correct amount of the tax, the overpayment shall be credited or refunded as provided in section 322.

Credit or refund for amount already paid.

Refunds and credits. Credit against tax then due.

SEC. 322. REFUNDS AND CREDITS.

(a) AUTHORIZATION.—Where there has been an overpayment of any tax imposed by this title, the amount of such overpayment shall be credited against any income, war-profits, or excess-profits tax or installment thereof then due from the taxpayer, and any balance shall be refunded immediately to the taxpayer.

Limitation on allowance. Period of.

(b) LIMITATION ON ALLOWANCE.—

(1) PERIOD OF LIMITATION.—No such credit or refund shall be allowed or made after two years from the time the tax was paid, unless before the expiration of such period a claim therefor is filed by the taxpayer.

Amount of credit or refund limited.

(2) LIMIT ON AMOUNT OF CREDIT OR REFUND.—The amount of the credit or refund shall not exceed the portion of the tax paid during the two years immediately preceding the filing of the claim, or if no claim was filed, then during the two years immediately preceding the allowance of the credit or refund.

Petition to Board of Tax Appeals. Effect of. Ante, p. 233.

(c) EFFECT OF PETITION TO BOARD.—If the Commissioner has mailed to the taxpayer a notice of deficiency under section 272(a) and if the taxpayer files a petition with the Board of Tax Appeals within the time prescribed in such subsection, no credit or refund in respect of the tax for the taxable year in respect of which the Commissioner has determined the deficiency shall be allowed or made and no suit by the taxpayer for the recovery of any part of such tax shall be instituted in any court except—

Exceptions. Overpayments.

(1) As to overpayments determined by a decision of the Board which has become final; and

(2) As to any amount collected in excess of an amount computed in accordance with the decision of the Board which has become final; and

INCOME TAX  
Excess collections.

(3) As to any amount collected after the period of limitation upon the beginning of distraint or a proceeding in court for collection has expired; but in any such claim for credit or refund or in any such suit for refund the decision of the Board which has become final, as to whether such period has expired before the notice of deficiency was mailed, shall be conclusive.

Collections after period of limitations.

(d) **OVERPAYMENT FOUND BY BOARD.**—If the Board finds that there is no deficiency and further finds that the taxpayer has made an overpayment of tax in respect of the taxable year in respect of which the Commissioner determined the deficiency, the Board shall have jurisdiction to determine the amount of such overpayment, and such amount shall, when the decision of the Board has become final, be credited or refunded to the taxpayer. No such credit or refund shall be made of any portion of the tax paid more than two years before the filing of the claim or the filing of the petition, whichever is earlier.

Overpayment found by Board.

Credit or refund.

(e) **TAX WITHHELD AT SOURCE.**—For refund or credit in case of excessive withholding at the source, see section 143(f).

Tax withheld at source.  
*Ante*, p. 216.

## TITLE II—ADDITIONAL ESTATE TAX

ESTATE TAX

### SEC. 401. IMPOSITION OF TAX.

(a) In addition to the estate tax imposed by section 301(a) of the Revenue Act of 1926, there is hereby imposed upon the transfer of the net estate of every decedent dying after the enactment of this Act, whether a resident or nonresident of the United States, a tax equal to the excess of—

Addition to tax imposed by Revenue Act of 1926.  
Vol. 44, p. 69.  
Computation.

(1) the amount of a tentative tax computed under subsection (b) of this section, over

(2) the amount of the tax imposed by section 301(a) of the Revenue Act of 1926, computed without regard to the provisions of this title.

(b) The tentative tax referred to in subsection (a) (1) of this section shall equal the sum of the following percentages of the value of the net estate:

Upon net estates not in excess of \$10,000, 1 per centum.

\$100 upon net estates of \$10,000; and upon net estates in excess of \$10,000 and not in excess of \$20,000, 2 per centum in addition of such excess.

Rates.

\$300 upon net estates of \$20,000; and upon net estates in excess of \$20,000 and not in excess of \$30,000, 3 per centum in addition of such excess.

\$600 upon net estates of \$30,000; and upon net estates in excess of \$30,000 and not in excess of \$40,000, 4 per centum in addition of such excess.

\$1,000 upon net estates of \$40,000; and upon net estates in excess of \$40,000 and not in excess of \$50,000, 5 per centum in addition of such excess.

\$1,500 upon net estates of \$50,000; and upon net estates in excess of \$50,000 and not in excess of \$100,000, 7 per centum in addition of such excess.

\$5,000 upon net estates of \$100,000; and upon net estates in excess of \$100,000 and not in excess of \$200,000, 9 per centum in addition of such excess.

ESTATE TAX  
Rates—Contd.

\$14,000 upon net estates of \$200,000; and upon net estates in excess of \$200,000 and not in excess of \$400,000, 11 per centum in addition of such excess.

\$36,000 upon net estates of \$400,000; and upon net estates in excess of \$400,000 and not in excess of \$600,000, 13 per centum in addition of such excess.

\$62,000 upon net estates of \$600,000; and upon net estates in excess of \$600,000 and not in excess of \$800,000, 15 per centum in addition of such excess.

\$92,000 upon net estates of \$800,000; and upon net estates in excess of \$800,000 and not in excess of \$1,000,000, 17 per centum in addition of such excess.

\$126,000 upon net estates of \$1,000,000; and upon net estates in excess of \$1,000,000 and not in excess of \$1,500,000, 19 per centum in addition of such excess.

\$221,000 upon net estates of \$1,500,000; and upon net estates in excess of \$1,500,000 and not in excess of \$2,000,000, 21 per centum in addition of such excess.

\$326,000 upon net estates of \$2,000,000; and upon net estates in excess of \$2,000,000 and not in excess of \$2,500,000, 23 per centum in addition of such excess.

\$441,000 upon net estates of \$2,500,000; and upon net estates in excess of \$2,500,000 and not in excess of \$3,000,000, 25 per centum in addition of such excess.

\$566,000 upon net estates of \$3,000,000; and upon net estates in excess of \$3,000,000 and not in excess of \$3,500,000, 27 per centum in addition of such excess.

\$701,000 upon net estates of \$3,500,000; and upon net estates in excess of \$3,500,000 and not in excess of \$4,000,000, 29 per centum in addition of such excess.

\$846,000 upon net estates of \$4,000,000; and upon net estates in excess of \$4,000,000 and not in excess of \$4,500,000, 31 per centum in addition of such excess.

\$1,001,000 upon net estates of \$4,500,000; and upon net estates in excess of \$4,500,000 and not in excess of \$5,000,000, 33 per centum in addition of such excess.

\$1,166,000 upon net estates of \$5,000,000; and upon net estates in excess of \$5,000,000 and not in excess of \$6,000,000, 35 per centum in addition of such excess.

\$1,516,000 upon net estates of \$6,000,000; and upon net estates in excess of \$6,000,000 and not in excess of \$7,000,000, 37 per centum in addition of such excess.

\$1,886,000 upon net estates of \$7,000,000; and upon net estates in excess of \$7,000,000 and not in excess of \$8,000,000, 39 per centum in addition of such excess.

\$2,276,000 upon net estates of \$8,000,000; and upon net estates in excess of \$8,000,000 and not in excess of \$9,000,000, 41 per centum in addition of such excess.

\$2,686,000 upon net estates of \$9,000,000; and upon net estates in excess of \$9,000,000 and not in excess of \$10,000,000, 43 per centum in addition of such excess.

\$3,116,000 upon net estates of \$10,000,000; and upon net estates in excess of \$10,000,000, 45 per centum in addition of such excess.

(c) For the purposes of this section the value of the net estate shall be determined as provided in Title III of the Revenue Act of 1926, as amended, except that in lieu of the exemption of \$100,000 provided in section 303 (a) (4) of such Act, the exemption shall be \$50,000.

Value of net estate.  
Vol. 44, p. 72.

Exemption of \$50,000.  
Vol. 44, p. 73.

**SEC. 402. CREDITS AGAINST TAX.**

(a) The credit provided in section 301(c) of the Revenue Act of 1926, as amended (80 per centum credit), shall not be allowed in respect of such additional tax.

(b) (1) If a tax has been paid under Title III of this Act on a gift, and thereafter upon the death of the donor any amount in respect of such gift is required to be included in the value of the gross estate of the decedent for the purposes of this title, then there shall be credited against the tax imposed by section 401 of this Act the amount of the tax paid under such Title III with respect to so much of the property which constituted the gift as is included in the gross estate, except that the amount of such credit (A) shall not exceed an amount which bears the same ratio to the tax imposed by section 401 of this Act as the value (at the time of the gift or at the time of the death, whichever is lower) of so much of the property which constituted the gift as is included in the gross estate, bears to the value of the entire gross estate, and (B) shall not exceed the amount by which the gift tax paid under Title III of this Act with respect to so much of the property as constituted the gift as is included in the gross estate, exceeds the amount of the credit under section 301 (b) of the Revenue Act of 1926, as amended by this Act.

(2) For the purposes of paragraph (1), the amount of tax paid for any year under Title III of this Act with respect to any property shall be an amount which bears the same ratio to the total tax paid for such year as the value of such property bears to the total amount of net gifts (computed without deduction of the specific exemption) for such year.

**SEC. 403. ASSESSMENT, COLLECTION, AND PAYMENT OF TAX.**

Except as provided in section 402, the tax imposed by section 401 of this Act shall be assessed, collected, and paid, in the same manner, and shall be subject to the same provisions of law (including penalties), as the tax imposed by section 301 (a) of the Revenue Act of 1926, except that in the case of a resident decedent a return shall be required if the value of the gross estate at the time of the decedent's death exceeds \$50,000.

**TITLE III—GIFT TAX****SEC. 501. IMPOSITION OF TAX.**

(a) For the calendar year 1932 and each calendar year thereafter a tax, computed as provided in section 502, shall be imposed upon the transfer during such calendar year by any individual, resident or nonresident, of property by gift.

(b) The tax shall apply whether the transfer is in trust or otherwise, whether the gift is direct or indirect, and whether the property is real or personal, tangible or intangible; but, in the case of a nonresident not a citizen of the United States, shall apply to a transfer only if the property is situated within the United States. The tax shall not apply to a transfer made on or before the date of the enactment of this Act.

(c) The tax shall not apply to a transfer of property in trust where the power to revest in the donor title to such property is vested in the donor, either alone or in conjunction with any person not having a substantial adverse interest in the disposition of such property or the income therefrom, but the relinquishment or termination of such power (other than by the donor's death) shall be considered to be a transfer by the donor by gift of the property subject to such power, and any payment of the income therefrom

**ESTATE TAX**

Credits against tax.  
State death taxes excluded.  
*Post*, p. 278.

Deduction of certain gift taxes allowed.

Limitation.

Maximum credit.

Computation of values.

Assessment, collection, and payment.  
Same as estate tax.

Vol. 44, p. 69.

**GIFT TAX**

Imposition of.

Transfers for calendar year 1932 and thereafter.

Application of tax.

Nonresidents.

Not retroactive.

Not applicable to transfers in trust.

Relinquishment considered a transfer.

## GIFT TAXES

to a beneficiary other than the donor shall be considered to be a transfer by the donor of such income by gift.

## Computation.

## SEC. 502. COMPUTATION OF TAX.

The tax for each calendar year shall be an amount equal to the excess of—

## Amounts.

(1) a tax, computed in accordance with the Rate Schedule hereinafter set forth, on the aggregate sum of the net gifts for such calendar year and for each of the preceding calendar years, over

(2) a tax, computed in accordance with the Rate Schedule, on the aggregate sum of the net gifts for each of the preceding calendar years.

## Rate schedule.

## GIFT TAX RATE SCHEDULE

Upon net gifts not in excess of \$10,000, three-fourths of 1 per centum.

\$75 upon net gifts of \$10,000; and upon net gifts in excess of \$10,000 and not in excess of \$20,000, 1½ per centum in addition of such excess.

\$225 upon net gifts of \$20,000; and upon net gifts in excess of \$20,000 and not in excess of \$30,000, 2¼ per centum in addition of such excess.

\$450 upon net gifts of \$30,000; and upon net gifts in excess of \$30,000 and not in excess of \$40,000, 3 per centum in addition of such excess.

\$750 upon net gifts of \$40,000; and upon net gifts in excess of \$40,000 and not in excess of \$50,000, 3¾ per centum in addition of such excess.

\$1,125 upon net gifts of \$50,000; and upon net gifts in excess of \$50,000 and not in excess of \$100,000, 5 per centum in addition of such excess.

\$3,625 upon net gifts of \$100,000; and upon net gifts in excess of \$100,000 and not in excess of \$200,000, 6½ per centum in addition of such excess.

\$10,125 upon net gifts of \$200,000; and upon net gifts in excess of \$200,000 and not in excess of \$400,000, 8 per centum in addition of such excess.

\$26,125 upon net gifts of \$400,000; and upon net gifts in excess of \$400,000 and not in excess of \$600,000, 9½ per centum in addition of such excess.

\$45,125 upon net gifts of \$600,000; and upon net gifts in excess of \$600,000 and not in excess of \$800,000, 11 per centum in addition of such excess.

\$67,125 upon net gifts of \$800,000; and upon net gifts in excess of \$800,000 and not in excess of \$1,000,000, 12½ per centum in addition of such excess.

\$92,125 upon net gifts of \$1,000,000; and upon net gifts in excess of \$1,000,000 and not in excess of \$1,500,000, 14 per centum in addition of such excess.

\$162,125 upon net gifts of \$1,500,000; and upon net gifts in excess of \$1,500,000 and not in excess of \$2,000,000, 15½ per centum in addition of such excess.

\$239,625 upon net gifts of \$2,000,000; and upon net gifts in excess of \$2,000,000 and not in excess of \$2,500,000, 17 per centum in addition of such excess.

\$324,625 upon net gifts of \$2,500,000; and upon net gifts in excess of \$2,500,000 and not in excess of \$3,000,000, 18½ per centum in addition of such excess.

\$417,125 upon net gifts of \$3,000,000; and upon net gifts in excess of \$3,000,000 and not in excess of \$3,500,000, 20 per centum in addition of such excess.

\$517,125 upon net gifts of \$3,500,000; and upon net gifts in excess of \$3,500,000 and not in excess of \$4,000,000, 21½ per centum in addition of such excess.

\$624,625 upon net gifts of \$4,000,000; and upon net gifts in excess of \$4,000,000 and not in excess of \$4,500,000, 23 per centum in addition of such excess.

\$739,625 upon net gifts of \$4,500,000; and upon net gifts in excess of \$4,500,000 and not in excess of \$5,000,000, 24½ per centum in addition of such excess.

\$862,125 upon net gifts of \$5,000,000; and upon net gifts in excess of \$5,000,000 and not in excess of \$6,000,000, 26 per centum in addition of such excess.

\$1,122,125 upon net gifts of \$6,000,000; and upon net gifts in excess of \$6,000,000 and not in excess of \$7,000,000, 27½ per centum in addition of such excess.

\$1,397,125 upon net gifts of \$7,000,000; and upon net gifts in excess of \$7,000,000 and not in excess of \$8,000,000, 29 per centum in addition of such excess.

\$1,687,125 upon net gifts of \$8,000,000; and upon net gifts in excess of \$8,000,000 and not in excess of \$9,000,000, 30½ per centum in addition of such excess.

\$1,992,125 upon net gifts of \$9,000,000; and upon net gifts in excess of \$9,000,000 and not in excess of \$10,000,000, 32 per centum in addition of such excess.

\$2,312,125 upon net gifts of \$10,000,000; and upon net gifts in excess of \$10,000,000, 33½ per centum in addition of such excess.

#### SEC. 503. TRANSFER FOR LESS THAN ADEQUATE AND FULL CONSIDERATION.

Where property is transferred for less than an adequate and full consideration in money or money's worth, then the amount by which the value of the property exceeded the value of the consideration shall, for the purpose of the tax imposed by this title, be deemed a gift, and shall be included in computing the amount of gifts made during the calendar year.

#### SEC. 504. NET GIFTS.

(a) GENERAL DEFINITION.—The term "net gifts" means the total amount of gifts made during the calendar year, less the deductions provided in section 505.

(b) GIFTS LESS THAN \$5,000.—In the case of gifts (other than of future interests in property) made to any person by the donor during the calendar year, the first \$5,000 of such gifts to such person shall not, for the purposes of subsection (a), be included in the total amount of gifts made during such year.

#### SEC. 505. DEDUCTIONS.

In computing net gifts for any calendar year there shall be allowed as deductions:

(a) RESIDENTS.—In the case of a citizen or resident—

(1) SPECIFIC EXEMPTION.—An exemption of \$50,000, less the aggregate of the amounts claimed and allowed as specific exemption for preceding calendar years.

(2) CHARITABLE, ETC., GIFTS.—The amount of all gifts made during such year to or for the use of—

(A) the United States, any State, Territory, or any political subdivision thereof, or the District of Columbia, for exclusively public purposes;

Transfer for less than adequate, etc., consideration.

Excess in value deemed a gift.

Computation of.

Net gifts.

Definition.

Gifts less than \$5,000.

Future interests.

Deductions.

Citizen or resident.

Allowance for preceding calendar years.

Charitable, etc., gifts.

For public purposes.

## GIFT TAXES

Corporation, community chest, etc., for religious, etc., purposes.

(B) a corporation, or trust, or community chest, fund, or foundation, organized and operated exclusively for religious, charitable, scientific, literary, or educational purposes, including the encouragement of art and the prevention of cruelty to children or animals; no part of the net earnings of which inures to the benefit of any private shareholder or individual;

(C) a fraternal society, order, or association, operating under the lodge system, but only if such gifts are to be used exclusively for religious, charitable, scientific, literary, or educational purposes, including the encouragement of art and the prevention of cruelty to children or animals;

War veteran posts, etc.

(D) posts or organizations of war veterans, or auxiliary units or societies of any such posts or organizations, if such posts, organizations, units, or societies are organized in the United States or any of its possessions, and if no part of their net earnings inures to the benefit of any private shareholder or individual;

Vocational rehabilitation fund.

Vol. 43, p. 611.

Nonresident aliens. Deductions.

(E) the special fund for vocational rehabilitation authorized by section 12 of the World War Veterans' Act, 1924.

(b) **NONRESIDENTS.**—In the case of a nonresident not a citizen of the United States, the amount of all gifts made during such year to or for the use of—

For public purposes.

(1) the United States, any State, Territory, or any political subdivision thereof, or the District of Columbia, for exclusively public purposes;

Domestic corporation, for religious, charitable, etc., purposes.

(2) a domestic corporation organized and operated exclusively for religious, charitable, scientific, literary, or educational purposes, including the encouragement of art and the prevention of cruelty to children or animals; no part of the net earnings of which inures to the benefit of any private shareholder or individual;

Community chest funds, etc.

(3) a trust, or community chest, fund, or foundation, organized and operated exclusively for religious, charitable, scientific, literary, or educational purposes, including the encouragement of art and the prevention of cruelty to children or animals; but only if such gifts are to be used within the United States exclusively for such purposes;

Restriction.

Fraternal societies, etc.

(4) a fraternal society, order, or association, operating under the lodge system, but only if such gifts are to be used within the United States exclusively for religious, charitable, scientific, literary, or educational purposes, including the encouragement of art and the prevention of cruelty to children or animals;

Restriction.

War veteran organizations, etc.

(5) posts or organizations of war veterans, or auxiliary units or societies of any such posts or organizations, if such posts, organizations, units, or societies are organized in the United States or any of its possessions, and if no part of their net earnings inures to the benefit of any private shareholder or individual;

Vocational rehabilitation fund.

(6) the special fund for vocational rehabilitation authorized by section 12 of the World War Veterans' Act, 1924.

Allowances restricted.

(c) The deductions provided in subsection (a) (2) or (b) shall be allowed only to the extent that the gifts therein specified are included in the amount of gifts against which such deductions are applied.

Gifts made in property.

Value of, to be considered.

#### SEC. 506. GIFTS MADE IN PROPERTY.

If the gift is made in property, the value thereof at the date of the gift shall be considered the amount of the gift.

Returns.

#### SEC. 507. RETURNS.

Sworn statements in duplicate to be made.

(a) **REQUIREMENT.**—Any individual who within the calendar year 1932 or any calendar year thereafter makes any transfers by gift

(except those which under section 504 are not to be included in the total amount of gifts for such year) shall make a return under oath in duplicate. The return shall set forth (1) each gift made during the calendar year which under section 504 is to be included in computing net gifts; (2) the deductions claimed and allowable under section 505; (3) the net gifts for each of the preceding calendar years; and (4) such further information as may be required by regulations made pursuant to law.

(b) **TIME AND PLACE FOR FILING.** The return shall be filed on or before the 15th day of March following the close of the calendar year with the collector for the district in which is located the legal residence of the donor, or if he has no legal residence in the United States, then (unless the Commissioner designates another district) with the collector at Baltimore, Maryland.

#### SEC. 508. RECORDS AND SPECIAL RETURNS.

(a) **BY DONOR.**—Every person liable to any tax imposed by this title or for the collection thereof, shall keep such records, render under oath such statements, make such returns, and comply with such rules and regulations, as the Commissioner, with the approval of the Secretary, may from time to time prescribe.

(b) **TO DETERMINE LIABILITY TO TAX.**—Whenever in the judgment of the Commissioner necessary he may require any person, by notice served upon him, to make a return, render under oath such statements, or keep such records, as the Commissioner deems sufficient to show whether or not such person is liable to tax under this title.

#### SEC. 509. PAYMENT OF TAX.

(a) **TIME OF PAYMENT.**—The tax imposed by this title shall be paid by the donor on or before the 15th day of March following the close of the calendar year.

(b) **EXTENSION OF TIME FOR PAYMENT.**—At the request of the donor, the Commissioner may extend the time for payment of the amount determined as the tax by the donor, for a period not to exceed six months from the date prescribed for the payment of the tax. In such case the amount in respect of which the extension is granted shall be paid on or before the date of the expiration of the period of the extension.

(c) **VOLUNTARY ADVANCE PAYMENT.**—A tax imposed by this title, may be paid, at the election of the donor, prior to the date prescribed for its payment.

(d) **FRACTIONAL PARTS OF CENT.**—In the payment of any tax under this title a fractional part of a cent shall be disregarded unless it amounts to one-half cent or more, in which case it shall be increased to 1 cent.

(e) **RECEIPTS.**—The collector to whom any payment of any gift tax is made shall, upon request, grant to the person making such payment a receipt therefor.

#### SEC. 510. LIEN FOR TAX.

The tax imposed by this title shall be a lien upon all gifts made during the calendar year, for ten years from the time the gifts are made. If the tax is not paid when due, the donee of any gift shall be personally liable for such tax to the extent of the value of such gift. Any part of the property comprised in the gift sold by the donee to a bona fide purchaser for an adequate and full consideration in money or money's worth shall be divested of the lien herein imposed and the lien, to the extent of the value of such gift, shall attach to all the property of the donee (including after-acquired property) except any part sold to a bona fide purchaser for an

GIFT TAXES  
Ante, p. 247.  
Computing net gifts.

Deductions allowed.  
Net gifts for preceding years.  
Other information required.

Time and place for filing.

Records and special returns.  
By donor.

Liability to tax.  
Any person may be required to make returns.

Payment of tax.  
Date when due.

Extension of time.

Voluntary advance payment.

Fractions of cent.

Collector's receipts.

Lien for tax.

Effect of.

Donee's liability.

Attachment in event of sale.

**GIFT TAXES**

Discretionary release.

adequate and full consideration in money or money's worth. If the Commissioner is satisfied that the tax liability has been fully discharged or provided for, he may, under regulations prescribed by him with the approval of the Secretary, issue his certificate, releasing any or all of the property from the lien herein imposed.

Correctness of return and tax.

**SEC. 511. EXAMINATION OF RETURN AND DETERMINATION OF TAX.**

Determination, etc.

As soon as practicable after the return is filed the Commissioner shall examine it and shall determine the correct amount of the tax.

Deficiency.

**SEC. 512. DEFINITION OF DEFICIENCY.**

Definition.

As used in this title in respect of the tax imposed by this title the term "deficiency" means—

Difference between tax imposed and that shown on return.

(1) The amount by which the tax imposed by this title exceeds the amount shown as the tax by the donor upon his return; but the amount so shown on the return shall first be increased by the amounts previously assessed (or collected without assessment) as a deficiency, and decreased by the amounts previously abated, refunded, or otherwise repaid in respect of such tax; or

Adjustment of previous assessments.

If no tax shown or return made.

(2) If no amount is shown as the tax by the donor upon his return, or if no return is made by the donor, then the amount by which the tax exceeds the amounts previously assessed (or collected without assessment) as a deficiency; but such amounts previously assessed, or collected without assessment, shall first be decreased by the amounts previously abated, refunded, or otherwise repaid in respect of such tax.

Assessment and collection of deficiency. Notice to donor.

**SEC. 513. ASSESSMENT AND COLLECTION OF DEFICIENCIES.**

Petition by donor to Board of Tax Appeals.

(a) **PETITION TO BOARD OF TAX APPEALS.**—If the Commissioner determines that there is a deficiency in respect of the tax imposed by this title, the Commissioner is authorized to send notice of such deficiency to the donor by registered mail. Within 60 days after such notice is mailed (not counting Sunday as the sixtieth day), the donor may file a petition with the Board of Tax Appeals for a re-determination of the deficiency. No assessment of a deficiency in respect of the tax imposed by this title and no distraint or proceeding in court for its collection shall be made, begun, or prosecuted until such notice has been mailed to the donor, nor until the expiration of such 60-day period, nor, if a petition has been filed with the Board, until the decision of the Board has become final. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 3224 of the Revised Statutes the making of such assessment or the beginning of such proceeding or distraint during the time such prohibition is in force may be enjoined by a proceeding in the proper court.

Restriction on court proceeding.

R. S., sec. 3224, p. 619, waived.

For exceptions to the restrictions imposed by this subsection see—

Exceptions.

Post, p. 251.

Post, p. 251.

Post, p. 252.

Post, p. 253.

Vol. 44, p. 109.

(1) Subsection (d) of this section, relating to waivers by the donor;

(2) Subsection (f) of this section, relating to notifications of mathematical errors appearing upon the face of the return;

(3) Section 514, relating to jeopardy assessments;

(4) Section 516, relating to bankruptcy and receiverships; and

(5) Section 1001 of the Revenue Act of 1926, as amended, relating to assessment or collection of the amount of the deficiency determined by the Board pending court review.

Collection of deficiency found by Board.

(b) **COLLECTION OF DEFICIENCY FOUND BY BOARD.**—If the donor files a petition with the Board, the entire amount redetermined as the deficiency by the decision of the Board which has become final shall be assessed and shall be paid upon notice and demand from the collector. No part of the amount determined as a deficiency by the Commissioner but disallowed as such by the decision of the Board

which has become final shall be assessed or be collected by distraint or by proceeding in court with or without assessment.

(c) **FAILURE TO FILE PETITION.**—If the donor does not file a petition with the Board within the time prescribed in subsection (a) the deficiency, notice of which has been mailed to the donor, shall be assessed, and shall be paid upon notice and demand from the collector.

(d) **WAIVER OF RESTRICTIONS.**—The donor shall at any time have the right, by a signed notice in writing filed with the Commissioner, to waive the restrictions provided in subsection (a) on the assessment and collection of the whole or any part of the deficiency.

(e) **INCREASE OF DEFICIENCY AFTER NOTICE MAILED.**—The Board shall have jurisdiction to redetermine the correct amount of the deficiency even if the amount so redetermined is greater than the amount of the deficiency, notice of which has been mailed to the donor, and to determine whether any additional amount or addition to the tax should be assessed, if claim therefor is asserted by the Commissioner at or before the hearing or a rehearing.

(f) **FURTHER DEFICIENCY LETTERS RESTRICTED.**—If the Commissioner has mailed to the donor notice of a deficiency as provided in subsection (a) of this section, and the donor files a petition with the Board within the time prescribed in such subsection, the Commissioner shall have no right to determine any additional deficiency in respect of the same calendar year, except in the case of fraud, and except as provided in subsection (e) of this section, relating to assertion of greater deficiencies before the Board, or in section 514(c), relating to the making of jeopardy assessments. If the donor is notified that, on account of a mathematical error appearing upon the face of the return, an amount of tax in excess of that shown upon the return is due, and that an assessment of the tax has been or will be made on the basis of what would have been the correct amount of tax but for the mathematical error, such notice shall not be considered (for the purposes of this subsection, or of subsection (a) of this section, prohibiting assessment and collection until notice of deficiency has been mailed, or of section 528(c), prohibiting credits or refunds after petition to the Board of Tax Appeals) as a notice of a deficiency, and the donor shall have no right to file a petition with the Board based on such notice, nor shall such assessment or collection be prohibited by the provisions of subsection (a) of this section.

(g) **JURISDICTION OVER OTHER CALENDAR YEARS.**—The Board in redetermining a deficiency in respect of any calendar year shall consider such facts with relation to the taxes for other calendar years as may be necessary correctly to redetermine the amount of such deficiency, but in so doing shall have no jurisdiction to determine whether or not the tax for any other calendar year has been overpaid or underpaid.

(h) **FINAL DECISIONS OF BOARD.**—For the purposes of this title the date on which a decision of the Board becomes final shall be determined according to the provisions of section 1005 of the Revenue Act of 1926.

(i) **EXTENSION OF TIME FOR PAYMENT OF DEFICIENCIES.**—Where it is shown to the satisfaction of the Commissioner that the payment of a deficiency upon the date prescribed for the payment thereof will result in undue hardship to the donor the Commissioner, with the approval of the Secretary (except where the deficiency is due to negligence, to intentional disregard of rules and regulations, or to fraud with intent to evade tax), may grant an extension for the payment of such deficiency or any part thereof for a period not in

## GIFT TAXES

Failure to file petition.

Waiver of restrictions.

Increase of deficiency after notice mailed.

Board authorized to redetermine correct amount.

Further notices restricted.

Exception in case of fraud.

Jeopardy assessments.  
Post, p. 252.  
Mathematical error.

Post, p. 258.

Jurisdiction over other calendar years.

Decisions of Board.  
Final date.  
Vol. 44, p. 110.

Time extended for payment of deficiencies.

To avoid undue hardship.

<p>GIFT TAXES</p> <p>Bond required.</p> <p>Notice to last known address. <i>Post</i>, p. 257.</p> <p>Jeopardy assessments. Immediately assessed if collection jeopardized by delay.</p> <p>Deficiency letters. Notice to be mailed.</p> <p>Amount assessable before Board's decision.</p> <p>Redetermination.</p> <p>Amount assessable after decision of Board.</p> <p>Not allowed after final decision, etc.</p> <p>Bond to stay collection.</p> <p>Conditions.</p> <p><i>Post</i>, p. 255. Further conditions, if bond given before filing petition.</p>	<p>excess of eighteen months, and, in exceptional cases, for a further period not in excess of twelve months. If an extension is granted, the Commissioner may require the donor to furnish a bond in such amount, not exceeding double the amount of the deficiency, and with such sureties, as the Commissioner deems necessary, conditioned upon the payment of the deficiency in accordance with the terms of the extension.</p> <p>(j) ADDRESS FOR NOTICE OF DEFICIENCY.—In the absence of notice to the Commissioner under section 527(a) of the existence of a fiduciary relationship, notice of a deficiency in respect of a tax imposed by this title, if mailed to the donor at his last known address, shall be sufficient for the purposes of this title even if such donor is deceased, or is under a legal disability.</p> <p><b>SEC. 514. JEOPARDY ASSESSMENTS.</b></p> <p>(a) AUTHORITY FOR MAKING.—If the Commissioner believes that the assessment or collection of a deficiency will be jeopardized by delay, he shall immediately assess such deficiency (together with all interest, additional amounts, or additions to the tax provided for by law) and notice and demand shall be made by the collector for the payment thereof.</p> <p>(b) DEFICIENCY LETTERS.—If the jeopardy assessment is made before any notice in respect of the tax to which the jeopardy assessment relates has been mailed under section 513(a), then the Commissioner shall mail a notice under such subsection within 60 days after the making of the assessment.</p> <p>(c) AMOUNT ASSESSABLE BEFORE DECISION OF BOARD.—The jeopardy assessment may be made in respect of a deficiency greater or less than that notice of which has been mailed to the donor, despite the provisions of section 513(f) prohibiting the determination of additional deficiencies, and whether or not the donor has theretofore filed a petition with the Board of Tax Appeals. The Commissioner shall notify the Board of the amount of such assessment, if the petition is filed with the Board before the making of the assessment or is subsequently filed, and the Board shall have jurisdiction to redetermine the entire amount of the deficiency and of all amounts assessed at the same time in connection therewith.</p> <p>(d) AMOUNT ASSESSABLE AFTER DECISION OF BOARD.—If the jeopardy assessment is made after the decision of the Board is rendered such assessment may be made only in respect of the deficiency determined by the Board in its decision.</p> <p>(e) EXPIRATION OF RIGHT TO ASSESS.—A jeopardy assessment may not be made after the decision of the Board has become final or after the donor has filed a petition for review of the decision of the Board.</p> <p>(f) BOND TO STAY COLLECTION.—When a jeopardy assessment has been made the donor, within 10 days after notice and demand from the collector for the payment of the amount of the assessment, may obtain a stay of collection of the whole or any part of the amount of the assessment by filing with the collector a bond in such amount, not exceeding double the amount as to which the stay is desired, and with such sureties, as the collector deems necessary, conditioned upon the payment of so much of the amount, the collection of which is stayed by the bond, as is not abated by a decision of the Board which has become final, together with interest thereon as provided in section 523 or 524(b)(4).</p> <p>(g) SAME—FURTHER CONDITIONS.—If the bond is given before the donor has filed his petition with the Board under section 513 (a), the bond shall contain a further condition that if a petition is not filed within the period provided in such subsection, then the amount the</p>
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collection of which is stayed by the bond will be paid on notice and demand at any time after the expiration of such period, together with interest thereon at the rate of 6 per centum per annum from the date of the jeopardy notice and demand to the date of notice and demand under this subsection.

(h) **WAIVER OF STAY.**—Upon the filing of the bond the collection of so much of the amount assessed as is covered by the bond shall be stayed. The donor shall have the right to waive such stay at any time in respect of the whole or any part of the amount covered by the bond, and if as a result of such waiver any part of the amount covered by the bond is paid, then the bond shall, at the request of the donor, be proportionately reduced. If the Board determines that the amount assessed is greater than the amount which should have been assessed, then when the decision of the Board is rendered the bond shall, at the request of the donor, be proportionately reduced.

(i) **COLLECTION OF UNPAID AMOUNTS.**—When the petition has been filed with the Board and when the amount which should have been assessed has been determined by a decision of the Board which has become final, then any unpaid portion, the collection of which has been stayed by the bond, shall be collected as part of the tax upon notice and demand from the collector, and any remaining portion of the assessment shall be abated. If the amount already collected exceeds the amount determined as the amount which should have been assessed, such excess shall be credited or refunded as provided in section 528, without the filing of claim therefor. If the amount determined as the amount which should have been assessed is greater than the amount actually assessed, then the difference shall be assessed and shall be collected as part of the tax upon notice and demand from the collector.

#### SEC. 515. CLAIMS IN ABATEMENT.

No claim in abatement shall be filed in respect of any assessment in respect of any tax imposed by this title.

#### SEC. 516. BANKRUPTCY AND RECEIVERSHIPS.

(a) **IMMEDIATE ASSESSMENT.**—Upon the adjudication of bankruptcy of any donor in any bankruptcy proceeding or the appointment of a receiver for any donor in any receivership proceeding before any court of the United States or of any State or Territory or of the District of Columbia, any deficiency (together with all interest, additional amounts, or additions to the tax provided for by law) determined by the Commissioner in respect of a tax imposed by this title upon such donor shall, despite the restrictions imposed by section 513(a) upon assessments be immediately assessed if such deficiency has not theretofore been assessed in accordance with law. Claims for the deficiency and such interest, additional amounts and additions to the tax may be presented, for adjudication in accordance with law, to the court before which the bankruptcy or receivership proceeding is pending, despite the pendency of proceedings for the redetermination of the deficiency in pursuance of a petition to the Board; but no petition for any such redetermination shall be filed with the Board after the adjudication of bankruptcy or the appointment of the receiver.

(b) **UNPAID CLAIMS.**—Any portion of the claim allowed in such bankruptcy or receivership proceeding which is unpaid shall be paid by the donor upon notice and demand from the collector after the termination of such proceeding, and may be collected by distraint or proceeding in court within six years after termination of such proceeding. Extensions of time for such payment may be had in

#### GIFT TAXES

Stay of collection over part covered by bond.  
Effect of waiver of stay, etc.

Collection of unpaid amounts.  
When decision of Board has become final.

Credit or refund.

Post, p. 258.  
Collection of greater assessment.

Claims in abatement.  
Prohibition on filing.

Bankruptcy and receiverships.  
Immediate assessment of deficiency.

Adjudication of claim.

Unpaid claims.  
Collection of claims allowed in court proceedings.

Time extensions.

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the same manner and subject to the same provisions and limitations as are provided in sections 513(i), 521(b), and 524(b)(3) in the case of a deficiency in a tax imposed by this title.

Period of limitation upon assessment and collection.

**SEC. 517. PERIOD OF LIMITATION UPON ASSESSMENT AND COLLECTION.**

Assessment within three years.

(a) **GENERAL RULE.**—Except as provided in subsection (b), the amount of taxes imposed by this title shall be assessed within three years after the return was filed, and no proceeding in court without assessment for the collection of such taxes shall be begun after the expiration of three years after the return was filed.

Exceptions.

(b) **EXCEPTIONS—**

False return or no return.

(1) **FALSE RETURN OR NO RETURN.**—In the case of a false or fraudulent return with intent to evade tax or of a failure to file a return the tax may be assessed, or a proceeding in court for the collection of such tax may be begun without assessment, at any time.

Collection after assessment.

(2) **COLLECTION AFTER ASSESSMENT.**—Where the assessment of any tax imposed by this title has been made within the statutory period of limitation properly applicable thereto, such tax may be collected by distraint or by a proceeding in court, but only if begun (1) within six years after the assessment of the tax, or (2) prior to the expiration of any period for collection agreed upon in writing by the Commissioner and the donor.

By distraint.

Within six years. Or prior to expiration of collection period.

Suspension of running of statute. Period of.

**SEC. 518. SUSPENSION OF RUNNING OF STATUTE.**

The running of the statute of limitations provided in section 517 on the making of assessments and the beginning of distraint or a proceeding in court for collection, in respect of any deficiency, shall (after the mailing of a notice under section 513 (a)) be suspended for the period during which the Commissioner is prohibited from making the assessment or beginning distraint or a proceeding in court (and in any event, if a proceeding in respect of the deficiency is placed on the docket of the Board, until the decision of the Board becomes final), and for 60 days thereafter.

*Ante*, p. 250.

Until final decision of Board.

**SEC. 519. ADDITIONS TO THE TAX IN CASE OF FAILURE TO FILE RETURN.**

In case of any failure to make and file a return required by this title, within the time prescribed by law or prescribed by the Commissioner in pursuance of law, 25 per centum of the tax shall be added to the tax, except that when a return is filed after such time and it is shown that the failure to file it was due to reasonable cause and not due to willful neglect no such addition shall be made to the tax. The amount so added to any tax shall be collected at the same time and in the same manner and as a part of the tax unless the tax has been paid before the discovery of the neglect, in which case the amount so added shall be collected in the same manner as the tax. The amount added to the tax under this section shall be in lieu of the 25 per centum addition to the tax provided in section 3176 of the Revised Statutes, as amended.

Additions to tax in case of failure to file return.

Additional tax imposed. If failure not willful neglect.

Manner of collection.

**SEC. 520. ADDITIONS TO THE TAX IN CASE OF DEFICIENCY.**

(a) **NEGLIGENCE.**—If any part of any deficiency is due to negligence, or intentional disregard of rules and regulations but without intent to defraud, 5 per centum of the total amount of the deficiency (in addition to such deficiency) shall be assessed, collected, and paid in the same manner as if it were a deficiency, except that the provisions of section 522, relating to interest on deficiencies, shall not be applicable.

In lieu of former levy. R. S., sec. 3176, p. 610. U. S. C., 731.

Tax in case of deficiencies. Additions to, in case of negligence, etc.

Rate.

(b) **FRAUD.**—If any part of any deficiency is due to fraud with intent to evade tax, then 50 per centum of the total amount of the deficiency (in addition to such deficiency) shall be so assessed, collected, and paid, in lieu of the 50 per centum addition to the tax provided in section 3176 of the Revised Statutes, as amended.

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Due to fraud.  
Rate.

R. S., sec. 3176, p. 610.  
U. S. C., p. 731.

**SEC. 521. INTEREST ON EXTENDED PAYMENTS.**

(a) **TAX SHOWN ON RETURN.**—If the time for payment of the amount determined as the tax by the donor is extended under the authority of section 509 (b), there shall be collected as a part of such amount, interest thereon at the rate of 6 per centum per annum from the date when such payment should have been made if no extension had been granted, until the expiration of the period of the extension.

Interest on extended  
payments.

Tax on return.  
*Ante*, p. 249.

(b) **DEFICIENCY.**—In case an extension for the payment of a deficiency is granted, as provided in section 513 (i), there shall be collected, as a part of the tax, interest on the part of the deficiency the time for payment of which is so extended, at the rate of 6 per centum per annum for the period of the extension, and no other interest shall be collected on such part of the deficiency for such period.

On extended defi-  
ciency payments.  
*Ante*, p. 251.

**SEC. 522. INTEREST ON DEFICIENCIES.**

Interest upon the amount determined as a deficiency shall be assessed at the same time as the deficiency, shall be paid upon notice and demand from the collector, and shall be collected as a part of the tax, at the rate of 6 per centum per annum from the due date of the tax to the date the deficiency is assessed, or, in the case of a waiver under section 513 (d), to the thirtieth day after the filing of such waiver or to the date the deficiency is assessed whichever is the earlier.

Interest on defi-  
ciencies.  
Determination, col-  
lections, etc.

**SEC. 523. INTEREST ON JEOPARDY ASSESSMENTS.**

In the case of the amount collected under section 514 (f) there shall be collected at the same time as such amount, and as a part of the tax, interest at the rate of 6 per centum per annum upon such amount from the date of the jeopardy notice and demand to the date of notice and demand under section 514 (i), or, in the case of the amount collected in excess of the amount of the jeopardy assessment, interest as provided in section 522.

Interest on jeopardy  
assessments.  
*Ante*, p. 252.

Rate.

**SEC. 524. ADDITIONS TO THE TAX IN CASE OF NONPAYMENT.**

Additional taxes if  
nonpayment.

(a) **TAX SHOWN ON RETURN.**—

(1) **PAYMENT NOT EXTENDED.**—Where the amount determined by the donor as the tax imposed by this title, or any part of such amount, is not paid on the due date of the tax, there shall be collected as a part of the tax, interest upon such unpaid amount at the rate of 1 per centum a month from the due date until it is paid.

Unpaid on due date,  
when payment not  
extended.

(2) **PAYMENT EXTENDED.**—Where an extension of time for payment of the amount so determined as the tax by the donor has been granted, and the amount the time for payment of which has been extended, and the interest thereon determined under section 521(a), is not paid in full prior to the expiration of the period of the extension, then, in lieu of the interest provided for in paragraph (1) of this subsection, interest at the rate of 1 per centum a month shall be collected on such unpaid amount from the date of the expiration of the period of the extension until it is paid.

When payment ex-  
tended.

(b) **DEFICIENCY.**—

(1) **PAYMENT NOT EXTENDED.**—Where a deficiency, or any interest assessed in connection therewith under section 522, or any addition to the tax provided for in section 3176 of the Revised

Deficiency.

Payment not ex-  
tended.

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Statutes, is not paid in full within 10 days from the date of notice and demand from the collector, there shall be collected as part of the tax, interest upon the unpaid amount at the rate of 1 per centum a month from the date of such notice and demand until it is paid.

Filing of jeopardy bond.

(2) **FILING OF JEOPARDY BOND.**—If a bond is filed, as provided in section 514, the provisions of paragraph (1) of this subsection shall not apply to the amount covered by the bond.

Payment extended.

(3) **PAYMENT EXTENDED.**—If the part of the deficiency the time for payment of which is extended as provided in section 513(i) is not paid in accordance with the terms of the extension, there shall be collected, as a part of the tax, interest on such unpaid amount at the rate of 1 per centum a month for the period from the time fixed by the terms of the extension for its payment until it is paid, and no other interest shall be collected on such unpaid amount for such period.

Unpaid jeopardy assessment stayed by bond.

(4) **JEOPARDY ASSESSMENT—PAYMENT STAYED BY BOND.**—If the amount included in the notice and demand from the collector under section 514(i) is not paid in full within 10 days after such notice and demand, then there shall be collected, as part of the tax, interest upon the unpaid amount at the rate of 1 per centum a month from the date of such notice and demand until it is paid.

Interest in case of bankruptcy and receiverships.  
*Ante*, p. 250.

(5) **INTEREST IN CASE OF BANKRUPTCY AND RECEIVERSHIPS.**—If the unpaid portion of the claim allowed in a bankruptcy or receivership proceeding, as provided in section 516, is not paid in full within 10 days from the date of notice and demand from the collector, then there shall be collected as a part of such amount interest upon the unpaid portion thereof at the rate of 1 per centum a month from the date of such notice and demand until payment.

Penalties.

**SEC. 525. PENALTIES.**

For willful failure to pay tax, make returns, etc.

(a) Any person required under this title to pay any tax, or required by law or regulations made under authority thereof to make a return, keep any records, or supply any information, for the purposes of the computation, assessment, or collection of any tax imposed by this title, who willfully fails to pay such tax, make such return, keep such records, or supply such information, at the time or times required by law or regulations, shall, in addition to other penalties provided by law, be guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction thereof, be fined not more than \$10,000, or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both, together with the costs of prosecution.

Willful evasion a felony.

(b) Any person who willfully attempts in any manner to evade or defeat any tax imposed by this title or the payment thereof, shall, in addition to other penalties provided by law, be guilty of a felony and, on conviction thereof, be fined not more than \$10,000, or imprisoned for not more than five years, or both, together with the costs of prosecution.

Punishment for.

Transferred assets.  
Method of collection.

**SEC. 526. TRANSFERRED ASSETS.**

(a) **METHOD OF COLLECTION.**—The amounts of the following liabilities shall, except as hereinafter in this section provided, be assessed, collected, and paid in the same manner and subject to the same provisions and limitations as in the case of a deficiency in the tax imposed by this title (including the provisions in case of delinquency in payment after notice and demand, the provisions authorizing distraint and proceedings in court for collection, and the provisions prohibiting claims and suits for refunds):

(1) **TRANSFEREES.**—The liability, at law or in equity, of a transferee of property of a donor, in respect of the tax (including interest, additional amounts, and additions to the tax provided by law) imposed by this title.

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Liability of transferees of property of a donor.

(2) **FIDUCIARIES.**—The liability of a fiduciary under section 3467 of the Revised Statutes [U. S. C., title 31, sec. 192] in respect of the payment of any such tax from the estate of the donor.

Of a fiduciary.

R. S., sec. 3467, p. 687; U. S. C., p. 987.

Any such liability may be either as to the amount of tax shown on the return or as to any deficiency in tax.

(b) **PERIOD OF LIMITATION.**—The period of limitation for assessment of any such liability of a transferee or fiduciary shall be as follows:

Period of limitation.

(1) Within one year after the expiration of the period of limitation for assessment against the donor.

(2) If a court proceeding against the donor for the collection of the tax has been begun within the period provided in paragraph (1),—then within one year after return of execution in such proceeding.

(c) **PERIOD FOR ASSESSMENT AGAINST DONOR.**—For the purposes of this section, if the donor is deceased, the period of limitation for assessment against the donor shall be the period that would be in effect had the death not occurred.

Period for assessment against donor.

If deceased.

(d) **SUSPENSION OF RUNNING OF STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS.**—The running of the statute of limitations upon the assessment of the liability of a transferee or fiduciary shall, after the mailing of the notice under section 513(a) to the transferee or fiduciary, be suspended for the period during which the Commissioner is prohibited from making the assessment in respect of the liability of the transferee or fiduciary (and in any event, if a proceeding in respect of the liability is placed on the docket of the Board, until the decision of the Board becomes final), and for 60 days thereafter.

Suspension of running of statute of limitations.

After notice mailed, etc. *Ante*, p. 250.

(e) **PROHIBITION OF SUITS TO RESTRAIN ENFORCEMENT OF LIABILITY OF TRANSFEE OR FIDUCIARY.**—No suit shall be maintained in any court for the purpose of restraining the assessment or collection of (1) the amount of the liability, at law or in equity, of a transferee of property of a donor in respect of any gift tax, or (2) the amount of the liability of a fiduciary under section 3467 of the Revised Statutes [U. S. C., title 31, sec. 192] in respect of any such tax.

Prohibition of suits to restrain enforcement of liability of transferee or fiduciary.

R. S., sec. 3467, p. 687; U. S. C., p. 987.

(f) **DEFINITION OF "TRANSFEEE".**—As used in this section, the term "transferee" includes donee, heir, legatee, devisee, and distributee.

"Transferee" defined.

(g) **ADDRESS FOR NOTICE OF LIABILITY.**—In the absence of notice to the Commissioner under section 527(b) of the existence of a fiduciary relationship, notice of liability enforceable under this section in respect of a tax imposed by this title, if mailed to the person subject to the liability at his last known address, shall be sufficient for the purposes of this title even if such person is deceased, or is under a legal disability, or, in the case of a corporation, has terminated its existence.

Address for notice of liability.

## SEC. 527. NOTICE OF FIDUCIARY RELATIONSHIP.

(a) **FIDUCIARY OF DONOR.**—Upon notice to the Commissioner that any person is acting in a fiduciary capacity such fiduciary shall assume the powers, rights, duties, and privileges of the donor in respect of a tax imposed by this title (except as otherwise specifically provided and except that the tax shall be collected from the estate of the donor), until notice is given that the fiduciary capacity has terminated.

Notice of fiduciary relationship. Effect of.

**GIFT TAXES**

Fiduciary of trans-  
ference.  
Effect of notice to  
Commissioner.

(b) **FIDUCIARY OF TRANSFEREE.**—Upon notice to the Commissioner that any person is acting in a fiduciary capacity for a person subject to the liability specified in section 526, the fiduciary shall assume, on behalf of such person, the powers, rights, duties, and privileges of such person under such section (except that the liability shall be collected from the estate of such person), until notice is given that the fiduciary capacity has terminated.

Manner of notice.

(c) **MANNER OF NOTICE.**—Notice under subsection (a) or (b) shall be given in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Commissioner with the approval of the Secretary.

Refunds and credits.

**SEC. 528. REFUNDS AND CREDITS.**

Gift tax.

(a) **AUTHORIZATION.**—Where there has been an overpayment of any tax imposed by this title, the amount of such overpayment shall be credited against any gift tax then due from the taxpayer, and any balance shall be refunded immediately to the taxpayer.

Overpayments, cred-  
ited to.

(b) **LIMITATION ON ALLOWANCE—**

Refund of any bal-  
ance.

(1) **PERIOD OF LIMITATION.**—No such credit or refund shall be allowed or made after three years from the time the tax was paid, unless before the expiration of such period a claim therefor is filed by the taxpayer.

Limitation on allow-  
ance.

Period.

(2) **LIMIT ON AMOUNT OF CREDIT OR REFUND.**—The amount of the credit or refund shall not exceed the portion of the tax paid during the three years immediately preceding the filing of the claim, or if no claim was filed, then during the three years immediately preceding the allowance of the credit or refund.

Credit or refund.

Effect of taxpayer's  
petition to Board.  
*Ante*, p. 250.

(c) **EFFECT OF PETITION TO BOARD.**—If the Commissioner has mailed to the taxpayer a notice of deficiency under section 513(a) and if the taxpayer files a petition with the Board of Tax Appeals within the time prescribed in such subsection, no credit or refund in respect of the tax for the calendar year in respect of which the Commissioner has determined the deficiency shall be allowed or made and no suit by the taxpayer for the recovery of any part of such tax shall be instituted in any court except—

No credit, etc., al-  
lowed.

(1) As to overpayments determined by a decision of the Board which has become final; and

Exception.

Overpayments.

(2) As to any amount collected in excess of an amount computed in accordance with the decision of the Board which has become final; and

Excess collections.

(3) As to any amount collected after the period of limitation upon the beginning of distraint or a proceeding in court for collection has expired; but in any such claim for credit or refund or in any such suit for refund the decision of the Board which has become final, as to whether such period has expired before the notice of deficiency was mailed, shall be conclusive.

After collection  
period expired.

(d) **OVERPAYMENT FOUND BY BOARD.**—If the Board finds that there is no deficiency and further finds that the taxpayer has made an overpayment of tax in respect of the taxable year in respect of which the Commissioner determined the deficiency, the Board shall have jurisdiction to determine the amount of such overpayment, and such amount shall, when the decision of the Board has become final, be credited or refunded to the taxpayer. No such credit or refund shall be made of any portion of the tax paid more than three years before the filing of the claim or the filing of the petition, whichever is earlier.

Findings by Board.

Credit or refund.

**SEC. 529. LAWS MADE APPLICABLE.**

All administrative, special, or stamp provisions of law, including the law relating to the assessment of taxes, so far as applicable, are hereby extended to and made a part of this title.

Laws made appli-  
cable.  
Assessment, pay-  
ment, etc., under prior  
Acts.

**SEC. 530. RULES AND REGULATIONS.**

The Commissioner, with the approval of the Secretary, shall prescribe and publish all needful rules and regulations for the enforcement of this title.

**SEC. 531. DEFINITIONS.**

For the purposes of this title—

(a) **CALENDAR YEAR.**—The term “calendar year” includes only the calendar year 1932 and succeeding calendar years, and, in the case of the calendar year 1932, includes only the portion of such year after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(b) **PROPERTY WITHIN UNITED STATES.**—Stock in a domestic corporation owned and held by a nonresident shall be deemed property situated within the United States.

**SEC. 532. SHORT TITLE.**

This title may be cited as the “Gift Tax Act of 1932”.

**TITLE IV—MANUFACTURERS' EXCISE TAXES****SEC. 601. EXCISE TAXES ON CERTAIN ARTICLES.**

(a) In addition to any other tax or duty imposed by law, there shall be imposed a tax as provided in subsection (c) on every article imported into the United States unless treaty provisions of the United States otherwise provide.

(b) The tax imposed under subsection (a) shall be levied, assessed, collected, and paid in the same manner as a duty imposed by the Tariff Act of 1930, and shall be treated for the purposes of all provisions of law relating to the customs revenue as a duty imposed by such Act, except that—

(1) the value on which such tax shall be based shall be the sum of (A) the dutiable value (under section 503 of such Act) of the article, plus (B) the customs duties, if any, imposed thereon under any provision of law;

(2) for the purposes of section 489 of such Act (relating to additional duties in certain cases of undervaluation) such tax shall not be considered an ad valorem rate of duty or a duty based upon or regulated in any manner by the value of the article, and for the purposes of section 336 of such Act (the so-called flexible tariff provision) such tax shall not be considered a duty;

(3) such tax shall not be imposed upon any article imported prior to the date on which this title takes effect;

(4) no drawback of such tax (except tax paid upon the importation of an article described in subsection (c) (4), (5), (6), or (7)) shall be allowed under section 313(a), (b), or (f) of the Tariff Act of 1930 or any provision of law allowing a drawback of customs duties on articles manufactured or produced with the use of duty-paid materials;

(5) such tax (except tax under subsection (c) (4) to (7), inclusive) shall be imposed in full notwithstanding any provision of law granting exemption from or reduction of duties to products of any possession of the United States; and for the purposes of taxes under subsection (c) (4) to (7), inclusive, the term “United States” includes Puerto Rico.

(c) There is hereby imposed upon the following articles sold in the United States by the manufacturer or producer, or imported into the United States, a tax at the rates hereinafter set forth, to be paid by the manufacturer, producer, or importer:

(1) Lubricating oils, 4 cents a gallon; but the tax on the articles described in this paragraph shall not apply with respect to the importation of such articles.

**GIFT TAXES**

Rules and regulations. To be prescribed, etc.

Definitions.

“Calendar year.”

Stock of domestic corporation.

Short title.

“Gift Tax Act of 1932.”

**MANUFACTURERS' EXCISE TAXES**

Taxes on certain articles. Imported articles.

Assessment, collection, etc., of tax.

Vol. 46, p. 590.

Computation of value. Vol. 46, p. 731.

Not considered rate of duty or regulating value of article. Vol. 46, pp. 725, 701.

Articles exempt.

Drawback on articles of duty-paid materials not allowed. Vol. 46, p. 693.

Tax on imports from possessions of United States.

Articles specified.

Lubricating oils.

MANUFACTURERS'  
EXCISE TAX

Brewer's wort, malt,  
etc.  
Exception when sold  
to baker or manufac-  
turer.

Liquid malt.

Grape concentrates,  
etc.

Exceptions.

Petroleum, fuel oil,  
etc., derivatives.

Lubricating oils, gas-  
oline excepted.

Tax on imports only.

Coal; coke and man-  
ufactures.

Tax on imports only.

Imposed when ex-  
ports to particular  
country exceed imports.

Lumber.

Flooring excepted;  
Japanese maple floor-  
ing.

Copper ores and con-  
centrates.

Vol. 46, pp. 613, 626,  
627, 674, 675, 676.

Provisos.  
Loss in processing  
excepted.

Fluxing ores, etc.,  
excepted.

Aggregate imports  
limited.

Other copper articles.

Tax on imports only.

(2) Brewer's wort, 15 cents a gallon. Liquid malt, malt syrup, and malt extract, fluid, solid, or condensed, made from malted cereal grains in whole or in part, unless sold to a baker for use in baking or to a manufacturer or producer of malted milk, medicinal products, foods, cereal beverages, or textiles, for use in the manufacture or production of such products, 3 cents a pound. For the purposes of this paragraph liquid malt containing less than 15 per centum of solids by weight shall be taxable as brewer's wort.

(3) Grape concentrate, evaporated grape juice, and grape syrup (other than finished or fountain syrup), if containing more than 35 per centum of sugars by weight, 20 cents a gallon. No tax shall be imposed under this paragraph (A) upon any article which contains preservative sufficient to prevent fermentation when diluted, or (B) upon any article sold to a manufacturer or producer of food products or soft drinks for use in the manufacture or production of such products.

(4) Crude petroleum,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cent per gallon; fuel oil derived from petroleum, gas oil derived from petroleum, and all liquid derivatives of crude petroleum, except lubricating oil and gasoline or other motor fuel,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cent per gallon; gasoline or other motor fuel,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  cents per gallon; lubricating oil, 4 cents per gallon; paraffin and other petroleum wax products, 1 cent per pound. The tax on the articles described in this paragraph shall apply only with respect to the importation of such articles.

(5) Coal of all sizes, grades, and classifications (except culm and duff), coke manufactured therefrom; and coal or coke briquettes, 10 cents per 100 pounds. The tax on the articles described in this paragraph shall apply only with respect to the importation of such articles, and shall not be imposed upon any such article if during the preceding calendar year the exports of the articles described in this paragraph from the United States to the country from which such article is imported have been greater in quantity than the imports into the United States from such country of the articles described in this paragraph.

(6) Lumber, rough, or planed or dressed on one or more sides, except flooring made of maple (except Japanese maple), birch, and beech, \$3 per thousand feet, board measure; but the tax on the articles described in this paragraph shall apply only with respect to the importation of such articles.

(7) Copper-bearing ores and concentrates and articles provided for in paragraph 316, 380, 381, 387, 1620, 1634, 1657, 1658, or 1659 of the Tariff Act of 1930, 4 cents per pound on the copper contained therein: *Provided*, That no tax under this paragraph shall be imposed on copper in any of the foregoing which is lost in metallurgical processes: *Provided further*, That ores or concentrates usable as a flux or sulphur reagent in copper smelting and/or converting and having a copper content of not more than 15 per centum, when imported for fluxing purposes, shall be admitted free of said tax in an aggregate amount of not to exceed in any one year 15,000 tons of copper content. All articles dutiable under the Tariff Act of 1930, not provided for heretofore in this paragraph, in which copper (including copper in alloys) is the component material of chief value, 3 cents per pound. All articles dutiable under the Tariff Act of 1930, not provided for heretofore in this paragraph, containing 4 per centum or more of copper by weight, 3 per centum ad valorem or  $\frac{3}{4}$  of 1 cent per pound, whichever is the lower. The tax on the articles described in

this paragraph shall apply only with respect to the importation of such articles. The Secretary is authorized to prescribe all necessary regulations for the enforcement of the provisions of this paragraph.

MANUFACTURERS'  
EXCISE TAX  
Regulations to be  
prescribed.

#### SEC. 602. TAX ON TIRES AND INNER TUBES.

There is hereby imposed upon the following articles sold by the manufacturer, producer, or importer, a tax at the following rates:

(1) Tires wholly or in part of rubber,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  cents a pound on total weight (exclusive of metal rims or rim bases), to be determined under regulations prescribed by the Commissioner with the approval of the Secretary.

(2) Inner tubes (for tires) wholly or in part of rubber, 4 cents a pound on total weight, to be determined under regulations prescribed by the Commissioner with the approval of the Secretary.

Tires and inner  
tubes.

Rubber tires.  
Rate.

Inner tubes.  
Rate.

#### SEC. 603. TAX ON TOILET PREPARATIONS, ETC.

There is hereby imposed upon the following articles, sold by the manufacturer, producer, or importer, a tax equivalent to 10 per centum of the price for which so sold: Perfumes, essences, extracts, toilet waters, cosmetics, petroleum jellies, hair oils, pomades, hair dressings, hair restoratives, hair dyes, tooth and mouth washes (except that the rate shall be 5 per centum), dentifrices (except that the rate shall be 5 per centum), tooth pastes (except that the rate shall be 5 per centum), aromatic cachous, toilet soaps (except that the rate shall be 5 per centum), toilet powders, and any similar substance, article, or preparation, by whatsoever name known or distinguished; any of the above which are used or applied or intended to be used or applied for toilet purposes.

Toilet preparations,  
etc.  
Rate.

Perfumes, essences,  
extracts, etc.

Dentifrices.

Soaps, powders, etc.

#### SEC. 604. TAX ON FURS.

There is hereby imposed upon the following articles, sold by the manufacturer, producer, or importer, a tax equivalent to 10 per centum of the price for which so sold: Articles made of fur on the hide or pelt or of which any such fur is the component material of chief value.

Furs.  
Rate.

Fur articles.

#### SEC. 605. TAX ON JEWELRY, ETC.

There is hereby imposed upon the following articles, sold by the manufacturer, producer, or importer, a tax equivalent to 10 per centum of the price for which so sold: All articles commonly or commercially known as jewelry, whether real or imitation; pearls, precious and semiprecious stones, and imitations thereof; articles made of, or ornamented, mounted or fitted with, precious metals or imitations thereof or ivory (not including surgical instruments or silver-plated ware, or frames or mountings for spectacles or eyeglasses); watches; clocks; parts for watches or clocks sold for more than 9 cents each; opera glasses; lorgnettes; marine glasses; field glasses; and binoculars. No tax shall be imposed under this section on any article used for religious purposes, or any article (other than watch parts or clock parts) sold for less than \$3.

Jewelry, etc.  
Rate.

Articles of, whether  
real or imitation.

Ivory.

Opera glasses, lor-  
gnettes, etc.  
Minimum cost and  
articles for religious  
purposes excepted.

#### SEC. 606. TAX ON AUTOMOBILES, ETC.

There is hereby imposed upon the following articles sold by the manufacturer, producer, or importer, a tax equivalent to the following percentages of the price for which so sold:

(a) Automobile truck chassis and automobile truck bodies (including in both cases parts or accessories therefor sold on or in connec-

Automobiles.

Truck chassis and  
bodies.

<p>MANUFACTURERS' EXCISE TAX</p>	<p>tion therewith or with the sale thereof), 2 per centum. A sale of an automobile truck shall, for the purposes of this subsection, be considered to be a sale of the chassis and of the body.</p>
<p>Other automobile chassis, etc. Accessories included. Tractors excepted.</p>	<p>(b) Other automobile chassis and bodies and motor cycles (including in each case parts or accessories therefor sold on or in connection therewith or with the sale thereof), except tractors, 3 per centum. A sale of an automobile shall, for the purposes of this subsection, be considered to be a sale of the chassis and of the body.</p>
<p>Parts and accessories not including tires and tubes.</p>	<p>(c) Parts or accessories (other than tires and inner tubes) for any of the articles enumerated in subsection (a) or (b), 2 per centum. For the purposes of this subsection and subsections (a) and (b), spark plugs, storage batteries, leaf springs, coils, timers, and tire chains, which are suitable for use on or in connection with, or as component parts of, any of the articles enumerated in subsection (a) or (b), shall be considered parts or accessories for such articles, whether or not primarily adapted for such use. This subsection shall not apply to chassis or bodies for automobile trucks or other automobiles. Under regulations prescribed by the Commissioner, with the approval of the Secretary, the tax under this subsection shall not apply in the case of sales of parts or accessories by the manufacturer, producer, or importer to a manufacturer or producer of any of the articles enumerated in subsection (a) or (b). If any such parts or accessories are resold by such vendee otherwise than on or in connection with, or with the sale of, an article enumerated in subsection (a) or (b) and manufactured or produced by such vendee, then for the purposes of this section the vendee shall be considered the manufacturer or producer of the parts or accessories so resold.</p>
<p>Automobile chassis and bodies excluded.</p>	
<p>Applicability of tax.</p>	
<p>Resale.</p>	
<p>Regulations for exemptions on resale.</p>	<p>(d) Under regulations prescribed by the Commissioner, with the approval of the Secretary, the tax under subsection (a) or (b) shall not apply in the case of sales of bodies by the manufacturer, producer, or importer to a manufacturer or producer of automobile trucks or other automobiles to be sold by such vendee. For the purposes of subsection (a) or (b) such vendee shall be considered the manufacturer or producer of such bodies.</p>
<p>Refund of tax paid on tires and tubes.</p>	<p>(e) If tires or inner tubes on which tax has been imposed under this title are sold on or in connection with, or with the sale of, a chassis, body, or motor cycle, there shall (under regulations prescribed by the Commissioner, with the approval of the Secretary) be credited against the tax under this section an amount equal to, in the case of an automobile truck chassis or body, 2 per centum, and in the case of any other automobile chassis or body or motor cycle, 3 per centum—</p>
<p>Amounts.</p>	
<p>Computation.</p>	<p>(1) of the purchase price (less, in the case of tires, the part of such price attributable to the metal rim or rim base) if such tires or inner tubes were taxable under section 602 (relating to tax on tires and inner tubes); or</p> <p>(2) if such tires or inner tubes were taxable under section 622 (relating to use by manufacturer, producer, or importer) then of the price (less, in the case of tires, the part of such price attributable to the metal rim or rim base) at which such or similar tires or inner tubes are sold, in the ordinary course of trade, by manufacturers, producers, or importers thereof, as determined by the Commissioner.</p>
<p><i>Ante</i>, p. 261.</p>	
<p><i>Post</i>, p. 268.</p>	
<p>Refund of tax on tires, etc., held for sale after August 1, 1934.</p>	<p>(f) (1) Where prior to August 1, 1934, any article subject to the tax imposed by this section or section 602, relating to tax on tires and inner tubes, has been sold by the manufacturer, producer, or importer, and is on such date held by a dealer and intended for sale,</p>

there shall be refunded to the manufacturer, producer, or importer the amount of the tax, or if the tax has not been paid, the tax shall be abated.

(2) As used in this subsection the term "dealer" includes a wholesaler, jobber, or distributor. For the purposes of this subsection, an article shall be considered as "held by a dealer" if title thereto has passed to such dealer (whether or not delivery to him has been made), and if for purposes of consumption title to such article or possession thereof has not at any time been transferred to any person other than a dealer.

(3) Under regulations prescribed by the Commissioner, with the approval of the Secretary, the refund provided by this subsection— (A) may be applied as a credit against the tax shown by subsequent returns of the manufacturer, producer, or importer, and (B) may be made to the dealer instead of to the manufacturer, producer, or importer, if the manufacturer, producer, or importer waives any claim for the amount so to be refunded.

(4) When the refund, credit, or abatement provided for in this subsection has been allowed to the manufacturer, producer, or importer, he shall remit to the dealer to whom was sold the article in respect of which the refund, credit, or abatement was allowed, so much of that amount of the tax corresponding to the refund, credit, or abatement, as was included in or added to the price paid or agreed to be paid by the dealer. Upon the failure of the manufacturer, producer, or importer to make such remission he shall be liable to the dealer for damages in the amount of three times the amount thereof, and the court shall include in any judgment in favor of the dealer in any suit for the recovery of such damages, costs of the suit and a reasonable attorney's fee to be fixed by the court.

#### SEC. 607. TAX ON RADIO RECEIVING SETS, ETC.

There is hereby imposed upon the following articles, sold by the manufacturer, producer, or importer, a tax equivalent to 5 per centum of the price for which so sold: Chassis, cabinets, tubes, reproducing units, power packs, and phonograph mechanisms, suitable for use in connection with or as part of radio receiving sets or combination radio and phonograph sets (including in each case parts or accessories therefor sold on or in connection therewith or with the sale thereof), and records for phonographs. A sale of any two or more of the above articles shall, for the purpose of this section, be considered a sale of each separately.

#### SEC. 608. TAX ON MECHANICAL REFRIGERATORS.

There is hereby imposed upon the following articles, sold by the manufacturer, producer, or importer, a tax equivalent to 5 per centum of the price for which so sold:

(a) Household type refrigerators (for single or multiple cabinet installations) operated with electricity, gas, kerosene, or other means (including parts or accessories therefor sold on or in connection therewith or with the sale thereof).

(b) Cabinets, compressors, condensers, expansion units, absorbers, and controls (hereinafter referred to as "refrigerator components") for, or suitable for use as part of or with, any of the articles enumerated in subsection (a) (including in each case parts or accessories for such refrigerator components sold on or in connection therewith or with the sale thereof) except when sold as component parts of complete refrigerators or refrigerating or cooling apparatus. Under regulations prescribed by the Commissioner, with the approval of the Secretary, the tax under this subsection shall not apply in the case

MANUFACTURERS'  
EXCISE TAX

Terms construed.  
"Dealer."  
"Held by a dealer."

Rules for balancing  
credits and refunds.

Dealer to receive  
credit.

Liability of importer,  
etc., when noncompliance.  
Amount of damages  
to dealer.

Radio receiving sets,  
etc.  
Rate.

Radio sets and com-  
ponent parts.

Mechanical refrigerators.  
Rate.

Household type.

Refrigerator components.

Exception when sold  
to manufacturer, etc.

<b>MANUFACTURERS' EXCISE TAX</b>	of sales of any such refrigerator components by the manufacturer, producer, or importer to a manufacturer or producer of refrigerators or refrigerating or cooling apparatus. If any such refrigerator components are resold by such vendee otherwise than on or in connection with, or with the sale of, complete refrigerators or refrigerating or cooling apparatus, manufactured or produced by such vendee, then for the purposes of this section the vendee shall be considered the manufacturer or producer of the refrigerator components so resold.
Application when subsequent sale.	
Sporting goods. Rate.	<b>SEC. 609. TAX ON SPORTING GOODS.</b>
Articles specified.	There is hereby imposed upon the following articles, sold by the manufacturer, producer, or importer, a tax equivalent to 10 per centum of the price for which so sold: Tennis rackets, tennis racket frames and strings, nets, racket covers and presses, skates, snowshoes, skis, toboggans, canoe paddles, polo mallets, baseball bats, gloves, masks, protectors, shoes and uniforms, football helmets, harness and uniforms, basket ball goals and uniforms, golf bags and clubs, lacrosse sticks, balls of all kinds, including baseballs, footballs, tennis, golf, lacrosse, billiard and pool balls, fishing rods and reels, billiard and pool tables, chess and checker boards and pieces, dice, games and parts of games (except playing cards and children's toys and games); and all similar articles commonly or commercially known as sporting goods.
Exceptions.	
Firearms, shells, and cartridges. Rate.	<b>SEC. 610. TAX ON FIREARMS, SHELLS, AND CARTRIDGES.</b>
Exception if for Governmental, etc., use.	There is hereby imposed upon firearms, shells, and cartridges, sold by the manufacturer, producer, or importer, a tax equivalent to 10 per centum of the price for which so sold. The tax imposed by this section shall not apply (1) to articles sold for the use of the United States, any State, Territory, or possession of the United States, any political subdivision thereof, or the District of Columbia, or (2) to pistols and revolvers.
Pistols and revolvers.	
Cameras.	<b>SEC. 611. TAX ON CAMERAS.</b>
Rate. Lenses.	There is hereby imposed upon cameras (except aerial cameras), weighing not more than 100 pounds, and lenses for such cameras, sold by the manufacturer, producer, or importer, a tax equivalent to 10 per centum of the price for which so sold.
Matches.	<b>SEC. 612. TAX ON MATCHES.</b>
Rate.	There is hereby imposed upon matches, sold by the manufacturer, producer, or importer, a tax of 2 cents per 1,000 matches, except that in the case of paper matches in books the tax shall be 1/2 of 1 cent per 1,000 matches.
Paper matches.	
Candy.	<b>SEC. 613. TAX ON CANDY.</b>
Rate.	There is hereby imposed upon candy, sold by the manufacturer, producer, or importer, a tax equivalent to 2 per centum of the price for which so sold.
Chewing gum.	<b>SEC. 614. TAX ON CHEWING GUM.</b>
Rate.	There is hereby imposed upon chewing gum or substitutes therefor, sold by the manufacturer, producer, or importer, a tax equivalent to 2 per centum of the price for which so sold.
Soft drinks.	<b>SEC. 615. TAX ON SOFT DRINKS.</b>
Beverages from cereals, etc.	(a) There is hereby imposed— (1) Upon all beverages derived wholly or in part from cereals or substitutes therefor, containing less than one-half of 1 per centum of alcohol by volume, sold by the manufacturer, producer, or importer, a tax of 1 1/4 cents per gallon.
Rate.	

- (2) Upon unfermented grape juice, in natural or concentrated form (whether or not sugar has been added), containing 35 per centum or less of sugars by weight, sold by the manufacturer, producer, or importer, a tax of 5 cents per gallon.
- (3) Upon all unfermented fruit juices (except grape juice), in natural or slightly concentrated form, or such fruit juices to which sugar has been added (as distinguished from finished or fountain syrups), intended for consumption as beverages with the addition of water or water and sugar, and upon all imitations of any such fruit juices, and upon all carbonated beverages, commonly known as soft drinks (except those described in paragraph (1)), manufactured, compounded, or mixed by the use of concentrate, essence, or extract, instead of a finished or fountain syrup, sold by the manufacturer, producer, or importer, a tax of 2 cents per gallon.
- (4) Upon all still drinks (except grape juice), containing less than one-half of 1 per centum of alcohol by volume, intended for consumption as beverages in the form in which sold (except natural or artificial mineral and table waters and imitations thereof, and pure apple cider), sold by the manufacturer, producer, or importer, a tax of 2 cents per gallon.
- (5) Upon all natural or artificial mineral waters or table waters, whether carbonated or not, and all imitations thereof, sold by the producer, bottler, or importer thereof, in bottles or other closed containers, at over 12½ cents per gallon, a tax of 2 cents per gallon.
- (6) Upon all finished or fountain syrups of the kinds used in manufacturing, compounding, or mixing drinks commonly known as soft drinks, sold by the manufacturer, producer, or importer, a tax of 6 cents per gallon; except that in the case of any such syrups intended to be used in the manufacture of carbonated beverages sold in bottles or other closed containers the rate shall be 5 cents per gallon. Where any person conducting a soda fountain, ice cream parlor, or other similar place of business manufactures any syrups of the kinds described in this paragraph, there shall be levied, assessed, collected, and paid on each gallon manufactured and used in the preparation of soft drinks a tax of 6 cents per gallon; and where any person manufacturing carbonated beverages manufactures and uses any such syrups in the manufacture of carbonated beverages sold in bottles or other closed containers there shall be levied, assessed, collected, and paid on each gallon of such syrups a tax of 5 cents per gallon. The taxes imposed by this paragraph shall not apply to finished or fountain syrups sold for use in the manufacture of a beverage subject to tax under paragraph (1) or (4), nor to any article enumerated in section 601 (c) (3).
- (7) Upon all carbonic acid gas sold by the manufacturer, producer, or importer, or by a dealer in such gas, to a manufacturer of any carbonated beverages, or to any person conducting a soda fountain, ice cream parlor, or other similar place of business, and upon all carbonic acid gas used by the manufacturer, producer, or importer thereof in the preparation of soft drinks, a tax of 4 cents per pound.
- (b) Each manufacturer, producer, or importer of any of the articles enumerated in subsection (a) and each person who sells carbonic acid gas to a manufacturer of carbonated beverages or to a person conducting a soda fountain, ice cream parlor, or other

MANUFACTURERS'  
EXCISE TAXGrape juice.  
Rate.

Fruit juice.

Imitations, carbon-  
ated beverages, etc.

Rate.

If containing alcohol.

Rate.

Mineral and table  
waters, etc.

Rate.

Fountain syrups, etc.

Rate.

If sold to manufac-  
turer.When manufactured  
for soda fountain, etc.,  
business.Exception.  
*Ante*, p. 260.

Carbonic acid gas.

Monthly returns re-  
quired.

<b>MANUFACTURERS' EXCISE TAX</b>	similar place of business, shall make monthly returns under oath in duplicate and pay the tax imposed in respect of the articles enumerated in subsection (a) to the collector for the district in which is located his principal place of business, or, if he has no principal place of business in the United States, then to the collector at Baltimore, Maryland. Such returns shall contain such information and be made at such times and in such manner as the Commissioner, with the approval of the Secretary, may by regulations prescribe. The tax shall, without assessment by the Commissioner or notice from the collector, be due and payable to the collector at the time so fixed for filing the return. If the tax is not paid when due, there shall be added as part of the tax interest at the rate of 1 per centum a month from the time the tax became due until paid.
Contents.	
Payment.	
Interest on overdue tax.	
Certificate of registry.	(c) Each person required to pay any tax imposed by subsection (a) shall procure and keep posted a certificate of registry in accordance with regulations to be prescribed by the Commissioner, with the approval of the Secretary. Any person who fails to register or keep posted any certificate of registry in accordance with such regulations shall be subject to a penalty of not more than \$1,000 for each such offense.
Penalty for failure to register.	
<b>Electrical energy.</b>	<b>SEC. 616. TAX ON ELECTRICAL ENERGY.</b>
Rate.	(a) There is hereby imposed a tax equivalent to 3 per centum of the amount paid on or after the fifteenth day after the date of the enactment of this Act, for electrical energy for domestic or commercial consumption furnished after such date and before July 1, 1934, to be paid by the person paying for such electrical energy and to be collected by the vendor.
Payment.	
Collection.	(b) Each vendor receiving any payments specified in subsection (a) shall collect the amount of the tax imposed by such subsection from the person making such payments, and shall on or before the last day of each month make a return, under oath, for the preceding month, and pay the taxes so collected, to the collector of the district in which his principal place of business is located, or if he has no principal place of business in the United States, to the collector at Baltimore, Maryland. Such returns shall contain such information and be made in such manner as the Commissioner with the approval of the Secretary may by regulation prescribe. The Commissioner may extend the time for making returns and paying the taxes collected, under such rules and regulations as he shall prescribe with the approval of the Secretary, but no such extension shall be for more than 90 days. The provisions of sections 771 to 774, inclusive, shall, in lieu of the provisions of sections 619 to 629, inclusive, be applicable in respect of the tax imposed by this section.
Monthly returns by collector.	
Information therein.	
Regulations governing time extensions.	
Post, p. 277.	
Exception if furnished for governmental, etc., use.	(c) No tax shall be imposed under this section upon any payment received for electrical energy furnished to the United States or to any State or Territory, or political subdivision thereof, or the District of Columbia. The right to exemption under this subsection shall be evidenced in such manner as the Commissioner with the approval of the Secretary may by regulation prescribe.
Right to exemption.	
<b>Gasoline.</b>	<b>SEC. 617. TAX ON GASOLINE.</b>
Rate.	(a) There is hereby imposed on gasoline sold by the importer thereof or by a producer of gasoline, a tax of 1 cent a gallon, except that under regulations prescribed by the Commissioner with the approval of the Secretary the tax shall not apply in the case of sales to a producer of gasoline.
Exception.	(b) If a producer or importer uses (otherwise than in the production of gasoline) gasoline sold to him free of tax, or produced or
When exception not applicable.	

imported by him, such use shall for the purposes of this title be considered a sale.

MANUFACTURERS'  
EXCISE TAX

(c) As used in this section—

Terms construed.

(1) the term "producer" includes a refiner, compounder, or blender, and a dealer selling gasoline exclusively to producers of gasoline, as well as a producer.

"Producer."

(2) the term "gasoline" means gasoline, benzol, and any other liquid the chief use of which is as a fuel for the propulsion of motor vehicles, motor boats, or aeroplanes.

"Gasoline."

#### SEC. 618. DEFINITION OF SALE.

"Sale."

For the purposes of this title, the lease of an article shall be considered the sale of such article.

#### SEC. 619. SALE PRICE.

Sale price.

(a) In determining, for the purposes of this title, the price for which an article is sold, there shall be included any charge for coverings and containers of whatever nature, and any charge incident to placing the article in condition packed ready for shipment, but there shall be excluded the amount of tax imposed by this title, whether or not stated as a separate charge. A transportation, delivery, insurance, installation, or other charge (not required by the foregoing sentence to be included) shall be excluded from the price only if the amount thereof is established to the satisfaction of the Commissioner, in accordance with the regulations.

Coverings, containers, etc., included.

Tax imposed excluded.

Transportation, delivery, etc., charges.

(b) If an article is—

Computation of tax if article sold at less than fair market price.

(1) sold at retail;

(2) sold on consignment; or

(3) sold (otherwise than through an arm's-length transaction)

at less than the fair market price;

the tax under this title shall (if based on the price for which the article is sold) be computed on the price for which such articles are sold, in the ordinary course of trade, by manufacturers or producers thereof, as determined by the Commissioner.

(c) In the case of (1) a lease, (2) a contract for the sale of an article wherein it is provided that the price shall be paid by installments and title to the article sold does not pass until a future date notwithstanding partial payment by installments, or (3) a conditional sale, there shall be paid upon each payment with respect to the article that portion of the total tax which is proportionate to the portion of the total amount to be paid represented by such payment.

Proportionate payment of tax, if article sold on installment plan, conditional sale, etc.

#### SEC. 620. SALE OF ARTICLES FOR FURTHER MANUFACTURE.

Under regulations prescribed by the Commissioner with the approval of the Secretary, no tax under this title shall be imposed upon any article (other than a tire or inner tube, or an article taxable under section 604, relating to the tax on furs) sold for use as material in the manufacture or production of, or for use as a component part of, an article to be manufactured or produced by the vendee which will be taxable under this title or sold free of tax by virtue of this section. If the vendee resells an article sold to him free of tax under this section, then for the purposes of this title he shall be considered the manufacturer or producer of such article.

Sale of articles for further manufacture.

Tax exemptions.

Tires, tubes, and furs excepted.

Ante, p. 261.

Resale by vendee.

#### SEC. 621. CREDITS AND REFUNDS.

Credits and refunds.

(a) A credit against tax under this title, or a refund, may be allowed or made—

To whom allowed.

(1) to a manufacturer or producer, in the amount of any tax under this title which has been paid with respect to the sale of

Manufacturer or producer when using taxed articles.

MANUFACTURERS' EXCISE TAX	any article (other than a tire or inner tube) purchased by him and used by him as material in the manufacture or production of, or as a component part of, an article with respect to which tax under this title has been paid, or which has been sold free of tax by virtue of section 620, relating to sales of articles for further manufacture.
Persons upon repos- session of taxed article.	(2) to any person who has paid tax under this title with respect to an article, when the price on which the tax was based is readjusted by reason of return or repossession of the article or a covering or container, or by a bona fide discount, rebate, or allowance; in the amount of that part of the tax proportionate to the part of the price which is refunded or credited.
Regulations to be pre- scribed.	(b) Credit or refund under subsection (a) shall be allowed or made only upon compliance with regulations prescribed by the Commissioner with the approval of the Secretary.
Interest not allowed.	(c) In no case shall interest be allowed with respect to any amount of tax under this title credited or refunded.
Proof necessary to es- tablish right to receive fund.	(d) No overpayment of tax under this title shall be credited or refunded (otherwise than under subsection (a)), in pursuance of a court decision or otherwise, unless the person who paid the tax establishes, in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Commissioner with the approval of the Secretary, (1) that he has not included the tax in the price of the article with respect to which it was imposed, or collected the amount of tax from the vendee, or (2) that he has repaid the amount of the tax to the ultimate purchaser of the article, or unless he files with the Commissioner written consent of such ultimate purchaser to the allowance of the credit or refund.
Tax not included in sale price.	
Repayment to ulti- mate consumer.	
Use by manufacturer, producer, or importer.	<b>SEC. 622. USE BY MANUFACTURER, PRODUCER, OR IMPORTER.</b>
Computation of tax. Exemptions.	If— (1) any person manufactures, produces, or imports an article (other than a tire or inner tube) and uses it (otherwise than as material in the manufacture or production of, or as a component part of, another article to be manufactured or produced by him which will be taxable under this title or sold free of tax by virtue of section 620, relating to sale of articles for further manufacture); or
<i>Ante</i> , p. 267.	(2) any person manufactures, produces, or imports a tire or inner tube and sells it on or in connection with, or with the sale of, an article taxable under section 606(a) or (b), relating to the tax on automobiles, or uses it;
<i>Ante</i> , p. 261.	he shall be liable for tax under this title in the same manner as if such article was sold by him, and the tax (if based on the price for which the article is sold) shall be computed on the price at which such or similar articles are sold, in the ordinary course of trade, by manufacturers, producers, or importers thereof, as determined by the Commissioner.
Sales by others.	<b>SEC. 623. SALES BY OTHERS THAN MANUFACTURER, PRODUCER, OR IMPORTER.</b>
Liability for tax, when acquiring right to sell.	In case any person acquires from the manufacturer, producer, or importer of an article, by operation of law or as a result of any transaction not taxable under this title, the right to sell such article, the sale of such article by such person shall be taxable under this title as if made by the manufacturer, producer, or importer, and such person shall be liable for the tax.

**SEC. 624. EXEMPTION OF ARTICLES MANUFACTURED OR PRODUCED BY INDIANS.**

No tax shall be imposed under this title on any article of native Indian handicraft manufactured or produced by Indians on Indian reservations, or in Indian schools, or by Indians under the jurisdiction of the United States Government in Alaska.

**MANUFACTURERS' EXCISE TAX**

Exemption of articles manufactured by Indians.

When exempt.

**SEC. 625. CONTRACTS PRIOR TO MAY 1, 1932.**

(a) If (1) any person has, prior to May 1, 1932, made a bona fide contract for the sale, after the tax takes effect, of any article in respect of the sale of which a tax is imposed under this title, or in respect of which a tax is imposed under this subsection, and (2) such contract does not permit the adding to the amount to be paid under such contract, of the whole of such tax, then (unless the contract prohibits such addition) the vendee shall, in lieu of the vendor, pay so much of the tax as is not so permitted to be added to the contract price. If a contract of the character above described was made with the United States or with any person other than a dealer, no tax shall be collected under this title.

Contracts prior to May 1, 1932.

Payment of tax by vendee, if addition to contract price not permitted.

Post, p. 302.

Government contracts exempt.

Payment at consummation of sale.

If failure or refusal.

(b) The taxes payable by the vendee shall be paid to the vendor at the time the sale is consummated, and shall be collected, returned, and paid to the United States by such vendor in the same manner as provided in section 702. In case of failure or refusal by the vendee to pay such taxes to the vendor, the vendor shall report the facts to the Commissioner, who shall cause collection of such taxes to be made from the vendee.

**SEC. 626. RETURN AND PAYMENT OF MANUFACTURERS' TAXES.**

(a) Every person liable for any tax imposed by this title other than taxes on importation (except tax under section 615, relating to tax on soft drinks) shall make monthly returns under oath in duplicate and pay the taxes imposed by this title to the collector for the district in which is located his principal place of business or, if he has no principal place of business in the United States, then to the collector at Baltimore, Maryland. Such returns shall contain such information and be made at such times and in such manner as the Commissioner, with the approval of the Secretary, may by regulations prescribe.

Return and payment of manufacturers' taxes. Monthly returns required.

Ante, p. 264.

Contents.

(b) The tax shall, without assessment by the Commissioner or notice from the collector, be due and payable to the collector at the time so fixed for filing the return. If the tax is not paid when due, there shall be added as part of the tax interest at the rate of 1 per centum a month from the time when the tax became due until paid.

Payment of tax.

Interest on overdue tax.

**SEC. 627. APPLICABILITY OF ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS.**

All provisions of law (including penalties) applicable in respect of the taxes imposed by section 600 of the Revenue Act of 1926, shall, in so far as applicable and not inconsistent with this Act, be applicable in respect of the taxes imposed by this title.

Applicability of administrative provisions.

Revenue Act of 1926. Vol. 44, p. 93.

**SEC. 628. RULES AND REGULATIONS.**

The Commissioner, with the approval of the Secretary, shall prescribe and publish all needful rules and regulations for the enforcement of this title in so far as it relates to the taxes on articles sold by the manufacturer, producer, or importer. The Secretary shall prescribe and publish all needful rules and regulations for the enforcement of this title in so far as it relates to the taxes which under the provisions of section 601(b) are to be levied, assessed,

Rules and regulations.

Prescribed by Commissioner, with approval of Secretary.

Publication.

Ante, p. 259.

**MANUFACTURERS'  
EXCISE TAX**

collected, and paid in the same manner as duties imposed by the Tariff Act of 1930.

Effective date.

**SEC. 629. EFFECTIVE DATE.**

This title shall take effect on the fifteenth day after the date of the enactment of this Act, except that section 628, relating to rules and regulations, and this section, shall take effect on the date of the enactment of this Act. No sale or importation after June 30, 1934 (or after July 31, 1934, in the case of articles taxable under section 606, relating to the tax on automobiles, etc., or section 602, relating to the tax on tires and inner tubes, or after June 30, 1933, in the case of articles taxable under section 617, relating to the tax on gasoline), shall be taxable under this title.

Title V—Miscellaneous taxes.

**TITLE V—MISCELLANEOUS TAXES**

Telegraph, telephone, and cable facilities.

**Part I—Tax on Telegraph, Telephone, Radio, and Cable Facilities**

Imposition.

**SEC. 701. IMPOSITION.**

Effective date.

(a) On and after the fifteenth day after the date of the enactment of this Act, there shall be imposed—

Rates.

(1) in the case of each telegraph, telephone, cable, or radio dispatch, message, or conversation, which originates on or after such date and before July 1, 1934, within the United States, a tax at the following rates:

Telephone conversations.

(A) Telephone conversations for which the charge is 50 cents or more and less than \$1, 10 cents; for which the charge is \$1 or more and less than \$2, 15 cents; for which the charge is \$2 or more, 20 cents;

Telegraph messages.

(B) telegraph dispatches and messages, 5 per centum of the amount charged therefor; and

Cable messages. Only one payment required.

(C) cable and radio dispatches and messages, 10 cents; but only one payment of such tax shall be required, notwithstanding the lines or stations of one or more persons are used for the transmission of such dispatch, message, or conversation; and

Leased wire, etc.

(2) a tax equivalent to 5 per centum of the amount paid on or after the fifteenth day after the date of the enactment of this Act to any telegraph or telephone company for any leased wire or talking circuit special service furnished on or after such date and before July 1, 1934. This paragraph shall not apply to the amount paid for so much of such service as is utilized in the conduct, by a common carrier or telephone or telegraph company or radio broadcasting station or net work, of its business as such.

Exception.

(b) No tax shall be imposed under this section upon any payment received for services or facilities furnished to the United States or to any State or Territory, or political subdivision thereof, or the District of Columbia, nor upon any payment received from any person for services or facilities utilized in the collection of news for the public press or in the dissemination of news through the public press, if the charge for such services or facilities is billed in writing to such person. The right to exemption under this subsection shall be evidenced in such manner as the Commissioner with the approval of the Secretary may by regulation prescribe.

Payment for services furnished the Government, etc., exempt.

Right to exemption.

Returns and payment of tax. Payment.

**SEC. 702. RETURNS AND PAYMENT OF TAX.**

(a) The taxes imposed by section 701 shall be paid by the person paying for the services or facilities.

Collection.

(b) Each person receiving any payments specified in section 701 shall collect the amount of the tax imposed by such section from the

person making such payments, and shall on or before the last day of each month make a return, under oath, for the preceding month, and pay the taxes so collected, to the collector of the district in which his principal place of business is located, or if he has no principal place of business in the United States, to the collector at Baltimore, Maryland. Such returns shall contain such information and be made in such manner as the Commissioner with the approval of the Secretary may by regulation prescribe. The Commissioner may extend the time for making returns and paying the taxes collected, under such rules and regulations as he shall prescribe with the approval of the Secretary, but no such extension shall be for more than 90 days.

MISCELLANEOUS TAXES

Monthly returns required.

Contents.

Regulations governing time extensions.

**Part II—Admissions Tax**

Part II—Admissions tax.

**SEC. 711. ADMISSIONS TAX.**

(a) Paragraph (1) of section 500(a) of the Revenue Act of 1926, as amended, is amended to read as follows:

Revenue Act of 1926, amendment. Vol. 44, p. 91.

Rate.

“(1) A tax of 1 cent for each 10 cents or fraction thereof of the amount paid for admission to any place, including admission by season ticket or subscription, to be paid by the person paying for such admission; except that in case the amount paid for admission is less than 41 cents, no tax shall be imposed. In the case of persons (except bona fide employees, municipal officers on official business, and children under 12 years of age) admitted free or at reduced rates to any place at a time when and under circumstances under which an admission charge is made to other persons, an equivalent tax shall be collected based on the price so charged to such other persons for the same or similar accommodations, to be paid by the person so admitted. Amounts paid for admission by season ticket or subscription shall be exempt only if the amount which would be charged to the holder or subscribed for a single admission is less than 41 cents;”

Persons admitted free or at reduced rates.

Admissions by season tickets or subscription.

(b) Paragraph (2) of section 500(a) of the Revenue Act of 1926, as amended, is amended to read as follows:

Vol. 44, p. 91.

“(2) Upon tickets or cards of admission to theaters, operas, and other places of amusement, sold at news stands, hotels, and places other than the ticket offices of such theaters, operas, or other places of amusement, at a price in excess of the sum of the established price therefor at such ticket offices plus the amount of any tax imposed under paragraph (1), a tax equivalent to 10 per centum of the amount of such excess; such tax to be returned and paid, in the manner and subject to the interest provided in section 502, by the person selling such tickets;”

Additional, on sales at advanced price at other than ticket offices.

Rate.

(c) Section 500 of the Revenue Act of 1926, as amended, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following subdivision:

Vol. 44, p. 93.

“(e) The exemption from tax provided by subdivision (b) (1) (A) shall not be allowed in the case of admissions to wrestling matches, prize fights, or boxing, sparring, or other pugilistic matches or exhibitions. The exemption from tax provided by subdivision (b) (1) shall not be allowed in the case of admissions to any athletic game or exhibition the proceeds of which inure wholly or partly to the benefit of any college or university (including any academy of the military or naval forces of the United States).”

Exempt entertainments. Vol. 44, p. 92.

Pugilistic exhibitions not included.

Athletic games, etc.

(d) Subsections (a) and (c) shall take effect on the fifteenth day after the date of the enactment of this Act.

Effective date.

(e) Effective July 1, 1934, section 500(a)(1) of the Revenue Act of 1926, as amended by subsection (a) of this section, is amended

Vol. 44, p. 91. Exemption effective July 1, 1934.

MISCELLANEOUS TAXES by striking out "less than 41 cents" wherever appearing in such paragraph, and inserting in lieu thereof "\$3 or less".

Part III—Stamp taxes.

### Part III—Stamp Taxes

Bond issues, etc.

#### SEC. 721. STAMP TAX ON ISSUES OF BONDS, ETC.

Rate increased.

Vol. 44, p. 101.

Not applicable to instrument, when payments by installment.

(a) Subdivision 1 of Schedule A of Title VIII of the Revenue Act of 1926 is amended by striking out "5 cents" and inserting in lieu thereof "10 cents", and by inserting at the end thereof a new sentence to read as follows: "The tax under this subdivision shall not apply to any instrument under the terms of which the obligee is required to make payment therefor in installments and is not permitted to make in any year a payment of more than 20 per centum of the cash amount to which entitled upon maturity of the instrument."

Effective date.

(b) Subsection (a) shall take effect on the 15th day after the date of the enactment of this Act.

Exemption effective July 1, 1934.

(c) Effective July 1, 1934, such subdivision 1, as amended by subsection (a) of this section, is amended by striking out "10 cents" and inserting in lieu thereof "5 cents".

Stock issues, etc.

Vol. 44, p. 101.

#### SEC. 722. STAMP TAX ON ISSUES OF STOCK, ETC.

(a) Subdivision 2 of Schedule A of Title VIII of the Revenue Act of 1926 is amended to read as follows:

Capital stock. Original issue.

"2. Capital stock (and similar interests), issue: On each original issue, whether on organization or reorganization, of shares or certificates of stock, or of profits, or of interest in property or accumulations, by any corporation, or by any investment trust or similar organization (or by any person on behalf of such investment trust or similar organization) holding or dealing in any of the instruments mentioned or described in this subdivision or subdivision 1 (whether or not such investment trust or similar organization constitutes a corporation within the meaning of this Act), on each \$100 of par or face value or fraction thereof of the certificates issued by such corporation or by such investment trust or similar organization (or of the shares where no certificates were issued), 10 cents: *Provided*, That where such shares or certificates are issued without par or face value, the tax shall be 10 cents per share (corporate share, or investment trust or other organization share, as the case may be), unless the actual value is in excess of \$100 per share, in which case the tax shall be 10 cents on each \$100 of actual value or fraction thereof of such certificates (or of the shares where no certificates were issued), or unless the actual value is less than \$100 per share, in which case the tax shall be 2 cents on each \$20 of actual value, or fraction thereof, of such certificates (or of the shares where no certificates were issued).

Rate.

*Proviso.*

Issue without face value.

"The stamps representing the tax imposed by this subdivision shall be attached to the stock books or corresponding records of the organization and not to the certificates issued."

Attaching stamps.

Effective date.

(b) Subsection (a) shall take effect on the fifteenth day after the date of the enactment of this Act.

Tax rate effective July 1, 1934.

(c) Effective July 1, 1934, such subdivision 2, as amended by subsection (a) of this section, is amended by striking out "10 cents" wherever appearing in such subdivision and inserting in lieu thereof "5 cents", and by striking out "2 cents" and inserting in lieu thereof "1 cent".

Transfers of stocks, etc.

Vol. 44, p. 101.

#### SEC. 723. STAMP TAX ON TRANSFER OF STOCKS, ETC.

(a) Subdivision 3 of Schedule A of Title VIII of the Revenue Act of 1926 is amended to read as follows:

"3. Capital stock (and similar interests), sales or transfers: On all sales, or agreements to sell, or memoranda of sales or deliveries of, or transfers of legal title to any of the shares or certificates mentioned or described in subdivision 2, or to rights to subscribe for or to receive such shares or certificates, whether made upon or shown by the books of the corporation or other organization, or by any assignment in blank, or by any delivery, or by any paper or agreement or memorandum or other evidence of transfer or sale (whether entitling the holder in any manner to the benefit of such share, certificate, interest, or rights, or not), on each \$100 of par or face value or fraction thereof of the certificates of such corporation or other organization (or of the shares where no certificates were issued), 4 cents, and where such shares or certificates are without par or face value, the tax shall be 4 cents on the transfer or sale or agreement to sell on each share (corporate share, or investment trust or other organization share, as the case may be): *Provided*, That in case the selling price, if any, is \$20 or more per share the above rate shall be 5 cents instead of 4 cents: *Provided further*, That it is not intended by this title to impose a tax upon an agreement evidencing a deposit of certificates as collateral security for money loaned thereon, which certificates are not actually sold, nor upon the delivery or transfer for such purpose of certificates so deposited nor upon the return of stock loaned: *Provided further*, That the tax shall not be imposed upon deliveries or transfers to a broker for sale, nor upon deliveries or transfers by a broker to a customer for whom and upon whose order he has purchased same, but such deliveries or transfers shall be accompanied by a certificate setting forth the facts: *Provided further*, That the tax shall not be imposed upon deliveries or transfers from a fiduciary to a nominee of such fiduciary, or from one nominee of such fiduciary to another, if such shares or certificates continue to be held by such nominee for the same purpose for which they would be held if retained by such fiduciary, or from the nominee to such fiduciary, but such deliveries or transfers shall be accompanied by a certificate setting forth the facts: *Provided further*, That in case of sale where the evidence of transfer is shown only by the books of the corporation or other organization the stamp shall be placed upon such books; and where the change of ownership is by transfer of the certificate the stamp shall be placed upon the certificate; and in cases of an agreement to sell or where the transfer is by delivery of the certificate assigned in blank there shall be made and delivered by the seller to the buyer a bill or memorandum of such sale, to which the stamp shall be affixed; and every bill or memorandum of sale or agreement to sell before mentioned shall show the date thereof, the name of the seller, the amount of the sale, and the matter or thing to which it refers. Any person liable to pay the tax as herein provided, or anyone who acts in the matter as agent or broker for such person, who makes any such sale, or who in pursuance of any such sale delivers any certificate or evidence of the sale of any stock, share, interest or right, or bill or memorandum thereof, as herein required, without having the proper stamps affixed thereto, with intent to evade the foregoing provisions, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall pay a fine of not exceeding \$1,000, or be imprisoned not more than six months, or both."

(b) Subsection (a) shall take effect on the fifteenth day after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(c) Effective July 1, 1934, such subdivision 3, as amended by subsection (a) of this section, is amended by striking out "4 cents" wherever appearing in such subdivision and inserting in lieu thereof

## MISCELLANEOUS TAXES

Capital stock, sales or transfers.

Rate.

Shares without face value.

*Provisos.*

Additional if selling price \$20 or more per share.

Deposits as collateral exempt.

Brokers' deliveries, etc., exempt.

Deliveries in trust.

Stamps placed on corporation books.

On certificates.

On bill of sale.

Details required.

Punishment for sales without stamps.

Effective date.

Tax rate effective July 1, 1934.

MISCELLANEOUS TAXES "2 cents", and by striking out the following: "in case the selling price, if any, is \$20 or more per share the above rate shall be 5 cents instead of 4 cents: *Provided further*, That".

Bond transfers, etc. SEC. 724. STAMP TAX ON TRANSFER OF BONDS, ETC.

Vol. 44, p. 103.

(a) Schedule A of Title VIII of the Revenue Act of 1926 is amended by adding at the end thereof a new subdivision to read as follows:

Bonds, etc., sales or transfers.

"9. Bonds, etc., sales or transfers: On all sales, or agreements to sell, or memoranda of sales or deliveries of, or transfers of legal title to any of the instruments mentioned or described in subdivision 1 and of a kind the issue of which is taxable thereunder, whether made by any assignment in blank or by any delivery, or by any paper or agreement or memorandum or other evidence of transfer or sale (whether entitling the holder in any manner to the benefit of such instrument or not), on each \$100 of face value or fraction thereof, 4 cents: *Provided*, That it is not intended by this title to impose a tax upon an agreement evidencing a deposit of instruments as collateral security for money loaned thereon, which instruments are not actually sold, nor upon the delivery or transfer for such purpose of instruments so deposited: *Provided further*, That the tax shall not be imposed on deliveries or transfers of bonds in connection with a reorganization (as defined in section 112 of the Revenue Act of 1932) if any of the gain or loss from the exchange or distribution involved in the delivery or transfer is not recognized under the income tax law applicable to the year in which the delivery or transfer is made: *Provided further*, That the tax shall not be imposed upon deliveries or transfers to a broker for sale, nor upon deliveries or transfers by a broker to a customer for whom and upon whose order he has purchased same, but such deliveries or transfers shall be accompanied by a certificate setting forth the facts: *Provided further*, That the tax shall not be imposed upon deliveries or transfers from a fiduciary to a nominee of such fiduciary, or from one nominee of such fiduciary to another, if such instruments continue to be held by such nominee for the same purpose for which they would be held if retained by such fiduciary, or from the nominee to such fiduciary, but such deliveries or transfers shall be accompanied by a certificate setting forth the facts: *Provided further*, That where the change of ownership is by transfer of the instrument the stamp shall be placed upon the instrument; and in cases of an agreement to sell or where the transfer is by delivery of the instrument assigned in blank there shall be made and delivered by the seller to the buyer a bill or memorandum of such sale, to which the stamp shall be affixed; and every bill or memorandum of sale or agreement to sell before mentioned shall show the date thereof, the name of the seller, the amount of the sale, and the matter or thing to which it refers. Any person liable to pay the tax as herein provided, or anyone who acts in the matter as agent or broker for such person, who makes any such sale, or who in pursuance of any such sale delivers any certificate or evidence of the sale of any such instrument, or bill or memorandum thereof, as herein required, without having the proper stamps affixed thereto, with intent to evade the foregoing provisions, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall pay a fine of not exceeding \$1,000, or be imprisoned not more than six months, or both."

Rate.  
*Provisos.*  
Deposits as collateral security exempt.

Transfer of bonds on reorganization.  
*Ante*, p. 196.

Brokers' deliveries, etc.

Transfers in trust.

Placing stamps on certificate.

On bill of sale.

Details required.

Punishment for sales without stamps.

Effective date.

(b) Subsection (a) shall take effect on the fifteenth day after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(c) Subdivision 9 of Schedule A of Title VIII of the Revenue Act of 1926, added to such schedule by subsection (a) of this section, is repealed effective July 1, 1934.

MISCELLANEOUS TAXES

Repeal effective July 1, 1934.

**SEC 725. STAMP TAX ON CONVEYANCES.**

Schedule A of Title VIII of the Revenue Act of 1926 is amended by adding at the end thereof a new subdivision to read as follows:

"8. Conveyances: Deed, instrument, or writing, delivered on or after the 15th day after the date of the enactment of the Revenue Act of 1932 and before July 1, 1934 (unless deposited in escrow before April 1, 1932), whereby any lands, tenements, or other realty sold shall be granted, assigned, transferred, or otherwise conveyed to, or vested in, the purchaser or purchasers, or any other person or persons, by his, her, or their direction, when the consideration or value of the interest or property conveyed, exclusive of the value of any lien or encumbrance remaining thereon at the time of sale, exceeds \$100 and does not exceed \$500, 50 cents; and for each additional \$500 or fractional part thereof, 50 cents. This subdivision shall not apply to any instrument or writing given to secure a debt."

Conveyances.

Vol. 44, p. 103.

Rates.

**SEC. 726. STAMP TAX ON SALES OF PRODUCE FOR FUTURE DELIVERY.**

Sales of produce for future delivery.

(a) Subdivision 4 of Schedule A of Title VIII of the Revenue Act of 1926 is amended by striking out "1 cent" wherever appearing in such subdivision, and inserting in lieu thereof "5 cents".

Vol. 44, p. 102.

Rate.

(b) Subsection (a) shall take effect on the fifteenth day after the date of the enactment of this Act.

Effective date.

(c) Effective July 1, 1934, such subdivision 4, as amended by subsection (a) of this section, is amended by striking out "5 cents", wherever appearing in such subdivision and inserting in lieu thereof "1 cent".

Exemption effective July 1, 1934.

**Part IV—Tax on Transportation of Oil by Pipe Line****SEC. 731. TAX ON TRANSPORTATION OF OIL BY PIPE LINE.**

(a) There is hereby imposed upon all transportation of crude petroleum and liquid products thereof by pipe line originating on or after the fifteenth day after the date of the enactment of this Act and before July 1, 1934—

Transportation of oil by pipe line.

Effective date.

(1) A tax equivalent to 4 per centum of the amount paid on or after the fifteenth day after the date of the enactment of this Act for such transportation, to be paid by the person furnishing such transportation.

Rate.

Payment.

(2) In case no charge for transportation is made, either by reason of ownership of the commodity transported or for any other reason, a tax equivalent to 4 per centum of the fair charge for such transportation, to be paid by the person furnishing such transportation.

If no transportation costs.

(3) If (other than in the case of an arm's length transaction) the payment for transportation is less than the fair charge therefor, a tax equivalent to 4 per centum of such fair charge, to be paid by the person furnishing such transportation.

If transportation cost less than fair charge.

(b) For the purposes of this section, the fair charge for transportation shall be computed—

Computation of fair charge.

(1) from actual bona fide rates or tariffs, or

(2) if no such rates or tariffs exist, then on the basis of the actual bona fide rates or tariffs of other pipe lines for like services, as determined by the Commissioner, or

MISCELLANEOUS TAXES

(3) if no such rates or tariffs exist, then on the basis of a reasonable charge for such transportation, as determined by the Commissioner.

Monthly returns required.

(c) Every person liable for the tax imposed under subsection (a) shall make monthly returns under oath in duplicate and pay such taxes to the collector for the district in which is located his principal place of business or, if he has no principal place of business in the United States, then to the collector at Baltimore, Maryland. Such returns shall contain such information and be made at such times and in such manner as the Commissioner, with the approval of the Secretary, may by regulations prescribe.

Contents.

Part V—Tax on Leases of Safe Deposit Boxes

Leases of safe deposit boxes.  
Rate.  
Effective date.

SEC. 741. TAX ON LEASES OF SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES.

(a) There is hereby imposed a tax equivalent to 10 per centum of the amount collected on or after the fifteenth day after the date of the enactment of this Act, for the use after such date of any safe deposit box, such tax to be paid by the person paying for the use of the safe deposit box.

Safe deposit box, construed.

(b) For the purposes of this section any vault, safe, box, or other receptacle, of not more than 40 cubic feet capacity, used for the safekeeping or storage of jewelry, plate, money, specie, bullion, stocks, bonds, securities, valuable papers of any kind, or other valuable personal property, shall be regarded as a safe deposit box.

Collection.

(c) Every person making any collections specified in subsection (a) shall collect the amount of tax imposed by such subsection from the person paying for the use of the safe deposit box, and shall on or before the last day of each month make a return, under oath, for the preceding month, and pay the tax imposed by subsection (a), to the collector for the district in which is located his principal place of business, or, if he has no principal place of business in the United States, then to the collector at Baltimore, Maryland. Such returns shall contain such information and be made in such manner as the Commissioner, with the approval of the Secretary, may by regulations prescribe.

Monthly returns required.

Contents.

Part VI—Tax on Checks, Etc.

Tax on checks, etc.

SEC. 751. TAX ON CHECKS, ETC.

Rate.  
Effective date.

(a) There is hereby imposed a tax of 2 cents upon each of the following instruments, presented for payment on or after the 15th day after the date of the enactment of this Act and before July 1, 1934: Checks, drafts, or orders for the payment of money, drawn upon any bank, banker, or trust company; such tax to be paid by the maker or drawer.

Payment.

Collection.

(b) Every person paying any of the instruments mentioned in subsection (a) as drawee of such instrument shall collect the amount of the tax imposed under such subsection by charging such amount against any deposits to the credit of the maker or drawer of such instrument, and shall on or before the last day of each month make a return, under oath, for the preceding month, and pay such taxes to the collector of the district in which his principal place of business is located, or if he has no principal place of business in the United States, to the collector at Baltimore, Maryland. Such returns shall contain such information and be made in such a manner as the Commissioner, with the approval of the Secretary, may by regulations prescribe. Every person required to collect any tax

Monthly returns required.

Contents.

Indemnification against claims.

under this section is hereby indemnified against the claims and demands of any person for the amount of any payments made in accordance with the provisions of this section.

MISCELLANEOUS TAXES

### Part VII—Tax on Boats

Tax on boats.

#### SEC. 761. TAX ON USE OF BOATS.

Effective dates.

(a) On and after July 1, 1932, and on July 1, 1933, and also at the time of the original purchase of a new yacht or other boat by a user, if on any other date than July 1 and before July 1, 1934, there is hereby imposed upon the use of yachts, pleasure boats, power boats, sailing boats, and motor boats with fixed or outboard engines, not used exclusively for trade, fishing, or national defense, a tax at the following rates:

Exceptions.

- (1) Length over 28 feet and not over 50 feet, \$10.
- (2) Length over 50 feet and not over 100 feet, \$40.
- (3) Length over 100 feet and not over 150 feet, \$100.
- (4) Length over 150 feet and not over 200 feet, \$150.
- (5) Length over 200 feet, \$200.

Rates.

(b) In the case of any of the foregoing if foreign built and not owned on January 1, 1926, by a citizen of the United States or by a domestic partnership or corporation, the tax under this section shall be twice the amount of the tax provided in subsection (a).

Additional, if foreign built, etc.

(c) In determining the length of any of the foregoing, the measurement of over-all length shall govern.

Determining length.

(d) In the case of a tax imposed at the time of the original purchase of a new yacht or boat on any other date than July 1, the amount to be paid shall be the same number of twelfths of the amount of the tax as the number of calendar months (including the month of sale) remaining prior to the following July 1.

Proportioning tax on use.

(e) This section shall not apply to any yacht or other boat which is used without profit by any benevolent, charitable, or religious organization, exclusively for furnishing aid, comfort, or relief to seamen.

Tax exempt boats.

(f) The taxes imposed by this section shall be collected and paid in such manner as the Commissioner, with the approval of the Secretary, shall by regulations prescribe.

Regulations governing payments to be prescribed.

(g) All provisions of law (including penalties) applicable in respect of the taxes imposed by section 702 of the Revenue Act of 1926 shall, in so far as applicable and not inconsistent with this Act, be applicable in respect of the taxes imposed by this section.

Provisions of Revenue Act of 1926 applicable. Vol. 44, p. 95.

### Part VIII—Administrative Provisions

Administrative provisions.

#### SEC. 771. PAYMENT OF TAXES.

Payment of taxes.

The taxes imposed by Parts I, IV, V, and VI of this title shall, without assessment by the Commissioner or notice from the collector, be due and payable to the collector at the time fixed for filing the return. If the tax is not paid when due, there shall be added as part of the tax interest at the rate of 1 per centum a month from the time the tax became due until paid.

When due and payable.

Interest on overdue taxes.

#### SEC. 772. REFUNDS AND CREDITS.

Refunds and credits.

(a) Credit or refund of any overpayment of tax imposed by Part I, V, or VI of this title may be allowed to the person who collected the tax and paid it to the United States if such person establishes, to the satisfaction of the Commissioner, under such regulations as the Commissioner with the approval of the Secretary may pre-

Proof required. *Ante*, pp. 270, 275, 276.

## MISCELLANEOUS TAXES

Refund credited to monthly return.

scribe, that he has repaid the amount of such tax to the person from whom he collected it, or obtained the consent of such person to the allowance of such credit or refund.

(b) Any person entitled to refund of tax under Part I, IV, V, or VI of this title paid, or collected and paid, to the United States by him may take credit therefor against taxes due upon any monthly return.

(c) Any person making a refund of any payment on which tax under Part I or V has been collected, may repay therewith the amount of tax collected on such payment, and the amount of tax so repaid may be credited against the tax under any subsequent return.

Regulations.

**SEC. 773. REGULATIONS.**

The Commissioner, with the approval of the Secretary, shall prescribe and publish all needful rules and regulations for the enforcement of Parts I, IV, V, and VI of this title.

Applicability of administrative provisions.  
Vol. 44, p. 91.

**SEC. 774. APPLICABILITY OF ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS.**

All provisions of law (including penalties) applicable in respect of the taxes imposed by section 500 of the Revenue Act of 1926, shall, in so far as applicable and not inconsistent with this Act, be applicable in respect of the taxes imposed by Parts I, IV, V, and VI of this title.

Title VI—Estate tax amendments.  
Credit of gift tax on estate tax.

Vol. 44, p. 69.

Credit allowed for gift taxes where gift property included in deceased donor's gross estate.

Limit on amount of credit.

Amount of gift taxes for which credit is allowable.

80 per centum credit.

Vol. 44, p. 70.

Credit allowed for estate taxes of States, etc.  
*Ante*, p. 245.

**TITLE VI—ESTATE TAX AMENDMENTS****SEC. 801. CREDIT OF GIFT TAX ON ESTATE TAX.**

Section 301 of the Revenue Act of 1926 is amended by inserting after subdivision (a) a new subdivision to read as follows:

“(b) (1) If a tax has been paid under Title III of the Revenue Act of 1932 on a gift, and thereafter upon the death of the donor any amount in respect of such gift is required to be included in the value of the gross estate of the decedent for the purposes of this title, then there shall be credited against the tax imposed by subdivision (a) of this section the amount of the tax paid under such Title III with respect to so much of the property which constituted the gift as is included in the gross estate, except that the amount of such credit shall not exceed an amount which bears the same ratio to the tax imposed by subdivision (a) of this section as the value (at the time of the gift or at the time of the death, whichever is lower) of so much of the property which constituted the gift as is included in the gross estate, bears to the value of the entire gross estate.

“(2) For the purposes of paragraph (1), the amount of tax paid for any year under Title III of the Revenue Act of 1932 with respect to any property shall be an amount which bears the same ratio to the total tax paid for such year as the value of such property bears to the total amount of net gifts (computed without deduction of the specific exemption) for such year.”

**SEC. 802. 80 PER CENTUM CREDIT.**

(a) Section 301(b) of the Revenue Act of 1926 is amended to read as follows:

“(c) The tax imposed by subdivision (a) of this section shall be credited with the amount of any estate, inheritance, legacy, or succession taxes actually paid to any State or Territory or the District of Columbia, in respect of any property included in the gross estate (not including any such taxes paid with respect to the estate of a

person other than the decedent). The credit allowed by this subdivision shall not exceed 80 per centum of the tax imposed by subdivision (a) (after deducting from such tax the credits provided by subdivision (b)), and shall include only such taxes as were actually paid and credit therefor claimed within four years after the filing of the return required by section 304, except that—

ESTATE TAX AMENDMENTS  
Maximum allowance.  
Credit claimed within four years.

“(1) If a petition for redetermination of a deficiency has been filed with the Board of Tax Appeals within the time prescribed in section 308, then within such four-year period or before the expiration of 60 days after the decision of the Board becomes final.

Additional time if petition for redetermination of deficiency filed.  
Vol. 44, p. 75.

“(2) If, under subdivision (b) of section 305 or subdivision (i) of section 308, an extension of time has been granted for payment of the tax shown on the return, or of a deficiency, then within such four-year period or before the date of the expiration of the period of the extension.

Or granted to avoid undue hardship to estate.  
Vol. 44, pp. 74, 75.

Refund based on the credit may (despite the provisions of section 319) be made if claim therefor is filed within the period above provided. Any such refund shall be made without interest, except that where the overpayment was made prior to the enactment of the Revenue Act of 1932, then interest shall be allowed and paid on the amount refunded at the rate of 6 per centum per annum from the date of the overpayment to the date of such enactment.”

Refund based on credit may be made if claim filed within period provided.  
Vol. 44, p. 84, waived.  
Interest.

(b) If any return required by section 304 of the Revenue Act of 1926 was filed more than three years before the enactment of this Act (except in cases where a petition for redetermination of a deficiency has been filed with the Board of Tax Appeals within the time prescribed in section 308) the credit for estate, inheritance, legacy, or succession taxes shall be determined as if this section had not been enacted.

Returns filed over three years ago.  
Determination of credits.  
Vol. 44, pp. 74, 75.

### SEC. 803. FUTURE INTERESTS.

Future interests.

(a) Section 302(c) of the Revenue Act of 1926, as amended by the Joint Resolution of March 3, 1931, is amended to read as follows:

Vol. 44, p. 70; Vol. 46, p. 1516, amended.

“(c) To the extent of any interest therein of which the decedent has at any time made a transfer, by trust or otherwise, in contemplation of or intended to take effect in possession or enjoyment at or after his death, or of which he has at any time made a transfer, by trust or otherwise, under which he has retained for his life or for any period not ascertainable without reference to his death or for any period which does not in fact end before his death (1) the possession or enjoyment of, or the right to the income from, the property, or (2) the right, either alone or in conjunction with any person, to designate the persons who shall possess or enjoy the property or the income therefrom; except in case of a bona fide sale for an adequate and full consideration in money or money's worth. Any transfer of a material part of his property in the nature of a final disposition or distribution thereof, made by the decedent within two years prior to his death without such consideration, shall, unless shown to the contrary, be deemed to have been made in contemplation of death within the meaning of this title.”

Gross estate of decedent.  
Determining value of.  
Transfer in contemplation of death.

If income for life reserved.  
If retains power of disposition.

Exception.

Disposition made within two years of death.

(b) Section 302(f) of the Revenue Act of 1926 is amended to read as follows:

Vol. 44, p. 71, amended.

“(f) To the extent of any property passing under a general power of appointment exercised by the decedent (1) by will, or (2) by deed executed in contemplation of or intended to take effect in possession or enjoyment at or after his death, or (3) by deed under which he has retained for his life or any period not ascertainable without reference to his death or for any period which does not in fact end

Property passing under a general power of appointment.

Unascertainable periods, added.

## ESTATE TAX AMENDMENTS

before his death (A) the possession or enjoyment of, or the right to the income from, the property, or (B) the right, either alone or in conjunction with any person, to designate the persons who shall possess or enjoy the property or the income therefrom; except in case of a bona fide sale for an adequate and full consideration in money or money's worth; and "

Vol. 44, p. 80, amended.

(c) The first sentence of section 315(b) of the Revenue Act of 1926 is amended to read as follows:

Lien on transfers. Bona fide sales excepted.

"(b) If (1) except in the case of a bona fide sale for an adequate and full consideration in money or money's worth, the decedent makes a transfer, by trust or otherwise, of any property in contemplation of or intended to take effect in possession or enjoyment at or after his death, or makes a transfer, by trust or otherwise, under which he has retained for his life or for any period not ascertainable without reference to his death or for any period which does not in fact end before his death (A) the possession or enjoyment of, or the right to the income from, the property, or (B) the right, either alone or in conjunction with any person, to designate the persons who shall possess or enjoy the property or the income therefrom, or (2) if insurance passes under a contract executed by the decedent in favor of a specific beneficiary, and if in either case the tax in respect thereto is not paid when due, then the transferee, trustee, or beneficiary shall be personally liable for such tax, and such property, to the extent of the decedent's interest therein at the time of such transfer, or to the extent of such beneficiary's interest under such contract of insurance, shall be subject to a like lien equal to the amount of such tax."

Unascertainable periods added.

Life insurance.

Persons liable.

Relinquishment of dower, etc. Vol. 44, p. 73, amended.

#### SEC. 804. RELINQUISHMENT OF DOWER, ETC., AS CONSIDERATION.

Section 303(d) of the Revenue Act of 1926 is amended by adding at the end thereof a new sentence to read as follows:

Not held a consideration "in money or money's worth."

"For the purposes of this title, a relinquishment or promised relinquishment of dower, curtesy, or of a statutory estate created in lieu of dower or curtesy, or of other marital rights in the decedent's property or estate, shall not be considered to any extent a consideration 'in money or money's worth'."

Deductions from gross income. Vol. 44, p. 72, amended.

#### SEC. 805. DEDUCTIONS.

Section 303(a)(1) of the Revenue Act of 1926, as amended, is amended to read as follows:

"(1) Such amounts—

"(A) for funeral expenses,

"(B) for administration expenses,

"(C) for claims against the estate,

"(D) for unpaid mortgages upon, or any indebtedness in respect to, property where the value of decedent's interest therein, undiminished by such mortgage or indebtedness, is included in the value of the gross estate, and

"(E) reasonably required and actually expended for the support during the settlement of the estate of those dependent upon the decedent,

as are allowed by the laws of the jurisdiction, whether within or without the United States, under which the estate is being administered, but not including any income taxes upon income received after the death of the decedent, or property taxes not accrued before his death, or any estate, succession, legacy, or inheritance taxes. The deduction herein allowed in the case of claims against the estate, unpaid mortgages, or any indebtedness shall, when founded upon a promise or agreement, be limited to

Funeral expenses. Administration expenses. Claims against estate. Unpaid mortgages, etc.

Dependent's support during settlement.

Items not included.

Deductions limited to bona fide contracts.

the extent that they were contracted bona fide and for an adequate and full consideration in money or money's worth. There shall also be deducted losses incurred during the settlement of estates arising from fires, storms, shipwrecks, or other casualties, or from theft, when such losses are not compensated for by insurance or otherwise, and if at the time of the filing of the return such losses have not been claimed as a deduction for income tax purposes in an income tax return."

ESTATE TAX AMENDMENTS  
Additional deductions.

#### SEC. 806. PRIOR TAXED PROPERTY.

(a) Section 303(a)(2) of the Revenue Act of 1926 is amended to read as follows:

Prior taxed property.  
Vol. 44, p. 72, amended.

"(2) An amount equal to the value of any property (A) forming a part of the gross estate situated in the United States of any person who died within five years prior to the death of the decedent, or (B) transferred to the decedent by gift within five years prior to his death, where such property can be identified as having been received by the decedent from the donor by gift, or from such prior decedent by gift, bequest, devise, or inheritance, or which can be identified as having been acquired in exchange for property so received. This deduction shall be allowed only where a gift tax imposed under the Revenue Act of 1932, or an estate tax imposed under this or any prior Act of Congress, was finally determined and paid by or on behalf of such donor, or the estate of such prior decedent, as the case may be, and only in the amount finally determined as the value of such property in determining the value of the gift, or the gross estate of such prior decedent, and only to the extent that the value of such property is included in the decedent's gross estate. Where a deduction was allowed of any mortgage or other lien in determining the gift tax, or the estate tax of the prior decedent, which was paid in whole or in part prior to the decedent's death, then the deduction allowable under this paragraph shall be reduced by the amount so paid. The deduction allowable under this paragraph shall be reduced by an amount which bears the same ratio to the amounts allowed as deductions under paragraphs (1), (3), and (4) of this subdivision as the amount otherwise deductible under this paragraph bears to the value of the decedent's gross estate. Where the property referred to in this paragraph consists of two or more items the aggregate value of such items shall be used for the purpose of computing the deduction."

Property received from prior decedent.

Gifts, etc.

Deduction if tax was paid by donor, etc.

Limitation.

Where deduction was allowed first estate but paid prior to second decedent's death.

Computation of.

Property consisting of two or more items.

(b) Section 303 (b) (2) of the Revenue Act of 1926 is amended to read as follows:

Vol. 44, p. 73; Vol. 45, p. 862, amended.

"(2) An amount equal to the value of any property (A) forming a part of the gross estate situated in the United States of any person who died within five years prior to the death of the decedent, or (B) transferred to the decedent by gift within five years prior to his death, where such property can be identified as having been received by the decedent from the donor by gift, or from such prior decedent by gift, bequest, devise, or inheritance, or which can be identified as having been acquired in exchange for property so received. This deduction shall be allowed only where a gift tax imposed under the Revenue Act of 1932, or an estate tax imposed under this or any prior Act of Congress, was finally determined and paid by or on behalf of such donor, or the estate of such prior decedent, as the case may be, and only in the amount finally determined as the value of such property in determining the value of the gift, or the gross estate of such

Deduction from gross estate of nonresidents.

Property in United States received from prior decedents.

Allowable only where gift or estate tax paid.

## ESTATE TAX AMENDMENTS

Where deduction was allowed prior decedent.

Computation of reduction.

Property consisting of two or more items.

Deduction of bequests, etc., to charity. Vol. 44, p. 72, amended.

Deduction limited to actual amount devised. Vol. 45, p. 86, repealed.

Extension of time for payment. Vol. 44, p. 74, amended.

Eight years from due date.

Running of statute suspended. Vol. 44, p. 77, waived.

Bond required.

Vol. 44, p. 76, amended.

Extension for four years to avoid hardship in deficiency payment.

Negligence.

prior decedent, and only to the extent that the value of such property is included in that part of the decedent's gross estate which at the time of his death is situated in the United States. Where a deduction was allowed of any mortgage or other lien in determining the gift tax, or the estate tax of the prior decedent, which was paid in whole or in part prior to the decedent's death, then the deduction allowable under this paragraph shall be reduced by the amount so paid. The deduction allowable under this paragraph shall be reduced by an amount which bears the same ratio to the amounts allowed as deductions under paragraphs (1) and (3) of this subdivision as the amount otherwise deductible under this paragraph bears to the value of that part of the decedent's gross estate which at the time of his death is situated in the United States. Where the property referred to in this paragraph consists of two or more items the aggregate value of such items shall be used for the purpose of computing the deduction."

**SEC. 807. DEDUCTION OF BEQUESTS, ETC., TO CHARITY.**

Sections 303(a) (3) and 303(b) (3) of the Revenue Act of 1926 are amended by inserting after the first sentence of each a new sentence to read as follows:

"If the tax imposed by section 301, or any estate, succession, legacy, or inheritance taxes, are, either by the terms of the will, by the law of the jurisdiction under which the estate is administered, or by the law of the jurisdiction imposing the particular tax, payable in whole or in part out of the bequests, legacies, or devises otherwise deductible under this paragraph, then the amount deductible under this paragraph shall be the amount of such bequests, legacies, or devises reduced by the amount of such taxes."

**SEC. 808. EXTENSION OF TIME FOR PAYMENT.**

(a) Section 305(b) of the Revenue Act of 1926 is amended to read as follows:

"(b) Where the Commissioner finds that the payment on the due date of any part of the amount determined by the executor as the tax would impose undue hardship upon the estate, the Commissioner may extend the time for payment of any such part not to exceed eight years from the due date. In such case the amount in respect of which the extension is granted shall be paid on or before the date of the expiration of the period of the extension, and the running of the statute of limitations for assessment and collection, as provided in sections 310(a) and 311(b), shall be suspended for the period of any such extension. If an extension is granted, the Commissioner may require the executor to furnish a bond in such amount, not exceeding double the amount in respect of which the extension is granted, and with such sureties as the Commissioner deems necessary, conditioned upon the payment of the amount in respect of which the extension is granted in accordance with the terms of the extension."

(b) Section 308(i) of the Revenue Act of 1926 is amended to read as follows:

"(i) Where it is shown to the satisfaction of the Commissioner that the payment of a deficiency upon the date prescribed for the payment thereof will result in undue hardship to the estate, the Commissioner, with the approval of the Secretary (except where the deficiency is due to negligence, to intentional disregard of rules and regulations, or to fraud with intent to evade tax), may grant an

extension for the payment of such deficiency or any part thereof for a period not in excess of four years. If an extension is granted, the Commissioner may require the executor to furnish a bond in such amount, not exceeding double the amount of the deficiency, and with such sureties as the Commissioner deems necessary, conditioned upon the payment of the deficiency in accordance with the terms of the extension. In such case the running of the statute of limitations for assessment and collection, as provided in sections 310(a) and 311(b), shall be suspended for the period of any such extension, and there shall be collected, as a part of the tax, interest on the part of the deficiency the time for payment of which is so extended, at the rate of 6 per centum per annum for the period of the extension, and no other interest shall be collected on such part of the deficiency for such period. If the part of the deficiency the time for payment of which is so extended is not paid in accordance with the terms of the extension, there shall be collected, as a part of the tax, interest on such unpaid amount at the rate of 1 per centum a month for the period from the time fixed by the terms of the extension for its payment until it is paid, and no other interest shall be collected on such unpaid amount for such period."

## ESTATE TAX AMENDMENTS

Bond required.

Running of statute waived.  
Vol. 44, p. 77.

Interest.

Additional tax.

**SEC. 809. LIEN FOR TAXES.**

(a) Section 315(a) of the Revenue Act of 1926, as amended, is amended by adding at the end thereof a new sentence to read as follows:

"If the Commissioner is satisfied that the tax liability of an estate has been fully discharged or provided for, he may, under regulations prescribed by him with the approval of the Secretary, issue his certificate, releasing any or all property of such estate from the lien herein imposed."

Lien for taxes.

Vol. 44, p. 80, amended.

Release.

(b) Section 613(b) of the Revenue Act of 1928 (relating to liens for estate taxes) is repealed.

Former provisions repealed.  
Vol. 45, p. 875, repealed.**SEC. 810. REFUNDS.**

(a) Section 319(b) of the Revenue Act of 1926 is amended to read as follows:

"(b) All claims for the refunding of the tax imposed by this title alleged to have been erroneously or illegally assessed or collected must be presented to the Commissioner within three years next after the payment of such tax. The amount of the refund shall not exceed the portion of the tax paid during the three years immediately preceding the filing of the claim, or if no claim was filed, then during the three years immediately preceding the allowance of the refund."

Refunds.  
Vol. 44, p. 84, amended.

Period of limitation on.

Restriction.

(b) The last sentence of section 319(c) of the Revenue Act of 1926 is amended to read as follows:

"No such refund shall be made of any portion of the tax paid more than four years (or, in the case of a tax imposed by this title, more than three years) before the filing of the claim or the filing of the petition, whichever is earlier."

Vol. 44, p. 85, amended.

Time restriction.

(c) Title III of the Revenue Act of 1924 is amended by inserting after section 318 a new section to read as follows:

"SEC. 318½. The amount of any refund of the tax imposed by Part I of this title shall not exceed the portion of the tax paid during the four years immediately preceding the filing of the claim, or if no claim was filed, then during the four years immediately preceding the allowance of the refund."

Vol. 43, p. 313, amended.

Limitation on refund.

## ESTATE TAX AMENDMENTS

Claims filed prior hereto.  
Vol. 44, p. 84, amended.

(d) Section 319(b) of the Revenue Act of 1926, as amended by this Act, and section 318½ of the Revenue Act of 1924, as added by this Act, shall not bar from allowance a claim for refund filed prior to the enactment of this Act which but for such enactment would have been allowable.

Future interests.

**SEC. 811. FUTURE INTERESTS—EXTENSION OF TIME FOR PAYMENT OF TAX.**

Vol. 44, p. 74, amended.

(a) Section 305 of the Revenue Act of 1926 is amended by adding at the end thereof a new subdivision to read as follows:

Postponement of payment when value of reversionary interest included in gross estate.

“(e) Where there is included in the value of the gross estate the value of a reversionary or remainder interest in property, the payment of the part of the tax imposed by this title attributable to such interest may, at the election of the executor, be postponed until six months after the termination of the precedent interest or interests in the property, and the amount the payment of which is so postponed shall then be payable, together with interest thereon at the rate of 4 per centum per annum from eighteen months after the date of the decedent’s death until such amount is paid. The postponement of payment of such amount shall be under such regulations as the Commissioner with the approval of the Secretary may prescribe, and shall be upon condition that the executor, or any other person liable for the tax, shall furnish a bond in such an amount, and with such sureties, as the Commissioner deems necessary, conditioned upon the payment within six months after the termination of such precedent interest or interests of the amount the payment of which is so postponed, together with interest thereon, as above provided. Such part of any estate, inheritance, legacy, or succession taxes allowable as a credit against the tax imposed by this title as is attributable to such reversionary or remainder interest may be allowed as a credit against the tax attributable to such interest, subject to the percentage limitation contained in section 301 (c), if such part is paid, and credit therefor claimed, at any time prior to the expiration of 60 days after the termination of the precedent interest or interests in the property.”

Interest.

Regulations governing.

Bond required.

Credit against tax, subject to percentage limitation, allowed.

*Ante*, p. 278.

Provisions not retroactive.

(b) The amendment to section 305 of the Revenue Act of 1926 made by subsection (a) of this section, shall not apply, in the case of estates of decedents dying prior to the date of the enactment of this Act, to that part of any payment of Federal estate taxes made prior to such date which is attributable to a reversionary or remainder interest in property.

Tax on transfers to avoid income tax.

**TITLE VII—TAX ON TRANSFERS TO AVOID INCOME TAX**

Imposition of tax.

**SEC. 901. IMPOSITION OF TAX.**

Provisions for, extended.

There shall be imposed upon the transfer of stock or securities by a citizen or resident of the United States, or by a domestic corporation or partnership, or by a trust which is not a foreign trust, to a foreign corporation as paid-in surplus or as a contribution to capital, or to a foreign trust, or to a foreign partnership, an excise tax equal to 25 per centum of the excess of (1) the value of the stock or securities so transferred over (2) its adjusted basis in the hands of the transferor as determined under section 113 of this Act.

Nontaxable transfers.

**SEC. 902. NONTAXABLE TRANSFERS.**

Exempt organizations.

The tax imposed by section 901 shall not apply—

*Ante*, p. 193.

(a) if the transferee is an organization exempt from income tax under section 103 of this Act; or

(b) if prior to the transfer it has been established to the satisfaction of the Commissioner that such transfer is not in pursuance of a plan having as one of its principal purposes the avoidance of Federal income taxes.

If not to evade tax laws.

#### SEC. 903. DEFINITION OF "FOREIGN TRUST".

A trust shall be considered a foreign trust within the meaning of this title if, assuming a subsequent sale by the trustee, outside the United States and for cash, of the property so transferred, the profit, if any, from such sale would not be included in the gross income of the trust under Title I of this Act.

"Foreign Trust" defined.

*Ante*, p. 173.

#### SEC. 904. PAYMENT AND COLLECTION.

(a) The tax imposed by section 901 shall, without assessment or notice and demand, be due and payable by the transferor at the time of the transfer, and shall be assessed, collected, and paid under regulations prescribed by the Commissioner with the approval of the Secretary.

Payment and collection.  
Due at time of transfer.

Regulations.

(b) Under regulations prescribed by the Commissioner with the approval of the Secretary the tax may be abated, remitted, or refunded if after the transfer it has been established to the satisfaction of the Commissioner that such transfer was not in pursuance of a plan having as one of its principal purposes the avoidance of Federal income taxes.

Abatement, etc., of tax, if transfer not evasion, etc.

(c) All administrative, special, or stamp provisions of law, including penalties and including the law relating to the assessment of taxes, so far as applicable, are hereby extended to and made a part of this title.

Scope.

## TITLE VIII—POSTAL RATES

Postal rates.

#### SEC. 1001. POSTAL RATES.

(a) On and after the thirtieth day after the date of the enactment of this Act and until July 1, 1934, the rate of postage on all mail matter of the first class (except postal cards and private mailing or post cards, and except other first class matter on which the rate of postage under existing law is 1 cent for each ounce or fraction thereof) shall be 1 cent for each ounce or fraction thereof in addition to the rate provided by existing law.

Rate on first-class matter.

Duration.

Exceptions.

(b) On and after July 1, 1932, and until July 1, 1934, on the advertising portion of any publication entered as second-class matter subject to the zone rates of postage under existing law, the rates per pound or fraction thereof for delivery within the eight postal zones established for fourth-class matter shall be as follows:

Rates on advertising portion of publications entered as second-class matter.

For the first and second zones, 2 cents.

For the third zone, 3 cents.

For the fourth zone, 5 cents.

For the fifth zone, 6 cents.

For the sixth zone, 7 cents.

For the seventh zone, 9 cents.

For the eighth zone, and between the Philippine Islands and any portion of the United States, including the District of Columbia and the several Territories and possessions, 10 cents.

(c) Only 85 per centum of the gross postal receipts during the period the increased rate of postage provided in subsection (a) remains in force shall be counted for the purpose of determining the class of the post office or the compensation or allowances of postmasters or of postal employees of post offices of the first, second, and

Compensation and allowances of postmasters, etc., of first three classes.

Basis for computing.

Commissions of those of the fourth class.

third classes. For the purpose of determining the commissions (as distinguished from the compensation and the allowances based thereon) of postmasters of the fourth class, only 85 per centum of the applicable cancellations, collections, and receipts during such period shall be counted.

Administrative and general provisions.

## TITLE IX—ADMINISTRATIVE AND GENERAL PROVISIONS

Review of decisions of Board of Tax Appeals.

### SEC. 1101. REVIEW OF DECISIONS OF BOARD OF TAX APPEALS.

Time for filing petition reduced.

Vol. 44, p. 109, amended.

(a) Section 1001(a) of the Revenue Act of 1926 (relating to time for filing petition for review of decisions of the Board of Tax Appeals) is amended by striking out "within six months after the decision is rendered" and inserting in lieu thereof "within three months after the decision is rendered".

Applicable to decisions of this or future date.

(b) The amendment made by subsection (a) of this section shall not apply in respect of decisions of the Board of Tax Appeals rendered on or before the date of the enactment of this Act.

Board of Tax Appeals, fees.

Vol. 44, p. 110, amended.

### SEC. 1102. BOARD OF TAX APPEALS—FEES.

Section 1004(b) of the Revenue Act of 1926 is amended to read as follows:

Fee authorized for copying, certifying, etc., records.

"(b) The Board is authorized to fix a fee, not in excess of the fee fixed by law to be charged and collected therefor by the clerks of the district courts, for comparing, or for preparing and comparing, a transcript of the record, or for copying any record, entry, or other paper and the comparison and certification thereof."

Limitation on suits by taxpayer.

Vol. 44, p. 116, amended.

### SEC. 1103. LIMITATIONS ON SUITS BY TAXPAYERS.

(a) Section 3226 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, is amended to read as follows:

Suits to recover erroneously collected taxes, etc.

"SEC. 3226. No suit or proceeding shall be maintained in any court for the recovery of any internal-revenue tax alleged to have been erroneously or illegally assessed or collected, or of any penalty claimed to have been collected without authority, or of any sum alleged to have been excessive or in any manner wrongfully collected until a claim for refund or credit has been duly filed with the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, according to the provisions of law in that regard, and the regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury established in pursuance thereof; but such suit or proceeding may be maintained, whether or not such tax, penalty, or sum has been paid under protest or duress. No such suit or proceeding shall be begun before the expiration of six months from the date of filing such claim unless the Commissioner renders a decision thereon within that time, nor after the expiration of two years from the date of mailing by registered mail by the Commissioner to the taxpayer of a notice of the disallowance of the part of the claim to which such suit or proceeding relates."

Claim for refund to be filed.

Time limitation.

Pending suits not affected.

(b) Suits or proceedings instituted before the date of the enactment of this Act shall not be affected by the amendment made by subsection (a) of this section to section 3226 of the Revised Statutes. In the case of suits or proceedings instituted on or after the date of the enactment of this Act where the part of the claim to which such suit or proceeding relates was disallowed before the date of the enactment of this Act, the statute of limitations shall be the same as provided by such section 3226 before its amendment by subsection (a) of this section.

Suits after enactment based on claims disallowed prior to date of Act.

**SEC. 1104. DATE OF ALLOWANCE OF REFUND OR CREDIT.**

Where the Commissioner has (before or after the enactment of this Act) signed a schedule of overassessments in respect of any internal revenue tax imposed by this Act or any prior revenue Act, the date on which he first signed such schedule (if after May 28, 1928) shall be considered as the date of allowance of refund or credit in respect of such tax.

Date of allowance of refund or credit. Considered as allowed when schedule of overassessments signed.

**SEC. 1105. JEOPARDY ASSESSMENT.**

(a) If the Commissioner finds that a person liable for tax (other than income tax) under any provision of the internal-revenue laws designs quickly to depart from the United States or to remove his property therefrom, or to conceal himself or his property therein, or to do any other act tending to prejudice or to render wholly or partly ineffectual proceedings to collect such tax unless such proceedings be brought without delay, the Commissioner shall cause notice of such finding to be given such person, together with a demand for an immediate return and immediate payment of such tax, and such tax shall thereupon become immediately due and payable.

Jeopardy assessment. Immediate collection under, if delay jeopardizes due date collection.

(b) If such person (1) is not in default in making any return or paying any tax under the internal-revenue laws, and (2) furnishes to the United States, under regulations to be prescribed by the Commissioner with the approval of the Secretary, security approved by the Commissioner that he will duly return and pay the tax to which the Commissioner's finding relates, then such tax shall not be payable prior to the time otherwise fixed for payment.

Notice to be given and demand made.

Postponement when security provided, etc.

**SEC. 1106. REFUNDS OF MISCELLANEOUS TAXES.**

(a) Subsection (a) of section 3228 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following: "The amount of the refund (in the case of taxes other than income, war-profits, excess-profits, estate, and gift taxes) shall not exceed the portion of the tax, penalty, or sum paid during the four years immediately preceding the filing of the claim, or if no claim was filed, then during the four years immediately preceding the allowance of the refund."

Miscellaneous taxes. Vol. 43, p. 342; vol. 44, p. 115.

(b) The amendment made by subsection (a) of this section to section 3228 of the Revised Statutes shall not bar from allowance a claim for refund filed prior to the enactment of this Act which but for such enactment would have been allowable.

Amount of refund limited.

Prior claims for refunds not barred.

**SEC. 1107. ADJUSTMENTS OF CARRIERS' TAX LIABILITIES TO CONFORM TO RECAPTURE PAYMENTS.**

The Interstate Commerce Commission shall, as soon as practicable after its order with respect to the amount recoverable from any carrier under the provisions of section 15a of the Interstate Commerce Act, as amended, for any year or portion thereof has become final, and such amount, if any, has been paid, certify to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue the amount so paid. If the amount so paid by such carrier differs from the amount allowed as so recoverable in computing the income or excess profits tax liabilities for any taxable period of such carrier, or of any corporation whose income or excess profits tax liability is affected, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shall determine any deficiency or overpayment attributable to such difference. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, (1) any such deficiency may be assessed within two years from the date of such certification, and, if so assessed, shall be paid upon notice and demand from the collector, and (2) any such overpayment may be credited or refunded within two years from the date of such certifica-

Carriers' Tax Liabilities.

Adjustments of, to conform to recapture payments. Vol. 41, p. 488, amended.

Where payment differs from that allowed as recoverable.

To be determined by Commissioner.

Assessment of deficiency.

Refund of overpayment.

Vol. 44, p. 113; Vol. 45, p. 874; not affected.

Internal revenue offenses.

Limit of time for prosecuting, amended. Vol. 23, p. 122; Vol. 43, p. 341; Vol. 44, p. 114; amended.

Three-year period allowed for instituting proceedings.

Six years, if offense to defraud the Government, etc.

Willful attempt at evading, etc., tax.

Willfully aiding or assisting in presenting false claims, etc.

Conspiracy. Vol. 35, p. 1096

Absence from district not included.

Applicable to offenses whenever committed.

Exceptions.

Special Disbursing Agents of Treasury.

Internal revenue agents in charge of divisions may act as.

R. S., sec. 3144, p. 602.

Refund of taxes for taxable year 1918. Vol. 44, p. 68, amended.

Allowance of prior claims, not barred.

tion, but not after unless, before the expiration of such period, a claim therefor is filed. This section shall not be held to affect the provisions of section 1106 (b) of the Revenue Act of 1926 or 606 of the Revenue Act of 1928.

#### SEC. 1108. LIMITATION ON PROSECUTIONS FOR INTERNAL REVENUE OFFENSES.

(a) The Act entitled "An Act to limit the time within which prosecutions may be instituted against persons charged with violating internal revenue laws," approved July 5, 1884, as amended, and as reenacted by section 1110 of the Revenue Act of 1926, is amended to read as follows:

"That no person shall be prosecuted, tried, or punished, for any of the various offenses arising under the internal revenue laws of the United States unless the indictment is found or the information instituted within three years next after the commission of the offense, except that the period of limitation shall be six years—

"(1) for offenses involving the defrauding or attempting to defraud the United States or any agency thereof, whether by conspiracy or not, and in any manner,

"(2) for the offense of willfully attempting in any manner to evade or defeat any tax or the payment thereof, and

"(3) for the offense of willfully aiding or assisting in, or procuring, counseling, or advising, the preparation or presentation under, or in connection with any matter arising under, the internal revenue laws, of a false or fraudulent return, affidavit, claim, or document (whether or not such falsity or fraud is with the knowledge or consent of the person authorized or required to present such return, affidavit, claim, or document).

"For offenses arising under section 37 of the Criminal Code, where the object of the conspiracy is to attempt in any manner to evade or defeat any tax or the payment thereof, the period of limitation shall also be six years. The time during which the person committing any of the offenses above mentioned is absent from the district wherein the same is committed shall not be taken as any part of the time limited by law for the commencement of such proceedings. Where a complaint is instituted before a commissioner of the United States within the period above limited, the time shall be extended until the discharge of the grand jury at its next session within the district."

(b) The amendment made by subsection (a) of this section shall apply to offenses whenever committed; except that it shall not apply to offenses the prosecution of which was barred before the date of the enactment of this Act.

#### SEC. 1109. SPECIAL DISBURSING AGENTS OF TREASURY.

The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to designate agents in charge of divisions of internal revenue agents to act as special disbursing agents of the Treasury for the payment of all salaries and expenses of such divisions, on giving good and sufficient bond in such form and with such security as the Secretary of the Treasury may approve, notwithstanding section 3144, Revised Statutes, as amended.

#### SEC. 1110. REFUND OF TAXES FOR TAXABLE YEAR 1918.

Section 284(h) of the Revenue Act of 1926 is amended to read as follows:

"(h) Except as provided in subdivision (d) this section shall not (1) bar from allowance a claim for credit or refund filed prior to

the enactment of this Act which but for such enactment would have been allowable, or (2) bar from allowance a claim in respect of a tax for the taxable year 1918, 1919, or 1920 if such claim is filed before the expiration of five years after the date the return was due."

#### SEC. 1111. DEFINITIONS.

(a) When used in this Act—

(1) The term "person" means an individual, a trust or estate, a partnership, or a corporation.

(2) The term "corporation" includes associations, joint-stock companies, and insurance companies.

(3) The term "partnership" includes a syndicate, group, pool, joint venture, or other unincorporated organization, through or by means of which any business, financial operation, or venture is carried on, and which is not, within the meaning of this Act, a trust or estate or a corporation; and the term "partner" includes a member in such a syndicate, group, pool, joint venture, or organization.

(4) The term "domestic" when applied to a corporation or partnership means created or organized in the United States or under the law of the United States or of any State or Territory.

(5) The term "foreign" when applied to a corporation or partnership means a corporation or partnership which is not domestic.

(6) The term "fiduciary" means a guardian, trustee, executor, administrator, receiver, conservator, or any person acting in any fiduciary capacity for any person.

(7) The term "withholding agent" means any person required to deduct and withhold any tax under the provisions of section 143 or 144.

(8) The term "stock" includes the share in an association, joint-stock company, or insurance company.

(9) The term "shareholder" includes a member in an association, joint-stock company, or insurance company.

(10) The term "United States" when used in a geographical sense includes only the States, the Territories of Alaska and Hawaii, and the District of Columbia.

(11) The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of the Treasury.

(12) The term "Commissioner" means the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

(13) The term "collector" means collector of internal revenue.

(14) The term "taxpayer" means any person subject to a tax imposed by this Act.

(b) The terms "includes" and "including" when used in a definition contained in this Act shall not be deemed to exclude other things otherwise within the meaning of the term defined.

#### SEC. 1112. SEPARABILITY CLAUSE.

If any provision of this Act, or the application thereof to any person or circumstances, is held invalid, the remainder of the Act, and the application of such provisions to other persons or circumstances, shall not be affected thereby.

#### SEC. 1113. EFFECTIVE DATE OF ACT.

Except as otherwise provided, this Act shall take effect upon its enactment.

Approved June 6, 1932, at 5 p. m.

Definitions.

"Person."

"Corporation."

"Partnership."

"Domestic."

"Foreign."

"Fiduciary."

"Withholding agent."

"Stock."

"Shareholder."

"United States."

"Secretary."

"Commissioner."

"Collector."

"Taxpayer."

"Includes" and "including."

Separability.

Invalidity of any provision not to affect remainder of Act.

Effective date.

## [CHAPTER 210.]

## JOINT RESOLUTION

June 6, 1932.  
[H. J. Res. 341.]  
[Pub. Res., No. 23.]

Providing for the suspension of annual assessment work on mining claims held by location in the United States and Alaska.

Mining claims, United States and Alaska.  
*Post*, p. 474.

Provision requiring annual work on, suspended for fiscal year 1932.  
R. S., sec. 2324, p. 426.

U. S. C., p. 955.

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the provision of section 2324 of the Revised Statutes of the United States which requires on each mining claim located, and until a patent has been issued therefor, not less than \$100 worth of labor to be performed, or improvements aggregating such amount to be made each year, be, and the same is hereby, suspended as to all mining claims in the United States, including Alaska, during the fiscal year from July 1, 1931, to July 1, 1932.

Approved, June 6, 1932.

## [CHAPTER 222.]

## AN ACT

June 9, 1932.  
[S. 4401.]  
[Public, No. 155.]

To extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Missouri River at or near Farnam Street, Omaha, Nebraska.

Missouri River.  
Time extended for bridging at Omaha, Nebr.

Vol. 46, pp. 544, 1192, amended.  
*Post*, p. 903.

Amendment.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Missouri River at or near Farnam Street, Omaha, Nebraska, authorized to be built by the Omaha-Council Bluffs Missouri River Bridge Board of Trustees by Act of Congress approved June 10, 1930, heretofore extended by an Act of Congress approved February 20, 1931, are hereby further extended one and three years, respectively, from June 10, 1932.

SEC. 2. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this Act is hereby expressly reserved.

Approved, June 9, 1932.

## [CHAPTER 223.]

## AN ACT

June 9, 1932.  
[S. 4581.]  
[Public, No. 156.]

To extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Saint Clair River at or near Port Huron, Michigan:

Saint Clair River.  
Time extended for bridging at Port Huron, Mich.

Vol. 46, pp. 809, 1458, amended.

Amendment.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the times for commencing and completing the construction of the bridge across the Saint Clair River at or near Port Huron, Michigan, authorized to be built by the Great Lakes Bridge Commission by the Act of Congress approved June 25, 1930, heretofore extended by an Act of Congress approved February 28, 1931, are hereby further extended one and three years, respectively, from June 25, 1932.

SEC. 2. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved.

Approved, June 9, 1932.

## [CHAPTER 224.]

## AN ACT

Authorizing the Commonwealth of Kentucky, by and through the State Highway Commission of Kentucky, or the successors of said commission, to construct, maintain, and operate a toll bridge across the Ohio River at or near Owensboro, and permitting the Commonwealth of Kentucky to act jointly with the State of Indiana in the construction, maintenance, and operation of said bridge.

June 9, 1932.  
[S. 4635.]  
[Public, No. 157.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That in order to promote interstate commerce, improve the postal service, and more adequately provide for military and other purposes the Commonwealth of Kentucky, by and through the State Highway Commission of Kentucky, or the successors of said commission, be, and it hereby is, authorized to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge across the Ohio River at or near Owensboro, Kentucky, and the approaches thereto, at a point suitable to the interests of navigation, in accordance with the provisions of an Act entitled "An Act to regulate the construction of bridges over navigable waters," approved March 23, 1906, and subject to the conditions and limitations contained in this Act.

Ohio River.  
Kentucky, etc., may  
bridge, at Owensboro.

Construction.  
Vol. 34, p. 84.

SEC. 2. There is hereby conferred upon the Commonwealth of Kentucky and the State Highway Commission of Kentucky, or the successors of said commission, all such rights and powers to enter upon lands and to acquire, condemn, occupy, possess, and use real estate and other property needed for the location, construction, and/or operation of such bridge and the approaches as are possessed by railroad corporations for railroad purposes or by bridge corporations for bridge purposes in the State in which such real estate or other property is situated, upon making just compensation therefor, to be ascertained and paid according to the laws of such State, and the proceedings therefor shall be the same as in condemnation or expropriation of property for public purposes in such State.

Acquisition of real  
estate, etc., for loca-  
tion, approaches, etc.

SEC. 3. The Commonwealth of Kentucky, by and through the State Highway Commission of Kentucky, or the successors of said commission, hereby is authorized to fix and charge tolls for transit over such bridge, and the rates of toll so fixed shall be the legal rates until changed by the Secretary of War under the authority contained in the Act of March 23, 1906.

Condemnation pro-  
ceedings.

Tolls authorized.

Vol. 34, p. 85.

SEC. 4. If tolls are charged for the use of the bridge, the rates of toll to be charged shall be so adjusted as to provide a fund not to exceed an amount sufficient to pay the reasonable costs of maintaining, repairing, and operating the bridge and its approaches under economical management, and not to exceed an amount, in addition to the foregoing, to provide a sinking fund sufficient to amortize the aggregate cost of the bridge and its approaches, including reasonable interests and financing costs, as soon as possible under reasonable charges, but within a period not exceeding twenty-five years from the date of approval of this Act. In any event tolls shall be charged on the basis aforesaid for transit over the bridge if revenue bonds of the Commonwealth of Kentucky are issued to provide money to pay all or any part of the cost thereof, and such tolls shall be continued and adjusted at such rates as may be necessary to pay

Rates, applied to op-  
eration, sinking fund,  
etc.

Basis if revenue  
bonds issued.

such bonds with interest thereon and any lawful premium for the retirement thereof before maturity, subject only to the power of the Secretary of War or other authorized Federal authority to regulate such rates.

Maintenance as free bridge after costs amortized.

After a sinking fund sufficient to amortize the cost of the bridge and approaches shall have been provided to the extent hereinabove required, the bridge shall thereafter be maintained and operated free of tolls, or the rates of toll shall thereafter be so adjusted as to provide a fund of not to exceed the amount necessary for the proper care, repair, maintenance, and operation of the bridge and its approaches. An accurate record of the cost of the bridge and its approaches, the expenditures for maintaining, repairing, and operating same, and of the daily tolls collected shall be kept and shall be available for the information of all persons interested. Toll shall be uniform as between individuals and as between vehicles of the same class using the bridge.

Record of expenditures and receipts.

Tolls to be uniform.

Discretionary rights of State.

SEC. 5. Nothing in this Act shall be construed as requiring tolls to be charged for the use of such bridge, except as hereinabove provided, and nothing herein shall be construed to prohibit the Commonwealth of Kentucky, acting by and through the State Highway Commission of Kentucky, or its successors, from paying all or any part of the cost of such bridge and its approaches from the State road fund, or from paying all or any part of the cost of maintenance, repair, or operation of such bridge from the State road fund of the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

Cooperative agreement with Indiana respecting construction, maintenance, etc.

SEC. 6. At any time before or after the completion of such bridge the Commonwealth of Kentucky, acting by and through the State Highway Commission of Kentucky, and the State of Indiana, acting by and through the Indiana State Highway Commission, may enter into such cooperative agreement as may be agreed upon between said States, relating to the construction, financing, maintenance, and/or operation of such bridge, and the State of Indiana may acquire such interest in the bridge as may be agreed upon between said States, and upon such terms as may be agreed upon—all, however, subject to the limitations in this Act expressly provided or necessarily implied.

Amendment.

SEC. 7. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this Act is hereby expressly reserved.

Approved, June 9, 1932.

[CHAPTER 225.]

AN ACT

June 9, 1932.

[S. 4636.]

[Public, No. 153.]

Authorizing the Commonwealth of Kentucky, by and through the State Highway Commission of Kentucky, or the successors of said commission, to construct, maintain, and operate a toll bridge across the Ohio River at or near Cairo, Illinois, and permitting the Commonwealth of Kentucky to act jointly with the State of Illinois in the construction, maintenance, and operation of said bridge.

Ohio River. Kentucky, etc., may bridge, at Cairo, Ill.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That in order to promote interstate commerce, improve the postal service, and more adequately provide for military and other purposes the Commonwealth of Kentucky, by and through the State Highway Commission of Kentucky, or the successors of said commission, be, and it hereby is, authorized to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge across the Ohio River at or near Cairo, Illinois, and the approaches thereto, at a point suitable to the interests of navigation, in accordance with the provisions of an Act entitled "An Act to regulate the

Construction. Vol. 34, p. 84.

construction of bridges over navigable waters," approved March 23, 1906, and subject to the conditions and limitations contained in this Act.

SEC. 2. There is hereby conferred upon the Commonwealth of Kentucky and the State Highway Commission of Kentucky, or the successors of said commission, all such rights and powers to enter upon lands and to acquire, condemn, occupy, possess, and use real estate and other property needed for the location, construction, and/or operation of such bridge and the approaches as are possessed by railroad corporations for railroad purposes or by bridge corporations for bridge purposes in the State in which such real estate or other property is situated, upon making just compensation therefor, to be ascertained and paid according to the laws of such State, and the proceedings therefor shall be the same as in condemnation or expropriation of property for public purposes in such State.

Acquisition of real estate, etc., for location, approaches, etc.

Condemnation proceedings.

SEC. 3. The Commonwealth of Kentucky, by and through the State Highway Commission of Kentucky, or the successors of said commission, hereby is authorized to fix and charge tolls for transit over such bridge, and the rates of toll so fixed shall be the legal rates until changed by the Secretary of War under the authority contained in the Act of March 23, 1906.

Tolls authorized. Vol. 34, p. 85.

SEC. 4. If tolls are charged for the use of the bridge, the rates of toll to be charged shall be so adjusted as to provide a fund not to exceed an amount sufficient to pay the reasonable costs of maintaining, repairing, and operating the bridge and its approaches under economical management, and not to exceed an amount, in addition to the foregoing, to provide a sinking fund sufficient to amortize the aggregate cost of the bridge and its approaches, including reasonable interests and financing costs, as soon as possible under reasonable charges, but within a period not exceeding twenty years from the date of approval of this Act. In any event, tolls shall be charged on the basis aforesaid for transit over the bridge if revenue bonds of the Commonwealth of Kentucky are issued, to provide money to pay all or any part of the cost thereof, and such tolls shall be continued and adjusted at such rates as may be necessary to pay such bonds with interest thereon and any lawful premium for the retirement thereof before maturity, subject only to the power of the Secretary of War or other authorized Federal authority to regulate such rates.

Rates, applied to operation, sinking fund, etc.

Basis if revenue bonds issued.

After a sinking fund sufficient to amortize the cost of the bridge and approaches shall have been provided to the extent hereinabove required, the bridge shall thereafter be maintained and operated free of tolls, or the rates of toll shall thereafter be so adjusted as to provide a fund of not to exceed the amount necessary for the proper care, repair, maintenance, and operation of the bridge and its approaches. An accurate record of the cost of the bridge and its approaches, the expenditures for maintaining, repairing, and operating same, and of the daily tolls collected shall be kept and shall be available for the information of all persons interested. Tolls shall be uniform as between individuals and as between vehicles of the same class using the bridge.

Maintenance as free bridge after costs amortized.

Record of expenditures and receipts.

Tolls to be uniform.

SEC. 5. Nothing in this Act shall be construed as requiring tolls to be charged for the use of such bridge, except as hereinabove provided, and nothing herein shall be construed to prohibit the Commonwealth of Kentucky, acting by and through the State Highway Commission of Kentucky, or its successors, from paying all or any part of the cost of such bridge and its approaches from the State

Discretionary rights of State.

road fund, or from paying all or any part of the cost of maintenance, repair, or operation of such bridge from the State road fund of the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

Cooperative agree-  
ment with Illinois as to  
construction, mainte-  
nance, etc.

SEC. 6. At any time before or after the completion of such bridge, the Commonwealth of Kentucky, acting by and through the State Highway Commission of Kentucky, and the State of Illinois, acting by and through the Illinois State Highway Commission, may enter into such cooperative agreement as may be agreed upon between said States, relating to the construction, financing, maintenance, and/or operation of such bridge, and the State of Illinois may acquire such interest in the bridge as may be agreed upon between said States, and upon such terms as may be agreed upon. All, however, subject to the limitations in this Act expressly provided or necessarily implied.

Amendment.

SEC. 7. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this Act is hereby expressly reserved.

Approved, June 9, 1932.

[CHAPTER 230.]

AN ACT

June 10, 1932.  
[H. R. 79.]  
[Public, No. 159.]

To provide for conveyance of a portion of the Liston Range Rear Lighthouse Reservation, New Castle County, State of Delaware, for highway purposes.

Liston Range Rear  
Lighthouse Reserva-  
tion, Delaware.

Portion of, conveyed  
to Delaware for high-  
way purposes.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of Commerce is hereby authorized to transfer and convey by quitclaim deed to the State of Delaware the following-described parcel of land situate in New Castle County and being a part of the Liston Range Rear Lighthouse Reservation:

Description.

Beginning at a point on the westerly side of the Liston Range Rear Light Station Reservation, Delaware, which point is the southwesterly corner of the lighthouse reservation as described in deed dated March 18, 1904, and from which the Liston Range Rear Light Station tower bears north forty degrees nineteen minutes ten seconds east three hundred and thirty-one and seventy-three one-hundredths feet, running thence from point of beginning seventy-four degrees nine minutes true nine hundred and eighteen feet along the center line of the concrete roadway pavement (which is also the present southerly boundary line of the reservation) to the southeast corner of the lighthouse reservation, thence two hundred and eighty-eight degrees twenty-four minutes true fifty-three and five one-hundredths feet to a stone monument, thence two hundred and fifty-four degrees nine minutes true six hundred and seventy-eight and thirty-two one-hundredths feet along the present fence line approximately parallel to the center line of the concrete roadway pavement to a point, thence along a curved line with radius of approximately eleven hundred and sixteen feet approximately parallel to the center line of the concrete roadway pavement about one hundred and sixty-eight feet to a stone monument on the westerly lighthouse reservation line, thence one hundred and ninety-eight degrees twenty-four minutes true fifty-one and thirty-eight one-hundredths feet along the westerly boundary of the lighthouse reservation to the point of beginning, containing sixty-two hundredths acres, more or less, the same to be held and made available permanently by said State as a public highway under such rules and regulations as may be necessary and proper for use thereof by the public.

Use, by Lighthouse  
Service.

SEC. 2. The Lighthouse Service shall have an unrestricted right at all times to use the said highway for the purpose of access to and

gress from the said lighthouse reservation: *Provided*, That should the State of Delaware fail to keep and hold the said strip of land for roadway purposes or devote it to any use inconsistent with said purposes then title to said land shall revert to and be reinvested in the United States and the deed or instrument of conveyance shall recite said reversionary rights herein reserved.

*Proviso.*  
Reversion for non-user.

Approved, June 10, 1932.

[CHAPTER 231.]

AN ACT

Authorizing the Fort Hancock-Porvenir Bridge Company, its successors and assigns, to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge across the Rio Grande at Fort Hancock, Texas.

June 10, 1932.  
[H. R. 10585.]  
[Public, No. 160.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That in order to facilitate international commerce, improve the postal service, and provide for military and other purposes, the Fort Hancock-Porvenir Bridge Company, its successors and assigns, be, and is hereby, authorized to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge and approaches thereto across the Rio Grande, so far as the United States has jurisdiction over the waters of such river, at a point suitable to the interests of navigation, at Fort Hancock, Texas, in accordance with the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to regulate the construction of bridges over navigable waters," approved March 23, 1906, subject to the conditions and limitations contained in this Act, and subject to the approval of the proper authorities in the Republic of Mexico.

Rio Grande.  
Fort Hancock-Porvenir Bridge Company may bridge, at Fort Hancock, Tex.

Construction.  
Vol. 34, p. 84.  
Approval of Mexico required.

SEC. 2. There is hereby conferred upon the Fort Hancock-Porvenir Bridge Company, its successors and assigns, all such rights and powers to enter upon lands and to acquire, condemn, occupy, possess, and use real estate, and other property in the State of Texas needed for the location, construction, operation, and maintenance of such bridge and its approaches as are possessed by railroad corporations for railroad purposes or by bridge corporations for bridge purposes in the State of Texas, upon making just compensation therefor, to be ascertained and paid according to the laws of such State, and the proceedings therefor shall be the same as in the condemnation or expropriation of property for public purposes in such State.

Acquisition of real estate, etc., for location, approaches, etc.

Condemnation proceedings.

SEC. 3. The said Fort Hancock-Porvenir Bridge Company, its successors and assigns, is hereby authorized to fix and charge tolls for transit over such bridge in accordance with any laws of Texas applicable thereto, and the rates of toll so fixed shall be the legal rates until changed by the Secretary of War under the authority contained in the Act of March 23, 1906.

Tolls authorized.

Vol. 34, p. 85.

SEC. 4. The right to sell, assign, transfer, and mortgage all the rights, powers, and privileges, conferred by this Act is hereby granted to Fort Hancock-Porvenir Bridge Company, its successors and assigns; and any corporation to which or any person to whom such rights, powers, and privileges may be sold, assigned, or transferred, or who shall acquire the same by mortgage foreclosure or otherwise, is hereby authorized and empowered to exercise the same as fully as though conferred herein directly upon such corporation or person.

Right to sell, etc., conferred.

SEC. 5. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this Act is hereby expressly reserved.

Amendment.

Approved, June 10, 1932.

## [CHAPTER 232.]

## AN ACT

June 10, 1932.  
[H. R. 11020.]  
[Public, No. 161.]

Authorizing the Louisiana Highway Commission to construct, maintain, and operate a free highway bridge across the Pearl River at or near Pearlington, Mississippi.

Pearl River.  
Louisiana may  
bridge, at Pearlington,  
Miss.

Construction.  
Vol. 34, p. 84.

Acquisition of real  
estate, etc., for loca-  
tion, approaches, etc.

Condemnation pro-  
ceedings.

Amendment.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That in order to facilitate interstate commerce, improve postal service, and provide for military and other purposes, the Louisiana Highway Commission be, and is hereby, authorized to construct, maintain, and operate a free highway bridge and approaches thereto across the Pearl River, at a point suitable to the interests of navigation, at or near Pearlington, Mississippi, in accordance with the provisions of an Act entitled "An Act to regulate the construction of bridges over navigable waters," approved March 23, 1906.

SEC. 2. There is hereby conferred upon the Louisiana Highway Commission all such rights and powers to enter upon lands and to acquire, condemn, occupy, possess, and use real estate and other property needed for the location, construction, operation, and maintenance of such bridge and its approaches as are possessed by railroad corporations for railroad purposes or by bridge corporations for bridge purposes in the State in which such real estate or other property is situated, upon making just compensation therefor, to be ascertained and paid according to the laws of such State, and the proceedings therefor shall be the same as in the condemnation or expropriation of property for public purposes in such State.

SEC. 3. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this Act is hereby expressly reserved.

Approved, June 10, 1932.

## [CHAPTER 233.]

## AN ACT

June 10, 1932.  
[H. R. 11081.]  
[Public, No. 162.]

To extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a free highway bridge across the Sabine River where Louisiana Highway Numbered 21 meets Texas Highway Numbered 45.

Sabine River.  
Time extended for  
bridging, between Ver-  
non Parish, La., and  
Newton County, Tex.  
Vol. 45, p. 1083; Vol.  
46, p. 1169, amended.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Sabine River where Louisiana Highway Numbered 21 meets Texas Highway Numbered 45, authorized to be built by the State of Louisiana and the State of Texas by the Act of Congress approved January 19, 1929, heretofore extended by Act of Congress approved February 18, 1931, are hereby further extended one and three years, respectively, from the date of approval hereof.

Amendment.

SEC. 2. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this Act is hereby expressly reserved.

Approved, June 10, 1932.

## [CHAPTER 234.]

## AN ACT

June 10, 1932.  
[H. R. 11085.]  
[Public, No. 163.]

To extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Sabine River where Louisiana Highway Numbered 6 meets Texas Highway Numbered 21.

Sabine River.  
Time extended for  
bridging, between Sa-  
bine Parish, La., and  
Sabine County, Tex.  
Vol. 46, p. 1169,  
amended.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Sabine River where Louisiana Highway Numbered 6 meets Texas Highway Numbered 21, authorized to be built by the State of Louisi-

ana and the State of Texas, by an Act of Congress approved February 18, 1931, are hereby extended one and three years, respectively, from date of approval hereof.

SEC. 2. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this Act is hereby expressly reserved.

Amendment.

Approved, June 10, 1932.

## [CHAPTER 235.]

## AN ACT

Authorizing the Boca Chica Bridge Company, its successors and assigns, to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge across the Rio Grande at Boca Chica, Texas.

June 10, 1932.  
[H. R. 11246.]  
[Public, No. 164.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That in order to facilitate international commerce, improve the postal service, and provide for military and other purposes, the Boca Chica Bridge Company, its successors and assigns, be, and is hereby, authorized to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge and approaches thereto across the Rio Grande, so far as the United States has jurisdiction over the waters of such river, at a point suitable to the interests of navigation, at Boca Chica, Texas, in accordance with the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to regulate the construction of bridges over navigable waters," approved March 23, 1906, subject to the conditions and limitations contained in this Act, and subject also to the approval of the International Boundary Commission, United States and Mexico, El Paso, Texas, and of the proper authorities in the Republic of Mexico.

Rio Grande.  
Boca Chica Bridge  
Company may bridge,  
at Boca Chica, Tex.  
Post, p. 1413.

Construction.  
Vol. 34, p. 84.

Consent required.

SEC. 2. There is hereby conferred upon the Boca Chica Bridge Company, its successors and assigns, all such rights and powers to enter upon lands and to acquire, condemn, occupy, possess, and use real estate and other property in the State of Texas needed for the location, construction, operation, and maintenance of such bridge and its approaches as are possessed by railroad corporations for railroad purposes or by bridge corporations for bridge purposes in the State of Texas upon making just compensation therefor, to be ascertained and paid according to the laws of such State, and the proceedings therefor shall be the same as in the condemnation or expropriation of property for public purposes in such State.

Acquisition of real  
estate, etc., for loca-  
tion, approaches, etc.

Condemnation pro-  
ceedings.

SEC. 3. The said Boca Chica Bridge Company, its successors and assigns, is hereby authorized to fix and charge tolls for transit over such bridge in accordance with any laws of Texas applicable thereto, and the rates of toll so fixed shall be the legal rates until changed by the Secretary of War under the authority contained in the Act of March 23, 1906.

Tolls authorized.

Vol. 34, p. 85.

SEC. 4. The right to sell, assign, transfer, and mortgage all the rights, powers, and privileges conferred by this Act is hereby granted to Boca Chica Bridge Company, its successors and assigns; and any corporation to which or any person to whom such rights, powers, and privileges may be sold, assigned, or transferred, or who shall acquire the same by mortgage foreclosure or otherwise, is hereby authorized and empowered to exercise the same as fully as though conferred herein directly upon such corporation or person.

Right to sell, etc.,  
conferred.

SEC. 5. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this Act is hereby expressly reserved.

Amendment.

Approved, June 10, 1932.

## [CHAPTER 236.]

## JOINT RESOLUTION

For the improvement of Meridian Hill Park.

June 10, 1932.  
[H. J. Res. 305.]  
[Pub. Res., No. 24.]

Meridian Hill Park,  
D. C.  
Gift of armillary  
sphere for, accepted.

No Federal expense.  
Approval of Fine  
Arts Commission.

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Director of Public Buildings and Public Parks of the National Capital is authorized to accept on behalf of the United States the gift of an armillary sphere designed by C. Paul Jennewein to be placed in Meridian Hill Park in the District of Columbia. The United States shall be put to no expense in connection with such gift. The plan, design, and location of such sphere shall be subject to the approval of the National Commission of Fine Arts.

Approved, June 10, 1932.

## [CHAPTER 239.]

## AN ACT

June 11, 1932.  
[S. 3765.]  
[Public, No. 165.]

American Legion.  
Loan of Army cots,  
etc., for annual con-  
vention of, at Portland,  
Oreg.

*Provisos.*  
No Federal expense.

Bond required.

To authorize the Secretary of War to lend War Department equipment for use at the fourteenth national convention of the American Legion at Portland, Oregon, during the month of September, 1932.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of War is authorized to lend at his discretion, to the Oregon National Convention Commission of the American Legion, for use at the fourteenth national convention of the American Legion to be held at Portland, Oregon, in the month of September, 1932, twenty thousand cots, forty thousand blankets, forty thousand bed sheets, twenty thousand pillows, twenty thousand pillowcases, and twenty thousand mattresses or bed sacks: *Provided,* That no expense shall be caused the United States Government by the delivery and return of said property, the same to be delivered at such time prior to the holding of the said convention as may be agreed upon by the Secretary of War and the Oregon National Convention Commission of the American Legion, through the executive vice president of the Oregon National Convention Commission of the American Legion, Ben F. Dorris: *Provided further,* That the Secretary of War, before delivering said property, shall take from the said Oregon National Convention Commission of the American Legion a good and sufficient bond for the safe return of said property in good order and condition, and the whole without expense to the United States.

Approved, June 11, 1932.

## [CHAPTER 240.]

## AN ACT

June 11, 1932.  
[H. R. 5052.]  
[Public, No. 166.]

Juneau, Alaska.  
Funds from bond  
sale for sewer or street  
improvement.

Vol. 43, p. 859,  
amended.  
Supervision of Com-  
mon Council.

To authorize the incorporated town of Juneau, Alaska, to use the funds arising from the sale of bonds in pursuance to the Act of Congress of February 11, 1925, for the purpose either of improving the sewerage system of said town or of constructing permanent streets in said town.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the incorporated town of Juneau, Alaska, is hereby authorized and empowered to use the funds arising from the sale of bonds issued in accordance with the provisions of the Act of Congress of February 11, 1925, for the purpose either of improving the sewerage system of said town or of constructing permanent streets in said town.

SEC. 2. That the Common Council of said town is hereby authorized to direct the amount, if any, of the funds arising from said bonds that shall be used for either or both of said purposes.

Approved, June 11, 1932.

## [CHAPTER 241.]

## AN ACT

To authorize the incorporated town of Petersburg, Alaska, to issue bonds in any sum not exceeding \$100,000 for the purpose of improving and enlarging the capacity of the municipal light and power plant, and the improvement of the water and sewer systems, and for the purpose of retiring or purchasing bonds heretofore issued by the town of Petersburg.

June 11, 1932.  
[H. R. 6487.]  
[Public, No. 167.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the incorporated town of Petersburg, Alaska, is hereby authorized and empowered to issue bonds in any sum not exceeding \$100,000, to be used for the following purposes, namely: The sum of \$40,000 for necessary improvements to the municipal electric light and power plant, owned by the town of Petersburg, Alaska, and the transmission lines and distribution system and for the purpose of doubling the capacity of said electric light and power plant; the sum of \$25,000 for necessary improvements to the water system and water supply and sewer system of the town of Petersburg, Alaska, and the distribution systems thereof; and the sum of \$35,000 to be used to purchase or retire outstanding bonds of the said town of Petersburg, Alaska, which bear interest at the rate of 7 per centum per annum.

Petersburg, Alaska.  
May issue bonds for  
public improvements.

Objects specified.

Retirement of out-  
standing bonds.

SEC. 2. That before such bonds shall be issued, a special election shall be ordered by the common council of the town of Petersburg, Alaska, and held in the manner pursuant to law after legal notice thereof, at which election the question of the issuance of said bonds shall be submitted to the qualified electors of said town of Petersburg, whose names appear on the last assessment roll or tax roll of said town for the purposes of municipal taxation. Not less than 30 days' notice of such election shall be given in a newspaper printed and published in said town, and of general circulation, before the date fixed for such election.

Special election to  
authorize, ordered.

Notice of.

SEC. 3. That said election shall be conducted in all respects in accordance with existing statutes enacted by Congress and the legislature of the Territory of Alaska, and the canvass of the returns of said election shall be as far as possible and practicable in accordance with the requirements of existing laws governing general or special elections in said municipality. Said bonds shall be issued only upon condition that a majority of the votes cast at such election in said town, shall be in favor of the issuance of such bonds.

Conduct of election.

Condition.

SEC. 4. That the bonds above specified, when authorized to be issued as hereinbefore provided, shall bear interest at a rate to be fixed by the common council of the city of Petersburg, Alaska, before the issuance of such bonds and which said interest shall not exceed 6 per centum per annum, payable semiannually, and the same shall not be sold for less than their par value with accrued interest, and they shall be in denominations not exceeding \$1,000 each, the principal to be due in twenty-five years from the date thereof: *Provided*, That the common council of the town of Petersburg may reserve the right to pay off said bonds or any portion thereof in numerical order at the rate of not to exceed \$15,000 thereof per annum from and after the expiration of five years from the date of issuance of such bonds as shown on the face thereof. The principal and interest shall be payable in lawful money of the United States of America at the office of the town treasurer of the town of Petersburg, Alaska, or at such bank or banks or such place or places as may be designated by the common council of the town of Petersburg, Alaska, such place or places of payment to be designated and set forth in each of the respective bonds issued: *Provided further*, That each of such bonds shall bear the written signature of the mayor and clerk of the

Interest rate, sale,  
etc.

*Proviso.*  
Redemption.

Payment of principal  
and interest.

Signature and official  
seal.

town of Petersburg, Alaska, at the time of their issuance, and there shall be impressed thereon the official seal of said town.

Use of funds restricted.

SEC. 5. That no part of the funds arising from the sale of said bonds shall be used for any purpose other than that specified in this Act, and such bonds shall be sold only when, and in such amounts as the common council shall direct, and the proceeds thereof shall be dispensed for the purposes hereinbefore mentioned and under the orders and directions of the said common council from time to time as the same may be required for said purposes hereinabove set forth.

Sale of bonds.

Division of proceeds.

Approved, June 11, 1932.

[CHAPTER 242.]

AN ACT

To amend section 106 of the Act to codify, revise, and amend the laws relating to the judiciary (U. S. C., title 28, sec. 187).

June 11, 1932.  
[H. R. 9259.]  
[Public, No. 168.]

United States courts.  
Vol. 36, p. 1123;  
U. S. C., p. 889, amended.  
South Dakota judicial district.  
Southern division.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That section 106 of the Act to codify, revise, and amend the laws relating to the judiciary (U. S. C., title 28, sec. 187) be amended to read as follows:

Northern division.

"SEC. 106. The State of South Dakota shall constitute one judicial district, to be known as the district of South Dakota. The territory embraced on the 1st day of January, 1932, in the counties of Aurora, Beadle, Bon Homme, Brookings, Brule, Charles Mix, Clay, Davison, Douglas, Gregory, Hanson, Hutchinson, Kingsbury, Lake, Lincoln, McCook, Miner, Minnehaha, Moody, Sanborn, Turner, Union, and Yankton, and in the Yankton Indian Reservation, shall constitute the southern division of said district; the territory embraced on the date last mentioned in the counties of Brown, Campbell, Clark, Codington, Corson, Day, Deuel, Edmunds, Grant, Hamlin, McPherson, Marshall, Roberts, Spink, and Walworth, and in the particular territory set apart and reserved for the use and benefit of the Sisseton and Wahpeton Bands of the Sioux Tribe of Indians, and known as the Lake Traverse Reservation, and in that portion of the Standing Rock Indian Reservation lying in South Dakota, shall constitute the northern division; the territory embraced on the date last mentioned in the counties of Armstrong, Buffalo, Dewey, Faulk, Haakon, Hand, Hughes, Hyde, Jackson, Jerauld, Jones, Lyman, Potter, Stanley, Sully, and Ziebach, and in the Cheyenne River, Lower Brule, and Crow Creek Indian Reservations, shall constitute the central division; and the territory embraced on the date last mentioned in the counties of Bennett, Butte, Custer, Fall River, Harding, Lawrence, Meade, Mellette, Pennington, Perkins, Shannon, Todd, Tripp, Washabaugh, and Washington, and in the Rosebud and Pine Ridge Indian Reservations, shall constitute the western division. Terms of the district court for the southern division shall be held at Sioux Falls on the third Tuesday in March and the third Tuesday in October; for the northern division, at Aberdeen on the third Tuesday in April and the second Tuesday in November; for the central division, at Pierre on the second Tuesday in May and the first Tuesday in October; and for the western division, at Deadwood on the first Tuesday in June and the first Tuesday in September. The clerk of the district court shall maintain an office in charge of himself or a deputy at Sioux Falls, at Pierre, at Aberdeen, and at Deadwood, which shall be kept open for the transaction of the business of the court."

Central division.

Western division.

Terms.

Offices of clerks, etc.

Approved, June 11, 1932.

## [CHAPTER 243.]

## AN ACT

To provide for the transportation of certain juvenile offenders to States under the law of which they have committed offenses or are delinquent, and for other purposes.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That for the purpose of cooperating with States (and for the purposes of this Act the words "State" and "States" shall include the District of Columbia) in the care and treatment of juvenile offenders, whenever any person under twenty-one years of age shall have been arrested, charged with the commission of any crime punishable in any court of the United States or of the District of Columbia, and, after investigation by the Department of Justice, it shall appear that such person has committed a criminal offense or is a delinquent under the laws of any State that can and will assume jurisdiction over such juvenile and will take him into custody and deal with him according to the laws of such State, and that it will be to the best interest of the United States and of the juvenile offender to surrender the offender to the authorities of such State, the United States attorney of the district in which such person has been arrested is authorized to forego the prosecution of such person and surrender him as herein provided.

It shall be the duty of the United States marshal of such district upon written order of the United States attorney to convey such person to such State or, if already therein, to any other part thereof and deliver him into the custody of the proper authority or authorities thereof: *Provided*, That before any person is conveyed from one State to another under the authority herein given, such person shall signify his willingness to be so returned, or there shall be presented to the United States attorney a demand from the executive authority of the State to which the prisoner is to be returned, supported by indictment or affidavit as prescribed by section 5278, Revised Statutes (U. S. C., title 18, sec. 662), in cases of demand on State authorities. The expense incident to the transportation, as herein authorized, of any such person shall be paid from the appropriation "Salaries, Fees, and Expenses, United States Marshals."

Approved, June 11, 1932.

June 11, 1932.  
[H. R. 10598.]  
[Public, No. 169.]

Juvenile offenders. Surrender of, to States, when punishable under Federal laws.

Jurisdiction, custody, etc.

Federal, etc., prosecution relinquished.

Delivery by United States marshal to proper authority.

*Proviso.*  
Condition.

Fugitives from justice.

R. S. sec. 5278, p. 1022.  
U. S. C., p. 511.

Fund available for expenses.

## [CHAPTER 244.]

## AN ACT

To authorize conveyance to the United States of certain lands in the State of Arizona for use of the United States in maintaining air-navigation facilities, and for other purposes.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized to accept on behalf of the United States title from the State of Arizona to all of section 18, township 22 north, range 8 west, and the northeast quarter of section 31, southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section 30, and the west half of the northwest quarter of section 32, township 9 south, range 10 east, Gila and Salt River meridian, Arizona, and in exchange therefor may patent to the State of Arizona an approximately equal area of surveyed, unreserved, unappropriated, nonmineral public lands within the State.

June 11, 1932.  
[H. R. 10926.]  
[Public, No. 170.]

Air navigation facilities, Arizona. Exchange of lands for, authorized.

Description.

## Purposes declared.

The land to be acquired by the United States under this Act shall be used by the Department of Commerce in maintaining air-navigation facilities. If at any time this land or any portion thereof should not be needed for such purpose the Secretary of the Interior shall, upon advice to that effect by the Secretary of Commerce, restore said land or such portion to the public domain for disposition under applicable law.

Approved, June 11, 1932.

## [CHAPTER 245.]

## AN ACT

To amend the Act of March 2, 1917 (39 Stat. 983; U. S. Code, title 25, sec. 242):

June 13, 1932.  
[H. R. 7123.]  
[Public, No. 171.]  
Osage County, Okla.  
Manufacture and  
sale of alcohol in.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Act of March 2, 1917 (39 Stat. 983; U. S. Code, title 25, sec. 242), declaring all of Osage County, Oklahoma, to be Indian country within the meaning of the Acts of Congress making it unlawful to introduce intoxicating liquors in the Indian country, shall be, and the same is hereby, amended by adding the following thereto: "Except that the manufacture and sale of industrial and beverage alcohol for lawful purposes shall be permitted in said Osage County, in accordance with the laws of the United States pertaining to the regulation of such industry."

Vol. 39, p. 983; U. S. C., p. 705, amended.

Approved, June 13, 1932.

## [CHAPTER 246.]

## JOINT RESOLUTION

To amend section 625 (a) of the Revenue Act of 1932:

June 13, 1932.  
[H. J. Res. 429.]  
[Pub. Res. No. 25.]

Revenue Act of 1932,  
amendment.  
Tax exemption of  
certain contracts, prior  
to May 1, 1932, modi-  
fied.  
*Ante*, p. 269.  
Deliveries under con-  
tract before June 21,  
1932.

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That section 625 (a) of the Revenue Act of 1932 is amended by striking out the words "or with any person other than a dealer", and by adding at the end thereof a new sentence as follows: "If any article has, under a contract of the character above described, been delivered, prior to June 21, 1932, to any person (other than a dealer or other than a person intending to use the article as material in the manufacture or production of another article, or to sell it on or in connection with, or with the sale of, another article), no tax shall be collected under this title."

Approved, June 13, 1932.

## [CHAPTER 247.]

## AN ACT

To provide for the opening and closing of roads within the boundaries of the District of Columbia workhouse property at Occoquan, Fairfax County, Virginia.

June 14, 1932.  
[S. 1768.]  
[Public, No. 172.]

District of Columbia  
workhouse property,  
Occoquan, Va.  
Conveyance to Vir-  
ginia, etc.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Commissioners of the District of Columbia be, and they are hereby, authorized to convey to the State of Virginia, and to the county of Fairfax in said State, a strip of land fifty feet wide to be used as a public thoroughfare running southerly for a distance of approximately one thousand seven hundred feet from the Fairfax Courthouse Road to the Telegraph Road in Fairfax County, Virginia, as shown on

map numbered 1595, filed in the office of the Surveyor of the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That the State of Virginia, or the county of Fairfax in said State, shall convey to the District of Columbia for private use as part of the workhouse property a portion of Telegraph Road running southwesterly for a distance of approximately nine hundred feet from the Fairfax Courthouse Road to the fifty-foot strip herein authorized to be conveyed by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, as shown on map numbered 1595, filed in the office of the Surveyor of the District of Columbia.

*Proviso.*  
Conveyance in exchange.

Approved, June 14, 1932.

[CHAPTER 248.]

AN ACT

To authorize the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to close certain alleys and to set aside land owned by the District of Columbia for alley purposes.

June 14, 1932.

[S. 3929.]

[Public, No. 173.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the Commissioners of the District of Columbia be, and they are hereby, authorized to close the alley in square 2740, abutting lots 9 to 14, both inclusive, and extending east from the sixteen-foot alley in said square; to close the alleys in square 3268 extending south from Sheridan Street to the twenty-foot alley running east and west through said square, and to close all that portion of the alley ten feet wide in square 4541 abutting lots 803 and 804, and extending northerly from Rosedale Street to the ten-foot alley running east and west in said square, the District of Columbia being the owner of all the property abutting on said alleys herein authorized to be closed in said squares 2740, 3268, and 4541; and the said commissioners are further authorized to close any alleys or parts of alleys in the District of Columbia when, in their judgment, such alleys, or parts of alleys, are rendered useless and unnecessary by reason of the acquisition of abutting land for municipal purposes: *Provided*, That the District of Columbia, prior to the closing of any such alley or part of alley, has acquired title to all the land abutting on the alley or part of alley proposed to be closed: *Provided further*, That the title to the land comprised in the alleys or parts of alleys so closed shall revert to the District of Columbia: *And provided further*, That no property owner within the block where such alleys or parts of alleys are closed shall be deprived of the right of access to his property by alleys or parts of alleys, unless adequate access to such property be substituted therefor.

District of Columbia.  
Closing certain alleys in, authorized.

*Provisos.*  
Acquisition of all abutting land required.

Title to alleys to revert to the District.

Right of access.

SEC. 2. The Commissioners of the District of Columbia are hereby further authorized to set aside for alley purposes any land owned by the District of Columbia whenever it becomes necessary to provide additional area for alleys by reason of the closing of any alley or part of any alley: *Provided*, That in each case the area set aside for alley purposes shall not exceed the area of the alley or part of alley closed.

Authority conferred to set aside any District owned land for alley purposes, when necessary.

*Proviso.*  
Area limited.

SEC. 3. The Commissioners of the District of Columbia shall cause public notice to be given, by advertisement in a newspaper of general circulation in the District of Columbia, of any order to be made by the said commissioners under the authority granted them by the provisions of this Act: *Provided*, That such public notice shall be given not less than thirty days prior to the effective date of such order: *And provided further*, That if any interested prop-

Public notice to be given.

*Provisos.*  
Time provision.

## Hearings.

erty owner affected adversely by such order shall request a public hearing by the said commissioners, within thirty days prior to the effective date of the order, the said commissioners shall grant such hearing.

Necessary maps to be prepared by surveyor.

SEC. 4. That any and all necessary maps showing the action taken by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia under the provisions of this Act shall be prepared by the surveyor of the District of Columbia, approved by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, and ordered by said commissioners to be recorded in the office of the surveyor of the District of Columbia.

Approved, June 14, 1932.

## [CHAPTER 249.]

## AN ACT

To provide for the closing of certain streets and alleys in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes.

June 14, 1932.

[S. 4106.]

[Public, No. 174.]

District of Columbia. Designated streets and alleys in, closed.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Commissioners of the District of Columbia be, and they are hereby, authorized to close R Street for its full width from the east boundary of parcel 224/27 to the west building line of Sixteenth Street; to close Fifteenth Street for its full width from the north line of R Street to the southeasterly building line of Fairlawn Avenue; to close part of Q Street abutting lot 23 in square 5598; to close all public alleys in square 5598, and to close the public alley sixteen feet wide in square 5604 extending south from R Street to the south line of lots 101 and 802 in said square 5604, all in the southeast section of the District of Columbia, the ground within the lines of the parts of streets and alleys so closed to revert to the District of Columbia for use for school purposes: *Provided,* That the owners of all property abutting on the parts of streets and alleys so closed shall consent to such closing.

Reversion to District, for school purposes.

*Proviso.*

Abutting property owners' consent required.

Permanent highways system.

Certain parcels removed from plan.

SEC. 2. That Q Street, located within the boundaries of parcel 224/7 and extending from the west line of Sixteenth Street to the southeasterly line of Fairlawn Avenue, and R Street, located within the boundaries of parcel 224/27, extending from the east building line of Fourteenth Street to the east boundary of said parcel 224/27, are hereby removed from the plan of the permanent system of highways for the District of Columbia.

Approved, June 14, 1932.

## [CHAPTER 250.]

## AN ACT

To provide for readjustment of street lines and the transfer of land for school, park, and highway purposes, in the northeast section of the District of Columbia, and for other purposes.

June 14, 1932.

[S. 4396.]

[Public, No. 175.]

District of Columbia. Readjustment of highways system for school, etc., purposes.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That in order to provide for a readjustment of street lines and for the transfer of lands for school, park, and highway purposes in the territory lying south of Riggs Road between First Street and Rock Creek Church Road northeast, the Commissioners of the District of Columbia be, and they are hereby, authorized to close the part of Ingraham Street and part of Riggs Road lying within the parcels designated B, C, and E, as shown on map numbered 1672 on file in the office of the

Areas closed.

surveyor of the District of Columbia, the title to the land comprised within said parcels designated B and E to revert to the District of Columbia for school purposes, and the title to the land comprised within said parcel designated C to be transferred to the Director of Public Buildings and Public Parks of the National Capital for park purposes. And the said commissioners are further authorized and directed to close that portion of First Street northeast lying between the south line of Riggs Road and the north line of Ingraham Street, and to transfer title to the portion of First Street so closed to the Director of Public Buildings and Public Parks of the National Capital for park purposes.

SEC. 2. That the Director of Public Buildings and Public Parks of the National Capital is hereby authorized and directed to transfer to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia all of the land comprised within the parcels designated A and F, as shown on said map numbered 1672, the title to the land comprised within said parcel designated A to revert to the District of Columbia for school purposes, and the title to the land comprised within said parcel designated F to revert to the District of Columbia for highway purposes.

SEC. 3. The land comprised within the parcel designated D as shown on said map numbered 1672 is hereby authorized and directed to be abandoned as school property, and the said commissioners shall transfer said parcel designated D to the Director of Public Buildings and Public Parks of the National Capital for park purposes.

SEC. 4. The surveyor of the District of Columbia is hereby authorized to prepare the necessary plat or plats showing all parcels of land to be transferred, and portions of streets to be closed and transferred, in accordance with the provisions of this Act, with a certificate affixed thereon to be signed by the authorized officials representing the Government agencies designated, after which said plat or plats shall be recorded upon the order of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia in the office of the surveyor of the District of Columbia; and said plat or plats, when duly recorded in said office of the surveyor of the District of Columbia, shall constitute a legal closing of streets and transfer of property for the purposes as set forth in the provisions of this Act.

Approved, June 14, 1932.

[CHAPTER 251.]

AN ACT

To provide a preliminary examination of the Edisto River and its branches, South and North Edisto, South Carolina, with a view to the control of its floods.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to cause a preliminary examination to be made of the Edisto River and its branches, South and North Edisto, South Carolina, with a view to control of its floods in accordance with the provisions of section 3 of an Act entitled "An Act to provide for control of the floods of the Mississippi River, and of the Sacramento River, California, and for other purposes," approved March 1, 1917, the cost thereof to be paid from appropriations heretofore or hereafter made for examinations, surveys, and contingencies of rivers and harbors.

Approved, June 14, 1932.

Parcels reverting to District, for school uses.

Other transfers, for park.

First Street northeast.  
Designated portion closed for park.

Transfers embraced in certain area for school purposes.

Additional land for highway purposes.

Certain school property transferred to Federal Government for park purposes.

Certified plats to be prepared by surveyor.

When recorded, to constitute legal closing, etc.

June 14, 1932.

[H. R. 3951.]

[Public, No. 176.]

Edisto River, etc.  
Preliminary examination of, authorized.

Vol. 39, p. 950; Vol. 45, p. 534.

Payment of costs.

## [CHAPTER 252.]

## AN ACT

For estimates necessary for the proper maintenance of the Government wharf at Juneau, Alaska.

June 14, 1932.  
[H. R. 8713.]  
[Public, No. 177.]

Juneau, Alaska.  
Estimates for main-  
tenance of Government  
wharf at, authorized.

Vol. 44, p. 676.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of War is authorized to submit, for the consideration of Congress, such estimates as are in his judgment necessary for the proper maintenance of the Government wharf at Juneau, Alaska, constructed under authority contained in Public Resolution Numbered 33, Sixty-ninth Congress, approved May 28, 1926.

Approved, June 14, 1932.

## [CHAPTER 253.]

## AN ACT

Granting the consent of Congress to the States of Montana and Wyoming to negotiate and enter into a compact or agreement for division of the waters of the Yellowstone River.

June 14, 1932.  
[H. R. 7914.]  
[Public, No. 178.]

Montana and Wyom-  
ing.  
Compact for division  
of waters of Yellow-  
stone River, etc., au-  
thorized.

Appointment by  
President.  
Report to Congress.

Proviso.  
Approval of compact.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That consent of Congress is hereby given to the States of Montana and Wyoming to negotiate and enter into a compact or agreement not later than January 1, 1936, providing for an equitable division and apportionment between the States of the water supply of the Yellowstone River and of the streams tributary thereto, upon condition that one suitable person, who shall be appointed by the President of the United States, shall participate in said negotiations as the representative of the United States and shall make report to Congress of the proceedings and of any compact or agreement entered into: *Provided,* That any such compact or agreement shall not be binding or obligatory upon either of the parties thereto unless and until the same shall have been approved by the legislature of each of said States and by the Congress of the United States.

Approved, June 14, 1932.

## [CHAPTER 254.]

## AN ACT

Providing for payment of \$25 to each enrolled Chippewa Indian of the Red Lake Band of Minnesota from the timber funds standing to their credit in the Treasury of the United States.

June 14, 1932.  
[H. R. 8303.]  
[Public, No. 179.]

Red Lake Band of  
Chippewa Indians.  
Per capita payment  
to, from tribal funds.

Acceptance, etc.

Payments not sub-  
ject to any lien, etc.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the Interior is authorized and directed to withdraw from the Treasury so much as may be necessary of the principal timber fund on deposit to the credit of the Red Lake Band of the Chippewa Indians of the State of Minnesota and to make therefrom payment of \$25 to each enrolled Chippewa Indian of the Red Lake Band of Minnesota, under such regulations as such Secretary shall prescribe. No payment shall be made under this Act until the Chippewa Indians of the Red Lake Band of Minnesota shall, in such manner as such Secretary shall prescribe, have accepted such payments and ratified the provisions of this Act. The money paid to the Indians under this Act shall not be subject to any lien or claim of whatever nature against any of said Indians.

Approved, June 14, 1932.

## [CHAPTER 255.]

## AN ACT

To amend an Act (ch. 300) entitled "An Act authorizing the Coos (Kowes) Bay, Lower Umpqua (Kalawatset), and Siuslaw Tribes of Indians of the State of Oregon to present their claims to the Court of Claims," approved February 23, 1929 (45 Stat. 1256).

June 14, 1932.  
[H. R. 11120.]  
[Public, No. 180.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Act (ch. 300) entitled "An Act authorizing the Coos (Kowes) Bay, Lower Umpqua (Kalawatset), and Siuslaw Tribes of Indians of the State of Oregon to present their claims to the Court of Claims," approved February 23, 1929 (45 Stat. 1256), be, and the same hereby is, amended by omitting, in line 20, the words "township 26 south, range 7 west" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "township 15 south, range 6 west."

Claims of Coos Bay,  
Lower Umpqua In-  
dians, Oreg.

Former Act respect-  
ing, amended.  
Vol. 45, p. 1256,  
amended.

Approved, June 14, 1932.

## [CHAPTER 256.]

## AN ACT

Authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to exchange the Federal building site in Dover, New Jersey, for another site.

June 14, 1932.  
[H. R. 11337.]  
[Public, No. 181.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and empowered to exchange by the usual quit-claim deed, without expense to the United States (when title becomes vested in the Government) the Federal building site located on the northwest corner of Dickerson and Warren Streets at Dover, New Jersey, now under contract to be purchased by the United States, for a site offered by the city of Dover, located on Sussex Street and Morris Street extended: *Provided,* That the exchange herein set forth shall be subject to such conditions as to the improvements on the Sussex Street site to be made by the city of Dover as may be required by the Secretary of the Treasury, and free rental to the Government of the present post-office quarters located on the Dickerson Street site until the new post-office building is completed and occupied. These conditions to be assented to by the city of Dover in order to equalize the price of the Sussex Street site. In the event that the exchange as herein set forth is consummated it is further provided that the unexpended balance of the appropriation authorized in the Act of Congress approved March 4, 1931, for a site and building at Dover, New Jersey, is hereby made available for the construction of the new building on said Sussex Street site.

Dover, N. J.  
Federal building site  
at, conveyed to city in  
exchange.

*Proviso.*  
Conditions.

Assent required.

Unexpended balance  
available.  
Vol. 46, p. 1591.

Approved, June 14, 1932.

## [CHAPTER 257.]

## AN ACT

Authorizing a per capita payment of \$50 to the members of the Menominee Tribe of Indians of Wisconsin from funds on deposit to their credit in the Treasury of the United States.

June 14, 1932.  
[H. R. 12045.]  
[Public, No. 182.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized to withdraw from the fund in the Treasury of the United States on deposit to the credit of the Menominee Indians in the State of Wisconsin a suffi-

Menominee Indians  
of Wisconsin.

Per capita payment  
to, from tribal funds.

cient sum to make therefrom a per capita payment or distribution of \$50, in two equal installments of \$25 each on or about October 15, 1932, and on or about January 15, 1933, to each of the living members on the tribal roll of the Menominee Tribe of Indians of the State of Wisconsin, under such rules and regulations as the said Secretary may prescribe.

Approved, June 14, 1932.

[CHAPTER 258.]

JOINT RESOLUTION

June 14, 1932.  
[S. J. Res. 41.]  
[Pub. Res., No. 26.]

Granting consent of Congress to a compact or agreement between the commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the State of New Jersey creating the Delaware River Joint Commission and specifying the powers and duties thereof.

Delaware River Joint  
Commission.  
Compact between  
Pennsylvania and New  
Jersey for creation of,  
Preamble.

Whereas, pursuant to act numbered 200 of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, approved June 12, 1931, and chapter 391 of the Laws of New Jersey, approved June 30, 1931, the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the State of New Jersey have entered into a certain compact or agreement, which said compact or agreement has been duly executed and delivered by the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania on behalf of said Commonwealth, and by the New Jersey Interstate Bridge Commission on behalf of said State; and

Whereas the aforesaid agreement or compact is in substantially the following form, that is to say:

“Whereas the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the State of New Jersey are the owners of a certain bridge across the Delaware River between the city of Philadelphia in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the city of Camden in the State of New Jersey; and

“Whereas the Pennsylvania Commission, existing by virtue of act numbered 338 of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, approved July 9, 1919 (Pamphlet Laws, 814), and acts amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto, and the New Jersey Interstate Bridge Commission, existing by virtue of chapter 271 of the Laws of New Jersey of 1929, and acts amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto, are acting jointly under the name of the Delaware River Bridge Joint Commission in connection with the operation and maintenance of said bridge; and

“Whereas the interests of the people of the two States will be best served by consolidating the two commissions in corporate form, and granting additional powers and authority thereto with reference to the said bridge, and to other and further means of communication between the two States in the vicinity of Philadelphia and Camden; and

“Whereas additional transportation facilities between the two States in the vicinity of Philadelphia and that part of New Jersey opposite thereto will be required in the future for the accommodation of the public and the development of both States; and

“Whereas both States have mutual interests in the development of the Delaware River from Philadelphia and Camden to the sea, and particularly in developing the facilities and promoting the more extensive use of the ports of Philadelphia and Camden by coastwise, intercoastal, and foreign vessels; and

“Whereas it is highly desirable that there be a single agency of both States empowered to further the aforesaid interests of both States: Now, therefore

"The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the State of New Jersey do hereby solemnly covenant and agree each with the other, as follows: Pennsylvania and New Jersey agreement.

"ARTICLE I

"There is hereby created a body corporate and politic to be known as the Delaware River Joint Commission (hereinafter in this agreement called the 'Commission'), which shall constitute the public corporate instrumentality of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the State of New Jersey for the following public purposes, and which shall be deemed to be exercising an essential governmental function in effectuating such purposes, to wit: Corporation created.

"(a) The operation and maintenance of the bridge owned jointly by the two States and the city of Philadelphia, as its interests may appear, across the Delaware River between the city of Philadelphia in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the city of Camden in the State of New Jersey, including its approaches, and the making of additions and improvements thereto. Purposes.

"(b) The effectuation, establishment, construction, operation, and maintenance of railroad or other facilities for the transportation of passengers across the said bridge, including extensions thereof to the vicinity of Race Street and Eighth Street in the city of Philadelphia, and to the vicinity of Carman Street and Haddon Avenue in the city of Camden.

"(c) The investigation of the necessity for additional means of communication between the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in the vicinity of Philadelphia and the State of New Jersey opposite thereto, and between the ports of Philadelphia and Camden and the sea, and making of such studies, surveys, and estimates as may be necessary to determine the feasibility and cost of any such additional means of communication, whether the same be by bridge, tunnel, canal, or otherwise.

"(d) Cooperation with all other bodies interested or concerned with or affected by the promotion, development, or use of the Delaware River.

"(e) The procurement from the Government of the United States of any consents which may be requisite to enable any project within its powers to be carried forward.

"(f) The promotion of the Delaware River as a highway of commerce between Philadelphia and Camden and the sea.

"(g) The promotion of increased commerce on the Delaware River, both freight and passenger, and, for this purpose, the publication of such literature and the adoption of such means as may be deemed appropriate.

"(h) To study and make recommendations to the proper authorities for the improvement of terminal, lighterage, wharfage, warehouse, and other facilities necessary for the promotion of commerce on the Delaware River.

"(i) Institution, through the attorneys general of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, of or intervention in any litigation involving rates, preferences, rebates, or other matters vital to the interests of the ports of the Delaware River.

"(j) Any other functions which may be of mutual benefit to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the State of New Jersey, in so far as concerns the promotion and development of the ports of Philadelphia and of Camden, and the use by commercial vessels of their facilities.

## "ARTICLE II

Commission membership.

"The commission shall consist of sixteen commissioners, eight resident voters of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and eight resident voters of the State of New Jersey, who shall serve without compensation.

"The first eight commissioners for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania shall be the governor of the Commonwealth, the auditor general, the State treasurer, the mayor of the city of Philadelphia, and the four additional persons now serving as members of the Pennsylvania Commission, existing by virtue of act numbered 338 of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, approved July 9, 1919 (Pamphlet Laws, 814), and acts amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto.

"The first eight commissioners for the State of New Jersey shall be the eight individuals now holding office, as members of the New Jersey Interstate Bridge Commission, existing by virtue of chapter 271 of the laws of said State of 1929, approved May 6, 1929, and acts amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto, which said eight individuals are hereby appointed by said State as such commissioners, who shall serve for their unexpired terms as members of the New Jersey Interstate Bridge Commission. Succeeding commissioners shall be elected by the legislature to serve for terms of five years.

"For the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, the governor, the auditor general, the State treasurer, and the executive head of the city of Philadelphia, in office at the time, shall always be members of the commission, and, in addition thereto, there shall be four members appointed by the governor, who shall be known as appointive members. Whenever a vacancy occurs in the appointive membership of the commission, the governor shall appoint a member to serve for a term of five years from the date of his appointment.

"For the State of New Jersey, whenever a vacancy in the office of commissioner shall occur, such vacancy shall be filled for the unexpired term by the legislature. If the legislature shall not be in session when the vacancy occurs, such vacancy shall be filled by the governor, and such appointee shall hold office until the legislature convenes.

"All commissioners shall continue to hold office after the expiration of the terms for which they are appointed or elected unless and until their respective successors are appointed and qualified, but no period during which any commissioner shall hold over shall be deemed to be an extension of his term of office for the purpose of computing the date on which his successor's term expires.

## "ARTICLE III

Commissioners to create board.

"The commissioners shall have charge of the commission's property and affairs, and shall, for the purpose of doing business, constitute a board, but no action of the commissioners shall be binding unless a majority of the members of the commission from Pennsylvania and a majority of the members of the commission from New Jersey shall vote in favor thereof.

## "ARTICLE IV

Powers.

"For the effectuation of its authorized purposes, the commission is hereby granted the following powers:

- "(a) To have perpetual succession.
- "(b) To sue and be sued.

“(c) To adopt and use an official seal.

“(d) To elect a chairman, vice chairman, secretary, and treasurer, and to adopt suitable by-laws for the management of its affairs. The secretary and treasurer need not be members of the commission.

“(e) To appoint such other officers, and such agents and employees as it may require for the performance of its duties, and fix and determine their qualifications, duties, and compensation.

“(f) To enter into contracts.

“(g) To acquire, own, hire, use, operate, and dispose of personal property.

“(h) To acquire, own, use, lease, operate, and dispose of real property and interests in real property, and to make improvements thereon.

“(i) To grant the use of, by franchise, lease, or otherwise, and to make charges for the use of, any property or facility owned or controlled by it.

“(j) To borrow money upon its bonds or other obligations either with or without security.

“(k) To exercise the right of eminent domain.

“(l) To determine the exact location, system and character of, and all other matters in connection with, any and all improvements or facilities which it may be authorized to own, construct, establish, effectuate, operate, or control.

“(m) In addition to the foregoing, to exercise the powers, duties, authority, and jurisdiction heretofore conferred and imposed upon the aforesaid Pennsylvania Commission and upon the aforesaid New Jersey Interstate Bridge Commission, severally, or upon both of said commissions jointly, by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania or the State of New Jersey, or both of the said two States; and

“(n) To exercise all other powers, not inconsistent with the constitutions of the two States or of the United States, which may be reasonably necessary or incidental to the effectuation of its authorized purposes or to the exercise of any of the foregoing powers, except the power to levy taxes or assessments, and generally to exercise, in connection with its property and affairs and in connection with property within its control, any and all powers which might be exercised by a natural person or a private corporation in connection with similar property and affairs.

#### “ARTICLE V

“If for any of its authorized purposes (including temporary construction purposes), the commission shall find it necessary or convenient to acquire any real property in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania or the State of New Jersey, whether for immediate or future use, the commission may find and determine that such property, whether a fee simple absolute or a lesser interest, is required for public use, and, upon such determination, the said property shall be deemed to be required for a public use until otherwise determined by the commission, and, with the exceptions hereinafter specifically noted, the said determination shall not be affected by the fact that such property has theretofore been taken for or is then devoted to a public use, but the public use in the hands or under the control of the commission shall be deemed superior to the public use in the hands or under the control of any other person, association, or corporation.

Acquisition of private property for public use.

“If the commission is unable to agree with the owner or owners thereof upon terms for the acquisition of any such real property in

the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for any reason whatsoever, then the commission may acquire such real property in the manner provided by act Numbered 338 of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, approved July 9, 1919, and acts amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto, for the acquisition of real property by the aforesaid Pennsylvania Commission.

"If the commission is unable to agree with the owner or owners thereof upon terms for the acquisition of any such real property in the State of New Jersey for any reason whatsoever, then the commission may acquire and is hereby authorized to acquire such property, whether a fee simple absolute or a lesser interest, by condemnation or the exercise of the right of eminent domain, either under and pursuant to the provisions of the act of the State of New Jersey, entitled 'An Act to regulate the ascertainment and payment of compensation for property condemned or taken for public use' (revision of 1900, approved March 20, 1900), and acts amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto, or under and pursuant to the provisions of an act entitled 'An Act concerning and regulating acquisition and taking of lands by the State of New Jersey, or any agency thereof; providing a procedure therefor, and the manner of making compensation for lands so taken,' approved April 21, 1920, and the various acts amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto.

Condemnation proceedings.

"The power of the commission to acquire real property by condemnation or the exercise of the power of eminent domain in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the State of New Jersey shall be a continuing power and no exercise thereof shall be deemed to exhaust it.

Surveys, maps, etc.

"The commission and its duly authorized agents and employees may enter upon any land in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania or the State of New Jersey, for the purpose of making such surveys, maps, or other examinations thereof, as it may deem necessary or convenient for its authorized purposes.

"However, anything to the contrary contained in this compact notwithstanding, no property now or hereafter vested in or held by any county, city, borough, village, township or other municipality or port district shall be taken by the commission without the consent of such municipality or port district unless expressly authorized so to do by the Commonwealth or State in which such municipality or port district is located. All counties, cities, boroughs, villages, townships, and other municipalities, and all public agencies and commissions of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the State of New Jersey, notwithstanding any contrary provision of law, are hereby authorized and empowered to grant and convey to the commission upon its request, but not otherwise, upon reasonable terms and conditions, any real property which may be necessary or convenient to the effectuation of its authorized purposes, including real property already devoted to public use.

"The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the State of New Jersey hereby consent to the use and occupation by the commission of any real property of the said two States, or of either of them, which may be or become necessary or convenient to the effectuation of the authorized purposes of the commission, including lands lying under water and lands already devoted to public use.

"Real property" construed.

"The term 'real property' as used in this compact, includes lands, structures, franchises, and interests in land, including lands under water and riparian rights, and any and all things and rights usually included within the said term, and includes not only fees simple absolute but also any and all lesser interests, such as easements,

rights of way, uses, leases, licenses, and all other incorporeal hereditaments, and every estate, interest, or right, legal or equitable, including terms of years and liens thereon by way of judgments, mortgages, or otherwise, and also claims for damage to real estate.

#### “ARTICLE VI

“The control, operation, tolls, and other revenues of the aforesaid existing bridge across the Delaware River between the city of Philadelphia and the city of Camden, and of all real and personal property appurtenant thereto or used in connection therewith, shall vest in the commission on the 1st day of July, 1931, and the terms of the members of the aforesaid Pennsylvania Commission and the aforesaid New Jersey Interstate Bridge Commission shall cease and terminate on that date.

Revenues of bridge  
across Delaware River.

“On or before the 30th day of June, 1932, or as soon thereafter as practicable, the commission shall pay to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, the State of New Jersey, and the city of Philadelphia the following sums out of moneys, raised by said commission on its bonds or other obligations:

Payments to Penn-  
sylvania and New  
Jersey.

“(a) An amount equal to the moneys contributed by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania toward the cost of acquiring property for and constructing said bridge and the approaches thereto, and expenditures incident thereto, with interest at the rate of 4 per centum per annum, such interest to be computed from the dates on which installments of such funds were paid to the Delaware River Bridge Joint Commission by the said Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, as shown by the records of its State treasurer, less, however, the amount returned to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania from the net revenues of the bridge between July 1, 1926, and June 30, 1931, and less interest, at the rate of 4 per centum per annum, upon such amount computed from the dates of repayment to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

“(b) An amount equal to the moneys contributed by the State of New Jersey toward the cost of acquiring property for and constructing said bridge and the approaches thereto, and expenditures incident thereto, with interest theretofore actually paid by the State of New Jersey or accrued upon the bonds issued by said State to borrow money to pay its share of the cost of acquiring property for, and construction of, said bridge and the approaches thereto, and all expenditures incident thereto, less, however, the amount returned to the State of New Jersey from the net revenues of the bridge between July 1, 1926, and June 30, 1931, and less interest, at the rate of 4¼ per centum per annum, upon such amount computed from the dates of repayment to the State of New Jersey.

“(c) An amount equal to the moneys contributed by the city of Philadelphia toward the cost of acquiring property for and constructing said bridge and the approaches thereto, and expenditures incident thereto, with interest theretofore actually paid by the city of Philadelphia or accrued upon the bonds issued by said city to borrow money to pay its share of the cost of acquiring property for and construction of said bridge and approaches thereto, and all expenditures incident thereto, less, however, the amount returned to the city of Philadelphia from the net revenues of the bridge between July 1, 1926, and June 30, 1931, and less interest, at the rate of 4¼ per centum per annum, upon such amount computed from the dates of repayment to the city of Philadelphia.

Net amounts to each.

“(d) As soon as is practicable subsequently to July 1, 1931, the commission shall determine with the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, the State of New Jersey, and the city of Philadelphia the net amounts due to each, respectively, as of the 1st day of July, 1931, and from that date until the date of payment interest shall be paid by the commission to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania at the rate of 4 per centum per annum and to the State of New Jersey and to the city of Philadelphia at the rate of 4¼ per centum per annum.

Manner of payment.

“(e) The amount payable by the commission to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, as aforesaid, shall be paid to the State treasurer of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania upon a voucher signed and audited by said State treasurer, who is hereby authorized to consummate the said transaction. The amount payable to the State of New Jersey shall be paid to the comptroller of said State upon a voucher signed and audited by said comptroller, who is hereby authorized to consummate the said transaction. The amount payable to the city of Philadelphia shall be paid to the treasurer of the said city upon a voucher signed and audited by said treasurer, who is hereby authorized to consummate the said transaction. Upon the receipt of the proper payment each of said officials shall certify to the Delaware River Joint Commission that all moneys payable by the Delaware River Joint Commission, to the Commonwealth, State, or city, as the case may be, have been duly paid.

“(f) Nothing herein contained shall be construed to affect, diminish, or impair the rights and obligations created by, or to repeal any of, the provision of chapter 352 of the Laws of New Jersey of 1920, and chapter 262 of the Laws of New Jersey of 1924, and chapter 336 of the Laws of New Jersey of 1926, and chapter 33 of the Laws of New Jersey of 1927, and chapter 64 of the Laws of New Jersey of 1928.

New Jersey sinking fund commission.

“(g) Of the money paid to the State of New Jersey under the provisions of this agreement, there shall be paid to the sinking fund commission, created by the provisions of the foregoing statutes (chapter 352 of the Laws of New Jersey of 1920 and chapter 262 of the Laws of New Jersey of 1924), such sum or sums as said sinking fund commission may deem necessary to meet the then existing indebtedness and obligations set forth in said statutes, together with such interest and other charges as may be due or may grow due. The amount thus to be paid to the sinking fund commission shall be arrived at and determined by said sinking fund commission within ninety days after payment is made to the State of New Jersey pursuant to the provisions of this agreement. The moneys to be paid to and received by said sinking fund commission are hereby appropriated by the State of New Jersey and are to be used for sinking-fund purposes according to law.

“(h) No failure on the part of the commission to make the aforesaid payments to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the State of New Jersey, or to the city of Philadelphia, shall affect, diminish, or impair the rights of the holders of any bonds or other securities or obligations of said commission, as security for which the tolls and other revenues of the said bridge may be pledged.

#### “ARTICLE VII

Power to pledge credit of Pennsylvania not conferred.

“Notwithstanding any provision of this agreement, the commission shall have no power to pledge the credit of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, or the credit of the State of New Jersey, or the

credit of any county, city, borough, village, township, or other municipality of said Commonwealth or of said State, or to create any debt of said Commonwealth or of said State or of such municipality.

#### “ARTICLE VIII

“The commission is hereby authorized to make and enforce such rules and regulations, and to establish, levy and collect (or to authorize by contract, franchise, lease or otherwise, the establishment, levying, and collection of) such tolls, rents, rates, and other charges in connection with the aforesaid existing bridge across the Delaware River, and any other properties which it may hereafter construct, erect, acquire, own, operate or control, as it may deem necessary, proper, desirable and reasonable, which said tolls, rents, rates, and other charges shall be at least sufficient to meet the expenses thereof, including interest and sinking-fund charges; and the commission is hereby authorized and empowered to pledge such tolls, rates, rents, and other revenues, or any part thereof, either presently received or to be received in the future, or both, as security of the repayment, with interest, of any moneys borrowed by it or advanced to it for any of its authorized purposes and as security for the satisfaction of any other obligation assumed by it in connection with such loans or advances.

Rules, etc., for collection of tolls, etc.

#### “ARTICLE IX

“The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the State of New Jersey hereby covenant and agree with each other and with the holders of any bonds or other securities or obligations of the commission for which there may or shall be pledged the tolls, rents, rates, or other revenues, or any part thereof, of any property or facility owned, operated, or controlled by the commission (including the said bridge across the Delaware River and the facilities for the transportation of passengers across the said bridge), that (so long as any of said bonds or other securities or obligations remain outstanding and unpaid, and unless and until adequate provision is made by law for the protection of those advancing money upon such obligations) the Commonwealth and the said State will not diminish or impair the power of the commission to own, operate, or control said properties and facilities, or to establish, levy and collect tolls, rents, rates, and other charges in connection with such properties or facilities.

Impairment of commission's powers.

“The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the State of New Jersey hereby covenant and agree with each other and with the holders of any bonds or other securities or obligations of the commission for which the tolls, rents, rates, or other revenues, or any part thereof, of the aforesaid existing bridge across the Delaware River shall have been pledged that the said Commonwealth and the said State will not authorize or permit the authorization of the construction, operation, or maintenance of any additional vehicular bridge or tunnel or any additional bridge or tunnel having railroad or other facilities for the transportation of passengers between the said Commonwealth and the said State over or under the Delaware River by any other person or body than the commission, within a distance of ten miles in either direction from the said bridge measured along the boundary line between the said Commonwealth and the said State.

Additional construction.

## "ARTICLE X

Bonds made securities of State.

"The bonds or other securities or obligations which may be issued by the commission for any of its authorized purposes, and as security for which there may be pledged the tolls, rents, rates, and other revenues, or any part thereof, of any properties or facilities owned, operated, or controlled by the commission (including the aforesaid existing bridge across the Delaware River and the aforesaid facilities for the transportation of passengers across the said bridge), are hereby made securities in which all State and municipal officers and bodies of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and State of New Jersey, all banks, bankers, trust companies, savings banks, saving and loan associations, investment companies, and other persons carrying on a banking business, all insurance companies, insurance associations, and other persons carrying on an insurance business, and all administrators, executors, guardians, trustees, and other fiduciaries, and all other persons whatsoever, who are now or hereafter may be authorized to invest in bonds or other obligations of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania or of the State of New Jersey, may properly and legally invest any funds, including capital belonging to them or within their control; and said bonds or other securities or obligations are hereby made securities which may properly and legally be deposited with and received by any State or municipal officer or agency of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania or the State of New Jersey for any purpose for which the deposit of bonds or other obligations, either of the Commonwealth or of the State, is now or may hereafter be authorized.

## "ARTICLE XI

Purposes of construction.

"The effectuation of its authorized purposes by the commission is and will be in all respects for the benefit of the people of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the State of New Jersey, for the increase of their commerce and prosperity, and for the improvement of their health and living conditions, and since the commission will be performing essential governmental functions in effectuating said purposes, the commission shall not be required to pay any taxes or assessments upon any property, acquired or used by it for such purposes, and the bonds or other securities or obligations issued by the commission, their transfer, and the income thereof (including any profits made on the sale thereof) shall, at all times, be free from taxation within the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the State of New Jersey.

## "ARTICLE XII

Commission reports.

"The commission shall make annual reports to the Governors and Legislatures of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the State of New Jersey, setting forth in detail its operations and transactions, and may make such additional reports, from time to time, to the governors and legislatures as it may deem desirable.

"Whenever the commission, after investigation and study, shall have concluded plans, with estimates of cost, and means of financing any new project, other than those described in article 1, subdivision (b) hereof, for transportation across or under the Delaware River within the area hereinbefore described, any new project for the improvement of the Delaware River's port facilities, or any

other project for the mutual advantage of Pennsylvania and New Jersey and coming within the purposes for which it is created, the commission shall make to the legislatures of each State a detailed report, dealing only with the contemplated project, and shall request of said legislatures authority to proceed with the project described; and it shall not be within the power of the commission to construct, erect, or otherwise acquire any facility or project, except those described in article 1, subdivision (b) hereof, unless and until the legislatures of both States shall have authorized the commission to proceed with the project outlined in its special report thereon.

"In witness whereof, this 1st day of July, anno Domini, 1931, Gifford Pinchot has affixed his signature hereto as Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and caused the great seal of the Commonwealth to be attached hereto.

"(SEAL)

GIFFORD PINCHOT,  
"Governor Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

"And on this 1st day of July, anno Domini, 1931, the New Jersey Interstate Bridge Commission by its members, pursuant to law, has signed this agreement for and on behalf of the State of New Jersey.

"JOHN B. KATES.

"ARTHUR C. KING.

"THOMAS J. S. BARLOW.

"BARTON F. SHARP.

"ALFRED COOPER.

"FRANK L. SUPLEE.

"LUCIUS E. HIRES.

"I. NORWOOD GRISCOM.

"Witnesses:

"DAVID J. SMYTH.

"JOSEPH K. COSTELLO.

"T. HARRY ROWLAND."

Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the consent of Congress is hereby given to the aforesaid compact or agreement, and to each and every term and provision thereof: Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to affect, impair, or diminish any right, power, or jurisdiction of the United States or of any court, department, board, bureau, officer, or official of the United States, over or in regard to any navigable waters, or any commerce between the States or with foreign countries, or any bridge, railroad highway, pier, wharf, or other facility or improvement, or any other person, matter, or thing, forming the subject matter of the aforesaid compact or agreement or otherwise affected by the terms thereof: And provided further, That the right to alter, amend, or repeal this resolution or any part thereof is hereby expressly reserved.*

Consent of Congress granted.

Provisos. Rights, etc., preserved.

Amendment.

Approved, June 14, 1932.

[CHAPTER 259.]

JOINT RESOLUTION

June 14, 1932.  
[S. J. Res. 97.]  
[Pub. Res., No. 27.]

Extending for one year the time within which American claimants may make application for payment, under the Settlement of War Claims Act of 1928, of awards of the Mixed Claims Commission and of the Tripartite Claims Commission.

Settlement of War Claims Act.  
Time for making applications for payment, by American claimants extended.  
Vol. 46, p. 84, amended.

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That subsection (g) of section 2 and subsection (f) of section 5 of the Settlement of War Claims Act of 1928, as amended by Public Resolution Numbered 48, Seventy-first Congress, approved March 10, 1930, are further amended, respectively, by striking out the words "four years" wherever such words appear therein and inserting in lieu thereof the words "five years."

Approved, June 14, 1932.

[CHAPTER 265.]

AN ACT

June 15, 1932.  
[S. 4689.]  
[Public, No. 183.]

To authorize the closing of certain streets in the District of Columbia rendered useless or unnecessary, and for other purposes.

District of Columbia.  
U Street southwest between First and Half Streets closed.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Commissioners of the District of Columbia be, and they are hereby, authorized to close, upon the recommendation of the National Capital Park and Planning Commission, that portion of U Street southwest, lying between First Street and Half Street southwest, as may be rendered useless or unnecessary by reason of the construction of an electric light and power plant on squares 665 and 667 adjoining said street: *Provided,* That the said Commissioners of the District of Columbia shall sell to the abutting property owners the land contained within the portion of said street to be closed for cash at a price not less than the assessed value of contiguous lots, and the money received therefrom paid into the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the District of Columbia, and that such lands shall thereafter be assessed on the books of the assessor of the District of Columbia the same in all respects as other private properties in the District.

Proviso.  
Sale authorized.

Use of receipts.

Assessment.

Water Street southwest, between U and V Streets southwest closed.

SEC. 2. That the Commissioners of the District of Columbia are hereby further authorized to close, upon the recommendation of the National Capital Park and Planning Commission, that portion of Water Street between U and V Streets southwest; and said commissioners are hereby authorized to give title to the owners of square 667 abutting on Water Street that portion of Water Street so closed lying west of the direct southerly projection of the west line of Half Street as now existing north of U Street southwest, upon notification from the Director of Public Buildings and Public Parks of the National Capital of the receipt from all claimants in absolute quitclaim deeds to the United States of all land in square east of 667, east of the direct southerly projection of the west line of Half Street, as now existing north of U Street southwest, and such other land as may be acquired by the owners of square 667 in square east of south of 667, subject to the right of said owners to construct and operate any pipe lines and intake and discharge tunnels in or under the same to the Anacostia River, and provided that all of said lands deeded to private owners by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia under this section shall thereafter be assessed on the books of the assessor of the District of Columbia the same in all respects as other private properties in the District of Columbia.

Title to portion there- to given to abutting property owners.

Subject to receipt of quitclaim deeds from all claimants.

Pipe lines and tunnels.

Assessments against private properties.

SEC. 3. That the Commissioners of the District of Columbia be, and they are hereby, authorized to grant any and all permits for the construction and operation of any pipe lines and intake and discharge tunnels in or under the public streets, roads, and highways south of T Street southwest and east of Second Street southwest to the Anacostia River as may become necessary in the construction, installation, and operation of any electric lighting and power plant, provided the same will not interfere with the development of other property located within this area.

Authority to construct and operate intake and discharge tunnels, etc., conferred.

Restriction.

SEC. 4. That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized to permit the construction and operation of any intake and discharge tunnels and/or other structures in the Anacostia River in so far as they affect navigable waters of the United States; and that the Director of Public Buildings and Public Parks of the National Capital is hereby authorized, in consideration of the above-mentioned quitclaims to the United States, to convey, on behalf of the United States, to the owners of square 667 that portion of square east of 667 lying west of the direct southerly projection of the west line of Half Street as now existing north of U Street southwest; and that said Director of Public Buildings and Public Parks of the National Capital is hereby authorized to permit the construction and operation of any pipe lines and intake and discharge tunnels, upon such terms and conditions as shall be fair and reasonable, under and on any lands owned or claimed by the Government of the United States lying in the above area and/or between the east line of Water Street, or other streets, and the Anacostia River. All areas conveyed by the United States to the owners of square 667 shall thereafter be assessed on the books of the assessor of the District of Columbia the same in all respect as other private properties in the District of Columbia.

Permit authorized for tunnels, etc., in Anacostia River.

Conveyances to owners of square 667.

Pipe line and tunnel construction, etc., permitted in area designated.

Private property assessment.

Approved, June 15, 1932.

[CHAPTER 266.]

AN ACT

To authorize the secretary of the Treasury to acquire land adjoining Lawrence (Massachusetts) post-office site.

June 16, 1932.

[H. R. 8907.]

[Public, No. 184.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the provision of the Act of Congress approved July 3, 1930 (46 Stat. 899), for extension and remodeling of the post-office building at Lawrence, Massachusetts, be, and the same is hereby, amended so as to provide for the acquisition by the Secretary of the Treasury by purchase, condemnation, or otherwise, of such land adjoining said post-office site as may be needed in connection with said extension; and the unexpended balance of the appropriation for said remodeling and extension shall be available for the acquisition of said additional land.

Lawrence, Mass.  
Acquisition of additional lands for post-office site.  
Vol. 46, p. 899.

Approved, June 16, 1932.

[CHAPTER 267.]

AN ACT

To authorize the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to close Quintana Place, between Seventh Street and Seventh Place northwest.

June 17, 1932.

[S. 3911.]

[Public, No. 185.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Commissioners of the District of Columbia be, and they are hereby authorized, on condition that the expense of moving and relocating the water main now existing be borne by the adjoining property owner, and without other expense to the District of Columbia, to

District of Columbia.  
Quintana Place closed.

Condition.

*Proviso.*  
Reversion of title  
thereto.

close Quintana Place, between Seventh Street and Seventh Place northwest, running through square 3160 in the District of Columbia, dedicated as a public highway by plat recorded December 23, 1925, and recorded in book numbered 80, page 173, of the records of the surveyor of the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That the title to the land lying within the area hereby closed shall revert to the proprietor of the adjoining blocks, the land in the said dedication never having been improved or used as a highway.

Approved, June 17, 1932.

[CHAPTER 268.]

AN ACT

To incorporate the Disabled American Veterans of the World War.

June 17, 1932.  
[H. R. 4738.]  
[Public, No. 186.]

Disabled American  
Veterans of the World  
War incorporated.  
Incorporators.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the following persons, to wit, Robert S. Marx, of Ohio; William J. Donovan, of New York; H. G. Lightner, of Kentucky; A. B. Powell, of Alabama; Glenn E. Miner, of Arizona; George H. H. Pratt, of Arkansas; Volney P. Mooney, junior, of California; A. E. Sherlock, of Colorado; Peter Nugent, of Connecticut; Miles H. Draper, of Florida; William E. Tate, of Georgia; Jesse J. McQueen, of Idaho; Herman H. Weimer, of Illinois; S. G. Smelser, of Indiana; Henry J. Bitters, of Iowa; E. C. Moore, of Kansas; L. C. Mayeux, of Louisiana; F. J. McCarthy, of Maine; George W. Golden, of Maryland; J. W. McQueen, of Missouri; Leon C. Waite, of Massachusetts; L. E. Sharp, of Michigan; George E. Leach, of Minnesota; Quintus E. Camp, of Mississippi; John W. Mahan, of Montana; Leonard D. Densmore, of Nebraska; I. A. Lougaris, of Nevada; E. P. Badger, of New Hampshire; W. J. Dodd, of New Jersey; Carl F. Whittaker, of New Mexico; Malcolm Smith, of North Carolina; H. J. Muehlenbein, of North Dakota; Fletcher Riley, of Oklahoma; Lile Dailey, of Oregon; J. J. O'Leary, of Pennsylvania; Arthur Cole, of Rhode Island; G. G. Blackman, of South Carolina; Albert Haugse, of South Dakota; Reuben D. Hays, of Tennessee; M. A. Harlan, of Texas; Gaylen S. Young, of Utah; Malvern S. Ellis, of Vermont; George D. Simmons, of Virginia; Miles Price, of Washington; W. J. O'Neil, of West Virginia; Reverend G. Stearns, of Wisconsin; and such persons as may be chosen who are members of the Disabled American Veterans of the World War, and their successors, are hereby created and declared to be a body corporate. The name of this corporation shall be the "Disabled American Veterans of the World War."

Successors, etc.  
Name designated.  
Completion of organization.

SEC. 2. That said persons named in section 1, and such other persons as may be selected from among the membership of the Disabled American Veterans of the World War, an unincorporated patriotic society of the wounded and disabled soldiers, sailors, and marines of the Great War of 1917-1918, are hereby authorized to meet to complete the organization of said corporation by the selection of officers, the adoption of a constitution and by-laws, and to do all other things necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this Act, at which meeting any person duly accredited as a delegate from any local or State organizations of the existing unincorporated organization known as the Disabled American Veterans of the World War shall be permitted to participate in the proceedings thereof.

Purposes declared.

SEC. 3. That the purposes of this corporation shall be:

To uphold and maintain the Constitution and the laws of the United States, to realize the true American ideals and aims for which those eligible to membership fought; to advance the interests and work for the betterment of all wounded, injured, and disabled vet-

erans of the World War; to cooperate with the United States Veterans' Administration and all other public and private agencies devoted to the cause of improving and advancing the condition, health, and interests of wounded, injured, or disabled veterans of the World War; to stimulate a feeling of mutual devotion, helpfulness, and comradeship among all wounded, injured, or disabled veterans of the World War; and to encourage in all people that spirit of understanding which will guard against future wars.

SEC. 4. That the corporation created by this Act shall have the following powers: To have perpetual succession with power to sue and be sued in courts of law and equity; to receive, hold, own, use, and dispose of such real estate and personal property as shall be necessary for its corporate purposes; to adopt a corporate seal and alter the same at pleasure; to adopt a constitution, by-laws, and regulations to carry out its purposes, not inconsistent with the laws of the United States or any State; to use in carrying out the purposes of the corporation such emblems and badges as it may adopt; to establish and maintain offices for the conduct of its business; to establish State and Territorial organizations and local chapter or post organizations; to publish a newspaper or other publications devoted to the purposes of the corporation; and generally to do any and all such acts and things as may be necessary and proper in carrying into effect the purposes of the corporation.

Corporate powers.

SEC. 5. That no person shall be a member of this corporation unless he—

Qualifications for membership.

Any man or woman who was wounded, gassed, injured, or disabled in line of duty while in the service of either the military or naval forces of the United States between the dates of April 6, 1917, and July 2, 1921, and who was in the service between the dates of April 6, 1917, and November 11, 1918, and who received an honorable discharge is eligible for membership in the Disabled American Veterans. Others who were disabled while serving with any of the armed forces of the nations associated with the United States during the World War and who are now American citizens and were honorably discharged, are also eligible. There are no honorary members.

No honorary members.

SEC. 6. That the organization shall be nonpolitical, nonsectarian, as an organization shall not promote the candidacy of any persons seeking public office.

Nonpolitical, etc., character.

SEC. 7. That said corporation may acquire any or all of the assets of the existing unincorporated national organization known as the Disabled American Veterans of the World War, upon discharging or satisfactorily providing for the payment and discharge of all its liabilities.

Successor to existing unincorporated body.

SEC. 8. That said corporation and its State and local subdivisions shall have the sole and exclusive right to have and to use in carrying out its purposes the name the "Disabled Veterans of the World War."

Exclusive use of name.

SEC. 9. That the said corporation shall, on or before the 1st day of January in each year, make and transmit to the Congress a report of its proceedings for the preceding calendar year, including a full and complete report of its receipts and expenditures: *Provided, however,* That said report shall not be printed as a public document.

Annual report to Congress.

*Provido.* Not printed as a public document.

SEC. 10. That as a condition precedent to the exercise of any power or privilege herein granted or conferred the Disabled American Veterans of the World War, shall file in the office of the secretary of each State in which posts, chapters, or subdivisions thereof may be organized the name and post-office address of an authorized agent

Registration of agents.

in such State upon whom legal process or demands against the Disabled American Veterans of the World War may be served.

Authority reserved.

SEC. 11. That the right to repeal, alter, or amend, this Act at any time is hereby expressly reserved.

Approved, June 17, 1932.

[CHAPTER 269.]

AN ACT

June 18, 1932.  
[S. 4736.]

[Public, No. 187.]

To authorize The Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington Railroad Company to extend its present track connection with the United States navy yard so as to provide adequate railroad facilities in connection with the development of Buzzards Point as an industrial area in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That The Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington Railroad Company is hereby authorized to establish a switch connection with the existing track siding leading from Second and I Streets southeast to and into the United States navy yard, at a point in said siding south of M Street southeast, thence running over and across the northwest corner of United States reservation 17 E, at present controlled and occupied by the United States Navy Department for navy yard and ordnance storage purposes, thence over, across, and through square 743 to First Street southeast, thence southward on First Street southeast to and thence along Potomac Avenue to the west line of Second Street southwest, with all necessary switches, extensions, turnouts, and sidings and such other track extensions through and along One-half Street southwest, One-half Street southeast, and Second Street southwest, south of Potomac Avenue and north of Potomac Avenue to P Street as may be or become necessary for the establishment of adequate railroad facilities in connection with the development of Buzzards Point as an industrial area in the District of Columbia.

District of Columbia.  
The Philadelphia,  
Baltimore and Wash-  
ington Railroad Com-  
pany may extend  
tracks, etc., from navy  
yard to Buzzards  
Point.  
Route designated.

Lease, etc., of existing  
track connection with  
navy yard.

Vol. 39, p. 565.

*Proviso.*  
Title.

Supervision of oper-  
ation.

Authority to con-  
struct spurs, sidings,  
etc.

*Proviso.*  
Construction, etc.,  
subject to prior ap-  
proval.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized to sell and transfer or to lease to The Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington Railroad Company, its successors and/or assigns, upon such terms and for such amount as he may deem to be both just and reasonable, the existing railroad track connection with the United States navy yard as constructed and established under authority conferred by an Act of Congress approved August 29, 1916, entitled "An Act making appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, and for other purposes": *Provided*, That the title to any right of way or property provided by the United States for the purposes of such construction and now occupied by said track connection shall remain in the United States: *And provided further*, That said track connection, in so far as the requirements of the United States Navy Yard may be affected, at all times shall be maintained and operated by said railroad company, its successors or assigns, to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Navy.

SEC. 3. Said railroad company is hereby authorized to construct, maintain, and operate branch tracks, spurs, or sidings into any lot or square now or hereafter zoned for industrial or second commercial use abutting upon any street or avenue over and along which said railroad company is hereby specifically authorized to lay and operate tracks, and also to construct tracks to serve any wharf which may be established on the Anacostia River: *Provided*, That the construction of all such railroad tracks and appurtenant turnouts, branch tracks, and sidings, in all respects and things, shall be

subject to the prior approval of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia after report by the National Capital Park and Planning Commission, such approval to be noted upon identical copies of a suitably prepared plat or chart, one copy to be kept on file in the office of the engineer commissioner of the District of Columbia and the other thereof to be kept on file in the office of the National Capital Park and Planning Commission.

SEC. 4. Subject always to the approval of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, all such railroad tracks, turnouts, branch tracks, spurs, and sidings may be located and constructed in, upon, along, and through public grounds, space, and streets of the United States and/or of the District of Columbia as same are now or hereafter may be located and established: *Provided*, That except as herein expressly authorized no tracks, branches, spurs, or sidings shall be constructed along or through South Capitol Street or First Street southwest in the north and south direction, at grade or otherwise, but each of said streets, with prior approval of said Commissioners of the District of Columbia, may be crossed to such extent as may be necessary for the establishment of adequate railroad facilities: *Provided further*, That no permit for the construction of tracks, turnouts, branches, spurs, or sidings shall be issued with respect to squares 600, 602, 604, 606, 608, 610, and 612, or any of said squares, until the particular square or squares for which a permit is sought shall have been zoned industrial: *And provided further*, That the plans for any building fronting on Canal Street from the Anacostia River to P Street southwest shall have the approval of the Fine Arts Commission as to height and design.

SEC. 5. Nothing herein contained shall be construed as limiting or abridging the authority of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia under the Act of Congress approved March 3, 1927 (44 Stat. L. 1353), entitled "An Act to provide for the elimination of grade crossings of steam railroads in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes."

SEC. 6. The Philadelphia, Baltimore<sup>1</sup> and Washington Railroad Company, its successors or assigns, is hereby authorized to acquire any land or property other than public grounds, space, or streets of the United States or the District of Columbia necessary or expedient for right of way for said track extensions, turnouts, branch tracks, spurs, sidings, and connections by purchase or condemnation. In event that said company, its successors or assigns, shall be unable to acquire any piece or parcel of land necessary or expedient for any of the purposes indicated in this Act, at a price deemed by it to be reasonable, then, and in such event The Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington Railroad Company, its successors and assigns, is authorized to acquire the same by condemnation proceedings to be instituted in its own name by petition filed in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia for the ascertainment of its value, in accordance with the provisions of sections 483 to 491, inclusive, of Chapter XV of the Act of Congress approved March 3, 1901, entitled "An Act to establish a code of law for the District of Columbia," as amended by the Act of Congress approved March 1, 1929, entitled "An Act to amend Chapter XV of the Code of Law for the District of Columbia, and for other purposes" (45 Stat. L. 1437), so far as the same may be applicable.

SEC. 7. If and when the Commissioners of the District of Columbia shall decide to pave or repave any of the streets over or along which tracks are authorized to be constructed, the railroad company shall

Location upon, along, or through public space.

*Provisos.*  
Exceptions.

Restriction as to designated squares.

Plans for certain buildings subject to approval of Fine Arts Commission.

Grade crossings.  
Application of existing law respecting elimination of.  
Vol. 44, p. 1352.

Purchase or condemnation of right of way.

Vol. 31, p. 1265.

Vol. 45, p. 1437.

Cost of paving, etc.

<sup>1</sup> So in original.

be required to bear the expense of the paving and/or repairs to pavements between the rails and on either side of the tracks for a distance of two feet.

Use of facilities.

SEC. 8. The authority to establish, construct, acquire, maintain, and operate the tracks, switch connections, extensions, turnouts, sidings, branches, spurs, and other facilities provided for in this Act is given upon the following conditions, to wit: The said facilities shall be open to any and all freight traffic by rail whether originating within or without the District of Columbia either on the said The Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington Railroad Company or any other common carrier railroad, upon such just, reasonable, and non-discriminatory rates, terms, and conditions as may be embraced in public tariffs, subject to the jurisdiction of the Interstate Commerce Commission as provided for other rates under the provisions of the Interstate Commerce Act: *Provided*, That no greater charge shall be made for deliveries to be made upon said facilities than is or are or may be made for delivery of like traffic consigned for delivery at any other delivery point on The Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington Railroad Company in the District of Columbia; special, free, or reduced rates or charges for deliveries of property consigned to the United States or any of its departments, bureaus, or subordinate branches or to or for use of the municipality of the District of Columbia not included: *And provided further*, That any common carrier by railroad now or hereafter authorized to operate in the District of Columbia shall, upon application to and approval by the Interstate Commerce Commission, be permitted to use jointly all such facilities as provided in this Act on such terms and for such compensation as may be prescribed by the said Interstate Commerce Commission in accordance with the provisions of the Interstate Commerce Act, as amended.

Rates, etc., nondiscriminatory.

Jurisdiction of Interstate Commerce Commission.  
*Provisos.*  
Equality of delivery charges.

Joint use of facilities permitted.

Condition.

Authority reserved.

SEC. 9. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this Act is hereby reserved without regard to any payments required or agreements established under its terms.

Approved, June 18, 1932.

[CHAPTER 270.]

AN ACT

Granting to the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California certain public and reserved lands of the United States in the counties of Los Angeles, Riverside, and San Bernardino, in the State of California.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That, subject to the reservation, until their disposition is hereafter expressly directed by law, of all minerals except earth, stone, sand, gravel, and other materials of like character, there is hereby granted to the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, a public corporation of the State of California, all lands belonging to the United States, situate in the counties of Los Angeles, Riverside, and San Bernardino, in the State of California, including trust or restricted Indian allotments in any Indian reservation or lands reserved for any purpose in connection with the Indian Service, which have not been conveyed to any allottee with full power of alienation, which may be necessary, as found by the Secretary of the Interior, for any or all of the following purposes: Rights of way; buildings and structures; construction and maintenance camps; dumping grounds; flowage; diverting or storage dams; pumping plants; power plants; canals, ditches, pipes, and pipe lines; flumes, tunnels, and conduits for conveying water for domestic, irrigation, power and other useful

June 18, 1932.  
[H. R. 10048.]  
[Public, No. 188.]

Metropolitan Water District of Southern California.  
Granted certain lands for rights of way, etc.  
Minerals excepted.

Location.

Reserved Indian lands.

Purposes designated.

purposes; poles, towers, and lines for the conveyance and distribution of electrical energy; poles and lines for telephone and telegraph purposes; roads, trails, bridges, tramways, railroads, and other means of locomotion, transmission, or communication; for obtaining stone, earth, gravel, and other materials of like character; or any other necessary purposes of said district, together with the right to take for its own use, free of cost, from any public lands, within such limits as the Secretary of the Interior may determine, stone, earth, gravel, sand, and other materials of like character necessary or useful in the construction, operation, and maintenance of aqueducts, reservoirs, dams, pumping plants, electric plants, and transmission, telephone, and telegraph lines, roads, trails, bridges, tramways, railroads, and other means of locomotion, transmission, and communication, or any other necessary purposes of said district. This grant shall be effective upon (1) the filing by said grantee at any time after the passage of this Act, with the register of the United States local land office in the district where said lands are situated, of a map or maps showing the boundaries, locations, and extent of said lands and of said rights of way for the purposes hereinabove set forth; (2) the approval of such map or maps by the Secretary of the Interior, with such reservations or modifications as he may deem appropriate; (3) the payment of \$1.25 per acre for all Government lands conveyed under this Act other than for the right of way for the aqueduct, and (4) for all lands conveyed in Indian reservations or in Indian allotments which have not been conveyed to the allottee with full power of alienation, the district shall pay for the benefit of the Indians such just compensation as may be determined by the Secretary of the Interior: *Provided*, That said lands for rights of way shall be along such locations and of such width, not to exceed two hundred and fifty feet, as in the judgment of the Secretary of the Interior may be required for the purposes of this Act: *And provided further*, That said lands for any of said purposes other than for rights of way for the aqueduct may be of such width or extent as may be determined by the Secretary of the Interior as necessary for such purposes.

SEC. 2. Whenever the lands or the rights of way are the same as are designated on any map heretofore filed by said district or by the city of Los Angeles in connection with any application for a right of way under any statute of the United States, which said application is still pending, or has been granted, and is unrevoked and has been transferred to and is now owned by said district, then upon the approval by the Secretary of the Interior of any such later map with such modifications and under such conditions as he may deem appropriate the rights hereby granted shall, as to such lands or rights of way, become effective as of the date of the filing of said earlier map or maps with the register of the United States local land office.

SEC. 3. If any of the lands to which the said district seeks to acquire title under sections 1 and 2 of this Act are in a national forest, the said map or maps shall be subject to the approval of the Secretary of Agriculture so far as national-forest lands are affected; and upon such approval and the subsequent approval by the Secretary of the Interior, title to said lands shall vest in the grantee upon the date of such subsequent approval.

SEC. 4. Said grants are to be made subject to the rights of all claimants or persons who shall have filed or made valid claims, locations, or entries on or to said lands, or any part thereof prior to the effective date of any conflicting grant hereunder, unless prior

Construction material.  
Right to obtain, conferred.

Conditions.

Descriptive map to be furnished.

Approval, etc.

Payment for Government lands.

Indian lands.

*Provisos.*  
Grants in conformity to construction lines, etc.

Lands other than for rights of way.

Lands, or rights of way, designated on maps previously filed.

Date of filing considered date of grant.

National forest lands.  
Approval of maps by Secretary of Agriculture.

By Secretary of the Interior.

Subject to prior rights, etc.

to such effective date proper relinquishments or quitclaims have been procured and caused to be filed in the proper land office.

Reversion for non-user.

SEC. 5. On the cessation of use of the land granted for the purposes of the grant the estate of the grantee or of its assigns shall terminate and revert in the United States.

Approved, June 18, 1932.

[CHAPTER 271.]

AN ACT

June 22, 1932.  
[S. 1525.]  
[Public, No. 189.]

Forbidding the transportation of any person in interstate or foreign commerce, kidnaped, or otherwise unlawfully detained, and making such act a felony.

Kidnaped, etc., persons.  
Transportation of, in interstate or foreign commerce, forbidden.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That whoever shall knowingly transport or cause to be transported, or aid or abet in transporting, in interstate or foreign commerce, any person who shall have been unlawfully seized, confined, inveigled, decoyed, kidnaped, abducted, or carried away by any means whatsoever and held for ransom or reward shall, upon conviction, be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary for such term of years as the court, in its discretion, shall determine: *Provided,* That the term "interstate or foreign commerce" shall include transportation from one State, Territory, or the District of Columbia to another State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, or to a foreign country; or from a foreign country to any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia: *Provided further,* That if two or more persons enter into an agreement, confederation, or conspiracy to violate the provisions of the foregoing Act and do any overt act toward carrying out such unlawful agreement, confederation, or conspiracy such person or persons shall be punished in like manner as hereinbefore provided by this Act.

Provisos.  
"Interstate or foreign commerce," construed.

Conspiracy to violate, etc., punishable.

Approved, June 22, 1932.

[CHAPTER 272.]

AN ACT

June 23, 1932.  
[S. 1153.]  
[Public, No. 190.]

To provide for the incorporation of credit unions within the District of Columbia.

District of Columbia  
Credit Unions Act.  
Short title.

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

SHORT TITLE

SECTION 1. This Act may be cited as the "District of Columbia Credit Unions Act."

DEFINITION

"Credit union" defined.

SEC. 2. A credit union is hereby defined to be a cooperative society organized for the purpose of promoting thrift among its members and creating a source of credit for them for provident purposes.

Organization Certificate.

ORGANIZATION CERTIFICATE

Contents of.

SEC. 3. Any seven or more persons, who are actual residents of, or do business or are employed within, the District of Columbia, and who desire to form a credit union, shall subscribe before some officer in the District competent to take the acknowledgment of deeds, an organization certificate which shall specifically state—

First. The name of the corporation, which shall include the words "credit union" and "District of Columbia."

Second. The names and addresses of the subscribers to the certificate and the number of shares subscribed by each.

Third. The par value of the shares of the credit union, which shall not exceed \$10 each.

Fourth. The proposed field of membership, specified in such detail as the Commissioners of the District of Columbia may require.

Fifth. The term of the credit union's existence, which may be perpetual.

#### POWER OF COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT

Power of District Commissioners.

SEC. 4. The organization certificate shall be presented to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, who may, in their discretion, approve the certificate. The said commissioners are hereby authorized to refer any such proposed certificate to the Comptroller of the Currency, who shall, within a reasonable time, submit a report to the said commissioners with respect (1) to the conformity of the certificate to the provisions of this Act, (2) the general character and fitness of the subscribers, and (3) the advisability of establishing a credit union in the proposed field of membership.

Examination and approval of certificate.

Report of Comptroller of the Currency.

#### RECORDING CERTIFICATE

Recording Certificate.

SEC. 5. The certificate, if approved by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, shall be filed for record in the office of the recorder of deeds for the District of Columbia, and shall be recorded by him. At such time as the approved certificate is so filed, the subscribers and their successors shall thereupon become a body corporate and as such shall, subject to the limitations of section 8 (relating to approval of by-laws), be vested with all the powers and charged with all the liabilities conferred and imposed by this Act upon corporations organized thereunder as credit unions: *Provided*, That the last paragraph of section 552 of the Code of Law for the District of Columbia shall have no application to credit unions.

Filing.

Subscribers incorporated.

Post, p. 328.

Powers, liabilities, etc.

*Proviso.*  
Fees.  
Vol. 31, p. 1276, not to apply.

#### SUPERVISION BY COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY

Supervision by Comptroller of the Currency.

SEC. 6. The provisions of sections 713 and 714 of the Code of Law for the District of Columbia, as now or hereafter amended (relating to supervision by the Comptroller of the Currency of banking institutions in the District of Columbia), shall apply to credit unions, except that the Comptroller of the Currency may relieve credit unions from compliance with any such requirements to such extent and in such manner as he deems will not prejudice the proper conduct of the affairs of such credit unions: *Provided, however*, That the publication of reports named in section 713 shall not be required of credit unions having assets of less than \$100,000 and fees incident to making the examinations specified in section 714 shall not exceed a basic fee of \$5 and 3 cents per \$1,000 of assets per annum: *Provided, however*, That it shall be unlawful for any such credit union to transact business in the District of Columbia without procuring a license from the District of Columbia; and all such credit unions shall pay a license tax of \$15 per annum to the District of Columbia. No license shall be granted for a period longer than one year: *Provided, however*, That the Commissioners of the District of Columbia may suspend or revoke a license upon

Powers of, extended to credit unions.

Vol. 31, pp. 1302, 1303.

*Provisos.*  
Publication of reports.  
Vol. 31, p. 1302, waived.

Examination fees.

Conducting business without license unlawful.

Annual tax.

Suspension, etc., of license for cause.

proof of the bankruptcy or insolvency of any such credit union or upon conviction of a violation of any provision of this Act or of any law or regulation of the District of Columbia or of the United States.

POWERS

Powers of credit unions.

SEC. 7. A credit union shall have succession in its corporate name during its existence and shall have power—

First. To make contracts.

Second. To sue and be sued in its corporate name.

Third. To adopt and use a common seal and alter the same at pleasure.

Fourth. To purchase, hold, and dispose of property necessary to enable the corporation to carry on its operations.

Fifth. To make loans to its members for provident purposes upon such terms and conditions as the by-laws provide and as the credit committee may approve at rates of interest not exceeding 1 per centum per month on unpaid balances, inclusive of all charges incident to the making of the loan: *Provided*, That no loan to a director, officer, or member of a committee shall exceed the amount of his holdings in the company in shares nor shall any such director, officer, or member indorse for borrowers. A borrower may prior to maturity repay his loan in whole or in part on any business day.

Proviso. Maximum loans to directors, etc.

Repayment.

Sixth. To receive of its members payment on shares.

Seventh. To invest in the paid-up shares of building and loan associations and of other credit unions to an extent not to exceed 25 per centum of its capital, and in any investment legal for savings banks or for trust funds in the District of Columbia.

Eighth. To make deposits in banks and trust companies in the District of Columbia under the supervision of the Comptroller of the Currency.

Ninth. To borrow in an aggregate outstanding amount not exceeding 40 per centum of its paid-in and unimpaired capital.

Tenth. To fine members for failure to meet promptly their obligations to such corporation.

Eleventh. To impress a lien upon the shares and dividends of any member to the extent of any loan made to him and any dues or fines payable to him.

By-laws.

BY-LAWS

Submission, to District Commissioners.

SEC. 8. (a) The incorporators shall subscribe, acknowledge, and submit to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia proposed by-laws, and no credit union shall receive payments on account of shares or make any loans until such proposed by-laws have been approved by the commissioners as being in conformity with the provisions of this Act.

Approval.

Provisions enumerated.

(b) The by-laws shall prescribe the purposes for which the corporation is formed, the qualifications for membership, the date of the annual meeting, the manner of conducting meetings, the methods by which members shall be notified of meetings and the number of members which shall constitute a quorum, the number of directors and the compensation and duties of officers, the number of members of the credit committee, the fines, if any, to be charged for failure of members to meet promptly obligations to the corporation, the amount of the entrance fee, if any, to be paid, and such other regulations as are deemed necessary.

Amendments.

(c) Amendments of the by-laws may be adopted by a three-fourths vote of the members present at any members' meeting, but the amendments shall not take effect until approved by the Commis-

sioners of the District of Columbia as being duly adopted and in conformity with the provisions of this Act. The meeting shall be duly called for the purpose and the proposed amendments shall be set forth in the call.

Procedure and approval.

### MEMBERSHIP

Membership.

SEC. 9. Credit-union membership shall consist of the incorporators and such other persons or organizations as may be elected to membership and subscribe to at least one share but not more than two hundred shares by any one individual, pay the initial installment thereon, and the entrance fee, if any; except that credit-union membership shall be limited to groups the members of which are actual residents of or do business or are employed within the District of Columbia, and either have a common bond of occupation of association or reside within a well-defined neighborhood or community.

Composition, qualifications, etc.

### MEMBERS' MEETINGS

Meetings.

SEC. 10. The fiscal year of all credit unions shall end December 31. The annual meeting of the corporation shall be held at such time during the month of January and at such place as the by-laws shall prescribe. Special meetings may be held in the manner indicated in the by-laws. No member shall be entitled to vote by proxy, but a member other than a natural person may vote through an agent delegated for the purpose. No member shall, irrespective of the number of shares held by him, have more than one vote; and, after a credit union has been incorporated one year, no member thereof shall be entitled to vote until he has been a member for more than three months. All offices of a credit union shall be in the District of Columbia.

Fiscal year.

Annual meetings in January.

Special meetings.

Voting restrictions.

Location of offices.

### MANAGEMENT

Management.

SEC. 11 (a) GENERAL.—The business affairs of a credit union shall be managed by a board of not less than five directors, a credit committee of not less than three members, and a supervisory committee of three members, to be elected at the annual meeting, and to hold office for such terms, respectively, as the by-laws may provide and until successors qualify; except that prior to the first annual meeting all the business affairs of a credit union shall be managed by the subscribers to the certificate of incorporation. A record of the names and addresses of the members of the board and committees and the officers shall be filed with the Commissioners of the District of Columbia within ten days of their election. No member of the board or of either committee shall, as such, be compensated: *Provided*, That no person shall be elected to the board or to either committee unless he be duly elected to membership as provided in section 9 of this Act.

General organization.

Terms of office.

Management by subscribers.

Election returns.

Pay restrictions.

*Proviso.*  
Qualifications.

Officers.  
Election, duties, etc.

(b) OFFICERS.—At their first meeting after the annual meeting the directors shall elect from their own number a president, a vice president, a clerk, and a treasurer, who shall be the executive officers of the corporation. The offices of clerk and treasurer may be held by the same person. The duties of the officers shall be as determined in the by-laws, except that the treasurer shall be the general manager of the corporation.

(c) DIRECTORS.—The board of directors shall have the general direction of the affairs of the corporation. They shall act upon application for membership; fix the amount of the surety bond required

Directors.  
Powers, duties, etc.

*Proviso.*  
Interest rate on loans.  
Filling vacancies.  
Loans to nonmembers.  
Maximum individual holdings and loans.  
Security, if loan exceeds \$50.

of any officer having custody of funds; recommend declaration of dividends; determine interest rates on loans: *Provided, however,* That the interest rate on loans shall not be in excess of the maximum amount fixed by the provisions of this Act; fill vacancies in the board and in the credit committee until successors to be elected at the next annual meeting have qualified; have charge of investments other than loans to members; determine the maximum loans other than loans to members; determine the maximum individual share holdings and the maximum individual loan which can be made with and without security, except that no loan in excess of \$50 shall be made without adequate security; and transmit to the members recommended amendments to the by-laws. For the purposes of this subdivision an assignment of shares or the indorsement of a note shall be deemed security.

Credit committee.  
Consideration and approval of loans.  
Applications.

(d) CREDIT COMMITTEE.—The credit committee shall hold meetings, of which due notice shall be given to its members, to consider applications for loans to members of the corporation, and no loan shall be made unless all members of the committee who are present when the application is considered and a majority of all the committee approve the loan. Applications for loans shall be on forms prepared by such committee, which shall set forth the purpose for which the loan is desired, the security, if any, and such other data as may be required.

Supervisory committee.  
Functions, authority, etc.  
*Proviso.*  
Treasurer's bond.

(e) SUPERVISORY COMMITTEE.—The supervisory committee shall make an examination of the affairs of the credit union at least quarterly, including an audit of its books; shall make an annual audit and report to be submitted at the annual meeting of the corporation; by a unanimous vote may suspend any officer of the corporation, or any member of the credit committee or of the board of directors until the next members' meeting, at which time the suspension shall be acted on by the members; and, by a majority vote, may call a meeting of the shareholders to consider any violation of this subchapter or of the by-laws, or any practice of the corporation deemed by the committee to be unsafe or unauthorized. The said committee shall fill vacancies in its membership until successors to be elected at the next annual meeting have qualified: *Provided, however,* That before the treasurer shall enter upon his duties he shall give bond with good and sufficient security, in an amount to be determined by the board of directors, conditioned upon the faithful performance of his trust.

Reserves.

#### RESERVES

Designated funds set aside for.

SEC. 12. All entrance fees and fines provided by the by-laws and, before the declaration of any dividend therefrom, 20 per centum of the net earnings of each year, shall be set aside as a reserve fund against bad loans, which fund shall be kept liquid and intact and not distributed except in case of liquidation.

Dividends.

#### DIVIDENDS

Board may declare, on net earnings.

SEC. 13. At the annual meeting a dividend may be declared from net earnings on recommendation of the board, which dividend shall be paid on all paid-up shares outstanding at the end of the preceding fiscal year. Shares which become fully paid up during such year shall be entitled to a proportional part of said dividend calculated from the first day of the month following such payment in full.

## EXPULSION AND WITHDRAWAL

Expulsion and withdrawal.

Provisions governing.

SEC. 14. A member may be expelled by a two-thirds vote of the members of the corporation present at a special meeting called for such purpose, but only after an opportunity has been given him to be heard. The credit union may require sixty days' notice of intention to withdraw shares. Expulsion or withdrawal shall not operate to relieve a member from any remaining liability to the credit union. All amounts paid in on shares or deposited by expelled or withdrawing members prior to their expulsion or withdrawal shall be paid to them in the order of their withdrawal or expulsion, but only as funds become available and after deducting any amounts due from such members to the credit union.

## MINORS

Minors.

SEC. 15. Shares may be issued and deposits received in the name of a minor or in trust in such manner as the by-laws may provide. The name of the beneficiary shall be disclosed to the credit union.

Issuance of shares, etc., in name of, or in trust.

## TAXATION

Taxation.

SEC. 16. Credit unions, but not the members thereof, shall be exempt from Federal and District of Columbia taxation except taxes upon real property.<sup>1</sup>

Credit unions exempt, except on real property.

## RESTRICTION ON USE OF WORDS "CREDIT UNION"

"Credit Union."

SEC. 17. It shall be unlawful for any individual, partnership, association, or corporation, except corporations organized in accordance with this Act, to transact business in the District of Columbia under any name or title containing the words "credit union," or to transact business at any place in the United States under any name or title containing the words "credit union" and "District of Columbia" or other words indicating that the business is transacted pursuant to authority of any Act of Congress. Any individual, partnership, association, or corporation violating this section shall upon conviction thereof be subject to a fine not in excess of \$100 for each day during which the violation continues.

Use of name restricted to legitimate organizations.

Penalty for violation.

SEC. 18. Congress reserves the right to alter, amend, or repeal this Act or any part thereof, or any charter or certificate of incorporation issued pursuant to the provisions of this Act.

Rights reserved.

Approved, June 23, 1932.

[CHAPTER 273.]

## AN ACT

To amend section 14 of an Act entitled "An Act to adjust water-right charges, to grant certain other relief on the Federal irrigation projects, and for other purposes," approved May 25, 1926 (44 Stat. 636), as amended (46 Stat. 249);

June 23, 1932.

[S. 4614.]

[Public, No. 191.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That an Act entitled "An Act to adjust water-right charges, to grant certain other relief on the Federal irrigation projects, and for other purposes," approved May 25, 1926 (44 Stat. 636), as amended by the Act of April 23, 1930 (46 Stat. 249), be, and the same is hereby, further amended by adding after the subparagraph (a) in section 14 the following new subparagraph:*

Water right charges etc., irrigation projects. Vol. 44, p. 639; Vol. 46, p. 249, amended.

<sup>1</sup>So in original.

Klamath, Oreg.  
Reclassification of  
lands in, authorized.

“(a-1) The Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to reclassify all lands within the Klamath irrigation district and to place in the temporarily unproductive class such lands as he determines are properly subject to this classification.”

Approved, June 23, 1932.

[CHAPTER 274.]

AN ACT

To authorize the transfer of certain lands in Fayette County, Kentucky, to the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

June 23, 1932.  
[H. R. 10825.]  
[Public, No. 192.]

Fayette County, Ky.  
Transfer of certain  
lands in, to State, au-  
thorized.

No Federal expense.

Description.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to transfer to the Commonwealth of Kentucky without expense to the Government of the United States all the right, title, and interest of the United States in and to certain lands in Fayette County, Kentucky (being a strip of land fronting on the Lexington Hospital Reservation), described as follows:

Beginning at a point in the center line of the Leestown and Frankfort Pike at the corner of Patrick Sharkey's property, which point is station 67+75 in the center line of survey made by the State Highway Department, and on file at their office at Frankfort, Kentucky; thence along the center of said pike for the following seven courses: North forty-nine degrees thirty-two minutes west a distance of nine hundred and seventy-six feet; thence north fifty-one degrees twenty-six minutes west a distance of eight hundred and ninety-two feet; thence north forty-nine degrees twenty minutes west a distance of one thousand and seventy feet; thence north forty-seven degrees fifty minutes west a distance of five hundred and seventy-seven feet; thence north forty-eight degrees three minutes west a distance of two hundred and sixty-four feet; thence north fifty degrees three minutes west a distance of three hundred feet; thence north forty-nine degrees twenty minutes west a distance of six hundred and sixty-three feet to a point on the northwest line of the Viley Pike, said point being south forty-eight degrees twenty minutes west a distance of fourteen feet more or less from station 115+15 of the above-mentioned highway survey, and in the west boundary line of the property of Ella Staley; thence along said boundary line of the property of Ella Staley south forty-eight degrees twenty minutes west a distance of sixteen feet, more or less, to the south boundary line of the proposed sixty-foot right of way; thence along said south boundary line of the new Leestown Road survey for the following nine courses: South forty-seven degrees fourteen minutes east a distance of four hundred and thirty-five and five-tenths feet to the point of beginning of a thirty-minute curve; thence left along the said thirty-minute curve a distance of five hundred and thirty-four and seven-tenths feet; thence south forty-nine degrees fifty-four minutes east a distance of two hundred and seven and eight-tenths feet to the point of beginning of another thirty-minute curve; thence right along the last-named thirty-minute curve a distance of three hundred and ninety-eight and nine-tenths feet; thence south forty-seven degrees fifty-four minutes east a distance of five hundred and twenty-one and five-tenths feet to the point of beginning of another thirty-minute curve; thence left along the last-named thirty-minute curve a distance of seven hundred and thirty-eight and five-tenths feet; thence south fifty-one degrees thirty-five minutes east a distance of eight hundred and sixty-six and four-tenths feet to the point of beginning of a one-minute curve;

thence right along said one-minute curve a distance of one hundred and forty-nine and two-tenths feet; thence south fifty degrees five minutes east a distance of eight hundred and ninety and seven-tenths feet to a steel pin in the west boundary line of Patrick Sharkey's property; thence along said west boundary line north thirty degrees fifty-two minutes east a distance of thirty feet to the point of beginning, and being a strip of land required for the sixty-foot right of way of the Leestown and Frankfort Road, as shown on map of said road by the Kentucky State Highway Department.

Approved, June 23, 1932.

[CHAPTER 275.]

AN ACT

To enable the collection of import duties on foreign-made goods entering the Virgin Islands through parcel-post mail.

June 24, 1932.  
[S. 4367.]  
[Public, No. 193.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That section 4 of an Act entitled "An Act to provide a temporary government for the West Indian Islands acquired by the United States from Denmark by the convention entered into between said countries on the 4th day of August, 1916, and ratified by the Senate of the United States on the 7th day of September, 1916, and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1917 (39 Stat. 1134; U. S. C., title 48, sec. 1395), as amended by the Act of February 25, 1927 (44 Stat. 1235; U. S. C., Supp. V, title 48, sec. 1395), be, and the same is hereby, amended to read as follows:

Virgin Islands.  
Collection of import duties.

Vol. 39, p. 1133; Vol. 44, p. 1235, amended.

U. S. C., p. 1643; Supp. V, p. 690, amended.

"SEC. 4. That until Congress shall otherwise provide all laws now imposing taxes in the said West Indian Islands, including the customs laws and regulations, shall, in so far as compatible with the changed sovereignty and not otherwise herein provided, continue in force and effect, except that articles the growth, product, or manufacture of the United States shall be admitted there free of duty: *Provided*, That upon exportation of sugar to any foreign country, or the shipment thereof to the United States or any of its possessions, there shall be levied, collected, and paid thereon an export duty of \$6 per ton of two thousand pounds, irrespective of polariscope test, in lieu of any export tax now required by law: *Provided further*, That the internal revenue taxes levied by the Colonial Council of Saint Croix, or by the Colonial Council of Saint Thomas and Saint John, in pursuance of the authority granted by this Act on articles, goods, wares, or merchandise may be levied and collected as the Colonial Council of Saint Croix, or as the Colonial Council of Saint Thomas and Saint John, may direct, on the articles subject to said tax, as soon as the same are manufactured, sold, used, or brought into the island: *And provided further*, That no discrimination be made between the articles imported from the United States or foreign countries and similar articles produced or manufactured in the municipality of Saint Croix, or in the municipality of Saint Thomas and Saint John, respectively. The officials of the Customs and Postal Services of the United States are hereby directed to assist the appropriate officials of the municipality of Saint Croix, or of the municipality of Saint Thomas and Saint John, in the collection of these taxes."

Continuance of local tax laws.

Articles of United States.

*Provisos.*  
Export duty on sugar.

Local levy of internal revenue taxes permitted.

No discrimination against imports.

United States customs and postal services to assist.

Approved, June 24, 1932.

[CHAPTER 276.]

AN ACT

June 24, 1932.  
[H. R. 8173.]  
[Public, No. 194.]

To provide for the renewal of five-year level premium term Government insurance policies for an additional five-year period without medical examination.

World War Veterans' Act, amendment.

Vol. 43, p. 1309; U. S. C., Supp. V., p. 573.

Renewal of term insurance for second 5-year period.

Renewal of expired policy.

Notice to be given.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the first paragraph of section 301 of the World War Veterans' Act, 1924, as amended (U. S. C., Supp. V, title 38, sec. 512), is hereby amended by adding the following proviso at the end thereof: "*Provided further,* That at the expiration of the five-year period a five-year level premium term policy may be renewed for a second five-year period at the premium rate for the attained age without medical examination; and in case the five-year period of any such policy has expired prior to and within five months of the date of the enactment of this amendatory proviso and the policy has not been continued in another form of Government insurance, such policy may be renewed as of the date of its expiration on the same conditions upon payment of the back premiums within five months after such date of enactment; and the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs shall cause notice to be mailed to the holder of any such policy of the provisions of this amendatory proviso."

Approved, June 24, 1932.

[CHAPTER 277.]

AN ACT

June 25, 1932.  
[S. 4778.]  
[Public, No. 195.]

To extend the time for the construction of a bridge across the east branch of the Niagara River at or near the city of Tonawanda, New York.

Niagara River. Time extended for bridging at Tonawanda, N. Y.  
Vol. 46, p. 765, amended.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge authorized by Act of Congress approved June 17, 1930, to be built by the Niagara Frontier Bridge Commission, a State commission, created by act of the Legislature of the State of New York, chapter 594 of the laws of 1929, across the east branch of the Niagara River, from the town of Tonawanda, about midway between the southerly city limits of the city of Tonawanda and the northerly city limits of the city of Buffalo, to Grand Island, in the county of Erie and State of New York, are hereby extended two and five years, respectively, from June 17, 1932.

Amendment.

SEC. 2. That the right to alter, amend, or repeal this Act is hereby expressly reserved.

Approved, June 25, 1932.

[CHAPTER 278.]

AN ACT

June 27, 1932.  
[S. 2983.]  
[Public, No. 196.]

For the relief of homesteaders on the Diminished Colville Indian Reservation, Washington.

Colville Indian Reservation, Wash. Installment payments for ceded land on.  
Vol. 34, p. 80.

Provisos. Applicability to other payments.  
Vol. 41, p. 535.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized, in his discretion, to extend for a period of not to exceed two years the time for the payment of any installment or installments due, or hereafter to become due, of the purchase price for lands sold under the Act of Congress approved March 22, 1906 (34 Stat. 80): *Provided,* That the payments extended under the provisions of Public Resolution Numbered 33, approved March 19, 1920 (41 Stat. 535), may be extended hereunder: *Provided further,* That any and all payments must be made when due unless

the entryman applies for an extension and pays interest for one year in advance at 5 per centum per annum upon the amount due, and patent shall be withheld until full and final payment of the purchase price is made in accordance with the provisions hereof: *Provided further*, That where payments are extended hereunder for more than one year the same rate of interest shall be paid in advance for the second year: *And provided further*, That failure to make any payment that may be due, unless the same be extended, or to make any extended payment at or before the time to which such payment has been extended as herein provided, shall forfeit the entry, and the same shall thereupon be canceled, and any and all payments theretofore made shall be forfeited.

Patent withheld until compliance.

Interest in advance.

Forfeiture.

Approved, June 27, 1932.

[CHAPTER 279.]

AN ACT

Authorizing expenditures from Colorado River tribal funds for reimbursable loans.

June 27, 1932.

[S. 3864.]

[Public, No. 197.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized to use not to exceed \$25,000 from tribal funds on deposit to the Indians of the Colorado River Indian Reservation, Arizona, for the construction of homes for individual members of the tribe, the purchase for sale to them of seed, animals, machinery, tools, implements, building material, and other equipment and supplies, and for advances to old, disabled, or indigent Indians for their support, and Indians having irrigable allotments to assist them in the development and cultivation thereof: *Provided*, That expenditures for the purposes above set forth shall be limited to the fiscal years 1932 and 1933 and such expenditures shall be made under conditions to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior for repayment to the United States for deposit to the credit of the Colorado River Indian tribal fund on or before June 30, 1938, except in the case of loans on irrigable lands for permanent improvement of said lands in which the period for repayment may run for not exceeding twenty years, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, and advances to old, disabled, or indigent Indians for their support, such advances to remain a charge and lien against their lands until paid.

Colorado River Indian Reservation, Ariz.  
Expenditure of tribal funds for general support of, authorized.

*Proviso.*  
Availability limited.

Reimbursable.

Exceptions.

Approved, June 27, 1932.

[CHAPTER 280.]

JOINT RESOLUTION

Amending the joint resolution authorizing the erection on the public grounds in the city of Washington, District of Columbia, a memorial to William Jennings Bryan.

June 27, 1932.

[S. J. Res. 182.]

[Pub. Res., No. 28.]

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That section 3 of the joint resolution authorizing the erection on the public grounds in the city of Washington, District of Columbia, of a memorial to William Jennings Bryan be, and the same is hereby, amended by striking out the words "or Potomac Park" appearing in the second line of said section, so that section 3, when amended, shall read as follows:

William Jennings Bryan Memorial, Washington, D. C.

Vol. 46, p. 784, amended.

"SEC. 3. The memorial herein provided for shall not be erected or placed in any part of the Mall, nor on any ground within one-half mile of the Capitol."

Location of memorial.

Approved, June 27, 1932.

## [CHAPTER 283.]

## AN ACT

Relating to the immigration and naturalization of certain natives of the Virgin Islands.

June 28, 1932.

[S. 4425.]

[Public, No. 198.]

Virgin Islands.  
Natives residing in  
foreign country admitted  
as nonquota immigrants.

Vol. 43, p. 155.

Status of, under im-  
migration laws.

Vol. 39, p. 875.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That a native of the Virgin Islands of the United States who is now residing in any foreign country shall for the purpose of the Immigration Act of 1924, as amended, be considered as a nonquota immigrant for the purposes of admission to the United States; but shall be subject to all the other provisions of that Act and of the immigration laws, except that—

(a) He shall not be subject to the head tax imposed by section 2 of the Immigration Act of 1917;

(b) He shall not be required to have a passport or immigration visa;

(c) If otherwise admissible, he shall not be excluded under section 3 of the Immigration Act of 1917, unless excluded under the provisions of that section relating to—

(1) Persons afflicted with a loathsome or dangerous contagious disease;

(2) Polygamy;

(3) Prostitutes, procurers, or other like immoral persons;

(4) Contract laborers;

(5) Persons previously deported; or

(6) Persons convicted of crime.

Two-year limitation.

SEC. 2. The foregoing provisions of this Act shall not apply to any such alien after the expiration of two years following the enactment of this Act.

Deportation as public charge.

SEC. 3. An alien admitted to the United States under this Act shall not be subject to deportation on the ground that he has become a public charge.

Applicability of Immigration Act of 1924.

SEC. 4. Terms defined in the Immigration Act of 1924, as amended, shall, when used in this Act, have the meaning assigned to such terms in that Act.

Vol. 43, p. 153.

Virgin Islands, citizenship.

Vol. 44, p. 1234, amended.

SEC. 5. Section 1 of the Act entitled "An Act to confer United States citizenship upon certain inhabitants of the Virgin Islands and to extend the naturalization laws thereto," approved February 25, 1927, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following:

Natives residing in United States, etc., declared citizens.

"(d) All natives of the Virgin Islands of the United States who are, on the date of enactment of this subdivision, residing in continental United States, the Virgin Islands of the United States, Puerto Rico, the Canal Zone, or any other insular possession or Territory of the United States, who are not citizens or subjects of any foreign country, regardless of their place of residence on January 17, 1917."

Approved, June 28, 1932.

## [CHAPTER 284.]

## AN ACT

To amend sections 328 and 329 of the United States Criminal Code of 1910 and sections 548 and 549 of the United States Code of 1926.

June 28, 1932.

[S. 4511.]

[Public, No. 199.]

Indians committing crimes against the person or property of another Indian, etc.

Vol. 35, p. 1151; U. S. C., p. 504, amended.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That section 328 of the United States Criminal Code of 1910 and section 548 of title 18 of the United States Code of 1926 are hereby amended to read as follows:

"All Indians committing against the person or property of another Indian or other person any of the following crimes, namely, murder, manslaughter, rape, incest, assault with intent to kill, assault with a dangerous weapon, arson, burglary, robbery, and larceny on and within any Indian reservation under the jurisdiction of the United States Government, including rights of way running through the reservation, shall be subject to the same laws, tried in the same courts, and in the same manner, and be subject to the same penalties as are all other persons committing any of the above crimes within the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States: *Provided*, That any Indian who commits the crime of rape upon any female Indian within the limits of any Indian reservation shall be imprisoned at the discretion of the court: *Provided further*, That as herein used the offense rape shall be defined in accordance with the laws of the State in which the offense was committed.

List of crimes modified.

*Provisos.*  
Imprisonment for rape.

Offense defined.

"The foregoing shall extend to prosecutions of Indians in South Dakota under section 329 of the United States Criminal Code of 1910 and section 549 of title 18 of the United States Code of 1926."

Prosecutions in South Dakota.  
Vol. 32, p. 793, amended.  
U. S. C., p. 504.

Approved, June 28, 1932.

[CHAPTER 285.]

AN ACT

To authorize the Secretary of the Interior to extend or renew the contracts of employment of the attorneys employed to represent the Chippewa Indians of Minnesota in litigation arising in the Court of Claims under the Act of May 14, 1926 (44 Stat. 555).

June 28, 1932.

[S. 2364.]

[Public, No. 200.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and hereby is, authorized to renew the contracts of employment heretofore entered into with the attorneys employed to represent the Chippewa Indians of Minnesota in the suits instituted in the Court of Claims under authority of the Act of May 14, 1926 (44 Stat. L. 555), as amended, on a year-to-year basis but not to exceed three years, as the Secretary of the Interior may deem advisable and for the best interests of said Indians. Said attorneys shall be entitled to such compensation for their services, in addition to that heretofore paid to them, as the Court of Claims in its discretion may allow from any amount recovered in any such suit, which compensation shall not exceed the sum of 5 per centum of any such recovery for the attorney for the Chippewa of White Earth Reservation and a like compensation for the firm of attorneys employed by the other bands of Chippewa Indians of Minnesota: *Provided, however*, That the Secretary of the Interior shall continue to pay out of tribal funds belonging to the Chippewa Indians all actual and necessary expenses incurred by said attorneys in such litigation as authorized by and subject to the limitations contained in the Act of April 11, 1928 (45 Stats. 423): *And provided further*, That the compensation and expenses of the attorney or firm of attorneys employed under existing law to represent the Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians of Minnesota shall be paid out of any money to the credit of said Indians in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated.

Chippewa Indians of Minnesota.  
Prosecution of claims for relinquished lands.  
Vol. 44, p. 555; Vol. 45, p. 424.  
Contracts with attorneys renewed.

Compensation.

Limitation.

*Provisos.*  
Expenses of attorneys.

Payment to attorneys representing Red Lake Band.

Approved, June 28, 1932.

## [CHAPTER 286.]

## AN ACT

June 28, 1932.

[H. R. 4594.]

[Public, No. 201.]

To fix the rate of postage on publications mailed at the post office of entry for delivery at another post office within the postal district in which the headquarters or general business offices of the publisher are located.

Postal Service.  
Mailing of second-class matter.  
Vol. 20, p. 361, amended.  
U. S. C., p. 1254.

New matter.

Postage on other than weekly publications.

Rate.

If pound rate higher.

Applicable to future entries only.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That section 25 of the Act entitled "An Act making appropriations for the service of the Post Office Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1879 (20 Stat. 361; U. S. C., title 39, sec. 286), is hereby amended by the addition of the following sentence:

"Copies of a publication, other than a weekly, hereafter admitted to the second class of mail matter, when mailed by the publisher or registered news agent at a post office where it is entered, for delivery by letter carriers at a different post office within the delivery limits of which the headquarters or general business offices of the publisher are located, shall be chargeable with postage at the rate that would be applicable if the copies were mailed at the latter office, unless the postage chargeable at the pound rates from the office of mailing is higher, in which case such higher rates shall apply, but this provision shall not be applicable to publications already entered as second-class matter which retain their entry at the post office where now entered."

Approved, June 28, 1932.

## [CHAPTER 287.]

## AN ACT

June 28, 1932.

[H. R. 10244.]

[Public, No. 202.]

Fixing the fees and limits of indemnity for domestic registered mail based upon actual value and length of haul, and for other purposes.

Postal Service.  
Domestic registered mail.  
R. S., sec. 3926, p. 762.  
Limited indemnity for losses.  
Vol. 29, p. 599.  
Maximum fixed at \$100.  
Vol. 32, p. 1174.  
Indemnity for lost third or fourth class matter.  
Vol. 36, p. 1337.

Vol. 45, p. 469, amended.  
U. S. C., Supp. V, p. 587.

Uniform system of registration.

Amount of indemnity.

Proviso.  
Actual value payments.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That section 3926 of the Revised Statutes of the United States as amended by the Act of February 27, 1897 (ch. 340, 29 Stat. L. 599), providing limited indemnity for loss of registered mail matter, and by the Act of March 3, 1903 (32 Stat. L. 1174), fixing such indemnity at not exceeding \$100, and that portion of the Act of March 4, 1911 (36 Stat. L. 1337), making appropriations for the service of the Post Office Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912, and for other purposes, and providing indemnity for the loss of third and fourth class domestic registered matter, which laws were jointly amended by section 3 of the Act of May 1, 1928 (45 Stat. L. 469; U. S. C., Supp. V, title 39, sec. 381a), are hereby further amended to read as follows:

"For the greater security of valuable mail matter the Postmaster General may establish a uniform system of registration, and as a part of such system he may provide rules under which the senders or owners of any registered matter shall be indemnified for loss, rifling, or damage thereof in the mails, the indemnity to be paid out of the postal revenues, but in no case to exceed \$1,000 for any one registered piece, or the actual value thereof when that is less than \$1,000, and for which no other compensation or reimbursement to the loser has been made: *Provided,* That the Postmaster General may in his discretion provide for the payment of indemnity for the actual value of registered mail or insured mail treated as registered mail in excess of \$1,000, but not in excess of \$10,000, when such mail is not insured with any commercial insurance company or other insuring

agency and may fix the fees chargeable for the risks assumed ratably at the rates fixed up to \$1,000: *Provided further*, That the Postmaster General in his discretion may cause to be underwritten or reinsured in whole or in part with any commercial insurance companies any liability or risk assumed by the Post Office Department in connection with the mailing of any particular registered article or articles.

"SEC. 2. The full value of all registered mail or insured mail treated as registered mail shall be declared by the mailer at the time of mailing unless otherwise prescribed by the Postmaster General, and any claim for indemnity in any amount involving such mail, when the full value knowingly and willfully was not stated at the time of mailing, shall be invalid. All claims for indemnity involving registered mail, or insured mail treated as registered mail, or other insured mail, or collect-on-delivery mail, which is also insured with commercial insurance companies or other insuring agencies, shall be adjusted by the Post Office Department on a pro rata basis as a coinsurer with the commercial insurance companies or other insuring agencies."

SEC. 2. Section 3927 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, as amended by section 209 of the Act of February 28, 1925 (43 Stat. L. 1068), and by the first section of the Act of May 1, 1928 (45 Stat. L. 469; U. S. C., Supp. V, title 39, sec. 384), be, and the same is hereby, amended further to read as follows:

"Mail matter shall be registered on the application of the party posting the same. The registry fees, which are in addition to the regular postage, and the limits of indemnity therefor within the maximum indemnity provided by law shall be as follows:

"For registry indemnity not exceeding \$5, 15 cents;

"For registry indemnity exceeding \$5 but not exceeding \$25, 18 cents;

"For registry indemnity exceeding \$25 but not exceeding \$50, 20 cents;

"For registry indemnity exceeding \$50 but not exceeding \$75, 25 cents;

"For registry indemnity exceeding \$75 but not exceeding \$100, 30 cents;

"For registry indemnity exceeding \$100 but not exceeding \$200, 40 cents;

"For registry indemnity exceeding \$200 but not exceeding \$300, 50 cents;

"For registry indemnity exceeding \$300 but not exceeding \$400, 60 cents;

"For registry indemnity exceeding \$400 but not exceeding \$500, 70 cents;

"For registry indemnity exceeding \$500 but not exceeding \$600, 80 cents;

"For registry indemnity exceeding \$600 but not exceeding \$700, 85 cents;

"For registry indemnity exceeding \$700 but not exceeding \$800, 90 cents;

"For registry indemnity exceeding \$800 but not exceeding \$900, 95 cents; and

"For registry indemnity exceeding \$900 but not exceeding \$1,000, \$1:

"*Provided*, That for registered mail or insured mail treated as registered mail having a declared value in excess of the maximum indemnity covered by the registry fee paid there shall be charged additional fees as follows: When the declared value exceeds the

Fees therefor.  
Reinsurance of risks, etc., permitted.

Declaration of full value.

Failure to invalidate claim for indemnity.

Pro rata adjustment of indemnity claims on reinsured matter.

R. S., sec. 3927, p. 763;  
U. S. C., p. 1259.  
Vol. 43, p. 1068; Vol. 45, p. 469, amended.  
U. S. C., Supp. V, p. 888.

Schedule of registry fees and limits of indemnity revised.

Additional, for matter in excess of maximum indemnity covered by fee paid.

## Rates.

maximum indemnity covered by the registry fee paid by not more than \$50, 1 cent; by more than \$50 but not more than \$100, 2 cents; by more than \$100 but not more than \$200, 3 cents; by more than \$200 but not more than \$400, 4 cents; by more than \$400 but not more than \$600, 5 cents; by more than \$600 but not more than \$800, 6 cents; by more than \$800 but less than \$1,000, 7 cents; and if the excess of the declared value over the maximum indemnity covered by the registry fee paid is \$1,000 or more, the additional fees for each \$1,000 or part of \$1,000 on articles destined to points within the several zones applicable to fourth-class matter shall be as follows:

"For local delivery or for delivery within the first zone, 8 cents;

"For delivery within the second zone, 9 cents;

"For delivery within the third zone, 10 cents;

"For delivery within the fourth zone, 11 cents;

"For delivery within the fifth or sixth zones, 12 cents;

"For delivery within the seventh or eighth zones, 13 cents.

## Accounting.

Registered official mail.

"All such fees shall be accounted for in such manner as the Postmaster General shall direct. Mail matter upon the official business of the Post Office Department which requires registering shall be registered free of charge, and pass through the mails free of charge."

Rules, etc., to be prescribed.

SEC. 3. The Postmaster General may make such rules and regulations in accordance with this Act as he may consider necessary or advisable.

## Effective date.

This Act shall become effective July 1, 1932.

Approved, June 28, 1932.

## [CHAPTER 288.]

## AN ACT

Prescribing fees and corresponding indemnities for domestic insured and collection-delivery mail of the third and fourth classes, and for other purposes.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That paragraph (a) of section 211 of Title II of an Act entitled "An Act reclassifying the salaries of postmasters and employees of the Postal Service, readjusting their salaries and compensation on an equitable basis, increasing postal rates to provide for such readjustment, and for other purposes," approved February 28, 1925 (43 Stat. 1069; U. S. C., title 39, sec. 245), as amended (U. S. C., Supp. V, title 39, sec. 245), is further amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 211. (a) The fee for insurance shall be 5 cents for indemnification not to exceed \$5; 10 cents for indemnification not to exceed \$25; 15 cents for indemnification not to exceed \$50; 25 cents for indemnification not to exceed \$100; 30 cents for indemnification not to exceed \$150; and 35 cents for indemnification not to exceed \$200.

Whenever the sender of an insured article of mail matter shall so request, and upon payment of a fee of 3 cents at the time of mailing, or of 5 cents subsequent to the time of mailing, a receipt shall be obtained for such insured mail matter, showing to whom and when the same was delivered, which receipt shall be returned to the sender and be received in the courts as prima facie evidence of such delivery: *Provided further,* That upon payment of the additional sum of 20 cents at the time of mailing by the sender of an insured article of mail matter, a receipt shall be obtained for such insured mail matter, showing to whom, when, and the address where the same was delivered, which receipt shall be returned to the sender, and be received in the courts as prima facie evidence of such delivery: *Provided further,* That no refund shall be made of fees paid for return receipts for registered or insured mail where the

June 28, 1932.  
[H. R. 10247.]  
[Public, No. 203.]

Postal service.  
Insured and collection-delivery mail.  
Vol. 43, p. 1069; Vol. 46, p. 1043.  
U. S. C., p. 1251;  
Supp. V, p. 534.

Insurance fees.  
Schedule of rates.

Receipt to be obtained.

Disposition.

Provisos.  
Receipt of delivery.

Refunding of fees.

failure to furnish the sender a return receipt or the equivalent is not due to the fault of the Postal Service.”

SEC. 2. That paragraph (b) of section 211 of Title II of an Act entitled “An Act reclassifying the salaries of postmasters and employees of the Postal Service, readjusting their salaries and compensation on an equitable basis, increasing postal rates to provide for such readjustment, and for other purposes,” approved February 28, 1925 (U. S. C., title 39, sec. 246), is amended to read as follows:

“(b) The fee for collect-on-delivery service for domestic third and fourth class mail shall be 12 cents for collections and indemnity not to exceed \$5; 17 cents for collections and indemnity not to exceed \$25; 22 cents for collections and indemnity not to exceed \$50; 32 cents for collections and indemnity not to exceed \$100; 40 cents for collections and indemnity not to exceed \$150; and 45 cents for collections and indemnity not to exceed \$200.”

SEC. 3. This Act shall become effective July 1, 1932.

Approved, June 28, 1932.

Collect - on - delivery  
fees.  
Vol. 43, p. 1069.  
U. S. C., p. 1251.

Schedule of rates.

Effective date.

[CHAPTER 289.]

AN ACT

To provide for the conveyance by the United States of a certain tract of land to the borough of Stonington, in the county of New London, in the State of Connecticut.

June 28, 1932.  
[H. R. 10683.]  
[Public, No. 204.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of Commerce be, and he is hereby, authorized to convey by quitclaim deed unto the borough of Stonington, in the county of New London, in the State of Connecticut, all of its right, claim, or title to or the possession of that tract of land, less than one acre, known as Stonington Point, situated in the borough of Stonington, county of New London, in the State of Connecticut, for improvement and maintenance as a plaza in commemoration of those valiant men who so nobly defended it during the three-day bombardment by the British fleet under Commodore Hardy, on August 9, 10, and 11, 1814.

Connecticut.  
Conveyance of land  
in New London County  
to, authorized.

SEC. 2. The United States reserves the right to maintain such lights on the property to be conveyed as the needs of navigation may require, and the right to enter upon the reservation by the most convenient route for the purpose of maintenance of such lights and reserve an easement for beams of light from such lights, and the right to trim any trees that now exist or may hereafter exist that interfere with or obstruct the beams of such lights.

Right to maintain  
navigation lights, etc.,  
reserved.

SEC. 3. The conveyance shall be made on completion of said improvement by said borough of Stonington and said deed shall recite all the conditions contained in this Act.

When conveyance to  
be made.

Approved, June 28, 1932.

[CHAPTER 305.]

AN ACT

To amend section 99 of the Judicial Code (U. S. C., title 28, sec. 180), as amended.

June 29, 1932.  
[H. R. 9306.]  
[Public, No. 205.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That section 99 of the Judicial Code, as amended (U. S. C., title 28, sec. 180), be amended to read as follows:

United States Courts.  
Vol. 46, p. 495.  
U. S. C., p. 180; Supp.  
V., p. 464.

“SEC. 99. The State of North Dakota shall constitute one judicial district to be known as the district of North Dakota. The territory embraced on the 1st day of January, 1932, in the counties of Adams, Billings, Bowman, Burleigh, Dunn, Emmons, Golden Valley, Grant,

North Dakota judi-  
cial district.  
Southwestern divi-  
sion.

Southeastern division.

Northeastern division.

Northwestern division.

Central division.

Assignment of Indian reservations.

Terms.

Offices of clerk.

Hettinger, Kidder, Logan, McIntosh, McLean, Mercer, Morton, Oliver, Sioux, Slope, and Stark shall constitute the southwestern division of said district; and the territory embraced on the date last mentioned in the counties of Barnes, Cass, Ransom, Richland, Sargent, and Steele shall constitute the southeastern division; and the territory embraced on the date last mentioned in the counties of Benson, Bottineau, Cavalier, Grand Forks, McHenry, Nelson, Pembina, Ramsey, Rolette, Traill, Walsh, Towner, and Pierce shall constitute the northeastern division; and the territory embraced on the date last mentioned in the counties of Burke, Divide, McKenzie, Mountrail, Renville, Ward, and Williams shall constitute the northwestern division; and that the territory embraced on the date last mentioned in the counties of Dickey, Eddy, Foster, Griggs, La Moure, Sheridan, Stutsman, and Wells shall constitute the central division. The several Indian reservations and parts thereof within said State shall constitute a part of the several divisions within which they are respectively situated. Terms of the district court for the southwestern division shall be held at Bismarck on the second Tuesday in March; for the southeastern division, at Fargo on the second Tuesday in December; for the northeastern division, at Devils Lake on the second Tuesday in May and at Grand Forks on the second Tuesday in November; and for the northwestern division, at Minot on the second Tuesday in April; and for the central division at Jamestown on the second Tuesday in October. The clerk of the court shall maintain an office in charge of himself or a deputy at each place at which court is held in his district."

Approved, June 29, 1932.

[CHAPTER 306.]

AN ACT

To prohibit the misuse of official insignia.

June 29, 1932.  
[H. R. 10590.]  
[Public, No. 206.]

Official insignia of the United States.  
Unauthorized wearing, etc., of, prohibited.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That hereafter the manufacture, sale, or possession of any badge, identification card, or other insignia, of the design prescribed by the head of any department or independent office of the United States for use by any officer or subordinate thereof, or of any colorable imitation thereof, is prohibited, except when and as authorized under such regulations as may be prescribed by the head of the department or independent office of which such insignia indicates the wearer is an officer or subordinate.

Punishment for.

Sec. 2. Any person who offends against the provisions of this act shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine not exceeding \$250 or by imprisonment for not exceeding six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Approved, June 29, 1932.

[CHAPTER 307.]

AN ACT

To extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Sabine River where Louisiana Highway Numbered 7 meets Texas Highway Numbered 87.

June 29, 1932.  
[H. R. 11153.]  
[Public, No. 207.]

Sabine River.  
Time extended for bridging, between Calcasieu Parish, La., and Newton County, Tex.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Sabine River, between Calcasieu Parish, Louisiana, and Newton County, Texas, where Louisiana Highway Numbered 7 meets Texas

Highway Numbered 87, authorized to be built by the State of Louisiana and the State of Texas, by an Act of Congress approved February 24, 1931, are hereby extended one and three years, respectively, from date of approval hereof.

Vol. 46, p. 1416, amended.

SEC. 2. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved.

Amendment.

Approved, June 29, 1932.

[CHAPTER 308.]

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the government of the District of Columbia and other activities chargeable in whole or in part against the revenues of such District for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1933, and for other purposes.

June 29, 1932,  
[H. R. 11361.]  
[Public, No. 208.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That in order to defray the expenses of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1933, any revenue (not including the proportionate share of the United States in any revenue arising as the result of the expenditure of appropriations made for the fiscal year 1924 and prior fiscal years) now required by law to be credited to the District of Columbia and the United States in the same proportion that each contributed to the activity or source from whence such revenue was derived shall be credited wholly to the District of Columbia, and, in addition, \$7,775,000 is appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be advanced July 1, 1932, and all the remainder out of the combined revenues of the District of Columbia, and the tax rate in effect in the fiscal year 1932 on real estate and tangible personal property subject to taxation in the District of Columbia shall not be decreased for the fiscal year 1933, namely:

District of Columbia. Appropriations for expenses of, fiscal year 1933, from District revenues and \$7,775,000 from the Treasury.

Tax rate not to be decreased.

GENERAL EXPENSES

General expenses.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE

Executive Office.

For personal services, \$49,580, plus so much as may be necessary to compensate the Engineer Commissioner at such rate in Grade 8 of the professional and scientific service of the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, as may be determined by the Board of Commissioners: *Provided*, That in expending appropriations or portions of appropriations contained in this Act for the payment of personal services in accordance with the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, with the exception of the two civilian commissioners the average of the salaries of the total number of persons under any grade in any bureau, office, or other appropriation unit shall not at any time exceed the average of the compensation rates specified for the grade by such Act, as amended: *Provided*, That this restriction shall not apply (1) to grades 1, 2, 3, and 4 of the clerical-mechanical service; (2) to require the reduction in salary of any person whose compensation was fixed, as of July 1, 1924, in accordance with the rules of section 6 of such Act; (3) to require the reduction in salary of any person who is transferred from one position to another position in the same or different grade in the same or a different bureau, office, or other appropriation unit; (4) to prevent the payment of a salary under any grade at a rate higher than the maximum rate of the grade when such higher rate is permitted by the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, and is specifically authorized by other law,

Office personnel. Additional, for Engineer Commissioner.

*Provisos.* Salaries limited to average rates under Classification Act; exceptions. Vol. 42, p. 1488; Vol. 45, p. 776; Vol. 46, p. 1003. U. S. C., p. 65; Supp. V, p. 28.

Restriction not applicable to clerical-mechanical services. No reduction in fixed salaries. Vol. 42, p. 1490; Vol. 46, p. 1003.

Transfer to another position without reduction.

Higher rates permitted.

If only one position in a grade.

or (5) to reduce the compensation of any person in a grade in which only one position is allocated;

Purchasing division.  
Building inspection division.  
Plumbing inspection division.

Purchasing division: For personal services, \$60,560;  
Building inspection division: For personal services, \$156,600;  
Plumbing inspection division: For personal services, \$42,280;  
for temporary employment of additional assistant inspectors of plumbing and laborers for such time as their services may be required, \$5,000; two members of plumbing board at \$150 each; in all, \$47,580;

In all, Executive Office, \$314,320.

Public convenience stations.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCE STATIONS

Maintenance.

For maintenance of public convenience stations, including compensation of necessary employees, \$14,000.

Station, No. 4, removed.

For the demolition of public convenience station numbered 4 at Fifteenth Street and Maryland Avenue northeast, \$3,000.

Care of District Building.

CARE OF DISTRICT BUILDING

Operating force.

For personal services, including temporary labor, \$90,280; service of cleaners as necessary, not to exceed 48 cents per hour, \$15,000; in all, \$105,280: *Provided*, That no other appropriation made in this Act shall be available for the employment of additional assistant engineers or watchmen for the care of the District Building.

*Proviso.*  
Employment of assistant engineers or watchmen.

Operating supplies.

For fuel, light, power, repairs, laundry, and miscellaneous supplies, \$32,500.

Assessor's office.

ASSESSOR'S OFFICE

Personal services.

For personal services, \$228,650; temporary clerk hire, \$5,000, to be immediately available; in all, \$233,650.

Collector's office.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE

Personal services.

For personal services, including \$1,000 for temporary clerk hire, \$49,790.

Auditor's office.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE

Personal services.  
Present disbursing officer permitted other duties.

For personal services \$129,720; and the compensation of the present incumbent of the position of disbursing officer of the District of Columbia shall be exclusive of his compensation as United States property and disbursing officer for the National Guard of the District of Columbia.

Corporation Counsel's office.

OFFICE OF CORPORATION COUNSEL

Extra pay, Public Utilities Commission.

Corporation counsel, including extra compensation as general counsel of the Public Utilities Commission, and other personal services, \$89,780.

Coroner's office.

CORONER'S OFFICE

Services, including deputies.  
Vol. 46, p. 1003.

For personal services, including deputy coroners, in accordance with the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, \$11,140, and appropriations for personal services for this office for the fiscal year 1932 shall be available for compensation of two deputy coroners at the rate of \$1,600 per annum each commencing July 1, 1931.

Retroactive provision.

Morgue, etc., expenses.

For the maintenance of a nonpassenger-carrying motor wagon for the morgue, jurors' fees, witness fees, ice, disinfectants, telephone service, and other necessary supplies, repairs to the morgue, and the necessary expenses of holding inquest, including stenographic

services in taking testimony, and photographing unidentified bodies, \$5,000.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF WEIGHTS, MEASURES, AND MARKETS

Office of Superintendent of Weights, etc.

For personal services, \$48,040.

Personal services.

For purchase of commodities, including personal services, in connection with investigation and detection of sales of short weight and measure, \$500.

Inspection, etc.

For maintenance and repairs to markets, \$7,500.

Markets.

For maintenance and repair of nonpassenger-carrying motor vehicles, \$2,000.

Motor vehicles.

For the purchase and exchange of one nonpassenger-carrying motor vehicle, \$530, to be immediately available.

OFFICE OF CHIEF CLERK, ENGINEER DEPARTMENT

Engineer department.

For personal services, \$30,660.

Chief clerk's office.

CENTRAL GARAGE

Central garage.

For personal services, \$5,340.

MUNICIPAL ARCHITECT'S OFFICE

Municipal Architect's office.

For personal services, \$72,360.

Personal services.

All apportionments of appropriations for the use of the municipal architect in payment of personal services employed on construction work provided for by said appropriations, including two engineer-computers in the building inspection division, shall be based on an amount not exceeding  $\frac{3}{4}$  per centum of a total of not more than \$2,000,000 of appropriations made for such construction projects and not exceeding  $2\frac{3}{4}$  per centum of a total of the appropriations in excess of \$2,000,000.

Limit for draftsmen's services.

Basis of amount.

For the purchase and/or exchange of one light delivery truck and two one and one-half ton dump trucks, \$1,800.

Motor trucks.

PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION

Public Utilities Commission.

For two commissioners at \$7,500 each; people's counsel, \$7,500; and for other personal services; in all \$101,440, of which amount not to exceed \$5,000 may be used for the employment of expert services by contract or otherwise and without reference to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended.

Commissioners, people's counsel, etc.

Experts.

No part of the appropriations contained in this Act shall be used for or in connection with the preparation, issuance, publication, or enforcement of any regulation or order of the Public Utilities Commission requiring the installation of meters in taxicabs: *Provided*, That this prohibition shall not be construed to affect any order or part of an order of said Public Utilities Commission other than with respect to the requirement of the installation of such meters.

Issuance of orders requiring meters in taxicabs forbidden.

*Proviso.*  
Limitation.

For incidental and all other general necessary expenses authorized by law, including the purchase of newspapers, \$1,950.

Incidental expenses.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS, STEAM ENGINEERS

Examiners, steam engineers.

Salaries: Three members, at \$150 each, \$450.

DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE

Insurance department.

For personal services, \$20,880.

## Surveyor's office.

## SURVEYOR'S OFFICE

For personal services, \$88,190.

## Employees' compensation fund.

## DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION FUND

Payment for injuries.  
Vol. 41, p. 104.

For carrying out the provisions of section 11 of the District of Columbia Appropriation Act approved July 11, 1919, extending to the employees of the government of the District of Columbia the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide compensation for employees of the United States suffering injuries while in the performance of their duties, and for other purposes," approved September 7, 1916, \$32,000.

## Vol. 39, p. 742.

Administrative expenses, compensation to injured employees.  
Vol. 45, p. 600.

Administrative Expenses, Compensation to Injured Employees of the District of Columbia: For the enforcement of the Act entitled "An Act to provide compensation for disability or death resulting from injury to employees in certain employments in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes," approved May 17, 1928 (45 Stat., p. 600), \$63,000, for transfer to and expenditure by the Employees Compensation Commission under its appropriations "Salaries and expenses," \$62,000, and "Printing and binding," \$1,000.

## Transfers to Employees' Compensation Commission.

Retirement Act.  
Contribution to, from District revenues.  
Vol. 41, p. 619; Vol. 44, p. 912; Vol. 46, p. 468.  
U. S. C., p. 75; Supp. V, p. 39.

For financing of the liability of the government of the District of Columbia, created by the Act entitled "An Act for the retirement of employees in the classified civil service, and for other purposes," approved May 22, 1920, and Acts amendatory thereof (U. S. C., title 5, sec. 707a), \$150,000, which amount shall be placed to the credit of the "civil service retirement and disability fund."

## Vehicles and traffic department.

## DEPARTMENT OF VEHICLES AND TRAFFIC

## Personal services.

For personal services, \$81,380; temporary clerk hire, \$5,000; in all, \$86,380.

## Expenses, etc.

For purchase, installation, and modification of electric traffic lights, signals and controls, markers, painting white lines, labor, maintenance of nonpassenger-carrying motor vehicles and such other expenses as may be necessary in the judgment of the commissioners, including not to exceed \$700 for the purchase and/or exchange of one nonpassenger-carrying motor vehicle, \$85,000: *Provided*, That no part of this or any other appropriation contained in this Act, or that is now available shall be expended for building, installing, and maintaining street-car loading platforms and lights of any description employed to distinguish same.

*Proviso.*  
Not available for street car loading platforms, etc.

## Identification plates.

For the purchase of motor vehicle identification number plates, \$20,000.

## Public Library.

## FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY

## Personal services.

For personal services, and for substitutes and other special and temporary services, including extra services on Sundays, holidays, and Saturday half holidays, at the discretion of the librarian, \$319,440.

## Miscellaneous.

Miscellaneous: For books, periodicals, newspapers, and other printed material, including payment in advance for subscription books, and society publications, \$54,500: *Provided*, That the disbursing officer of the District of Columbia is authorized to advance to the librarian of the free Public Library, upon requisition previously approved by the auditor of the District of Columbia, sums of money not exceeding \$25 at the first of each month, to be expended for the purchase of certain books, pamphlets, numbers of periodicals

*Proviso.*  
Advances for books purchased, etc.

or newspapers, or other printed material, and to be accounted for on itemized vouchers.

For binding, including necessary personal services, \$15,000.

For maintenance, alterations, repairs, fuel, lighting, fitting up buildings, care of grounds, maintenance of motor delivery vehicles, and other contingent expenses, including not to exceed \$700 for purchase and exchange of one motor delivery vehicle, \$28,500.

For rent of suitable quarters for branch libraries in Chevy Chase and Woodridge, \$4,800.

Not to exceed \$5,500 of the unexpended balance of the appropriation of \$30,000 for the grading of the Georgetown Reservoir for utilization as a site for a Georgetown branch library, and for drawing plans for a library building to be erected on such site contained in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1932, shall be available for erecting necessary retaining walls at such branch library site.

#### REGISTER OF WILLS

For personal services, \$74,720.

For miscellaneous and contingent expenses, telephone bills, printing, typewriters, photostat paper and supplies, including laboratory coats and photographic developing room equipment, towels, towel service, window washing, street-car tokens, furniture and equipment and repairs thereto, and purchase of books of reference, law books, and periodicals, \$10,000.

#### RECORDER OF DEEDS

For personal services, \$100,000.

For recopying old land records of the District of Columbia, including personal services, typewriting machines, and necessary supplies and equipment, \$10,000.

For miscellaneous and contingent expenses, including telephone service, printing, binding, rebinding, repairing, and preservation of records; typewriters, towels, towel service, furniture and equipment and repairs thereto; books of reference, law books and periodicals, street-car tokens, postage, not exceeding \$100 for rest room for sick and injured employees and the equipment of and medical supplies for said rest room, and all other necessary incidental expenses, \$12,500.

For rent of offices of the recorder of deeds, \$14,000.

The unexpended balance of the appropriation of \$100,000 contained in the Second Deficiency Act, fiscal year 1931, for expenses of the District of Columbia Commission for the George Washington Bicentennial is continued available for the same purposes during the fiscal year 1933.

#### CONTINGENT AND MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES

For checks, books, law books, books of reference, periodicals, newspapers, stationery; surveying instruments and implements; drawing materials; binding, rebinding, repairing, and preservation of records; ice; repairs to pound and vehicles, not to exceed \$500; bookkeeping and accounting machines for the auditor's office, not to exceed \$7,500, to be immediately available; calculating and adding machines for the department of insurance, not to exceed \$1,000; traveling expenses not to exceed \$4,000, including payment of dues and traveling expenses in attending conventions when authorized

Binding.

Contingent expenses.

Chevy Chase and Woodridge branches.

Georgetown branch.

Balance available for erecting retaining wall at site.  
Vol. 46, p. 1381.

Register of Wills.

Personal services.

Contingent expenses.

Recorder of Deeds.

Personal services.

Recopying old land records, etc.

Contingent expenses.

Rent.

Washington Bicentennial Commission.

Balance available.  
Vol. 46, p. 1558.

Contingent expenses.

Objects specified.

Removing unsafe, etc., buildings.

by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia; expenses authorized by law in connection with the removal of dangerous or unsafe and insanitary buildings, including payment of a fee of \$6 per diem to each member of board of survey, other than the inspector of buildings, while actually employed on surveys of dangerous or unsafe buildings; and other general necessary expenses of District offices, \$41,000: *Provided*, That no part of this or any other appropriation contained in this Act or of any appropriation which may now be available shall be expended for printing or binding a schedule or list of supplies and materials for the furnishing of which contracts have been or may be awarded.

*Proviso.*  
Printing, etc., of list of supplies schedules, forbidden.

Printing and binding.

For printing and binding, \$70,000.

Automobiles, maintenance, etc.

For maintenance, care, repair, and operation of passenger-carrying automobiles owned by the District of Columbia, including personal services, \$65,000; for exchange of two motor ambulances, \$3,000; in all, \$68,000.

Allowances for privately owned motor vehicles.

For allowances for furnishing privately owned motor vehicles in the performance of official duties at the rate of not to exceed \$275 per year for each automobile, \$7,380: *Provided*, That allowances under this appropriation shall be made only to persons whose duties require full time field service or whose duties require frequent travel outside of the District of Columbia.

*Proviso.*  
Full-time field service requirements.

Use of District-owned vehicles restricted.

All of said motor vehicles and all other motor vehicles provided in this Act owned by the District of Columbia shall be used only for purposes directly pertaining to the public services of said District, and shall be under the direction and control of the commissioners, who may from time to time alter or change the assignment for use thereof or direct the joint or interchangeable use of any of the same by officials and employees of the District, except as otherwise provided in this Act: *Provided*, That no passenger-carrying automobile, except busses and ambulances, shall be acquired under any provision of this Act, by purchase or exchange at a cost, including the value of a vehicle exchanged, exceeding \$650. No motor vehicles shall be transferred from the police or fire departments to any other branch of the government of the District of Columbia.

*Proviso.*  
Purchase price restriction.

Transfer forbidden.

Fire insurance not permitted.

Appropriations in this Act shall not be used for the payment of premiums or other cost of fire insurance.

Telephones allowed at residences of designated officials.

Telephones may be maintained in the residences of the superintendent of the water department, sanitary engineer, chief inspector of the street-cleaning division, assistant superintendent of the street-cleaning division, inspector of plumbing, Director of Public Welfare, health officer, assistant health officer, chief of the bureau of preventable diseases, chief engineer of the fire department, superintendent of police, electrical inspector in charge of the fire-alarm system, one fire-alarm operator, and two fire-alarm repair men, the superintendent of machinery, and the fire marshal, under appropriations contained in this Act. The commissioners may connect any or all of these telephones either to the system of the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company or the telephone system maintained by the District of Columbia, or to both of such systems. Telephones may also be maintained in the residences of the general superintendent of penal institutions and such other officials of the workhouse and reformatory as may be approved by the commissioners.

Connections permitted.

Postage.

For postage for strictly official mail matter, including the purchase and rental of postage meter equipment, \$30,000.

Carfare, etc.

The commissioners are authorized, in their discretion, to furnish necessary transportation in connection with strictly official business

of the District of Columbia by the purchase of street car and bus fares from appropriations contained in this Act: *Provided*, That the expenditures herein authorized shall be so apportioned as not to exceed a total of \$9,500: *Provided further*, That the provisions of this paragraph shall not include the appropriations herein made for the fire and police departments.

For judicial expenses, including witness fees, and expert services in District cases before the Supreme Court of said District, \$1,800: *Provided*, That the Commissioners of the District of Columbia are authorized, when in their judgment such action be deemed in the public interest, to contract for stenographic reporting services without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (U. S. C., title 41, sec. 5) under available appropriations contained in this Act.

For general advertising, authorized and required by law, and for tax and school notices and notices of changes in regulations, \$5,000: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall not be available for the payment of advertising in newspapers published outside of the District of Columbia, notwithstanding the requirement for such advertising provided by existing law.

For advertising notice of taxes in arrears July 1, 1931, as required to be given by the Act of February 28, 1898, as amended, to be reimbursed by a charge of 50 cents for each lot or piece of property advertised, \$8,000.

*Proviso.*  
Limitation.

Fire and police departments excepted.

Judicial expenses.

*Proviso.*  
Contracts for reporting permitted.

R. S., sec. 3709, p. 733, waived. U. S. C., p. 1309.

General advertising.

*Proviso.*  
Outside newspaper advertising.

Taxes in arrears.  
Vol. 30, p. 250.

#### EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

For personal services and miscellaneous and contingent expenses required for maintaining a public employment service for the District of Columbia, \$11,800.

Employment service, expenses.

#### HISTORICAL PLACES

For purchase and erection of suitable tablets to mark historical places in the District of Columbia, \$500.

Historical tablets.

#### EMERGENCY FUND

To be expended only in case of emergency, such as riot, pestilence, public insanitary conditions, calamity by flood or fire or storm, and of like character, and in all other cases of emergency not otherwise sufficiently provided for, in the discretion of the commissioners, \$4,000: *Provided*, That the certificate of the commissioners shall be sufficient voucher for the expenditure not to exceed \$1,000 for such investigations as they may deem necessary.

Emergency fund.

Expenses under, restricted.

*Proviso.*  
Voucher for expenses.

#### REFUND OF ERRONEOUS COLLECTIONS

To enable the commissioners, in any case where special assessments, school tuition charges, payments for lost library books, rents, fees, or collections of any character have been erroneously covered into the Treasury, to refund such erroneous payments, wholly or in part, including the refunding of fees paid for building permits authorized by the District of Columbia Appropriation Act approved March 2, 1911 (36 Stat., p. 967), \$4,000: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available for such refunds of payments made within the past three years.

Refund of erroneous collections.

Payments authorized.  
Vol. 36, p. 967.

Building permits.

*Proviso.*  
Refunds of prior years.

To aid in support of the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws, \$250.

Conference on Uniform State Laws.

Municipal center.

## MUNICIPAL CENTER

Acquisition of site,  
etc., for.Additional amount,  
from unexpended bal-  
ance.  
Vol. 46, p. 1384.

Division of expenses.

Proviso.  
Relocation of street  
railway tracks.

For the acquisition of land in the municipal center, and for grading and paving of streets, and relocation and construction of District of Columbia owned utilities within and/or adjacent to the municipal center, \$222,000, and in addition thereto not to exceed \$1,278,000 of the unexpended balance of the appropriation for the municipal center contained in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1932, of which sums not to exceed \$900,000 shall be available for the acquisition of land in the municipal center, and not to exceed \$600,000 shall be available for grading and paving of streets, and relocation and construction of District of Columbia owned utilities within and/or adjacent to the municipal center: *Provided*, That the Washington Railway and Electric Company is hereby directed to rebuild and relocate at its own expense the tracks of said company in D Street northwest between Fifth Street and Indiana Avenue, and in Indiana Avenue east of Fifth Street to the vicinity of Second Street, in accordance with plans and profiles to be approved by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, and in the event of the failure of said Washington Railway and Electric Company to perform the work herein directed within the time fixed by the said commissioners the said work shall be performed by the District of Columbia and this appropriation shall be available for such purposes, and the cost of said work shall be a valid and subsisting lien against the franchises and property of the said railway company and shall constitute a legal indebtedness of said company in favor of the District of Columbia, and the said lien may be enforced in the name of the District of Columbia by a bill in equity brought by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, or by any other lawful proceeding against the said railway company.

Street, etc., improve-  
ment and repair.

## STREET AND ROAD IMPROVEMENT AND REPAIR

Highways Depart-  
ment, salaries.  
Assessment and per-  
mit work.

Salaries, Highways Department: For personal services, \$217,710.

For assessment and permit work, paving of roadways under the permit system, and construction and repair of sidewalks and curbs around public reservations and municipal and United States buildings, including maintenance of nonpassenger-carrying motor vehicles, \$250,000.

Gasoline tax road and  
street fund.

## GASOLINE TAX ROAD AND STREET FUND

Paving, etc., streets  
and roads from.

For paving, repaving, grading, and otherwise improving streets, avenues, and roads, including personal services and the maintenance of motor vehicles used in this work, and including curbing and gutters and replacement of curb-line trees where necessary, as follows, to be paid from the special fund created by section 1 of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for a tax on motor-vehicle fuels sold within the District of Columbia, and for other purposes," approved April 23, 1924, and accretions by repayment of assessments:

Vol. 43, p. 106.

Streets to be im-  
proved.

For paving, repaving, and surfacing, including curbing and gutters where necessary, the following:

Southeast: T Street, Minnesota Avenue to Seventeenth Street, \$7,000;

Southeast: Q Street, Minnesota Avenue to Naylor Road, \$6,100;

Southeast: P Street, Pennsylvania Avenue to east line of lot 800, square 5547, \$3,800;

- Northeast: B Street, Sixteenth Street to Seventeenth Street, \$4,800; Streets to be improved from gasoline tax, etc., fund.  
 Northeast: B Street, Seventeenth Place to Nineteenth Street, \$11,200;  
 Northeast: Seventeenth Place, B Street to C Street, \$5,200;  
 Northeast: Twenty-third Place, Benning Road to E Street, \$8,500;  
 Northeast: Penn Street, West Virginia Avenue to Montello Avenue, \$7,600;  
 Northeast: Queen Street, West Virginia Avenue to Montello Avenue, \$7,000;  
 Northeast: Holbrook Terrace, West Virginia Avenue to Montello Avenue, \$7,000;  
 Northeast: West Virginia Avenue, Holbrook Terrace to Mount Olivet Road, \$14,700;  
 Northeast: Thirtieth Street, Channing Street to Douglas Street, \$4,800;  
 Northeast: Thirtieth Street, South Dakota Avenue to Yost Place, \$3,600;  
 Northeast: Perry Street, Twenty-fourth Street to Twenty-sixth Street, \$9,700;  
 Northeast: Twenty-fourth Street, Perry Street to Quincy Street, \$5,700;  
 Northeast: Quincy Street, Twenty-second Street to Twenty-fourth Street, \$8,200;  
 Northeast: Quincy Street, Twentieth Street to Twenty-first Street, \$4,100;  
 Northeast: Twentieth Street, Perry Street to Quincy Street, \$5,700;  
 Northeast: Twentieth Street, Evarts Street to Franklin Street, \$5,900;  
 Northeast: Tenth Street, Upshur Street to Varnum Street, \$5,800;  
 Northeast: Third Street, L Street to M Street, \$9,400;  
 Northeast: Sixteenth Street, Irving Street to Lawrence Street, \$13,700;  
 Northeast: Varnum Street, Tenth Street to Twelfth Street, \$7,500;  
 Northeast: Fourth Street, Franklin Street to Michigan Avenue, \$35,600;  
 Northwest: Third Street, Sheridan Street to Underwood Street, \$9,300;  
 Northwest: Tuckerman Street, Eighth Street to Georgia Avenue, \$11,200;  
 Northwest: Piney Branch Road, Georgia Avenue to Van Buren Street, \$26,000;  
 Northwest: Dahlia Street, Georgia Avenue to Ninth Street, \$4,100;  
 Northwest: Hamilton Street, Thirteenth Street to Fourteenth Street, \$12,700;  
 Northwest: Forty-third Street, Jenifer Street to Military Road, \$9,000;  
 Northwest: Ingomar Street, Forty-second Street to Wisconsin Avenue, \$10,700;  
 Northwest: Waterside Drive, Massachusetts Avenue south, \$15,300;  
 Northwest: Fifteenth Street, Florida Avenue to Euclid Street, \$37,500;  
 Northwest: Buchanan Street, New Hampshire Avenue to Rock Creek Cemetery, \$3,300;

Streets to be improved from gasoline tax, etc., fund.

Northwest: Nicholson Street, Fourth Street to alley east of Fifth Street, \$4,800;

Northwest: Sixth Street, Nicholson Street to Oglethorpe Street, \$6,200;

Northwest: Peabody Street, Third Street to alley east of Fourth Street, \$4,800;

Northwest: Fifth Street, Peabody Street to Rittenhouse Street, \$11,200;

Northwest: Sandy Spring Road, Van Buren Street to Laurel Street, \$9,800;

Northwest: Whittier Street, Sandy Spring Road to Second Street, \$6,200;

Northwest: Walnut Street, Laurel Street to Second Street, \$6,500;

Northwest: Laurel Street, Sandy Spring Road to Second Street, \$12,000;

Northwest: Fifth Street, Tuckerman Street to Van Buren Street, \$12,000;

Northwest: Eighth Street, Sheridan Street to Tuckerman Street, \$4,100;

Northwest: Piney Branch Road, Butternut Street to Fern Street, \$48,400;

Northwest: Eighth Street, Elder Street to Fern Street, \$4,800;

Northwest: Elder Street, Georgia Avenue to Eighth Street, \$8,200;

Northwest: Ninth Street, pavement south of Dahlia Street to Elder Street, \$11,200;

Northwest: Fourteenth Street, Juniper Street to Holly Street, \$17,500;

Northwest: Juniper Street, Morningside Drive to Fourteenth Street, \$7,000;

Northwest: Jonquil Street, Thirteenth Street to Fourteenth Street, \$8,200;

Northwest: Seventeenth Street, Crittenden Street to Decatur Street, \$5,400;

Northwest: Argyle Terrace, Eighteenth Street to Varnum Street; and Varnum Street, Argyle Terrace eastward approximately one hundred and fifty feet, \$13,200;

Northwest: Nevada Avenue, Livingston Street to Nebraska Avenue, \$34,300;

Northwest: Thirty-third Street, Northampton Street to Rittenhouse Street, \$18,700;

Northwest: Northampton Street, Nevada Avenue to Thirty-third Street, \$14,600;

Northwest: Patterson Street, Nevada Avenue to Broad Branch Road, \$9,600;

Northwest: Military Road, Forty-first Street to Western Avenue, \$20,000;

Northwest: Yuma Street, Thirty-eighth Street approximately two hundred feet eastward, \$2,700;

Northwest: Butterworth Place, Forty-ninth Street to Massachusetts Avenue, \$14,600;

Northwest: Forty-fifth Street, Lowell Street to Nebraska Avenue, \$10,700;

Northwest: Calvert Street, Wisconsin Avenue to Tunlaw Road, \$5,100;

Northwest: Carolina Place, Cathedral Avenue to Macomb Street, \$8,400;

Northwest: Thirty-seventh Street, O Street to P Street, and P Street, Thirty-sixth Street to Thirty-seventh Street, \$7,100;

Northwest: Virginia Avenue, Twenty-sixth Street to Rock Creek and Potomac Parkway, \$16,000;

Streets to be improved from gasoline tax, etc., fund.

Southwest: Water Street, M Street to Eleventh Street, \$63,300;

Northwest: For the widening to forty-six feet and repaving the roadway of E Street, Fourth Street to Fifth Street, and for the widening to fifty-six feet and repaving the roadway of E Street, North Capitol Street to Fourth Street, including the necessary replacement and relocation of sewers and water mains, \$155,400: *Provided*, That in widening and repaving these roadways, 40 per centum of the entire cost thereof shall be assessed against and collected from the owners of the abutting property in the manner provided in the Act approved February 20, 1931 (46 Stat., pp. 1197-1199). The owners of abutting property also shall be required to modify, at their own expense, the roofs of any vaults that may be under the sidewalks or parking on said street if it be found necessary to change such vaults to permit of the roadway being widened;

*Proviso.*  
Assessment of cost.

Vol. 46, p. 1197.

Modification of vaults under sidewalks, etc.

For grading streets, alleys, and roads, including construction of necessary culverts and retaining walls, \$80,000;

Grading streets, alleys, and roads.

For surfacing block pavements and paving the unpaved center strips of paved roadways, \$60,000;

Surfacing block pavements, etc.

For minor changes in roadway and sidewalks on plans to be approved by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to facilitate vehicular and pedestrian traffic, \$10,000;

Minor changes in roadways, etc.

For construction of curbs and gutters, or concrete shoulders, in connection with all forms of macadam roadways and adjustment of roadways thereto, together with resurfacing and replacing of base of such roadways where necessary, \$290,000;

Curbs and gutters, shoulders, etc.

For the surfacing and resurfacing or replacement of asphalt, granite block, or concrete pavements with the same or other approved material, \$500,000;

Surfacing, etc., pavements.

In all, \$1,863,700, to be immediately available; to be disbursed and accounted for as "Gasoline tax, road and street improvements," and for that purpose shall constitute one fund: *Provided*, That assessments in accordance with existing law shall be made for paving and repaving roadways where such roadways are paved or repaved with funds derived from the collection of the tax on motor-vehicle fuels and accretions by repayment of assessments.

Disbursement, etc.

*Proviso.*  
Assessment under existing law.

#### STREET REPAIR, GRADING, AND EXTENSION

Condemnation: For purchase or condemnation of streets, roads, and alleys, and of areas less than 250 square feet at the intersection of streets, avenues, or roads in the District of Columbia, to be selected by the commissioners, \$5,000.

Street repair, grading, and extension.

Condemnation.  
Small park areas, etc.

To carry out the provisions of existing law which authorize the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to open, extend, straighten, or widen any street, avenue, road, or highway, except Fourteenth Street extension beyond the southern boundary of Walter Reed Hospital Reservation, in accordance with the plan of the permanent system of highways for the District of Columbia there is appropriated such sum as is necessary for said purpose, including the procurement of chains of title, during the fiscal year 1933, to be paid wholly out of the revenues of the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available to carry out the provisions of existing law for the opening, extension, widening, or straightening of alleys and minor streets and for the establishment of building lines in the District of Columbia.

Opening streets, etc., under permanent highways system.  
Vol. 37, p. 950.

Fourteenth Street extension excepted.

Indefinite appropriation for, from District revenues.

*Proviso.*  
Alley improvements, building lines, etc.

Repairs: For current work of repairs to streets, avenues, roads, alleys, including the reconditioning of existing gravel streets and roads, including purchase, exchange, maintenance, and operation of

Repairs, etc.

<i>Proviso.</i> Purchase of municipal asphalt plant.	<p>nonpassenger-carrying motor vehicles used in this work, and the rental of necessary garage space therefor; and including the surfacing and resurfacing, or replacement, with the same or other approved materials, of such asphalt or concrete pavements as may be done within the funds available under this appropriation, \$957,500: <i>Provided</i>, That the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, should they deem such action to be to the advantage of the District of Columbia, are hereby authorized to purchase a municipal asphalt plant at a cost not to exceed \$30,000, and the commissioners under such conditions as they may prescribe are further authorized to utilize the existing testing laboratory of the highways department for making tests of all materials for other departments and activities of the District government.</p>
Laboratory tests.	<p>This appropriation shall be available for repairing pavements of street railways when necessary; the amounts thus expended shall be collected from such railroad companies as provided by section 5 of "An Act providing a permanent form of government for the District of Columbia," approved June 11, 1878, and shall be deposited to the credit of the appropriation for the fiscal year in which they are collected.</p>
Streetrailways, pavements.	<p>The Commissioners of the District of Columbia are authorized and empowered, in their discretion, to fix or alter the respective widths of sidewalks and roadways (including tree spaces and parking) of all highways that may be improved under appropriations contained in this Act.</p>
Vol. 20, p. 105.	<p>No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be available for repairing, resurfacing, or newly paving any street, avenue, or roadway by private contract unless the specifications for such work shall be so prepared as to permit of fair and open competition in paving material as well as in price.</p>
Changing sidewalk widths, etc.	<p>In addition to the provision of existing law requiring contractors to keep new pavements in repair for a period of one year from the date of the completion of the work, the Commissioners of the District of Columbia shall further require that where repairs are necessary during the four years following the said one-year period, due to inferior work or defective materials, such repairs shall be made at the expense of the contractor, and the bond furnished by the contractor shall be liable for such expense.</p>
Open competition for street repair, etc., contracts.	<p>For widening to eighty feet and repaving the roadway of Constitution Avenue, Northwest, Second Street to Pennsylvania Avenue, in accordance with plans therefor to be jointly approved by the National Capital Park and Planning Commission and the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, including the necessary reconstruction, relocation, changes, and adjustments of all water mains, sewers, in advance of paving, trees, sidewalks, lamp-posts, fire hydrants, or other structures affected, and including personal services and all necessary incidental expenses, at a total cost not to exceed \$65,000, of which sum \$45,000 is hereby appropriated out of the revenues of the District of Columbia, to be immediately available, and not to exceed \$20,000 shall be transferred from and in accordance with the appropriation in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1933, for the construction of the Arlington Memorial Bridge.</p>
Repairs for inferior work, etc., by contractor required for additional period.	<p>For construction, maintenance, operation, and repair of bridges, including not to exceed \$2,500 for the construction of a tool and warehouse, and maintenance of nonpassenger-carrying motor vehicles, \$87,500.</p>
Constitution Avenue NW. Widening and repairing, Second Street to Pennsylvania Avenue.	
Relocation of service mains, trees, etc.	
Amount from District revenues. Sum from Arlington Memorial Bridge appropriation.	
Post, p. 454.	
Bridges.	
Construction, etc.	

## BRIDGES

Benning Bridge over the Anacostia River: For the construction of a bridge to replace the bridge and trestle in line of Benning Road over the Anacostia River in accordance with plans and profile of said work to be approved by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, including construction of and changes in sewer and water mains, traveling expenses in connection with the inspection of material at the point of manufacture, employment of engineering or other professional services, by contract or otherwise, and without reference to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (U. S. C., title 41, sec. 5) or the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, and engineering and incidental expenses, \$300,000; and the commissioners are authorized to enter into contract or contracts for the completion of said bridge at a cost not to exceed \$600,000: *Provided*, That one-fifth of the cost of constructing the said bridge and approaches shall be borne and paid by the Washington Railway and Electric Company, its successors and assigns, to the collector of taxes of the District of Columbia, to the credit of the District of Columbia, and the same shall be a valid and subsisting lien against the franchises and property of the said railway company and shall constitute a legal indebtedness of said company in favor of the District of Columbia, and the said lien may be enforced in the name of the District of Columbia by a bill in equity brought by the said commissioners in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, or by any other lawful proceeding against the said railway company: *Provided further*, That after the completion of said bridge and approaches herein authorized no street railway company shall use said bridge or approaches until the said company shall have paid to the collector of taxes of the District of Columbia a sum equal to one-fifth of the cost of said bridge and approaches, which sum shall be paid to the collector of taxes of the District of Columbia for deposit to the credit of the District of Columbia.

Calvert Street Bridge: For the preparation of studies, plans, and investigations of foundation conditions for a bridge to replace the Calvert Street bridge over Rock Creek, including the employment of engineering or other professional services, by contract or otherwise, and without reference to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (U. S. C., title 41, sec. 5) or the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, and engineering and incidental expenses, \$40,000.

For reconstruction, where necessary, and for maintenance and repair of wharves under the control of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, in the Washington Channel of the Potomac River, \$5,000.

#### TREES AND PARKINGS

For personal services, \$28,480.

For contingent expenses, including laborers, trimmers, nurserymen, repairmen, teamsters, hire of carts, wagons, or motor trucks, trees, tree boxes, tree stakes, tree straps, tree labels, planting and care of trees on city and suburban streets, care of trees, tree spaces, purchase and maintenance of nonpassenger-carrying motor vehicles, and miscellaneous items, \$112,500.

#### SEWERS

Salaries, sewer department: For personal services, \$198,620.

For cleaning and repairing sewers and basins, including the replacement of the following motor trucks: Two at not to exceed \$900; two at not to exceed \$1,200; two at not to exceed \$1,800; one at not to exceed \$4,000; for operation and maintenance of the sewage

Benning, over Anacostia River.  
Construction to replace present structure.

Changes in service mains.

Professional services.  
R. S., sec. 3709, p. 733; U. S. C., p. 1309; Vol. 46, p. 1003; U. S. C., Supp. V. p. 28.

Contracts authorized, limitation.  
*Provisos*.  
Street railway proportion.

Enforcement.

Payment by other companies for use of bridge.

Calvert Street Bridge.  
Plans, etc., for replacing.

R. S. sec. 3709, p. 733; U. S. C., p. 1309; Vol. 46, p. 1003.

Wharves.  
Reconstruction, repair, etc.

Trees and parking.

Personal services.

Contingent expenses.

Sewers.

Personal services.

Cleaning, repair, etc.

Pumping stations. pumping service, including repairs to boilers, machinery, and pumping stations, and employment of mechanics and laborers, purchase of coal, oil, waste, and other supplies, and for the maintenance of nonpassenger-carrying motor vehicles used in this work, \$248,000.

Main and pipe. For main and pipe sewers and receiving basins, \$210,000.

Suburban. For suburban sewers, including the maintenance of nonpassenger-carrying motor vehicles used in this work, and the replacement at not to exceed \$1,800 of three motor trucks, \$610,000.

Assessment and permit work. For assessment and permit work, sewers, \$225,000; and the unexpended balance of the appropriation for this purpose for the fiscal year 1932 shall remain available until June 30, 1933.

Balance available. Vol. 46, p. 1389.

Rights of way, etc. For purchase or condemnation of rights of way for construction, maintenance, and repair of public sewers, \$1,000.

Upper Potomac intercepter. For continuing the construction of the upper Potomac main intercepter, \$50,000.

Mosquito control. For the control and prevention of the spread of mosquitoes in the District of Columbia, including personal services, operation, maintenance, and repair of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, purchase of oil, and other necessary expenses, \$30,000: *Provided*, That of the amount herein appropriated there may be transferred for direct expenditure and in the interest of coordinating the work of mosquito control in the District of Columbia, not to exceed \$5,600 to the Public Health Service of the Treasury Department, the amount so transferred to be available for the objects herein specified.

*Proviso.*  
Sums transferred to other agencies.

City refuse.

## COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL OF REFUSE

Personal services. For personal services, \$148,520.

Sweeping, cleaning, snow and ice removal, etc. For dust prevention, sweeping, and cleaning streets, avenues, alleys, and suburban streets, under the immediate direction of the commissioners, and for cleaning snow and ice from streets, sidewalks, crosswalks, and gutters in the discretion of the commissioners, including services and purchase and maintenance of equipment, rent of storage rooms; maintenance and repair of stables; hire and maintenance of horses; hire, purchase, maintenance, and repair of wagons, harness, and other equipment; maintenance and repair of nonpassenger-carrying motor-propelled vehicles necessary in cleaning streets and purchase of motor-propelled street-cleaning equipment; and necessary incidental expenses, \$550,000.

Vehicles, etc.

Garbage, dead animals, ashes, etc. To enable the commissioners to carry out the provisions of existing law governing the collection and disposal of garbage, dead animals, night soil, and miscellaneous refuse and ashes in the District of Columbia, including inspection; fencing of public and private property designated by the commissioners as public dumps; and incidental expenses, \$1,000,000, including not to exceed \$25,000 for repair and improvement of the garbage-reduction plant, of which not to exceed \$10,000 shall provide for the construction, by day labor or otherwise, in the discretion of the commissioners, of a two-story brick bunk house, and there is further made available for the purposes of this paragraph not to exceed \$72,500 of the unexpended balance of the similar appropriation for the fiscal year 1932: *Provided*, That any proceeds received from the disposal of city refuse or garbage shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the United States and the District of Columbia in the manner provided by law: *Provided further*, That this appropriation shall not be available for collecting ashes or miscellaneous refuse from hotels and places of business or from apartment houses of four or more apartments in which the landlord furnishes heat to tenants.

Garbage-reduction plant.

*Provisos.*  
Proceeds covered into Treasury.  
Division of.

Collections restricted.

## PUBLIC PLAYGROUNDS

For personal services, \$115,940: *Provided*, That employments hereunder, except directors who shall be employed for twelve months, shall be distributed as to duration in accordance with corresponding employments provided for in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1924.

For general maintenance, repairs and improvements, equipment, supplies, incidental and contingent expenses of playgrounds, including labor and maintenance of one motor truck, \$40,000.

For the maintenance and contingent expenses of keeping open during the summer months the public-school playgrounds, under the direction and supervision of the commissioners; for special and temporary services, directors, assistants, and janitor service during the summer vacation, and, in the larger yards, daily after school hours during the school term, \$30,000.

For supplies, repairs, maintenance, and necessary expenses of operating three swimming pools, \$3,000.

Bathing pools: For superintendence, \$600; for temporary services, supplies, and maintenance, \$4,500; for repairs to buildings, pools, and upkeep of grounds, \$1,780; in all, \$6,880: *Provided*, That section 6 of the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation Act, approved May 10, 1916 (39 Stat., p. 120, sec. 6), as amended, shall not apply to the position of superintendent of these bathing pools during the fiscal year 1933.

## ELECTRICAL DEPARTMENT

For personal services, \$150,720.

For general supplies, repairs, new batteries and battery supplies, telephone rental and purchase, telephone service charges, wire and cable for extension of telegraph and telephone service, repairs of lines and instruments, purchase of poles, tools, insulators, brackets, pins, hardware, cross arms, ice, record book, stationery, livery, blacksmithing, extra labor, new boxes, maintenance of motor trucks, including not to exceed \$600 for the purchase and exchange of one nonpassenger-carrying motor vehicle, and other necessary items, \$30,000.

For placing wires of fire alarm, police patrol, and telephone services underground, extension and relocation of police-patrol and fire-alarm systems, purchase and installing additional lead-covered cables, labor, material, appurtenances, and other necessary equipment and expenses, \$25,000.

Lighting: For purchase, installation, and maintenance of public lamps, lamp-posts, street designations, lanterns, and fixtures of all kinds on streets, avenues, roads, alleys, and public spaces, part cost of maintenance of airport and airway lights necessary for operation of the air mail, and for all necessary expenses in connection therewith, including rental of stables and storerooms, livery and extra labor, operation, maintenance, and repair of motor trucks, this sum to be expended in accordance with the provisions of sections 7 and 8 of the District of Columbia Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1912 (36 Stat., pp. 1008-1011, sec. 7), and with the provisions of the District of Columbia Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1913 (37 Stat., pp. 181-184, sec. 7), and other laws applicable thereto, and including not to exceed \$26,000 for operation and maintenance of electric traffic lights, signals, and controls, \$1,006,000, of which not to exceed \$10,000 shall be available for the completion of a study

Public playgrounds.

Personal services.  
*Proviso.*  
Employments restricted.

Maintenance, etc.

Public school playgrounds during summer.

Swimming pools.

Bathing pools.

*Proviso.*  
Double pay restriction not applicable to superintendent.  
Vol. 39, p. 120.

Electrical department.

Personal services.  
Supplies, contingent expenses, etc.

Placing wires underground.  
Police-patrol and fire-alarm systems, etc.

Lighting streets, etc.

Air mail lights.

Vol. 36, p. 1008.

Vol. 37, p. 181.

Traffic signals, etc.

of the power needs of the District of Columbia with a view to establishing a municipally owned and operated service, said sum to be expended by contract or otherwise and without reference to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes and the Classification Act of 1923, as amended: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall not be available for the payment of rates for electric street lighting in excess of those authorized to be paid in the fiscal year 1927, and payment for electric current for new forms of street lighting shall not exceed 2 cents per kilowatt-hour for current consumed: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be available for the payment on any contract required by law to be awarded through competitive bidding, which is not awarded to the lowest responsible bidder on specifications, and such specifications shall be so drawn as to admit of fair competition.

*Proviso.*  
Electric street lighting rates.

Awards to lowest competitor.

Public schools.

## PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Administrative and supervisory officers.

For personal services of administrative and supervisory officers in accordance with the Act fixing and regulating the salaries of teachers, school officers, and other employees of the Board of Education of the District of Columbia, approved June 4, 1924 (43 Stat., pp. 367-375), including salaries of presidents of teachers' colleges in the salary schedule for first assistant superintendents, \$669,915.

Vol. 43, p. 368.

Clerks, etc.  
School attendance and work permit department.

For personal services of clerks and other employees, \$164,760.

Vol. 43, pp. 367-375, 806-808.

For personal services in the department of school attendance and work permits in accordance with the Act approved June 4, 1924 (43 Stat., pp. 367-375), the Act approved February 5, 1925 (43 Stat., pp. 806-808), and the Act approved May 29, 1928 (45 Stat., p. 998), \$42,700.

Vol. 45, p. 998.

Teachers, librarians, etc.

For personal services of teachers and librarians in accordance with the Act approved June 4, 1924 (43 Stat., pp. 367-375), including for teachers' colleges assistant professors in salary class seven, and professors in salary class twelve, \$6,539,764: *Provided*, That as teacher vacancies occur during the fiscal year 1933 in grades one to four inclusive of the elementary schools, such vacancies may be filled by the assignment of teachers now employed in kindergartens, and teachers employed in kindergartens are hereby made eligible to teach in the said grades.

Vol. 43, pp. 367-375.

*Proviso.*  
Assignment of kindergarten teachers.

Soliciting subscriptions, etc., in schools prohibited.

No part of any appropriation made in this Act shall be paid to any person employed under or in connection with the public schools of the District of Columbia who shall solicit or receive, or permit to be solicited or received, on any public-school premises, any subscription or donation of money or other thing of value from any pupil enrolled in such public schools for presentation of testimonials to school officials or for any purpose except such as may be authorized by the Board of Education at a stated meeting upon the written recommendation of the superintendent of schools.

Exception.

Vacation schools.

For the instruction and supervision of children in the vacation schools and playgrounds, and supervisors and teachers of vacation schools and playgrounds may also be supervisors and teachers of day schools, \$36,000.

Annuities.  
Vol. 44, p. 728.  
Vol. 41, p. 387.

To carry out the purposes of the Act approved June 11, 1926, entitled "An Act to amend the Act entitled 'An Act for the retirement of public-school teachers in the District of Columbia,' approved January 15, 1920, and for other purposes" (41 Stat., pp. 387-390), \$400,000.

## NIGHT SCHOOLS

For teachers and janitors of night schools, including teachers of industrial, commercial, and trade instruction, and teachers and janitors of night schools may also be teachers and janitors of day schools, \$97,000.

For contingent and other necessary expenses, including equipment and purchase of all necessary articles and supplies for classes in industrial, commercial, and trade instruction, \$4,500.

Night schools.

Salaries.

Contingent expenses.

## THE DEAF, DUMB, AND BLIND

For maintenance and instruction of deaf and dumb persons admitted to the Columbia Institution for the Deaf from the District of Columbia, under section 4864 of the Revised Statutes, and as provided for in the Act approved March 1, 1901 (U. S. C., title 24, sec. 238), and under a contract to be entered into with the said institution by the commissioners, \$31,500.

For maintenance and instruction of colored deaf-mutes of teachable age belonging to the District of Columbia, in Maryland, or some other State, under a contract to be entered into by the commissioners, \$5,500: *Provided*, That all expenditures under this appropriation shall be made under the supervision of the Board of Education.

For maintenance and instruction of blind children of the District of Columbia, in Maryland, or some other State, under a contract to be entered into by the commissioners, \$11,000: *Provided*, That all expenditures under this appropriation shall be made under the supervision of the Board of Education.

Deaf, dumb, and blind.

Instruction of deaf and dumb.  
R. S., sec. 4864, p. 942.  
Vol. 31, p. 844.  
U. S. C., p. 685.Colored deaf mutes.  
Tuition of, under contract.*Proviso*.  
Supervision.Blind children.  
Tuition of, under contract.*Proviso*.  
Supervision of expenditure.

## AMERICANIZATION WORK

For Americanization work and instruction of foreigners of all ages in both day and night classes, and teachers and janitors of Americanization schools may also be teachers and janitors of the day schools, \$13,000.

For contingent and other necessary expenses, including books, equipment, and supplies, \$800.

Americanization work.

Instructing foreigners of all ages.

Contingent expenses.

## COMMUNITY CENTER DEPARTMENT

For personal services of the director, general secretaries, and community secretaries in accordance with the Act approved June 4, 1924 (43 Stat., pp. 369, 370); clerks and part-time employees, including janitors on account of meetings of parent-teacher associations and other activities, and contingent expenses, equipment, supplies, and lighting fixtures, \$41,900.

Community centers.

Salaries and expenses.  
Vol. 43, pp. 369, 375.

## CARE OF BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

For personal services, including care of smaller buildings and rented rooms at a rate not to exceed \$96 per annum for the care of each schoolroom, other than those occupied by atypical or ungraded classes, for which service an amount not to exceed \$120 per annum may be allowed, \$889,260.

Care of buildings and grounds.

Salaries.  
Smaller buildings and rented rooms.

## MISCELLANEOUS

For the maintenance of schools for tubercular and crippled pupils, \$11,000.

Miscellaneous.

Schools for tubercular and crippled pupils.

Transportation.	For transportation for pupils attending schools for tubercular pupils, and for pupils attending schools for crippled pupils, \$20,000:
<i>Proviso.</i> Car fares, etc., allowed.	<i>Provided</i> , That expenditures for street-car and bus fares, from this fund shall not be subject to the general limitations on the use of street-car and bus fares covered by this Act.
Manual, etc., training expenses.	For purchase and repair of furniture, tools, machinery, material, and books, and apparatus to be used in connection with instruction in manual and vocational training, and incidental expenses connected therewith, \$75,000, to be immediately available.
Fuel, light, and power.	For fuel, gas, and electric light and power, \$295,000.
Furniture.	FURNITURE
Equipping designated school buildings.	For completely furnishing and equipping buildings and additions to buildings, as follows: Douglass-Simmons School, \$6,440; Harrison School, \$6,440; Giddings School, \$9,769; Taft Junior High School, \$38,627; Crummell School, \$830; Kenilworth School, \$1,385; in all, \$63,491, to be immediately available and to continue available until June 30, 1934.
Available until June 30, 1934.	For furniture and equipment, including pianos and window shades, for the Roosevelt High School, \$165,000.
Contingent expenses, etc.	For contingent expenses, including furniture and repairs of same, stationery, ice, United States flags, paper towels, and other necessary items not otherwise provided for, and including not exceeding \$8,000 for books of reference and periodicals, not exceeding \$1,500 for replacement of pianos at an average cost of not to exceed \$300 each, not exceeding \$5,000 for labor, \$165,000 to be immediately available: <i>Provided</i> , That a bond shall not be required on account of military supplies or equipment issued by the War Department for military instruction and practice by the students of high schools in the District of Columbia.
<i>Proviso.</i> No bond required for Army supplies to cadets.	No money appropriated in this Act for the purchase of furniture and equipment for the public schools of the District of Columbia shall be expended unless the requisitions of the Board of Education therefor shall be approved by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, or by the purchasing officer and the auditor for the District of Columbia acting for the commissioners.
Purchases subject to approval of Commissioners, etc.	For textbooks and other educational books and supplies, as authorized by the Act of January 31, 1930 (46 Stat., p. 62), including not to exceed \$7,000 for personal services, \$200,000, to be immediately available.
Supplies to pupils. Vol. 46, p. 62.	For maintenace <sup>1</sup> of kindergartens, \$7,000, to be immediately available.
Kindergartens.	For purchase of apparatus, fixtures, specimens, technical books, and for extending the equipment and for the maintenance of laboratories of the department of physics, chemistry, biology, and general science in the several high and junior high schools and normal schools, and for the installation of the same, \$16,500, to be immediately available.
Supplies for physics, etc., departments.	For utensils, material, and labor, for establishment and maintenance of school gardens, including rent of grounds \$3,140.
School gardens.	The Board of Education is authorized to designate the months in which the ten salary payments now required by law shall be made to teachers assigned to the work of instruction in nature study and school gardens.
Nature study, etc., teachers.	The children of officers and men of the United States Army, Navy, and Marine Corps, and children of other employees of the United States stationed outside the District of Columbia shall be admitted to the public schools without payment of tuition.
Children of Army, Navy, etc., officers, admitted free.	

<sup>1</sup> So in original

Not to exceed \$100,000 of the unexpended balance of appropriations for buildings and grounds, public schools, contained in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1931, is hereby made immediately available and shall continue available until June 30, 1933, for the improvement of grounds surrounding public-school buildings, constructed under appropriations for the fiscal year 1931 and prior fiscal years, such work to be performed by day labor or otherwise in the discretion of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

Improving grounds of new buildings.  
Balance available.

For repairs and improvements to school buildings, repairing and renewing heating, plumbing, and ventilating apparatus, installation and repair of electric equipment, and installation of sanitary drinking fountains, and maintenance of motor trucks, \$437,500, of which amount \$100,000 shall be immediately available.

Repairs, etc., to buildings.

For necessary remodeling, painting, and equipping of three rooms at the Western High School for a chemical laboratory, a biological laboratory, and a typewriting room, \$12,500.

Western High School.  
Laboratories, etc.

For the necessary remodeling, painting, and equipping, including the repair and refinishing of suitable existing equipment, because of contemplated change of use of buildings, as follows: Old Business High School building, \$152,500; old Cardozo High School building, \$13,000; in all, \$165,500.

Old Business and old Cardozo High Schools, remodeling, etc.

Not to exceed \$120,000 of the unexpended balance of the appropriation for buildings and grounds, public schools, contained in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1932, is hereby made available, and shall continue available until June 30, 1933, for such repairs and reconstruction as may be necessary to rehabilitate the Wilson Teachers College and for razing the Ross elementary school, and the commissioners are authorized to perform such work by day labor or in such other manner, including the employment of engineering and other professional services without reference to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (U. S. C., title 41, sec. 5), and the Act approved June 11, 1878 (20 Stat., p. 102), and the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, as they may deem most advantageous to the District of Columbia.

Wilson Teachers College.  
Rehabilitation.  
Fund available.  
Vol. 46, p. 1395.

Ross elementary school, razing, etc.

R. S., sec. 3709, p. 733; U. S. C., p. 1309.  
Vol. 20, p. 102; Vol. 46, p. 1003.  
U. S. C., p. 65; Supp., V, p. 28.

Not to exceed \$10,000 of the unexpended balance of the appropriation for buildings and grounds, public schools, contained in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1932, is hereby made available, and shall continue available until June 30, 1933, for moving to the old Columbia Junior High School building the library, laboratory, and cafeteria equipment of the Wilson Teachers College, pending rehabilitation of said teachers college building, including the installation of shelving and other equipment, and repainting and minor structural changes in the Columbia Junior High School building, removing and return of all teachers' college equipment to the Wilson Teachers College building upon the completion of rehabilitation of that building, and other necessary expenses, such work to be performed by day labor or otherwise in the discretion of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

Old Columbia Junior High.  
Transfer of certain equipment.  
Sums available.

Return on completing rehabilitation of Wilson building.

For purchase, installation, and maintenance of equipment, for school yards for the purposes of play of pupils, \$10,000: *Provided*, That such playgrounds shall be kept open for play purposes in accordance with the schedule maintained for playgrounds under the jurisdiction of the playground department.

School yard playgrounds.  
*Provided*.  
Use, etc.

No part of the foregoing appropriations for public schools shall be used for instructing children under five years of age except children entering during the first half of the school year who will be five years of age by November 1, 1932, and children entering during the second half of the school year who will be five years

Under-age instruction prohibited.

*Proviso.*  
Webster School provisions.

of age by March 15, 1933: *Provided*, That this limitation shall not be considered as preventing the employment of a matron and the care of children under school age at the Webster School whose parent or parents are in attendance in connection with Americanization work.

Buildings and grounds.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

Bancroft.  
Addition.

For the construction of an eight-room addition to the Bancroft School, including the necessary remodeling of the present building, \$105,000.

Keene.

For the erection of an eight-room extensible building at the site of the Keene School, \$115,000.

Taft Junior High.

For the completion of the construction of the Taft Junior High School, \$250,000.

Boy's trade school.  
Twenty-fourth and Benning Road NE.

For the erection of a trade school for boys on a site already purchased at Twenty-fourth Street and Benning Road, northeast, \$315,000.

Anacostia, junior high.

For the erection of a junior high-school building on a site already purchased for that purpose at Nineteenth Street and Minnesota Avenue southeast in Anacostia, \$225,000, and the commissioners are authorized to enter into contract or contracts for such building at a cost not to exceed \$450,000.

Contracts.

Crummell.  
Addition.

For the construction of a two-room addition to the Crummell School, including a new heating plant and the necessary remodeling of the present building, \$36,000.

Roosevelt Business High.

For the completion of construction, and for improvement of grounds, of the Roosevelt (Business) High School, \$117,500.

Reno.  
Senior high.

For the preparation of plans and specifications for a new senior high school on a site to be acquired in the Reno section, including the employment of personal services, by contract or otherwise, and without reference to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (U. S. C., title 41, sec. 5), or the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, \$50,000.

R. S., sec. 3709, p. 733; U. S. C., p. 1309.  
Vol. 46, p. 1003; U. S. C., p. 65; Supp. V, p. 28.

Kenilworth.  
To be replaced.

For the erection of a four classroom building to replace the Kenilworth School, on a site to be acquired for that purpose, \$70,000.

Foxhall Village.

For the construction of a school building on a site acquired for that purpose in the vicinity of Foxhall Village to provide four classrooms and unfinished space for four additional classrooms, \$100,000.

Douglass-Simmons.  
Gymnasium and assembly hall.  
M Street Junior High.

For the construction on land now owned by the District of Columbia of a building to provide a combination gymnasium and assembly hall for the Douglass-Simmons School and a gymnasium for the M Street Junior High School, \$90,000: *Provided*, That the unexpended balance of the appropriation of \$130,000 for an addition to the Douglass-Simmons School contained in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1932 shall be available for the improvement of the central heating plant for the M Street Junior High and Douglass-Simmons Schools.

Gymnasium.  
*Proviso.*  
Use of balance for heating plants.  
Vol. 46, p. 1395.

Total immediately available.  
Accounted as one fund.

In all, \$1,473,500, to be immediately available and to be disbursed and accounted for as "Buildings and grounds, public schools," and for that purpose shall constitute one fund and remain available until expended: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for or on account of any school building not herein specified.

*Proviso.*  
Use for unauthorized projects forbidden.  
Building contract requirements.

None of the money appropriated by this Act shall be paid or obligated toward the construction of or addition to any building the whole and entire construction of which, exclusive of heating, lighting, plumbing, painting, and treatment of grounds, shall not have been awarded in one or a single contract, separate and apart from any other contract, project, or undertaking, to the lowest responsible

bidder complying with all the legal requirements as to a deposit of money or the execution of a bond, or both, for the faithful performance of the contract: *Provided*, That nothing herein shall be construed as repealing existing law giving the commissioners the right to reject all bids.

For the purchase of school building and playground sites, as follows:

For the purchase of a site in the vicinity of the Logan School, \$95,000.

Not to exceed \$75,000 of the unexpended balance of the appropriation for buildings and grounds, public schools, contained in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1931, is hereby made available, and shall continue available until June 30, 1933, as an additional amount for the purchase of a site for the Jefferson Junior High School.

The plans and specifications for all buildings provided for in this Act under appropriations administered by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia shall be prepared under the supervision of the municipal architect, and those for school buildings after consultation with the Board of Education, and shall be approved by the commissioners and shall be constructed in conformity thereto.

The school buildings authorized and appropriated for herein shall be constructed with all doors intended to be used as exits or entrances opening outward, and each of said buildings having in excess of eight rooms shall have at least four exits. Appropriations carried in this Act shall not be used for the maintenance of school in any building unless all outside doors thereto used as exits or entrances shall open outward and be kept unlocked every school day from one-half hour before until one-half hour after school hours.

## METROPOLITAN POLICE

### SALARIES

For the pay and allowances of officers and members of the Metropolitan police force, in accordance with the Act entitled "An Act to fix the salaries of the Metropolitan police force, the United States park police force, and the fire department of the District of Columbia" (43 Stat., pp. 174-175), as amended, including compensation at the rate of \$2,100 per annum for the present assistant property clerk of the police department, \$3,092,964.

For personal services, \$123,050.

### MISCELLANEOUS

For fuel, \$8,500.

For repairs and improvements to police stations and station grounds, \$12,500.

For miscellaneous and contingent expenses, including rewards for fugitives, purchase of modern revolvers and other firearms, maintenance of card system, stationery, city directories, books of reference, periodicals, newspapers, telegraphing, telephoning, photographs, rental and maintenance of teletype system and labor-saving devices, telephone service charges, purchase, maintenance and servicing of radio broadcasting systems and purchase of equipment, gas, ice, washing, meals for prisoners, medals of award, not to exceed \$300 for car tickets, not to exceed \$1,500 for travel and other expenses of members of the force at the police school at Camp Perry, Ohio, furniture and repair thereto, beds and bed clothing, insignia of office, police equipments and repairs to same, and mounted equip-

*Proviso.*  
Right to reject bids.

Purchase of sites designated.

Logan School.

Jefferson Junior High.

Balance available.

Preparation of plans, etc.

Exit, etc., requirements.

Outside doors to open outward.

Unlocked on school days.

Police.

Salaries, officers, etc.  
Vol. 43, p. 174; Vol. 46, p. 839.

Personal services.

Miscellaneous.

Fuel.

Repairs, etc.

Contingent expenses.

Radio system.

Camp Perry, Ohio, school.

Prevention and detection of crime.

ment, flags and halyards, storage of stolen or abandoned property, and traveling and other expenses incurred in prevention and detention of crime and other necessary expenses, including expenses of harbor patrol, \$71,500, of which amount a sum not exceeding \$2,000 may be expended by the major and superintendent of police for prevention and detection of crime, under his certificate, approved by the commissioners, and every such certificate shall be deemed a sufficient voucher for the sum therein expressed to have been expended: *Provided*, That the War Department may, in its discretion, furnish the commissioners for use of the police, upon requisition, such worn mounted equipment as may be required: *Provided further*, That the commissioners are authorized to employ the electrician of the District Building to repair speedometers at such cost not exceeding \$250 as they may approve payment to be in addition to his regular compensation, and such services to be performed after regular working hours.

*Provisos.*  
Army mounted equipment.

Speedometer repairs.

Motor vehicles.

For purchase and maintenance of passenger-carrying and other motor vehicles and the replacement of those worn out in the service and condemned, \$75,000.

Uniforms.

Uniforms: For furnishing uniforms and other official equipment prescribed by department regulations as necessary and requisite in the performance of duty to officers and members of the Metropolitan police, including cleaning, alteration, and repair of articles transferred from one individual to another, \$60,000.

House of Detention.

#### HOUSE OF DETENTION

Maintenance, etc.

For maintenance of a suitable place for the reception and detention of girls and women over seventeen years of age, arrested by the police on charge of offense against any laws in force in the District of Columbia, or held as witnesses or held pending final investigation or examination, or otherwise, including transportation, the purchase and maintenance of necessary motor vehicles, clinic supplies, food, upkeep and repair of buildings, fuel, gas, ice, laundry, supplies and equipment, electricity, and other necessary expenses, \$10,250; for personal services, \$10,560; in all, \$20,810.

Policemen, etc., relief fund.

#### POLICEMEN AND FIREMEN'S RELIEF FUND

Payments from.

To pay the relief and other allowances as authorized by law, such sum as is necessary for said purposes for the fiscal year 1933 is appropriated from the policemen and firemen's relief fund.

Fire department.

#### FIRE DEPARTMENT

##### SALARIES

Salaries, officers, etc.  
Vol. 43, p. 175; Vol. 46, p. 839.

For the pay of officers and members of the fire department, in accordance with the Act entitled "An Act to fix the salaries of officers and members of the Metropolitan police force, the United States park police force, and the fire department of the District of Columbia" (43 Stat., p. 175), as amended, \$2,165,100.

For personal services, \$5,920.

##### MISCELLANEOUS

Repairs, etc., to buildings.  
Uniforms, etc.

For repairs and improvements to buildings and grounds, \$25,000.  
Uniforms: For furnishing uniforms and other official equipment prescribed by department regulations as necessary and requisite in the performance of duty to officers and members of the fire

department, including cleaning, alteration, and repair of articles transferred from one individual to another, \$30,000.

For repairs to apparatus, motor vehicles, and other motor-driven apparatus, fire boat and for new apparatus, new motor vehicles, new appliances, employment of mechanics, helpers, and laborers in the fire department repair shop, and for the purchase of necessary supplies, materials, equipment, and tools, \$48,000: *Provided*, That the commissioners are authorized, in their discretion, to build or construct, in whole or in part, fire-fighting apparatus in the fire department repair shop.

Repairs to apparatus, etc.

*Proviso.* Construction at repair shop.

For hose, \$9,600.

Hose and fuel.

For fuel, \$28,000.

Contingent expenses.

For contingent expenses, furniture, fixtures, oil, blacksmithing, gas and electric lighting, flags, and halyards, medals of award, and other necessary items, \$25,000.

New apparatus.

For one aerial hook and ladder truck, motor driven, at not to exceed \$15,500; two combination hose wagons, motor driven, at not to exceed \$8,000 each; and one pumping engine, triple combination, motor driven, at not to exceed \$11,000; in all, \$42,500.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Health Department.

SALARIES

For personal services, \$189,530.

Personal services.

PREVENTION OF CONTAGIOUS DISEASES

Prevention of contagious diseases.

For contingent expenses incident to the enforcement of the provisions of an Act to prevent the spread of contagious diseases in the District of Columbia, approved March 3, 1897 (29 Stat., pp. 635-641), and an Act for the prevention of scarlet fever, diphtheria, measles, whooping cough, chicken pox, epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis, and typhoid fever in the District of Columbia, approved February 9, 1907 (34 Stat., pp. 889-890), and an Act to provide for registration of all cases of tuberculosis in the District of Columbia, for free examination of sputum in suspected cases, and for preventing the spread of tuberculosis in said District of Columbia, approved May 13, 1908 (35 Stat., pp. 126-127), under the direction of the health officer of said District, manufacture of serums, including their use in indigent cases, and for the prevention of infantile paralysis and other communicable diseases, and of an Act for the prevention of venereal diseases in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes, approved February 26, 1925 (43 Stat., pp. 1001-1003), and for maintenance of disinfecting service, including salaries or compensation for personal services, when ordered in writing by the commissioners and necessary for the enforcement and execution of said Acts, and for the prevention of such other communicable diseases as hereinbefore provided, and purchase of reference books and medical journals, \$38,000: *Provided*, That any bacteriologist employed under this appropriation may be assigned by the health officer to the bacteriological examination of milk and other dairy products and of the water supplies of dairy farms, and to such other sanitary works as in the judgment of the health officer will promote the public health, whether such examinations be or be not directly related to contagious diseases.

Enforcement expenses. Vol. 29, p. 635.

Vol. 34, p. 889.

Tuberculosis registration.

Vol. 35, p. 126.

Infantile paralysis.

Venereal diseases. Vol. 43, p. 1001.

Disinfecting service.

*Proviso.* Bacteriological examination of milk, etc.

For isolating wards for minor contagious diseases at Garfield Memorial Hospital, maintenance, \$22,500, or so much thereof as in the opinion of the commissioners may be necessary.

Isolating wards, Garfield Hospital.

Tuberculosis and venereal diseases dispensaries.

For the maintenance of a dispensary or dispensaries for the treatment of indigent persons suffering from tuberculosis and of indigent persons suffering from venereal diseases, including payment for personal services, rent, supplies, and contingent expenses, \$44,000, of which not exceeding \$15,000 shall be available for the alteration of quarters, expenses of moving, and purchase and installation of equipment, such work to be performed by day labor or otherwise in the discretion of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That the commissioners may accept such volunteer services as they deem expedient in connection with the establishment and maintenance of the dispensaries herein authorized: *Provided further*, That this shall not be construed to authorize the expenditure or the payment of any money on account of any such volunteer service.

*Provisos.*  
Volunteer services.

No pay authorized therefor.

Drainage of lots, etc. Vol. 29, p. 126.  
Abatement of nuisances. Vol. 34, p. 114.

For enforcement of the provisions of an Act to provide for the drainage of lots in the District of Columbia, approved May 19, 1896 (29 Stat., pp. 125-126), and an Act to provide for the abatement of nuisances in the District of Columbia by the commissioners, and for other purposes, approved April 14, 1906, \$2,500.

Hygiene, etc., public schools.

#### HYGIENE AND SANITATION, PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Personal services.  
Dental clinics.  
*Proviso.*  
Division of inspectors and nurses.

Salaries: For personal services in the conduct of hygiene and sanitation work in the public schools, including the necessary expenses of maintaining free dental clinics, \$95,980: *Provided*, That of the persons employed as medical inspectors one shall be a woman, four shall be dentists, and four shall be of the colored race, and that of the graduate nurses employed as public-school nurses three shall be of the colored race.

Maintenance of laboratories, etc.

For maintenance of laboratories, including reference books and periodicals, apparatus, equipment, and necessary contingent and miscellaneous expenses, \$2,500.

Preventing food, candy, etc., adulterations. Vol. 30, pp. 246, 398.

For contingent expenses incident to the enforcement of an Act relating to the adulteration of foods and drugs in the District of Columbia approved February 17, 1898 (30 Stat., pp. 246-248), an Act to prevent the adulteration of candy in the District of Columbia, approved May 5, 1898 (30 Stat., p. 398), an Act for preventing the manufacture, sale, or transportation of adulterated or misbranded or poisonous or deleterious foods, drugs, medicines, and liquors, and for regulating traffic therein, and for other purposes, approved June 30, 1906 (34 Stat., pp. 768-772), and an Act to regulate, within the District of Columbia, the sale of milk, cream, and ice cream, and for other purposes, approved February 27, 1925 (43 Stat., pp. 1004-1008), including traveling and other necessary expenses of dairy-farm inspectors; and including not to exceed \$100 for special services in detecting adulteration of drugs and foods, including candy and milk, \$8,300: *Provided*, That inspectors of dairy farms may receive an allowance for furnishing privately owned motor vehicles in the performance of official duties at the rate of not to exceed \$480 per annum for each inspector.

Pure food law. Vol. 34, p. 768.

Milk regulations. Vol. 43, p. 1004.

*Proviso.*  
Dairy farm inspectors.  
Allowance for motor vehicles.

Motor vehicles.

For maintenance and operation of motor ambulances and motor vehicles, \$1,100; for purchase of one motor truck, \$900; in all, \$2,000.

Child hygiene and welfare.

For maintaining a child-hygiene service, including the establishment and maintenance of child-welfare stations for the clinical examinations, advice, care, and maintenance of children under six years of age, payment for personal services, rent, fuel, periodicals, and supplies, \$52,000: *Provided*, That the Commissioners may accept such volunteer services as they may deem expedient in connection with the establishment and maintenance of the service herein author-

*Provisos.*  
Volunteer services accepted.

ized: *Provided further*, That this shall not be construed to authorize the expenditure or the payment of any money on account of any such volunteer service.

No pay therefor.

## COURTS AND PRISONS

Courts and prisons.

### JUVENILE COURT

Juvenile Court.

Salaries: For personal services, \$60,310.

Miscellaneous: For compensation of jurors, \$1,500.

Personal services.

Jurors.

Contingent expenses.

For fuel, ice, gas, laundry work, stationery, books of reference, periodicals, typewriters and repairs thereto, preservation of records, mops, brooms, and buckets, removal of ashes and refuse, telephone service, traveling expenses, meals of jurors and prisoners, repairs to courthouse and grounds, furniture, fixtures, and equipment, and other incidental expenses not otherwise provided for, \$3,500.

The disbursing officer of the District of Columbia is authorized to advance to the chief probation officer of the juvenile court upon requisition previously approved by the judge of the juvenile court and the auditor of the District of Columbia, sums of money not to exceed \$50 at any one time, to be expended for transportation and traveling expenses to secure the return of absconding probationers, and to be accounted for monthly on itemized vouchers to the accounting officer of the District of Columbia.

Advances authorized for returning, etc., absconding probationers.

### POLICE COURT

Police Court.

Salaries: For personal services, \$101,350.

Personal services.

Contingent expenses.

For law books, books of reference, directories, periodicals, stationery, preservation of records, typewriters and repairs thereto, fuel, ice, gas, electric lights and power, telephone service, laundry work, removal of ashes and rubbish, mops, brooms, buckets, dusters, sponges, painter's and plumber's supplies, toilet articles, medicines, soap and disinfectants, lodging and meals for jurors and bailiffs when ordered by the court, United States flags and halyards, and all other necessary and incidental expenses of every kind not otherwise provided for, \$7,000.

For witness fees, \$1,500.

Witness fees.

For compensation of jurors, \$33,600.

Jurors.

For repairs and alterations to building, \$2,000.

Repairs to building.

### MUNICIPAL COURT

Municipal Court.

Salaries: For personal services, including compensation of five judges without reference to the limitation in this Act restricting salaries within the grade, \$75,810.

Personal services.

For compensation of jurors, \$6,300: *Provided* That deposits made on demands for jury trials in accordance with rules prescribed by the court under authority granted in section 11 of the Act approved March 3, 1921 (41 Stat., p. 1312), shall be earned unless, prior to three days before the time set for such trials, including Sundays and legal holidays, a new date for trial be set by the court, cases be discontinued or settled, or demands for jury trials be waived.

Jurors.  
*Provided.*  
Deposits for jury trials earned unless new date set.  
Vol. 41, p. 1312.

For contingent expenses, including books, law books, books of reference, fuel, light, telephone, lodging and meals for jurors, and for deputy United States marshals while in attendance upon jurors, when ordered by the court; fixtures, repairs to furniture, building, and building equipment, and all other necessary miscellaneous items and supplies, \$3,500.

Contingent expenses.

District Supreme  
Court.

## SUPREME COURT, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

## Salaries.

Salaries: Chief justice, \$10,500; eight associates justices, at \$10,000 each; nine stenographers, one for the chief justice and one for each associate justice, and other personal services, \$43,200; in all, \$133,700.

## Jurors and witnesses.

Fees of jurors and witnesses: For mileage and per diem of jurors; for mileage and per diem of witnesses and for per diem in lieu of subsistence, and payment of the actual expenses of witnesses in said court as provided by section 850, Revised Statutes (U. S. C., title 28, sec. 604), \$125,000.

## Bailiffs, etc.

Pay of bailiffs: For not exceeding one crier in each court, of office deputy marshals who act as bailiffs or criers, and for expenses of meals and lodging for jurors in United States cases and of bailiffs in attendance upon same when ordered by the court, clerks of jury commissioners, and per diems of jury commissioners, \$55,500: *Provided*, That the compensation of each jury commissioner<sup>1</sup> for the fiscal year 1933 shall not exceed \$250.

*Proviso.*  
Jury commissioners.

## Probation system.

Probation system: For personal services, \$11,480; contingent expenses, \$380; in all, \$11,860.

Courthouse.  
Care, etc., of.

Courthouse: For personal services for care and protection of the courthouse, under the direction of the United States marshal of the District of Columbia, \$38,330, to be expended under the direction of the Attorney General.

## Repairs, etc.

For repairs and improvements to the courthouse, including repair and maintenance of the mechanical equipment, and for labor and material and every item incident thereto \$7,500, to be expended under the direction of the Architect of the Capitol.

## Court of Appeals.

## COURT OF APPEALS

## Salaries.

Salaries: Chief justice and four associate justices, at \$12,500 each; all other officers and employees of the court, including reporting service, \$35,980; necessary expenditures in the conduct of the clerk's office, \$950; in all, \$99,430: *Provided*, That the reports of the court shall not be sold for a price exceeding that approved by the court and for not more than \$6.50 per volume.

*Proviso.*  
Sale of reports.Care, etc., of build-  
ing.

Building: For personal services for care and protection of the Court of Appeals Building, including one mechanician, under the direction of the Architect of the Capitol, \$8,340: *Provided*, That the clerk of the court of appeals shall be the custodian of said building, under the direction and supervision of the justices of said court.

*Proviso.*  
Custodian.

## Incidental expenses.

For mops, brooms, buckets, disinfectants, removal of refuse, electrical supplies, books, and all other necessary and incidental expenses not otherwise provided for, \$730.

## Miscellaneous.

## MISCELLANEOUS

Support of convicts  
out of the District.

Support of convicts: For support, maintenance, and transportation of convicts transferred from District of Columbia; expenses of shipping remains of deceased convicts to their homes in the United States, and expenses of interment of unclaimed remains of deceased convicts; expenses incurred in identifying and pursuing escaped convicts and rewards for their recapture; and discharge gratuities provided by law; to be expended under the direction of the Attorney General, \$75,000.

Lunacy writs.  
Expenses of execut-  
ing.  
Vol. 33, p 740.

Writs of lunacy: For expenses attending the execution of writs de lunatico inquirendo and commitments thereunder in all cases of indigent insane persons committed or sought to be committed to Saint Elizabeths Hospital by order of the executive authority of

<sup>1</sup> So in original.

the District of Columbia under the provisions of existing law, and expenses of commitments to the District Training School, including personal services, \$12,000.

Miscellaneous court expenses: For such miscellaneous expenses as may be authorized by the Attorney General for the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia and its officers, including the furnishing and collecting of evidence where the United States is or may be a party in interest, and including such expenses other than for personal services as may be authorized by the Attorney General for the Court of Appeals, District of Columbia, \$65,000.

Miscellaneous expenses, authorized by Attorney General.

Printing and Binding: For printing and binding for the Supreme Court and the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia, except records and briefs in cases in which the United States is a party, \$6,200.

Printing and binding.

## PUBLIC WELFARE

Public Welfare.

### BOARD OF PUBLIC WELFARE

Board of Public Welfare.

For personal services, \$116,300.

Personal services.

### DIVISION OF CHILD WELFARE

Child welfare division.

Administration: For administrative expenses, including placing and visiting children, city directory, purchase of books of reference and periodicals not exceeding \$50, and all office and sundry expenses, \$4,000; and no part of the money herein appropriated shall be used for the purpose of visiting any ward of the Board of Public Welfare placed outside the District of Columbia and the States of Virginia and Maryland; and a ward placed outside said District and the States of Virginia and Maryland shall be visited not less than once a year by a voluntary agent or correspondent of said board, and that said board shall have power, upon proper showing, in its discretion, to discharge from guardianship any child committed to its care.

Administration expenses.

Limitation on visiting wards of, outside the District, etc.

For board and care of all children committed to the guardianship of said board by the courts of the District, and for temporary care of children pending investigation or while being transferred from place to place, with authority to pay not more than \$1,500 each to institutions under sectarian control and not more than \$400 for burial of children dying while under charge of the board, \$225,000.

Board and care of children.

To carry out the purposes of the Act entitled "An Act to provide home care for dependent children in the District of Columbia," approved June 22, 1926 (44 Stat., pp. 758-760), including not to exceed \$13,280 for personal services in the District of Columbia, \$163,280: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be so apportioned by the commissioners as to prevent a deficiency therein, and no more than \$100 per month shall be paid therefrom to any one family.

Home care of dependent children. Vol. 44, p. 758.

Provisions. Limitation on expenditure.

For the maintenance, under the jurisdiction of the Board of Public Welfare, of a suitable place in a building entirely separate and apart from the House of Detention for the reception and detention of children under seventeen years of age arrested by the police on charge of offense against any laws in force in the District of Columbia, or committed to the guardianship of the board, or held as witnesses, or held temporarily, or pending hearing, or otherwise, including transportation, food, clothing, medicine and medical supplies, rental, repair, and upkeep of buildings, fuel, gas, electricity, ice, supplies and equipment, and other necessary expenses including not to exceed \$20,260 for personal services, \$38,000.

Receiving, etc., home for children under 17. Maintenance, etc.

Advances to director.

The disbursing officer of the District of Columbia is authorized to advance to the director of public welfare, upon requisitions previously approved by the auditor of the District of Columbia and upon such security as may be required of said director by the commissioners, sums of money not to exceed \$400 at any one time, to be used for expenses in placing and visiting children, traveling on official business of the board, and for office and sundry expenses, all such expenditures to be accounted for to the accounting officers of the District of Columbia within one month on itemized vouchers properly approved.

Limit.

Jail.

#### JAIL

Personal services.

Salaries: For personal services, \$79,870.

Maintenance and support of prisoners.

For maintenance and support of prisoners of the District of Columbia at the jail, expenses incurred in identifying and pursuing escaped prisoners and rewards for their recapture, repair and improvements to buildings, cells, and locking devices, books and periodicals not to exceed \$100, maintenance of nonpassenger-carrying motor vehicle, and expense of electrocutions, \$67,500.

Workhouse and reformatory.

#### GENERAL ADMINISTRATION, WORKHOUSE AND REFORMATORY, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Personal services.

For personal services, \$358,530.

Maintenance, etc.

For maintenance, care, and support of inmates, rewards for fugitives, discharge gratuities provided by law, medical supplies, farm implements, tools, equipment, transportation expenses, purchase and maintenance of livestock and horses, purchase, exchange, maintenance, operation, and repair of nonpassenger-carrying vehicles and motor bus; fuel for heating, lighting, and power, and all other necessary items, \$324,000.

Fuel, etc.

Building, construction.  
Equipment.

For continuing construction of permanent buildings, including sewers, water mains, roads, and other necessary utilities; for equipment for new buildings, \$65,000.

Repairs.

For repairs to buildings and grounds, and maintenance of utilities, marine and railroad transportation facilities, and mechanical equipment not used in industrial enterprises, \$24,500.

Working capital.

To provide a working capital fund for such industrial enterprises as may be approved by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, \$50,000: *Provided*, That the various departments and institutions of the District of Columbia and the Federal Government may purchase, at fair market prices, as determined by the commissioners, such surplus products and services as meet their requirements; receipts from the sale of products and services shall be deposited to the credit of said working capital fund, and said fund, including all receipts credited thereto, shall be used as a revolving fund for the fiscal year 1933 for the purchase and repair of machinery, tools, and equipment, purchase of raw materials and manufacturing supplies, purchase, maintenance, and operation of nonpassenger-carrying vehicles, purchase and maintenance of horses, and purchase of fuel for manufacturing purposes; for freight, personal services, and all other necessary expenses; and for the payment to inmates or their dependents of such pecuniary earnings as the commissioners may deem proper.

Proviso.  
Purchase of services and products.

Receipts deposited as revolving fund.  
Availability of fund.

Advances authorized for returning absconders.

The disbursing officer of the District of Columbia is authorized to advance to the general superintendent of penal institutions, upon requisitions previously approved by the auditor of the District of Columbia, and upon such security as the commissioners may require of said superintendent, sums of money not exceeding \$200 at one

time, to be used only for expenses in returning escaped prisoners, payable from the maintenance appropriations for the workhouse and reformatory, all such expenditures to be accounted for to the accounting officers of the District of Columbia within one month on itemized vouchers properly approved.

#### NATIONAL TRAINING SCHOOL FOR BOYS

For care and maintenance of boys committed to the National Training School for Boys by the courts of the District of Columbia under a contract to be made by the Board of Public Welfare with the authorities of said National Training School for Boys, \$20,000.

National Training School for Boys.  
Care, etc., of boys committed thereto.

#### NATIONAL TRAINING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

Salaries: For personal services, \$35,380: *Provided*, That the Board of Public Welfare is authorized and directed to transfer girls confined in the branch of the National Training School for Girls at Muirkirk, Maryland, and confine them in a building now owned by the District on Conduit Road in the District of Columbia.

For groceries, provisions, light, fuel, soap, oil, lamps, candles, clothing, shoes, forage, horseshoeing, medicines, medical attendance, transportation, labor, sewing machines, fixtures, books, magazines, and other supplies which represent greater educational advantages, stationery, horses, vehicles, harness, cows, pigs, fowls, sheds, fences, repairs, typewriting, stenography, and other necessary items, and including compensation not exceeding \$1,500 for additional labor or services, for identifying and pursuing escaped inmates and for rewards for their capture, for transportation and other necessary expenses incident to securing suitable homes for paroled or discharged girls, and for maintenance of nonpassenger-carrying motor vehicles, \$34,180.

National Training School for Girls.

Personal services.  
*Provided*.  
Transfer of girls from Muirkirk, Md., to Conduit Road, D. C.

Contingent expenses.

Apprehending absconders.

#### MEDICAL CHARITIES

For care and treatment of indigent patients under contracts to be made by the Board of Public Welfare with the following institutions and for not to exceed the following amounts, respectively:

Children's Hospital, \$30,000.

Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital, \$40,000.

Eastern Dispensary and Casualty Hospital, \$15,000.

Washington Home for Incurables, \$10,000.

Medical charities.

Care, etc., of indigent patients at designated hospitals.

#### COLUMBIA HOSPITAL AND LYING-IN ASYLUM

For general repairs and for additional construction, including labor and material, and for expenses of heat, light, and power required in and about the operation of the hospital, to be expended in the discretion and under the direction of the Architect of the Capitol, \$15,000.

Columbia Hospital.

Repairs, etc.

#### TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITAL

Salaries: For personal services, \$86,520.

For provisions, fuel, forage, harness, and vehicles, and repairs to same, gas, ice, shoes, clothing, dry goods, tailoring, drugs and medical supplies, furniture and bedding, kitchen utensils, books and periodicals not to exceed \$200, temporary services not to exceed \$1,000, maintenance of motor truck, and other necessary items, \$59,000.

Tuberculosis Hospital.

Personal services.

Contingent expenses.

Repairs, etc.	For repairs and improvements to buildings and grounds, including roads and sidewalks, \$5,000.
Motor truck.	For purchase and exchange of one one-and-one-half-ton motor truck, \$700.
Children's tuberculosis sanatorium. Construction, etc.	For completion of the erection of suitable buildings and structures for use as a children's tuberculosis sanatorium on the site acquired for that purpose, including nurses' and employees' home, superintendent's quarters, and necessary approaches and roadways, heating and ventilating apparatus, water, sewer, lighting and fire protection facilities, and other necessary expenses, \$240,000, and the Commissioners of the District of Columbia are authorized, from this appropriation, to provide superintendent's quarters and other necessary structures by remodeling and repairing any existing structures now on the property.
<b>GALLINGER MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL</b>	
Gallinger Hospital. Personal services.	Salaries: For personal services, including not to exceed \$2,000 for temporary labor, \$358,620.
Maintenance, etc.	For maintenance of the hospital; for maintenance of the quarantine station, smallpox hospital, and public crematorium, including expenses incident to furnishing proper containers for the reception, burial and identification of the ashes of all human bodies of indigent persons that are cremated at the public crematorium and remain unclaimed after twelve months from the date of such cremation; for maintenance and purchase of horses and horse-drawn vehicles; for medical books, books of reference and periodicals, not to exceed \$500; for maintenance of nonpassenger-carrying motor vehicles; and for all other necessary expenses, \$200,000.
Repairs, etc.	For repairs and improvements to buildings and grounds, \$7,000.
Incidental expenses.	Purchase of books, musical instruments and music, expense of commencement exercises, entertainments, and inspection by New York State Board of Regents, and other incidental expenses of the training school for nurses, \$700.
Motor trucks.	For purchase and exchange of one-and-one-half-ton motor truck, and one-half-ton motor truck with pick-up body, \$1,250.
Contagious diseases ward. Construction.	For beginning construction at Gallinger Municipal Hospital of an additional ward building for contagious diseases, \$250,000, of which amount not to exceed \$2,500 shall be available for the employment of expert consulting services, by contract or otherwise, and without reference to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (U. S. C., title 41, sec. 5), or the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, and the commissioners are authorized to enter into contract or contracts for such building at a cost not to exceed \$600,000.

R. S. sec. 3709, p. 733;  
U. S. C. p., 1309.  
Vol. 46, p. 1003; U. S.  
C., Supp. V., p. 28.

<b>DISTRICT TRAINING SCHOOL</b>	
District Training School. Personal services.	For personal services, including not to exceed \$1,000 for temporary labor, \$90,930.
Maintenance, etc.	For maintenance and other necessary expenses, including the maintenance of nonpassenger-carrying motor vehicles, the purchase and maintenance of horses and wagons, farm machinery and implements, \$84,000.
Repairs, etc.	For repairs and improvements to buildings and grounds, \$13,750.
<b>INDUSTRIAL HOME SCHOOL FOR COLORED CHILDREN</b>	
Industrial Home School for Colored Children. Personal services.	Salaries: For personal services, \$38,260; temporary labor, \$500; in all, \$38,760.
Maintenance.	For maintenance, including purchase and maintenance of farm implements, horses, wagons, and harness, and maintenance of non-

passenger-carrying motor vehicles, and not to exceed \$1,250 for manual-training equipment and materials, \$29,000.

For repairs and improvements to buildings and grounds, \$2,750.

For furniture and household furnishings, kitchen equipment, and other necessary effects for two additional cottages and additional school facilities, \$3,750.

All moneys received at said school as income from sale of products and from payment of board or of instruction or otherwise shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the District of Columbia.

Repairs, etc.  
Equipment for new buildings.

Deposit of receipts from products.

#### INDUSTRIAL HOME SCHOOL

Industrial Home School.

Salaries: For personal services, \$26,100; temporary labor, \$500; in all, \$26,600.

Personal services.

For maintenance, including care of horses, purchase and care of wagon and harness, maintenance of nonpassenger-carrying motor vehicle, \$22,500.

Maintenance.

For repairs and improvement to buildings and grounds, \$5,500.

Repairs, etc.

#### HOME FOR AGED AND INFIRM

Home for Aged and Infirm.

Salaries: For personal services, \$59,900; temporary labor, \$2,000; in all, \$61,900.

Personal services.

For provisions, fuel, forage, harness, and vehicles and repairs to same, ice, shoes, clothing, dry goods, tailoring, drugs and medical supplies, furniture and bedding, kitchen utensils, and other necessary items, and maintenance of nonpassenger-carrying motor vehicles, \$62,500.

Contingent expenses.

For repairs and improvements to buildings and grounds, such work to be performed by day labor or otherwise in the discretion of the commissioners, \$8,250.

Repairs, etc.  
Day labor.

For the construction of an addition to colored men's ward, such work to be performed by day labor or otherwise as in the judgment of the commissioners may be most advantageous to the District of Columbia, \$11,250.

Colored men's ward.  
Addition.

#### MUNICIPAL LODGING HOUSE AND WOOD YARD

Municipal lodging house, etc.

For personal services, \$3,660; maintenance, \$4,340; in all, \$8,000.

Maintenance.

#### EMERGENCY RELIEF

Emergency relief.

For the purpose of affording relief to residents of the District of Columbia who are unemployed or otherwise in distress because of the existing emergency, to be expended by the Board of Public Welfare of the District of Columbia, by loan, employment, and/or direct relief, under rules and regulations to be prescribed by the Board of Commissioners, and without regard to the provisions of any other law, to be immediately available, payable from the revenues of the District of Columbia, \$350,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$35,000 of this amount shall be available for administrative expenses including necessary personal services.

Relief of unemployed etc., residents.

Method of expenditure.

Wholly from District revenues.  
*Proriso.*  
Sum for administrative expenses.

#### WAR VETERANS' SERVICE OFFICE

War Veterans' Service Office.

For personal services, without reference to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, to enable the municipal government to aid and advise war veteran residents of the District of Columbia and their dependents as to their rights and privileges under Federal legislation of which veterans and/or their dependents may be beneficiaries,

Personal services.

**Presentation of claims.** including assistance in the presentation of claims to the Veterans' Administration or other appropriate Federal agencies, \$6,000, to be expended under the direction of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

**TEMPORARY HOME FOR UNION EX-SOLDIERS AND SAILORS (DEPARTMENT OF THE POTOMAC, GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC)**

**Grand Army soldiers, etc., temporary home.** For personal services, \$4,740; maintenance, \$10,950; and repairs to buildings and grounds, \$500; in all, \$16,190, to be expended under the direction of the commissioners; and Union ex-soldiers, sailors, or marines of the Civil War, ex-soldiers, sailors, or marines of the Spanish War, Philippine insurrection, or China relief expedition, and soldiers, sailors, or marines of the World War or who served prior to July 2, 1921, shall be admitted to the home, all under the supervision of a board of management.

**Florence Crittenton Home.**

**FLORENCE CRITTENTON HOME**

**Maintenance, etc.** For care and maintenance of women and children under a contract to be made with the Florence Crittenton Home by the Board of Public Welfare, maintenance, \$6,000.

**SOUTHERN RELIEF SOCIETY**

**Southern Relief Society for needy Confederate veterans.**

For care and maintenance of needy and infirm Confederate veterans, their widows and dependents, residents in the District of Columbia, under a contract to be made with the Southern Relief Society by the Board of Public Welfare, \$10,000.

**NATIONAL LIBRARY FOR THE BLIND**

**National Library for the Blind.**

For aid and support of the National Library for the Blind, located at 1800 D Street northwest, to be expended under the direction of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, \$5,000.

**COLUMBIA POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE**

**Columbia Polytechnic Institute.**

To aid the Columbia Polytechnic Institute for the Blind, located at 1808 H Street northwest, to be expended under the direction of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, \$3,000.

**Saint Elizabeths Hospital.**

**SAINT ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL**

**Support of District insane.**

For support of indigent insane of the District of Columbia in Saint Elizabeths Hospital, as provided by law, \$1,805,583.

**NONRESIDENT INSANE**

**Deporting nonresident insane.**  
Vol. 30, p. 811.

For deportation of nonresident insane persons, in accordance with the Act of Congress "to change the proceedings for admission to the Government Hospital for the Insane in certain cases, and for other purposes," approved January 31, 1899, including persons held in the psychopathic ward of the Gallinger Municipal Hospital, \$5,000.

**Advances authorized to Director of Public Welfare.**

In expending the foregoing sum the disbursing officer of the District of Columbia is authorized to advance to the Director of Public Welfare, upon requisitions previously approved by the auditor of the District of Columbia, and upon such security as the commissioners may require of said director, sums of money not exceeding \$300 at one time, to be used only for deportation of nonresident insane persons, and to be accounted for monthly on itemized vouchers to the accounting officer of the District of Columbia.

**Limitation.**

## RELIEF OF THE POOR

For relief of the poor, including medical and surgical supplies, artificial limbs, and for pay of physicians to the poor, to be expended under the direction of the Board of Public Welfare, \$8,500.

Relief of the poor.

For payment to beneficiaries named in section 3 of "An Act making it a misdemeanor in the District of Columbia to abandon or willfully neglect to provide for the support and maintenance by any person of his wife or his or her minor children in destitute or necessitous circumstances," approved March 23, 1906, to be disbursed by the disbursing officer of the District of Columbia on itemized vouchers duly audited and approved by the auditor of said District, \$4,500.

Payment to abandoned families.  
Vol. 34, p. 87.  
Vol. 44, p. 758.

## BURIAL OF EX-SERVICE MEN

Ex-service men.

For expenses of burying in the Arlington National Cemetery, or in the cemeteries of the District of Columbia, indigent Union ex-soldiers, ex-sailors, or ex-marines, of the United States service, either Regular or Volunteer, who have been honorably discharged or retired, and who died in the District of Columbia, to be disbursed by the Secretary of War at a cost not exceeding \$45 for such burial expenses in each case, exclusive of cost of grave, \$225.

Burial of indigent, in Arlington Cemetery, etc.

## TRANSPORTATION OF INDIGENT PERSONS

For transportation of indigent persons, including indigent veterans of the World War and their families, \$5,000.

Transporting indigent persons.

Vocational rehabilitation of disabled residents, District of Columbia: To carry out the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the vocational rehabilitation of disabled residents of the District of Columbia, and for other purposes," approved February 23, 1929 (45 Stat., p. 1260), \$15,000.

Vocational rehabilitation of disabled residents.  
Vol. 45, p. 1260.

## MILITIA

Militia.

For the following, to be expended under the authority and direction of the commanding general, who is hereby authorized and empowered to make necessary contracts and leases, namely:

Expenses authorized, under commanding general.

For personal services, \$27,150; temporary labor, \$7,000; in all, \$34,150.

Personal services.

For expenses of camps, including hire of horses for officers required to be mounted, and for the payment of commutation of subsistence for enlisted men who may be detailed to guard or move the United States property at home stations on days immediately preceding and immediately following the annual encampments, damages to private property incident to encampment, instruction, purchase, and maintenance, of athletic, gymnastic, and recreational equipment at armory or field encampments, not to exceed \$500; practice marches, drills, and parade, rent of armories, drill halls, and storehouses; fuel, light, heat, care, and repair of armories, offices, and storehouses, machinery and dock, dredging alongside of dock, construction of buildings for storage and other purposes at target range, telephone service, horses and mules for mounted organizations, maintenance and operation of passenger and nonpassenger motor vehicles, street car fares (not to exceed \$200) necessarily used in the transaction of official business, not exceeding \$400 for traveling expenses, including attendance of meetings or conventions of associations pertaining to the National Guard, and for general incidental expenses of the service, \$12,500.

Expenses of camps, etc.

Pay of troops.	For pay of troops other than Government employees, to be disbursed under the authority and direction of the commanding general, \$10,000.
Printing, etc.	For printing, stationery, and postage, \$950.
Contingent expenses.	For cleaning and repairing uniforms, arms, and equipment, and contingent expenses, \$1,000.

## ANACOSTIA RIVER AND FLATS

Anacostia Park. Continuing develop- ment.	For continuing the reclamation and development of Anacostia Park, in accordance with the revised plan as set forth in Senate Document Numbered 37, Sixty-eighth Congress, first session, \$179,520.
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Public Buildings and  
Public Parks.

## PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND PUBLIC PARKS

## SALARIES, PUBLIC PARKS, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Personal services. For personal services, \$400,000.

Public parks.

## GENERAL EXPENSES, PUBLIC PARKS

Maintenance serv-  
ices, and general ex-  
penses.

General expenses: For general expenses in connection with the maintenance, care, improvement, furnishing of heat, light, and power of public parks, grounds, fountains, and reservations, propagating gardens and greenhouses under the jurisdiction of the Office of Public Buildings and Public Parks of the National Capital, including \$5,000 for the maintenance of the tourists' camp on its present site in East Potomac Park, and including personal services of seasonal or intermittent employees at per diem rates of pay approved by the director, not exceeding current rates of pay for similar employment in the District of Columbia; the hire of draft animals with or without drivers at local rates approved by the director; the purchase and maintenance of draft animals, harness, and wagons; contingent expenses; city directories; communication service; car fare; traveling expenses; professional, scientific, technical, and law books; periodicals and reference books; blank books and forms; photographs; dictionaries and maps; leather and rubber articles for the protection of employees and property; the maintenance, repair, exchange, and operation of not to exceed two motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles and all necessary bicycles, motor cycles, and self-propelled machinery; the purchase, maintenance, and repair of equipment and fixtures, and so forth, \$500,000: *Provided*, That not exceeding \$38,000 of the amount herein appropriated may be expended for placing and maintaining portions of the parks in condition for outdoor sports and for expenses incident to the conducting of band concerts in the parks; not exceeding \$25,000 for the improvement and maintenance as recreation parks of Sections C and D, Anacostia Park; not exceeding \$182,100 for the improvement of the Rock Creek and Potomac connecting parkway; and not exceeding \$15,000 for the erection of minor auxiliary structures.

Tourists' camp, East  
Potomac Park.*Provisos.*  
Outdoor sports, band  
concerts, etc.Anacostia Park.  
Rock Creek and  
Potomac Parkway.

Park police.

## PARK POLICE

Pay, etc.  
Vol. 43, p. 175.  
Vol. 46, p. 339.

Salaries: For pay and allowances of the United States park police force, in accordance with the Act approved May 27, 1924, as amended, \$180,885.

For uniforming and equipping the United States park police force, including the purchase, issue, operation, maintenance, repair, exchange, and storage of revolvers, bicycles, and motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, uniforms, ammunition, and radio equipment, \$12,500.

Uniforms, equipment, etc.

### NATIONAL CAPITAL PARK AND PLANNING COMMISSION

National Capital Park and Planning Commission.

For reimbursement to the United States in compliance with section 4 of the Act approved May 29, 1930 (46 Stat., p. 482), as amended, \$1,000,000.

Reimbursement for acquired lands.  
Vol. 46, p. 485.

For each and every purpose, except the acquisition of land, requisite for and incident to the work of the National Capital Park and Planning Commission as authorized by the Act entitled "An Act providing for a comprehensive development of the park and playground system of the National Capital," approved June 6, 1924 (U. S. C., title 40, sec. 71), as amended, including personal services in the District of Columbia, maintenance, operation, and repair of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, not to exceed \$1,500 for printing and binding, not to exceed \$500 for traveling expenses and car fare of employees of the commission, and not to exceed \$300 for professional, scientific, technical, and reference books, and periodicals, \$47,185.

Incidental expenses, etc.

Vol. 43, p. 463; Vol. 44, p. 374; Vol. 45, p. 1070.

U. S. C., p. 1292.

### NATIONAL ZOOLOGICAL PARK

National Zoological Park.

For roads, walks, bridges, water supply, sewerage, and drainage; grading, planting, and otherwise improving the grounds, erecting and repairing buildings and inclosures; care, subsistence, purchase, and transportation of animals; necessary employees; traveling and incidental expenses not otherwise provided for, including not to exceed \$2,000 for travel and field expenses in the United States and foreign countries for the procurement of live specimens and for the care, subsistence, and transportation of specimens obtained in the course of such travel; maintenance and operation of one motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicle required for official purposes; for the purchase, issue, operation, maintenance, repair, and exchange of bicycles and motor cycles, revolvers and ammunition; not exceeding \$2,500 for purchasing and supplying uniforms to park police, keepers, and assistant keepers; not exceeding \$100 for the purchase of necessary books and periodicals, \$228,880, no part of which sum shall be available for architect's fees or compensation.

Expenses.

### WATER SERVICE

Water service.

The following sums are appropriated wholly out of the revenues of the water department for expenses of the Washington Aqueduct and its appurtenances and for expenses of water department, namely:

From water revenues.

#### WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT

Washington Aqueduct.

For operation, including salaries of all necessary employees, maintenance and repair of Washington Aqueducts and their accessories, including Dalecarlia, Georgetown, McMillan Park, first and second High Service Reservoirs, Washington Aqueduct tunnel, the filtration plants, the pumping plants and the plant for the preliminary treatment of the water supply, ordinary repairs, grading, opening ditches, and other maintenance of Conduit Road, purchase, installation, and

Maintenance, etc., of, and accessories.

maintenance of water meters on Federal services, purchase, care, repair, and operation of vehicles, including the purchase and exchange of one passenger-carrying motor vehicle at a cost not to exceed \$650; purchase and repair of rubber boots and protective apparel, and for each and every purpose connected therewith, \$462,450.

Dalecarlia, booster pumping plant.

For construction of a booster pumping plant at Dalecarlia Reservoir inlet, including equipment, \$150,000.

Control of Secretary of War not affected.

Nothing herein shall be construed as affecting the superintendence and control of the Secretary of War over the Washington Aqueduct, its rights, appurtenances, and fixtures connected with the same and over appropriations and expenditures therefor as now provided by law.

Revenue, inspection, and distribution.

For revenue and inspection and distribution branches: For personal services, \$187,880.

Operating expenses.

For maintenance of the water department distribution system, including pumping stations and machinery, water mains, valves, fire and public hydrants, and all buildings and accessories, and motor trucks, and the replacement by purchase and/or exchange of the following motor-propelled vehicles: Two seven-hundred-and-fifty-pound trucks not to exceed \$1,000, two one-and-one-half-ton trucks not to exceed \$2,400, two three-ton trucks not to exceed \$7,000, one five-ton truck not to exceed \$4,500, and two one-and-one-half-ton trucks not to exceed \$1,500; purchase of fuel, oils, waste, and other materials, and the employment of all labor necessary for the proper execution of this work; and for contingent expenses, including books, blanks, stationery, printing and binding not to exceed \$2,000, postage, purchase of technical reference books, and periodicals, not to exceed \$75, and other necessary items, \$7,500; in all for maintenance, \$366,000, of which \$30,000 shall be available for continuing a survey of water waste in the distribution system, including personal services, and \$5,000 shall be available only for operation of pumps at Bryant Street pumping station upon interruption of service from Dalecarlia pumping station.

Distribution expenses.

For extension of the water department distribution system, laying of such service mains as may be necessary under the assessment system, \$275,000, to be immediately available.

Meters.

For installing and repairing water meters on services to private residences and business places as may not be required to install meters under existing regulations, as may be directed by the commissioners; said meters at all times to remain the property of the District of Columbia, \$130,000.

Hydrants. Replacing old mains.

For installing fire and public hydrants, \$25,000.

For replacement of old mains and divide valves in various locations, on account of inadequate size and bad condition of pipe on account of age, and laying mains in advance of pavements, \$150,000, to be immediately available.

New mains.

For nine thousand three hundred feet of forty-eight-inch water main from the vicinity of Fifth and Upshur Streets northwest to Georgia Avenue and Military Road northwest, \$345,000.

Construction work, etc., under Commissioners.

SEC. 2. That the services of draftsmen, assistant engineers, levelers, transitmen, rodmen, chainmen, computers, copyists, overseers, and inspectors temporarily required in connection with sewer, water, street, street-cleaning, or road work, or construction and repair of buildings and bridges, or any general or special engineering or construction work authorized by appropriations may be employed exclusively to carry into effect said appropriations when specifically and in writing ordered by the commissioners, and all such necessary expenditures for the proper execution of said work shall be paid

from and equitably charged against the sums appropriated for said work; and the commissioners in their Budget estimates shall report the number of such employees performing such services, and their work, and the sums paid to each, and out of what appropriation: *Provided*, That the expenditures hereunder shall not exceed \$42,000 during the fiscal year 1933: *Provided further*, That, excluding inspectors in the sewer department and one inspector in the electrical department, no person shall be employed in pursuance of the authority contained in this paragraph for a longer period than nine months in the aggregate during the fiscal year.

*Provisos.*  
Limitation on expenses.  
Period of employment.

The commissioners, or their duly designated representatives, are further authorized to employ temporarily such laborers, skilled laborers, drivers, hostlers, and mechanics as may be required exclusively in connection with sewer, water, street, and road work, and street cleaning, or the construction and repair of buildings, and bridges, furniture and equipments, and any general or special engineering or construction or repair work, and to incur all necessary engineering and other expenses, exclusive of personal services, incidental to carrying on such work and necessary for the proper execution thereof, said laborers, skilled laborers, drivers, hostlers, and mechanics to be employed to perform such work as may not be required by law to be done under contract, and to pay for such services and expenses from the appropriations under which such services are rendered and expenses incurred.

Temporary laborers, mechanics, etc.

SEC. 3. That all horses, harness, horse-drawn vehicles necessary for use in connection with construction and supervision of sewer, street, street lighting, road work, and street-cleaning work, including maintenance of said horses and harness, and maintenance and repair of said vehicles, and purchase of all necessary articles and supplies in connection therewith, or on construction and repair of buildings and bridges, or any general or special engineering or construction work authorized by appropriations, may be purchased, hired, and maintained, and motor trucks may be hired exclusively to carry into effect said appropriations, when specifically and in writing ordered by the commissioners; and all such expenditures necessary for the proper execution of said work, exclusive of personal services, shall be paid from and equitably charged against the sums appropriated for said work; and the commissioners in the Budget estimates shall report the number of horses, vehicles, and harness purchased, and horses and vehicles hired, and the sums paid for same, and out of what appropriation; and all horses owned or maintained by the District shall, so far as may be practicable, be provided for in stables owned or operated by said District: *Provided*, That such horses, horse-drawn vehicles, and carts as may be temporarily needed for hauling and excavating material in connection with works authorized by appropriations may be temporarily employed for such purposes under the conditions named in section 2 of this Act in relation to the employment of laborers, skilled laborers, and mechanics.

Horses, vehicles, etc.

Specific authority required.

*Proviso.*  
Temporary work for excavations, etc.

SEC. 4. That the commissioners are authorized to employ in the execution of work, the cost of which is payable from the appropriation account created in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, approved April 27, 1904, and known as the Miscellaneous trust-fund deposits, District of Columbia, necessary personal services, horses, carts, and wagons, and to hire therefor motor trucks when specifically and in writing authorized by the commissioners, and to incur all necessary expenses incidental to carrying on such work and necessary for the proper execution thereof, including the purchase, exchange, maintenance, and operation of motor vehicles for inspection and transportation purposes, such services and expenses to be

Miscellaneous trust funds.  
Expenses payable from.  
Vol. 33, p. 368.

*Proviso.*  
Employment of laborers, etc.

paid from said appropriation account: *Provided*, That the commissioners may delegate to their duly authorized representatives the employment under this section of laborers, mechanics, and artisans.

Any person employed under any of the provisions of this Act who has been employed for ten consecutive months or more shall not be denied the leave of absence with pay for which the law provides.

Materials, supplies, vehicles, etc.  
Purchase directed of from stock of Government activities no longer needed.

SEC. 5. That the commissioners and other responsible officials, in expending appropriations contained in this Act, so far as possible, shall purchase material, supplies, including food supplies and equipment, when needed and funds are available, in accordance with the regulations and schedules of the General Supply Committee or from the various services of the Government of the United States possessing material, supplies, passenger-carrying and other motor vehicles, and equipment no longer required because of the cessation of war activities. Surplus articles purchased from the Government, if the same have not been used, shall be paid for at a reasonable price, not to exceed actual cost, and if the same have been used, at a reasonable price based upon length of usage. The various services of the Government of the United States are authorized to sell such surplus articles to the municipal government under the conditions specified, and the proceeds of such sales shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts: *Provided*, That this section shall not be construed to amend, alter, or repeal the Executive order of December 3, 1918, concerning the transfer of office materials, supplies, and equipment in the District of Columbia falling into disuse because of the cessation of war activities.

Price stipulation.

Sales authorized.

*Proviso.*  
Transfers under Executive order not affected.

Approved, June 29, 1932.

[CHAPTER 309.]

AN ACT

To provide for alternate jurors in certain criminal cases.

June 29, 1932.  
[H. R. 10587.]  
[Public, No. 209.]

Juries, United States Courts.  
Calling of alternate jurors in certain criminal cases, provided for.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That whenever, in the opinion of a judge of a court of the United States about to try a defendant against whom has been filed any indictment, the trial is likely to be a protracted one, the court may cause an entry to that effect to be made in the minutes of the court, and thereupon, immediately after the jury is impaneled and sworn, the court may direct the calling of one or two additional jurors, in its discretion, to be known as alternate jurors. Such jurors must be drawn from the same source, and in the same manner, and have the same qualifications as the jurors already sworn, and be subject to the same examination and challenges: *Provided*, That the prosecution shall be entitled to one, and the defendant to two, peremptory challenges to such alternate jurors. Such alternate jurors shall be seated near, with equal power and facilities for seeing and hearing the proceedings in the case, and shall take the same oath as the jurors already selected and must attend at all times upon the trial of the cause in company with the other jurors. They shall obey the orders of and be bound by the admonition of the court upon each adjournment of the court; but if the regular jurors are ordered to be kept in custody during the trial of the cause, such alternate jurors shall also be kept in confinement with the other jurors, and except, as hereinafter provided shall be discharged upon the final submission of the case to the jury. If, before the final submission of the case, a juror die, or

Drawing, qualifications, etc.

*Proviso.*  
Challenges. Alternates to have equal power and facilities.  
Oath, attendance, etc. Duties, restrictions, etc.

become ill, so as to be unable to perform his duty, the court may order him to be discharged and draw the name of an alternate, who shall then take his place in the jury box, and be subject to the same rules and regulations as though he had been selected as one of the original jurors.

Alternate to substitute on inability of regular juror to serve.  
To be subject to rules of original jurors.

Approved, June 29, 1932.

[CHAPTER 310.]

AN ACT

To fix the date when sentence of imprisonment shall begin to run, providing when the allowance to a prisoner of time for good conduct shall begin to run, and further to extend the provisions of the parole laws.

June 29, 1932.  
[H. R. 10599.]  
[Public, No. 210.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the sentence of imprisonment of any person convicted of a crime in a court of the United States shall commence to run from the date on which such person is received at the penitentiary, reformatory, or jail for service of said sentence: *Provided,* That if any such person shall be committed to a jail or other place of detention to await transportation to the place at which his sentence is to be served, the sentence of such person shall commence to run from the date on which he is received at such jail or other place of detention. No sentence shall prescribe any other method of computing the term.

United States prisoners.  
Date sentences of, begin to run.

*Proviso.*  
If committed to await transportation.

No other method allowed.

SEC. 2. That with respect to Federal prisoners sentenced after this Act shall become effective, deductions from the term of sentence for good conduct, as provided for by section 1 of the Act of June 21, 1902 (32 Stat. 397; U. S. C., title 18, sec. 710), shall be computed beginning with the day on which the sentence commences to run.

Deductions for good conduct.  
Computation of.  
Vol. 32, p. 397; Vol. 36, p. 819.

U. S. C., p. 514.

SEC. 3. That any prisoner hereafter sentenced, who may be paroled under authority of the parole laws, shall continue on parole until the expiration of the maximum term or terms specified in his sentence without deduction of such allowance for good conduct as is or may hereafter be provided for by law.

Paroled prisoners.  
No deductions for good conduct.

SEC. 4. Any prisoner who shall have served the term or terms for which he shall hereafter be sentenced, less deductions allowed therefrom for good conduct, shall upon release be treated as if released on parole and shall be subject to all provisions of law relating to the parole of United States prisoners until the expiration of the maximum term or terms specified in his sentence: *Provided,* That this section shall not operate to prevent delivery of a prisoner to the authorities of any State otherwise entitled to his custody.

Released prisoners with deductions for good conduct.

*Proviso.*  
Transfer of custody.

SEC. 5. All laws and parts of laws in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

Inconsistent laws repealed.

SEC. 6. This Act shall take effect thirty days after its approval.

Effective date.

Approved, June 29, 1932.

[CHAPTER 311.]

AN ACT

To extend the life of "An Act to permit a compact or agreement between the States of Washington, Idaho, Oregon, and Montana respecting the disposition and apportionment of the waters of the Columbia River and its tributaries, and for other purposes."

June 29, 1932.  
[H. R. 5649.]  
[Public, No. 211.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the time within which the States of Washington, Idaho, Oregon, and Montana may enter into a compact or agreement respecting the disposition and apportionment of the waters of the Columbia River and

Columbia River.  
Time for compact to divide waters, extended.  
Vol. 43, p. 1268; Vol. 44, pp. 247, 1403.

its tributaries as authorized by the Act approved March 4, 1925 (43 Stat. L. 1268), and the amendatory Acts of April 13, 1926 (44 Stat. L. 247), and March 3, 1927 (44 Stat. L. 1403), is hereby extended to January 1, 1935: *Provided*, That the State of Wyoming shall be made a party to such compact or agreement.

*Proviso.*  
Wyoming to be party.

Approved, June 29, 1932.

[CHAPTER 312.]

JOINT RESOLUTION

Providing for the filling of vacancies in the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution of the class other than Members of Congress.

June 29, 1932.  
[H. J. Res. 408.]  
[Pub. Res., No. 29.]

Smithsonian Institution.  
R. Walton Moore, Robert W. Bingham, and Augustus P. Loring appointed Regents.

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the vacancies in the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, of the class other than Members of Congress, which now exist, be filled by the appointment of R. Walton Moore, of Virginia; Robert W. Bingham, of Kentucky; and Augustus P. Loring, of Massachusetts.

Approved, June 29, 1932.

[CHAPTER 314.]

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Legislative Branch of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1933, and for other purposes.

June 30, 1932.  
[H. R. 11267.]  
[Public, No. 212.]

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

Part I.

PART I

Legislative appropriations for fiscal year 1933.

SECTION 1. The following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Legislative Branch of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1933, namely:

Senate.

SENATE

Senators.

SALARIES AND MILEAGE OF SENATORS

Compensation.

For compensation of Senators, \$960,000.

Mileage.

For mileage of Senators, \$51,000.

Officers, clerks, messengers, etc.

For compensation of officers, clerks, messengers, and others:

Vice President's office.

OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT

Secretary and clerks.

Salaries: Secretary to the Vice President, \$4,620; clerk, \$2,400; assistant clerks—one \$2,280, one \$2,160; in all, \$11,460.

CHAPLAIN

Chaplain.

Chaplain of the Senate, \$1,680.

Secretary's office.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Secretary, assistant, clerks, etc.

Salaries: Secretary of the Senate, including compensation as disbursing officer of salaries of Senators and of contingent fund of the Senate, \$8,000; Assistant Secretary, Henry M. Rose, \$4,500; chief clerk, who shall perform the duties of reading clerk, \$5,500 and \$1,000 additional so long as the position is held by the present incumbent; financial clerk, \$5,000 and \$1,000 additional so long as the posi-

tion is held by the present incumbent; assistant financial clerk, \$4,200 and \$600 additional so long as the position is held by the present incumbent; minute and Journal clerk, \$4,500 and \$1,000 additional so long as the position is held by the present incumbent; principal clerk, \$3,840; legislative clerk, enrolling clerk, and printing clerk at \$3,540 each; chief bookkeeper, \$3,600; librarian, \$3,360; executive clerk, file clerk, and assistant Journal clerk at \$3,180 each; first assistant librarian, and keeper of stationery at \$3,120 each; assistant librarian, \$2,460; skilled laborer, \$1,740; clerks—two at \$3,180 each, one \$2,880, one \$2,760, two at \$2,400 each, two at \$2,040 each; two assistant keepers of stationery at \$2,040 each; assistant in stationery room, \$1,740; messenger in library, \$1,560; special officer, \$2,460; assistant in library, \$2,040; laborers—two at \$1,620 each, three at \$1,380 each, one in stationery room, \$1,680; in all, \$118,520.

## DOCUMENT ROOM

Document room.

Salaries: Superintendent, \$3,960; first assistant, \$3,360; second assistant, \$2,700; assistant, \$2,040; two clerks, at \$2,040 each; skilled laborer, \$1,740; in all, \$17,880.

Superintendent, etc.

## COMMITTEE EMPLOYEES

Committee employ-  
ees.

Clerks and messengers to the following committees: Agriculture and Forestry—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$2,880; assistant clerk, \$2,580; assistant clerk, \$2,400; assistant clerk, \$2,220; additional clerk, \$1,800. Appropriations—clerk, \$7,000 and \$1,000 additional so long as the position is held by the present incumbent; assistant clerk, \$4,200; assistant clerk, \$3,900; three assistant clerks at \$3,000 each; two assistant clerks at \$2,220 each; messenger, \$1,800. To Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$2,580; assistant clerk, \$2,400; assistant clerk, \$2,220; additional clerk, \$1,800. Banking and Currency—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$2,880; assistant clerk, \$2,400; assistant clerk, \$2,220. Civil Service—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$2,400; assistant clerk, \$2,220; additional clerk, \$1,800. Claims—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$2,880; assistant clerk, \$2,580; two assistant clerks at \$2,220 each. Commerce—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$2,880; assistant clerk, \$2,580; assistant clerk, \$2,400; assistant clerk, \$2,220. Conference Majority of the Senate—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$2,880; two assistant clerks at \$2,580 each; assistant clerk, \$2,220. Conference Minority of the Senate—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$2,880; two assistant clerks at \$2,580 each; assistant clerk, \$2,220. District of Columbia—clerk, \$3,900; two assistant clerks at \$2,880 each; assistant clerk \$2,220; additional clerk, \$1,800. Education and Labor—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$2,580; assistant clerk, \$2,220; additional clerk, \$1,800. Enrolled Bills—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$2,400; assistant clerk, \$2,220; additional clerk, \$1,800. Expenditures in the Executive Departments—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$2,580; assistant clerk, \$2,220; additional clerk, \$1,800. Finance—clerk, \$4,200; special assistant to the committee, \$3,600; assistant clerk, \$2,880; assistant clerk, \$2,700; assistant clerk, \$2,400; two assistant clerks at \$2,220 each; two experts (one for majority and one for the minority) at \$3,600 each; messenger, \$1,800. Foreign Relations—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$2,880; assistant clerk, \$2,580; assistant clerk, \$2,220; additional clerk, \$1,800; messenger, \$1,800. Immigration—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$2,580; assistant clerk, \$2,220; additional clerk, \$1,800. Indian Affairs—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$2,880; assistant clerk, \$2,400; assistant clerk, \$2,220; additional clerk, \$1,800. Interoceanic

Clerks and messen-  
gers to designated com-  
mittees.

Canals—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$2,580; assistant clerk, \$2,220; additional clerk, \$1,800. Interstate Commerce—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$2,880; two assistant clerks at \$2,580 each; assistant clerk, \$2,220. Irrigation and Reclamation—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$2,580; assistant clerk, \$2,220; additional clerk, \$1,800. Judiciary—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$2,880; two assistant clerks at \$2,580 each; assistant clerk, \$2,220. Library—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$2,400; assistant clerk, \$2,220; additional clerk, \$1,800. Manufactures—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$2,400; assistant clerk, \$2,220; additional clerk, \$1,800. Military Affairs—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$2,880; assistant clerk, \$2,580; assistant clerk, \$2,400; two assistant clerks at \$2,220 each. Mines and Mining—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$2,400; assistant clerk, \$2,220; additional clerk, \$1,800. Naval Affairs—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$2,880; assistant clerk, \$2,400; two assistant clerks at \$2,220 each. Patents—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$2,400; assistant clerk, \$2,220; additional clerk, \$1,800. Pensions—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$2,580; four assistant clerks at \$2,220 each. Post Offices and Post Roads—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$2,880; three assistant clerks at \$2,220 each; additional clerk, \$1,800. Printing—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$2,580; assistant clerk, \$2,220; additional clerk, \$1,800. Privileges and Elections—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$2,400; assistant clerk, \$2,220; additional clerk, \$1,800. Public Buildings and Grounds—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$2,400; assistant clerk, \$2,220; additional clerk, \$1,800. Public Lands and Surveys—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$2,880; assistant clerk, \$2,580; two assistant clerks at \$2,220 each. Revision of the Laws—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$2,400; assistant clerk, \$2,220; additional clerk, \$1,800. Rules—clerk, \$3,900, and \$200 toward the preparation biennially of the Senate Manual under the direction of the Committee on Rules; assistant clerk, \$2,880; assistant clerk, \$2,580; assistant clerk, \$2,220; additional clerk, \$1,800. Territories and Insular Possessions—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$2,580; assistant clerk, \$2,220; additional clerk, \$1,800; in all, \$481,300.

Preparing Senate Manual.

Clerical assistance to Senators.

#### CLERICAL ASSISTANCE TO SENATORS

Allowance to Senators not chairmen of specified committees.

Clerical assistance to Senators who are not chairmen of the committees specifically provided for herein, as follows: Seventy clerks at \$3,900 each; seventy assistant clerks at \$2,400 each, and seventy assistant clerks at \$2,220 each, \$596,400. Such clerks and assistant clerks shall be ex officio clerks and assistant clerks of any committee of which their Senator is chairman.

Authority as committee clerks.

Additional clerks.

Seventy additional clerks at \$1,800 each, one for each Senator having no more than one clerk and two assistant clerks for himself or for the committee of which he is chairman; messenger, \$1,800; \$127,800; in all, \$724,200.

Office of Sergeant at Arms, etc.

#### OFFICE OF SERGEANT AT ARMS AND DOORKEEPER

Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper, secretaries, assistants, etc.

Salaries: Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper, \$8,000; two secretaries (one for the majority and one for the minority) at \$5,400 each; two assistant secretaries (one for the majority and one for the minority) at \$4,320 each; messengers—five (acting as assistant doorkeepers, including one for minority) at \$2,400 each, thirty-eight (including two for minority) at \$2,040 each, one at \$1,560, one at card door, \$2,880; clerk on journal work for Congressional Record, to be selected by the official reporters, \$3,360; Deputy Sergeant at Arms and storekeeper, \$4,440; clerk, \$2,460; stenographer in charge of furniture accounts and records, \$1,740; upholsterer and locksmith,

Messengers, etc.

\$2,400; cabinetmaker, \$2,040; three carpenters at \$2,040 each; janitor, \$2,040; skilled laborers—seven at \$1,680 each, one at \$1,560; laborer in charge of private passage, \$1,680; three female attendants in charge of ladies' retiring rooms at \$1,500 each; three attendants to women's toilet rooms, Senate Office Building, at \$1,500 each; telephone operators—chief, \$2,460, seven at \$1,560 each; night operator, \$1,380; telephone page, \$1,260; laborer in charge of Senate toilet rooms in old library space, \$1,200; press gallery—superintendent, \$3,660, assistant superintendent, \$2,520, messenger for service to press correspondents, \$1,740; laborers—three at \$1,320 each, thirty-four at \$1,260 each; twenty-one pages for the Senate Chamber, at the rate of \$4 per day each, during the session, \$10,164; in all, \$252,104.

Laborers, etc.

Press gallery.

Pages.

Police force for Senate Office Building under the Sergeant at Arms: Special officer, \$1,740; sixteen privates at \$1,620 each; in all, \$27,660.

Police, Senate Office Building.

## POST OFFICE

Post Office.

Salaries: Postmaster, \$3,060; chief clerk, \$2,460; wagon master, \$2,040; seven mail carriers at \$1,740 each; two riding pages at \$1,440 each; in all, \$22,620.

Postmaster, etc.

## FOLDING ROOM

Folding Room.

Salaries: Foreman, \$2,460; assistant, \$2,160; clerk, \$1,740; folders—chief, \$2,040, seven at \$1,560 each, seven at \$1,380 each; in all, \$28,980.

Foreman, etc.

## CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE

Contingent expenses.

For stationery for Senators and the President of the Senate, including \$7,500 for stationery for committees and officers of the Senate, \$25,000.

Stationery.

Postage stamps: For office of Secretary, \$250; office of Sergeant at Arms, \$100; in all, \$350.

Postage stamps.

For maintaining, exchanging, and equipping motor vehicles for carrying the mails and for official use of the offices of the Secretary and Sergeant at Arms, \$7,960.

Vehicles.

For driving, maintenance, and operation of an automobile for the Vice President, \$4,000.

Vice President's automobile.

For materials for folding, \$1,500.

Folding, etc.

For folding speeches and pamphlets, at a rate not exceeding \$1 per thousand, \$10,000.

For fuel, oil, cotton waste, and advertising, exclusive of labor, \$2,000.

Fuel, oil, advertising, etc.

For the purchase of furniture, \$5,000.

For materials for furniture and repairs of same, exclusive of labor, \$3,000.

Furniture, etc.

For services in cleaning, repairing, and varnishing furniture, \$2,000.

For packing boxes, \$970.

Packing boxes.

For rent of warehouse for storage of public documents, \$2,000.

Document warehouse.

For miscellaneous items, exclusive of labor, \$100,000.

Miscellaneous items. Inquiries and investigations.

For expenses of inquiries and investigations ordered by the Senate, including compensation to stenographers of committees, at such rate as may be fixed by the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, but not exceeding 25 cents per hundred words, \$150,000: *Provided*, That except in the case of the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation no part of this appropriation shall be expended for services, personal, professional,

*Provided*. Restriction on amount for services.

Limitation on per diem and subsistence. Vol. 44, p. 688.	or otherwise, in excess of the rate of \$3,600 per annum: <i>Provided further</i> , That no part of this appropriation shall be expended for per diem and subsistence expenses except in accordance with the provisions of the Subsistence Expense Act of 1926, approved June 3, 1926, as amended.
Reporting debates, etc.	For reporting the debates and proceedings of the Senate, payable in equal monthly installments, \$54,306.
Senate kitchens and restaurants, etc.	For repairs, improvements, equipment, and supplies for Senate kitchens and restaurants, Capitol Building and Senate Office Building, including personal and other services, to be expended from the contingent fund of the Senate, under the supervision of the Committee on Rules, United States Senate, \$30,000.

House of Representatives.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Members.

### SALARIES AND MILEAGE OF MEMBERS

Pay of Members, Delegates, and Resident Commissioners.

For compensation of Members of the House of Representatives, Delegates from Territories, the Resident Commissioner from Porto Rico, and the Resident Commissioners from the Philippine Islands, \$4,405,000.

Mileage.

For mileage of Representatives and Delegates and expenses of Resident Commissioners, \$175,000.

Officers, clerks, messengers, etc.

For compensation of officers, clerks, messengers, and others:

Speaker's office.

### OFFICE OF THE SPEAKER

Secretary, parliamentarian, etc.  
Digest of the Rules.  
Clerks, etc.

Salaries: Secretary to the Speaker, \$4,620; parliamentarian, \$4,500, and for preparing Digest of the Rules, \$1,000 per annum; assistant parliamentarian, \$2,760; clerk to Speaker, \$2,400; clerk to Speaker, \$1,440; messenger to Speaker's table, \$1,740; messenger to Speaker, \$1,680; in all, \$20,140.

### CHAPLAIN

Chaplain.

Chaplain of the House of Representatives, \$1,680.

Clerk's office.

### OFFICE OF THE CLERK

Clerk of the House, clerks, etc.

Salaries: Clerk of the House of Representatives, including compensation as disbursing officer of the contingent fund, \$8,000; Journal clerk, two reading clerks, and tally clerk, at \$5,000 each; enrolling clerk, \$4,000; disbursing clerk, \$3,960; file clerk, \$3,780; chief bill clerk, \$3,540; assistant enrolling clerk, \$3,180; assistant to disbursing clerk, \$3,120; stationery clerk, \$2,880; librarian, \$2,760; assistant librarian, and assistant file clerk, at \$2,520 each; assistant Journal clerk, and assistant librarian, at \$2,460 each; clerks—one \$2,460, three at \$2,340 each; bookkeeper, and assistant in disbursing office, at \$2,160 each; four assistants to chief bill clerk at \$2,100 each; stenographer to the Clerk, \$1,980; assistant in stationery room, \$1,740; three messengers at \$1,680 each; stenographer to Journal clerk, \$1,560; laborers—three at \$1,440 each, nine at \$1,260 each; telephone operators—assistant chief, \$1,620, eighteen at \$1,560 each; three at the rate of \$1,560 each per annum from December 1, 1932, to June 30, 1933, inclusive; substitute telephone operator when required, at \$4 per day, \$1,460; property custodian and superintendent of furniture and repair shop, who shall be a skilled cabinetmaker or upholsterer and experienced in the construction and purchase of furniture, \$3,960; two assistant custodians at \$3,360 each; lock-

smith and typewriter repairer, \$1,860; messenger and clock repairer, \$1,740; operation, maintenance, and repair of motor vehicles, \$1,200; in all, \$162,730.

## COMMITTEE EMPLOYEES

Committee em-  
ployees.Clerks, messengers,  
and janitors.

Clerks, messengers, and janitors to the following committees: Accounts—clerk, \$3,300; assistant clerk, \$2,460; janitor, \$1,560. Agriculture—clerk, \$3,300; assistant clerk, \$2,460; janitor, \$1,560. Appropriations—clerk, \$7,000 and \$1,000 additional so long as the position is held by the present incumbent; assistant clerk, \$5,000 and \$1,000 additional so long as the position is held by the present incumbent; three assistant clerks at \$3,900 each; assistant clerk, \$3,600; two assistant clerks at \$3,300 each; messenger, \$1,680. Banking and Currency—clerk, \$2,760; assistant clerk, \$1,740; janitor, \$1,260. Census—clerk, \$2,760; janitor, \$1,260. Civil Service—clerk, \$2,760; janitor, \$1,260. Claims—clerk, \$3,300; assistant clerk, \$1,740; janitor, \$1,260. Coinage, Weights, and Measures—clerk, \$2,760; janitor, \$1,260. Disposition of Useless Executive Papers—clerk, \$2,760. District of Columbia—clerk, \$3,300; assistant clerk, \$2,460; janitor, \$1,260. Education—clerk, \$2,760. Election of President, Vice President, and Representatives in Congress—clerk, \$2,760. Elections Numbered 1—clerk, \$2,760; janitor, \$1,260. Elections Numbered 2—clerk, \$2,760; janitor, \$1,260. Elections Numbered 3—clerk, \$2,760; janitor, \$1,260. Enrolled Bills—clerk, \$2,760; janitor, \$1,260. Expenditures in Executive Departments—clerk, \$3,300; janitor, \$1,260. Flood Control—clerk, \$2,760; janitor, \$1,260. Foreign Affairs—clerk, \$3,300; assistant clerk, \$2,460; janitor, \$1,260. Immigration and Naturalization—clerk, \$3,300; janitor, \$1,260. Indian Affairs—clerk, \$3,300; assistant clerk, \$2,460; janitor, \$1,260. Insular Affairs—clerk, \$2,760; janitor, \$1,260. Interstate and Foreign Commerce—clerk, \$3,900; additional clerk, \$2,640; assistant clerk, \$2,100; janitor, \$1,560. Irrigation and Reclamation—clerk, \$2,760; janitor, \$1,260. Invalid Pensions—clerk, \$3,300; assistant clerk, \$2,880; expert examiner, \$2,700; stenographer, \$2,640; janitor, \$1,500. Judiciary—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$2,160; assistant clerk, \$1,980; janitor, \$1,500. Labor—clerk, \$2,760; janitor, \$1,260. Library—clerk, \$2,760; janitor, \$1,260. Merchant Marine, Radio, and Fisheries—clerk, \$2,760; janitor, \$1,260. Military Affairs—clerk, \$3,300; assistant clerk, \$2,100; janitor, \$1,560. Mines and Mining—clerk, \$2,760; janitor, \$1,260. Naval Affairs—clerk, \$3,300; assistant clerk, \$2,100; janitor, \$1,560. Patents—clerk, \$2,760; janitor, \$1,260. Pensions—clerk, \$3,300; assistant clerk, \$2,160; janitor, \$1,260. Post Office and Post Roads—clerk, \$3,300; assistant clerk, \$2,100; janitor, \$1,560. Printing—clerk, \$2,760; janitor, \$1,560. Public Buildings and Grounds—clerk, \$3,300; assistant clerk, \$1,740; janitor, \$1,260. Public Lands—clerk, \$2,760; assistant clerk, \$1,740; janitor, \$1,260. Revision of the Laws—clerk, \$3,300; janitor, \$1,260. Rivers and Harbors—clerk, \$3,300; assistant clerk, \$2,460; janitor, \$1,560. Roads—clerk, \$2,760; assistant clerk, \$1,740; janitor, \$1,260. Rules—clerk, \$3,300; assistant clerk, \$2,100; janitor, \$1,260. Territories—clerk, \$2,760; janitor, \$1,260. War Claims—clerk, \$3,300; assistant clerk, \$1,740; janitor, \$1,260. Ways and Means—clerk, \$4,620; assistant clerk and stenographer, \$2,640; assistant clerk, \$2,580; clerk for minority, \$3,180; janitors—one, \$1,560, one, \$1,260. World War Veterans' Legislation—clerk, \$3,300; assistant clerk, \$2,460; in all, \$296,000.

Appropriations in the foregoing paragraph shall not be available for the payment of any clerk or assistant clerk to a committee who

Clerks subject to  
Clerk of the House  
after close of Congress.

Proviso.  
Committee on Ac-  
counts excepted.

does not, after the termination of the Congress during which he was appointed, perform his duties under the direction of the Clerk of the House: *Provided*, That the foregoing shall not apply to the Committee on Accounts.

Janitors.  
Appointment, duties,  
etc.

Janitors under the foregoing shall be appointed by the chairmen, respectively, of said committees, and shall perform under the direction of the Doorkeeper all of the duties heretofore required of messengers detailed to said committees by the Doorkeeper, and shall be subject to removal by the Doorkeeper at any time after the termination of the Congress during which they were appointed.

Office of Sergeant at  
Arms.

#### OFFICE OF SERGEANT AT ARMS

Sergeant at Arms,  
Deputy, cashier, etc.

Salaries: Sergeant at Arms, \$8,000; Deputy Sergeant at Arms, \$3,180; cashier, \$4,920; two bookkeepers at \$3,360 each; Deputy Sergeant at Arms in charge of pairs, pair clerk and messenger, and assistant cashier, at \$2,820 each; stenographer and typewriter, \$600; skilled laborer, \$1,380; hire of automobile, \$600; in all, \$33,860.

Police, House Office  
Building.

Police Force, House Office Building, under the Sergeant at Arms: Lieutenant, \$1,740; nineteen privates at \$1,620 each; one sergeant at the rate of \$1,680 per annum, and twelve privates at the rate of \$1,620 per annum each, from December 1, 1932, to June 30, 1933, inclusive; in all, \$44,840.

Doorkeeper's office.

#### OFFICE OF DOORKEEPER

Doorkeeper, special  
employee, etc.

Salaries: Doorkeeper, \$6,000; special employee, \$2,820; superintendent of House press gallery, \$3,660; assistant to the superintendent of the House press gallery, \$2,520; chief janitor, \$2,700; messengers—seventeen at \$1,740 each, fourteen on soldiers' roll at \$1,740 each; laborers—seventeen at \$1,260 each, two (cloakroom) at \$1,380 each, one (cloakroom) \$1,260, and seven (cloakroom) at \$1,140 each; three female attendants in ladies' retiring rooms at \$1,680 each; attendant for the ladies' reception room, \$1,440; superintendent of folding room, \$3,180; foreman of folding room, \$2,640; chief clerk to superintendent of folding room, \$2,460; three clerks at \$2,160 each; janitor, \$1,260; laborer, \$1,260; thirty-one folders at \$1,440 each; shipping clerk, \$1,740; two drivers at \$1,380 each; two chief pages at \$1,980 each; two telephone pages at \$1,680 each; two floor managers of telephones (one for the minority) at \$3,180 each; two assistant floor managers in charge of telephones (one for the minority) at \$2,100 each; forty-one pages, during the session, including ten pages for duty at the entrances to the Hall of the House, at \$4 per day each, \$19,844; press-gallery page, \$1,920; superintendent of document room (Elmer A. Lewis), \$3,960; assistant superintendent of document room, \$2,760 and \$420 additional so long as the position is held by the present incumbent; clerk, \$2,320; assistant clerk, \$2,160; eight assistants at \$1,860 each; janitor, \$1,440; messenger to pressroom, \$1,560; maintenance and repair of folding room motor truck, \$500; in all, \$247,604.

Messengers.

Folding room.

Pages, etc.

Document room.

Special and minority  
employees.

#### SPECIAL AND MINORITY EMPLOYEES

Minority employees.

For the minority employees authorized and named in the House Resolutions Numbered 51 and 53 of December 11, 1931: Two at \$5,000 each, four at \$2,820 each; in all, \$21,280.

Special employees.

Assistant foreman of the folding room, authorized in the resolution of September 30, 1913, \$1,980.

Laborer, authorized and named in the resolution of April 28, 1914, \$1,380.

Laborer, authorized and named in the resolution of December 19, 1901, \$1,380.

Clerk, under the direction of the Clerk of the House, named in the resolution of February 13, 1923, \$3,060.

Successors to any of the employees provided for in the five preceding paragraphs may be named by the House of Representatives at any time.

Office of majority floor leader: Legislative clerk, \$3,960; clerk, \$3,180; assistant clerk, \$2,100; for official expenses of the majority leader, as authorized by House Resolution Numbered 101, Seventy-first Congress, adopted December 18, 1929, \$2,000; in all, \$11,240.

Conference minority: Clerk, \$3,180; legislative clerk, \$3,060; assistant clerk, \$2,100; janitor, \$1,560; in all, \$9,900. The foregoing employees to be appointed by the minority leader.

Two messengers, one in the majority caucus room and one in the minority caucus room, to be appointed by the majority and minority whips, respectively, at \$1,740 each, \$3,480.

#### POST OFFICE

Salaries: Postmaster, \$5,000; assistant postmaster, \$2,880; registry and money-order clerk, \$2,100; thirty-four messengers (including one to superintend transportation of mails) at \$1,740 each; substitute messengers and extra services of regular employees, when required, at the rate of not to exceed \$145 per month each, \$1,240; laborer, \$1,260; in all, \$71,640.

For the purchase, exchange, maintenance, and repair of motor vehicles for carrying the mails, \$3,400.

#### OFFICIAL REPORTERS OF DEBATES

Salaries: Seven official reporters of the proceedings and debates of the House at \$7,500 each; clerk, \$3,360; six expert transcribers at \$1,740 each; janitor, \$1,440; in all, \$67,740.

#### COMMITTEE STENOGRAPHERS

Salaries: Four stenographers to committees, at \$7,000 each; janitor, \$1,440; in all, \$29,440.

Whenever the words "during the session" occur in the foregoing paragraphs they shall be construed to mean the one hundred and twenty-one days from December 1, 1932, to March 31, 1933, both inclusive.

#### CLERK HIRE, MEMBERS AND DELEGATES

For clerk hire necessarily employed by each Member, Delegate, and Resident Commissioner, in the discharge of his official and representative duties, in accordance with the Act entitled "An Act to fix the compensation of officers and employees of the Legislative Branch of the Government," approved June 20, 1929, \$2,200,000.

#### CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE HOUSE

For furniture and materials for repairs of the same, including not to exceed \$22,500 for labor, tools, and machinery for furniture repair shops, \$42,500.

For packing boxes, \$4,000.

For miscellaneous items, exclusive of salaries and labor unless specifically ordered by the House of Representatives, including reimbursement to the official stenographers to committees for the amounts actually and necessarily paid out by them for transcribing hearings, and including materials for folding, \$65,000.

Appointment of successors.

Majority floor leader.

Conference minority.

Caucus rooms messengers.

Post office.

Postmaster, assistant, etc.

Motor vehicles.

Official reporters.

Stenographers to committees.

"During the session" to mean 121 days.

Clerk hire of Members, etc.

Vol. 46, p. 28.

U. S. C., Supp. V, p. 5.

Contingent expenses.

Furniture, etc.

Packing boxes.

Miscellaneous items.

Committee reports of hearings. For stenographic reports of hearings of committees other than special and select committees, \$25,000.

Special and select committees. For expenses of special and select committees authorized by the House, \$50,000.

Telegraph and telephone service. For telegraph and telephone service, exclusive of personal services, \$90,000.

Stationery. For stationery for Representatives, Delegates, and Resident Commissioners, including \$5,000 for stationery for the use of the committees and officers of the House, \$60,000.

Emergency room. For medical supplies, equipment, and contingent expenses for the emergency room and for the attending physician and his assistants, including an allowance of not to exceed \$30 per month each to three assistants as provided by the House Resolutions adopted July 1, 1930, and January 20, 1932, \$2,500.

Medical supplies, services, etc. Additional assistant provided.

Postage stamps. For postage stamps: Postmaster, \$250; clerk, \$450; sergeant at arms, \$300; doorkeeper, \$150; in all, \$1,150.

Folding. For folding speeches and pamphlets, at a rate not exceeding \$1 per thousand, \$20,000.

United States Code. Preparation, etc. For preparation and editing of the laws as authorized by the Act approved May 29, 1928 (U. S. C., Supp. V, title 1, sec. 59), \$6,000, to be expended under the direction of the Committee on Revision of the Laws.

Vol. 46, p. 1008; U. S. C., Supp. V, p. 3.

**CAPITOL POLICE**

Capitol Police.

Pay. Salaries: Captain, \$2,460; three lieutenants at \$1,740 each; two special officers at \$1,740 each; three sergeants at \$1,680 each; forty-four privates at \$1,620 each; one-half of said privates to be selected by the Sergeant at Arms of the Senate and one-half by the Sergeant at Arms of the House; in all, \$87,480.

Contingent expenses. For contingent expenses, \$200.

Capitol police. For purchasing and supplying uniforms and motor cycles to Capitol police, \$7,750.

Uniforms, etc.

Division of disbursements. One-half of the foregoing amounts under "Capitol police" shall be disbursed by the Secretary of the Senate and one-half by the Clerk of the House.

**JOINT COMMITTEE ON PRINTING**

Joint Committee on Printing.

Clerks, etc. Salaries: Clerk, \$4,000 and \$800 additional so long as the position is held by the present incumbent; inspector under section 20 of the Act approved January 12, 1895 (U. S. C., title 44, section 49), \$2,820; assistant clerk and stenographer, \$2,400; for expenses of compiling, preparing, and indexing the Congressional Directory, \$1,600; in all, \$11,620, one half to be disbursed by the Secretary of the Senate and the other half to be disbursed by the Clerk of the House.

Vol. 28, p. 603. U. S. C., p. 1418.

Congressional Directory.

**OFFICE OF LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL**

Office of Legislative Counsel.

Salaries, etc. For salaries and expenses of maintenance of the office of Legislative Counsel, as authorized by law, \$75,000, of which \$37,500 shall be disbursed by the Secretary of the Senate and \$37,500 by the Clerk of the House of Representatives.

**STATEMENT OF APPROPRIATIONS**

Statement of Appropriations.

Preparing, first session of Seventy-second Congress. For preparation, under the direction of the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and House of Representatives of the statements for the first session of the Seventy-second Congress, showing appropriations made, indefinite appropriations, and contracts

authorized, together with a chronological history of the regular appropriation bills, as required by law, \$4,000, to be paid to the persons designated by the chairman of said committees to do the work.

## ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

Architect of the Capitol.

### OFFICE OF THE ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

Salaries: For the Architect of the Capitol, Assistant Architect of the Capitol, and other personal services at rates of pay provided by law; and the Assistant Architect of the Capitol shall act as Architect of the Capitol during the absence or disability of that official or whenever there is no Architect, \$48,580.

Architect, assistant, and office personnel.

### CAPITOL BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

Capitol buildings and grounds.

Capitol Buildings: For necessary expenditures for the Capitol Building and electrical substations of the Senate and House Office Buildings, under the jurisdiction of the Architect of the Capitol, including minor improvements, maintenance, repair, equipment, supplies, material, fuel, oil, waste, and appurtenances; furnishings and office equipment; personal and other services; cleaning and repairing works of art; maintenance, and driving of motor-propelled passenger-carrying office vehicle; pay of superintendent of meters, and \$300 additional for the maintenance of an automobile for his use, who shall inspect all gas and electric meters of the Government in the District of Columbia without additional compensation; and not exceeding \$300 for the purchase of technical and necessary reference books, periodicals, and city directory; \$240,000.

Maintenance, repairs, etc.

Appropriations under the control of the Architect of the Capitol shall be available for expenses of travel on official business not to exceed in the aggregate under all funds the sum of \$3,500.

Travel allowance.

Capitol Grounds: For care and improvement of grounds surrounding the Capitol, Senate and House Office Buildings; Capitol Power Plant; personal and other services; care of trees; plantings; fertilizers; repairs to pavements, walks, and roadways; purchase of waterproof wearing apparel; maintenance of signal lights; and for snow removal by hire of men and equipment or under contract without compliance with sections 3709 (U. S. C., title 41, sec. 5) and 3744 (U. S. C., title 40, sec. 16) of the Revised Statutes; \$100,000.

Improving grounds.

Capitol garages: For maintenance, repairs, alterations, personal and other services, and all necessary incidental expenses, \$7,540: *Provided*, That the employees engaged in the care and maintenance of the Senate garage shall be transferred to the jurisdiction of the Architect of the Capitol on July 1, 1932, without any reduction in compensation as the result of such transfer: *Provided further*, That hereafter the underground space in the north extension of the Capitol Grounds shall be under the jurisdiction and control of the Architect of the Capitol, subject to such regulations respecting the use thereof as may be promulgated by the joint action of the Vice President of the United States and the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Snow removal.  
R. S., secs. 3709, 3744,  
pp. 733, 738.  
U. S. C., pp. 1309, 1310.

Capitol garages.  
Maintenance, repairs, etc.  
*Provided*.  
Transfer of employees of Senate garage.

North extension of underground space transferred to Architect's office.

Subway transportation, Capitol and Senate Office Buildings: For repairs, rebuilding, and maintenance of the subway cars connecting the Senate Office Building with the Senate wing of the United States Capitol and for personal and other services, including maintenance of the track and electrical equipment connected therewith, \$2,000.

Subway, Capitol and Senate Office Buildings.

Senate Office Building: For maintenance, miscellaneous items and supplies, including furniture, furnishings, and equipment and for

Senate Office Building.  
Maintenance, etc.

labor and material incident thereto and repairs thereof; and for personal and other services for the care and operation of the Senate Office Building, under the direction and supervision of the Senate Committee on Rules, acting through the Architect of the Capitol, who shall be its executive agent, \$175,000.

House Office Building.  
Maintenance, etc.  
New House Office Building.  
Construction, etc.  
Vol. 45, p. 1071; Vol. 46, p. 136.

House Office Buildings: For maintenance, including miscellaneous items, and for all necessary services, \$250,000.

To continue carrying out the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the acquisition of a site and the construction thereon of a fireproof office building or buildings for the House of Representatives," approved January 10, 1929 (45 Stat., p. 1071), including printing and binding, travelling expenses heretofore incurred in connection with such construction by authority of the commission in charge, and other miscellaneous expenses, \$406,000, to remain available until expended.

Capitol power plant.  
Maintenance, etc.

Capitol power plant: For lighting, heating, and power for the Capitol, Senate and House Office Buildings, Supreme Court Building, Congressional Library Buildings, and the grounds about the same, Botanic Garden, Capitol garages, folding and storage rooms of the Senate, Government Printing Office, and Washington City post office; personal and other services, engineering instruments, fuel, oil, materials, labor, advertising, and purchase of waterproof wearing apparel in connection with the maintenance and operation of the heating, lighting, and power plant, \$325,000.

Duplicate steam lines to new buildings.  
Installation, etc.

For the installation of duplicate steam lines to new buildings; clean-water intake screens and auxiliaries and high-tension switching equipment, including all necessary work in connection with such installation, and for all labor, materials, travel expenses and subsistence therefor; and without regard to section 35 of the Public Buildings Act, approved June 25, 1910, as amended, or the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, for employment of all necessary personnel, including architectural, engineering, and professional services and other assistants, and for all other expenses incident thereto, \$125,000, to be immediately available.

Plans, etc.  
Vol. 36, p. 699.  
U. S. C., p. 1303.  
Vol. 46, p. 1003; U. S. C., Supp. V, p. 28.

The appropriations under the control of the Architect of the Capitol may be expended without reference to section 4 of the Act approved June 17, 1910 (U. S. C., title 41, sec. 7), concerning purchases for executive departments.

Purchases independent of Supply Committee.  
Vol. 36, p. 531.  
U. S. C., p. 1309.

The Government Printing Office and the Washington City post office shall reimburse the Capitol power plant for heat, light, and power furnished during the fiscal year 1933 and the amounts so reimbursed shall be covered into the Treasury.

Reimbursement for current, etc., to designated buildings.

Library building and grounds.

## LIBRARY BUILDING AND GROUNDS

Chief engineer, and other personnel.  
*Proviso.*  
Damon W. Harding.  
Continuing employment of.  
Vol. 41, p. 614; Vol. 46, p. 468.  
U. S. C., p. 72; Supp. V, p. 33.

Salaries: For chief engineer and all personal services at rates of pay provided by law, \$46,960: *Provided*, That the Architect of the Capitol may continue the employment under his jurisdiction of Damon W. Harding, but not beyond June 30, 1934, notwithstanding any provision of the Act entitled "An Act for the retirement of employees in the classified civil service, and for other purposes," approved May 22, 1920, and any amendment thereof, prohibiting extensions of service for more than four years after the age of retirement.

Trees, plants, etc.

For trees, shrubs, plants, fertilizers, and skilled labor for the grounds of Library of Congress, \$1,000.

Repairs, etc.

For necessary expenditures for the Library Building under the jurisdiction of the Architect of the Capitol, including minor improve-

ments, maintenance, repair, equipment, supplies, material, and appurtenances, and personal and other services in connection with the mechanical and structural maintenance of such building, \$13,500.

For furniture, including partitions, screens, shelving, and electrical work pertaining thereto and repairs thereof, \$10,000.

To continue carrying out the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the construction and equipment of an annex to the Library of Congress," approved June 13, 1930 (46 Stat., p. 583), \$150,000, to be immediately available and to remain available until expended.

**Botanic Garden, building and grounds:** The appropriation for construction of new conservatories and other necessary buildings for the United States Botanic Gardens is hereby made available for the removal of tropical and hardy plant material in the old Botanic Garden to the new conservatory and grounds, including the hire of labor and equipment.

Furniture, etc.

Library Annex.  
Construction, equip-  
ment, etc.  
Vol. 46, p. 583.

Botanic Garden.  
Construction, etc.  
Vol. 44, p. 1262.

Available for remov-  
ing plants.

## BOTANIC GARDEN

Botanic Garden.

**Salaries:** For the director and other personal services, \$100,000; all under the direction of the Joint Committee on the Library: *Provided*, That the quarters, heat, light, fuel, and telephone service heretofore furnished for the director's use in the Botanic Garden shall not be regarded as a part of his salary or compensation, and such allowances may continue to be so furnished without deduction from his salary or compensation notwithstanding the provisions of section 3 of the Act of March 5, 1928 (U. S. C., title 5, sec. 678), or any other law.

Director, and person-  
nel.

*Proviso.*  
Quarters, etc., al-  
lowed Director.

Vol. 45, p. 193.  
U. S. C., p. 30.

**Maintenance, operation, repairs, and improvements:** For all necessary expenses incident to maintaining, operating, repairing, and improving the Botanic Garden, and the nurseries, buildings, grounds, and equipment pertaining thereto, including procuring fertilizers, soil, tools, trees, shrubs, plants, and seeds; materials and miscellaneous supplies, including rubber boots and aprons when required for use by employees in connection with their work; not to exceed \$25 for emergency medical supplies; disposition of waste; traveling expenses and per diem in lieu of subsistence of the director and his assistants not to exceed \$975; street-car fares not exceeding \$25; office equipment and contingent expenses; the prevention and eradication of insect and other pests and plant diseases by purchase of materials and procurement of personal services by contract without regard to the provisions of any other Act; repair, maintenance, and operation of motor trucks and passenger motor vehicle; not to exceed \$2,500 for purchase and exchange of a motor truck; purchase of botanical books, periodicals, and books of reference, not to exceed \$100; repairs and improvements to director's residence; and all other necessary expenses; all under the direction of the Joint Committee on the Library, \$40,000.

Maintenance, re-  
pairs, etc.

The sum of \$100 may be expended at any one time by the Botanic Garden for the purchase of plants, trees, shrubs, and other nursery stock, without reference to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (U. S. C., title 41, sec. 5).

Minor purchases  
without advertising.

R. S., sec. 3709, p. 733.  
U. S. C., p. 1309.

No part of the appropriations contained herein for the Botanic Garden shall be used for the distribution, by congressional allotment, of trees, plants, shrubs, or other nursery stock.

Congressional distri-  
bution of shrubbery,  
etc., discontinued.

Library of Congress.

## LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

## SALARIES

Librarian and office personnel.

For the Librarian, Chief Assistant Librarian, and other personal services, \$842,045.

Register of Copyrights, etc.

For the Register of Copyrights, assistant register, and other personal services, \$249,380.

Legislative reference service.

## LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE

Personal services for designated work.

To enable the Librarian of Congress to employ competent persons to gather, classify, and make available, in translations, indexes, digests, compilations, and bulletins, and otherwise, data for or bearing upon legislation, and to render such data serviceable to Congress and committees and Members thereof, including not to exceed \$5,700 for employees engaged on piecework and work by the day or hour at rates to be fixed by the Librarian, \$67,500.

Card indexes.

## DISTRIBUTION OF CARD INDEXES

Distribution service.

For the distribution of card indexes and other publications of the Library, including personal services, freight charges (not exceeding \$500), expressage, postage, traveling expenses connected with such distribution, expenses of attendance at meetings when incurred on the written authority and direction of the Librarian, and including not to exceed \$58,500 for employees engaged in piecework and work by the day or hour and for extra special services of regular employees at rates to be fixed by the Librarian; in all, \$170,000.

## TEMPORARY SERVICES

Temporary services.

For special and temporary service, including extra special services of regular employees, at rates to be fixed by the Librarian, \$3,000.

State legislation.

## INDEX TO STATE LEGISLATION

Preparing index and digest of.

To enable the Librarian of Congress to prepare an index to the legislation of the several States, together with a supplemental digest of the more important legislation, as authorized and directed by the Act entitled "An Act providing for the preparation of a biennial index to State legislation," approved February 10, 1927 (U. S. C., Supp. V, title 2, secs. 164, 165), including personal and other services within and without the District of Columbia including not to exceed \$2,500 for special and temporary service at rates to be fixed by the Librarian, travel, necessary material and apparatus, and for printing and binding the indexes and digests of State legislation for official distribution only, and other printing and binding incident to the work of compilation, stationery, and incidentals, \$25,000, and in addition the unexpended balance of the appropriation for this purpose for the fiscal year 1932 is reappropriated for the fiscal year 1933.

Vol. 44, p. 1066.  
U. S. C., Supp. V,  
p. 10.

Balance reappropriated.

Vol. 46, p. 1187.

Index to Federal Statutes.

## INDEX TO FEDERAL STATUTES

Revision, etc.  
Vol. 46, p. 585.

To include Acts of  
Seventieth Congress.

To enable the Librarian of Congress to revise and extend the index to the Federal Statutes, published in 1908 and known as the Scott and Beaman Index, to include the Acts of Congress down to and including the Acts of the Seventieth Congress, and to have the revised index printed at the Government Printing Office, as authorized and directed by the Act approved March 3, 1927, as amended

June 14, 1930, the unexpended balance of the appropriation for this purpose in the Legislative Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1932 is continued available for the fiscal year 1933.

Balance available.  
Vol. 46, p. 1187.

#### SUNDAY OPENING

Sunday opening, etc.

To enable the Library of Congress to be kept open for reference use on Sundays and on holidays within the discretion of the Librarian, including the extra services of employees and the services of additional employees under the Librarian, at rates to be fixed by the Librarian, \$18,000.

Expenses.

#### UNION CATALOGUES

Union catalogues.

To continue the development and maintenance of the Union Catalogues, including personal services within and without the District of Columbia (and not to exceed \$1,400 for special and temporary service, including extra special services of regular employees, at rates to be fixed by the Librarian), travel, necessary material and apparatus, stationery, photostat supplies, and incidentals, \$20,000.

Development and maintenance.

#### INCREASE OF THE LIBRARY

Increase of the Library.

For purchase of books, miscellaneous periodicals and newspapers, and all other material, for the increase of the Library, including payment in advance for subscription books and society publications, and for freight, commissions, and traveling expenses, including expenses of attendance at meetings when incurred on the written authority and direction of the Librarian in the interest of collections, and all other expenses incidental to the acquisition of books, miscellaneous periodicals and newspapers, and all other material for the increase of the Library, by purchase, gift, bequest, or exchange, to continue available during the fiscal year 1934, \$100,000.

Purchase of books, etc.

For purchase of books and for periodicals for the law library, under the direction of the Chief Justice, \$25,000.

Law books, etc.

For purchase of new books of reference for the Supreme Court, to be a part of the Library of Congress, and purchased by the Marshal of the Supreme Court, under the direction of the Chief Justice, \$2,500.

Reference books for Supreme Court.

To enable the Librarian of Congress to carry out the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide books for the adult blind," approved March 3, 1931 (U. S. C., Supp. V, title 2, sec. 135a), \$90,000.

Books for adult blind.  
Vol. 46, p. 1487.  
U. S. C., Supp. V, p. 9.

#### PRINTING AND BINDING

For miscellaneous printing and binding for the Library of Congress, including the Copyright Office, and the binding, rebinding, and repairing of library books, and for the Library Building, \$190,000.

Printing and binding.

For the publication (1) of the remaining unpublished volumes of the Journals of the Continental Congress (volumes 30, 31, 32, and 33); and (2) the fourth, and final, volume of the Records of the Virginia Company; and (3) in connection with the Bicentenary of the Birth of George Washington, the rebinding, in full morocco, of the Papers of George Washington, three hundred and two volumes; the unexpended balance in the appropriation for this purpose in the Legislative Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1932 is continued available for the fiscal year 1933.

Completion of volumes designated.  
Journals of Continental Congress.  
Records of Virginia Society.  
Bicentenary of Birth of George Washington.  
Papers of George Washington.  
Balance available.  
Vol. 46, p. 1188.

For the publication of the Catalogue of Title Entries of the Copyright Office, \$50,000.

Catalogue of Title Entries.

For the printing of catalogue cards, \$120,000.

Catalogue cards.

## CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE LIBRARY

- Contingent expenses.** For miscellaneous and contingent expenses, stationery, supplies, stock, and materials directly purchased, miscellaneous traveling expenses, postage, transportation, incidental expenses connected with the administration of the Library and Copyright Office, including
- Attendance at meetings.** not exceeding \$500 for expenses of attendance at meetings when incurred on the written authority and direction of the Librarian, \$9,000.
- Photoduplicating expenses.** For paper, chemicals, and miscellaneous supplies necessary for the operation of the photoduplicating machines of the Library and the making of photoduplicate prints, \$5,000.

## Library Building.

## LIBRARY BUILDING

- Superintendent, etc.** Salaries: For the superintendent, disbursing officer, and other personal services, in accordance with the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, \$161,822.
- Sunday, etc., opening.** For extra services of employees and additional employees under the Librarian to provide for the opening of the Library Building on Sundays and on legal holidays, at rates to be fixed by the Librarian, \$4,500.
- Temporary, etc., services, care of buildings.** For special and temporary services in connection with the custody, care, and maintenance of the Library Building, including extra special services of regular employees at the discretion of the Librarian, at rates to be fixed by the Librarian, \$500.
- Incidental expenses.** For mail, delivery, and telephone services, uniforms for guards, stationery, miscellaneous supplies, and all other incidental expenses in connection with the custody and maintenance of the Library Building, \$8,900.

## Government Printing Office.

## GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

- Public printing and binding.** Working capital for. **PUBLIC PRINTING AND BINDING:** To provide the Public Printer with a working capital for the following purposes for the execution of printing, binding, lithographing, mapping, engraving, and other authorized work of the Government Printing Office for the various branches of the Government: For salaries of Public Printer, \$10,000, and Deputy Public Printer, \$7,500; for salaries, compensation, or wages of all necessary officers and employees additional to those herein appropriated for, including employees necessary to handle waste paper and condemned material for sale; to enable the Public Printer to comply with the provisions of law granting holidays and half holidays with pay to employees; to enable the Public Printer to comply with the provisions of law granting thirty days' annual leave to employees with pay; rents, fuel, gas, heat, electric current, gas and electric fixtures; bicycles, motor-propelled vehicles for the carriage of printing and printing supplies, and the maintenance, repair and operation of the same, to be used only for official purposes, including operation, repair, and maintenance of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles for official use of the officers of the Government Printing Office when in writing ordered by the Public Printer; freight, expressage, telegraph, and telephone service; furniture, typewriters, and carpets; traveling expenses; stationery, postage, and advertising; directories, technical books, newspapers and magazines, and books of reference (not exceeding \$500); adding and numbering machines, time stamps, and other machines of similar character;
- Holidays.**
- Leaves of absence.**
- Contingent expenses.**

machinery (not exceeding \$300,000); equipment, and for repairs to machinery, implements, and buildings, and for minor alterations to buildings; necessary equipment, maintenance, and supplies for the emergency room for the use of all employees in the Government Printing Office who may be taken suddenly ill or receive injury while on duty; other necessary contingent and miscellaneous items authorized by the Public Printer: *Provided*, That inks, glues, and other supplies manufactured by the Government Printing Office in connection with its work may be furnished to departments and other establishments of the Government upon requisition, and payment made from appropriations available therefor; for expenses authorized in writing by the Joint Committee on Printing for the inspection of printing and binding equipment, material, and supplies and Government printing plants in the District of Columbia or elsewhere (not exceeding \$1,000); for salaries and expenses of preparing the semimonthly and session indexes of the Congressional Record under the direction of the Joint Committee on Printing (chief indexer at \$3,480, one cataloguer at \$3,180, two cataloguers at \$2,460 each, and one cataloguer at \$2,100); and for all the necessary labor, paper, materials, and equipment needed in the prosecution and delivery and mailing of the work; in all, \$2,250,000, to which shall be charged the printing and binding authorized to be done for Congress, the printing and binding for use of the Government Printing Office, and printing and binding (not exceeding \$2,000) for official use of the Architect of the Capitol when authorized by the Secretary of the Senate; in all to an amount not exceeding this sum.

Printing and binding for Congress chargeable to the foregoing appropriation, when recommended to be done by the Committee on Printing of either House, shall be so recommended in a report containing an approximate estimate of the cost thereof, together with a statement from the Public Printer of estimated approximate cost of work previously ordered by Congress within the fiscal year for which this appropriation is made.

During the fiscal year 1933 any executive department or independent establishment of the Government ordering printing and binding from the Government Printing Office shall pay promptly by check to the Public Printer upon his written request, either in advance or upon completion of the work, all or part of the estimated or actual cost thereof, as the case may be, and bills rendered by the Public Printer in accordance herewith shall not be subject to audit or certification in advance of payment: *Provided*, That proper adjustments on the basis of the actual cost of delivered work paid for in advance shall be made monthly or quarterly and as may be agreed upon by the Public Printer and the department or establishment concerned. All sums paid to the Public Printer for work that he is authorized by law to do shall be deposited to the credit, on the books of the Treasury Department, of the appropriation made for the working capital of the Government Printing Office, for the year in which the work is done, and be subject to requisition by the Public Printer.

All amounts in the Budget for the fiscal year 1934 for printing and binding for any department or establishment, so far as the Bureau of the Budget may deem practicable, shall be incorporated in a single item for printing and binding for such department or establishment and be eliminated as a part of any estimate for any other purpose. And if any amounts for printing and binding are included as a part of any estimates for any other purposes, such amounts shall be set forth in detail in a note immediately following

Machinery, equipment, etc.

Emergency room.

*Proviso.*  
Supplies furnished to departments, etc.

Indexes, Congressional Record.

Paper, materials, etc. Former appropriation to be deducted.

Architect of the Capitol.

Authority for Congressional work.

Payment for work ordered by departments, etc.

*Proviso.*  
Adjustments of accounts.

Sums paid for work credited to working capital.

Estimates for departments, etc., to be incorporated in a single item.

Details to be given if part of other items.

*Proviso.*  
Engraving and Printing Bureau excepted.

the general estimate for printing and binding: *Provided*, That the foregoing requirements shall not apply to work to be executed at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

Restriction on paying detailed employees.

No part of any money appropriated in this Act shall be paid to any person employed in the Government Printing Office while detailed for or performing service in any other executive branch of the public service of the United States unless such detail be authorized by law.

Samuel Robinson. Services of, continued.

The Public Printer may continue the employment under his jurisdiction of Samuel Robinson, Congressional Record messenger, notwithstanding the provisions of any Act prohibiting his employment because of age.

Office of Superintendent of Documents.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS

Superintendent, and personnel.

For the Superintendent of Documents, assistant superintendent, and other personal services in accordance with the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, and compensation of employees paid by the hour who shall be subject to the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to regulate and fix rates of pay for employees and officers of the Government Printing Office," approved June 7, 1924 (U. S. C., title 44, sec. 40), \$550,000: *Provided*, That for the purpose of conforming to section 3 of this Act this appropriation shall be considered a separate appropriation unit.

Vol. 46, p. 1003. U. S. C., Supp. V, p. 28.

Vol. 43, p. 658. U. S. C., p. 1417.

*Proviso.*  
Item a separate unit.

Contingent expenses.

For furniture and fixtures, typewriters, carpets, labor-saving machines and accessories, time stamps, adding and numbering machines, awnings, curtains, books of reference; directories, books, miscellaneous office and desk supplies, paper, twine, glue, envelopes, postage, car fares, soap, towels, disinfectants, and ice; drayage, express, freight, telephone and telegraph service; traveling expenses (not to exceed \$200); repairs to buildings, elevators, and machinery; preserving sanitary condition of building; light, heat, and power; stationery and office printing, including blanks, price lists, and bibliographies, \$100,000; for catalogues and indexes, not exceeding \$34,800; for supplying books to depository libraries, \$76,000; in all, \$210,800: *Provided*, That no part of this sum shall be used to supply to depository libraries any documents, books, or other printed matter not requested by such libraries, and the requests therefor shall be subject to approval by the Superintendent of Documents.

*Proviso.*  
Supplying depository libraries restricted.

Printing, etc., reports of departments, etc., may be discontinued.

In order to keep the expenditures for printing and binding for the fiscal year 1933 within or under the appropriations for such fiscal year, the heads of the various executive departments and independent establishments are authorized to discontinue the printing of annual or special reports under their respective jurisdictions: *Provided*, That where the printing of such reports is discontinued the original copy thereof shall be kept on file in the offices of the heads of the respective departments or independent establishments for public inspection.

*Proviso.*  
Originals to be kept for inspection.

Purchases independent of Supply Committee.

Purchases may be made from the foregoing appropriation under the "Government Printing Office," as provided for in the Printing Act approved January 12, 1895, and without reference to section 4 of the Act approved June 17, 1910 (U. S. C., title 41, sec. 7), concerning purchases for executive departments.

Vol. 28, p. 601; Vol. 36, p. 531. U. S. C., p. 1309.

Private vehicle restriction.

SEC. 2. No part of the funds herein appropriated shall be used for the maintenance or care of private vehicles.

Average salaries in designated offices not to be exceeded.

SEC. 3. In expending appropriations or portions of appropriations, contained in this Act, for the payment for personal services in the District of Columbia in accordance with the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, the average of the salaries of the total number of persons under any grade in the Botanic Garden, the Library of

Vol. 46, p. 1003. U. S. C., Supp. V, p. 28.

Congress, or the Government Printing Office, shall not at any time exceed the average of the compensation rates specified for the grade by such Act, as amended: *Provided*, That this restriction shall not apply (1) to grades 1, 2, 3, and 4 of the clerical-mechanical service, (2) to require the reduction in salary of any person whose compensation was fixed as of July 1, 1924, in accordance with the rules of section 6 of such Act, (3) to require the reduction in salary of any person who is transferred from one position to another position in the same or different grade in the same or a different bureau, office, or other appropriation unit, (4) to prevent the payment of a salary under any grade at a rate higher than the maximum rate of the grade when such higher rate is permitted by the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, and is specifically authorized by other law, or (5) to reduce the compensation of any person in a grade in which only one position is allocated.

SEC. 4. The detail of the present incumbent as attending physician at the Capitol shall be continued until otherwise provided by law.

## PART II

### TITLE I—FURLOUGH OF FEDERAL EMPLOYEES

#### FURLOUGH PROVISIONS

#### SECTION 101. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1933—

(a) The days of work of a per diem officer or employee receiving compensation at a rate which is equivalent to more than \$1,000 per annum shall not exceed five in any one week, and the compensation for five days shall be ten-elevenths of that payable for a week's work of five and one-half days: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed as modifying the method of fixing the daily rate of compensation of per diem officers or employees as now authorized by law: *Provided further*, That where the nature of the duties of a per diem officer or employee render it advisable, the provisions of subsection (b) may be applied in lieu of the provisions of this subsection.

(b) Each officer or employee receiving compensation on an annual basis at the rate of more than \$1,000 per annum shall be furloughed without compensation for one calendar month, or for such periods as shall in the aggregate be equivalent to one calendar month, for which latter purpose twenty-four working days (counting Saturday as one-half day) shall be considered as the equivalent of one calendar month: *Provided*, That where the nature of the duties of any such officer or employee render it advisable, the provisions of subsection (a) may be applied in lieu of the provisions of this subsection: *Provided further*, That no officer or employee shall, without his consent, be furloughed under this subsection for more than five days in any one calendar month: *Provided further*, That the rate of compensation of any employee furloughed under the provisions of this Act shall not be reduced by reason of the action of any wage board during the fiscal year 1933.

(c) If the application of the provisions of subsections (a) and (b) to any officer or employee would reduce his rate of compensation to less than \$1,000 per annum, such provisions shall be applied to him only to the extent necessary to reduce his rate of compensation to \$1,000 per annum.

SEC. 102. No officer or employee shall be exempted from the provisions of subsections (a) and (b) of section 101, except in those cases where the public service requires that the position be continuously filled and a suitable substitute can not be provided, and then

*Proviso.*  
Not applicable to clerical-mechanical service.  
Vol. 42, p. 1490; U. S. C., p. 66.

Transfers to another position without reduction.

Higher salary rates allowed.

If only one position in a grade.

Capitol physician.

Part II.

Furlough of Federal employees.

Per diem officers and employees.  
*Post*, p. 1513.  
Compensation.

*Provisos.*  
Present rates not affected.

Furlough, etc., in lieu.

Officers and employees on annual basis.  
Furlough of one calendar month or twenty-four work days.

Saturdays.

*Provisos.*  
Per diem basis in lieu.

Limitation.

No reduction in compensation rate.

Pay reduction to \$1,000.

*Post*, p. 1515.

No exemption from provisions.  
Exception upon approval of President.

Report to Congress. only when authorized or approved in writing by the President of the United States. The Director of the Bureau of the Budget shall report to Congress on the first Monday in December in 1932 and 1933 the exemptions made under this section divided according to salary, grade, and class.

Annual leave for fiscal year 1933 suspended. Vol. 30, p. 316. Post, p. 1515.

SEC. 103. All rights now conferred or authorized to be conferred by law upon any officer or employee to receive annual leave of absence with pay are hereby suspended during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1933.

Definitions.

#### DEFINITIONS

SEC. 104. When used in this title—

"Officer" and "employee."

Officers, etc., not included within meaning of terms.

(a) The terms "officer" and "employee" mean any person rendering services in or under any branch or service of the United States Government or the government of the District of Columbia, but do not include (1) officers whose compensation may not, under the Constitution, be diminished during their continuance in office; (2) Senators, Representatives in Congress, Delegates, and Resident Commissioners; (3) officers and employees on the rolls of the Senate and House of Representatives; (4) carriers in the Rural Mail Delivery Service; (5) officers and members of the Police Department of the District of Columbia, of the Fire Department of the District of Columbia, and of the White House Police; (6) teachers in the public schools of the District of Columbia; (7) public officials and employees whose compensation is derived from assessments on banks and/or is not paid from the Federal Treasury; (8) the enlisted personnel of the Army, Navy, Coast Guard, and Marine Corps; (9) postmasters and postal employees of post offices of the first, second, and third classes whose salary or allowances are based on gross postal receipts, and postmasters of the fourth class; (10) any person in respect of any office, position, or employment the amount of compensation of which is expressly fixed by international agreement; and (11) any person in respect of any office, position, or employment the compensation of which is paid under the terms of any contract in effect on the date of the enactment of this Act, if such compensation may not lawfully be reduced.

Post, p. 1514.

"Compensation." Services included. Post, p. 1514.

(b) The term "compensation" means any salary, pay, wage, allowance (except allowances for subsistence, quarters, heat, light, and travel), or other emolument paid for services rendered in any civilian or noncivilian office, position, or employment; and includes the retired pay of judges, and the retired pay of all commissioned and other personnel of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, the Lighthouse Service, and the Public Health Service, and the retired pay of all commissioned and other personnel (except enlisted) of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard; but does not include the active or retired pay of the enlisted personnel of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard; and does not include payments out of any retirement, disability, or relief fund made up wholly or in part of contributions of employees.

Not included.

Piecework, etc., employment. Rate of pay.

(c) In the case of any office, position, or employment, the compensation for which is calculated on a piecework, hourly, or per diem basis, the rate of compensation per annum shall be held to be the total amount which would be payable for the regular working hours and on the basis of three hundred and seven working days, or the number of working days on the basis of which such compensation is calculated, whichever is the greater.

## COMPENSATION REDUCTIONS

Compensation reductions.

SEC. 105. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1933—

(a) The salaries of the Vice President and the Speaker of the House of Representatives are reduced by 15 per centum; and the salaries of Senators, Representatives in Congress, Delegates, and Resident Commissioners are reduced by 10 per centum.

Vice President and Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
Senators, Representatives, and Resident Commissioners.

(b) The allowance for clerk hire of Representatives in Congress, Delegates, and Resident Commissioners is reduced by  $8\frac{1}{3}$  per centum, such reduced allowance to be apportioned by the Representative, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner among his clerks as he may determine, subject to the limitations of existing law, but the compensation of such clerks shall not be subject to reduction under subsection (c) of this section.

Congressional clerk hire.

(c) The rate of compensation of any person on the rolls of the Senate or of the House of Representatives (other than persons included within subsection (a)), if such compensation is at a rate of more than \$1,000 per annum, is reduced by  $8\frac{1}{3}$  per centum, except that if the rate of compensation is \$10,000 or more such rate shall be reduced by 10 per centum.

Other Congressional officers and employees.

(d) In the case of the following persons the rate of compensation is reduced as follows: If more than \$1,000 per annum but less than \$10,000 per annum,  $8\frac{1}{3}$  per centum; if \$10,000 per annum or more, but less than \$12,000 per annum, 10 per centum; if \$12,000 per annum or more, but less than \$15,000 per annum, 12 per centum; if \$15,000 per annum or more, but less than \$20,000 per annum, 15 per centum; if \$20,000 per annum or more, 20 per centum:

Reduction rates.  
*Post*, p. 1514.

(1) Persons exempted, under section 102, from the provisions of subsections (a) and (b) of section 101;

Continuous service exempt by Executive approval.

(2) Carriers in the Rural Mail Delivery Service, but in the case of such carriers the term "compensation" does not include the allowance for equipment maintenance;

Rural mail carriers.

(3) Officers and members of the Police Department of the District of Columbia, of the Fire Department of the District of Columbia, of the United States Park Police in the District of Columbia, and of the White House Police;

Police and Fire Departments, D. C.

(4) Teachers in the public schools of the District of Columbia;

Teachers, public schools, D. C.  
Postmasters and postal employees.

(5) Postmasters and postal employees of post offices of the first, second, and third classes whose salaries or allowances are based on gross postal receipts, and postmasters of the fourth class;

(6) Officers and employees (as defined in section 104 (a)) occupying positions the nature of the duties and periods of work of which make it impracticable to apply the provisions of subsections (a) and (b) of section 101;

Employment neither per diem nor annual basis.

(7) Officers and employees (as defined in section 104 (a)), not otherwise provided for in this section, to whom the provisions of subsections (a) and (b) of section 101 do not apply.

Other services.

(e) Subsections (c) and (d) of this section shall not operate (1) so as to reduce any rate of compensation to less than \$1,000 per annum, or (2) so as to reduce the rate of compensation of any of the postmasters or postal employees provided for in paragraph (5) of subsection (d) of this section, to a rate which is less than  $9\frac{1}{2}$  per centum of his average rate of compensation during the calendar year 1931.

Rate not to reduce below \$1,000 per annum.

Postmasters, etc.  
*Post*, p. 1514.

## RETIRED PAY

Retired pay.

SEC. 106. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1933, the retired pay of all judges (except judges whose compensation may not, under the Constitution, be diminished during their continuance in office)

Judges, exemptions.  
*Post*, p. 1514.

Army, Navy, etc.  
 Enlisted men ex-  
 cepted.  
 Rates of reduction.  
 Limitation.

and the retired pay of all commissioned and other personnel (except enlisted) of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, Coast and Geodetic Survey, Lighthouse Service, and the Public Health Service shall be reduced as follows: If more than \$1,000 per annum but less than \$10,000 per annum, 8½ per centum; if \$10,000 per annum or more, but less than \$12,000, 10 per centum; if \$12,000 per annum or more, but less than \$15,000 per annum, 12 per centum; if \$15,000 per annum or more, but less than \$20,000, 15 per centum; if \$20,000 per annum or more, 20 per centum. This section shall not operate so as to reduce any rate of retired pay to less than \$1,000 per annum.

## SPECIAL SALARY REDUCTIONS

Special salary reductions.

International Joint Commission.

SEC. 107. (a) During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1933—

(1) the salary of each of the members of the International Joint Commission, United States section, shall be at the rate of \$5,000 per annum;

Specified officers at rate of \$10,000 per annum.

(2) the salaries of the following officers shall be at the rate of \$10,000 per annum: Commissioners of the United States Shipping Board, members of the Federal Farm Board (except the Secretary of Agriculture), members of the Board of Mediation, commissioners of the Interstate Commerce Commission, commissioners of the United States Tariff Commission, the American commissioner of the General Claims Commission, United States and Mexico, and the umpire and American commissioner of the Mixed Claims Commission, United States and Germany;

Pay restriction of officers and employees of foregoing boards, etc.

(3) no officer or employee of any of the boards or commissions enumerated in paragraph (1) or (2) shall (except as provided in paragraph (4)) receive salary at a rate in excess of \$10,000 per annum;

Shipping Board, etc.

(4) no officer or employee of the United States Shipping Board, the United States Shipping Board Merchant Fleet Corporation, or the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, shall receive salary at a rate in excess of \$10,000 per annum, except that in the case of any position the salary of which at the date of the enactment of this Act is at a rate in excess of \$12,500 per annum such salary may be at a rate not in excess of \$12,500 per annum; and

Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

Judges, retired pay.

(5) the salaries and retired pay of all judges (except judges whose compensation may not, under the Constitution, be diminished during their continuance in office), if such salaries or retired pay are at a rate exceeding \$10,000 per annum, shall be at the rate of \$10,000 per annum.

Furlough, etc., provisions inapplicable.

(b) The furlough provisions and the compensation reductions contained in other sections of this title shall not apply to any office, position, or employment the salary or retired pay of which is reduced or fixed under the provisions of subsection (a) of this section.

Government corporations.

## GOVERNMENT CORPORATIONS

Offices, positions, etc., of.

SEC. 108. In the case of a corporation the majority of the stock of which is owned by the United States, the holders of the stock on behalf of the United States, or such persons as represent the interest of the United States in such corporation, shall take such action as may be necessary to apply the provisions of sections 101, 102, 103, 105, and 107 to offices, positions, and employments under such corporation and to officers and employees thereof, with proper allowance for any reduction in compensation since December 31, 1931.

*Ante*, pp. 399-401.

## REMITTANCES FROM CONSTITUTIONAL OFFICERS

Remittances from  
Constitutional officers.

Acceptance.

SEC. 109. In any case in which the application of the provisions of this title to any person would result in a diminution of compensation prohibited by the Constitution, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to accept from such person, and cover into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts, remittance of such part of the compensation of such person as would not be paid to him if such diminution of compensation were not prohibited.

## APPROPRIATIONS IMPOUNDED

Appropriations im-  
pounded.Unexpended sums  
covered in.

SEC. 110. The appropriations or portions of appropriations unexpended by reason of the operation of this title shall not be used for any purpose, but shall be impounded and returned to the Treasury.

## LIMITATION ON JURISDICTION OF COURTS

Limitation on juris-  
diction of courts.

SEC. 111. No court of the United States shall have jurisdiction of any suit against the United States or (unless brought by the United States) against any officer, agency, or instrumentality of the United States arising out of the application of any provision of this title, unless such suit involves the Constitution of the United States.

Suits arising hereun-  
der.Exception when in-  
volving Constitution.

## RURAL CARRIERS EQUIPMENT ALLOWANCE

Rural carriers' equip-  
ment.

Allowance for 1933.

SEC. 112. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1933, payments for equipment maintenance to carriers in the Rural Mail Delivery Service shall be seven-eighths of the amount now provided by law.

## TITLE II—PROVISIONS AFFECTING PERSONNEL

Provisions affecting  
personnel.

## SUSPENSION OF PROMOTIONS AND FILLING OF VACANCIES

Suspension of promo-  
tions and filling of  
vacancies.

Automatic increases.

SEC. 201. All provisions of law which confer upon civilian or noncivilian officers or employees of the United States Government or the municipal government of the District of Columbia automatic increases in compensation by reason of length of service or promotion are suspended during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1933; but this section shall not be construed to deprive any person of any increment of compensation received through an automatic increase in compensation prior to July 1, 1932.

Exception.

SEC. 202. No administrative promotions in the civil branch of the United States Government or the government of the District of Columbia shall be made during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1933: *Provided*, That the filling of a vacancy, when authorized by the President, by the appointment of an employee of a lower grade, shall not be construed as an administrative promotion, but no such appointment shall increase the compensation of such employee to a rate in excess of the minimum rate of the grade to which such employee is appointed, unless such minimum rate would require an actual reduction in compensation. The President shall submit to Congress a report of the vacancies filled under this section up to November 1, 1932, on the first day of the next regular session. The provisions of this section shall not apply to commissioned, commissioned warrant, warrant, and enlisted personnel, and cadets, of the Coast Guard.

Administrative promo-  
tions.*Post*, p. 1515.*Proviso*.Filling vacancy not  
so construed.

Compensation.

Report to Congress.

Coast Guard ex-  
cluded.

SEC. 203. No appropriation available to any executive department or independent establishment or to the municipal government of the

Use of appropriations  
in filling vacancies pro-  
hibited.

District of Columbia during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1933, shall be used to pay the compensation of an incumbent appointed to any civil position under the United States Government or the municipal government of the District of Columbia which is vacant on July 1, 1932, or to any such position which may become vacant after such date: *Provided*, That this inhibition shall not apply (a) to absolutely essential positions the filling of which may be authorized or approved in writing by the President of the United States, (b) to temporary, emergency, seasonal, or cooperative positions, or (c) to commissioned, commissioned warrant, warrant, and enlisted personnel, and cadets, of the Coast Guard. The appropriations or portions of appropriations unexpended by the operation of this section shall not be used for any other purposes but shall be impounded and returned to the Treasury, and a report of all such vacancies, the number thereof filled, and the amounts unexpended, for the period between July 1, 1932, and October 31, 1932, shall be submitted to Congress on the first day of the next regular session: *Provided*, That such impounding of funds may be waived in writing by the President of the United States in connection with any appropriation or portion of appropriation, when, in his judgment, such action is necessary and in the public interest.

*Provisos.*  
Exceptions.  
Essential positions.

Temporary, seasonal,  
etc., positions.  
Coast Guard.

Unexpended sums to  
be impounded.

Report.

Provisions waived if  
necessary.

Compulsory retire-  
ment for age.

#### COMPULSORY RETIREMENT FOR AGE

No person on reach-  
ing retirement age shall  
be continued in service.  
*Post*, p. 1515.

SEC. 204. On and after July 1, 1932, no person rendering civilian service in any branch or service of the United States Government or the municipal government of the District of Columbia who shall have reached the retirement age prescribed for automatic separation from the service, applicable to such person, shall be continued in such service, notwithstanding any provision of law or regulation to the contrary: *Provided*, That the President may, by Executive Order, exempt from the provisions of this section any person when, in his judgment, the public interest so requires: *Provided further*, That no such person heretofore or hereafter separated from the service of the United States or the District of Columbia under any provision of law or regulation providing for such retirement on account of age shall be eligible again to appointment to any appointive office, position, or employment under the United States or the District of Columbia: *Provided further*, That this section shall not apply to any person named in any Act of Congress providing for the continuance of such person in the service.

*Provisos.*  
Exemptions.

Reappointment for-  
bidden.

Specific authoriza-  
tions excepted.

Retired pay.

#### RATE OF COMPENSATION UPON WHICH RETIRED PAY SHALL BE BASED

Rate not to be re-  
duced.

SEC. 205. The provisions of this Part of this Act providing for temporary reductions in compensation and suspension in automatic increases in compensation shall not operate to reduce the rate of compensation upon which the retired pay or retirement benefits of any officer or employee would be based but for the application of such provisions, but the amount of retired pay shall be reduced as provided in Title I: *Provided*, That retirement deductions authorized by law to be made from the salary, pay, or compensation of officers or employees and transferred or deposited to the credit of a retirement fund, shall be based on the regular rate of salary, pay, or compensation instead of on the rate as temporarily reduced under the provisions of this Act.

*Proviso.*  
Pay deductions  
based on regular rate  
of salary, etc.

## TEMPORARY REDUCTION OF TRAVEL ALLOWANCES

SEC. 206. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1933—

(a) all provisions of law which authorize the payment of mileage to officers of the services mentioned in the Pay Adjustment Act of 1922 [U. S. C., title 37] are hereby suspended and in lieu thereof such officers shall be entitled to allowances for travel only as provided for civilian employees of the Government, and the Subsistence Expense Act of 1926, as modified by this Act, and by the Act of February 14, 1931 (Supp. V, U. S. Code, Title 5, sec. 73a), shall apply to such travel: *Provided*, That all appropriations available for the payment of such mileage during the fiscal year 1933 shall be construed as being available for the payment of the allowances herein provided;

(b) the mileage allowance of Senators, Representatives in Congress, and the Delegate from Hawaii is reduced 25 per centum; the allowance to the Delegate from Alaska provided by section 1 of the Act of May 7, 1906, the allowance to the Resident Commissioners from the Philippine Islands provided by section 8 of the Act of July 1, 1902, and the allowance to the Resident Commissioner from Porto Rico provided by section 36 of the Act of March 2, 1917, are reduced by 25 per centum; and

(c) the traveling allowances provided for in the Act entitled "An Act reclassifying the salaries of postmasters and employees of the Postal Service, readjusting their salaries and compensation on an equitable basis, increasing postal rates to provide for such readjustment, and for other purposes," approved February 28, 1925 [U. S. C., title 39, § 633], shall not exceed \$2 per day.

Temporary reduction of travel allowances.

Army, etc., Pay Adjustment Act of 1922.  
Mileage allowance under, suspended.  
Vol. 42, p. 631;  
U. S. C. p. 1185.

Travel allowances in lieu.

Vol. 44, p. 688; Vol. 46, p. 1103.

U. S. C., Supp. V, pp. 18, 40.

*Proviso.*  
Funds available.

Mileage allowance of Senators, etc.

Vol. 34, p. 169.  
Resident Commissioners.

Vol. 32, p. 694.  
Vol. 39, p. 963.

Travel allowances, postal service.

Vol. 43, p. 1062.  
U. S. C., p. 1273.

## PERMANENT REDUCTION OF TRAVEL ALLOWANCES

SEC. 207. Section 3 of the Subsistence Expense Act of 1926, approved June 3, 1926 (44 Stat. 688, 689), is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 3. Civilian officers and employees of the departments and establishments, while traveling on official business and away from their designated posts of duty, shall be allowed, in lieu of their actual expenses for subsistence and all fees or tips to porters and stewards, a per diem allowance to be prescribed by the head of the department or establishment concerned, not to exceed the rate of \$5 within the limits of continental United States, and not to exceed an average of \$6 beyond the limits of continental United States."

SEC. 208. Sections 4, 5, and 6 of the said Subsistence Expense Act of 1926 are hereby repealed, and section 7 thereof is hereby amended by striking out the reference therein to actual expenses so that the section, as amended, will read as follows:

"SEC. 7. The fixing and payment, under section 3, of per diem allowance, or portions thereof, shall be in accordance with regulations which shall be promulgated by the heads of departments and establishments and which shall be standardized as far as practicable and shall not be effective until approved by the President of the United States."

SEC. 209. Hereafter, no law or regulation authorizing or permitting the transportation at Government expense of the effects of officers, employees, or other persons, shall be construed or applied as including or authorizing the transportation of an automobile: *Provided*, That not more than \$5,000 in any fiscal year may be expended for such purposes by the War Department, and not more than \$5,000 in any fiscal year by the Navy Department.

Permanent reduction of travel allowances.

Subsistence Expense Act of 1926, amended.  
Vol. 44, p. 689, amended.

Per diem allowance substituted.

Rates.

Sections repealed or amended.  
Vol. 44, p. 689.

Regulations governing modified.

Approval required.

Automobiles.  
Transporting at Government expense.

*Proviso.*  
War and Navy Departments.

Inconsistent laws repealed.  
Effective immediately.

SEC. 210. The provisions of all Acts heretofore enacted inconsistent with sections 207, 208, and 209 are, to the extent of such inconsistency, hereby repealed, and such sections shall take effect on July 1, 1932.

Overtime compensation.

OVERTIME COMPENSATION

Provisions for 1933.  
Higher rate for, disallowed.

SEC. 211. (a) During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1933—  
(1) no officer or employee of the Government shall be allowed or paid a higher rate of compensation for overtime work (either day or night) or for work on Sundays and holidays;

Differential in pay for regular night work reduced one-half.

(2) wherever by or under authority of law compensation for night work (other than overtime) is at a higher rate than for day work, such differential shall be reduced by one-half;

Overtime work by substitutes.

(3) in so far as practicable, overtime work shall be performed by substitutes or unemployed regulars in lieu of persons who have performed a day's work during the day during which the overtime work is to be performed, and work on Sundays and holidays shall be performed by substitutes or unemployed regulars in lieu of persons who have performed a week's work during the same week.

Sundays and holidays.

Services paid by private interests.

(b) This section shall not apply to compensation for overtime services performed by Federal employees under existing law at the expense of private interests.

Limitations on amount of retired pay.  
Officer retired from military, etc., services holding civilian office, etc.

LIMITATIONS ON AMOUNT OF RETIRED PAY

SEC. 212. (a) After the date of the enactment of this Act, no person holding a civilian office or position, appointive or elective, under the United States Government or the municipal government of the District of Columbia or under any corporation, the majority of the stock of which is owned by the United States, shall be entitled, during the period of such incumbency, to retired pay from the United States for or on account of services as a commissioned officer in any of the services mentioned in the Pay Adjustment Act of 1922 [U. S. C., title 37], at a rate in excess of an amount which when combined with the annual rate of compensation from such civilian office or position, makes the total rate from both sources more than \$3,000; and when the retired pay amounts to or exceeds the rate of \$3,000 per annum such person shall be entitled to the pay of the civilian office or position or the retired pay, whichever he may elect. As used in this section, the term "retired pay" shall be construed to include credits for all service that lawfully may enter into the computation thereof.

Vol. 42, p. 631;  
U. S. C., p. 1185.

"Retired pay" construed.

Not applicable where combined pay is less than \$3,000.

(b) This section shall not apply to any person whose retired pay plus civilian pay amounts to less than \$3,000: *Provided*, That this section shall not apply to regular or emergency commissioned officers retired for disability incurred in combat with an enemy of the United States.

Proviso.  
Combat disability excepted.

Personnel reductions—married persons.

PERSONNEL REDUCTIONS—MARRIED PERSONS

Dismissal provisions.

SEC. 213. In any reduction of personnel in any branch or service of the United States Government or the District of Columbia, married persons (living with husband or wife) employed in the class to be reduced, shall be dismissed before any other persons employed in such class are dismissed, if such husband or wife is also in the service of the United States or the District of Columbia. In the appointment of persons to the classified civil service, preference shall be given to persons other than married persons living with husband or wife, such husband or wife being in the service of the United States or the District of Columbia.

Civil Service appointments.

## TEMPORARY ASSIGNMENTS IN POSTAL SERVICE

SEC. 214. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1933, the Postmaster General may, when the interest of the service requires, temporarily assign any clerk to the duties of carrier or any carrier to the duties of clerk, and in an emergency may assign any Post Office employee to the duties of a railway postal clerk, or any railway postal clerk to the duties of a Post Office employee without change of pay roll status.

Temporary assignments in postal service.

Interchanging of employees authorized.

## ANNUAL LEAVE WITH PAY REDUCED TO FIFTEEN DAYS

SEC. 215. Hereafter no civilian officer or employee of the Government who receives annual leave with pay shall be granted annual leave of absence with pay in excess of fifteen days in any one year, excluding Sundays and legal holidays: *Provided*, That the part unused in any year may be cumulative for any succeeding year: *Provided further*, That nothing herein shall apply to civilian officers and employees of the Panama Canal located on the Isthmus and who are American citizens or to officers and employees of the Foreign Services of the United States holding official station outside the continental United States: *Provided further*, That nothing herein shall be construed as affecting the period during which pay may be allowed under existing laws for so-called sick leave of absence: *Provided further*, That the so-called sick leave of absence, within the limits now authorized by law, shall be administered under such regulations as the President may prescribe so as to obtain, so far as practicable, uniformity in the various executive departments and independent establishments of the Government.

Annual leave with pay reduced to fifteen days.

Sundays and holidays excluded.

*Post*, p. 1515.

*Provisos*.

Cumulative leave.

Services in Canal Zone and Foreign Service officers outside continental United States.

Sick leave not affected.

Uniformity in sick leave of absence.

## FURLOUGH OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES DURING FISCAL YEAR 1933

SEC. 216. In order to keep within the appropriations made for the fiscal year 1933, the heads of the various executive departments and independent establishments of the United States Government and the municipal government of the District of Columbia are hereby authorized and directed to furlough, without pay, such employees carried on their respective rolls, such time as in their judgment is necessary to carry out said purpose without discharging such employees, the higher salaried to be furloughed first whenever possible without injury to the service: *Provided*, That rules and regulations shall be promulgated by the President with a view to securing uniform action by the heads of the various executive departments and independent Government establishments in the application of the provisions of this section.

Furlough of Government employees during fiscal year 1933.

Higher brackets first.

*Proviso*.  
Uniform application of provisions.

*Post*, p. 1514.

## TITLE III—MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

Miscellaneous provisions.

## PHILIPPINE SCOUTS

Philippine Scouts.

SEC. 301. The President is authorized at any time to disband the Philippine Scouts or to reduce the personnel thereof.

Authority to disband, etc.

## LIMITATIONS ON EXPENDITURES FOR PRINTING AND BINDING, PAPER, AND STATIONERY

Limitations on expenditures.

SEC. 302. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1933, not more than \$8,000,000 shall be obligated for printing and binding for the use of the United States and the District of Columbia done at the

For printing and binding.  
Maximum allowance.

Including contract work, field service, etc.

Legislative allotment.

Executive departments, etc.

Distribution among.

Authorized publications not to be discontinued.

Exceptions.

Paper.

Amount available for executive departments, etc.

Engraving and Printing Bureau not included.

Stationery for Congress.

Cash allowance.

West Potomac Park heating plant.

No further obligations for construction of, to be incurred. Vol. 48, p. 1555.

Shipping Board.

Number of commissioners reduced to three.

Geographical selection.

Political affiliations.

Tenure of office.

Government Printing Office, including printing and binding done elsewhere under contract by the Public Printer, or obtained in the field under authority of the Joint Committee on Printing for the exclusive use of a field service; of the foregoing amount \$2,500,000 shall be for printing and binding for the use of the legislative branch of the Government. The amount available hereunder for the executive departments and independent establishments, the judiciary, and the government of the District of Columbia shall be distributed by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget among the several departments and establishments, the judiciary, and the government of the District of Columbia as, in his judgment, the needs of the service may require. Nothing in this section shall be construed to authorize the discontinuance of any report or publication specifically required by law. This section shall not apply to printing and binding for the use of the Patent Office or to the manufacture of postal cards and money orders for the Post Office Department.

SEC. 303. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1933, not more than \$400,000 shall be expended for paper furnished by the Government Printing Office for the use of the several executive departments and independent establishments and the government of the District of Columbia. The amount available hereunder for the executive departments and independent establishments and the government of the District of Columbia shall be distributed by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget among the several executive departments and independent establishments, and the government of the District of Columbia, as, in his judgment, the needs of the service may require. This section shall not apply to expenditures for paper used in the course of manufacture by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

SEC. 304. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1933, (1) not more than \$16,000 shall be available for expenditure for stationery for Senators and the President of the Senate, and for committees and officers of the Senate, (2) not more than \$44,000 shall be available for expenditure for stationery for Representatives, Delegates, and Resident Commissioners, and for the committees and officers of the House of Representatives, and (3) each Senator, Representative, Delegate, and Resident Commissioner shall be allowed \$90 for stationery allowance or commutation therefor, to be paid out of the sums provided in (1) or (2), as the case may be.

WEST POTOMAC PARK HEATING PLANT

SEC. 305. Until otherwise provided by law no further obligations shall be incurred under the appropriation of \$750,000 for the construction of a heating plant in West Potomac Park, contained in the Second Deficiency Act, fiscal year 1931.

REORGANIZATION OF SHIPPING BOARD

SEC. 306. (a) The United States Shipping Board shall be composed of three commissioners to be hereafter appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. One of such commissioners shall be appointed from the States touching the Pacific Ocean, one from the States touching the Atlantic Ocean, or a navigable river directly tributary thereto, and one from the States touching the Gulf of Mexico, but not more than one shall be appointed from the same State. Not more than two of the commissioners shall be appointed from the same political party.

(b) Terms of office of the first commissioners appointed under this section, shall expire, as designated by the President at the time

of nomination, one at the end of one year, one at the end of two years, and one at the end of three years after the date of the enactment of this Act. The term of office of a successor to any such commissioner shall expire three years from the date of the expiration of the term for which his predecessor was appointed, except that a commissioner appointed to fill a vacancy occurring prior to the expiration of the term for which his predecessor was appointed, shall be appointed for the remainder of such term. The commissioners appointed hereunder shall hold office until their successors are appointed and qualify.

Term reduced to three years.

(c) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (a) the United States Shipping Board as constituted upon the date of the enactment of this Act shall continue to function until the date of reorganization of the commission pursuant to the provisions of such subsection. The board shall be deemed to be reorganized upon such date as the three commissioners appointed as provided in such subsection have taken office, and no such commissioner shall be paid salary, as such commissioner, for any period prior to such date.

Present board to function until date of reorganization.

Determination of date.

Salary restriction.

(d) This section shall be held to reorganize the United States Shipping Board, and, except as herein modified, all laws relating to such board shall remain in full force and effect, and no regulations, action, investigations, or other proceedings under any such laws existing or pending on the date of the enactment of this Act shall abate or otherwise be affected by reason of the provisions of this section.

Reorganization of Shipping Board.

Existing laws, etc., not affected.

(e) Whenever under existing law the concurrence of four or more of the commissioners is required, such requirement of law shall, after the reorganization of the board provided by this section, be held to be complied with by the concurrence of two commissioners.

Concurrence of two commissioners held legal instead of four.

(f) \$200,000 of the unexpended balance of the allotment of \$500,000 made available to the United States Shipping Board Merchant Fleet Corporation for experimental and research work, by the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1930, and continued by subsequent appropriation Acts, shall not be expended, but shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

Merchant Fleet Corporation. Specified amount for experimental, etc., work. Vol. 45, p. 1244.

(g) The sums available for expenditure, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1933, for personal services of employees of the United States Shipping Board Merchant Fleet Corporation assigned to and serving with the United States Shipping Board are reduced by \$167,000 from the pay roll of March 31, 1932, and the amounts of reduction applicable to the various bureaus shall be as follows: (1) Bureau of Research, \$30,000, (2) Bureau of Law, \$103,000, (3) Bureau of Traffic, \$9,000, (4) Bureau of Construction, \$5,000, and (5) Bureau of Operations, \$20,000.

Merchant Fleet Corporation details with Shipping Board.

Designated bureau funds for, reduced.

(h) The United States Shipping Board Merchant Fleet Corporation shall, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1933, transfer from the operating funds and cover into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts the sum of \$1,938,240.

Merchant Fleet Corporation. Designated sum for operating expenses covered in.

#### INCREASES IN CERTAIN CHARGES AND FEES

Increases in certain charges and fees.

SEC. 307. After the date of the enactment of this Act, the price at which additional copies of Government publications are offered for sale to the public by the Superintendent of Documents shall be based on the cost thereof as determined by the Public Printer plus 50 per centum: *Provided*, That a discount of not to exceed 25 per centum may be allowed to authorized book dealers and quantity purchasers, but such printing shall not interfere with the prompt execution of work for the Government. The surplus receipts from

Government publications.

*Proviso.* Discount to authorized dealers, etc.

Surplus receipts from sales covered in.

Resale by book dealers.

such sales shall be deposited in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of miscellaneous receipts. The Superintendent of Documents shall prescribe the terms and conditions under which he may authorize the resale of Government publications by book dealers, and he may designate any Government officer his agent for the sale of Government publications under such regulations as shall be agreed upon by the Superintendent of Documents and the head of the respective department or establishment of the Government. The selling price of publications as provided for herein shall be in lieu of that prescribed in the public resolution approved May 11, 1922 (U. S. C., title 44, secs. 72 and 220), and section 42 of the Act of January 12, 1895 (U. S. C., title 44, sec. 114).

Designation of agents.

Selling price.  
Vol. 42, p. 541; U. S. C., pp. 1419, 1430.  
Vol. 28, p. 607; U. S. C., p. 1421.

Patent fees.  
Base fee increased.  
R. S. sec. 4934, p. 954.  
Vol. 46, p. 155; U. S. C., p. 1172; Supp. V, p. 547.  
Renewals; exception.

SEC. 308. After the expiration of thirty days after the enactment of this Act (but in no event prior to July 1, 1932), the base fee of \$25 provided by section 4934 of the Revised Statutes, as amended [U. S. C., Sup. V, title 35, sec. 78], to be paid upon the filing of each original application and upon each renewal application for patent, except in design cases, and on issuing each original patent, except in design cases, is hereby increased to \$30.

New item.

SEC. 309. Section 4934 of the Revised Statutes, as amended [U. S. C., Sup. V, title 35, sec. 78], is amended by adding at the end thereof the following:

Fee for reviving abandoned application.

"On filing each petition for the revival of an abandoned application for a patent, \$10."

Department of Commerce.

Charges for designated services and reports.  
Receipts covered in.

SEC. 310. The Secretary of Commerce shall make such charges as he deems reasonable for special statistical services; special commodity, technical, and regional news bulletins and periodical services; lists of foreign buyers, and World Trade Directory Reports, and the amounts collected therefrom shall be deposited in the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

Bureau of Mines.  
Vol. 37, p. 682; U. S. C., p. 953, amended.

SEC. 311. Section 5 of the Act entitled "An Act to establish in the Department of the Interior a Bureau of Mines", approved May 16, 1910, as amended and supplemented [U. S. C., title 30, sec. 7], is amended to read as follows:

Fees for tests and investigations.

"SEC. 5. For tests or investigations authorized by the Secretary of Commerce under the provisions of this Act, as amended and supplemented, except those performed for the Government of the United States or State governments within the United States, a fee sufficient in each case to compensate the Bureau of Mines for the entire cost of the services rendered shall be charged, according to a schedule prepared by the Director of the Bureau of Mines and approved by the Secretary of Commerce, who shall prescribe rules and regulations under which such tests and investigations may be made. All moneys received from such sources shall be paid into the Treasury to the credit of miscellaneous receipts."

Rules to be prescribed.

Receipts covered in.

Bureau of Standards.  
Vol. 31, p. 1450; Vol. 32, p. 829; Vol. 37, p. 736.  
U. S. C. p. 378.

SEC. 312. Section 8 of the Act entitled "An Act to establish the National Bureau of Standards", approved March 3, 1901, as amended and supplemented [U. S. C., title 15, sec. 276], is amended to read as follows:

Fees for tests, etc.

"SEC. 8. For all comparisons, calibrations, tests, or investigations, performed by the National Bureau of Standards under the provisions of this Act, as amended and supplemented, except those performed for the Government of the United States or State governments within the United States, a fee sufficient in each case to compensate the National Bureau of Standards for the entire cost of the services rendered shall be charged, according to a schedule prepared by the Director of the National Bureau of Standards and approved by the Secretary of Commerce. All moneys received from such sources

Receipts covered in.

shall be paid into the Treasury to the credit of miscellaneous receipts."

SEC. 313. In the annual report to Congress of each executive department or independent establishment there shall be included a statement of receipts during the period covered by such report, from fees or charges paid to such department or establishment under this Act and all other Acts of Congress.

Fees and charges. Annual report of departments, etc., to include statement of receipts.

SEC. 314. Sections 310, 311, and 312 shall take effect July 1, 1932.

Effective date of designated sections.

#### RESTRICTIONS ON TRANSFER OF ARMY AND NAVY PERSONNEL

SEC. 315. The President is authorized, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1933, to restrict the transfer of officers and enlisted men of the military and naval forces from one post or station to another post or station to the greatest extent consistent with the public interest.

Transfer of Army and Navy personnel, restricted.

#### STATISTICS CONCERNING HIDES, SKINS, AND LEATHER

SEC. 316. The Act authorizing and directing the Director of the Census to collect and publish statistics concerning hides, skins, and leather, approved June 5, 1920 (U. S. C., title 13, secs. 91, 92, and 93), is hereby repealed.

Statistics concerning hides, skins, and leather.

Collection and publication of, rescinded. Vol. 41, p. 1057; U. S. C., p. 337, repealed.

#### TRANSFER OF APPROPRIATIONS

SEC. 317. Not to exceed 12 per centum of any appropriation for an executive department or independent establishment, including the municipal government of the District of Columbia, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1933, may be transferred, with the approval of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget (or, in the case of the War Department and Navy Department, with the approval of the President), to any other appropriation or appropriations under the same department or establishment, but no appropriation shall be increased more than 15 per centum by such transfers: *Provided*, That a statement of all transfers of appropriations made hereunder shall be included in the annual Budget for the fiscal year 1935, and a statement of all transfers of appropriations made hereunder up to the time of the submission of the annual Budget for the fiscal year 1934, and all contemplated transfers during the remainder of the fiscal year 1933, shall be included in the annual Budget for the fiscal year 1934.

Transfer of appropriations.

Interchangeability of funds.

Limitation.

*Proviso*. Statements in annual budget, etc.

*Post*, p. 1514.

#### VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

SEC. 318. (a) Notwithstanding the provisions of section 1 of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the further development of vocational education in the several States and Territories," approved February 5, 1929 (U. S. C., Supp. V, title 20, sec. 15a), not more than \$1,500,000 is authorized to be appropriated for the purposes of such section for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1933.

Vocational education.

Vol. 45, p. 1151. U. S. C., Supp. V, p. 321.

Appropriation for, in Territories, reduced.

(b) For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1933, (1) the annual appropriations (for the purpose of cooperating with the States) provided for by sections 2, 3, and 4 of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the promotion of vocational education; to provide for cooperation with the States in the promotion of such education in agriculture and the trades and industries; to provide for cooperation with the States in the preparation of teachers of vocational subjects; and to appropriate money and regulate its expenditure," approved February 23, 1917 (U. S. C., title 20, secs. 12-14, inclusive), shall be \$2,700,000 (in the case of section 2), \$2,700,000 (in the case of section

Cooperation with States. Vol. 39, p. 930. U. S. C., p. 609.

Minimum allotments to States.

3), and \$900,000 (in the case of section 4); (2) the minimum allotment of funds to any State, under each of such sections, for the said fiscal year, shall be \$9,000; and (3) the additional appropriations (for the purpose of providing the minimum allotment to the States) provided for by such sections for the fiscal year 1933 shall be \$24,300 (in the case of section 2), \$45,000 (in the case of section 3), and \$81,000 (in the case of section 4).

Hawaii.  
Vol. 43, p. 18.  
U. S. C., p. 612.

(c) For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1933, the amount authorized to be appropriated under section 4 of the Act entitled "An Act to extend the provisions of certain laws to the Territory of Hawaii," approved March 10, 1924 (U. S. C., title 20, sec. 29), shall be \$27,000; and the amount authorized to be appropriated under section 1 of the Act entitled "An Act to extend the provisions of certain laws relating to vocational education and civilian rehabilitation to Porto Rico," approved March 3, 1931 (U. S. C., Supp. V, title 20, sec. 30), shall be \$94,500, and the amounts expended for each of the purposes set forth in such section shall be proportionately reduced.

Vol. 46, p. 1489.  
U. S. C., Supp. V, p. 321.

Judgments and overpayments.

#### RATE OF INTEREST ON JUDGMENTS AND OVERPAYMENTS

Interest rate to be paid.  
Post, p. 786.

SEC. 319. Hereafter the rate of interest to be allowed or paid shall be 4 per centum per annum whenever interest is allowed by law upon any judgment of whatsoever character against the United States and/or upon any overpayment in respect of any internal-revenue tax. All laws or parts of laws in so far as inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

Inconsistent laws repealed.

Public building construction and rental.

#### RESTRICTION ON CONSTRUCTION AND RENTAL OF BUILDINGS

Construction costs to be reduced if no contract made.  
Post, p. 783.

SEC. 320. Authorizations heretofore granted by law for the construction of public buildings and public improvements, whether an appropriation therefor has or has not been made, are hereby amended to provide for a reduction of 10 per centum of the limit of cost as fixed in such authorization, as to projects where no contract for the construction has been made. As to such projects where a contract has been made at a cost less than that upon which the authorization was based, such cost shall not, unless authorized by the President, be increased by any changes or additions not essential for the completion of the project as originally planned.

Contracts under authorization basis not to be increased, exception.

Leases.

Consideration for.

SEC. 321. Hereafter, except as otherwise specifically provided by law, the leasing of buildings and properties of the United States shall be for a money consideration only, and there shall not be included in the lease any provision for the alteration, repair, or improvement of such buildings or properties as a part of the consideration for the rental to be paid for the use and occupation of the same. The moneys derived from such rentals shall be deposited and covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

Restriction on rental rate.

SEC. 322. Hereafter no appropriation shall be obligated or expended for the rent of any building or part of a building to be occupied for Government purposes at a rental in excess of the per annum rate of 15 per centum of the fair market value of the rented premises at date of the lease under which the premises are to be occupied by the Government nor for alterations, improvements, and repairs of the rented premises in excess of 25 per centum of the amount of the rent for the first year of the rental term, or for the rental term if less than one year: *Provided*, That the provisions of this section shall not apply to leases heretofore made, except when renewals thereof are made hereafter, nor to leases of premises in foreign countries for the foreign services of the United States.

Repairs of rented properties.

Proviso.  
Prior leases not affected.

Exceptions.

## TEMPORARY REDUCTION OF FEES OF JURORS AND WITNESSES

Jurors and witnesses.

SEC. 323. During the fiscal year 1933—

(a) the per diem fee authorized to be paid to jurors under section 2 of the Act of April 26, 1926 (44 Stat. 323), shall be \$3 instead of \$4;

(b) the per diem fee authorized to be paid to witnesses under section 3 of the Act of April 26, 1926 (44 Stat. 323), shall be \$1.50 instead of \$2, and the proviso of said section 3, relative to per diem for expenses of subsistence, shall be suspended.

Per diem fees reduced.

Jurors.  
Vol. 44, p. 323.

Witnesses.

Subsistence provision suspended.

## TITLE IV—REORGANIZATION OF EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS

Reorganization of executive departments.

## DECLARATION OF POLICY

Policy declared.

SEC. 401. In order to further reduce expenditures and increase efficiency in government it is declared to be the policy of Congress—

(a) To group, coordinate, and consolidate executive and administrative agencies of the Government, as nearly as may be, according to major purpose;

(b) To reduce the number of such agencies by consolidating those having similar functions under a single head;

(c) To eliminate overlapping and duplication of effort; and

(d) To segregate regulatory agencies and functions from those of an administrative and executive character.

Purposes.

Post, p. 1517.

## DEFINITIONS

Definitions.

SEC. 402. When used in this title—

(1) The term "executive agency" means any commission, board, bureau, division, service, or office in the executive branch of the Government, but does not include the executive departments mentioned in title 5, section 1, United States Code.

"Executive agency."

Executive departments excluded.  
U. S. C. p. 28.

(2) The term "independent executive agency" means any executive agency not under the jurisdiction or control of any executive department.

"Independent executive agency."

## POWER OF PRESIDENT

Power of President.

SEC. 403. For the purpose of carrying out the policy of Congress as declared in section 401 of this title, the President is authorized by Executive order—

Transfers and consolidations by Executive order.  
Post, p. 1518.

(1) To transfer the whole or any part of any independent executive agency, and/or the functions thereof, to the jurisdiction and control of an executive department or another independent executive agency;

(2) To transfer the whole or any part of any executive agency, and/or the functions thereof, from the jurisdiction and control of one executive department to the jurisdiction and control of another executive department; or

(3) To consolidate or redistribute the functions vested in any executive department or in the executive agencies included in any executive department; and

(4) To designate and fix the name and functions of any consolidated activity or executive agency and the title, powers and duties of its executive head.

SEC. 404. The President's order directing any transfer or consolidation under the provisions of this title shall also designate the records, property (including office equipment), personnel, and unexpended balances of appropriations to be transferred.

Saving provisions.

## SAVING PROVISIONS

Existing orders, etc., continued in effect.

SEC. 405. (a) All orders, rules, regulations, permits, or other privileges made, issued, or granted by or in respect of any executive agency or function transferred or consolidated with any other executive agency or function under the provisions of this title, and in effect at the time of the transfer or consolidation, shall continue in effect to the same extent as if such transfer or consolidation had not occurred, until modified, superseded, or repealed.

No suit abated by reason of transfer of authority, etc.

(b) No suit, action, or other proceeding lawfully commenced by or against the head of any department or executive agency or other officer of the United States, in his official capacity or in relation to the discharge of his official duties, shall abate by reason of any transfer of authority, powers, and duties from one officer or executive agency of the Government to another under the provisions of this title, but the court, on motion or supplemental petition filed at any time within twelve months after such transfer takes effect, showing a necessity for a survival of such suit, action, or other proceeding to obtain a settlement of the questions involved, may allow the same to be maintained by or against the head of the department or executive agency or other officer of the United States to whom the authority, powers, and duties are transferred.

Existing laws to remain in force.

(c) All laws relating to any executive agency or function transferred or consolidated with any other executive agency or function under the provisions of this title, shall, in so far as such laws are not inapplicable, remain in full force and effect, and shall be administered by the head of the executive agency to which the transfer is made or with which the consolidation is effected.

Statutory agencies.

## STATUTORY AGENCIES

Transfer or elimination by President not provided.

SEC. 406. Whenever, in carrying out the provisions of this title, the President concludes that any executive department or agency created by statute should be abolished and the functions thereof transferred to another executive department or agency or eliminated entirely the authority granted in this title shall not apply, and he shall report his conclusions to Congress, with such recommendations as he may deem proper.

Report to Congress.

Disapproval of Executive order.

## DISAPPROVAL OF EXECUTIVE ORDER

Orders to be transmitted to Congress during sessions.

*Post*, p. 1519.

Effective date.

*Providos*. Status of order if Congress adjourns.

Resolution of disapproval.

Consolidations of certain activities without compliance herewith, authorized.

SEC. 407. Whenever the President makes an Executive order under the provisions of this title, such Executive order shall be transmitted to the Congress while in session and shall not become effective until after the expiration of sixty calendar days after such transmission, unless Congress shall sooner approve of such Executive order or orders by concurrent resolution, in which case said order or orders shall become effective as of the date of the adoption of the resolution: *Provided*, That if Congress shall adjourn before the expiration of sixty calendar days from the date of such transmission such Executive order shall not become effective until after the expiration of sixty calendar days from the opening day of the next succeeding regular or special session: *Provided further*, That if either branch of Congress within such sixty calendar days shall pass a resolution disapproving of such Executive order, or any part thereof, such Executive order shall become null and void to the extent of such disapproval: *Provided further*, That in order to expedite the merging of certain activities, the President is authorized and requested to proceed, without the application of this section, with setting up consolidations of the following governmental activities: Public

Health (except that the provisions hereof shall not apply to hospitals now under the jurisdiction of the Veterans' Administration), Personnel Administration, Education (except the Board of Vocational Education shall not be abolished), and Mexican Water and Boundary Commission, and to merge such activities, except those of a purely military nature, of the War and Navy Departments as, in his judgment, may be common to both and where the consolidation thereof in either one of the departments will effect economies in Federal expenditures, except that this section shall not apply to the United States Employees' Compensation Commission.

## REPORT TO CONGRESS

Report to Congress.

SEC. 408. The President shall report specially to Congress at the beginning of each regular session any action taken under the provisions of this title, with the reasons therefor.

## TITLE V—PARTICULAR CONSOLIDATIONS EFFECTED

Particular consolidations effected.

## BUREAU OF NAVIGATION AND STEAMBOAT INSPECTION

SEC. 501. The Secretary of Commerce is authorized and directed to consolidate and coordinate the Steamboat Inspection Service and the Bureau of Navigation of the Department of Commerce in a bureau in such department to be known as the Bureau of Navigation and Steamboat Inspection, to be under the direction of a chief of bureau who shall be appointed by the Secretary of Commerce.

Department of Commerce.  
Bureau of Navigation and Steamboat Inspection.

SEC. 502. (a) The Secretary of Commerce is authorized and directed to transfer to the Bureau of Navigation and Steamboat Inspection the records and property, including office equipment, of the Bureau of Navigation and the Steamboat Inspection Service.

Transfer of records and property.

(b) The Secretary of Commerce is authorized and directed to transfer to such bureau such officers and employees of the Bureau of Navigation and the Steamboat Inspection Service as in his judgment are indispensable to the efficient operation of such bureau. Such transfer of officers and employees shall be without changes in classification or compensation, but the Secretary may make such changes in the titles, designations, and duties of the officers and employees transferred as he may deem necessary to carry out the purposes of sections 501 to 504, inclusive, of this title. The Secretary is authorized to dismiss such officers and employees of the Steamboat Inspection Service and the Bureau of Navigation as are not, in his judgment, indispensable to the efficient operation of the Bureau of Navigation and Steamboat Inspection.

Transfer of necessary personnel.

Without changes in pay, etc.

Titles, duties, etc., may be changed.

Dismissals authorized.

(c) The consolidation and coordination herein provided for shall be effected not later than October 1, 1932, and when the Secretary of Commerce declares such consolidation and coordination has been effected, the duties, powers, and functions vested in the Steamboat Inspection Service and the Bureau of Navigation shall be exercised by the Bureau of Navigation and Steamboat Inspection, and the Steamboat Inspection Service and the Bureau of Navigation shall cease to exist.

Consolidation to be effected by October 1, 1932.

Powers, etc., transferred and former bureaus abolished.

SEC. 503. All proceedings, hearings, or investigations commenced or pending before the bureau and the service abolished shall be continued by the Bureau of Navigation and Steamboat Inspection. All orders, rules, regulations, permits, licenses, enrollments, registrations, and privileges which have been issued or granted by the bureau and the service abolished and which are in effect shall continue in effect until modified, superseded, revoked, or repealed. All rights, interests, or remedies accruing or to accrue out of any provision of law or

Pending cases, etc.

Existing orders, etc., continued.

regulation relating to, or out of action taken by, the bureau and the service abolished shall be valid in all respects and may be exercised and enforced.

Use of appropriations.

SEC. 504. Appropriations and unexpended balances of appropriations available for expenditure by the bureau and the service abolished shall be available for expenditure by the Bureau of Navigation and Steamboat Inspection in the same manner as if such bureau had been named in the laws providing for such appropriations, except that such parts of such appropriations and such unexpended balances as may not be absolutely necessary for the purposes of such bureau shall not be expended but shall be impounded and returned to the Treasury.

TRANSFER OF PERSONNEL CLASSIFICATION BOARD TO CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

Personnel Classification Board transferred to Civil Service Commission.

SEC. 505. The duties, powers, and functions of the Personnel Classification Board are hereby transferred to the Civil Service Commission; and

Vol. 42, p. 1489. Board, and position of director of classification abolished.

(a) the Personnel Classification Board, and the position of director of classification, are hereby abolished;

Transfer of records, etc.

(b) all records and property, including office furniture and equipment, of the Board, are hereby transferred to the Civil Service Commission; and

Necessary personnel transferred, others dismissed.

(c) such of the officers and employees of the Board, as in the judgment of the Civil Service Commission, are indispensable to the efficient operation of the commission, are hereby transferred to such commission, and all other officers and employees of such Board shall be dismissed.

Transfers without classification or pay changes.

SEC. 506. Any transfer of officers or employees under section 505 shall be without changes in classification or compensation, but the Civil Service Commission is authorized to make such changes in the titles, designations, and duties of such officers and employees as may be deemed necessary to carry out the provisions of sections 505 to 508, inclusive, of this title.

Designations, duties, etc., may be changed.

Existing orders, etc., effective until modified, etc.

SEC. 507. (a) All orders, determinations, rules, or regulations made or issued by the Personnel Classification Board, and in effect at the time of such transfer, shall continue in effect to the same extent as if such transfer had not been made, until modified, superseded, or repealed by the Civil Service Commission.

Authority, etc., transferred.

(b) All provisions of law relating to the Personnel Classification Board and the director of classification shall continue in force with respect to the Civil Service Commission, in so far as such provisions of law are not inconsistent with the provisions of section 505 or 506.

Use of appropriations.

SEC. 508. Such parts of appropriations and unexpended balances of appropriations available for expenditure by the Personnel Classification Board as the Civil Service Commission deems necessary shall be available for expenditure by the Civil Service Commission in the same manner as if such commission had been named in the laws providing for such appropriations, and the remainder of such appropriations and such unexpended balances shall not be expended but shall be impounded and returned to the Treasury.

Effective date of designated sections.

SEC. 509. The provisions of sections 505, 506, 507, and 508 shall become effective October 1, 1932.

## INTERNATIONAL WATER COMMISSION ABOLISHED

SEC. 510. The International Water Commission, United States and Mexico, American Section, is hereby abolished. The powers, duties, and functions of such section of such commission shall be exercised by the International Boundary Commission, United States and Mexico, American Section. This section shall take effect July 1, 1932.

International Water Commission abolished; functions transferred.

## TRANSFER OF RADIO DIVISION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE TO THE FEDERAL RADIO COMMISSION

SEC. 511. The President is authorized, by Executive order, to transfer the duties, powers, and functions of the Radio Division of the Department of Commerce to the Federal Radio Commission, and upon the issuance of such order—

Transfer of Radio Division, Department of Commerce to Federal Radio Commission.

Executive Order Numbered 5892, approved July 20, 1932.

(a) the Radio Division shall be abolished;

Radio Division abolished.

(b) all records and property, including office furniture and equipment, of the division, shall be transferred to the Federal Radio Commission; and

Transfer of records, etc.

(c) such of the officers and employees of the division, as, in the judgment of the President, are indispensable to the efficient operation of the Federal Radio Commission, shall be transferred to such commission and all officers and employees of the division and commission not indispensable to the service shall be dismissed.

Necessary personnel transferred.

Others to be dismissed.

SEC. 512. Any transfer of officers or employees under section 511 shall be without changes in classification or compensation, but the President is authorized to make such changes in the titles, designations, and duties of such officers and employees as he may deem necessary to carry out the provisions of sections 511 to 514, inclusive, of this title.

Transfers without classification or pay changes.

Changes authorized.

SEC. 513. (a) All orders, determinations, rules, or regulations made or issued by the Department of Commerce in respect of the Radio Division, or by the Radio Division, and in effect at the time of such transfer, shall continue in effect to the same extent as if such transfer had not been made, until modified, superseded, or repealed by the Federal Radio Commission.

Existing orders, etc., effective until modified, etc.

(b) All provisions of law relating to the Radio Division shall continue in force with respect to the Federal Radio Commission, in so far as such provisions of law are not inconsistent with the provisions of section 511 or 512.

Authority, etc., transferred.

SEC. 514. Such parts of appropriations and unexpended balances of appropriations available for expenditure by the Radio Division as the President deems necessary shall be available for expenditure by the Federal Radio Commission in the same manner as if such commission had been named in the laws providing for such appropriations, and the remainder of such appropriations and such unexpended balances shall not be expended but shall be impounded and returned to the Treasury.

Use of appropriations.

Unexpended balances covered in.

## TITLE VI—INTERDEPARTMENTAL WORK

Interdepartmental work.

SEC. 601. Section 7 of the Act entitled "An Act making appropriations for fortifications and other works of defense, for the armament thereof, and for the procurement of heavy ordnance for trial and service, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, and for other purposes", approved May 21, 1920 [U. S. C., title 31, sec. 686], is amended to read as follows:

Provision for purchasing stores, etc., by bureau or department from another, modified.

Vol. 41, p. 613; U. S. C., p. 1021.

"SEC. 7. (a) Any executive department or independent establishment of the Government, or any bureau or office thereof, if funds

are available therefor and if it is determined by the head of such executive department, establishment, bureau, or office to be in the interest of the Government so to do, may place orders with any other such department, establishment, bureau, or office for materials, supplies, equipment, work, or services, of any kind that such requisitioned Federal agency may be in a position to supply or equipped to render, and shall pay promptly by check to such Federal agency as may be requisitioned, upon its written request, either in advance or upon the furnishing or performance thereof, all or part of the estimated or actual cost thereof as determined by such department, establishment, bureau, or office as may be requisitioned; but proper adjustments on the basis of the actual cost of the materials, supplies, or equipment furnished, or work or services performed, paid for in advance, shall be made as may be agreed upon by the departments, establishments, bureaus, or offices concerned: *Provided, however,* That if such work or services can be as conveniently or more cheaply performed by private agencies such work shall be let by competitive bids to such private agencies. Bills rendered, or requests for advance payments made, pursuant to any such order, shall not be subject to audit or certification in advance of payment.

“(b) Amounts paid as provided in subsection (a) shall be credited, (1) in the case of advance payments, to special working funds, or (2) in the case of payments other than advance payments, to the appropriations or funds against which charges have been made pursuant to any such order, except as hereinafter provided. The Secretary of the Treasury shall establish such special working funds as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this subsection. Such amounts paid shall be available for expenditure in furnishing the materials, supplies, or equipment, or in performing the work or services, or for the objects specified in such appropriations or funds. Where materials, supplies, or equipment are furnished from stocks on hand, the amounts received in payment therefor shall be credited to appropriations or funds, as may be authorized by other law, or, if not so authorized, so as to be available to replace the materials, supplies, or equipment, except that where the head of any such department, establishment, bureau, or office determines that such replacement is not necessary the amounts paid shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

“(c) Orders placed as provided in subsection (a) shall be considered as obligations upon appropriations in the same manner as orders or contracts placed with private contractors. Advance payments credited to a special working fund shall remain available until expended.”

SEC. 602. (a) Notwithstanding the provisions of this title, such section 7, as in force prior to the date of the enactment of this Act, shall remain in force with respect to the disposition of funds transferred thereunder prior to such date.

(b) Nothing in this title shall be construed to authorize any Government department or independent establishment, or any bureau or office thereof, to place any orders for material, supplies, equipment, work, or services to be furnished or performed by convict labor, except as otherwise provided by existing law.

(c) The provisions of this title are in addition to and not in substitution for the provisions of any other law relating to working funds.

Orders may be so placed if in public interest.

Payment therefor.

Adjustments.

*Proviso.* Work by private agencies.

Credit of receipts.

Advance payments.

Other payments.

Special working funds established.

Use of.

Supplies, etc., furnished from stocks on hand.

Disposition of receipts.

Orders considered obligations.

Advance payments.

Disposition of funds transferred prior to date.

Convict labor, materials, etc.

Foregoing provisions considered additions to existing laws.

## TITLE VII—PROVISIONS APPLICABLE TO VETERANS

SEC. 701. There is hereby created a joint congressional committee which shall be composed of five Members of the Senate, to be appointed by the President of the Senate, and five Members of the House of Representatives, to be appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives. Such committee shall conduct a thorough investigation of the operation of the laws and regulations relating to the relief of veterans of all wars and persons receiving benefits on account of service of such veterans and report a national policy with respect to such veterans and their dependents, and shall also report and recommend such economies as will lessen the cost to the United States Government of the Veterans' Administration. The committee shall report to the Senate and the House of Representatives not later than the 1st of January, 1933, the results of its investigation, together with such recommendations for legislation as it deems advisable.

The committee is authorized to sit and act, whether or not the Senate or House of Representatives is in session, at such times and places as it may deem advisable, and to call upon various departments of the Government for such information and for such clerical assistance as may be necessary, using the services of employees on the Government<sup>1</sup> pay roll, and also to call upon and use the clerks of the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation, the Committee on Pensions, and the Committee on Invalid Pensions, of the House of Representatives; and the clerk of the Committee on Pensions of the Senate.

## TITLE VIII—SPECIAL PROVISIONS

## SEPARABILITY CLAUSE

SEC. 801. If any provision of this Act, or the application thereof to any person or circumstances, is held invalid, the remainder of the Act, and the application of such provision to other persons or circumstances, shall not be affected thereby.

## SUSPENSIONS AND REPEALS

SEC. 802. All Acts and parts of Acts inconsistent or in conflict with those provisions of this Act which are of temporary duration are hereby suspended during the period in which such provisions of this Act are in effect. All Acts or parts of Acts inconsistent or in conflict with those provisions of this Act which are of permanent nature are hereby repealed to the extent of such inconsistency or conflict.

## PROVISIONS OF PART 2 APPLICABLE TO APPROPRIATION ACTS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1933

SEC. 803. The provisions of Part 2 herein are hereby made applicable to the appropriations available for the fiscal year 1933, whether contained in this Act or in Acts prior or subsequent to the date of the approval of this Act.

Approved, June 30, 1932.

Provisions applicable to veterans.

Joint congressional committee on veterans' relief created.  
Appointment, duties, etc.

Economies to be recommended.

Date of report.

Post, p. 752.

Committee to hold meetings, gather information, etc.

Clerical assistance.

Service committee clerks.

Special provisions.

Separability clause.

Invalidity of any provision not to affect remainder of Act.

Suspensions and repeals.

Suspensions of conflicting Acts.

Repeal of permanent provisions.

Provisions of Part 2 applicable to appropriations available for fiscal year 1933.

<sup>1</sup> So in original.

## [CHAPTER 315.]

## AN ACT

To amend section 5 of the Suits in Admiralty Act, approved March 9, 1920.

June 30, 1932.  
[H. R. 7238.]  
[Public, No. 213.]

Suits in Admiralty  
Act, amendment.  
Vol. 41, p. 525.  
U. S. C., p. 1527.

Time limit for suits.

Provisos.  
If on causes arising  
prior hereto.  
Others.

Suits brought before  
January 6, 1930, etc.,  
when not heard on  
merits.

Vol. 24, p. 505; vol.  
36, p. 1136.  
U. S. C., p. 897.

Commencement  
within statutory period  
required.

Dismissal for lack of  
prosecution.

Interest on claims.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Suits in Admiralty Act (41 Stat. 525; U. S. C., title 46, secs. 741-745), approved March 9, 1920, is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 5. That suits as herein authorized may be brought only on causes of action arising since April 6, 1917: *Provided*, That suits based on causes of action arising prior to the taking effect of this Act shall be brought within one year after this Act goes into effect<sup>1</sup>; and all other suits hereunder shall be brought within two years after the cause of action arises: *Provided further*, That the limitations in this section contained for the commencement of suits hereunder shall not bar any suit against the United States or the United States Shipping Board Merchant Fleet Corporation, formerly known as the United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation, brought hereunder on or before December 31, 1932, if such suit is based upon a cause of action whereon a prior suit in admiralty or an action at law or an action under the Tucker Act of March 3, 1887 (24 Stat. 505; U. S. C., title 28, sec. 250, subdiv. 1), was commenced prior to January 6, 1930, and was or may hereafter be dismissed because not commenced within the time or in the manner prescribed in this Act, or otherwise not commenced or prosecuted in accordance with its provisions: *Provided further*, That such prior suit must have been commenced within the statutory period of limitation for common-law actions against the United States cognizable in the Court of Claims: *Provided further*, That there shall not be revived hereby any suit at law, in admiralty, or under the Tucker Act heretofore or hereafter dismissed for lack of prosecution after filing of suit: *And provided further*, That no interest shall be allowed on any claim prior to the time when suit on such claim is brought as authorized hereunder."

Approved, June 30, 1932.

## [CHAPTER 316.]

## AN ACT

To provide for expenses of the Crow and Fort Peck Indian Tribal Councils and authorized delegates of such tribes.

June 30, 1932.  
[H. R. 8031.]  
[Public, No. 214.]

Crow Indians.  
Expenses of tribal  
council.

Fort Peck Indians.  
Expenses of tribal  
council.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized to expend \$5,000, or as much thereof as may be necessary, of the funds standing to the credit of the Crow Indians in the Treasury of the United States for expenses of the Crow Indian Tribal Council and authorized delegates of the tribe.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of the Interior is further authorized to expend \$5,000, or as much thereof as may be necessary, of the funds standing to the credit of the Fort Peck Indians in the Treasury of the United States for expenses of the Fort Peck Indian Tribal Council and authorized delegates of the tribe

Approved, June 30, 1932.

<sup>1</sup> So in original.

[CHAPTER 317.]

## AN ACT

Amending the Act of May 25, 1918, with reference to employing farmers in the Indian Service, and for other purposes.

June 30, 1932.  
[H. R. 10161.]  
[Public, No. 215.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the provisions in the Act of May 25, 1918 (40 Stat. L. 565), which requires "that hereafter no money shall be expended for the employment of any farmer or expert farmer at a salary of or in excess of \$50 per month, unless he shall first have procured and filed with the Commissioner of Indian Affairs a certificate of competency showing that he is a farmer of actual experience and qualified to instruct others in the art of practical agriculture, such certificate to be certified and issued to him by the president or dean of the State agricultural college of the State in which his services are to be rendered, or by the president or dean of the State agricultural college of an adjoining State," be and the same is hereby, repealed.

Indian Service.  
Employment of farmers in.  
Vol. 40, p. 565, repealed.

Approved, June 30, 1932.

[CHAPTER 318.]

## AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Navy Department and the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1933, and for other purposes.

June 30, 1932.  
[H. R. 11452.]  
[Public, No. 216.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Navy Department and the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1933, namely:

Navy Department and naval service appropriations, fiscal year 1933.

## NAVAL ESTABLISHMENT

Naval Establishment.

## OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Secretary's office.

## PAY, MISCELLANEOUS

Pay, miscellaneous.

For commissions and interest; transportation of funds, including the cost of insurance on shipments of money by registered mail when necessary; exchange; for traveling expenses of civilian employees, including not to exceed \$1,500 for the expenses of attendance, at home and abroad, upon meetings of technical, professional, scientific, and other similar organizations when, in the judgment of the Secretary of the Navy, such attendance would be of benefit in the conduct of the work of the Navy Department; not to exceed \$2,000 for the part-time or intermittent employment in the District of Columbia or elsewhere of such experts and at such rates of compensation as may be contracted for by and in the discretion of the Secretary of the Navy; actual expenses of officers and midshipmen while on shore-patrol duty, including the hire of automobiles when necessary for the use of shore-patrol detachments; hire of launches or other small boats in Asiatic waters; for rent of buildings and offices not in navy yards; expenses of courts-martial, including law and reference books, prisoners and prisons, and courts of inquiry, boards of inspection, examining boards, with clerks, and witnesses' fees, and traveling expenses and costs; expenses of naval districts; not to exceed \$15,000 for promoting accident prevention and safety for civilian employees in shore establishments of the Navy, to be expended in the discretion of the Secretary of the Navy; stationery and recording; religious

Expenses designated.

Attendance at meetings.

Experts.

Advertising, etc. books; newspapers and periodicals for the naval service; all advertising of the Navy Department and its bureaus (except advertising for recruits for the Bureau of Navigation); copying; ferrriage, tolls; cost of suits; relief of vessels in distress; recovery of valuables from shipwrecks; quarantine expenses; reports; professional investigation; cost of special instruction at home in other than civil government and literature, and cost of special instruction abroad, including maintenance of students and attachés, and not to exceed \$9,750 for allowances for living quarters, including heat, fuel, and light, as authorized by the Act approved June 26, 1930 (U. S. C., Supp. V, title 5, sec. 118a); information from abroad and at home, and the collection and classification thereof; all charges pertaining to the Navy Department and its bureaus for ice for the cooling of drinking water on shore (except at naval hospitals), and not to exceed \$175,000 for telephone rentals and tolls, telegrams and cablegrams; postage, foreign and domestic, and post-office box rentals; for necessary expenses for interned persons and prisoners of war under the jurisdiction of Navy Department, including funeral expenses for such interned persons or prisoners of war as may die while under such jurisdiction, and for payment of claims for damages as provided in the Act making appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year 1920, approved July 11, 1919 (U. S. C., title 34, sec. 600); and other necessary and incidental expenses; in all, \$1,450,000: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be available for the expense of any naval district in which there may be an active navy yard, naval training station, or naval operating base, unless the commandant of the naval district shall be also the commandant of one of such establishments: *Provided further*, That the sum to be paid out of this appropriation for employees assigned to Group IV (b) and those performing similar services carried under native and alien schedules in the Schedule of Wages for Civil Employees in the Field Service of the Navy Department shall not exceed \$530,000.

Living quarters, etc. Vol. 46, p. 818.  
U. S. C., Supp. V, p. 19.

Information from abroad, etc.

Interned prisoners of war, etc.

Damage claims. Vol. 41, p. 132.  
U. S. C., p. 1127.  
*Provisos.*  
Restriction on use in certain naval districts.

Group IV (b) employees, etc.

## CONTINGENT, NAVY

## Contingent, Navy.

For all emergencies and extraordinary expenses, exclusive of personal services in the Navy Department or any of its subordinate bureaus or offices at Washington, District of Columbia, arising at home or abroad, but impossible to be anticipated or classified, to be expended on the approval and authority of the Secretary of the Navy, and for such purposes as he may deem proper, and for examination of estimates for appropriations and of naval activities in the field for any branch of the naval service, \$15,000.

## State Marine Schools.

## STATE MARINE SCHOOLS, ACT MARCH 4, 1911

Reimbursing California, Massachusetts, New York, and Pennsylvania for expenses.

Vol. 36, p. 1353.  
U. S. C., p. 1150.

To reimburse the State of California, \$25,000; the State of Massachusetts, \$25,000; the State of New York, \$25,000; and the State of Pennsylvania, \$25,000, for expenses incurred in the maintenance and support of marine schools in such States as provided in the Act authorizing the establishment of marine schools, and so forth, approved March 4, 1911 (U. S. C., title 34, sec. 1121), and for the maintenance and repair of the particular vessels loaned by the United States to the said States on the date of the approval of this Act for use in connection with such State Marine Schools, \$117,600; in all, \$217,600.

## CARE OF LEPERS, AND SO FORTH, ISLAND OF GUAM

Lepers, etc.

Naval station, island of Guam: For maintenance and care of lepers, special patients, and for other purposes, including cost of transfer of lepers from Guam to the island of Culion, in the Philippines, and their maintenance, \$20,000; for educational purposes, \$15,000; in all, \$35,000.

Care, etc., Culion, P. I.

## NAVAL RESEARCH LABORATORY

Research laboratory.

For laboratory and research work and other necessary work of the naval research laboratory for the benefit of the naval service, including operation and maintenance of a laboratory, additions to equipment necessary properly to carry on work in hand, maintenance of buildings and grounds, temporary employment of such scientific civilian assistants as may become necessary, and subscriptions to technical periodicals, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy, \$213,000: *Provided*, That \$20,000 of this appropriation shall be available for the temporary employment of civilian scientists and technicians required on special problems: *Provided further*, That the sum to be paid out of this appropriation for employees assigned to group IV (b) and those performing similar services carried under native and alien schedules in the Schedule of Wages for Civil Employees in the Field Service of the Navy Department shall not exceed \$95,000, in addition to the amount authorized by the preceding proviso.

Work of, for naval service.

*Provisos.*  
Temporary employment of scientists, etc.

Limit on sum for Group IV (b) employees.

## OPERATION AND CONSERVATION OF THE NAVAL PETROLEUM RESERVES

Naval petroleum reserves.

To enable the Secretary of the Navy to carry out the provisions contained in the Act approved June 4, 1920 (U. S. C., title 34, sec. 524), requiring him to conserve, develop, use and operate the naval petroleum reserves, \$80,000, of which amount not to exceed \$15,000 shall be available for employees assigned to group IV (b) and those performing similar services carried under native and alien schedules in the Schedule of Wages for Civil Employees in the Field Service of the Navy Department and of which \$5,000 shall be available exclusively for repairs to shut-in wells, Naval Petroleum, Reserve Numbered 3: *Provided*, That out of any sums appropriated for naval purposes by this Act any portion thereof, not to exceed \$10,000,000, shall be available to enable the Secretary of the Navy to protect Naval Petroleum Reserve Numbered 1, established by Executive order of September 2, 1912, pursuant to the Act of June 25, 1910 (U. S. C., title 43, secs. 141-143), by drilling wells and performing any work incident thereto, of which amount not to exceed \$100,000 shall be available for employees assigned to Group IV (b) and those performing similar services carried under native and alien schedules in the Schedule of Wages for Civil Employees in the Field Service of the Navy Department: *Provided further*, That no part of the sum made available for the protection of this property shall be expended if a satisfactory agreement can be made with adjoining landowners to not drill offset wells for the purpose of producing oil.

Conservation, etc.  
Vol. 41, p. 813.  
U. S. C., p. 1122.

*Provisos.*  
Work on Reserve No. 1.

Vol. 36, p. 847.  
U. S. C., p. 1333.

Subject to agreement of adjoining owner not to drill offset wells.

## BUREAU OF NAVIGATION

Bureau of Navigation.

## RECREATION FOR ENLISTED MEN, NAVY

For the recreation, amusement, comfort, contentment, and health of the Navy, including subscriptions to newspapers, to be expended in the discretion of the Secretary of the Navy, under such regulations

Recreation for enlisted men.

*Proviso.*  
Limit on sum for  
Group IV (b) em-  
ployees.

as he may prescribe, \$368,000: *Provided*, That the sum to be paid out of this appropriation for employees assigned to Group IV (b) and those performing similar services carried under native and alien schedules in the Schedule of Wages for Civil Employees in the Field Service of the Navy Department, exclusive of temporary services, shall not exceed \$36,000: *Provided further*, That hereafter the Secretary of the Navy is authorized to accept donations and contributions from organizations, individuals, or others, for use in providing recreation, amusement, and contentment of enlisted men; such donations to be credited to "Ships' Stores Profits, Navy."

Acceptance of dona-  
tions and contribu-  
tions.

CONTINGENT, BUREAU OF NAVIGATION .

Contingent.

For continuous-service certificates, commissions, warrants, diplomas, discharges, good-conduct badges, and medals for men and boys; purchase of gymnastic apparatus; transportation of effects of deceased officers, nurses, and enlisted men of the Navy, and of officers and men of the Naval Reserve who die while on duty; books for training apprentice seamen and landsmen, packing boxes and materials; books and models; stationery; and other contingent expenses and emergencies arising under cognizance of the Bureau of Navigation, unforeseen and impossible to classify, \$9,000.

Gunnery and engi-  
neering exercises.

GUNNERY AND ENGINEERING EXERCISES, BUREAU OF NAVIGATION

Badges, ranges, etc.

For trophies and badges for excellence in gunnery, target practice, engineering exercises, and for economy in fuel consumption to be awarded under such rules as the Secretary of the Navy may formulate; for the purpose of recording, classifying, compiling, and publishing the rules and results; for the establishment and maintenance of shooting galleries, target houses, targets, and ranges; for hiring established ranges, and for transporting equipment to and from ranges; entrance fees in matches for the rifle team, and special equipment therefor, \$42,750.

INSTRUMENTS AND SUPPLIES, BUREAU OF NAVIGATION

Equipment supplies,  
etc

For supplies for seamen's quarters; and for the purchase of all other articles of equipage at home and abroad; and for the payment of labor in equipping vessels therewith and manufacture of such articles in the several navy yards; all pilotage and towage of ships of war; canal tolls, wharfage, dock and port charges, and other necessary incidental expenses of a similar nature; services and materials in repairing, correcting, adjusting, and testing compasses on shore and on board ship; nautical and astronomical instruments and repairs to same; libraries for ships of war, professional books, schoolbooks, and papers; maintenance of gunnery and other training classes; compasses, compass fittings, including binnacles, tripods, and other appendages of ship's compasses; logs and other appliances for measuring the ship's way and leads and other appliances for sounding; photographs, photographic instruments and materials, printing outfit and materials; music and musical instruments; and for the necessary civilian electricians for gyro-compass testing and inspection; in all, \$533,243: *Provided*, That the sum to be paid out of this appropriation for employees assigned to Group IV (b) and those performing similar services carried under native and alien schedules in the Schedule of Wages for Civil Employees in the Field Service of the Navy Department shall not exceed \$33,460.

*Proviso.*  
Limit on sum for  
Group IV (b) em-  
ployees.

## OCEAN AND LAKE SURVEYS, BUREAU OF NAVIGATION

For hydrographic surveys, including the pay of the necessary hydrographic surveyors, cartographic draftsmen, and recorders, and for the purchase of nautical books, charts, and sailing directions, \$65,000: *Provided*, That the sum to be paid out of this appropriation for employees assigned to Group IV (b) and those performing similar services carried under native and alien schedules in the Schedule of Wages for Civil Employees in the Field Service of the Navy Department shall not exceed \$27,000.

Ocean and lake surveys.

*Proviso.*  
Limit on sum for Group IV (b) employees.

## NAVAL TRAINING STATIONS, BUREAU OF NAVIGATION

For maintenance, including labor and material, heat, light, water, general care, repairs, and improvements; school books; and all other incidental expenses for the naval training stations that follow:

Training stations.

Maintenance, etc.

San Diego, California, \$160,200;  
Newport, Rhode Island, \$202,000;  
Great Lakes, Illinois, \$245,000;  
Hampton Roads, Virginia, \$225,000:

*Provided*, That the amount to be paid out of each of the foregoing sums for employees assigned to Group IV (b) and those performing similar services carried under native and alien schedules in the Schedule of Wages for Civil Employees in the Field Service of the Navy Department shall not exceed for San Diego, \$7,500; for Newport, \$10,000; for Great Lakes, \$14,500; and for Hampton Roads, \$5,500.

*Proviso.*  
Limit on sum for Group IV (b) employees.

## NAVAL RESERVE

For expenses of organizing, administering, and recruiting the Naval Reserve and Naval Militia; pay and allowances of officers and enlisted men of the Naval Reserve when employed on authorized training duty; mileage for officers while traveling under orders to and from training duty; and subsistence and transfers en route, or cash in lieu thereof; subsistence of enlisted men during the actual period of training duty; subsistence of officers and enlisted men of the Fleet Naval Reserve while performing authorized training or other duty without pay; pay, mileage, and allowances of officers of the Naval Reserve and pay, allowances, and subsistence of enlisted men of the Naval Reserve when ordered to active duty in connection with the instruction, training, and drilling of the Naval Reserve; pay of officers and enlisted men of the Fleet Naval Reserve for the performance of not to exceed forty-eight drills per annum or other equivalent instruction or duty, or appropriate duties, and administrative duties, exclusive, however, of pay, allowances, or other expenses on account of members of any class of the Naval Reserve incident to their being given flight training unless, as a condition precedent, they shall have been found by such agency as the Secretary of the Navy may designate physically and psychologically qualified to serve as pilots of naval aircraft, \$3,077,686, of which amount not more than \$150,000 shall be available for maintenance and rental of armories, including pay of necessary janitors, and for wharfage; not more than \$81,000 shall be available for employees assigned to Group IV (b) and those performing similar services carried under native and alien schedules in the Schedule of Wages for Civil Employees in the Field Service of the Navy Department; not less than \$575,079 shall be available, in addition to other appropriations, for aviation material, equipment, fuel, and rental of hangars, and not more than \$336,375 shall be available, in addition to other appropria-

Naval Reserve.

Organizing, recruiting, etc., expenses of, and Militia.

Fleet Naval Reserve, subsistence.

Pay, etc.

Flight training.

Armories, wharfage, etc.

Hangars.

tions, for fuel and the transportation thereof, and for all other expenses in connection with the maintenance, operation, repair, and upkeep of vessels assigned for training the Naval Reserve: *Provided*, That no appropriation contained in this Act shall be available to pay more than one officer of the Naval Reserve and one officer of the Marine Corps Reserve above the grade of lieutenant or captain, respectively, the pay and allowances of their grade for the performance of active duty other than the performance of drills or other equivalent instruction or duty, or appropriate duties, and/or the performance of fifteen days' active training duty, and other officers above such grades employed on such class of active duty shall not be entitled to or be paid a greater rate of pay and allowances than authorized by law for a lieutenant of the Navy or a captain of the Marine Corps entitled to not exceeding ten years' longevity pay.

*Proviso.*  
Flying pay restrictions.

Naval Reserve Officers' Training Corps.

Procuring supplies, etc., for units of.

#### NAVAL RESERVE OFFICERS' TRAINING CORPS

For the procurement, maintenance, and issue, under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy, to institutions at which one or more units of the Naval Reserve Officers' Training Corps are established, of such means of transportation, books, supplies, tentage, equipment, and uniforms as he may deem necessary, and all other miscellaneous items, including cleaning and laundering of uniforms and clothing at camps or on board ship; and to pay commutation in lieu of uniforms at a rate to be fixed annually by the Secretary of the Navy; for transporting supplies and equipment from place of issue to the several institutions, training camps, and ships and return of same to place of issue when necessary; for the establishment and maintenance of camps of instruction, and schools on ships for the further practical instruction of members of the Naval Reserve Officers' Training Corps, and for transporting members of such corps to and from camps, ships, or other designated places of instruction, and to subsist them while traveling to and from such camps or ships and while remaining therein so far as appropriations will permit or, in lieu of transporting them to and from such camps or ships and subsisting them while en route, to pay them travel allowance at the rate of 5 cents per mile for the distance by the shortest usually traveled route from the places from which they are authorized to proceed to the camp or ship and for the return journey thereto, and to pay the return travel pay in advance of the actual performance of the travel; for pay of students attending advanced camps or advanced schools on ships at the rate prescribed for enlisted men of the seventh pay grade; for the payment of commutation of subsistence to members of the senior division of the Naval Reserve Officers' Training Corps, at a rate not exceeding the cost of the commuted ration of the Navy; for medical and hospital treatment, subsistence until furnished transportation, and transportation when fit for travel to their homes of members of the Naval Reserve Officers' Training Corps injured in line of duty while at camps of instruction or on ships; and for the cost of preparation and transportation to their homes and burial expenses of the remains of the members of the Naval Reserve Officers' Training Corps who die while attending camps of instruction or on ships; and for the cost of maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, \$90,085: *Provided*, That none of the funds appropriated in this Act shall be used for mileage, pay, or subsistence incident to training or practice cruises of members of the Naval Reserve Officers' Training Corps, but members of such Corps denied such cruises in consequence hereof shall not be refused appointments as ensigns in the Naval Reserve by reason thereof:

Expenses of training camps and ship schools.

Commutation of travel allowance.

Subsistence commutation to senior division.

Medical, etc., treatment.

Burial expenses, etc.

*Provisos.*  
Restriction on training cruises, etc.

Appointments as ensigns in Naval Reserve.

*Provided further*, That uniforms and other equipment or material issued to the Naval Reserve Officers' Training Corps in accordance with law may be furnished from surplus or reserve stocks of the Navy without payment from this appropriation, except for actual expenses incurred in the manufacture or issue: *Provided further*, That in no case shall the amount paid from this appropriation for uniforms, equipment, or material furnished to the Naval Reserve Officers' Training Corps from stocks under the control of the Navy be in excess of the price current at the time the issue is made.

Uniforms, etc.

Price limitations.

## NAVAL WAR COLLEGE, BUREAU OF NAVIGATION

Naval War College.

Maintenance.

For maintenance of the Naval War College on Coasters Harbor Island, including care of grounds, \$100,000; services of a professor of international law, \$2,000; services of civilian lecturers, rendered at the War College, \$2,000; care and preservation of the library, including the purchase, binding, and repair of books of reference and periodicals, including subscriptions to newspapers, \$5,000; for contingencies of the president of the Naval War College, to be expended in his discretion, not exceeding \$1,000; in all, \$110,000: *Provided*, That the sum to be paid out of this appropriation for employees assigned to group IV (b) and those performing similar services carried under native and alien schedules in the Schedule of Wages for Civil Employees in the Field Service of the Navy Department shall not exceed \$73,000.

*Proviso.*  
Limit on sums for  
Group IV (b) employ-  
ees.

## NAVAL HOME, PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

Naval home.

For pay of employees, \$86,525: *Provided*, That the sum to be paid out of this appropriation for employees assigned to Group IV (b) and those performing similar services carried under native and alien schedules in the Schedule of Wages for Civil Employees in the Field Service of the Navy Department shall not exceed \$15,000;

Personal services.  
*Proviso.*  
Limit on sum for  
Group IV (b) employ-  
ees.

Maintenance: For water rent, heating, and lighting; cemetery, burial expenses, and headstones; general care and improvements of grounds, buildings, walls, and fences; repairs to power-plant equipment, implements, tools, and furniture, and purchase of the same; music in chapel and entertainments for beneficiaries; stationery, books, and periodicals; transportation of indigent and destitute beneficiaries to the Naval Home, and of sick and insane beneficiaries, their attendants and necessary subsistence for both, to and from other Government hospitals; employment of such beneficiaries in and about the Naval Home as may be authorized by the Secretary of the Navy, on the recommendation of the governor; support of beneficiaries and all other contingent expenses, including the maintenance, repair, and operation of two motor-propelled vehicles, and one motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicle, to be used only for official purposes, \$98,475;

Maintenance.

In all, Naval Home, \$185,000, which sum shall be paid out of the income from the naval pension fund.

Payable from naval  
pension fund.

## BUREAU OF ENGINEERING

Bureau of Engineer-  
ing.

## ENGINEERING

For repairs, preservation, and renewal of machinery, auxiliary machinery, and boilers of naval vessels, yard craft, and ships' boats, distilling and refrigerating apparatus; repairs, preservation, and renewals of electric interior and exterior signal communications and all electrical appliances of whatsoever nature on board naval vessels,

Engineering repairs,  
machinery.

except range finders, battle order and range transmitters and indicators, and motors and their controlling apparatus used to operate machinery belonging to other bureaus; searchlights and fire-control equipments for antiaircraft defense at shore stations; maintenance and operation of coast signal service; equipage, supplies, and materials under the cognizance of the bureau required for the maintenance and operation of naval vessels, yard craft, and ships' boats; purchase, installation, repair, and preservation of machinery, tools, and appliances in navy yards and stations, accident prevention, pay of classified field force under the bureau; incidental expenses for naval vessels, navy yards, and stations, inspectors' offices, the engineering experiment station, such as photographing, technical books and periodicals, stationery, and instruments; services, instruments, machines and auxiliaries, apparatus, and supplies, and technical books and periodicals necessary to carry on experimental and research work; maintenance and equipment of buildings and grounds at the engineering experiment station, Annapolis, Maryland; payment of part time or intermittent employment in the District of Columbia or elsewhere of such scientists and technicians as may be contracted for by the Secretary of the Navy, in his discretion, at a rate of pay not exceeding \$20 per diem for any person so employed; in all, \$18,030,000, of which \$250,000 shall be available exclusively for the procurement and installation of new tools and machinery for shops under the cognizance of the Bureau of Engineering and Construction and Repair, and \$90,000 shall be available exclusively to continue in effect for an additional period of eighteen months the license agreement entered into by the Navy Department, May 2, 1931, for the use of certain inventions pertaining to radio control, and the Secretary of the Navy is authorized to enter into contract for purchase of the patents covered by this license agreement, subject to appropriations therefor: *Provided*, That the sum to be paid out of this appropriation for employees assigned to Group IV (b) and those performing similar services carried under native and alien schedules in the Schedule of Wages for Civil Employees in the Field Service of the Navy Department shall not exceed \$1,850,000.

Equipment, supplies.

Annapolis, Md., engineering experiment station.

New tools and machinery for shops by transfers from naval supply fund.

License agreement concerning radio control.

*Proviso.*  
Limit on sum for Group IV (b) employees.

Bureau of Construction and Repair.

Construction and repair of vessels.

## BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR

For preservation and completion of vessels on the stocks and in ordinary; purchase of materials and stores of all kinds; steam steerers, steam capstans, steam windlasses, and all other auxiliaries; labor in navy yards and on foreign stations; accident prevention; purchase of machinery and tools for use in shops; carrying on work of experimental model tank and wind tunnel; designing naval vessels; construction and repair of yard craft, lighters, and barges; wear, tear, and repair of vessels afloat; general care and protection of the Navy in the line of construction and repair; incidental expenses for vessels and navy yards, inspectors' offices, such as photographing, books, professional magazines, plans, stationery, and instruments for drafting room, and for pay of classified field force under the bureau; services, instruments and apparatus, supplies, and technical books and periodicals necessary to carry on experimental and research work; for payment of part time or intermittent employment in the District of Columbia, or elsewhere, of such scientists and technicians as may be contracted for by the Secretary of the Navy, in his discretion, at a rate of pay not exceeding \$20 per diem for any person so employed; for the difference between inactive and active duty pay and allowances of members of the Fleet Naval Reserve

transferred thereto after twenty years' naval service who may be employed as shipkeepers under the cognizance of the Bureau of Construction and Repair; for hemp, wire, iron, and other materials for the manufacture of cordage, anchors, cables, galleys, and chains; specifications for purchase thereof shall be so prepared as shall give fair and free competition; canvas for the manufacture of sails, awnings, hammocks, and other work; interior appliances and tools for manufacturing purposes in navy yards and naval stations; and for the purchase of all other articles or equipage at home and abroad; and for the payment of labor in equipping vessels therewith and manufacture of such articles in the several navy yards; naval signals and apparatus, other than electric, namely, signals, lights, lanterns, running lights, and lamps and their appendages for general use on board ship for illuminating purposes; and oil and candles used in connection therewith; bunting and other material for making and repairing flags of all kinds; for all permanent galley fittings and equipage; rugs, carpets, curtains, and hangings on board naval vessels, \$15,821,000, of which \$250,000 shall be available exclusively for the procurement and installation of new tools and machinery for shops under the cognizance of the Bureaus of Construction and Repair and Engineering: *Provided*, That the sum to be paid out of this appropriation for employees assigned to Group IV (b) and those performing similar services carried under native and alien schedules in the Schedules of Wages for Civil Employees in the Field Service of the Navy Department shall not exceed \$2,160,000.

*Proviso.*  
Limit on sum for  
Group IV (b) employ-  
ees.

## BUREAU OF ORDNANCE

Bureau of Ordnance.

### ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES, BUREAU OF ORDNANCE

For procuring, producing, preserving, and handling ordnance material, for the armament of ships; for the purchase and manufacture of torpedoes and appliances; for the purchase and manufacture of smokeless powder; for fuel, material, and labor to be used in the general work under the cognizance of the Bureau of Ordnance; for furniture at naval ammunition depots, torpedo stations, naval ordnance plants, and proving grounds; for technical books; plant appliances as now defined by the "Navy Classification of Accounts"; for machinery and machine tools; for accident prevention; for experimental work in connection with the development of ordnance material for the Navy; for maintenance of proving grounds, powder factory, torpedo stations, gun factory, ammunition depots, and naval ordnance plants, and for target practice; not to exceed \$15,000 for minor improvements to buildings, grounds, and appurtenances of a character which can be performed by regular station labor; for payment of part time or intermittent employment in the District of Columbia, or elsewhere, of such scientists and technicians as may be contracted for by the Secretary of the Navy in his discretion at a rate of pay not exceeding \$20 per diem for any person so employed; for the maintenance, repair, and operation of horse-drawn and motor-propelled freight and passenger-carrying vehicles, to be used only for official purposes at naval ammunition depots, naval proving grounds, naval ordnance plants, and naval torpedo stations; for the pay of chemists, clerical, drafting, inspection, and messenger service in navy yards, naval stations, naval ordnance plants, and naval ammunition depots, and for care and operation of schools at ordnance stations at Indianhead, Maryland, Dahlgren, Virginia, and

Procuring, etc., ord-  
nance and ordnance  
stores.

*Proviso.*  
Limit on sum for  
Group IV (b) employ-  
ees.

South Charleston, West Virginia, \$11,271,000: *Provided*, That the sum to be paid out of this appropriation for employees assigned to Group IV (b) and those performing similar services carried under native and alien schedules in the Schedule of Wages for Civil Employees in the Field Service of the Navy Department shall not exceed \$1,262,500.

Bureau of Supplies  
and Accounts.

## BUREAU OF SUPPLIES AND ACCOUNTS

### PAY, SUBSISTENCE, AND TRANSPORTATION OF NAVAL PERSONNEL

Pay, etc., of the  
Navy.  
Officers.  
Pay, rental, subsist-  
ence allowances.

Pay of naval personnel: For pay and allowances prescribed by law of officers on sea duty and other duty, and officers on waiting orders (not to exceed nine hundred and eight officers of the Medical Corps, one hundred and eighty-six officers of the Dental Corps, five hundred and fifty-six officers of the Supply Corps, eighty-three officers of the Chaplain Corps, two hundred and thirty-three officers of the Construction Corps, one hundred and nine officers of the Civil Engineer Corps, and one thousand four hundred and sixty-one warrant and commissioned warrant officers: *Provided*, That if the number of warrant and commissioned warrant officers and officers in any staff corps holding commission on July 1, 1932, is in excess of the number herein stipulated, such excess officers may be retained in the Navy until the number is reduced to the limitations imposed by this Act), pay—\$31,479,106, including not to exceed \$1,157,535 (none of which shall be available for increased pay for making aerial flights by non-flying officers or observers except eight officers above the grade of lieutenant commander, to be selected by the Secretary of the Navy) for increased pay for making aerial flights; rental allowance, \$6,098,515; subsistence allowance, \$3,705,180; in all, \$41,282,801; officers on the retired list, \$5,800,410; for hire of quarters for officers serving with troops where there are no public quarters belonging to the Government, and where there are not sufficient quarters possessed by the United States to accommodate them, and hire of quarters for officers and enlisted men on sea duty at such times as they may be deprived of their quarters on board ship due to repairs or other conditions which may render them uninhabitable, \$3,000; pay of enlisted men on the retired list, \$4,419,910; extra pay to men reenlisting after being honorably discharged, \$2,480,225; interest on deposits by men, \$3,000; pay of petty officers (not to exceed an average of five thousand nine hundred and ten chief petty officers and an average of eight hundred and fifty chief petty officers under acting appointment), seamen, landsmen, and apprentice seamen, including men in the engineer's force and men detailed for duty with the Fish Commission, enlisted men, men in trade schools, pay of enlisted men of the Hospital Corps, extra pay for men for diving, and cash prizes (not to exceed \$71,500) for men for excellence in gunnery, target practice, and engineering competitions, \$63,729,756, and, in addition, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed, upon request of the Secretary of the Navy, to make transfers during the fiscal year 1933 from the clothing and small stores fund to this appropriation of sums aggregating not to exceed \$2,750,000; outfits for all enlisted men and apprentice seamen of the Navy on first enlistment at not to exceed \$100 each, civilian clothing not to exceed \$15 per man to men given discharges for bad conduct or undesirability or inaptitude, reimbursement in kind of clothing to persons in the Navy for losses in cases of marine or aircraft disasters or in the operation of water or air borne craft, and the authorized issue of clothing and equipment to the members of the Nurse Corps, \$1,409,449; pay of

*Proviso.*  
Excess officers to be  
carried.

Aerial flights by non-  
flying officers.

Retired.  
Hire of quarters.

Enlisted men.

Outfits, etc.

Clothing.

Reimbursements,  
etc.

enlisted men undergoing sentence of court-martial, \$134,596, and as many machinists as the President may from time to time deem necessary to appoint; and apprentice seamen under training at training stations and on board training ships, at the pay prescribed by law, \$990,420; pay and allowances of the Nurse Corps, including assistant superintendents, directors, and assistant directors—pay \$613,900, rental allowance \$35,520, subsistence allowance \$19,272; pay retired list \$47,641; in all, \$716,333; rent of quarters for members of the Nurse Corps; pay and allowances of transferred and assigned men of the Fleet Naval Reserve, \$10,451,941; reimbursement for losses of property as provided in the Act approved October 6, 1917 (U. S. C., title 34, secs. 981, 982), as amended by the Act of March 3, 1927 (U. S. C., Supp. V, title 34, sec. 983), \$5,000; payment of six months' death gratuity, \$150,000; in all, \$131,576,841, and no part of such sum shall be available to pay active duty pay and allowances to officers in excess of four on the retired list: *Provided*, That hereafter no enlisted man of the Navy shall be assigned to the Fleet Naval Reserve as provided for in section 22 of the Act of February 28, 1925 (U. S. C., title 34, sec. 783);

Subsistence of naval personnel: For provisions and commuted rations for enlisted men of the Navy, which commuted rations may be paid to caterers of messes in case of death or desertion upon orders of the commanding officers, at 50 cents per diem, and midshipmen at 75 cents per diem, and commuted rations stopped on account of sick in hospital and credited at the rate of 70 cents per ration to the naval hospital fund; subsistence of men unavoidably detained or absent from vessels to which attached under orders (during which subsistence rations to be stopped on board ship and no credit for commutation therefor to be given); quarters and subsistence of men on detached duty; subsistence of members of the Naval Reserve during period of active service; subsistence in kind at hospitals and on board ship in lieu of subsistence allowance of female nurses and Navy and Marine Corps general courts-martial prisoners undergoing imprisonment with sentences of dishonorable discharge from the service at the expiration of such confinement; in all, \$14,283,817;

Transportation and recruiting of naval personnel: For mileage and actual and necessary expenses and per diem in lieu of subsistence as authorized by law to officers of the Navy while traveling under orders, including not to exceed \$2,000 for the expenses of attendance at home and abroad, upon meetings of technical, professional, scientific, and other similar organizations, when, in the judgment of the Secretary of the Navy, such attendance would be of benefit in the conduct of the work of the Navy Department; for mileage, at 5 cents per mile, to midshipmen entering the Naval Academy while proceeding from their homes to the Naval Academy for examination and appointment as midshipmen, and not more than \$2,500 shall be available for transportation of midshipmen, including reimbursement of traveling expenses while traveling under orders after appointment as midshipmen; for actual traveling expenses of female nurses; for travel allowance or for transportation and subsistence as authorized by law of enlisted men upon discharge; transportation of enlisted men and apprentice seamen and applicants for enlistment at home and abroad, with subsistence and transfers en route, or cash in lieu thereof; transportation to their homes, if residents of the United States, of enlisted men and apprentice seamen discharged on medical survey, with subsistence and transfers en route, or cash in lieu thereof; transportation of sick or insane enlisted men and apprentice seamen and insane supernumerary patients to hospitals, with sub-

Machinists, apprentice seamen under training, etc.

Nurse Corps.

Fleet Naval Reserve.

Property losses.

Vol. 40, p. 389; U. S. C., p. 1144.

Vol. 44, p. 1368; U. S. C., Supp. V. 539.

*Proviso.*

No additional men to be assigned to Fleet Naval Reserve.

Vol. 43, p. 1086; U. S. C., p. 1136.

Subsistence.

Provisions, commutation of rations, etc.

Subsistence while absent from duty.

Naval Reserve, etc.

Transportation.

Apprehending deserters, etc.

Recruiting.

Transporting dependents.

Funeral escorts.

Aggregate amount.

Accounting, etc.

*Provisos.*  
Additional medical detail for Veterans' Administration patients in naval hospitals.

Restriction on admissions to Naval Academy after January 30, 1932.

Appointments at large or from enlisted men not affected.

Sea service requirements of appointees from enlisted men.

subsistence and transfers en route, or cash in lieu thereof; apprehension and delivery of deserters and stragglers, and for railway guides and other expenses incident to transportation; expenses of recruiting for the naval service; rent of rendezvous and expenses of maintaining the same; advertising for and obtaining men and apprentice seamen; actual and necessary expenses in lieu of mileage to officers on duty with traveling recruiting parties; transportation of dependents of officers and enlisted men (not to exceed \$450,000); expenses of funeral escorts of naval personnel; in all, \$4,017,173, and not more than \$593,479 of such sum shall be available for travel by officers, midshipmen, and female nurses;

In all, for pay, subsistence, and transportation of naval personnel, \$149,877,831, of which sum \$1,000,000 shall be immediately available, and the money herein specifically appropriated, or transferred from the clothing and small stores' fund to this appropriation as herein authorized, for "Pay, subsistence, and transportation of naval personnel," shall be disbursed and accounted for in accordance with existing law and shall constitute one fund: *Provided*, That additional commissioned, warranted, appointed, enlisted, and civilian personnel of the Medical Department of the Navy, required for the care of patients of the United States Veterans' Administration in naval hospitals, may be employed in addition to the numbers appropriated for in this Act: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be available for the pay of any midshipmen whose admission subsequent to January 30, 1932, would result in exceeding at any time an allowance of three midshipmen for each Senator, Representative, and Delegate in Congress; of one midshipman for Porto Rico, a native of the island, appointed on nomination of the governor, and of three midshipmen from Porto Rico, appointed on nomination of the Resident Commissioner; and of two midshipmen for the District of Columbia: *Provided further*, That nothing herein shall be construed to repeal or modify in any way existing laws relative to the appointment of midshipmen at large, from the enlisted personnel of the naval service, or from the Naval Reserve: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be available for the pay of any midshipman appointed from enlisted men of the Navy for admission to the Naval Academy in the class entering in the calendar year 1933 who has not served aboard a vessel of the Navy in full commission for at least nine months prior to such admission.

#### MAINTENANCE, BUREAU OF SUPPLIES AND ACCOUNTS

Maintenance.

Freight, etc., department and bureaus.

*Provisos.*  
Not available for transporting privately owned automobiles; exception.

Limit on sum for Group IV (b) employees, etc.

For equipage, supplies, and services under the cognizance of the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, including stationery for commanding, executive, communication, and navigating officers of ships, boards and courts on ships, and chaplains; accident prevention; services of civilian employees under the cognizance of the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts; freight, express, and parcel-post charges pertaining to the Navy Department and Naval Establishment, \$9,417,500: *Provided*, That no appropriation contained in this Act shall be available for any expense for or incident to the transportation of privately owned automobiles except on account of the return to the United States of such privately owned automobiles as may be in transit to or from points outside of the continental limits of the United States or have been transported to such outside points at public expense on or by the date of the approval of this Act: *Provided further*, That the sum to be paid out of this appropriation for employees assigned to Group IV (b) and those performing

similar services carried under native and alien schedules in the Schedule of Wages for Civil Employees in the Field Service of the Navy Department shall not exceed \$4,925,000: *And provided further*, That, without deposit to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States and withdrawal on money requisitions, receipts of public moneys from sales or other sources by officers of the Navy and Marine Corps on disbursing duty and charged in their official accounts may be used by them as required for current expenditures, all necessary bookkeeping adjustments of appropriations, funds, and accounts to be made in the settlement of their disbursing accounts.

The clothing and small-stores fund shall be charged with the value of all issues of clothing and small stores made to enlisted men of the Naval Reserve and the uniform gratuity paid to officers of the Naval Reserve.

Naval, etc, disbursing officers may use certain receipts for current expenses; accounting.

Clothing and small stores fund. Issue to Naval Reserve, from.

#### EVACUATION OF HIGH EXPLOSIVES, NAVY

Toward the handling and transportation of high explosives to the naval ammunition depot, Hawthorne, Nevada, and other points, and expenses incident thereto, in accordance with the primary recommendations contained in House Document Numbered 199, Seventieth Congress, first session, as modified by the Second Deficiency Act, fiscal year 1928, approved May 29, 1928 (45 Stat., p. 908), \$75,000, and the unexpended balance of the appropriation under this head for the fiscal year 1932 is continued available during the fiscal year 1933.

Evacuation of high explosives.

Handling and transporting to ammunition depots.

Vol. 45, p. 908.

Balance available. Vol. 46, p. 1442.

#### FUEL AND TRANSPORTATION, BUREAU OF SUPPLIES AND ACCOUNTS

For coal and other fuel for submarine bases and steamers' and ships' use, including expenses of transportation, storage, and handling the same and the removal of fuel refuse from ships; maintenance and general operation of machinery of naval fuel depots and fuel plants; water for all purposes on board naval vessels, and ice for the cooling of water, including the expense of transportation and storage of both, \$6,735,000 and, in addition, \$150,000 of the unexpended balance of the appropriation "Fuel and Transportation, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, 1932," is hereby reappropriated and made available during the fiscal year 1933: *Provided*, That fuel acquired other than by purchase shall not be issued without charging the applicable appropriation with the cost of such fuel at the rate current at the time of issue for fuel purchased: *Provided further*, That the President may direct the use, wholly or in part, of fuel on hand, however acquired, to be charged at the last issue rate for fuel acquired by purchase, when in his judgment, prices quoted for supplying fuel are excessive: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be available, any provision in this Act to the contrary notwithstanding, for the purchase of any kind of fuel oil of foreign production for issue, delivery, or sale to ships at points either in the United States or its possessions where oil of the production of the United States or its possessions may be procurable, notwithstanding that oil of the production of the United States or its possessions may cost more than oil of foreign production, if such excess of cost, in the opinion of the Secretary of the Navy, which shall be conclusive, be not unreasonable.

Fuel, and transportation of, etc.

Additional sum. Vol. 46, p. 1442.

Provisions. Issue of, charged to applicable appropriation.

Prices for fuel on hand.

Restriction on use, etc., of foreign fuel oil.

Bureau of Medicine  
and Surgery.

## BUREAU OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY

### MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

Surgeon's necessities. For surgeon's necessities for vessels in commission, navy yards, naval stations, and Marine Corps; and for the civil establishment at the several naval hospitals, navy yards, naval medical supply depots, Naval Medical School and dispensary, Washington, and Naval Academy; for tolls and ferriages; purchase of books and stationery; hygienic and sanitary investigation and illustration; sanitary, hygienic, administrative, and special instruction, including the issuing of naval medical bulletins and supplements; purchase and repairs of nonpassenger-carrying wagons, automobile ambulances, and harness; purchase of and feed for horses and cows; maintenance, repair, and operation of three passenger-carrying motor vehicles for naval dispensary, Washington, District of Columbia, and of one motor-propelled vehicle for official use only for the medical officer on out-patient medical service at the Naval Academy; trees, plants, care of grounds, garden tools, and seeds; incidental articles for the Naval Medical School and naval dispensary, Washington, naval medical supply depots, sick quarters at Naval Academy and marine barracks; washing for medical department at Naval Medical School and naval dispensary, Washington, naval medical supply depots, sick quarters at Naval Academy and marine barracks, dispensaries at navy yards and naval stations, and ships; and for minor repairs on buildings and grounds of the United States Naval Medical School and naval medical supply depots; rent of rooms for naval dispensary, Washington, District of Columbia, not to exceed \$1,200; for the care, maintenance, and treatment of the insane of the Navy and Marine Corps on the Pacific coast, including supernumeraries held for transfer to Saint Elizabeths Hospital; for dental outfits and dental material; and all other necessary contingent expenses; in all, \$1,840,000: *Provided*, that the sum to be paid out of this appropriation for employees assigned to Group IV(b) and those performing similar services carried under native and alien schedules in the Schedule of Wages for Civil Employees in the Field Service of the Navy Department shall not exceed \$200,000.

Care, etc., of insane  
on Pacific coast.

*Proviso.*  
Limit on sum for  
Group IV (b) em-  
ployees.

Care of the dead.

### CARE OF THE DEAD

Expenses of interment  
of officers, etc.,  
dying in service, etc.

Civilian employees  
dying abroad.

*Proviso.*  
Retired officers, etc.,  
on active duty, in-  
cluded.

For the care of the dead; for funeral expenses and interment or transportation to their homes or to designated cemeteries of the remains of officers (including officers who die within the United States) and enlisted men of the Navy and Marine Corps, of members of the Nurse Corps, reservists on active or training duty, and accepted applicants for enlistment, civilian employees of the Navy Department and Naval Establishment who die outside of the continental limits of the United States, and former enlisted men who are discharged while in naval hospitals and are inmates of said hospitals on the date of their death; for funeral expenses and interment of the remains of pensioners and destitute patients who die in naval hospitals; for purchase and care of cemetery lots; for removal of remains from abandoned cemeteries to naval or national cemeteries, or to their homes, including remains interred in isolated graves at home and abroad, and remains temporarily interred, \$68,000: *Provided*, That the above provision shall apply in the case of officers and enlisted men of the Navy and Marine Corps on the retired list who die while on active duty.

## BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS

Bureau of Yards and  
Docks.

## MAINTENANCE. BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS

For the labor, materials, and supplies necessary, as determined by the Secretary of the Navy, for the general maintenance of the activities and properties now or hereafter under the cognizance of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, including accident prevention; the maintenance, repair, and operation of passenger-carrying vehicles for the Navy Department (not to exceed ten in number) and the Naval Establishment not otherwise provided for; the purchase of one motor bus, \$4,000; not to exceed \$1,600,000 for employees assigned to Group IV (b) and those performing similar services carried under native and alien schedules in the Schedule of Wages for Civil Employees in the Field Service of the Navy Department, and part time or intermittent employment in the District of Columbia, or elsewhere, of such engineers and architects as may be contracted for by the Secretary of the Navy, in his discretion, at a rate of pay not exceeding \$25 per diem for any person so employed, \$8,400,000: *Provided*, That expenditures from appropriations contained in this Act for the maintenance, operation, and repair of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, including the compensation of civilian chauffeurs and the compensation of any greater number than ninety enlisted men detailed to such duty, shall not exceed in the aggregate \$70,000, exclusive of such vehicles owned and operated by the Marine Corps in connection with expeditionary duty without the continental limits of the United States and motor cycles, and on any one vehicle shall not exceed for maintenance, upkeep, and repair, exclusive of garage rent, pay of operators, tires, fuel, and lubricants, one-third of the market price of a new vehicle of the same make or class, and in any case more than \$500.

General maintenance.

Vehicles.

Employees of Group  
IV (b), etc.*Provisos.*  
Limitation on operation, etc.Marine Corps, out-  
side continental limits,  
excluded.

## CONTINGENT, BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS

For contingent expenses and minor extensions and improvements of public works at navy yards and stations, \$138,000.

Contingent.

## PUBLIC WORKS, BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS

Public works.

To enable the Secretary of the Navy to complete, provide, or continue the construction, by contract or otherwise, of the public works and public-utilities projects named in the Naval Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1932, including the naval lighter-than-air base near Sunnyvale, California, provided for in the Second Deficiency Act, fiscal year 1931, and within the limits of cost specified in those Acts; and to construct or provide, by contract or otherwise, the following-named public works and public-utilities projects, at a limit of cost not to exceed the amount stated for each project enumerated, respectively, \$2,490,000, of which not to exceed \$150,000 shall be available for the employment of classified personal services in the Bureau of Yards and Docks and in the field service to be engaged upon such work and to be in addition to employees otherwise provided for: *Provided*, That the unexpended balances of the appropriation "Public works, Navy, emergency construction," and all other appropriations under the cognizance of the Bureau of Yards and Docks for public works (including the purchase of land) are hereby transferred to and merged with the appropriation

Construction  
of authorized projects.  
Vol. 46, p. 1444.Sunnyvale, Calif.,  
base included.  
Vol. 46, pp. 1092, 1577.

Personal services.

*Provisos.*  
Consolidation  
of funds.

- Availability. "Public works, Bureau of Yards and Docks," and made available for the purposes of such appropriation and/or for the purposes for which they were made, respectively: *Provided further*, That nothing herein shall be construed as increasing the authorized limit of cost of any specific project:
- Limit of cost not to be increased.
- Norfolk, Va. Navy Yard, Norfolk, Virginia: Caisson for dry dock numbered 2, \$110,000.
- Ammunition storage facilities. Vol. 45, p. 928. Ammunition storage facilities, Navy: Ammunition storage facilities authorized by the Second Deficiency Act, fiscal year 1928, \$1,500,000, being part of the contractual authorization granted in such Act.
- Hingham, Mass. Naval ammunition depot, Hingham, Massachusetts: Improvement of magazines, \$8,000; improvement of water system, \$9,000; in all, \$17,000.
- Mare Island, Calif. Naval ammunition depot, Mare Island, California: Improvement of magazines, \$50,000; improvement of fire protection, \$25,000; in all, \$75,000.
- Ordnance stations, lightning protection. Sunnyvale, Calif. Lighter-than-air base, construction. Vol. 46, p. 1092. Lightning protection at ordnance stations, \$60,000.
- Contract authorization. Vol. 46, p. 1577. *Proviso*. Officers quarters. Naval lighter-than-air base, Sunnyvale, California: To continue construction and improvements as authorized by the Act entitled "An Act authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to accept, without cost to the Government of the United States, a lighter-than-air base, near Sunnyvale, California, in the county of Santa Clara, State of California, and construct necessary improvements thereon," approved February 12, 1931, in addition to the contract authorization contained in the Second Deficiency Act, fiscal year 1931, approved March 4, 1931, \$1,000,000: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be expended for the construction of quarters for commissioned officers to cost in excess of the respective limits fixed by law for quarters for commissioned officers of corresponding rank in the Army.
- Radio and radio-compass stations. Naval radio and radio compass stations: Improvement of power plant, Darien, Canal Zone, and improvement of building numbered 1, Destruction Island, Washington, \$40,000.
- Philadelphia, Pa., hospital construction. The availability of the \$200,000 authorized by the Act approved February 12, 1931, Public Numbered 620, of the Seventy-first Congress, to be expended from the naval hospital fund for the acquisition of land for a site for the hospital buildings at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, authorized by said Act, is hereby extended to include investigations by contract or otherwise of subsurface conditions at said site.
- Subsurface conditions of site. Vol. 46, p. 1091, amended. Naval Hospital, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania: To continue construction of the public works authorized by the Act entitled "An Act to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to proceed with the construction of certain public works at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and for other purposes," approved February 12, 1931 (46 Stat., 1091), the Secretary of the Navy is authorized to expend \$1,000,000 from the naval hospital fund for the buildings, equipment, accessories, utilities, and appurtenances authorized by such Act, in addition to the expenditures authorized from such fund by such Act: *Provided*, That the limit of cost of such buildings, equipment, accessories, utilities, and appurtenances is hereby reduced from \$3,000,000 to \$2,250,000, and additional appropriations for such work may be made from the naval hospital fund to the extent that the Secretary of the Navy may approve.
- Additional authorization. *Proviso*. Limit of cost reduced.
- Post, p. 783.
- Amount from naval hospital fund.

## BUREAU OF AERONAUTICS

Bureau of Aeronautics.

## AVIATION, NAVY

For aviation, as follows: For navigational, photographic, aerological, radio, and miscellaneous equipment, including repairs thereto, for use with aircraft built or building on June 30, 1932, \$949,900; for maintenance, repair, and operation of aircraft factory, air stations, fleet air bases, fleet and all other aviation activities, accident prevention, testing laboratories, for overhauling of planes, and for the purchase for aviation purposes only of special clothing, wearing apparel, and special equipment, \$13,435,520, including \$153,000 for the equipment of vessels with catapults and including not to exceed \$175,000 for the procurement of helium, and such sum shall be transferred to and made available to the Bureau of Mines on July 1, 1932; for continuing experiments and development work on all types of aircraft, including the payment of part-time or intermittent employment in the District of Columbia or elsewhere of such scientists and technicians as may be contracted for by the Secretary of the Navy, in his discretion, at a rate of pay not exceeding \$20 per diem for any person so employed, \$2,210,000; for the payment of obligations incurred under the contract authorization carried in the Navy Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1932 for the production and purchase of new airplanes and their equipment, spare parts and accessories, \$7,200,000; toward the construction of the rigid airships as provided in the Act authorizing construction of aircraft, and so forth, approved June 24, 1926 (U. S. C., Supp. V, title 34, sec. 749a), and subject to the contractual conditions stipulated as to such rigid airships in the Act making appropriations for the Navy Department and the naval service for the fiscal year 1929, \$1,450,000; in all, \$25,245,420; and the money herein specifically appropriated for "Aviation" shall be disbursed and accounted for in accordance with existing law and shall constitute one fund: *Provided*, That the sum to be paid out of this appropriation for employees assigned to Group IV (b) and those performing similar services carried under native and alien schedules in the Schedule of Wages for Civil Employees in the Field Service of the Navy Department shall not exceed \$1,192,145: *Provided further*, That in addition to the amount herein appropriated, the Secretary of the Navy may, prior to July 1, 1934, enter into contracts for the production and purchase of new airplanes and their equipment, spare parts and accessories, to an amount not in excess of \$5,715,000: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be expended for maintenance of more than six heavier-than-air stations on the coast of the continental United States: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for the construction of a factory for the manufacture of airplanes: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized to consider, ascertain, adjust, determine, and pay out of this appropriation the amounts due on claims for damages which have occurred or may occur to private property growing out of the operations of naval aircraft, where such claim does not exceed the sum of \$500.

Designated aviation expenses.

Aircraft factory, etc.

Helium.  
*Post*, p. 517.

Aircraft types.

Incurred obligations.

New airplanes, etc.  
Vol. 46, p. 1446.  
Rigid airships.  
Vol. 44, p. 1465.  
U. S. C., Supp. V,  
p. 536.

Accounting.

*Proviso*.  
Limit on sum for  
Group IV (b) em-  
ployees.Contracts for new  
airplanes, etc.Coast stations lim-  
ited.Airplane factory con-  
struction forbidden.Determination of  
damage claims.

## NAVAL ACADEMY

Naval Academy.

Pay, Naval Academy: Pay for professors and others, Naval Academy: Pay of professors and instructors, including one professor as librarian, \$284,130: *Provided*, That not more than \$36,500 shall be paid for masters and instructors in swordsmanship and physical training.

Pay of professors,  
etc.*Proviso*.  
Pay restriction.

Employees.  
*Proviso.*  
Limit on sum for  
Group IV (b) em-  
ployees.

For pay of employees, \$577,387: *Provided*, That the sum to be paid out of this appropriation for employees assigned to Group IV (b) and those performing similar services carried under native and alien schedules in the Schedule of Wages for Civil Employees in the Field Service of the Navy Department shall not exceed \$236,000.

Current, etc., ex-  
penses.

Current and miscellaneous expenses, Naval Academy: For text and reference books for use of instructors; stationery, blank books and forms, models, maps, and periodicals; apparatus and materials for instruction in physical training and athletics; expenses of lectures and entertainments, not exceeding \$1,000, including pay and expenses of lecturer; chemicals, philosophical apparatus and instruments, stores, machinery, tools, fittings, apparatus, materials for instruction purposes, and engraving of trophies and badges, \$68,800; for purchase, binding, and repair of books for the library (to be purchased in the open market on the written order of the superintendent), \$5,000; for expenses of the Board of Visitors to the Naval Academy, \$1,400; for contingencies for the superintendent of the academy, to be expended in his discretion, not exceeding \$3,500; for contingencies for the commandant of midshipmen, to be expended in his discretion, not exceeding \$1,000; in all, \$79,700, to be accounted for as one fund.

Library.

Board of Visitors.  
Superintendent.

General mainte-  
nance, repairs, etc.

Maintenance and repairs, Naval Academy: For necessary repairs of public buildings, wharves, and walls inclosing the grounds of the Naval Academy, accident prevention, improvements, repairs, and fixtures; for books, periodicals, maps, models, and drawings; purchase and repair of fire engines; fire apparatus and plants, machinery; purchase and maintenance of all horses and horse-drawn vehicles for use at the academy, including the maintenance, operation, and repair of three horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles to be used only for official purposes; seeds and plants; tools and repairs of the same; stationery; furniture for Government buildings and offices at the academy, including furniture for midshipmen's rooms; coal and other fuels; candles, oil, and gas; attendance on light and power plants; cleaning and clearing up station and care of buildings; attendance on fires, lights, fire engines, fire apparatus, and plants, and telephone, telegraph, and clock systems; incidental labor; advertising, water tax, postage, telephones, telegrams, tolls, and ferriage; flags and awnings; packing boxes; fuel for heating and lighting bandmen's quarters; pay of inspectors and draftsmen; music and astronomical instruments; and for pay of employees on leave, \$940,000: *Provided*, That the sum to be paid out of this appropriation for employees assigned to Group IV (b) and those performing similar services carried under native and alien schedules in the Schedule of Wages for Civil Employees in the Field Service of the Navy Department shall not exceed \$23,000.

Vehicles, etc.

*Proviso.*  
Limit on sum for  
Group IV (b) em-  
ployees.

Marine Corps.

## MARINE CORPS

### PAY, MARINE CORPS

Pay, etc., officers on  
active list.

Pay of officers, active list: For pay and allowances prescribed by law for all officers on the active list—pay and allowances, \$3,602,277, together with \$129,101 of the unexpended balance of "Pay, Marine Corps, 1932," including not to exceed \$138,148 for increased pay for making aerial flights; subsistence allowance, \$493,116; rental allowance, \$648,063; in all, \$4,743,456; and no part of such sum shall be available to pay active duty pay and allowances to officers on the retired list;

For pay of officers prescribed by law on the retired list, \$794,786;

Pay of enlisted men, active list: For pay and allowances of noncommissioned officers, musicians, and privates, as prescribed by law, and for the expenses of clerks of the United States Marine Corps traveling under orders, and including additional compensation for enlisted men of the Marine Corps qualified as expert riflemen, sharpshooters, marksmen, or regularly detailed as gun captains, gun pointers, cooks, messmen, including interest on deposits by enlisted men, post-exchange debts of deserters and of men discharged or sentenced to terms of imprisonment while in debt to the United States, under such rules as the Secretary of the Navy may prescribe, and the authorized travel allowance of discharged enlisted men, and for prizes for excellence in gunnery exercises and target practice, and for pay of enlisted men designated as Navy mail clerks and assistant Navy mail clerks both afloat and ashore, and for gratuities to enlisted men discharged not under honorable conditions—pay and allowances, \$7,497,537, together with \$100,000 of the unexpended balance of "Pay, Marine Corps, 1932"; allowance for lodging and subsistence, \$670,542; in all, \$8,168,079;

For pay and allowances prescribed by law of enlisted men on the retired list, \$620,208;

Undrawn clothing: For payment to discharged enlisted men for clothing undrawn, \$155,160;

For pay and allowances of the Marine Corps Reserve (a) excluding transferred and assigned men, \$237,620; (b) transferred men, \$281,696; (c) assigned men, \$65,750; in all, \$585,066: *Provided*, That hereafter no enlisted man of the Marine Corps shall be assigned to the Fleet Marine Corps Reserve as provided for in section 22 of the Act of February 28, 1925 (U. S. C., title 34, sec. 783);

Not to exceed for mileage and actual and necessary expenses and per diem in lieu of subsistence as authorized by law to officers traveling under orders without troops, \$84,334;

In all, \$15,151,089: *Provided*, That no money appropriated in this Act shall be used to defray the expense of sending additional Marines to Nicaragua to supervise an election there, and the money herein specifically appropriated for pay of the Marine Corps shall be disbursed and accounted for in accordance with existing law and shall constitute one fund.

#### PAY OF CIVIL EMPLOYEES, MARINE CORPS

Pay of civil force: For personal services in the District of Columbia, as follows:

Offices of the Major General Commandant and adjutant inspector, \$127,590;

Office of paymaster, \$50,880;

Office of the quartermaster, \$126,560; in all, \$305,030: *Provided*, That the total number of enlisted men on duty at Marine Corps headquarters on May 7, 1930, shall not be increased, and in lieu of enlisted men whose services at such headquarters shall be terminated for any cause prior to July 1, 1933, their places may be filled by civilians, for the pay of whom, in accordance with the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, either or both the appropriations "Pay, Marine Corps," and "General expenses, Marine Corps," shall be available.

#### GENERAL EXPENSES, MARINE CORPS

For every expenditure requisite for, and incident to, the authorized work of the Marine Corps, other than as appropriated for under the headings of pay and salaries, as follows:

Retired officers.  
Enlisted men, active list.

Pay and allowances.  
Balance reappropriated.  
Vol. 46, p. 1447.

Retired enlisted men.

Undrawn clothing.

Marine Corps Reserve.

*Proviso.*  
Assignments of enlisted men to Fleet Reserve forbidden.

Vol. 43, pp. 1086, 1276.  
U. S. C., p. 1136.

Mileage, etc.

*Proviso.*  
Additional Marines in Nicaragua.

Accounting.

Civil force at headquarters.

*Proviso.*  
No increase of enlisted men at headquarters.  
Vacancies to be filled by civilians.  
Pay rates according to Classification Act.  
Vol. 46, p. 1003; U. S. C., Supp. V, p. 28.

General expenses.

Authorized work.

Provisions, etc.	For provisions, subsistence, board and lodging of enlisted men, recruits and recruiting parties, and applicants for enlistment, cash allowance for lodging and subsistence to enlisted men traveling on duty; ice, ice machines and their maintenance, \$2,123,598;
Clothing.	For clothing for enlisted men, \$698,672;
Fuel, etc.	For fuel, heat, light, and power, including sales to officers, \$475,000;
Military supplies, etc.	For military supplies and equipment, including their purchase, repair, preservation, and handling; recreational, school, educational, library, musical, amusement, field sport and gymnasium supplies, equipment, services, and incidental expenses; purchase and marking of prizes for excellence in gunnery and rifle practice, good-conduct badges, medals, and buttons awarded to officers and enlisted men by the Government for conspicuous, gallant, and special service; rental and maintenance of target ranges and entrance fees for competitions, \$495,300;
Purchase, repairs, etc.	
Prizes, badges, medals, etc.	
Transportation and recruiting.	Not to exceed for transportation of troops and applicants for enlistment, including cash in lieu of ferriage and transfers en route; toilet kits for issue to recruits upon their first enlistment and other incidental expenses of the recruiting service; and including not to exceed \$26,250 for transportation for dependents of officers and enlisted men, \$381,250;
Dependents.	
Repairs, etc., to barracks, quarters, etc.	For repairs and improvements to barracks, quarters, and other public buildings at posts and stations; for the renting, leasing, and improvement of buildings in the District of Columbia, with the approval of the Public Buildings Commission, and at such other places as the public exigencies require, and the erection of temporary buildings upon the approval of the Secretary of the Navy at a total cost of not to exceed \$10,000 during the year, \$360,000;
Forage, etc.	For forage and stabling of public animals and the authorized number of officers' horses, \$40,000;
Contingent. <sup>1</sup>	For miscellaneous supplies, material, equipment, personal and other services, and for other incidental expenses for the Marine Corps not otherwise provided for; purchase, repair, and exchange of typewriters and calculating machines; purchase and repair of furniture and fixtures; repair of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, purchase of five motor cycles, at not to exceed \$295 each, and purchase, exchange, and repair of horse-drawn passenger-carrying and other vehicles, including parts; veterinary services and medicines for public animals and the authorized number of officers' horses; purchase of mounts and horse equipment for all officers below the grade of major required to be mounted; shoeing for public animals and the authorized number of officers' horses; books, newspapers, and periodicals; printing and binding; packing and crating of officers' allowance of baggage; funeral expenses of officers and enlisted men and accepted applicants for enlistment and retired officers on active duty, including the transportation of their bodies, arms, and wearing apparel from the place of demise to the homes of the deceased in the United States; construction, operation, and maintenance of laundries; and for all emergencies and extraordinary expenses, \$1,789,900.
Vehicles.	
Horses.	
Funeral expenses.	
Transporting remains, etc.	
Laundries.	
Marine Corps Reserve.	Marine Corps Reserve: For clothing, subsistence, heat, light, transportation, and miscellaneous expenses, \$95,000;
Accounting. <i>Proviso.</i> Limit on sum for Group IV (b) employees.	In all, \$6,458,720, to be accounted for as one fund: <i>Provided</i> , That the sum to be paid out of this appropriation for employees assigned to Group IV (b) and those performing similar services carried under native and alien schedules in the Schedule of Wages for Civil Employees in the Field Service of the Navy Department shall not exceed \$90,000.

## ALTERATIONS TO NAVAL VESSELS

Alterations.

Toward the alterations and repairs required for the purpose of modernizing the United States ships New Mexico, Mississippi, and Idaho, authorized by the Act entitled "An Act to authorize alterations and repairs to certain naval vessels," approved February 28, 1931, \$14,000,000, this sum, together with the unexpended balance of the appropriation of \$10,000,000 for the same purpose contained in the Second Deficiency Act, fiscal year 1931, to be apportioned and to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the sum to be paid out of the amount available for expenditure under this head for the fiscal year 1933 for employees in the field service assigned to Group IV (b) and those performing similar services carried under native and alien schedules in the Schedule of Wages for Civil Employees in the Field Service of the Navy Department shall not exceed \$30,000.

Modernizing "New Mexico," "Mississippi," and "Idaho." Vol. 46, p. 1453. Balance reappropriated. Vol. 46, pp. 1453, 1577.

*Proviso.*  
Limit on sum for Group IV (b) employees.

## INCREASE OF THE NAVY

Increase of the Navy.

Construction and machinery: On account of hulls and outfits of vessels and machinery of vessels heretofore authorized, \$15,063,000, and, in addition, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed, upon the request of the Secretary of the Navy, to make transfers during the fiscal year 1933 from the naval supply account fund to this appropriation of sums aggregating not to exceed \$6,000,000, and the total sums hereby made available shall remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the sum to be paid out of the amount available for expenditure under the head of "Construction and Machinery" for the fiscal year 1933 for employees in the field service assigned to Group IV (b) and those performing similar services carried under native and alien schedules in the Schedule of Wages for Civil Employees in the Field Service of the Navy Department shall not exceed \$790,000: *Provided*, That of the appropriations contained in this Act under the head of "Increase of the Navy," there shall be available such sums as the Secretary of the Navy may from time to time determine to be necessary for the engagement of technical services, including the purchase of plans, and the employment of personnel in the Navy Department and in the field, in addition to those otherwise provided for, owing to the construction of vessels heretofore authorized and herein or heretofore appropriated for in part.

Construction and machinery of vessels heretofore authorized.

Amount from naval supply account fund.

*Proviso.*  
Group IV (b) employees.

Technical services.

Purchase of plans, etc.

Armor, etc., for vessels authorized.

*Proviso.*  
Group IV (b) employees.

Armor, armament, and ammunition: Toward the armor, armament, and ammunition for vessels heretofore authorized \$3,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the sum to be paid out of the amount available for expenditure under this head for the fiscal year 1933 for employees in the field service assigned to Group IV (b) and those performing similar services carried under native and alien schedules in the Schedule of Wages for Civil Employees in the Field Service of the Navy Department shall not exceed \$175,000.

Cost limitation on vessels mentioned.

The total appropriation cost of the following vessels shall not exceed the sum stated after each, namely: Fleet submarine numbered 169, \$4,955,000; fleet submarine numbered 170, \$3,996,000; fleet submarine numbered 171, \$4,196,000; destroyer numbered 348, \$4,934,000; destroyer numbered 349, \$4,694,000, and destroyers numbered 350, 351, and 352, \$4,844,000 each.

That in the expenditure of appropriations in this Act the Secretary of the Navy shall, unless in his discretion the interest of the Government will not permit, purchase or contract for, within the limits of the United States, only articles of the growth, production, or manufacture of the United States, notwithstanding that such

Purchase of foreign products, etc., forbidden.

Exception.	articles of the growth, production, or manufacture of the United States may cost more, if such excess of cost be not unreasonable.
Purchase of equipment available for letters patent, etc.	The appropriations made in this Act for the purchase or manufacture of equipment or material or of a particular class of equipment or material shall be available for the purchase of letters patent, applications for letters patent, licenses under letters patent and applications for letters patent that pertain to such equipment or material for which the appropriations are made.
Department uses limited.	No part of any appropriation made for the Navy shall be expended for any of the purposes herein provided for on account of the Navy Department in the District of Columbia, including personal services of civilians and of enlisted men of the Navy, except as herein expressly authorized: <i>Provided</i> , That there may be detailed to the Bureau of Navigation not to exceed at any one time six enlisted men of the Navy: <i>Provided further</i> , That enlisted men detailed to the naval dispensary and the radio communication service shall not be regarded as detailed to the Navy Department in the District of Columbia.
<i>Proviso.</i> Details to Navigation Bureau. Designated services not department detail.	No part of the appropriations made in this Act shall be available for the salary or pay of any officer, manager, superintendent, foreman, or other person or persons having charge of the work of any employee of the United States Government while making or causing to be made with a stop watch or other time-measuring device a time study of any job of any such employee between the starting and completion thereof, or of the movements of any such employee while engaged upon such work; nor shall any part of the appropriations made in this Act be available to pay any premiums or bonus or cash reward to any employee in addition to his regular wages, except for suggestions resulting in improvements or economy in the operation of any Government plant; and that no part of the moneys herein appropriated for the Naval Establishment or herein made available therefor shall be used or expended under contracts hereafter made for the repair, purchase, or acquirement, by or from any private contractor, of any naval vessel, machinery, article or articles that at the time of the proposed repair, purchase, or acquirement can be repaired, manufactured, or produced in each or any of the Government navy yards or arsenals of the United States, when time and facilities permit, and when, in the judgment of the Secretary of the Navy, such repair, purchase, acquirement, or production would not involve an appreciable increase in cost to the Government: <i>Provided</i> , That nothing herein shall be construed as altering or repealing the proviso contained in section 1 of the Act to authorize the construction of certain naval vessels, approved February 13, 1929, which provides that the first and each succeeding alternate cruiser upon which work is undertaken, together with the main engines, armor, and armament shall be constructed or manufactured in the Government navy yards, naval gun factories, naval ordnance plants, or arsenals of the United States, except such material or parts as are not customarily manufactured in such Government plants.
No pay to officer, etc., using time-measuring device on work of employees.	
Cash rewards, etc., restricted.	
Repair and equipment at other than navy yards, etc., restricted.	
<i>Proviso.</i> Construction, etc., of first and alternate cruisers, at Government yards, factories, etc., required. Vol. 43, p. 1165.	

## Navy Department.

## NAVY DEPARTMENT

## Salaries.

## SALARIES

## Secretary.

Secretary of the Navy, \$15,000.

Civilian personnel in offices, etc., designated.

For compensation for other personal services in the District of Columbia, as follows:

Office of the Secretary of the Navy, \$200,520.

General board, \$12,560.

Naval examining and retiring boards, \$10,600.

Compensation board, \$8,700.

Office of Naval Records and Library, including employees engaged in the collection or copying and classification, with a view to publication, of the naval records of the war with the Central Powers of Europe, \$39,240.

Office of Judge Advocate General, \$130,240.

Office of Chief of Naval Operations, \$73,760.

Board of Inspection and Survey, \$20,780.

Office of Director of Naval Communications, \$134,980.

Office of Naval Intelligence, \$41,440.

Bureau of Navigation, \$500,540.

Hydrographic Office, \$430,980.

Naval Observatory, including \$2,500 for pay of computers on piecework in preparing for publication the American Ephemeris and Nautical Almanac and in improving the tables of the planets, moon, and stars, \$193,540.

Bureau of Engineering, \$333,040.

Bureau of Construction and Repair, \$393,900.

Bureau of Ordnance, \$165,000.

Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, \$873,000.

Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, \$87,560.

Bureau of Yards and Docks, \$314,320.

Bureau of Aeronautics, \$290,400.

In all, salaries, Navy Department, \$4,270,100.

In expending appropriations or portions of appropriations contained in this Act, for the payment for personal services in the District of Columbia in accordance with the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, with the exception of the Assistant Secretaries of the Navy the average of the salaries of the total number of persons under any grade in any bureau, office, or other appropriation unit shall not at any time exceed the average of the compensation rates specified for the grade by such Act, as amended: *Provided*, That this restriction shall not apply (1) to grades 1, 2, 3, and 4 of the clerical-mechanical service, or (2) to require the reduction in salary of any person whose compensation was fixed as of July 1, 1924, in accordance with the rules of section 6 of such Act, (3) to require the reduction in salary of any person who is transferred from one position to another position in the same or different grade in the same or a different bureau, office<sup>1</sup> or other appropriation unit, (4) to prevent the payment of a salary under any grade at a rate higher than the maximum rate of the grade when such higher rate is permitted by the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, and is specifically authorized by other law, or (5) to reduce the compensation of any person in a grade in which only one position is allocated.

Salaries limited to average rates under Classification Act.

Exception.  
Vol. 46, p. 1003.  
U. S. C., Supp. V, p. 28.

*Proviso.*  
Restriction not applicable to clerical-mechanical service.

No reduction in fixed salaries.

Vol. 42, p. 1490.  
Transfers to another position without reduction.

Payments under higher rates permitted.

If only one position in a grade.

#### CONTINGENT EXPENSES

For professional and technical books and periodicals, law books, and necessary reference books, including city directories, railway guides, freight, passenger, and express tariff books and photostating, for department library; for purchase of photographs, maps, documents, and pictorial records of the Navy, photostating and other necessary incidental expenses in connection with the preparation for publication of the naval records of the war with the Central Powers of Europe; for stationery, furniture, newspapers, plans, drawings, and drawing materials; purchase and exchange of motor trucks or motor delivery wagons, maintenance, repair, and operation

Department contingent expenses.

Library.

Naval records of World War.

<sup>1</sup> So in original.

Naval service appropriations not to be used for Department expenses.

of motor trucks or motor delivery wagons; garage rent; street-car fares not exceeding \$500; freight, expressage, postage, typewriters, and computing machines, and other absolutely necessary expenses of the Navy Department and its various bureaus and offices, \$80,000; it shall not be lawful to expend, unless otherwise specifically provided herein, for any of the offices or bureaus of the Navy Department in the District of Columbia, any sum out of appropriations made for the naval service for any of the purposes mentioned or authorized in this paragraph.

#### PRINTING AND BINDING

Printing and binding.

For printing and binding for the Navy Department and the Naval Establishment executed at the Government Printing Office, \$550,000, including not exceeding \$103,000 for the Hydrographic Office and \$2,800 for the Naval Reserve Officers' Training Corps.

Hydrographic office.

#### CONTINGENT AND MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES, HYDROGRAPHIC OFFICE

Contingent and miscellaneous expenses.

For purchase and printing of nautical books, charts, and sailing directions, copperplates, steel plates, chart paper, packing boxes, chart portfolios, electrotyping copperplates, cleaning copperplates; tools, instruments, power, and material for drawing, engraving, and printing; materials for and mounting charts; reduction of charts by photography; photolithographing charts for immediate use; transfer of photolithographic and other charts to copper; purchase of equipment for the storage of plates used in making charts and for the storage of Hydrographic Office charts and publications; modernization, care and repair to printing presses, furniture, instruments, and tools; extra drawing and engraving; translating from foreign languages; telegrams on public business; preparation of pilot charts and their supplements, and printing and mailing same; purchase of data for charts and sailing directions and other nautical publications; books of reference and works and periodicals relating to hydrography, marine meteorology, navigation, surveying, oceanography, and terrestrial magnetism, and to other professional and technical subjects connected with the work of the Hydrographic Office, \$77,000.

Branch offices.

#### BRANCH HYDROGRAPHIC OFFICES

Contingent expenses of, designated.

For contingent expenses of branch hydrographic offices at Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Norfolk, Savannah, New Orleans, San Francisco, Portland (Oregon), Portland (Maine), Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit, Buffalo, Duluth, Sault Sainte Marie, Seattle, Panama, San Juan (Porto Rico), Los Angeles, Honolulu, and Galveston, including furniture, fuel, lights, works, and periodicals, relating to hydrography, marine meteorology, navigation, surveying oceanography, and terrestrial magnetism, stationery, miscellaneous articles, rent and care of offices, care of time balls, car fare and ferriage in visiting merchant vessels, freight and express charges, telegrams, and other necessary expenses incurred in collecting the latest information for pilot charts, and for other purposes for which the offices were established, \$16,000.

Employees.

For services of necessary employees at branch offices, \$45,120.

Naval Observatory.

#### CONTINGENT AND MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES, NAVAL OBSERVATORY

Library, apparatus, repairs, etc.

For professional and scientific books, books of reference, periodicals, engravings, photographs, and fixtures for the library; for apparatus and instruments, and for repairs of the same; for repairs to

buildings (including quarters), fixtures, and fences; for cleaning, repair, and upkeep of grounds and roads; furniture and furnishings for offices and quarters, gas, chemicals, paints, and stationery, including transmission of public documents through the Smithsonian exchange, foreign postage; plants, seeds, and fertilizers; for fuel, oil, grease, pipe, wire, and other materials needed for the maintenance and repair of boilers, engines, heating apparatus, electric lighting and power, and water supply; purchase and maintenance of teams; maintenance, repair, and operation of motor trucks and passenger automobiles, and of horse-drawn vehicles; telegraph and telephone service; and other absolutely necessary expenses, \$25,000.

Miscellaneous supplies.

For the purchase and installation of equipment, utilities, and appurtenances for astrographic and research work and modernization of the astronomical plant of the Naval Observatory, as authorized by the Act approved June 11, 1930 (46 Stat., p. 556), \$110,000, to be available immediately.

Astronomical plant. Modernization, etc. Vol. 46, p. 556.

For preparation for and observation of total solar eclipse of August 31, 1932, \$4,000.

Observing solar eclipse.

SEC. 2. No part of any money appropriated by this Act shall be used for maintaining, driving, or operating any Government-owned motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicle not used exclusively for official purposes; and "official purposes" shall not include the transportation of officers and employees between their domiciles and places of employment except in cases of medical officers on out-patient medical service and except in cases of officers and employees engaged in field work the character of whose duties makes such transportation necessary and then only as to such latter cases when the same is approved by the head of the department. This section shall not apply to any motor vehicle for official use of the Secretary of the Navy, and no other persons connected with the Navy Department or the naval service, except the commander in chief of the United States Asiatic Fleet, Marine Corps officers serving with expeditionary forces in foreign countries, and medical officers on out-patient medical service, shall have a Government-owned motor vehicle assigned for their exclusive use.

Government-owned automobiles. Restricted to official purposes.

Transportation between domicile and place of employment.

Exemptions.

SEC. 3. No part of any appropriation made by this Act shall be used to pay the actual expenses of subsistence in excess of \$6 each for any one calendar day or per diem allowance for subsistence in excess of the rate of \$5 for any one calendar day to any officer or employee of the United States in a travel status, and payment accordingly shall be in full, notwithstanding any other statutory provision.

Subsistence restriction.

Approved, June 30, 1932.

[CHAPTER 319.]

AN ACT

To authorize extensions of time on oil and gas prospecting permits, and for other purposes.

June 30, 1932.  
[H. R. 11639.]  
[Public, No. 217.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That any oil or gas prospecting permit issued under the Act of February 25, 1920 (41 Stat. 437), or extended under the Act of January 11, 1922 (42 Stat. 356), or as further extended under the Acts of April 5, 1926 (44 Stat. 236), March 9, 1928 (45 Stat. 252), and the Act of January 23, 1930 (46 Stat. 58), may be extended by the Secretary of the Interior for an additional period of three years in his discretion, on such conditions as he may prescribe.*

Oil and gas prospecting permits. Extensions of time on, authorized. Vol. 41, p. 437; Vol. 42, p. 356; Vol. 44, p. 236; Vol. 45, p. 252; Vol. 46, p. 58.

Expired permits.

SEC. 2. Upon application to the Secretary of the Interior, and subject to valid intervening rights and to the provisions of section 1 of this Act, any permit which has already expired because of lack of authority under existing law to make further extensions may be extended for a period of three years from the date of the passage of this Act.

Approved June 30, 1932.

[CHAPTER 320.]

AN ACT

June 30, 1932.  
[S. 4525.]  
[Public, No. 218.]

Providing for the transfer of the duties authorized and authority conferred by law upon the board of road commissioners in the Territory of Alaska to the Department of the Interior, and for other purposes.

Alaska.  
Duties and authority of road commissioners in, transferred to Interior Department.

Vol. 33, p. 616; Vol. 34, p. 192.  
*Post*, p. 854.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That from and after the passage of this Act the duties authorized and authority conferred by law upon the board of road commissioners in the Territory of Alaska, and upon the Secretary of War, as provided for in the Act of January 27, 1905 (ch. 277, sec. 2, 33 Stat. 616), as amended by the Act of May 14, 1906 (ch. 2458, sec. 2, 34 Stat. 192), and Acts supplemental thereto, and amendatory thereof, are hereby transferred to the Department of the Interior, and shall hereafter be administered by the Secretary of the Interior, or under his direction, by such officer, or officers, as may be designated by him.

Execution of laws.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of the Interior shall execute or cause to be executed all laws pertaining to the construction and maintenance of roads and trails and other works in Alaska, heretofore administered by said board of road commissioners under the direction of the Secretary of War; and all appropriations heretofore made, and now available, or that hereafter may be made, for expenditure by said board for meeting the cost of such work in the Territory of Alaska, are hereby transferred to the Secretary of the Interior, to be thereafter administered in accordance with the provisions of this Act; and the said board is directed to turn over to the Secretary of the Interior all equipment, materials, supplies, papers, maps, and documents, or other property utilized in the exercise of such powers, for the use of the said Secretary in the administration of the construction and maintenance of roads, tramways, ferries, bridges, and trails, and other works in the Territory of Alaska, heretofore administered by said board.

Transfer of appropriations.

Equipment, materials, etc.

Administration.

SEC. 3. That with the approval of the President, the Secretary of the Interior shall have power, by order or regulation, to distribute the duties and authority hereby transferred, and appropriations pertaining thereto, as he may deem proper to accomplish a more economical and effective organization thereof, and to make rules and regulations governing the use of roads, trails, and other works, including the fixing and collection of tolls where deemed necessary and advisable in the public interest.

Estimates of appropriations.

SEC. 4. That all estimates of appropriations for the construction and maintenance of roads and trails and other works, as heretofore submitted by the Secretary of War, shall hereafter be submitted by the Secretary of the Interior.

Approved, June 30, 1932.

[CHAPTER 321.]

## AN ACT

Authorizing the sale of the southerly end of the breakwater at Indiana Harbor, Indiana.

June 30, 1932.  
[S. 4573.]  
[Public, No. 219.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of War, in his discretion, is authorized to sell to the Inland Steel Company approximately one thousand nine hundred and three feet of the southerly end of the existing east breakwater of the river and harbor improvement, Indiana Harbor, Indiana, subject to such conditions and limitations as he may impose to insure proper maintenance of the breakwater and to protect the interests of navigation, for the sum of \$114,180, and pay the proceeds into the Treasury of the United States.

Indiana Harbor, Ind.  
Sale of breakwater,  
authorized.

Disposition of pro-  
ceeds.

Approved, June 30, 1932.

[CHAPTER 322.]

## AN ACT

To validate a certain conveyance heretofore made by Central Pacific Railway Company, a corporation, and its lessee, Southern Pacific Company, a corporation, to Pacific States Box and Basket Company, a corporation, involving certain portions of right of way in the vicinity of the town of Florin, county of Sacramento, State of California, acquired by the Central Pacific Railway Company under the Act of Congress approved July 1, 1862 (12 Stat. L. 489), as amended by the Act of Congress approved July 2, 1864 (13 Stat. L. 356).

June 30, 1932.  
[H. R. 406.]  
[Public, No. 220.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the conveyance in the form of a quitclaim deed executed by Central Pacific Railway Company, a corporation, and its lessee, Southern Pacific Company, a corporation, as grantors, to the Pacific States Box and Basket Company, a corporation, as grantee, under date of October 20, 1930, and recorded in the office of the county recorder of Sacramento County, California, on the 3d day of November, 1930, in book numbered 321, page 380, official records of said county, involving certain lands or interests therein in the vicinity of the town of Florin, county of Sacramento, State of California, and forming a part of the right of way of said Central Pacific Railway Company granted by the Government of the United States of America by an Act of Congress approved July 1, 1862, entitled "An Act to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the Missouri River to the Pacific Ocean and to secure to the Government the use of the same for postal, military, and other purposes" (12 Stat. L. 489), and by said Act as amended by Act of Congress approved July 2, 1864, entitled "An Act to amend an Act entitled 'An Act to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the Missouri River to the Pacific Ocean, and to secure to the Government the use of the same for postal, military, and other purposes,' approved July 1, 1862" (13 Stat. L. 356), is hereby legalized, validated, and confirmed with the same force and effect as if the land involved therein had been held at the time of such conveyance by the above-named grantors making the same under absolute fee-simple title: *Provided*, That such legalization, validation, and confirmation shall not diminish said right of way to a width less than fifty feet on either side of the center of the main track or tracks of said Central Pacific Railway Company as now established: *Provided further*, That nothing herein contained is intended or shall be construed to legalize, validate, or confirm any rights, titles, or interests based upon or arising out of adverse possession,

Central Pacific Rail-  
road Company.  
Conveyance to  
Pacific States Box and  
Basket Company,  
legalized.

Vol. 12, p. 489.

Vol. 13, p. 356.

*Provisos.*  
Right of way width.

Rights through ad-  
verse possession, pre-  
scription, etc.

Mineral rights reserved.

prescription, or abandonment, and not confirmed by conveyance heretofore made by Central Pacific Railway Company and its lessee, Southern Pacific Company: *And provided further*, That there shall be reserved to the United States all oil, coal, or other minerals in the land, and the right to prospect for, mine, and remove the same under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe.

Approved, June 30, 1932.

[CHAPTER 323.]

AN ACT

June 30, 1932.  
[H. R. 12078.]  
[Public, No. 221.]

To extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the east branch of the Niagara River at or near the city of Niagara Falls, New York.

Niagara River.  
Time extended for bridging at Niagara Falls, N. Y.

Vol. 46, p. 764.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge authorized by Act of Congress approved June 17, 1930, to be built by the Niagara Frontier Bridge Commission, a State commission created by act of the Legislature of the State of New York, chapter 594 of the Laws of 1929, across the east branch of the Niagara River, from the city of Niagara Falls, in the county of Niagara and State of New York, at a point east of Evershed Avenue in said city of Niagara Falls, to Grand Island, in the county of Erie and State of New York, are hereby extended two and five years, respectively, from June 17, 1932.

Amendment.

SEC. 2. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this Act is hereby expressly reserved.

Approved, June 30, 1932.

[CHAPTER 324.]

AN ACT

June 30, 1932.  
[H. R. 4743.]  
[Public, No. 222.]

To amend an Act entitled "An Act to provide for the promotion of vocational rehabilitation of persons disabled in industry or otherwise and their return to civil employment," approved June 2, 1920, as amended.

Vocational rehabilitation of persons disabled in industry, etc.  
Vol. 41, p. 735; Vol. 43, p. 431; Vol. 46, p. 524.  
U. S. C., p. 948; Supp. V, p. 431.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the first section of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the promotion of vocational rehabilitation of persons disabled in industry or otherwise and their return to civil employment," approved June 2, 1920, as amended (U. S. C., title 29, secs. 31 and 32), is hereby amended to read as follows:

Appropriations authorized for cooperating with States in promotion of.

"That in order to provide for the promotion of vocational rehabilitation of persons disabled in industry or otherwise and their placement in employment, there is hereby authorized to be appropriated for the use of the States, subject to the provisions of this Act, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1934, the sum of \$1,000,000; for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1935, the sum of \$1,000,000; for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1936, the sum of \$1,000,000; and for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1937, the sum of \$1,000,000. Said sums shall be allotted to the States in the proportion which their populations bear to the total population in the United States, not including Territories, outlying possessions, and the District of Columbia, according to the last preceding United States census: *Provided*, That the allotments of funds to any State shall not be less than a minimum of \$10,000 for any fiscal year: *Provided further*, That such portions of the sums allotted that will not be used in any fiscal year may be allotted in that year proportionately to the States which are

Annual amounts.

Allotment in proportion to population.

Provisos.  
Minimum.

Unused portions.

prepared through available State funds to use the additional Federal funds. And there is hereby authorized to be appropriated for each of the fiscal years ending June 30, 1934, June 30, 1935, June 30, 1936, and June 30, 1937, the sum of \$97,000, or so much thereof as may be needed, which shall be used for the purpose of providing the minimum allotments to the States provided for in this section.

"All money expended under the provisions of this Act from appropriations authorized by section 1 shall be upon the condition (1) that for each dollar of Federal money expended there shall be expended in the State under the supervision and control of the State board at least an equal amount for the same purpose: *Provided*, That no portion of the appropriations authorized by this Act shall be used by any institution for handicapped persons except for vocational rehabilitation of such individuals entitled to the benefits of this Act as shall be determined by the Federal board; (2) that the State board shall annually submit to the Federal board for approval plans showing (a) the plan of administration and supervision of the work; (b) the qualifications of directors, supervisors, and other employees; and (c) the policies and methods of carrying on the work; (3) that the State board shall make an annual report to the Federal board on or before September 1 of each year on the work done in the State and on the receipts and expenditures of money under the provisions of this Act; (4) that no portion of any money authorized to be appropriated by this Act for the benefit of the States shall be applied, directly or indirectly, to the purchase, preservation, erection, or repair of any building or buildings or equipment, or for the purchase or rental of any lands; (5) that all vocational rehabilitation service given under the supervision and control of the State board shall be available, under such rules and regulations as the Federal board shall prescribe, to any civil employee of the United States disabled while in the performance of his duty."

SEC. 2. Section 3 of such Act of June 2, 1920, as amended (U. S. C., title 29, sec. 34), is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 3. That in order to secure the benefits of the appropriations authorized by section 1 any State shall, through the legislative authority thereof, (1) accept the provisions of this Act; (2) empower and direct the board designated or created as the State board for vocational education to cooperate in the administration of the provisions of the Vocational Education Act, approved February 23, 1917 (U. S. C., title 20, ch. 2), to cooperate as herein provided with the Federal Board for Vocational Education in the administration of the provisions of this Act; (3) in those States where a State workmen's compensation board, or other State board, department, or agency exists, charged with the administration of the State workmen's compensation or liability laws, the legislature shall provide that a plan of cooperation be formulated between such State board, department, or agency and the State board charged with the administration of this Act, such plan to be effective when approved by the governor of the State; (4) provide for the supervision and support of the program of vocational rehabilitation to be provided by the State board in carrying out the provisions of this Act; (5) appoint as custodian for said appropriations its State treasurer, who shall receive and provide for the proper custody and disbursement of all money paid to the State from said appropriations: *Provided*, That any State which, prior to June 30, 1933, has accepted and otherwise complied with the provisions of the Act of June 2, 1920, as amended June 5, 1924, as amended June 9, 1930, shall be deemed to have accepted and complied with the provisions of this amendment to said Act."

Sum authorized for minimum allotments.

Conditions required. Equal expenditure by State.

*Proviso.* Restriction on use by institutions.

Submission of plans, etc., by State board.

Annual report by State board of work done, etc.

Purchase, etc., of buildings or lands prohibited.

Courses to be available to Federal civil employees.

Vol. 41, p. 736; Vol. 46, p. 525.  
U. S. C., p. 948; Supp. V, p. 481.

Conditions imposed on State.

Acceptance. Cooperation with Federal board. Vol. 39, p. 929. U. S. C., p. 609.

Cooperation of State workmen's compensation board.

Support, etc., of courses provided.

State treasurers to be custodians of funds.

*Proviso.* State acceptance prior to June 30, 1933, deemed compliance herewith.

Vol. 41, p. 736, amended.  
U. S. C., p. 949.  
Semiannual payments to States.

SEC. 3. Section 5 of such Act of June 2, 1920, as amended (U. S. C., title 29, sec. 34), is amended to read as follows:

SEC. 5. That the Secretary of the Treasury, upon the certification of the Federal board as provided in this Act, shall pay in equal semiannual payments, on the 1st day of July and January of each year, to the custodian of each State appointed as herein provided the moneys to which it is entitled under the provisions of this Act. The money so received by the custodian for any State shall be paid out on the requisition of the State board as reimbursement for services already rendered or expenditures already incurred and approved by said State board. The Federal Board for vocational Education shall make an annual report to the Congress on or before December 1 on the administration of this Act and shall include in such report the reports made by the State boards on the administration of this Act by each State and the expenditure of the money allotted to each State."

Disbursements by States.

Annual report, to include reports of State boards.

Vol. 43, p. 432; Vol. 46, p. 526.  
U. S. C., p. 949; Supp. V, p. 482.

SEC. 4. Section 6 of such Act of June 2, 1920, as amended (U. S. C., title 29, sec. 39), is amended as follows:

SEC. 6. That there is hereby authorized to be appropriated to the Federal Board for Vocational Education the sum of \$80,000 annually for a period of four years, commencing July 1, 1933, for the purpose of making studies, investigations, and reports regarding the vocational rehabilitation of disabled persons and their placements in suitable or gainful occupations, and for the administrative expenses of said board incident to performing the duties imposed by this Act, including salaries of such assistants, experts, clerks, and other employees, in the District of Columbia or elsewhere as the board may deem necessary, actual traveling and other necessary expenses incurred by the members of the board and by its employees, under its orders, including attendance at meetings of educational associations and other organizations, rent and equipment of offices in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, purchase of books of reference, law books, and periodicals, stationery, typewriters and exchange thereof, miscellaneous supplies, postage on foreign mail, printing and binding to be done at the Government Printing Office, and all other necessary expenses."

Administrative expenses. Annual authorizations.

Printing and binding.

SEC. 5. This Act shall take effect on July 1, 1933.

Approved, June 30, 1932.

[CHAPTER 325.]

AN ACT

June 30, 1932.  
[H. R. 6444.]  
[Public, No. 223.]

Authorizing the Secretary of the Navy, in his discretion, to deliver to the custody of the Alabama Society of Fine Arts, the silver service presented to the United States for the United States ship Montgomery.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the Navy is authorized, in his discretion, to deliver to the custody of the Alabama Society of Fine Arts, for preservation and exhibition, the silver service which was presented to the United States for the United States ship Montgomery by the citizens of that State: *Provided*, That no expense shall be incurred by the United States for the delivery of such silver service: *Provided further*, That said silver service shall be subject to recall when in the opinion of the Secretary of the Navy it may be of service to the Navy.

"Montgomery," United States ship. Silver service of, may be delivered to custody of Alabama Society of Fine Arts.

Provisos. No Federal expense.

Subject to recall.

Approved, June 30, 1932.

## [CHAPTER 326.]

## AN ACT

To amend the Act entitled "An Act to authorize the construction and procurement of aircraft and aircraft equipment in the Navy and Marine Corps, and to adjust and define the status of the operating personnel in connection therewith," approved June 24, 1926, with reference to the number of enlisted pilots in the Navy.

June 30, 1932.  
[H. R. 6599.]  
[Public, No. 224.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That paragraph 8 of section 3 of the Act of June 24, 1926 (44 Stat. L. 767; U. S. C., Supp. V, title 34, sec. 735), entitled "An Act to authorize the construction and procurement of aircraft and aircraft equipment in the Navy and Marine Corps, and to adjust and define the status of the operating personnel in connection therewith," is hereby amended to read as follows: "On and after July 1, 1932, and in time of peace, not less than 20 per centum of the total number of pilots employed in aviation tactical units of the Navy and Marine Corps shall be enlisted men, except when the Secretary of the Navy shall determine that it is impracticable to secure that number of enlisted pilots."

Aircraft, Navy.  
Vol. 44, p. 767,  
amended.  
U. S. C., Supp. V, p.  
536.

Number of enlisted  
pilots reduced.

Approved, June 30, 1932.

## [CHAPTER 327.]

## AN ACT

To authorize the Secretary of the Navy to fix the clothing allowance for enlisted men of the Navy.

June 30, 1932.  
[H. R. 6735.]  
[Public, No. 225.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That hereafter the Secretary of the Navy may prescribe the money value of clothing, bedding, and outfits in kind which may be issued to enlisted men in their first enlistment in the Navy.

Enlisted men, Navy.  
Money value of clothing allowance to be prescribed.

Approved, June 30, 1932.

## [CHAPTER 328.]

## AN ACT

Authorizing the adjustment of the boundaries of the Siuslaw National Forest, in the State of Oregon, and for other purposes.

June 30, 1932.  
[H. R. 8548.]  
[Public, No. 226.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the provisions of the Act of Congress approved March 20, 1922 (42 Stat. 465), section 485, title 16, Code of Laws of the United States be, and the same are hereby, extended, and made applicable, to any lands within township 12 south, ranges 6 and 7 west, Willamette meridian, Benton County, State of Oregon. Lands conveyed to the United States under this Act shall, upon acceptance of title, become parts of the Siuslaw National Forest and subject to all laws relating thereto.

Siuslaw National  
Forest, Ore.  
Adjustment of boundaries, authorized.  
Vol. 42, p. 465.  
U. S. C., p. 420.

Lands conveyed to  
become part of forest.

Approved, June 30, 1932.

## [CHAPTER 329.]

## AN ACT

June 30, 1932.  
[H. R. 9369.]  
[Public, No. 227.]

To set aside certain lands around the abandoned Bowdoin well, Montana, for recreational purposes under a lease to Phillips County Post, Numbered 57, of the American Legion, Department of Montana.

Bowdoin well, Mont.  
Lands around, set  
aside for recreational  
uses.  
Description.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the southwest quarter southeast quarter and the east half southeast quarter southwest quarter of section 35, township 32 north, range 32 east, Montana principal meridian, comprising sixty acres, are hereby withdrawn from all forms of entry and dedicated to the purpose of securing the proper use of the warm waters flowing from the abandoned Bowdoin well, and to other properly related recreational uses.

Lease of tract to  
Phillips County Post,  
No. 57, American Leg-  
ion, Mont.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to lease the said tract of land to Phillips County Post, Numbered 57, of the American Legion, Department of Montana, for a term of twenty-five years, subject to the express condition that said post shall use, without the privilege of underleasing or/and subleasing, such premises under such terms as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior, and that all rates for the use of said premises and its appurtenances shall be fair and reasonable, and approved by him.

Conditions.

Regulations to be  
made.

SEC. 3. The Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to make such rules and regulations as are necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act.

Approved, June 30, 1932.

## [CHAPTER 330.]

## AN ACT

June 30, 1932.  
[H. R. 10022.]  
[Public, No. 228.]

Making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1933, and for other purposes.

Independent Offices  
Appropriation Act, 1933.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1933, namely:

Appropriations  
for fiscal year ending June  
30, 1933.

Executive Office.

## EXECUTIVE OFFICE

Compensation.

## COMPENSATION OF THE PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT

President.

For compensation of the President of the United States, \$75,000.

Vice President.

For compensation of the Vice President of the United States, \$15,000.

Office of the Presi-  
dent.

## OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

Secretaries, and office  
personnel.

Salaries: For Secretary to the President, \$10,000; two additional secretaries to the President at \$10,000 each; personal services in the office of the President, \$90,000; in all, \$120,000: *Provided*, That employees of the executive departments and other establishments of the executive branch of the Government may be detailed from time to time to the office of the President of the United States for such temporary assistance as may be deemed necessary.

*Proviso.*  
Temporary details.

Contingent expenses.

Contingent expenses: For contingent expenses of the Executive Office, including stationery, record books, telegrams, telephones, books for library, furniture and carpets for offices, automobiles, expenses

of garage, including labor, special services, and miscellaneous items, to be expended in the discretion of the President, \$35,000.

For printing and binding, \$2,000.

Traveling expenses: For traveling and official entertainment expenses of the President of the United States, to be expended in his discretion and accounted for on his certificate solely, \$20,000.

Printing and binding.  
Traveling, etc., expenses.

#### EXECUTIVE MANSION AND GROUNDS

Executive Mansion, etc.

Care, repair, etc.

For the care, maintenance, repair and alteration, refurnishing, improvement, heating, and lighting, including electric power and fixtures of the Executive Mansion, the Executive Mansion greenhouses, including reconstruction, and the Executive Mansion grounds, and traveling expenses, to be expended as the President may determine, notwithstanding the provisions of any other act, \$125,000.

Traveling, etc., expenses.

Total, Executive Office, \$392,000.

### INDEPENDENT ESTABLISHMENTS

Independent establishments.

#### ALIEN PROPERTY CUSTODIAN

Alien Property Custodian.

Use of funds for automobile expenses forbidden.

Funds available to the office of the Alien Property Custodian for administrative expenses in the District of Columbia shall not be used for the purchase, maintenance, operation, and/or repair of any passenger automobile.

### AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION

American Battle Monuments Commission.

All expenses.

Vol. 42, p. 1509.  
U. S. C., p. 1182.

Title to land in foreign countries.

R. S., sec. 355, p. 60.  
U. S. C., pp. 1122, 1302.

Services in the District.

Travel expenses.

Office expenses abroad.

Printing and binding.

For very<sup>1</sup> expenditure requisite for or incident to the work of the American Battle Monuments Commission authorized by the Act entitled "An Act for the creation of an American Battle Monuments Commission to erect suitable memorials commemorating the services of the American soldier in Europe, and for other purposes," approved March 4, 1923 (U. S. C., title 36, secs. 121-133), including the acquisition of land or interest in land in foreign countries for carrying out the purposes of said Act without submission to the Attorney General of the United States under the provisions of section 355 of the Revised Statutes (U. S. C., title 34, sec. 520; title 40, sec. 255); the maintenance of memorials erected by the commission until the Secretary of War is advised of their completion and assumes their maintenance; employment of personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; the transportation of, mileage of, reimbursement of actual travel expenses or per diem in lieu thereof to the personnel engaged upon the work of the commission; the reimbursement of actual travel expenses (not exceeding an average of \$7 per day for subsistence) or per diem in lieu thereof (not exceeding \$6 per day) to, and the transportation of the members of the commission, while engaged upon the work of the commission; the establishment of offices and the rent of office space in foreign countries; the maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles which may be furnished to the commission by other departments of the Government or acquired by purchase; printing, binding, engraving, lithographing, photographing, and typewriting, including the publication of information concerning the American activities, battlefields, memorials, and cemeteries in Europe; the purchase of maps, textbooks, newspapers, and periodicals, \$275,000, to be immediately available and to remain

<sup>1</sup> So in original.

*Provisos.*  
Contracts, etc.,  
authorized.

Technical work  
abroad.

Minor purchases, etc.  
without advertising.  
R. S., sec. 3709, p.  
733.

U. S. C., p. 1309.  
Traveling expenses,  
etc., of Army officers.

available until expended: *Provided*, That the commission may incur obligations and enter into contracts for building materials and supplies and for construction work, which, inclusive of the amounts herein and heretofore made available, shall not exceed a total of \$4,500,000: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding the requirements of existing laws or regulations and under such terms and conditions as the commission may in its discretion deem necessary and proper, the commission may contract for work in Europe, and engage, by contract or otherwise, the services of architects, firms of architects, and other technical and professional personnel: *Provided further*, That the commission may purchase materials and supplies without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (U. S. C., title 41, sec. 5) when the aggregate amount involved does not exceed \$500: *Provided further*, That when traveling on business of the commission officers of the Army serving as members or as secretary of the commission may be reimbursed for expenses as provided for other members of the commission.

Arlington Memorial  
Bridge Commission.

### ARLINGTON MEMORIAL BRIDGE COMMISSION

Continuing construction  
of Bridge.  
Vol. 43, p. 974; Vol.  
45, p. 721.

For continuing the construction of the Arlington Memorial Bridge across the Potomac River at Washington, authorized in an Act entitled "An Act to provide for the construction of a memorial bridge across the Potomac River from a point near the Lincoln Memorial in the city of Washington to an appropriate point in the State of Virginia, and for other purposes," approved February 24, 1925 (43 Stat., p. 974), to be expended in accordance with the provisions and conditions to the said Act, \$340,000, of which not exceeding \$20,000 shall be available for clerical and accounting service, including all necessary incidental and contingent expenses, printing and binding, and traveling expenses, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the commission may procure supplies and services without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (U. S. C., title 41, sec. 5) when the aggregate amount involved does not exceed \$50: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used to pay for the cost of reconstructing and paving Constitution Avenue east of Virginia Avenue, as provided in the approved project, except for such portions as may abut upon Government-owned property, and not in excess of 40 per centum of the cost of such reconstructing and paving of that portion of the said street which so abuts.

*Ante*, p. 354.

*Provisos.*  
Supplies and serv-  
ices.  
R. S., sec. 3709, p. 733.  
U. S. C., p. 1309.  
Reconstruction, etc.,  
of Constitution Avenue.

and services without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (U. S. C., title 41, sec. 5) when the aggregate amount involved does not exceed \$50: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used to pay for the cost of reconstructing and paving Constitution Avenue east of Virginia Avenue, as provided in the approved project, except for such portions as may abut upon Government-owned property, and not in excess of 40 per centum of the cost of such reconstructing and paving of that portion of the said street which so abuts.

Board of Mediation.

### BOARD OF MEDIATION

Members of board.  
All other expenses.

For five members of the board, at \$12,000 each, and for other authorized expenditures of the Board of Mediation in performing the duties imposed by law, including personal services; contract stenographic reporting services without reference to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (U. S. C., title 41, sec. 5); supplies and equipment; law books and books of reference; not to exceed \$200 for newspapers; periodicals; traveling expenses; rent of quarters in the District of Columbia, if space is not provided by the Public Buildings Commission, and rent of quarters outside the District of Columbia, \$151,135, of which amount not to exceed \$117,000 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

Reporting.  
R. S., sec. 3709, p.  
733.  
U. S. C., p. 1309.

Arbitration boards: To enable the Board of Mediation to pay necessary expenses of arbitration boards, including compensation of members and employees of such boards, together with their necessary traveling expenses and expenses actually incurred for subsistence

Arbitration boards.  
Vol. 44, p. 536.  
U. S. C., p. 2110.

while so employed, and printing of awards, together with proceedings and testimony relating thereto, as authorized by the Railway Labor Act, including also contract stenographic reporting service without reference to section 3709, Revised Statutes (U. S. C., title 41, sec. 5), and rent of quarters when suitable quarters can not be supplied in any Federal building, the unexpended balances of the appropriations for this purpose for the fiscal years 1930 and 1931 are reappropriated and made available for the fiscal year 1933.

Emergency boards: For expenses of emergency boards appointed by the President to investigate and report respecting disputes between carriers and their employees, as authorized by section 10, Railway Labor Act, approved May 20, 1926 (U. S. C., Supp. V, as title 45, sec. 154), the unexpended balance of the appropriation for this purpose for the fiscal year 1931 is reappropriated and made available for the fiscal year 1933.

For all printing and binding for the Board of Mediation, \$1,000.  
Total, Board of Mediation, \$152,135.

### BOARD OF TAX APPEALS

For every expenditure requisite for and incident to the work of the Board of Tax Appeals as authorized under Title IX, section 900, of the Revenue Act of 1924, approved June 2, 1924, as amended by Title X of the Revenue Act of 1926, approved February 26, 1926, and Title IV of the Revenue Act of 1928, approved May 29, 1928, including personal services and contract stenographic reporting services to be obtained by renewal of existing contract, or otherwise, rent outside the District of Columbia, traveling expenses, car fare, stationery, furniture, office equipment, purchase and exchange of typewriters, law books and books of reference, periodicals, and all other necessary supplies, \$530,000, of which amount not to exceed \$481,000 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

For all printing and binding for the Board of Tax Appeals, \$30,000.

Total, Board of Tax Appeals, \$560,000.

### BUREAU OF EFFICIENCY

For chief of bureau and other personal services in the District of Columbia; contract stenographic reporting services; contingent expenses, including traveling expenses; supplies, stationery; purchase and exchange of equipment; not to exceed \$100 for law books, books of reference, newspapers, and periodicals; and not to exceed \$150 for street-car fare; in all, \$159,000, of which amount not to exceed \$154,000 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

For all printing and binding for the Bureau of Efficiency, \$500.  
Total, Bureau of Efficiency, \$159,500.

### CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

Salaries: For three commissioners and other personal services in the District of Columbia, \$716,000.

Field force: For salaries of the field force, \$450,000.

No details from any executive department or independent establishment in the District of Columbia or elsewhere to the commission's central office in Washington or to any of its district offices shall be made during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1933; but this

Reporting.  
R. S., sec. 3709, p. 733.  
U. S. C., p. 1309.

Balances reappropriated.  
Vol. 45, p. 1232; Vol. 46, p. 231.

Emergency boards.

Vol. 44, p. 586.  
U. S. C., Supp. V, p. 644.

Printing and binding.

Board of Tax Appeals.

All expenses.  
Vol. 43, p. 336; Vol. 44, p. 105; Vol. 45, p. 871.  
*Ante*, p. 286.

Printing and binding.

Efficiency Bureau.

Chief, and office personnel.

Services in the District.

Printing and binding.

Civil Service Commission.

Commissioners, and office personnel.

Field force.

Details from departments, etc., in the District forbidden.

shall not affect the making of details for service as members of the boards of examiners outside the immediate offices of the district managers. The Civil Service Commission shall have power in case of emergency to transfer or detail any of its employees herein provided for to or from its office or field force.

Assignments.

Expert examiners.

For employment of expert examiners not in the Federal service to prepare questions and rate papers in examinations on special subjects for which examiners within the service are not available, \$1,000.

Examination of presidential postmasters.

For examination of presidential postmasters, including travel, stationery, contingent expenses, additional examiners, and investigators, and other necessary expenses of examinations, \$39,370, of which amount not to exceed \$34,420 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

Traveling expenses, etc.

For necessary traveling expenses, including those of examiners acting under the direction of the commission, and for expenses of examinations and investigations held elsewhere than at Washington and including not exceeding \$1,000 for expenses of attendance at meetings of public officials when specifically directed by the commission, \$41,000.

Contingent expenses.

For contingent and miscellaneous expenses of the Civil Service Commission, including furniture and other equipment and repairs thereto; supplies; advertising; telegraph, telephone, and laundry service; freight and express charges; street-car fares not to exceed \$300; stationery; purchase and exchange of law books, books of reference, directories, subscriptions to newspapers and periodicals, not to exceed \$1,000; charts; purchase, exchange, maintenance, and repair of motor trucks, motor cycles, and bicycles; garage rent; postage stamps to prepay postage on matter addressed to Postal Union countries; special-delivery stamps; and other like miscellaneous necessary expenses not hereinbefore provided for, \$25,000.

Printing and binding.

For all printing and binding for the Civil Service Commission, including all of its bureaus, offices, institutions, and services located in Washington, District of Columbia, and elsewhere, \$40,000.

Total, Civil Service Commission, \$1,312,370.

Commission of Fine Arts.

## COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

Expenses.

Vol. 36, p. 371.  
U. S. C., p. 1295.

For expenses made necessary by the Act entitled "An Act establishing a Commission of Fine Arts," approved May 17, 1910 (U. S. C., title 40, sec. 104), including the purchase of periodicals, maps, and books of reference, and payment of actual traveling expenses of the members and secretary of the commission in attending meetings and committee meetings of the commission either within or outside of the District of Columbia, to be disbursed on vouchers approved by the commission, \$7,500, of which amount not to exceed \$5,000 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

Printing and binding.

For all printing and binding for the Commission of Fine Arts, \$300.

Total, Commission of Fine Arts, \$7,800.

Employees' Compensation Commission.

## EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION COMMISSION

Commissioners, and office personnel.

For three commissioners and other personal services in the District of Columbia, including not to exceed \$1,000 for temporary experts and assistants in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, to be paid at a rate not exceeding \$8 per day, and for personal services in the field; for furniture and other equipment and repairs thereto; law books, books of reference, periodicals; stationery and

supplies; traveling expenses; fees and mileage of witnesses; contract stenographic reporting services without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (U. S. C., title 41, sec. 5); rent at the seat of government and elsewhere; and miscellaneous items, \$425,000.

For all printing and binding for the Employees' Compensation Commission, \$5,000.

Employees' compensation fund: For the payment of compensation provided by "An Act to provide compensation for employees of the United States suffering injuries while in the performance of their duties, and for other purposes," approved September 7, 1916 (U. S. C., title 5, sec. 785), including medical examinations, traveling and other expenses, and loss of wages payable to employees under sections 21 and 22; all services, appliances, and supplies provided by section 9 as amended, including payments to Army and Navy Hospitals; the transportation and burial expenses provided by sections 9 and 11; and advancement of costs for the enforcement of recoveries provided in sections 26 and 27 where necessary, accruing during the fiscal year 1933 or in prior fiscal years, \$4,450,000.

Total, Employees' Compensation Commission, \$4,880,000.

Printing and binding.

Employees' compensation fund.

Vol. 39, pp. 743, 745.  
U. S. C., p. 80.

Burial expenses.  
Recoveries.

Vol. 39, p. 747.

## FEDERAL BOARD FOR VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

### VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

Vocational Education Board.

Vocational education.

For extending to the Territory of Hawaii the benefits of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the promotion of vocational education; to provide for cooperation with the States in the promotion of such education in agriculture and the trades and industries; to provide for cooperation with the States in the preparation of teachers of vocational subjects; and to appropriate money and regulate its expenditure," approved February 23, 1917 (U. S. C., title 20, secs. 11-18), in accordance with the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to extend the provisions of certain laws to the Territory of Hawaii," approved March 10, 1924 (U. S. C., title 20, sec. 29), \$30,000.

Extending benefits to Hawaii.  
Vol. 39, p. 929.  
U. S. C., p. 609.

Vol. 43, p. 18.  
U. S. C., p. 612.

Cooperative vocational education in agriculture and home economics: For carrying out the provisions of section 1 of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the further development of vocational education in the several States and Territories," approved February 5, 1929 (U. S. C., Supp. V, title 20, secs. 15a, 15c), \$1,500,000: *Provided*, That the apportionment to the States shall be computed on the basis of not to exceed \$1,500,000 for the fiscal year 1933, as authorized by the Act approved February 5, 1929 (U. S. C., Supp. V, title 20, secs. 15a, 15c).

Cooperative education in agriculture and home economics.  
Vol. 45, p. 1151.

U. S. C., Supp. V, p. 321.

*Proviso.*  
Computation of apportionment to States.  
U. S. C., Supp. V, p. 321.

Salaries and expenses: For carrying out the provisions of section 2 of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the further development of vocational education in the several States and Territories," approved February 5, 1929 (U. S. C., Supp. V, title 20, secs. 15b, 15c), \$85,000, of which amount not to exceed \$59,000 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

Salaries and expenses.  
Vol. 45, p. 1151.  
U. S. C., Supp. V, p. 321.

Cooperative Vocational Rehabilitation of Persons Disabled in Industry—Rehabilitation: For carrying out the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the promotion of vocational rehabilitation of persons disabled in industry or otherwise and their return to civil employment," approved June 2, 1920 (U. S. C., title 29, sec. 35), as amended by the Act of June 5, 1924 (U. S. C., title 29, sec. 31), and the Act of June 9, 1930 (U. S. C., Supp. V, title 29, secs. 31-40), \$1,097,000.

Cooperative rehabilitation of persons disabled in industry.  
Expenses.

Vol. 41, p. 735; Vol. 43, p. 431; Vol. 46, p. 524.

U. S. C., p. 948;  
Supp. V, p. 431.

## Salaries and expenses.

Salaries and expenses: For making studies, investigations, and reports regarding the vocational rehabilitation of disabled persons and their placements in suitable or gainful occupations, and for the administrative expenses of said board incident to performing the duties imposed by the Act of June 2, 1920 (U. S. C., title 29, sec. 35), as amended by the Act of June 5, 1924 (U. S. C., title 29, sec. 31), and the Act of June 9, 1930 (U. S. C., Supp. V, title 29, secs. 31, 40), including salaries of such assistants, experts, clerks, and other employees, in the District of Columbia or elsewhere, as the board may deem necessary, actual traveling and other necessary expenses incurred by the members of the board and by its employees, under its orders; including attendance at meetings of educational associations and other organizations, rent and equipment of offices in the District of Columbia, and elsewhere, purchase of books of reference, law books, and periodicals, newspapers not to exceed \$50, stationery, typewriters and exchange thereof, miscellaneous supplies, postage on foreign mail, printing and binding, and all other necessary expenses, \$65,000, of which amount not to exceed \$47,000 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

## Cooperative rehabilitation of disabled residents of District of Columbia.

Cooperative vocational rehabilitation of disabled residents of the District of Columbia: For personal services, printing and binding, travel and subsistence, and payment of expenses of training, placement, and other phases of rehabilitating disabled residents of the District of Columbia under the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the vocational rehabilitation of disabled residents of the District of Columbia," approved February 23, 1929 (U. S. C., Supp. V, title 29, secs. 47-47e), \$12,000.

## Extending benefits to Puerto Rico.

For extending to Porto Rico the benefits of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the promotion of vocational education; to provide for cooperation with the States in the promotion of such education in agriculture and the trades and industries; to provide for cooperation with the States in the preparation of teachers of vocational subjects; and to appropriate money and regulate its expenditure," approved February 23, 1917 (U. S. C., title 20, secs. 11-18), in accordance with the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to extend the provisions of certain laws relating to vocational education and civilian rehabilitation to Porto Rico," approved March 3, 1931 (U. S. C., title 20, secs. 11-18; title 29, secs. 31-35; U. S. C., Supp. V, title 20, sec. 30), \$75,000.

Vol. 39, p. 930; Vol. 46, p. 1489.  
U. S. C., p. 609;  
Supp. V, p. 321.

## Federal Farm Board.

## FEDERAL FARM BOARD

Salaries and expenses.  
Vol. 46, p. 11; Vol. 44,  
p. 802.  
U. S. C., Supp. V, p.  
56.

For salaries and expenses in accordance with the provisions of the "Agricultural Marketing Act," approved June 15, 1929, and the Act creating a Division of Cooperative Marketing in the Department of Agriculture, approved July 2, 1926, including stenographic reporting services to be obtained by the board through the civil service, by contract or otherwise; not to exceed \$750 for newspapers; membership fees or dues in organizations which issue publications to members only or to members at a lower price than to others, payment for which may be made in advance; manuscripts, data, and special reports by purchase or by personal services without regard to the provisions of any other Act; to procure supplies and services without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (U. S. C., title 41, sec. 5) when the aggregate amount involved does not exceed \$50; purchase and exchange, maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles and motor trucks to be used only for official purposes; typewriters, adding machines, and other labor-saving devices, including their repair and exchange;

## Supplies and services.

R. S., sec. 3709, p. 733.  
U. S. C., p. 1309.

## Vehicles.

garage rental in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; traveling expenses, including attendance at meetings concerned with the work of the Federal Farm Board; payment of actual transportation expenses and not to exceed \$10 per diem to cover subsistence and other expenses while in conference and en route from and to his home to any person other than an employee or a member of an advisory commodity committee whom the board may from time to time invite to the city of Washington and elsewhere for conference and advisory purposes in furthering the work of the board; the employment of persons, firms, and others for the performance of special services, including legal services and other miscellaneous expenses, all unexpended balances of appropriations for the Federal Farm Board, not exceeding \$800,000, are hereby made available for the purposes enumerated in this paragraph: *Provided*, That during the fiscal year 1933, when the Federal Farm Board requires cooperative work by any department or independent establishment of the Government within the scope of the functions of such department or establishment and which such department or establishment is unable to perform within the limits of its appropriations, the Federal Farm Board may transfer from this appropriation to such department or establishment, with the approval of the head thereof, such sum or sums for direct expenditure as may be necessary for the performance of such additional work: *Provided, further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used to pay any salary in excess of \$10,000 per annum, or any salary in excess of \$8,500 per annum except to members of the Board and the general counsel.

Traveling expenses.

Attendance at meetings.

Balances available; limit.

*Provisos.*  
Transfers of funds for cooperative work by departments, etc.

Salary restriction.

### FEDERAL OIL CONSERVATION BOARD

For the expenses of the Federal Oil Conservation Board convened by the President on December 19, 1924, and for each purpose connected therewith, to be expended by the secretary of the board under the supervision of the Secretary of the Interior, under general regulations to be approved by the board, \$10,000.

Federal Oil Conservation Board.

Expenses.

### FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

For every expenditure requisite for and incident to the work of the Federal Power Commission as authorized by law, including personal services; traveling expenses, including expenses of attendance at meetings which in the discretion of the Commission are necessary for the efficient discharge of its responsibilities; contract stenographic reporting services; reimbursement to governmental agencies of the cost of furnishing motor-driven passenger-carrying vehicle service, and not exceeding \$1,000 for law books, books of reference, newspapers, and periodicals, \$250,000, of which amount not to exceed \$210,000 shall be available for personal services in the District of Columbia, including five commissioners at \$10,000 each.

Federal Power Commission.

Expenses.  
Vol. 41, p. 1063; Vol. 46, p. 797.  
U. S. C., Supp. V, p. 206.

For all printing and binding for the Federal Power Commission, \$4,000.

Printing and binding.

Total, Federal Power Commission, \$254,000.

### FEDERAL RADIO COMMISSION

For five commissioners, at \$10,000 each per annum, and for all other authorized expenditures of the Federal Radio Commission in performing the duties imposed by the Radio Act of 1927, as amended, including personal services, contract stenographic reporting services without reference to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes

Federal Radio Commission.

Commissioners, and all other expenses.  
Vol. 44, p. 1162; Vol. 46, p. 50.

Reporting.  
R. S., sec. 3709, p. 733.

U. S. C., p. 1309.  
Miscellaneous.

(U. S. C., title 41, sec. 5), rental of quarters, newspapers, periodicals, reference books, law books, special counsel fees, supplies and equipment, which may be purchased without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (U. S. C., title 41, sec. 5) when the aggregate amount involved does not exceed \$25, traveling expenses, including expenses of attendance at meetings which in the discretion of the commission are necessary for the efficient discharge of its responsibilities, and other necessary expenses, \$366,000, of which amount not to exceed \$330,000 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

Services in the District.

Printing and binding.

For all printing and binding for the Federal Radio Commission, \$16,000.

Total, Federal Radio Commission, \$382,000.

Federal Trade Commission.

### FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

Commissioners.  
All other expenses.  
Vol. 38, p. 717.  
U. S. C., p. 356.

For five commissioners, at \$10,000 each per annum, and for all other authorized expenditures of the Federal Trade Commission in performing the duties imposed by law or in pursuance of law, including secretary to the commission and other personal services, contract stenographic reporting services without reference to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (U. S. C., title 41, sec. 5); supplies and equipment, law books, books of reference, periodicals, garage rental, traveling expenses, including not to exceed \$900 for expenses of attendance, when specifically authorized by the commission, at meetings concerned with the work of the Federal Trade Commission, not to exceed \$300 for newspapers, foreign postage, and witness fees, and mileage in accordance with section 9 of the Federal Trade Commission Act, \$1,436,500, of which amount \$300,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, shall be for the power and gas utilities and chain stores investigations, and not to exceed \$1,170,500 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia, including witness fees: *Provided*, That \$60,000 of the amount appropriated shall be immediately available for the payment of salaries and expenses in the fiscal year 1932.

Supplies.  
R. S., Sec. 3709, p. 733.  
U. S. C., p. 1309.

Services in the District.

*Proviso.*  
Amount immediately available.

Printing and binding.

For all printing and binding for the Federal Trade Commission, \$30,000.

Total, Federal Trade Commission, \$1,466,500.

General Accounting Office.

### GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE

Comptroller General,  
Assistant, and office  
personnel.

Salaries: Comptroller General, \$10,000; for Assistant Comptroller General and other personal services in the District of Columbia, \$4,052,620; in all, \$4,062,620.

Contingent expenses.

Contingent expenses: For traveling expenses, including stenographic reporting service outside of the District of Columbia not exceeding \$2,500, by contract or otherwise; materials, supplies, equipment, and services; rent of buildings and equipment; purchase and exchange of books, law books, books of reference, and periodicals, typewriters, calculating machines, and other office appliances, including their development, repairs, and maintenance, including one motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicle; and miscellaneous items, \$125,000: *Provided*, That section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (U. S. C., title 41, sec. 5) shall not be construed to apply to any purchase or service rendered for the General Accounting Office when the aggregate amount involved does not exceed the sum of \$50.

*Proviso.*  
Minor purchases.  
R. S. sec. 3709, p. 733.  
U. S. C., p. 1309.

Printing and binding.

For all printing and binding for the General Accounting Office, including monthly and annual editions of selected decisions of the Comptroller General of the United States, \$75,000.

Total, General Accounting Office, \$4,262,620.

## GEORGE ROGERS CLARK SESQUICENTENNIAL COMMISSION

George Rogers Clark  
Sesquicentennial Com-  
mission.

For carrying into effect the provisions of the joint resolution entitled "Joint resolution providing for the participation of the United States in the celebration in 1929 and 1930 of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the conquest of the Northwest Territory by General George Rogers Clark and his army, and authorizing an appropriation for the construction of a permanent memorial of the Revolutionary War in the West, and of the accession of the old Northwest to the United States on the site of Fort Sackville, which was captured by George Rogers Clark and his men February 25, 1779," approved May 23, 1928 (45 Stat., pp. 723, 724), as amended by the Act of February 28, 1931 (46 Stat., pp. 1459-1460), \$400,000.

Participation ex-  
penses.  
Memorial commem-  
orating achievements  
in winning of old  
Northwest.

Vol. 45, p. 724; Vol.  
46, p. 1459.

## GEORGE WASHINGTON BICENTENNIAL COMMISSION

For carrying out the provisions of the public resolution entitled "Joint resolution authorizing an appropriation for the participation of the United States in the preparation and completion of plans for the comprehensive observance of that greatest of all historic events, the bicentennial of the birthday of George Washington," approved December 2, 1924 (43 Stat., p. 671), and all other activities authorized by the Act entitled "An Act to enable the George Washington Bicentennial Commission to carry out and give effect to certain approved plans," approved February 21, 1930 (46 Stat., p. 71), including personal services without reference to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, and civil-service regulations, traveling expenses, furniture and equipment, supplies, printing and binding, rent of buildings in the District of Columbia, and all other expenditures authorized by the above Acts, \$200,000, to be available until expended, together with all balances remaining unexpended from appropriations previously made for the use of this commission for each and every object of expenditure connected with the celebration notwithstanding amounts previously authorized for the cost of activities and the provisions of any other Act relating to the expenditure of public moneys, upon vouchers approved by the chairman of the executive committee, or such person as may be designated by him to approve vouchers: *Provided*, That nothing contained in this paragraph shall be construed to waive the submission of accounts and vouchers to the General Accounting Office for audit.

George Washington  
Bicentennial Commis-  
sion.

Services and ex-  
penses.

Vol. 43, p. 671.

Vol. 46, p. 71.

Personal services.

Balances available.

*Proviso.*  
Accounting.

## INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

For eleven commissioners, at \$12,000 each; secretary, \$9,000, and for all other authorized expenditures necessary in the execution of laws to regulate commerce, including one chief counsel, one director of finance, and one director of traffic at \$10,000 each per annum, traveling expenses, and stenographic reporting services to be obtained on and after the approval of this Act by the commission, in its discretion, through the civil service or by contract or renewal of existing contract, or otherwise, \$2,600,000, of which amount not to exceed \$2,282,530 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia, exclusive of special counsel, for which the expenditure shall not exceed \$50,000; not exceeding \$3,000 for purchase and exchange of necessary books, reports, and periodicals; not exceeding \$100 in the open market for the purchase of office furniture similar in class or kind to that listed in the general supply schedule:

Interstate Commerce  
Commission.

Commissioners, sec-  
retary, and other per-  
sonal services.

Reporting services.

Services in the Dis-  
trict.

Books, furniture, etc.

*Proviso.*  
Rent restriction.

*Provided*, That this appropriation shall not be available for rent of buildings in the District of Columbia if suitable space is provided by the Public Buildings Commission.

Enforcing accounting  
by railroads.

Vol. 34, p. 593; Vol. 36, p. 556; Vol. 41, p. 493.  
U. S. C., pp. 1668-1670.

Regulating commerce: To enable the Interstate Commerce Commission to enforce compliance with section 20 and other sections of the Act to regulate commerce as amended by the Act approved June 29, 1906 (U. S. C., title 49, sec. 20), and as amended by the Transportation Act, 1920 (U. S. C., title 49, sec. 20), including the employment of necessary special accounting agents or examiners, and traveling expenses, \$683,560, of which amount not to exceed \$75,000 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

Services in the Dis-  
trict.

Safety of employees.

Appliances, etc.

Vol. 27, p. 531; Vol. 29, p. 85; Vol. 32, p. 943; Vol. 36, p. 293.

Accidents.

Vol. 36, p. 350.

Safety signals.

Vol. 34, p. 838; Vol. 35, p. 324; Vol. 38, p. 212.  
U. S. C., p. 1441.

Safety of employees: To enable the Interstate Commerce Commission to keep informed regarding and to enforce compliance with Acts to promote the safety of employees and travelers upon railroads; the Act requiring common carriers to make reports of accidents and authorizing investigations thereof; and to enable the Interstate Commerce Commission to investigate and test appliances intended to promote the safety of railway operation, as authorized by the joint resolution approved June 30, 1906 (U. S. C., title 45, sec. 35), and the provision of the Sundry Civil Act approved May 27, 1908 (U. S. C., title 45, secs. 36, 37), to investigate, test experimentally, and report on the use and need of any appliances or systems intended to promote the safety of railway operation, inspectors, and for traveling expenses, \$500,000, of which amount not to exceed \$91,000 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

Inspectors.

Safety systems.

Vol. 41, p. 498.  
U. S. C., p. 1673.

Signal safety systems: For all authorized expenditures under section 26 of the Act to regulate commerce as amended by the Transportation Act, 1920 (U. S. C., title 49, sec. 26), with respect to the provision thereof under which carriers by railroad subject to the Act may be required to install automatic train-stop or train-control devices which comply with specifications and requirements prescribed by the commission, including investigations and tests pertaining to block-signal and train-control systems, as authorized by the joint resolution approved June 30, 1906 (U. S. C., title 45, sec. 35), and including the employment of the necessary engineers, and for traveling expenses, \$40,000, of which amount not to exceed \$30,000 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

Automatic train con-  
trol.

Vol. 34, p. 838.  
U. S. C., p. 1441.

Locomotive inspection: For all authorized expenditures under the provisions of the Act of February 17, 1911, "To promote the safety of employees and travelers upon railroads by compelling common carriers engaged in interstate commerce to equip their locomotives with safe and suitable boilers and appurtenances thereto" (U. S. C., title 45, sec. 22), as amended by the Act of March 4, 1915, extending "the same powers and duties with respect to all parts and appurtenances of the locomotive and tender" (U. S. C., title 45, sec. 30), and amendment of June 7, 1924 (U. S. C., title 45, sec. 27), providing for the appointment from time to time by the Interstate Commerce Commission of not more than fifteen inspectors in addition to the number authorized in the first paragraph of section 4 of the Act of 1911 (U. S. C., title 45, sec. 26), and the amendment of June 27, 1930 (U. S. C., Supp. V, title 45, secs. 24, 26), including such legal, technical, stenographic, and clerical help as the business of the offices of the chief inspector and his two assistants may require, and for traveling expenses, \$400,000, of which amount not to exceed \$65,000 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

Locomotive inspec-  
tion.

Vol. 36, p. 913; Vol. 38, p. 1192; Vol. 40, p. 616.  
U. S. C., p. 1439.

Vol. 43, p. 659.  
U. S. C., p. 1441.

Additional inspect-  
ors.

Vol. 36, p. 914; Vol. 43, p. 659; Vol. 46, p. 823.  
U. S. C., pp. 1439, 1441; Supp. V, p. 643.

Valuation of property of carriers: To enable the Interstate Commerce Commission to complete carrying out the objects of the Act entitled "An Act to amend an Act entitled 'An Act to regulate commerce,' approved February 4, 1887, and all Acts amendatory thereof," by providing for a valuation of the several classes of property of carriers subject thereto and securing information concerning their stocks, bonds, and other securities, approved March 1, 1913 (U. S. C., title 49, sec. 19a), including one director of valuation at \$10,000 per annum, one supervisor of land appraisals, one supervising engineer, one supervisor of accounts, and one principal valuation examiner, at \$9,000 each per annum, and traveling expenses, \$2,750,000: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall not be available for rent of buildings in the District of Columbia if suitable space is provided by the Public Buildings Commission.

Physical valuation of  
railroads.  
Vol. 37, p. 701; Vol.  
40, p. 271; Vol. 43, p. 624.

Issue of stock, etc.  
U. S. C., p. 1667.

*Proviso.*  
Rent restriction in  
the District.

Printing and bind-  
ing.

*Proviso.*  
Schedule of Sailings  
excluded.  
Vol. 41, p. 497.

Attendance at meet-  
ings.

For all printing and binding for the Interstate Commerce Commission, including reports in all cases proposing general changes in transportation rates and not to exceed \$10,000 to print and furnish to the States at cost report form blanks, and the receipts from such reports and blanks shall be credited to this appropriation, \$175,000: *Provided*, That no part of this sum shall be expended for printing the Schedule of Sailings required by section 25 of the Interstate Commerce Acts.

Not to exceed \$2,500 of the appropriations herein made for the Interstate Commerce Commission shall be available for expenses, except membership fees, for attendance at meetings concerned with the work of the commission.

Total, Interstate Commerce Commission, \$7,148,560.

### MOUNT RUSHMORE NATIONAL MEMORIAL COMMISSION

Mount Rushmore  
National Memorial  
Commission.

Mount Rushmore National Memorial Commission: For carrying into effect the provisions of the Act creating the Mount Rushmore National Memorial Commission, approved February 25, 1929 (45 Stat., p. 1300), the unexpended balances of the appropriations for this purpose for the fiscal years 1929, 1930, and 1931 are reappropriated and made available for the fiscal year 1933; and in addition thereto \$25,000 to be expended under the provisions of the Act of February 25, 1929 (45 Stat., p. 1300).

Balances reappropri-  
ated.

Vol. 45, pp. 1300,  
1627; Vol. 46, p. 239.

### NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS

National Advisory  
Committee for Aero-  
nautics.

For scientific research, technical investigations, and special reports in the field of aeronautics, including the necessary laboratory and technical assistants; contracts for personal services in the making of special investigations and in the preparation of special reports; traveling expenses of members and employees; including not to exceed \$500 for expenses, except membership fees, of attendance upon meetings of technical and professional societies; office supplies and other miscellaneous expenses, including technical periodicals and books of reference; equipment, maintenance, and operation of the Langley Memorial Aeronautical Laboratory; purchase, maintenance, operation, and exchange of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, including not more than one for general administrative use in the District of Columbia; personal services in the field and the District of Columbia; in all, \$900,000, of which amount not to exceed \$2,000 may be expended for allowances for living quarters, including heat, fuel, and light, as authorized by the Act approved June 26, 1930 (46 Stat. 818), and not to exceed \$100,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia.

All expenses, scien-  
tific research, etc.

Attendance at meet-  
ings.

Langley laboratory.

Personal services.

Living quarters.

Vol. 46, p. 818.

Printing and binding.

For all printing and binding for the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, including all of its offices, laboratories, and services located in Washington, District of Columbia, and elsewhere, \$20,000.

Total, National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, \$920,000.

Personnel Classification Board.

### PERSONNEL CLASSIFICATION BOARD

All expenses.  
Vol. 42, p. 1488; Vol. 45, p. 776; Vol. 46, p. 1003.  
U. S. C., p. 65; Supp. V, p. 28.

For every expenditure requisite for and incident to the work of the Personnel Classification Board, as authorized by the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, traveling expenses, telegrams, telephone service, printing and binding, law books, books of reference, periodicals, stationery, furniture, office equipment, other supplies, street-car fares (not exceeding \$100), purchase and exchange of typewriters and labor-saving devices, \$145,116.

Public Buildings and Public Parks of the National Capital.

### PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND PUBLIC PARKS OF THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

Personal services.

For personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, \$2,500,000, including not to exceed \$25,000 for intermittent and seasonal employees at per diem rates of compensation to be fixed by the director.

Maintenance, etc., of designated buildings, grounds, etc.  
Post, p. 781.

For general expenses in connection with the maintenance, care, improvement, protection, operation, repair, cleaning, heating, and lighting of the Washington Monument and grounds; the Lincoln Memorial and the reflecting pool; the house where Abraham Lincoln died; the Arlington Memorial Bridge; the Mount Vernon Memorial Highway and other Federal lands authorized by the Act of May 29, 1930 (46 Stat., 482); grounds surrounding executive departments; and public buildings in the District of Columbia under the jurisdiction of the Office of Public Buildings and Public Parks of the National Capital, including per diem employees at rates of pay approved by the director, not exceeding current rates for similar employment in the District of Columbia; rent of buildings in the District of Columbia, and salaries for maintenance and operation of the buildings when such maintenance and operation is not furnished by the owner under terms of the lease: *Provided*, That any funds for the fiscal year 1933 appropriated for rents and maintenance of buildings in the District of Columbia for any of the executive departments and independent establishments may be transferred, with the approval of the Public Buildings Commission, to the Director of Public Buildings and Public Parks of the National Capital; city directories; contingent expenses; traveling expenses and carfare not exceeding \$300; communication service; professional, scientific, technical, and law books; periodicals and reference books; blank books and forms; photographs; maps, leather and rubber articles and gas masks for the protection of public property and employees; not exceeding \$13,000 for uniforms for employees; the maintenance, repair, exchange, storage, and operation of not to exceed one motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicle, the demolition of buildings; incidental grading of the Mall to utilize available fill, the purchase, maintenance, and repair of equipment and fixtures, \$1,510,933.

Vol. 46, p. 482.

*Proviso.*  
Funds for rent, etc., for departments may be transferred to Director.

Contingent expenses.

Uniforms for employees.

Mall, grading, etc.

Mount Vernon highway police.

Vol. 43, p. 671; Vol. 45, p. 721; Vol. 46, p. 483.

Mount Vernon highway police: For pay and allowances and for uniforming and equipping, in accordance with the provisions of the Act of May 27, 1924, as amended, the police force to be engaged in patrolling the Mount Vernon Memorial Highway in the State of

Virginia, and other Federal lands, as authorized by the Act approved May 29, 1930 (46 Stat., p. 483), including the purchase, issue, operation, maintenance, repair, exchange, and storage of revolvers, bicycles, motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, and ammunition, \$12,000.

For all printing and binding for the Office of Public Buildings and Public Parks of the National Capital, \$3,000.

Printing, etc.

Total, Office of Public Buildings and Public Parks of the National Capital, \$4,025,933.

## PUBLIC BUILDINGS COMMISSION

Public Buildings Commission.

For all necessary expenses incident to moving various Government departments, bureaus, divisions, and independent establishments and parts thereof from one building to another or moves within a building in the District of Columbia in connection with the assignment, allocation, transfer, and survey of space, including the removal and erection of building partitions, including personal services, without reference to civil-service rules, at rates of pay fixed and determined by the commission and without reference to the Classification Act of 1923 as amended: *Provided*, That the money herein appropriated may be used for reimbursing the Government departments, bureaus, divisions, independent establishments, and offices for actual expenses incurred by them in complying with the orders of the commission; to be expended on vouchers signed by the chairman of the commission; to be available immediately, and to remain available until expended, \$100,000.

Expenses of transferring offices, etc.

*Proviso.*  
Reimbursing offices for expenses incurred.

## SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

Smithsonian Institution.

For expenses of the general administrative office, Smithsonian Institution, including an additional assistant secretary at \$9,000 per annum during the present incumbency, compensation of necessary employees, traveling expenses, purchase of books and periodicals, supplies and equipment, and any other necessary expenses, \$38,644.

Administrative expenses.

International exchanges: For the system of international exchanges between the United States and foreign countries, under the direction of the Smithsonian Institution, including necessary employees, and purchase of necessary books and periodicals, and traveling expenses, \$47,529.

International exchanges.

American ethnology: For continuing ethnological researches among the American Indians and the natives of Hawaii, the excavation and preservation of archæologic remains under the direction of the Smithsonian Institution, including necessary employees, the preparation of manuscripts, drawings, and illustrations, the purchase of books and periodicals, and traveling expenses, \$66,640.

American ethnology.

International Catalogue of Scientific Literature: For the cooperation of the United States in the work of the International Catalogue of Scientific Literature, including the preparation of a classified index catalogue of American scientific publications for incorporation in the International Catalogue, clerk hire, purchase of books and periodicals, traveling expenses, and other necessary incidental expenses, \$5,650.

International Catalogue of Scientific Literature.

Astrophysical Observatory: For maintenance of the Astrophysical Observatory, under the direction of the Smithsonian Institution, including assistants, purchase of books, periodicals, and apparatus, making necessary observations in high altitudes, repairs and alterations of buildings, preparation of manuscripts, drawings, and illustrations, traveling expenses, and miscellaneous expenses, \$32,094.

Astrophysical Observatory.

**Equipment, etc.** For cases, furniture, fixtures, and appliances required for the exhibition and safe-keeping of collections; heating, lighting, electrical, telegraphic, and telephonic service, repairs and alterations of buildings, shops, and sheds, including approaches and all necessary material; personal services, and traveling and other necessary incidental expenses, \$148,370.

**Preserving collections, etc.** For continuing preservation, exhibition, and increase of collections from the surveying and exploring expeditions of the Government, and from other sources, including personal services, traveling expenses, purchasing and supplying uniforms to guards and elevator conductors, postage stamps and foreign postal cards and all other necessary expenses, and not exceeding \$5,500 for preparation of manuscripts, drawings, and illustrations for publications, and not exceeding \$3,000 for purchase of books, pamphlets, and periodicals \$617,760.

**Contingent expenses.**

**National Gallery of Arts.**

**NATIONAL GALLERY OF ARTS**

**Administrative expenses.** For the administration of the National Gallery of Art by the Smithsonian Institution including compensation of necessary employees, purchase of books of reference and periodicals, traveling expenses, uniforms for guards, and necessary incidental expenses, \$38,220.

**PRINTING AND BINDING**

**Printing and binding.** For all printing and binding for the Smithsonian Institution, including all of its bureaus, offices, institutions, and services located in Washington, District of Columbia, and elsewhere, \$62,422, of which not to exceed \$12,000 shall be available for printing the report of the American Historical Association: *Provided*, That the expenditure of this sum shall not be restricted to a pro rata amount in any period of the fiscal year.

**American Historical Association.**  
*Proviso.*  
No pro rata restriction.  
Gellatly art collection, New York City.

For administration, maintenance, and exhibition in New York City of the Gellatly art collection, including rental, services, travel, and all other necessary incidental expenses, \$17,500.

**Services in the District.**

Total Smithsonian Institution, \$1,074,829, of which amount not to exceed \$875,000 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

**Supreme Court Building Commission.**

**SUPREME COURT BUILDING COMMISSION**

**Construction, expenses.**

**Supreme Court Building:** For continuing the construction of the building for the United States Supreme Court in accordance with the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the construction of a building for the Supreme Court of the United States," approved December 20, 1929 (46 Stat., pp. 50-51), \$1,000,000, to remain available until expended.

Vol. 46, p. 51.

**Available until expended.**

**Tariff Commission.**

**TARIFF COMMISSION**

**Salaries and expenses.**

For salaries and expenses of the United States Tariff Commission, including purchase and exchange of labor-saving devices, the purchase of professional and scientific books, law books, books of reference, gloves and other protective equipment for photostat and other machine operators, rent in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, subscriptions to newspapers and periodicals, and contract stenographic reporting services without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (U. S. C., title 41, sec. 5), as authorized by sections 330 to 341 of the Tariff Act of 1930, approved June 17, 1930 (U. S. C., Supp. IV, title 19, secs. 1330-1341), \$1,000,000, of which amount not to exceed \$787,500 may be expended for personal services in the

**Reporting.**  
R. S. sec. 3709, p. 733.  
U. S. C., p. 1309.

Vol. 46, p. 696.  
U. S. C., Supp. V, p. 290.

District of Columbia; not to exceed \$2,500 for expenses, except membership fees, of attendance at meetings concerned with subjects under investigation by the commission; and not to exceed \$7,500 for allowances for living quarters, including heat, fuel, and light, as authorized by the Act approved June 26, 1930 (U. S. C., Supp. IV, title 5, sec. 118a): *Provided*, That the commission may procure supplies and services without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (U. S. C., title 41, sec. 5) when the aggregate amount involved does not exceed \$50: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used to pay the salary of any member of the United States Tariff Commission who shall hereafter participate in any proceedings under sections 336, 337, and 338 of the Tariff Act of 1930, wherein he or any member of his family has any special, direct, and pecuniary interest, or in which he has acted as attorney or special representative.

For all printing and binding for the Tariff Commission, \$20,000.  
Total, Tariff Commission, \$1,020,000.

Living quarters.  
Vol. 46, p. 818.  
U. S. C., Supp. V,  
p. 19.

*Provisos.*  
Supplies and services.  
R. S., sec. 3709, p. 733.  
U. S. C., p. 1309.

Salary restriction.

Vol. 46, p. 701.

Printing and binding.

### UNITED STATES GEOGRAPHIC BOARD

For salaries and expenses of the United States Geographic Board, including personal services in the District of Columbia, and for stationery and office supplies, \$8,178.

For printing and binding, \$1,500.

Total, United States Geographic Board, \$9,678.

Geographic Board.

Salaries and expenses.

Printing and binding.

### UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD

For seven commissioners at \$12,000 each per annum and for all other expenditures authorized by law, including the compensation of a secretary to the board, attorneys, officers, naval architects, special experts, examiners, and clerks, including one admiralty counsel at not to exceed \$10,000 per annum, one technical expert in connection with construction loan fund, at not to exceed \$10,000 per annum, and other employees in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; and for all other expenses of the board, including the rental of quarters outside the District of Columbia, law books, books of reference, periodicals, and not exceeding \$600 for newspapers, and traveling expenses of members of the board, its special experts, and other employees, while upon official business away from their designated posts of duty, including attendance at meetings or conventions of members of any society or association, the purpose of which the board may consider of interest to the development and maintenance of an American merchant marine, when incurred on the written authority of the chairman of the board, and for the employment by contract or otherwise of expert stenographic reporters for its official reporting work including the investigation of foreign discrimination against vessels and shippers of the United States and for the investigation of transportation of immigrants in vessels of the United States Shipping Board, \$350,000, of which amount not to exceed \$320,000 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That the annual estimates of the Shipping Board for the fiscal year 1934 shall be accompanied by a statement showing the number and compensation of employees of the Fleet Corporation assigned to the Shipping Board: *Provided further*, That employees of the Merchant Fleet Corporation assigned to and serving with the Shipping Board whose compensation is within the range of salary prescribed for the appropriate grade to which the position has been

Shipping Board.

Commissioners.

All other expenses.

Personnel included.

Outside rent.

Investigating discrimination against American vessels, etc.

*Provisos.*  
Estimates of assignments from Fleet Corporation.

No salary reduction, etc.

Vol. 46, p. 1003.  
U. S. C., Supp. V, p.  
28.

Printing and bind-  
ing.

Shipping Board  
fund.

Merchant Fleet Cor-  
poration expenses pay-  
able from.

Sources of.  
Amount on hand  
July 1, 1932.  
Salaries and ex-  
penses.  
Receipts, other than  
sales of ships and sur-  
plus property.

Liquidation expenses.

*Proviso.*  
Experimental work.  
Vol. 45, p. 1244.

Claims not payable  
therefrom.  
Interest earned.

Operating ships for  
carrying coal to foreign  
ports.  
Balance available.  
Vol. 45, p. 1244.

Special claims.  
Balance for, contin-  
ued.  
Vol. 45, p. 1244.

Operation of ships  
taken back from pur-  
chasers.

allocated under the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, shall not be subject to reduction in salary by reason of their transfer during the fiscal year 1933 to the pay roll of the Shipping Board.

For all printing and binding for the United States Shipping Board, including all of its bureaus, offices, institutions, and services located in Washington, District of Columbia, and elsewhere, \$10,000.

#### UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD SHIPPING FUND

For expenses of the United States Shipping Board Merchant Fleet Corporation during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1933, for administrative purposes, miscellaneous adjustments, losses due to the maintenance and operation of ships, including operation through an agreement to pay a lump-sum compensation, for the protection of the interests of the United States in any vessel on which the United States holds a mortgage, for the repair of ships, for the purchase, exchange, maintenance, repair, and operation of motor vehicles for official purposes only; for the payment of premiums for liability, fire, theft, property damage, and collision insurance and for other forms of insurance, including schedule and fidelity bonds, commonly carried by commercial corporations engaged in the same or a similar business, and for carrying out the provisions of the Merchant Marine Act, 1920, and amendments thereto, (a) the amount of operating funds on hand July 1, 1932, not to exceed \$50,000,000, including the salaries of employees of the Fleet Corporation assigned to the Shipping Board; (b) all amounts received during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1933, other than the proceeds of sales of ships and surplus property; (c) so much of the total proceeds of sales of ships and surplus property received during the fiscal year 1933, but not exceeding \$1,500,000, as is necessary to meet the expenses of liquidation, including the costs incident to the delivery of vessels to purchasers, the cost of maintaining the laid-up fleet and the salaries and expenses of the personnel engaged in liquidation: *Provided*, That the unexpended balance of \$500,000 made available for experimental and research work in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1930 is hereby reappropriated and made available until June 30, 1933, for the same purposes and under the same terms, including supervision and inspection of construction of vessels on which loans have been made from the construction loan fund: *Provided further*, That no part of these sums, (a), (b), and (c), shall be used for the payment of claims arising out of the construction and requisitioning of vessels; (d) all interest earned on the funds, excepting the construction loan fund, of the United States Shipping Board Merchant Fleet Corporation is to accrue to these funds and is made available for the purposes hereinbefore set forth subject to the limitations herein established: *Provided further*, That the unexpended balances of the sums made available by the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1930, for reconditioning and operating ships for carrying coal to foreign ports shall continue available for the same purposes for the fiscal year 1933.

That portion of the special claims appropriation, contained in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1923, committed prior to July 1, 1923, and remaining unexpended on June 30, 1932, shall continue available until June 30, 1933, for the same purposes and under the same conditions.

To enable the United States Shipping Board Merchant Fleet Corporation to operate ships or lines of ships which have been or may be taken back from purchasers by reason of competition or other methods employed by foreign shipowners or operators, there is

hereby reappropriated the unexpended balance of the appropriation of \$10,000,000 made for similar purposes in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1927: *Provided*, That no expenditure shall be made for the purposes of this paragraph from this sum without the prior approval of the President of the United States.

*Proviso.*  
President's approval required.

Not more than two passenger-carrying motor vehicles may be maintained and/or operated in the District of Columbia from the appropriations in this Act for the United States Shipping Board and the United States Shipping Board Fleet Corporation. Such vehicles shall be for the use of the officers and employees of the Shipping Board and the Fleet Corporation, under the direction of the chairman of the Shipping Board and the president of the Merchant Fleet Corporation.

*Motor vehicle restriction.*

No part of the sums appropriated in this Act shall be used to pay the compensation of any attorney, regular or special, for the United States Shipping Board or the United States Shipping Board Merchant Fleet Corporation unless the contract of employment has been approved by the Attorney General of the United States.

*Employment of attorneys subject to approval of Attorney General.*

No officer or employee of the United States Shipping Board or the United States Shipping Board Merchant Fleet Corporation shall be paid a salary or compensation at a rate per annum in excess of \$10,000 except the following: One at not to exceed \$18,000, and two at not to exceed \$12,000 each.

*Pay restriction.*

No part of the funds of the United States Shipping Board Merchant Fleet Corporation shall be available for the rent of buildings in the District of Columbia during the fiscal year 1933 if suitable space is provided for said corporation by the Public Buildings Commission.

*Rent in the District.*

No part of the funds of the United States Shipping Board Merchant Fleet Corporation shall be available during the fiscal year 1933 for the purchase of any kind of fuel oil of foreign production for issue, delivery, or sale to ships at points either in the United States or its possessions, where oil of the production of the United States or its possessions is available, if the cost of such oil compared with foreign oil costs be not unreasonable.

*Foreign fuel oil.*

Of the sums herein made available under the United States Shipping Board, not to exceed an aggregate of \$125,000 shall be expended for compensation of regular attorneys employed on a yearly salary basis, their clerical and legal assistants, and for fees and expenses of attorneys employed in special cases.

*Regular attorneys.*

*Special attorneys.*

None of the money herein appropriated or authorized shall be used to make loans to any corporation with which the Postmaster General has made a contract for the carrying of mail under the provisions of the Merchant Marine Act of 1928, which contract has not been approved by the Comptroller General.

*Loans to mail carrying corporations. Forbidden, without approval of Comptroller.*

Total, United States Shipping Board, \$360,000.

## VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

*Veterans' Administration.*

### MILITARY SERVICES

Administration, Medical, Hospital, and Domiciliary Services: For all salaries and expenses of the Veterans' Administration, including the expenses of maintenance and operation of medical, hospital, and domiciliary services of the Veterans' Administration, in carrying out the duties, powers, and functions devolving upon it pursuant to the authority contained in the Act entitled "An Act to authorize the

*Administration, Medical, Hospital, and Domiciliary Services. Salaries and expenses.*

Vol. 46, p. 1016.

U. S. C., Supp. V, p. 555. President to consolidate and coordinate governmental activities affecting war veterans," approved July 3, 1930 (U. S. C., Supp. IV, title 38, secs. 11-11f), and any and all laws for which the Veterans' Administration is now or may hereafter be charged with administering, \$115,000,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$3,500 of this amount shall be available for expenses, except membership fees, of employees detailed by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to attend meetings of associations for the promotion of medical science and annual national conventions of organized war veterans: *Provided further*, That this appropriation shall be available also for personal services and rentals in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, including traveling expenses; examination of estimates of appropriations in the field including actual expenses of subsistence or per diem allowance in lieu thereof; for expenses incurred in packing, crating, drayage, and transportation of household effects and other property, not exceeding in any one case five thousand pounds, of employees when transferred from one official station to another for permanent duty and when specifically authorized by the administrator; furnishing and laundering of such wearing apparel as may be prescribed for employees in the performance of their official duties; purchase and exchange of law books, books of reference, periodicals, and newspapers; for passenger-carrying and other motor vehicles, including purchase, maintenance, repair, and operation of same, including not more than two passenger automobiles for general administrative use of the bureau in the District of Columbia and three for the Washington, District of Columbia regional office; for operating expenses of the Arlington Building and annex, including repairs and mechanical equipment, fuel, electric current, ice, ash removal, and miscellaneous items; for allotment and transfer to the Public Health Service, the War, Navy, and Interior Departments, for disbursement by them under the various headings of their applicable appropriations, of such amounts as are necessary for the care and treatment of beneficiaries of the Veterans' Administration, including minor repairs and improvements of existing facilities under their jurisdiction necessary to such care and treatment; for expenses incidental to the maintenance and operation of farms; for recreational articles and facilities at institutions maintained by the Veterans' Administration; for administrative expenses incidental to securing employment for war veterans; for funeral, burial, and other expenses incidental thereto for beneficiaries of the Veterans' Administration accruing during the fiscal year 1933 or prior fiscal years: *Provided further*, That the appropriations herein made for the care and maintenance of veterans in hospitals or homes under the jurisdiction of the Veterans' Administration shall be available for the purchase of tobacco to be furnished, subject to such regulations as the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs shall prescribe, to veterans receiving hospital treatment or domiciliary care in Veterans' Administration hospitals or homes: *Provided further*, That the appropriations herein made for medical and hospital services under the jurisdiction of the Veterans' Administration shall be available, not to exceed \$15,000, for experimental purposes to determine the value of certain types of treatment.

No part of this appropriation shall be expended for the purchase of any site for or toward the construction of any new hospital or home, or for the purchase of any hospital or home; and not more than \$5,030,023 of this appropriation may be used to repair, alter, improve, or provide facilities in the several hospitals and homes under the jurisdiction of the Veterans' Administration either by

*Provisos.*  
Attendance at meetings, etc.

Objects designated. Services, rentals, etc., in the District and elsewhere.

Transfer of effects.

Wearing apparel.

Motor vehicles.

Arlington Building.

Transfer of funds to other departments.

Farms, maintenance, etc.  
Recreational facilities.  
Vol. 46, p. 891.

Funeral expenses.

*Provisos.*  
Fund available for purchasing tobacco.

Experiments in determining value of different treatments.

Use for new hospital sites, hospitals, etc., forbidden.

Amount for improvements, etc.

contract or by the hire of temporary employees and the purchase of materials.

For printing and binding for the Veterans' Administration, including all its bureaus and functions located in Washington, District of Columbia, and elsewhere, \$150,000: *Provided*, That the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs is authorized to utilize the printing and binding equipment which the various hospitals and homes of the Veterans' Administration use for occupational therapy purposes for the purpose of doing such printing and binding as may, in his judgment, be found advisable for the use of the Veterans' Administration, notwithstanding the provisions of section 87 of the Act entitled "An Act providing for the public printing and binding and the distribution of public documents," approved January 12, 1895, and section 11 of the Act making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920, and for other purposes, approved March 1, 1919 (U. S. C., title 44, sec. 111).

Compensation: For the payment of military and naval compensation, emergency officers' retirement pay, and disability allowances, accruing during the fiscal year 1933 or in prior fiscal years for death or disability provided by the Act approved October 6, 1917, as amended, and the World War Veterans' Act 1924, approved June 7, 1924, as amended (U. S. C., title 38, secs. 421-576; U. S. C., Supp. V, title 38, secs. 422-537), and the Act entitled "An Act making eligible for retirement, under certain conditions, officers and former officers of the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps of the United States, other than officers of the Regular Army, Navy, or Marine Corps, who incurred physical disability in line of duty while in the service of the United States during the World War," of May 24, 1928 (U. S. C., Supp. V, title 38, secs 581-582), and for the payment of annuities authorized by the Acts approved May 23, 1908 (35 Stat., p. 1325), and February 28, 1929 (45 Stat., p. 1409), to the persons named therein, including James L. Hanberry in lieu of James F. Hanberry, and John H. Andrus in lieu of James A. Andrus, and by the Act approved January 31, 1931 (46 Stat., p. 1974), \$356,250,000: *Provided*, That the Act approved May 23, 1908 (35 Stat., p. 1325), is hereby amended by striking therefrom the name "James F. Hanberry" and inserting in lieu thereof the name "James L. Hanberry": *Provided further*, That the Act approved February 28, 1929 (45 Stat., p. 1409), is hereby amended by striking therefrom the name "James A. Andrus" and inserting in lieu thereof the name "John H. Andrus."

Army and Navy pensions, as follows: For invalids, widows, minor children, and dependent relatives, Army nurses, and all other pensioners who are now borne on the rolls, or who may hereafter be placed thereon, under the provisions of any and all Acts of Congress, \$225,850,000, to be immediately available: *Provided*, That the appropriation aforesaid for Navy Pensions shall be paid from the income of the Navy pension fund, so far as the same shall be sufficient for that purpose: *Provided further*, That the amount expended under each of the above items shall be accounted for separately.

For military and naval insurance accruing during the fiscal year 1933 or in prior fiscal years, \$117,000,000.

Hospital and domiciliary facilities and services: For carrying out the provisions of the Acts entitled "An Act to authorize an appropriation to provide additional hospital, domiciliary, and outpatient dispensary facilities for persons entitled to hospitalization under the World War Veterans' Act, 1924, as amended, and for other

Printing and binding.

*Proviso.*  
Use of branch equipments.

Printing restrictions waived.  
Vol. 28, p. 622; Vol. 40, p. 1270.  
U. S. C., p. 1421.

Military and naval compensation, etc.  
Vol. 41, p. 371; Vol. 43, pp. 615, 1304; Vol. 44, p. 793; Vol. 45, p. 965.

U. S. C., pp. 1214, 2073; Supp. V, p. 564.

Emergency officers retired for physical disability.

Vol. 45, p. 735.  
U. S. C., Supp. V, p. 575.

Annuities designated.  
Vol. 35, p. 1325; Vol. 45, p. 1409.

*Provisos.*  
James L. Hanberry.  
Correction in name.

John H. Andrus.  
Correction in name.

Army and navy pensions.

*Provisos.*  
Navy from naval fund.

Separate accounting.

Military and naval insurance.

Hospital, domiciliary, etc., facilities.  
Vol. 45, p. 716.  
Vol. 46, pp. 53, 1550.

Volunteer Soldiers' Home.  
Northwest Pacific branch.  
Vol. 46, p. 852.

Southern branch.  
Vol. 46, p. 792.

State and Territorial homes.  
Continuing aid to.  
Vol. 25, p. 450.  
U. S. C., p. 677.

Proviso.  
Collection from inmates.

Adjusted service certificate fund.  
Vol. 43, p. 128.  
U. S. C., p. 1232; Supp. V, p. 576.

Vol. 46, p. 1429.

purposes," approved March 4, 1931 (46 Stat., p. 1550), \$10,877,000; "An Act to establish a branch home of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers in one of the Northwest Pacific States," approved July 3, 1930 (46 Stat., p. 852), \$1,000,000; "An Act to provide for the establishment of a branch home of a National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers in one of the Southern States," approved June 21, 1930 (46 Stat., pp. 792-793), \$1,000,000; in all, \$12,877,000, to be made immediately available and to remain available until expended.

State and Territorial Homes for Disabled Soldiers and Sailors: For continuing aid to State or Territorial homes for the support of disabled volunteer soldiers, in conformity with the Act approved August 27, 1888 (U. S. C., title 24, sec. 134), as amended, including all classes of soldiers admissible to the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, \$722,000: *Provided*, That for any sum or sums collected in any manner from inmates of such State or Territorial homes to be used for the support of said homes a like amount shall be deducted from the aid herein provided for, but this proviso shall not apply to any State or Territorial home into which the wives or widows of soldiers are admitted and maintained.

Adjusted service certificate fund: For an amount necessary under the World War Adjusted Compensation Act (U. S. C., title 38, secs. 591-683; U. S. C., Supp. IV, title 38, secs. 612-682), to provide for the payment of the face value of each adjusted service certificate in twenty years from its date or on the prior death of the veteran, and to make loans to veterans and repayments to banks in accordance with section 507 of the Act, as amended (46 Stat., p. 1429) \$100,000,000, to become available July 1, 1932, and remain available until expended.

Total Military Services, \$927,849,000.

Civil-Service Retirement Fund.

#### CIVIL-SERVICE RETIREMENT FUND

Contribution to.  
Vol. 41, p. 614; Vol. 44, p. 912; Vol. 46, p. 463.  
U. S. C., p. 71; Supp. V, p. 39.

Proviso.  
Oleomargarine restriction.

Salaries limited to average rates under Classification Act.

Vol. 42, p. 1488; Vol. 45, p. 776; Vol. 46, p. 1003.

U. S. C., Supp. V, p. 28.

Restriction not applicable to clerical-mechanical service.

No reduction in fixed salaries.

Vol. 42, p. 1490.  
U. S. C., p. 65; Supp. V, p. 28.

Transfers to another position without reduction.

Higher salary rates permitted.

For financing of the liability of the United States, created by the Act entitled "An Act for the retirement of employees in the classified civil service, and for other purposes," approved May 22, 1920, and Acts amendatory thereof (U. S. C., Supp. IV, title 5, sec. 707a), \$20,850,000, which amount shall be placed to the credit of the "civil-service retirement and disability fund."

Total, Veterans' Administration, \$948,699,000: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be expended for the purchase of oleomargarine or butter substitutes except for cooking purposes.

SEC. 2. In expending appropriations or portions of appropriations contained in this Act, for the payment for personal services in the District of Columbia in accordance with the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, the average of the salaries of the total number of persons under any grade in any bureau, office, or other appropriation unit shall not at any time exceed the average of the compensation rates specified for the grade by such Act, as amended: *Provided further*, That this restriction shall not apply (1) to grades 1, 2, 3, and 4 of the clerical-mechanical service, or (2) to require the reduction in salary of any person whose compensation was fixed, as of July 1, 1924, in accordance with the rules of section 6 of such Act, (3) to require the reduction in salary of any person who is transferred from one position to another position in the same or different grade, in the same or different bureau, office, or other appropriation unit, (4) to prevent the payment of a salary under any grade at a rate higher than the maximum rate of the grade when such higher rate is permitted by the Classification Act of 1923 as

amended, and is specifically authorized by other law, or (5) to reduce the compensation of any person in a grade in which only one position is allocated.

If only one position in a grade.

SEC. 3. No part of any money appropriated by this Act shall be used for purchasing any motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicle (except busses, station wagons, and ambulances) at a cost, completely equipped for operation, in excess of \$750, except where, in the judgment of the heads of the sundry executive boards, commissions, and offices, provided for herein, special requirements can not thus be efficiently met, such exceptions, however, to be limited to not to exceed 10 per centum of the total expenditures for such motor vehicles purchased during the fiscal year, including the value of a vehicle exchanged where exchange is involved; nor shall any money appropriated herein be used for maintaining, driving, or operating any Government-owned motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicle not used exclusively for official purposes; and "official purposes" shall not include the transportation of officers and employees between their domiciles and places of employment except in cases of officers and employees engaged in field work the character of whose duties makes such transportation necessary and then only when the same is approved by the head of the department. This section shall not apply to any motor vehicles for official use of the Executive Office nor of the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs.

Purchase, use, etc., of motor vehicles restricted.

Exemptions.

SEC. 4. That, except as hereinbefore provided, in the expenditure of appropriations in this Act the head of every bureau, agency, or independent establishment shall, unless in his discretion the interest of the Government will not permit, purchase or contract for, within the limits of the United States, only articles of the growth, production, or manufacture of the United States, notwithstanding that such articles of the growth, production, or manufacture of the United States may cost more, if such excess of cost be not unreasonable.

Purchase, etc., of foreign products forbidden.

SEC. 5. This Act hereafter may be referred to as the "Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1933."

Title of Act.

Total appropriated by this Act, \$982,446,041.

Approved, June 30, 1932.

[CHAPTER 331.]

AN ACT

To facilitate execution of and economy in field season contracts of the Forest Service.

June 30, 1932.  
[H. R. 11944.]  
[Public, No. 229.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of Agriculture is hereafter authorized in connection with the administration of the national forests to enter into contracts for the procurement of services, materials, and supplies for the ensuing fiscal year, prior to the passage of an appropriation therefor: *Provided*, That such contracts shall aliquot the cost for such service by fiscal years and shall not be binding on the United States as to that part for the ensuing year unless and until an appropriation applicable to the payment thereof is made: *And provided further*, That all such contracts shall by their terms provide that the obligation of the United States is contingent upon the passage of an applicable appropriation and that no payment thereunder will be made until such appropriation becomes available for expenditure.

Forest Service.  
Contracts for services, supplies, etc., for ensuing year may be entered before appropriation therefor.

*Provisos.*  
Terms of contract.

Government obligation contingent upon passage thereof.

No prior payments.

Approved, June 30, 1932.

[CHAPTER 332.]

AN ACT

To add certain lands to the Idaho National Forest, Idaho.

June 30, 1932.  
[S. 3784.]  
[Public, No. 230.]

Idaho National Forest, Idaho.  
Lands added to.

Description.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the following-described areas be, and the same are hereby, included in and made a part of the Idaho National Forest, subject to all prior adverse rights, and that said lands shall hereafter be subject to all laws affecting national forests: All township 23 north, ranges 2 and 3 east, and that part of the west half of township 24 north, range 4 east, which is not already included in the Nez Perce National Forest; all Boise meridian.

Approved, June 30, 1932.

[CHAPTER 333.]

AN ACT

Relating to the acquisition of restricted Indian lands by States, counties, or municipalities.

June 30, 1932.  
[S. 4808.]  
[Public, No. 231.]

Five Civilized Tribes, Okla.  
Vol. 46, p. 1471, amended.

Reinvestment of receipts from sale, etc., of nontaxable land of a restricted Indian.

Restriction on selected lands.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Act entitled "An Act to relieve restricted Indians in the Five Civilized Tribes whose nontaxable lands are required for State, county, or municipal improvements or sold to other persons, and for other purposes," approved March 2, 1931, is amended to read as follows:

"That whenever any nontaxable land of a restricted Indian of the Five Civilized Tribes or of any other Indian tribe is sold to any State, county, or municipality for public-improvement purposes, or is acquired, under existing law, by any State, county, or municipality by condemnation or other proceedings for such public purposes, or is sold under existing law to any other person or corporation for other purposes, the money received for said land may, in the discretion and with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, be reinvested in other lands selected by said Indian, and such land so selected and purchased shall be restricted as to alienation, lease, or incumbrance, and nontaxable in the same quantity and upon the same terms and conditions as the nontaxable lands from which the reinvested funds were derived, and such restrictions shall appear in the conveyance."

Approved, June 30, 1932.

[CHAPTER 334.]

JOINT RESOLUTION

Amending the joint resolution providing for the suspension of annual assessment work on mining claims held by location in the United States and Alaska, approved June 6, 1932.

June 30, 1932.  
[S. J. Res. 188.]  
[Pub. Res., No. 30.]

Mining claims, United States and Alaska.

Joint resolution suspending work on, fiscal year 1932, amended.

Ante, p. 290.  
Correction in time authorized.

R. S. sec. 2324, p. 426.  
U. S. C., p. 955.

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the joint resolution providing for the suspension of annual assessment work on mining claims held by location in the United States and Alaska, approved June 6, 1932, be, and the same is hereby, amended to read as follows:

"That the provision of section 2324 of the Revised Statutes of the United States which requires on each mining claim located, and until a patent has been issued therefor, not less than \$100 worth of labor to be performed, or improvements aggregating such amount to be made each year, be, and the same is hereby, suspended as to all

mining claims in the United States, including Alaska, during the year beginning at 12 o'clock meridian July 1, 1931, and ending at 12 o'clock meridian July 1, 1932."

Approved, June 30, 1932.

[CHAPTER 361.]

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Departments of State and Justice and for the Judiciary, and for the Departments of Commerce and Labor, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1933, and for other purposes.

July 1, 1932.  
[H. R. 9349.]  
[Public, No. 232.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Departments of State and Justice and for the Judiciary, and for the Departments of Commerce and Labor, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1933, namely:

Appropriations for Departments of State and Justice, the Judiciary, and Departments of Commerce and Labor fiscal year ending June 30, 1933.  
*Post*, p. 1781.

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Department of State.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE

Salaries: For Secretary of State, \$15,000; Under Secretary of State, \$10,000; and other personal services in the District of Columbia, including temporary employees, and not to exceed \$6,500 for employees engaged on piecework at rates to be fixed by the Secretary of State, \$1,875,540; in all, \$1,900,540: *Provided*, That in expending appropriations or portions of appropriations, contained in this Act, for the payment for personal services in the District of Columbia in accordance with the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, with the exception of the four Assistant Secretaries of State and the legal adviser of the Department of State, the Assistant to the Attorney General and six Assistant Attorneys General, the Assistant Secretaries of Commerce, the Assistant Secretary and the Second Assistant Secretary of Labor, the average of the salaries of the total number of persons under any grade in any bureau, office, or other appropriation unit shall not at any time exceed the average of the compensation rates specified for the grade by such Act, as amended: *Provided*, That this restriction shall not apply (1) to grades 1, 2, 3, and 4 of the clerical-mechanical service, or (2) to require the reduction in salary of any person whose compensation was fixed as of July 1, 1924, in accordance with the rules of section 6 of such Act, (3) to require the reduction in salary of any person who is transferred from one position to another position in the same or different grade in the same or a different bureau, office, or other appropriation unit, or (4) to prevent the payment of a salary under any grade at a rate higher than the maximum rate of the grade when such higher rate is permitted by the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, and is specifically authorized by other law, or (5) to reduce the compensation of any person in a grade in which only one position is allocated.

Secretary, Undersecretary, and office personnel.

Piecework employees.  
*Provisos.*  
Salaries limited to average rates under Classification Act.  
Vol. 42, p. 1488; Vol. 45, p. 776; Vol. 46, p. 1003.  
U. S. C., p. 60; Supp. V, p. 28.  
Exceptions.

Restriction not applicable to clerical-mechanical service.  
No reduction in fixed salaries.  
Vol. 42, p. 1490.  
U. S. C., p. 60.  
Transfers to another position without reduction.

Higher salary rates permitted.

If only one position in a grade.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES, DEPARTMENT OF STATE

For contingent and miscellaneous expenses, including stationery, furniture, fixtures; typewriters, adding machines, and other labor-saving devices, including their exchange, not exceeding \$10,000; repairs and material for repairs; books, maps, and periodicals, domestic and foreign, and when authorized by the Secretary of State for dues for library membership in societies or associations which issue publications to members only or at a price to members

Contingent expenses of department.

lower than to subscribers who are not members, not exceeding \$15,880; newspapers not exceeding \$1,500; maintenance, repair, and storage of motor-propelled vehicles, to be used only for official purposes (one for the Secretary of State and two for dispatching mail, and one motorcycle for the general use of the department); automobile mail wagons, including storage, repair, and exchange of same; street-car fare not exceeding \$150; refund of fees erroneously charged and paid for the issue of passports to persons who are exempted from the payment of such fee by section 1 of the Act making appropriations for the Diplomatic and Consular Service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, approved June 4, 1920 (U. S. C., Supp. V, title 22, sec. 214a); the examination of estimates of appropriations in the field; and other miscellaneous items not included in the foregoing, \$80,000.

Refund of passport fees, erroneously charged.

Vol. 41, p. 750; Vol. 44, p. 887.  
U. S. C., Supp. V, p. 339.

#### PRINTING AND BINDING

**Printing and binding.** For all printing and binding in the Department of State, including all of its bureaus, offices, institutions, and services located in Washington, District of Columbia, and elsewhere, \$220,000.

Passport agencies.

#### PASSPORT AGENCIES

**Salaries and expenses.** For salaries and expenses of maintenance, traveling expenses not to exceed \$1,000, and rent outside the District of Columbia, for passport agencies at New York City, New York; San Francisco, California; Chicago, Illinois; Seattle, Washington; New Orleans, Louisiana; and Boston, Massachusetts, \$65,000.

Official papers of Territories.

#### COLLECTING AND EDITING OFFICIAL PAPERS OF TERRITORIES OF THE UNITED STATES

Collecting, etc., for publication.

For the expenses of collecting, editing, copying, and arranging for publication the official papers of the Territories of the United States, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, printing and binding, and contingent and traveling expenses, as provided by the Act approved February 28, 1929, the unexpended balances of the appropriations made available for this purpose in the State Department Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1932 are continued available until June 30, 1933.

Vol. 45, p. 1412.

Balance available.  
Vol. 46, p. 1310.

Foreign intercourse.

#### FOREIGN INTERCOURSE

#### AMBASSADORS AND MINISTERS

Ambassadors.

Ambassadors extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Cuba, France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Peru, Poland, Spain, and Turkey, at \$17,500 each;

Belgium, and minister to Luxemburg.

Ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Belgium and envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Luxemburg, \$17,500;

Ministers.  
China and Netherlands.

Envoys extraordinary and ministers plenipotentiary to China and the Netherlands, at \$12,000 each;

Other countries.

Envoys extraordinary and ministers plenipotentiary to Albania, Austria, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Dominion of Canada, Ecuador, Egypt, Finland, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Irish Free State, Liberia, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Persia, Portugal, Rumania, Salvador, Siam, Union of South Africa,

Post, p. 1781.

Sweden, Switzerland, Uruguay, and Venezuela, at \$10,000 each; Yugoslavia, \$10,000; and to Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania, \$10,000; In all, not to exceed \$625,000;

*Provided*, That no salary herein appropriated shall be paid to any official receiving any other salary from the United States Government.

*Proviso.*  
Salary restriction.

For salaries of Foreign Service officers or vice consuls while acting as chargés d'affaires ad interim or while in charge of a consulate general or consulate during the absence of the principal officer, \$20,000.

Chargés d'affaires,  
etc.

#### SALARIES OF CLERKS IN THE FOREIGN SERVICE

For salaries of clerks in the Foreign Service, as provided in the Act approved February 23, 1931 ( U. S. C. Supp. V, title 22, sec. 23a), including salaries during transit to and from homes in the United States upon the beginning and after termination of service, \$2,365,438.

Clerks at embassies  
and legations.  
Vol. 46, p. 1207.  
U. S. C., Supp. V,  
p. 336.

#### CONTINGENT EXPENSES, FOREIGN MISSIONS

To enable the President to provide at the public expense all such stationery, blanks, record and other books, seals, presses, flags, and signs as he shall think necessary for the several embassies and legations in the transaction of their business, and also for repairs including minor alterations, repairs, supervision, preservation, and maintenance of Government-owned diplomatic properties in foreign countries, and properties acquired under the Act approved May 7, 1926, as amended (U. S. C., Supp. V, title 22, secs. 291, 296), and including also custodial service, water, materials, supplies, tools, seeds, plants, shrubs, and similar objects; newspapers (foreign and domestic), postage, telegrams, advertising, ice, and drinking water for office purposes, hire of motor-propelled or horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles, and purchase, maintenance, operation, and hire of other passenger-carrying vehicles, uniforms, furniture, household furniture and furnishings, except as provided by the Act of May 7, 1926, as amended, for Government-owned or rented buildings when in the judgment of the Secretary of State it would be in the public interest to do so, not to exceed \$50,000, typewriters and exchange of same, messenger service, and operation, maintenance, and rental of launch for embassy at Constantinople not exceeding \$3,500, compensation of kavasses, guards, dragomans, porters, interpreters, translators, and supervisors of construction, compensation of agents and employees of and rent and other expenses for dispatch agencies at London, New York, San Francisco, Seattle, and New Orleans, traveling expenses of Diplomatic and Foreign Service officers, including attendance at trade and other conferences or congresses under orders of the Secretary of State as authorized by the Act approved February 23, 1931 (U. S. C., Supp. V, title 22, sec. 16), miscellaneous expenses of embassies and legations, and for loss on bills of exchange to and from embassies and legations, including such loss on bills of exchange to officers of the United States Court for China, and payment in advance of rent of dispatch agencies, cost, not exceeding \$350 per annum each of the tuition of Foreign Service officers assigned for the study of the languages of Asia and Eastern Europe, telephone and other similar services under this appropriation are hereby authorized, \$750,000: *Provided*, That no part of this sum appropriated for contingent expenses, foreign missions, shall be expended for salaries or wages of persons (except interpreters, translators, and messengers) not American citizens performing clerical services, whether officially designated as clerks or not, in any foreign mission.

Contingent expenses,  
missions.

Government build-  
ings abroad.  
Vol. 44, p. 403.  
U. S. C., Supp. V,  
p. 341.

Furniture, etc.

Dispatch agencies.

Attendance at meet-  
ings, etc.  
Vol. 43, p. 143; Vol.  
46, p. 1209.  
U. S. C., p. 643;  
Supp. V, p. 334.  
Loss by exchange.

*Proviso.*  
No payment for clerical  
services to persons  
not citizens.

## EXPENSES OF FOREIGN SERVICE INSPECTORS

Foreign Service inspectors.

For the traveling expenses of Foreign Service officers detailed for inspection while traveling and inspecting under instructions from the Secretary of State, \$10,000.

## CONTINGENT EXPENSES, UNITED STATES CONSULATES

Contingent expenses, consulates.

Government buildings abroad.  
Vol. 44, p. 403; Vol. 45, p. 971.  
U. S. C., Supp. V, p. 340.

For expenses of providing all such stationery, blanks, record and other books, seals, presses, flags, signs, repairs, including minor alterations, supervision, preservation, and maintenance of Government-owned consular properties in foreign countries, and properties acquired under the Act approved May 7, 1926, as amended (U. S. C., Supp. V, title 22, secs. 291, 296), and including also custodial service, water, materials, supplies, tools, seeds, plants, shrubs, and similar objects, postage, furniture, household furniture and furnishings, except as provided by the Act of May 7, 1926, as amended, for Government-owned or rented buildings when in the judgment of the Secretary of State it would be in the public interest to do so, not to exceed \$25,000, typewriters and exchange of same, statistics, newspapers (foreign and domestic), freight, telegrams, advertising, ice and drinking water for office purposes, hire of motor-propelled or horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles, and purchase, maintenance, operation, and hire of other passenger-carrying vehicles, uniforms, messenger service, traveling expenses of Consular and Foreign Service officers, including attendance at trade and other conferences or congresses under orders of the Secretary of State as authorized by the Act approved February 23, 1931 (U. S. C. Supp. V, title 22, sec. 16); compensation of interpreters, kavasses, guards, dragomans, translators, Chinese writers, and supervisors of construction, loss by exchange, and such other miscellaneous expenses as the President may think necessary for the several consulates and consular agencies in the transaction of their business and payment in advance of telephone, and other similar services under this appropriation are hereby authorized, \$700,000.

Attendance at trade conferences, etc.  
Vol. 43, p. 143; Vol. 46, p. 1209.  
U. S. C., Supp. V, p. 334.

## RELIEF AND PROTECTION OF AMERICAN SEAMEN

Relief, etc., of American seamen.

For relief, protection, and burial of American seamen in foreign countries, in the Panama Canal Zone, and in the Philippine Islands, and shipwrecked American seamen in the Territory of Alaska, in the Hawaiian Islands, in Porto Rico, and in the Virgin Islands, \$15,000.

Foreign Service officers.

## SALARIES OF FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS

Salaries.  
Vol. 46, p. 1207.  
U. S. C., Supp. V, p. 333.

For salaries of Foreign Service officers as provided in the Act approved February 23, 1931 (U. S. C., Supp. V, title 22, secs. 3, 3a), \$3,075,000.

## SALARIES, FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS WHILE RECEIVING INSTRUCTIONS AND IN TRANSIT

Instruction and transit pay.  
E. S., sec. 1740, p. 309.  
U. S. C., p. 650.

To pay the salaries of ambassadors, ministers, consuls, vice consuls, and other officers of the United States for the period actually and necessarily occupied in receiving instructions and in making transits to and from their posts, and while awaiting recognition and authority to act in pursuance with the provisions of section 1740 of the Revised Statutes (U. S. C., title 22, sec. 121), \$15,000.

## TRANSPORTATION OF FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS

To pay the traveling expenses of Diplomatic, Consular, and Foreign Service officers, and other employees of the Foreign Service, including officers and employees of the United States Court for China, and the itemized and verified statements of the actual and necessary expenses of transportation and subsistence, under such regulations as the Secretary of State may prescribe, of their families and effects, in going to and returning from their posts, including not to exceed \$25,000 incurred in connection with leaves of absence, and of the preparation and transportation of the remains of those officers and said employees of the Foreign Service, who have died or may die abroad or in transit while in the discharge of their official duties, to their former homes in this country or to a place not more distant for interment and for the ordinary expenses of such interment, \$450,000: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available also for the authorized expenses of the judge and district attorney of the United States Court for China while attending sessions of the court at other cities than Shanghai, not to exceed \$7 per day each, and for the authorized subsistence expenses of Consular and Foreign Service officers while on temporary detail under commission.

Transportation, etc., expenses.

Leaves of absence.

Bringing home remains of officers, etc., dying abroad.

*Proviso.*  
Officials of United States Court for China.

## EMERGENCIES ARISING IN THE DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICE

To enable the President to meet unforeseen emergencies arising in the Diplomatic and Consular Service, and to extend the commercial and other interests of the United States and to meet the necessary expenses attendant upon the execution of the Neutrality Act, to be expended pursuant to the requirement of section 291 of the Revised Statutes (U. S. C., title 31, sec. 107), \$130,000.

Emergencies.

Neutrality Act expenses.  
R. S., sec. 291, p. 49.  
U. S. C., p. 982.

## ALLOWANCE TO WIDOWS OR HEIRS OF FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS WHO DIE ABROAD

For payment under the provisions of section 1749 of the Revised Statutes (U. S. C., title 22, sec. 130) to the widows or heirs at law of Diplomatic, Consular, and Foreign Service officers of the United States dying in foreign countries in the discharge of their duties, \$1,000.

Allowances for officers dying abroad.

R. S., sec. 1749, p. 311.  
U. S. C., p. 650.

## FOREIGN SERVICE RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY FUND

For financing the liability of the United States, created by the Act approved February 23, 1931 (U. S. C., Supp. V, title 22, sec. 21), \$416,000, which amount shall be placed to the credit of the "Foreign Service retirement and disability fund."

Foreign Service retirement, etc., fund.

Federal contribution.  
Vol. 46, p. 1211.  
U. S. C., Supp. V, p. 335.

## RENT, HEAT, FUEL, AND LIGHT, FOREIGN SERVICE

For rent, heat, fuel, and light for the Foreign Service and the United States Court for China for offices and grounds, including annual ground rent of the embassy at Tokyo, Japan, for the year ending March 15, 1933, and, as authorized by the Act approved June 26, 1930 (U. S. C., Supp. V, title 5, sec. 118a), for living quarters and for allowances for living quarters, including heat, fuel, and light, \$1,800,000: *Provided*. That payment for rent may be made in advance: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of State may enter into leases for such offices, grounds, and living quarters for periods not exceeding ten years: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for allowances for living quarters, including heat, fuel, and light in an amount exceeding \$3,000 for

Rent, heat, fuel, and light.

United States Court for China.  
Tokyo, ground rent.  
Vol. 46, p. 818.  
U. S. C., Supp. V, p. 19.

*Provisos.*  
Advance payment for rent.

Leases authorized.  
Allowance for quarters limited.

Custodial, etc., services. Limitation on expenditure.

an ambassador or a minister, and not exceeding \$1,700 for any other Foreign Service<sup>1</sup>: *Provided further*, That under this appropriation and the appropriation for "Contingent expenses, foreign missions," or the appropriation for "Contingent expenses, United States consulates," not more than \$3,000 shall be expended for custodial service, heat, fuel, and light in any Government-owned building used for residence or residence and office purposes for an ambassador or minister, and not more than \$1,700 for such purposes in the case of any other Foreign Service officer, except that at any post at which the expenditures for such purposes for the fiscal year 1932 were in excess of the limitation of \$3,000 in this last proviso in the case of an ambassador or minister there may be expended during the fiscal year 1933 an amount equal to the sum expended during the fiscal year 1932 but in no event to exceed \$5,000; and during the incumbency of a chargé d'affaires the limitation on such expenditures shall be the same as for the occupancy of the principal officer.

International obligations, etc.

### INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS, COMMISSIONS, BUREAUS, AND SO FORTH

#### CAPE SPARTEL LIGHT, COAST OF MOROCCO

Cape Spartel, etc., Light.

For annual proportion of the expenses of Cape Spartel and Tangier Light on the coast of Morocco, including loss by exchange, \$868.50.

#### RESCUING SHIPWRECKED AMERICAN SEAMEN

Life-saving testimonials.

For expenses which may be incurred in the acknowledgment of the services of masters and crews of foreign vessels in rescuing American seamen or citizens from shipwreck or other catastrophe at sea, \$1,000.

#### INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

International Bureau of Weights and Measures. Vol. 20, p. 714.

For contribution to the maintenance of the International Bureau of Weights and Measures, in conformity with the terms of the conventions of May 20, 1875, and October 6, 1921, the same to be paid, under the direction of the Secretary of State, to said bureau on its certificate of apportionment, \$4,342.50.

#### INTERNATIONAL BUREAU FOR PUBLICATION OF CUSTOMS TARIFFS

International Customs Tariff Bureau. Vol. 26, p. 1518.

To meet the share of the United States in the annual expense for the year ending March 31, 1933, of sustaining the international bureau at Brussels for the translation and publication of customs tariffs, pursuant to the convention proclaimed December 17, 1890, \$1,400.

#### WATER BOUNDARY, UNITED STATES AND MEXICO

Mexican Water Boundary Commission. Vol. 24, p. 1011; Vol. 26, p. 1512; Vol. 34, p. 2598.

For expenses of meeting the obligations of the United States under the treaties of 1884, 1889, 1905, and 1906 between the United States and Mexico, including subscriptions to newspapers (foreign and domestic), rent, purchase, exchange, maintenance, and operation of motor-propelled vehicles for official use in field work, installation, maintenance, and operation of gauging stations where necessary and their equipment, and so much of the amount herein appropri-

<sup>1</sup> So in original.

ated as may be necessary for these purposes may be transferred by the Secretary of State to the United States Geological Survey or other Federal agencies for direct expenditure, \$70,000.

Transfer to Geological Survey.

INTERNATIONAL WATER COMMISSION, UNITED STATES AND MEXICO

International Water Commission, United States and Mexico: For the expenses of the International Water Commission, United States and Mexico, as authorized by the public resolution approved February 14, 1931, including personal services and rent in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, fees for professional services at rates and in amounts to be determined by the Secretary of State; travel expenses, including transportation of effects; subsistence or per diem in lieu of subsistence notwithstanding the provisions of the Subsistence Expense Act of 1926 or regulations prescribed pursuant thereto; printing and binding; subscriptions to foreign and domestic newspapers and periodicals; purchase, exchange, maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled, passenger and freight carrying vehicles; drilling and testing of dam sites, by contract if deemed necessary without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (U. S. C., title 41, sec. 5); equipment, and such other miscellaneous expenses as the Secretary of State may deem proper, the unexpended balance in the appropriation for this purpose contained in the Second Deficiency Act, fiscal year 1931, is continued available until June 30, 1933.

International Water Commission, United States and Mexico. Expenses. Vol. 46, p. 1162.

Vol. 44, p. 688.  
U. S. C., Supp. V, p. 40.

R. S. sec. 3709, p. 733.  
U. S. C., p. 1309.

Vol. 46, p. 1579.

Effective July 1, 1932, the International Water Commission, United States and Mexico, American section, is hereby abolished, and the powers, duties, and functions of such section of such commission shall be exercised by the International Boundary Commission, United States and Mexico, American section. All records, files, and property of any nature whatsoever (including office equipment) of the American section of the International Water Commission, United States and Mexico, are transferred to the American section, International Boundary Commission, United States and Mexico. All appropriations and unexpended balances of appropriations made to either of such sections of such commissions in this or prior appropriation Acts shall be available for expenditure by the American section, International Boundary Commission, United States and Mexico, in the same manner as though such latter commission had been named in the laws providing for such appropriations, and the appropriations herein made available for the fiscal year 1933 shall be merged and constitute one fund: *Provided*, That the amount reappropriated under the preceding paragraph shall not exceed \$70,000. The Commissioner of the American section, International Boundary Commission, United States and Mexico, is authorized to appoint to positions in such section, such employees of the American section, International Water Commission, United States and Mexico, or other persons as he may deem necessary in carrying out the provisions of this paragraph, and such commissioner is further authorized to designate and redesignate, as he may determine to be necessary, the duties and headquarters' station of all employees under his supervision.

American section abolished, effective July 1, 1932.

Powers, etc., transferred to International Boundary Commission.

Transfer of funds.

*Proviso*.  
Limitation.

Personal services.

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY COMMISSION, UNITED STATES AND CANADA AND ALASKA AND CANADA

To enable the President to perform the obligations of the United States under the treaty between the United States and Great Britain in respect of Canada, signed February 24, 1925; for salaries and expenses, including the salary of the commissioner and salaries of

Boundary treaty of 1925, United States and Great Britain. Expenses under. Vol. 44, p. 2102.

Maintenance of es-  
tablished lines.

the necessary engineers, clerks, and other employees for duty at the seat of government and in the field; cost of office equipment and supplies; necessary traveling expenses; commutation of subsistence to employees while on field duty, not to exceed \$4 per day each; for payment for timber necessarily cut in keeping the boundary line clear, not to exceed \$500; and for all other necessary and reasonable expenses incurred by the United States in maintaining an effective demarcation of the international boundary line between the United States and Canada and Alaska and Canada under the terms of the treaty aforesaid, including the completion of such remaining work as may be required under the award of the Alaskan Boundary Tribunal and existing treaties between the United States and Great Britain, to be disbursed under the direction of the Secretary of State, \$30,000.

Pan American Union.

PAN AMERICAN UNION

Quota for support of,  
and printing.

For the payment of the quota of the United States for the support of the Pan American Union, \$167,367.60, and for printing and binding of the union, \$20,000; in all, \$187,367.60.

International Bureau,  
Permanent Court of  
Arbitration.  
Vol. 36, p. 2222.

INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF THE PERMANENT COURT OF ARBITRATION

To meet the share of the United States in the expenses for the calendar year 1932 of the International Bureau of the Permanent Court of Arbitration, created under article 43 of the convention concluded at The Hague, October 18, 1907, for the pacific settlement of international disputes, \$2,000.

Interparliamentary  
Union for Promoting  
International Arbitra-  
tion.

BUREAU OF INTERPARLIAMENTARY UNION FOR PROMOTION OF INTER-  
NATIONAL ARBITRATION

Contribution.

For the contribution of the United States toward the maintenance of the Bureau of the Interparliamentary Union for the promotion of international arbitration, \$5,031.77; and in addition \$2,468.23 of the unobligated balance of the appropriation "Expenses, American Group of the Interparliamentary Union, 1932," is hereby reappropriated and made available for the fiscal year 1933 for such contribution.

American group.  
Sum reappropriated.  
Vol. 46, p. 1316.

Pan American Sanitary  
Bureau.

PAN AMERICAN SANITARY BUREAU

For the annual share of the United States for the maintenance of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau for the fiscal year 1933, \$29,986.70.

International Office  
of Public Health.

INTERNATIONAL OFFICE OF PUBLIC HEALTH

Vol. 35, pp. 2061,  
1834; Vol. 42, p. 1823.

For the payment of the quota of the United States for the calendar year 1933 toward the support of the International Office of Public Health, created by the international arrangement signed at Rome, December 9, 1907, in pursuance of article 181 of the International Sanitary Convention signed at Paris on December 3, 1903, \$3,015.62.

INTERNATIONAL RADIOTELEGRAPHIC CONVENTION

International Radio-  
telegraphic Conven-  
tion.

For the share of the United States for the calendar year 1933 as a party to the international radiotelegraphic conventions heretofore signed, of the expenses of the radiotelegraphic service of the International Bureau of the Telegraphic Union at Berne, \$7,527.

## INTERNATIONAL RADIOTELEGRAPH CONVENTION, MADRID, SPAIN

For participation by the United States in the Conference for Revision of the International Radiotelegraph Convention of November 25, 1927, to be held in Madrid, Spain, including personal services, without reference to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, and rent in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, stenographic reporting and translating services by contract if deemed necessary without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (U. S. C., title 41, sec. 5); traveling expenses and subsistence or per diem in lieu of subsistence (notwithstanding the provisions of the Subsistence Expense Act of 1926 or regulations prescribed pursuant thereto); hire of automobiles; purchase of necessary books and documents; stationery; official cards; newspapers and periodicals; printing and binding; entertainment; equipment; and such other expenses as may be authorized by the Secretary of State, including the reimbursement of other appropriations from which payments may have been made for any of the purposes herein specified, to be immediately available, \$80,000.

International Radiotelegraph Convention.

Participation, at Madrid, Spain.

Post, p. 1378.

R. S., sec. 3709, p. 733.

U. S. C., p. 1309.

Vol. 44, p. 688.  
U. S. C., Supp. V, p. 40.

## UNITED STATES SECTION OF THE INTER-AMERICAN HIGH COMMISSION

To defray the actual and necessary expenses on the part of the United States section of the Inter-American High Commission, \$10,000, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of State.

Inter-American High Commission.

United States section.

## WATERWAYS TREATY, UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN: INTERNATIONAL JOINT COMMISSION, UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN

For salaries and expenses, including salaries of commissioners, not to exceed \$7,500 each, and salaries of clerks and other employees appointed by the commissioners on the part of the United States, with the approval solely of the Secretary of State; for necessary traveling expenses, and for expenses incident to holding hearings and conferences at such places in Canada and in the United States as shall be determined by the commission or by the American commissioners to be necessary, including travel expense and compensation of necessary witnesses, making necessary transcript of testimony and proceedings; for cost of law books, books of reference and periodicals, office equipment and supplies; and for one-half of all reasonable and necessary joint expenses of the International Joint Commission incurred under the terms of the treaty between the United States and Great Britain concerning the use of boundary waters between the United States and Canada, and for other purposes, signed January 11, 1909, \$35,855, to be disbursed under the direction of the Secretary of State: *Provided*, That traveling expenses of the commissioners, secretary, and necessary employees shall be allowed in accordance with the provisions of the Subsistence Expense Act of 1926 (U. S. C., title 5, ch. 16): *Provided further*, That a part of this appropriation may be expended for rent of offices for the commission in the District of Columbia in the event that the Public Buildings Commission is unable to supply suitable office space.

International Joint Commission, United States and Great Britain.  
Salaries, expenses, etc.

Vol. 36, p. 2448.

*Provisos.*  
Travel expenses.  
Vol. 44, p. 688.  
U. S. C., Supp. V, p. 40.

Rent.

Special and technical investigations.

Personal services.

For an additional amount for necessary special or technical investigations in connection with matters which fall within the scope of the jurisdiction of the International Joint Commission, including personal services in the District of Columbia or elsewhere, traveling expenses, procurement of technical and scientific equipment, and the purchase, exchange, hire, maintenance, repair, and operation of

motor-propelled and horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles, \$82,000, to be disbursed under the direction of the Secretary of State, who is authorized to transfer to any department or independent establishment of the Government, with the consent of the head thereof, any part of this amount for direct expenditure by such department or establishment for the purposes of this appropriation.

Panama.

## PAYMENT TO THE GOVERNMENT OF PANAMA

Annual payment to.

To enable the Secretary of State to pay to the Government of Panama the twenty-first annual payment, due on February 26, 1933, from the Government of the United States to the Government of Panama under article 14 of the treaty of November 18, 1903, \$250,000.

Vol. 33, p. 2238.

International Hydrographic Bureau.

## INTERNATIONAL HYDROGRAPHIC BUREAU

For the annual contribution of the United States toward the maintenance of the International Hydrographic Bureau, \$5,790.

## FOREIGN HOSPITAL AT CAPE TOWN

Somerset Hospital, Cape Town, South Africa.

For annual contribution toward the support of the Somerset Hospital (a foreign hospital), at Cape Town, \$50, to be paid by the Secretary of State upon the assurance that suffering seamen and citizens of the United States will be admitted to the privileges of said hospital.

International Trade Mark Registration Bureau.

## INTERNATIONAL TRADE-MARK REGISTRATION BUREAU, QUOTA OF UNITED STATES

Share of expenses. Vol. 30, p. 1682; Vol. 41, p. 533.

For the annual share of the United States of the expenses for the maintenance of the International Trade-Mark Registration Bureau at Habana, in conformity with the convention of February 20, 1929, \$14,330.20.

## INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF THE UNION FOR THE PROTECTION OF INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY

Industrial Property Union.

For the share of the United States in the expense of conducting the International Bureau of the Union for the Protection of Industrial Property, at Berne, Switzerland, \$1,350.

## GENERAL CLAIMS COMMISSION, UNITED STATES AND PANAMA

Panama General Claims Commission.

General Claims Commission, United States and Panama: For the expenses of the United States in the arbitration of the claims pursuant to the claims convention between the United States and Panama, signed July 28, 1926, including the share of the United States in the joint expenses of the two Governments under the terms of the convention; salaries, without reference to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, of the American commissioner, the American secretary, special counsel, stenographers, translators, other assistants and employees and rent in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, stenographic reporting and translating services, by contract if deemed necessary without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (U. S. C., title 41, sec. 5); traveling expenses and subsistence or per diem in lieu of subsistence (notwithstanding the provisions of the Subsistence Expense Act of 1926 or regulations prescribed pursuant thereto); purchase of necessary books and documents; stationery; official cards; printing and binding; and such

Post, p. 1915.

R. S., sec. 3709, p. 733.  
U. S. C., p. 1309.Vol. 44, p. 688.  
U. S. C., Supp. V, p. 40.

other expenses as may be authorized by the Secretary of State, \$50,000, and the unexpended balance, not to exceed \$29,000, of the appropriation for this purpose contained in the Second Deficiency Act, fiscal year 1931, is continued available until June 30, 1933.

Balance available.  
Vol. 46, p. 1580.

#### GORGAS MEMORIAL LABORATORY

The Gorgas Memorial Laboratory: To enable the Secretary of State to pay the annual contribution of the United States to the maintenance and operation of the Gorgas Memorial Laboratory, as provided by the Act approved May 7, 1928 (45 Stat., p. 491), \$40,000.

Gorgas Memorial  
Laboratory.  
Annual contribution.  
Vol. 45, p. 491.

#### INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES COMMISSION

For the share of the United States of the expenses of the International Fisheries Commission, under the convention between the United States and Great Britain, concluded May 9, 1930, including salaries of two members and other employees of the commission, traveling expenses, charter of vessels, purchase of books, periodicals, furniture, and scientific instruments, contingent expenses, rent in the District of Columbia, and such other expenses in the United States and elsewhere as the Secretary of State may deem proper, to be disbursed under the direction of the Secretary of State, \$25,000.

International Halibut  
Fisheries Commission.  
Share of expenses.  
Treaties, p. 84.

#### JOINT INVESTIGATION OF THE FISHERIES OF PASSAMAQUODDY AND COBSCOOK BAYS BY UNITED STATES AND CANADA

Passamaquoddy and  
Cobscook Bays.

For the share of the United States of the expenses of an investigation to be made jointly by the United States and Canada of the probable effects of proposed international developments to generate electric power from the movement of the tides in Passamaquoddy and Cobscook Bays on the fisheries of that region, including travel and subsistence or per diem in lieu of subsistence, compensation of employees, stenographic, and other services, by contract if deemed necessary without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (U. S. C., title 41, sec. 5), rent in the District of Columbia or elsewhere, printing and binding, purchase of supplies and materials and necessary equipment, charter of vessels, and such other expenses as may be authorized by the Secretary of State, to be disbursed under the direction of the Secretary of State, the unexpended balances, not to exceed \$18,500, of the appropriations for the joint investigation of the fisheries of Passamaquoddy and Cobscook Bays by the United States and Canada, made by the Second Deficiency Act, fiscal year 1930, approved July 3, 1930, and by the Act making appropriations for the Department of State for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1932, approved February 23, 1931, are continued available for the same purposes until June 30, 1933.

Party expenses, in-  
vestigating effect on  
fisheries of, by generat-  
ing electric power, etc.  
Vol. 46, p. 530.

Advertising waived.  
R. S., sec. 3709, p.  
733.  
U. S. C., p. 1309.

Supplies and equip-  
ment.  
Other funds availa-  
ble.  
Vol. 46, pp. 888, 1319.

#### AMERICAN INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR THE PROTECTION OF CHILDHOOD

For the annual contribution of the United States of \$2,000 per annum to the American International Institute for the Protection of Childhood at Montevideo, Uruguay, as authorized by the public resolution approved May 3, 1928 (45 Stat., p. 487).

American Interna-  
tional Institute for Pro-  
tection of Childhood.  
Vol. 45, p. 487.

#### INTERNATIONAL STATISTICAL INSTITUTE AT THE HAGUE

For the annual contribution of the United State<sup>1</sup> to the International Statistical Bureau at The Hague for the calendar year 1933 as

International Statis-  
tical Institute.

<sup>1</sup> So in original.

Vol. 43, p. 112.

authorized by public resolution approved April 28, 1924 (43 Stat., p. 112), \$2,000, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of State.

CENTRAL BUREAU OF THE INTERNATIONAL MAP OF THE WORLD ON THE MILLIONTH SCALE

International Map of the World.  
Vol. 44, p. 384.

For the annual contribution on the part of the United States toward the expenses incurred by the Central Bureau of the International Map of the World on the Millionth Scale for the calendar year 1932, \$50.

INTERNATIONAL TECHNICAL COMMITTEE OF AERIAL LEGAL EXPERTS

International Technical Committee of Aerial Legal Experts.  
Vol. 46, p. 1162.

International Technical Committee of Aerial Legal Experts: For the share of the United States of the expenses of the International Technical Committee of Aerial Legal Experts as authorized by the public resolution approved February 14, 1931, for the calendar year 1933, \$250.

French Veterans of the World War.

FOURTEENTH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE FRENCH VETERANS OF THE WORLD WAR, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Contribution for entertainment of, Washington, D. C.  
Vol. 46, p. 1521.

For the contribution of the United States for the expenses and entertainment while in the United States of delegates and members participating in the Fourteenth Annual Convention of the French Veterans of the World War, to be held in the District of Columbia in September, 1932, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere without reference to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, travel and subsistence or per diem in lieu of subsistence (notwithstanding the provisions of the Subsistence Expense Act of 1926 or regulations prescribed pursuant thereto), stenographic or other services by contract if deemed necessary without regard to the provisions of section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (U. S. C., title 41, sec. 5), rent in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, purchase of necessary books and documents, newspapers and other periodicals, purchase of insignia, medals and souvenirs, printing and binding, entertainment, official cards, rental, operation and maintenance of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, and such other expenses as the Secretary of State shall deem proper to be expended by the national treasurer of the American Legion under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of State may prescribe, to be immediately available, \$40,000.

Personal services.

Vol. 44, p. 688.  
U. S. C., Supp. V, p. 40.

R. S., sec. 3709, p. 733.  
U. S. C., p. 1300.

Millennial of National Parliament of Iceland.

ONE THOUSANDTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE NATIONAL PARLIAMENT OF ICELAND

Participation expenses.  
Balance available.  
Vol. 46, p. 57.

Not to exceed \$2,500 of the unexpended balance of the appropriation of \$55,000 contained in the joint resolution approved January 20, 1930 (46 Stat. 57), for the expenses of participation by the United States in the celebration of the one thousandth anniversary of the Althing, the National Parliament of Iceland, is continued available until June 30, 1933, for the same purposes, and for the transportation and subsistence or per diem in lieu thereof (notwithstanding the provisions of the Subsistence Expense Act of 1926, as amended, or regulations prescribed pursuant thereto) of a representative or representatives of the Government of the United States to make the formal presentation of the statue of Lief Ericsson, including such expenses of entertainment as the Secretary of State shall deem proper.

Transportation, subsistence, etc.  
Vol. 44, p. 688.

Lief Ericsson.  
Expenses, presentation of statue.  
Vol. 46, p. 40.

## JUDICIAL

## UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

United States Court  
for China.

For salaries of the judge, district attorney, and other officers and employees of the court; court expenses, including reference law books, ice, and drinking water for office purposes, \$35,000.

Salaries and expenses.

## PRISONS FOR AMERICAN CONVICTS

For expenses of maintaining in China, the former Ottoman Empire, Egypt, Ethiopia, Morocco, and Muscat institutions for incarcerating American convicts and persons declared insane by the United States Court for China of<sup>1</sup> any consular court; wages of prison keepers; rent of quarters for prisons; ice and drinking water for prison purposes; and for the expenses of keeping, feeding, and transportation of prisoners and persons declared insane by the United States Court for China or any consular court in China, the former Ottoman Empire, Egypt, Ethiopia, Morocco, and Muscat, so much as may be necessary; in all \$7,600.

Consular prisons, etc.

Keepers, quarters, etc.

Countries specified.

## BRINGING HOME PERSONS CHARGED WITH CRIME

For every expenditure requisite for or incident to the bringing home from foreign countries of persons charged with crime as authorized by section 5275 of the Revised Statutes (U. S. C., title 18, sec. 659), \$2,000.

Bringing home criminals.  
R. S., sec. 5275, p. 1022.  
U. S. C., p. 511.

Section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (U. S. C., title 41, sec. 5) shall not apply to any purchase or service rendered payable from the foregoing appropriations when the aggregate amount involved does not exceed \$100 or when the purchase or service relates to the packing of personal and household effects of Diplomatic, Consular, and Foreign Service officers and clerks for foreign shipment.

Minor purchases without advertising.  
R. S., sec. 3709, p. 733 waived.  
U. S. C., p. 1309.

No portion of the sums appropriated in Title I of this Act shall, unless expressly authorized, be expended for rent or rental allowances in the District of Columbia or elsewhere in the United States.

Rent restriction in United States.

Wherever the Secretary of State, in his discretion, procures information on behalf of corporations, firms, and individuals, the expense of cablegrams and telephone service involved may be charged against the respective appropriations for the service utilized; and reimbursement therefor shall be required from those for whom the information was procured and, when made, be credited to the appropriation under which the expenditure was charged.

Expenses of securing information for corporations, etc.

## TITLE II.—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Department of Justice.

## OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

Salaries: For Attorney General, \$15,000; Solicitor General, \$10,000; Assistant to the Attorney General, \$9,000; and other personal services in the District of Columbia, including the Solicitors of the Treasury, Commerce, and Labor Departments, and the office forces of the Solicitors of the Treasury, Commerce, and Labor Departments, \$1,100,000; in all, \$1,134,000.

Attorney General, Solicitor General, Assistant to Attorney General, etc.  
Solicitors, and office personnel.

For the purchase of law books, books of reference, and periodicals, including the exchange thereof, for the Department of Justice, \$7,500: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$2 per volume shall be paid for the current and future volumes of the United States Code, Annotated.

Law books, etc.

*Proviso.*  
Price limit for United States Code, Annotated.

<sup>1</sup> So in original.

## CONTINGENT EXPENSES, DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Department contin-  
gent expenses.  
*Post, p. 782.*

For stationery, furniture and repairs, floor coverings not exceeding \$1,500, file holders and cases; miscellaneous expenditures, including telegraphing and telephones, postage, labor, typewriters and adding machines and the exchange thereof and repairs thereto, street-car fares not exceeding \$300, newspapers, press clippings, and other necessities ordered by the Attorney General; official transportation, including the repair, maintenance, and operation of five<sup>1</sup> motor-driven passenger cars, two for the Attorney General, one for general use of the department, two for the Bureau of Investigation, and one for the Bureau of Prohibition for investigative work, delivery truck, and motor cycle, to be used only for official purposes, and purchase and repair of bicycles, \$80,000: *Provided*, That this appropriation may be reimbursed for expenditures in connection with cars herein authorized for the Bureau of Investigation and Bureau of Prohibition from the appropriations for the expenses of said bureaus when approved in writing by the Attorney General.

*Proviso.*  
Reimbursement for  
car expenses.

Rent, D. C.

For rent of buildings and parts of buildings in the District of Columbia, \$122,000, if space can not be assigned by the Public Buildings Commission in buildings under the control of that commission.

Printing, etc.

For printing and binding for the Department of Justice and the courts of the United States, \$300,000.

Travel and miscella-  
neous, etc., expenses.

For traveling and other miscellaneous and emergency expenses, authorized and approved by the Attorney General, to be expended at his discretion, \$10,000.

Miscellaneous.

## MISCELLANEOUS OBJECTS, DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Conduct of customs  
cases.  
Assistant Attorney  
General, special attor-  
neys, etc.

Conduct of customs cases: Assistant Attorney General, special attorneys and counselors at law in the conduct of customs cases, to be employed and their compensation fixed by the Attorney General; necessary clerical assistance and other employees at the seat of government and elsewhere, to be employed and their compensation fixed by the Attorney General, including experts at such rates of compensation as may be authorized or approved by the Attorney General; supplies, Supreme Court Reports and Digests, and Federal Reporter and Digests, traveling, and other miscellaneous and incidental expenses, to be expended under the direction of the Attorney General; in all, \$110,000.

Defending suits in  
claims.

Defending suits in claims against the United States: For necessary expenses incurred in the examination of witnesses, procuring evidence, employment of experts at such rates of compensation as may be authorized or approved by the Attorney General, and such other expenses as may be necessary in defending suits in the Court of Claims, including Indian depredation claims, to be expended under the direction of the Attorney General, \$60,000.

Indian depredation  
claims.

Detection and prosecu-  
tion of crimes.  
Protection of the  
President.  
*Post, p. 782.*

Detection and prosecution of crimes: For the detection and prosecution of crimes against the United States; for the protection of the person of the President of the United States; the acquisition, collection, classification, and preservation of identification and other records and their exchange with the duly authorized officials of the Federal Government, of States, cities, and other institutions; for such other investigations regarding official matters under the control of the Department of Justice and the Department of State as may be directed by the Attorney General; hire, maintenance, upkeep, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles when

<sup>1</sup> So in original.

necessary; fire arms and ammunition, such stationery, supplies, and equipment for use at the seat of government or elsewhere as the Attorney General may direct, including not to exceed \$13,000 for taxicab hire to be used exclusively for the purposes set forth in this paragraph and to be expended under the direction of the Attorney General; traveling expenses; purchase of a motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicle, including the exchange allowance of any vehicle given in part payment therefor; payment of rewards when specifically authorized by the Attorney General for information leading to the apprehension of fugitives from justice, and including not to exceed \$477,356 for personal services in the District of Columbia, \$2,775,000.

Services in the District.

#### EXAMINATION OF JUDICIAL OFFICES

Examination of judicial offices: For the investigation of the official acts, records, and accounts of marshals, attorneys, clerks of the United States courts and Territorial courts, probation officers, and United States commissioners, for which purpose all the official papers, records, and dockets of said officers, without exception, shall be examined by the agents of the Attorney General at any time; and also, when requested by the presiding judge, the official acts, records, and accounts of referees and trustees of such courts; for copying, in the District of Columbia or elsewhere, reports of examiners at folio rates; traveling expenses; and including not to exceed \$136,940 for personal services in the District of Columbia; in all, \$200,000; to be expended under the direction of the Attorney General.

Examination of judicial offices.

Investigating official acts, records, etc., of court officers.

Services in the District.

Enforcement of antitrust laws: For the enforcement of antitrust laws, including experts at such rates of compensation as may be authorized or approved by the Attorney General, including not to exceed \$42,560 for personal services in the District of Columbia, \$150,000.

Enforcing antitrust laws.

#### SALARIES AND EXPENSES, BUREAU OF PRISONS

Salaries and expenses: For salaries and expenses in connection with the supervision of the maintenance and care of United States prisoners, including not to exceed \$180,240 for personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, traveling expenses, and expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the work of such bureau when authorized by the Attorney General, \$215,000.

Bureau of Prisons.

Salaries and expenses.

Vol. 46, p. 325.

#### BUREAU OF PROHIBITION

Salaries and expenses: For expenses to enforce and administer the applicable provisions of the National Prohibition Act, as amended, and supplemented (U. S. C., title 27), and internal revenue laws, pursuant to the Act of March 3, 1927 (U. S. C., Supp. V, title 5, secs. 281-281e), and the Act of May 27, 1930 (46 Stat., p. 427), including the employment of executive officers, attorneys, agents, inspectors, investigators, supervisors, clerks, messengers, and other personnel, in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, to be appointed as authorized by law; the securing of evidence of violations of the Acts; the cost of chemical analysis made by other than employees of the United States and expenses incident to the giving of testimony in relation thereto; the purchase of stationery, supplies, equipment, mechanical devices, newspapers, periodicals, books, including law books and books of reference, and such other expenditures as may be necessary in the District of Columbia and the several field offices; costs incurred in the seizure, storage, and disposition of liquor and property seized under the National Prohibition Act, including

Prohibition Bureau.

Salaries and expenses.

Vol. 41, p. 305; Vol. 42, p. 222; Vol. 44, p. 1381; Vol. 46, p. 427. U. S. C., p. 853; Supp. V, pp. 451, 22, 452.

Securing evidence, etc.

Supplies, etc.

Expenses of seizures, etc.

R. S., sec. 3460, p. 685; U. S. C., p. 846.

Vol. 41, p. 315.

Services in the District.

seizures made under the internal revenue laws if a violation of the National Prohibition Act is involved and disposition is made under section 3460, Revised Statutes (U. S. C., title 26, sec. 1193); costs incurred in the seizure, storage, and disposition of any vehicle and team or automobile, boat, air or water craft, or any other conveyance, seized pursuant to section 26, Title II, of the National Prohibition Act, when the proceeds of sale are insufficient therefor or where there is no sale; purchase of passenger-carrying motor vehicles at a total cost of not to exceed \$50,000, including the value of any vehicles exchanged, and the hire, maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled or horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles for official use in field work; and for rental of quarters; in all, \$10,250,000, of which amount not to exceed \$335,120 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

#### Judicial.

### JUDICIAL

United States Supreme Court.

#### UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT

Salaries of Justices.

Salaries: Chief Justice, \$20,500; eight Associate Justices, at \$20,000 each; and all other officers and employees, whose compensation shall be fixed by the court, except as otherwise provided by law, and who may be employed and assigned by the Chief Justice to any office or work of the court, including an additional assistant to the reporter of the court, if the court deems one necessary, to enable the reporter to expedite the publication of its reports, \$100,000; in all, \$280,500.

Printing and binding.

For printing and binding for the Supreme Court of the United States, \$21,000, to be expended as required, without allotment by quarters. The printing and binding for the Supreme Court shall be done by the printer it may employ, unless it shall otherwise order.

#### MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES, SUPREME COURT

Miscellaneous expenses.

For miscellaneous expenses of the Supreme Court of the United States, including rent of office for the reporter in Washington, to be expended as the Chief Justice may direct, \$15,000.

Reporter.

For the salary of the reporter, \$8,000.

Judges.

#### SALARIES OF JUDGES

Circuit and district.

For salaries of forty circuit judges, at \$12,500 each; one hundred and fifty-one district judges (including two in the Territory of Hawaii, one in the Territory of Porto Rico, and four in the Territory of Alaska), at \$10,000 each; and judges retired under section 260 of the Judicial Code, as amended, and section 518 of the Tariff Act of 1930, and general appraiser retired under section 518 of the Tariff Act of 1922; in all \$2,174,000: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available for the salaries of all United States justices and circuit and district judges lawfully entitled thereto, whether active or retired.

Retired.  
Vol. 40, p. 1157; U. S. C., p. 908.  
Customs Court.  
Vol. 46, p. 737; vol. 42, p. 972.  
*Proviso.*  
Availability.

Court of Customs and Patent Appeals.

#### COURT OF CUSTOMS AND PATENT APPEALS

Salaries.

Salaries: Presiding judge and four associate judges, at \$12,500 each; and all other officers and employees of the court, \$37,500; in all, \$100,000.

Printing and binding.

For printing and binding, \$5,000.

Books, miscellaneous expenses, etc.

For books and periodicals, including their exchange; stationery, supplies, traveling expenses; drugs, chemicals, cleansers, furniture; and for such other miscellaneous expenses as may be approved by the presiding judge, \$4,500.

## CUSTOMS COURT

Salaries: Presiding judge and eight judges, at \$10,000 each; and all other officers and employees of the court, \$140,000; in all, \$230,000.

For books and periodicals, including their exchange; stationery, supplies, traveling expenses; and for such other miscellaneous expenses as may be approved by the presiding judge, \$15,000.

For printing and binding, \$3,000.

## Customs Court.

Judges.

Other officers, etc.

Books, miscellaneous expenses, etc.

Printing and binding.

## COURT OF CLAIMS

Salaries: Chief justice, \$12,500; four judges, at \$12,500 each; and all other officers and employees of the court, \$55,000; in all \$117,500.

For printing and binding, \$35,000.

For stationery, court library, repairs, including repairs to bicycles, fuel, electric light, electric elevator, and other miscellaneous expenses, \$6,000.

Salaries and expenses of commissioners: For salaries of seven commissioners at \$7,500 each, and for travel expenses, compensation of stenographers authorized by the court, and for stenographic and other fees and charges necessary in the taking of testimony and in the performance of the duties as authorized by the Act entitled "An Act amending section 2 and repealing section 3 of the Act approved February 24, 1925 (43 Stat., p. 964, ch. 301), entitled 'An Act to authorize the appointment of commissioners by the Court of Claims and to prescribe their powers and compensation,' and for other purposes," approved June 23, 1930 (46 Stat., p. 799), \$75,000.

For necessary repairs and improvements to the Court of Claims buildings, to be expended under the supervision of the Architect of the Capitol, \$4,000.

## Court of Claims.

Salaries.

Printing and binding.  
Miscellaneous expenses.

Commissioners, salaries, etc.

Vol. 43, p. 964; Vol. 46, p. 799.  
U. S. C., Supp. V, p. 469.

Repairs to buildings.

## TERRITORIAL COURTS

HAWAII: Chief justice, \$10,500; two associate justices, at \$10,000 each; in all, \$30,500.

For judges of circuit courts at \$7,500 each for the first circuit, and \$7,000 each for the second, third, fourth, and fifth circuits, \$58,000.

## Territorial courts.

Hawaii.

## MARSHALS, DISTRICT ATTORNEYS, CLERKS, AND OTHER EXPENSES OF UNITED STATES COURTS

For salaries, fees, and expenses of United States marshals and their deputies, including services rendered in behalf of the United States or otherwise, services in Alaska in collecting evidence for the United States when so specially directed by the Attorney General, traveling expenses, and maintenance, alteration, repair, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles used in connection with the transaction of the official business of the United States marshals, \$4,100,000.

For salaries, traveling, and other expenses of United States district attorneys and their regular assistants, clerks, and other employees, including the office expenses of United States district attorneys in Alaska, and for salaries of regularly appointed clerks to United States district attorneys for services rendered during vacancy in the office of the United States district attorney, \$3,050,000.

For compensation and traveling expenses of special attorneys and assistants to the Attorney General and to United States district attorneys employed by the Attorney General to aid in special cases, and for payment of foreign counsel employed by the Attorney Gen-

## United States courts.

Marshals.  
Salaries, etc.Alaska.  
Traveling expenses, etc.District attorneys.  
Salaries, etc.

Special assistants.

Foreign counsel.

*Proviso.*  
Pay restriction.

eral in special cases, \$360,000: *Provided*, That the amount paid as compensation out of the funds herein appropriated to any person employed hereunder shall not exceed \$10,000.

Clerks of courts, etc.  
Salaries, etc.

For salaries of clerks of United States circuit courts of appeals and United States district courts, their deputies, and other assistants, travel expenses pursuant to the subsistence expense Act of 1926 (U. S. C., title 5, secs. 821-833), and other expenses of conducting their respective offices, \$1,925,000.

Travel expenses.  
Vol. 44, p. 688.  
U. S. C., Supp. V, p. 40.

For fees of United States commissioners and other committing magistrates acting under section 1014, Revised Statutes (U. S. C., title 18, sec. 591), \$550,000.

Commissioners, etc.  
R. S., sec. 1014, p. 189;  
U. S. C., p. 506.

Jurors and witnesses.  
Mileage and per diem.  
R. S., sec. 850, p. 160.  
U. S. C., p. 927.  
*Ante*, p. 782.

Fees of Jurors and witnesses, United States courts: For mileage and per diems of jurors; for mileage and per diems of witnesses and for per diems in lieu of subsistence; and for payment of the actual expenses of witnesses, as provided by section 850, Revised Statutes (U. S. C., title 28, sec. 604), including the expenses, mileage, and per diems of witnesses on behalf of the Government before the United States Customs Court, such payments to be made on the certification of the attorney for the United States and to be conclusive as provided by section 846, Revised Statutes (U. S. C., title 28, sec. 577), \$3,750,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$10,000 of this amount shall be available for such compensation and expenses of witnesses or informants as may be authorized or approved by the Attorney General, which approval shall be conclusive: *Provided further*, That no part of the sum herein appropriated shall be used to pay any witness more than one attendance fee for any one calendar day.

R. S., sec. 846, p. 159.  
U. S. C., p. 924.  
*Provisos.*  
Pay, etc., on approval of Attorney General.

Attendance fee restriction.

For rent of rooms for the United States courts and judicial officers, \$90,000.

Rent of court rooms.

Bailiffs.

For bailiffs, not exceeding three bailiffs in each court, except in the southern district of New York and the northern district of Illinois; expenses of circuit and district judges of the United States and the judges of the district courts of the United States in Alaska, Porto Rico, and Hawaii, as provided by section 259 of the Act entitled "An Act to codify, revise, and amend the laws relating to the judiciary," approved March 3, 1911 (U. S. C., title 28, secs. 9 and 596); meals and lodging for jurors in United States cases, and of bailiffs in attendance upon the same, when ordered by the court, and meals and lodging for jurors in Alaska, as provided by section 193, Title II, of the Act of June 6, 1900 (31 Stat., p. 639); and compensation for jury commissioners, \$5 per day, not exceeding three days for any one term of court, \$400,000: *Provided*, That no per diem shall be paid to any bailiff unless the court is actually in session and the judge present and presiding or present in chambers.

Expenses, judges.  
Vol. 36, p. 1161.  
U. S. C., pp. 864, 926.

Jury expenses.

Alaska.  
Vol. 31, p. 639.  
U. S. C., pp. 864, 921, 926.

Jury commissioners.

*Proviso.*  
Service restriction.

Miscellaneous.  
*Ante*, p. 782.

For such miscellaneous expenses as may be authorized or approved by the Attorney General, for the United States courts and their officers, including experts at such rates of compensation as may be authorized or approved by the Attorney General, including also so much as may be necessary in the discretion of the Attorney General for such expenses in the District of Alaska and in courts other than Federal courts, and including traveling expenses pursuant to the Subsistence Expense Act of 1926 (U. S. C., title 5, ch. 16), \$900,000: *Provided*, That the maximum salary paid to any law clerk to any circuit judge shall not exceed \$2,400 per annum.

Alaska, etc.

Travel expenses.  
Vol. 44, p. 688.  
U. S. C., Supp. V, p. 40.

*Proviso.*  
Law clerk's salary.  
Supplies, etc.

For supplies, including the exchange of typewriting and adding machines, for the United States courts and judicial officers, including firearms and ammunition therefor, to be expended under the direction of the Attorney General, \$75,000.

For the purchase of law books, including the exchange thereof, for United States judges, district attorneys, and other judicial officers, including the libraries of the ten United States circuit courts of appeals, for the purchase of the Federal Reporter and continuations thereto as issued, to be expended under the direction of the Attorney General, \$75,000: *Provided*, That such books shall in all cases be transmitted to their successors in office; all books purchased thereunder to be marked plainly, "The property of the United States": *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$2 per volume shall be paid for the current and future volumes of the United States Code, Annotated.

Law books for judicial officers.

Federal Reporter.

*Provisos.*  
Transmittal to successors.

Price limit for United States Code, annotated.

#### PENAL AND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS

For all services, supplies, materials, and equipment in connection with or incident to the subsistence and care of inmates and maintenance and upkeep of Federal penal and correctional institutions, including farm and other operations not otherwise specifically provided for in the discretion of the Attorney General; gratuities for inmates at release, provided such gratuities shall be furnished to inmates sentenced for terms of imprisonment of not less than six months, and transportation to the place of conviction or bona fide residence at the time of conviction or to such other place within the United States as may be authorized by the Attorney General; expenses of interment or transporting remains of deceased inmates to their homes in the United States; maintenance and repair of passenger-carrying vehicles; traveling expenses of institution officials and employees when traveling on official duty, including expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the work of the several institutions when authorized by the Attorney General, and including expenses incurred in pursuing and identifying escaped inmates; traveling expenses of members of advisory boards authorized by law incurred in the discharge of their official duties; rewards for the capture of escaped inmates; newspapers, books, and periodicals; firearms and ammunition; tobacco for inmates; and the purchase and exchange of farm products and livestock, when authorized by the Attorney General: *Provided*, That upon the written order of the Attorney General not to exceed 10 per centum of the amounts herein appropriated under this heading, except the appropriations for construction and repair and working capital funds of penal and correctional institutions and for support of United States prisoners, shall be available interchangeably for expenditures on the objects named, but the total of any appropriation shall not be increased by more than 10 per centum and under the following heads: *Provided*, That any part of the appropriations under this heading used for payment of salaries of personnel employed in the operation of prison commissaries shall be reimbursed from commissary earnings, and such reimbursement shall be in addition to the amounts appropriated herein.

Penal, etc., institutions.

Services, supplies, etc.

*Provisos.*  
Interchangeable appropriations.

Prison commissaries.

Prison industries working capital fund: Prison industries working capital fund, 1932 and prior years, is reappropriated and made available for the fiscal year 1933, including payment of obligations incurred in prior years; and the said working capital fund and all receipts credited thereto may be used as a revolving fund for the fiscal year 1933, for the purposes authorized by the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the diversification of employment of Federal prisoners for their training and schooling in trades and occupations, and for other purposes," approved May 27, 1930 (U. S. C., Supp. V, title 18, secs. 744d, 744e, 744f).

Prison industries working capital fund.  
Reappropriation.  
Vol. 46, p. 1327.

Receipts credited to revolving fund.  
Vol. 46, p. 391.  
U. S. C., Supp. V, p. 219.

## MEDICAL AND HOSPITAL SERVICE

Medical and hospital service.	For medical relief for, and incident to the care and maintenance of, inmates of penal and correctional institutions, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, and not to exceed \$60,568 for pay and allowances of regular commissioned officers of the Public Health Service, and including medical, surgical, and hospital supplies, materials, equipment, and appliances, together with appliances necessary for patients, \$312,000, which amount, in the discretion of the Attorney General, may be transferred to the Public Health Service for direct expenditure under the laws, appropriations, and regulations governing the Public Health Service: <i>Provided</i> , That of this appropriation not to exceed \$191,000 may be expended for personal services.
Public Health Service details.	
Medical appliances.	
Transfer of funds.	
<i>Proviso.</i> Sum for personal services.	
Penitentiaries. Leavenworth, Kans. Maintenance.	United States penitentiary, Leavenworth, Kansas: For the United States penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kansas, including not to exceed \$657,608 for salaries and wages of all officers and employees, \$1,645,000.
Building construction, etc.	For construction and repair of buildings, including the purchase and installation of machinery and equipment, and all expenses incident thereto, to be expended so as to give the maximum amount of employment to inmates of the institution, \$8,000.
Atlanta, Ga. Maintenance.	United States penitentiary, Atlanta, Georgia: For the United States penitentiary at Atlanta, Georgia, including not to exceed \$390,000 for salaries and wages of all officers and employees, \$1,045,000.
Building construction, etc.	For construction and repair of buildings, including the purchase and installation of machinery and equipment, and all expenses incident thereto, to be expended so as to give the maximum amount of employment to inmates of the institution, \$8,500.
McNeil Island, Wash. Maintenance.	United States penitentiary, McNeil Island, Washington: For the United States penitentiary at McNeil Island, Washington, including not to exceed \$200,000, for salaries and wages of all officers and employees, \$428,500.
Building construction, etc.	For construction and repair of buildings, including the purchase and installation of machinery and equipment, and all expenses incident thereto, to be expended so as to give the maximum amount of employment to inmates of the institution, \$32,000.
Northeastern Penitentiary. Maintenance, etc.	United States Northeastern Penitentiary: For the United States penitentiary in the Northeast, including not to exceed \$244,000 for salaries and wages of all officers and employees, \$440,000.
Industrial Institution for Women. Maintenance.	Federal Industrial Institution for Women, Alderson, West Virginia: For the Federal Industrial Institution for Women at Alderson, West Virginia, including not to exceed \$137,000 for salaries and wages of all officers and employees, \$300,000.
Industrial Reformatory. Maintenance, etc.	United States Industrial Reformatory, Chillicothe, Ohio: For the United States Industrial Reformatory at Chillicothe, Ohio, including not to exceed \$260,000 for salaries and wages of all officers and employees, \$634,000.
Construction, etc. Vol. 43, p. 724. U. S. C., p. 520.	Construction: For the remodeling and construction of the necessary buildings and appurtenances, purchase of mechanical equipment, and other expenses incident to the construction of buildings in accordance with the provisions of "An Act for the establishment of a United States Industrial Reformatory," approved January 7, 1925 (U. S. C., title 18, sec. 832), to be expended under the direction and upon the written order of the Attorney General, or his authorized representative, by contract or purchase of material and hire of labor and services and utilization of labor of United States prisoners, as the Attorney General may direct, \$521,000, to be immediately

available and to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the total sum to be expended for such purposes shall not exceed \$3,000,000: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of the Treasury, if in his discretion it would be impracticable to cause the plans, drawings, designs, specifications, and estimates for the remodeling and construction of the necessary buildings to be prepared in the Office of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department, and the work of remodeling and constructing the said buildings to be supervised by the field force of said office, may contract for all or any portion of such work to be performed by such suitable person or firm as he may select.

*Provisos.*  
Cost limitation.

Outside architects,  
etc., authorized.

United States Southwestern Reformatory—Maintenance: For the United States Southwestern Reformatory, including not to exceed \$130,000 for salaries and wages of all officers and employees and not to exceed \$2,000 for the purchase of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, \$284,000.

Southwestern Reformatory.  
Maintenance.

United States Southwestern Reformatory, construction: For the United States Southwestern Reformatory, including any cost incident to the acquisition and occupation of the site selected on the Reno Quartermaster Depot Military Reservation, Oklahoma, and for remodeling, constructing, and equipping the necessary buildings thereon, purchase of mechanical equipment, and other expenses incident thereto, as authorized by the Act entitled "An Act establishing two institutions for the confinement of United States prisoners," approved May 27, 1930 (U. S. C., Supp. V, title 18, secs. 901, 911, 912), to be expended under the direction and upon the written order of the Attorney General, by contract or purchase of material and hire of labor and services and utilization of labor of United States prisoners, as the Attorney General may direct, \$520,000, to be immediately available and to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the total sum to be expended for such purposes shall not exceed \$3,000,000, and authority is hereby granted to enter into contracts for not to exceed such amount.

Construction.

Vol. 46, p. 389.  
U. S. C., Supp. V,  
p. 223.

*Provisos.*  
Cost limitation.

United States Hospital for Defective Delinquents: For the United States Hospital for Defective Delinquents, including not to exceed \$31,000 for salaries and wages of all officers and employees and not to exceed \$2,500 for the purchase of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, \$270,000.

Hospital for defective delinquents.  
Maintenance.

*Ante*, p. 782.

For the United States hospital for defective delinquents, including the cost of purchasing a site, remodeling, constructing, and equipping the necessary buildings thereon, purchase of mechanical equipment, and all other expenses incident thereto, as authorized by the Act entitled "An Act to establish a hospital for defective delinquents," approved May 13, 1930 (U. S. C., Supp. V, title 18, secs. 871, 872, 880), to be expended under the direction and upon the written order of the Attorney General, by contract or purchase of material and hire of labor and services and utilization of labor of United States prisoners, as the Attorney General may direct, \$468,000, to remain available until expended.

Site, construction,  
etc.

Vol. 46, p. 270.  
U. S. C., Supp. V.,  
p. 222.

Federal jails: For maintenance and operation of Federal jails established under authority of the Act of May 14, 1930 (U. S. C., Supp. V, title 18, sec. 753b), and the house of detention for Federal prisoners in New York City, including not to exceed \$453,000 for salaries and wages of all officers and employees, \$815,000.

Federal jails.  
Maintenance, etc.  
Vol. 46, p. 325.  
U. S. C., Supp. V,  
p. 220.  
House of detention.

Federal jails: For the purchase of sites, constructing, remodeling, and equipping necessary buildings, purchase and installation of machinery and equipment, and all necessary expenses incident thereto, for establishing new Federal jails and altering and adapting other Government property for jail purposes, as authorized by the

Establishment, etc.

Act entitled "An Act to reorganize the administration of Federal prisons; to authorize the Attorney General to contract for the care of United States prisoners; to establish Federal jails, and for other purposes," approved May 14, 1930 (U. S. C., Supp. V, title 18, sec. 753c, 753d), to be expended under the direction and upon the written order of the Attorney General, by contract or purchase of material and hire of labor and services and utilization of labor of United States prisoners, as the Attorney General may direct, \$500, to remain available until expended; and the Attorney General may contract with such suitable person or firm as he may select for the work of preparing plans, drawings, designs, specifications, and estimates for remodeling and construction of the necessary buildings.

Contracts authorized.

Prison camps: For the construction and repair of buildings at prison camps, the purchase and installation of machinery and equipment, and all necessary expenses incident thereto, and for the maintenance of United States prisoners at prison camps, including the maintenance, alteration, repair, and operation of a motor-propelled passenger-carrying bus, to be expended so as to give the maximum amount of employment to prisoners, \$800,000: *Provided*, That reimbursements from this appropriation made to the War or other departments for supplies or subsistence shall be at the net contract or invoice price notwithstanding the provisions of any other Act.

Prison camps. Construction, maintenance, etc.

Proviso. Repayment basis.

National Training School for Boys, Washington, District of Columbia: For the National Training School for Boys, Washington, District of Columbia, including not to exceed \$120,000 for salaries and wages of all officers and employees, \$248,000.

National Training School for Boys, D. C. Maintenance.

Construction, etc.

For construction, repairs, and alterations of buildings, including the purchase and installation of machinery and equipment, and all expenses incident thereto, to be expended so as to give the maximum amount of employment to inmates of the institution, \$76,000.

Probation system. Maintenance, etc. Vol. 43, p. 1259; Vol. 46, p. 503. U. S. C., p. 516; Supp. V, p. 218. Provisos. Travel, etc., expenses. Salary limitation.

Probation system, United States courts: For salaries and expenses of probation officers, as authorized by the Act entitled "An Act to amend the Act of March 4, 1925, chapter 521, and for other purposes," approved June 6, 1930 (U. S. C., Supp. V, title 18, sec. 726), \$415,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$70,000 of this appropriation may be expended for travel and subsistence: *Provided further*, That no part of the appropriation herein made shall be used to pay any probation officer a salary in excess of \$2,600 per annum: *Provided further*, That no part of this or any other appropriation shall be used to defray the salary or expenses of any probation officer who does not comply with the official orders, regulations, and probation standards promulgated by the Attorney General.

Conditions imposed.

Support of prisoners.

Support of prisoners: For support of United States prisoners, in non-Federal institutions and in the Territory of Alaska, including necessary clothing and medical aid, discharge gratuities provided by law and transportation to place of conviction or place of bona fide residence in the United States, or such other place within the United States as may be authorized by the Attorney General; and including rent, repair, alteration, and maintenance of buildings and the maintenance of prisoners therein, occupied under authority of sections 4 and 5 of the Act of May 14, 1930 (U. S. C., Supp. V, title 18, sec. 696); support of prisoners becoming insane during imprisonment, and who continue insane after expiration of sentence, who have no friends to whom they can be sent; shipping remains of deceased prisoners to their friends or relatives in the United States, and interment of deceased prisoners whose remains are unclaimed; expenses incurred in identifying and pursuing escaped prisoners

Rent. Vol. 46, p. 326. U. S. C., Supp. V, p. 216.

and for rewards for their recapture; and for repairs, betterments, and improvements of United States jails, including sidewalks, \$2,855,000.

### TITLE III.—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Department of Commerce.

#### OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Salaries: Secretary of Commerce, \$15,000; Assistant Secretary and other personal services in the District of Columbia, including the chief clerk and superintendent, who shall be chief executive officer of the department and who may be designated by the Secretary of Commerce to sign official papers and documents during the temporary absence of the Secretary and the Assistant Secretary of the department, \$300,000; in all, \$315,000.

Secretary, Assistant, and other personnel.

#### CONTINGENT EXPENSES, DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Contingent and miscellaneous expenses.

For contingent and miscellaneous expenses of the offices and bureaus of the department, except the Patent Office, including those for which appropriations for contingent and miscellaneous expenses are specifically made, including professional and scientific books, law books, books of reference, periodicals, blank books, pamphlets, maps, newspapers (not exceeding \$2,500); purchase of atlases or maps; stationery; furniture and repairs to same; carpets, matting, oilcloth, file cases, towels, ice, brooms, soap, sponges; fuel, lighting, and heating; not to exceed \$3,500 for the purchase and exchange of one passenger-carrying automobile for the Secretary of Commerce; purchase and exchange of motor trucks and bicycles; maintenance, repair, and operation of three motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles (one for the Secretary of Commerce and two for the general use of the department), and motor trucks and bicycles, to be used only for official purposes; freight and express charges; postage to foreign countries; telegraph and telephone service; typewriters, adding machines, and other labor-saving devices, including their repair and exchange; first-aid outfits for use in the buildings occupied by employees of this department; street-car fares, not exceeding \$500; and all other miscellaneous items and necessary expenses not included in the foregoing, \$238,200, which sum shall constitute the appropriation for contingent expenses of the department, except the Patent Office, and shall also be available for the purchase of necessary supplies and equipment for field services of bureaus and offices of the department for which contingent and miscellaneous appropriations are specifically made in order to facilitate the purchase through the central purchasing office (Division of Purchases and Sales), as provided by law: *Provided*, That expenditures from appropriations contained in this Act for the maintenance, upkeep, and repair, exclusive of garage rent, pay of operator, fuel, and lubricants on any one motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicle used by the Department of Commerce shall not exceed one-third of the market price of a new vehicle of the same make or class, and in any case more than \$500.

Available for field service.

Purchases.  
*Proviso.*  
Restriction on maintenance, etc., of passenger vehicles.

For all printing and binding for the Department of Commerce, including all of its bureaus, offices, institutions and services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, except the Patent Office, \$600,000: *Provided*, That an amount not to exceed \$2,000 of this appropriation may be expended for salaries of persons detailed from the Government Printing Office for service as copy editors.

Printing and binding.

*Proviso.*  
Copy editors.

Federal Employment  
Stabilization Board.

## FEDERAL EMPLOYMENT STABILIZATION BOARD

Salaries and expenses: To enable the Secretary of Commerce to carry out the provisions of the "Employment Stabilization Act of 1931," approved February 10, 1931 (46 Stat., pp. 1084-1087), including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, traveling expenses, purchase of equipment, furniture, stationery and office supplies, printing and binding, repairs to equipment, law books, books of reference, and other necessary publications, and to procure by contract or otherwise any information or data concerning construction which may be considered pertinent, and all other incidental expenses not included in the foregoing, \$75,000, of which amount not to exceed \$58,000 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

Vol. 46, p. 1084.  
U. S. C., Supp. VI,  
p. 629.

## Radio Division.

## RADIO DIVISION

Wireless communication on steam vessels. Enforcing laws requiring.

Vol. 36, p. 629; Vol. 37, pp. 199, 1565; Vol. 44, p. 1162.  
U. S. C., Supp. V,  
p. 661.

Wireless communication laws: To enable the Secretary of Commerce<sup>1</sup> to enforce the Acts of Congress "to require apparatus and operators for radio communication on certain ocean steamers" and "to regulate radio communication" and carry out the provisions of the international radiotelegraphic convention, examine and settle international radio accounts, including personal services in the District of Columbia, and to employ such persons and means as may be necessary, traveling and subsistence expenses, purchase and exchange of instruments, technical books, tabulating, duplicating, and other office machinery and devices, rent, improvement and care of grounds and repairs to buildings not to exceed \$1,500, and all other miscellaneous items, including rubber gloves, aprons, rubber boots, and necessary expenses not included in the foregoing, \$490,000, of which amount not to exceed \$65,315 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

Services in the District.

## Aircraft in commerce.

## AIRCRAFT IN COMMERCE

Personal services and all expenses.  
Vol. 44, p. 568.  
U. S. C., p. 2119.

Vol. 45, p. 1404.  
U. S. C., Supp. V,  
p. 698.

Aircraft in commerce: To carry out the provisions of the Act approved May 20, 1926, entitled "An Act to encourage and regulate the use of aircraft in commerce, and for other purposes" (U. S. C., title 49, secs. 171-184), as amended by the Act approved February 28, 1929 (U. S. C., Supp. V, title 49, sec. 173d), including salary of Assistant Secretary of Commerce (provided for in the Act cited above), and other personal services in the District of Columbia (not to exceed \$325,520), and elsewhere; rent in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; traveling expenses; contract stenographic reporting services; fees and mileage of witnesses; purchase of furniture and equipment; stationery and supplies, including medical supplies, typewriting, adding, and computing machines, accessories and repairs; purchase, including exchange, not to exceed \$3,000; maintenance, operation, and repair of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles for official use in field work; purchase and replacement, including exchange, of airplanes (not to exceed \$65,000); purchase of airplane motors, airplane and motor accessories and spare parts; maintenance, operation, and repair of airplanes and airplane motors; purchase of special clothing, wearing apparel, and similar equipment for aviation purposes; purchase of books of reference and periodicals; newspapers, reports, documents, plans, specifications, maps, manuscripts, and all other publications; and all other necessary expenses not included in the foregoing; in all, \$1,000,000.

Purchases of airplanes, accessories, etc.

<sup>1</sup> So in original.

**Air-navigation facilities:** For the establishment and maintenance of aids to air navigation, including the equipment of additional air-mail routes for day and night flying; the construction of necessary lighting, radio, and other signalling and communicating structures and apparatus; repairs, alterations, and all expenses of maintenance and operation; investigation, research, and experimentation to develop and improve aids to air navigation; for personal services in the District of Columbia (not to exceed \$155,310) and elsewhere; purchase, maintenance, operation, and repair of motor-propelled, passenger-carrying vehicles for official use in field work, including their exchange; replacement, including exchange, of not to exceed four airplanes, maintenance, operation, and repair of airplanes, including accessories and spare parts and special clothing, wearing apparel, and suitable equipment for aviation purposes; and for the acquisition of the necessary sites by lease or grant, \$7,553,500: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for any purpose not authorized by the Air Commerce Act of 1926.

Air navigation facilities.  
Establishing and maintaining aids, mail routes, etc.

Services in the District.

*Proviso.*  
Userestricted.  
Vol. 44, p. 568.

Appropriations herein made for aircraft in commerce and air navigation facilities shall be available for expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the promotion of civil aeronautics, and also expenses of illustrating the work of the Aeronautics Branch by showing of maps, charts, and graphs at such meetings, when incurred on the written authority of the Secretary of Commerce.

Attendance at meetings.  
Appropriations available.

#### BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE

Foreign and Domestic Commerce Bureau.

**Salaries:** For the director and other personal services in the District of Columbia, \$250,000.

Director, and office personnel.

For carrying out the provisions of the Act approved March 3, 1927 (U. S. C., Supp. V, title 15, secs. 197-197f), to establish in the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the Department of Commerce a Foreign Commerce Service of the United States, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, the compensation of a clerk or clerks for each commercial attaché at the rate of not to exceed \$3,000 per annum for each person so employed, rent outside the District of Columbia, telephone service, purchase of furniture and equipment, stationery and supplies, type-writing, adding, duplicating, and computing machines, accessories and repairs, law books, books of reference and periodicals, uniforms, maps, reports, documents, plans, specifications, manuscripts, newspapers (foreign and domestic) not exceeding \$4,000, and all other publications, traveling expenses of officers and employees, ice and drinking water for office purposes, and all other incidental expenses not included in the foregoing, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of Commerce, and under the following heads:

Foreign Commerce Service.  
Expenses of.  
Vol. 44, p. 1394.  
U. S. C., Supp. V, p. 146.

Personal services.

Outside rent.

**Promoting commerce in Europe and other areas:** Investigations in Europe and other areas for the promotion and development of the foreign commerce of the United States, \$670,000;

Promoting commerce in Europe, etc.

**Promoting commerce in Latin America:** Investigations in Latin America for the promotion and development of the foreign commerce of the United States, \$431,000;

In Latin America.

**Promoting commerce in the Far East:** Investigations in the Far East for the promotion and development of the foreign commerce of the United States, \$360,000;

In the Far East.

**Promoting commerce in Africa:** Investigations in Africa for the promotion and development of the foreign commerce of the United States, \$85,000;

In Africa.

District and cooperative office service.  
Maintenance, etc.

District and cooperative office service: For all expenses necessary to operate and maintain district and cooperative offices, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, rent outside of the District of Columbia, traveling and subsistence expenses of officers and employees, purchase of furniture and equipment, stationery and supplies, typewriting, adding, and computing machines, accessories and repairs, purchase of maps, books of reference and periodicals, reports, documents, plans, specifications, manuscripts, not exceeding \$1,200 for newspapers, both foreign and domestic, and all other publications necessary for the promotion of the commercial interests of the United States, and all other incidental expenses not included in the foregoing, \$510,000: *Provided*, That the Secretary of Commerce shall require as a condition for the opening of a new office or the continuation of an existing office, except in cases where space is available in Federal buildings or in Federal buildings for the construction of which contracts have been let, that commercial organizations in the district affected provide suitable quarters without cost to the Government on and after September 1, 1932;

*Proviso.*  
Conditions for opening new offices.

China Trade Act.  
Enforcement expenses.  
Vol. 42, p. 849; Vol. 43, p. 995.  
U. S. C., p. 367.

Enforcement of China Trade Act: To carry out the provisions of the Act entitled "China Trade Act, 1922" (U. S. C., title 15, secs. 141-162), including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, traveling and subsistence expenses of officers and employees, purchase of furniture and equipment, stationery and supplies, typewriting, adding and computing machines, accessories and repairs, purchase of books of reference and periodicals, reports, documents, plans, specifications, maps, manuscripts, and all other publications; rent outside the District of Columbia; ice and drinking water for office purposes, and all necessary expenses not included in the foregoing, \$17,000: *Provided*, That payment in advance for telephone and other similar services under this appropriation is hereby authorized;

*Proviso.*  
Advance payments authorized.

Export industries.  
Investigating problems of.

Export industries: To enable the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce to investigate and report on domestic as well as foreign problems relating to the production, distribution, and marketing, in so far as they relate to the important export industries of the United States, including personal services in the District of Columbia, traveling and subsistence expenses of officers and employees, purchase of furniture and equipment, stationery and supplies, typewriting, adding, and computing machines, accessories and repairs, books of reference and periodicals, reports, documents, plans, specifications, manuscripts, and all other publications, rent outside of the District of Columbia, ice and drinking water for office purposes, and all other incidental expenses connected therewith, \$765,000;

Outside rent.

Domestic raw materials and manufactures.  
Compiling data as to disposition of, etc.

Domestic commerce and raw-materials investigations: For all expenses, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, purchase of books of reference and periodicals, furniture and equipment, stationery and supplies, typewriting, adding, and computing machines, accessories and repairs, medical supplies and first-aid outfits, reports, documents, plans, specifications, manuscripts, maps, and all other publications, rent outside of the District of Columbia, traveling and subsistence expenses of officers and employees, and all other incidental expenses not included in the foregoing, to enable the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce to collect and compile information regarding the disposition and handling of raw materials and manufactures within the United States; and to investigate the conditions of production and marketing of foreign raw materials essential for American industries, \$300,000;

Foreign raw materials.

Customs statistics: For all expenses necessary for the operation of the section of customs statistics transferred to the Department of Commerce from the Treasury Department by the Act approved January 5, 1923 (U. S. C., title 15, sec. 194), including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; rent of or purchase of tabulating, punching, sorting, and other mechanical labor-saving machinery or devices, including adding, typewriting, billing, computing, mimeographing, multigraphing, photostat, and other duplicating machines and devices, including their exchange and repair; telegraph and telephone service; subsistence and traveling expenses of officers and employees while traveling on official business; freight, express, drayage; tabulating cards, stationery, and miscellaneous office supplies; books of reference and periodicals; furniture and equipment; ice, water, heat, light, and power; street-car fare; and all other necessary and incidental expenses not included in the foregoing, \$270,000;

Customs statistics.  
Expenses of collecting, compiling, etc.

Vol. 42, p. 1109.  
U. S. C., p. 373.

Lists of foreign buyers: For all necessary expenses, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, purchase of furniture and equipment, stationery and supplies, typewriting, adding, and computing machines, accessories and repairs, lists of foreign buyers, books of reference, periodicals, reports, documents, plans, specifications, rent outside of the District of Columbia, traveling and subsistence expenses of officers and employees, and all other incidental expenses not included in the foregoing, to enable the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce to collect and compile lists of foreign buyers, \$60,000: *Provided*, That the Secretary of Commerce may make such charges as he deems reasonable for lists of foreign buyers, special statistical services, special commodity news bulletins, and World Trade Directory Reports, and the amounts collected therefrom shall be deposited in the Treasury as "Miscellaneous receipts";

Directory of foreign buyers.  
Compiling, etc., expenses.

Outside rent.

*Proviso.*  
Charges authorized.

Investigation of foreign trade restrictions: For all necessary expenses, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, purchase of furniture and equipment, stationery and supplies, typewriting, adding, and computing machines, accessories and repairs, books of reference and periodicals, reports, documents, plans, specifications, manuscripts, and all other publications, rent outside of the District of Columbia, traveling and subsistence expenses of officers and employees, and all other incidental expenses not included in the foregoing, to enable the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce to collect and compile information regarding the restrictions and regulations of trade imposed by foreign countries, \$50,000;

Foreign trade restrictions.  
Expenses of collecting, etc., information.

Outside rent.

Transportation of families and effects of officers and employees: To pay the itemized and verified statements of the actual and necessary expenses of transportation and subsistence, under such regulations as the Secretary of Commerce may prescribe, of families and effects of officers and employees of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce in going to and returning from their posts, or when traveling under the order of the Secretary of Commerce, and also for defraying the expenses of preparing and transporting the remains of officers and employees of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce who may die abroad or in transit, while in the discharge of their official duties, to their former homes in this country, or to a place not more distant for interment, and for the ordinary expenses of such interment, \$45,000;

Transportation of families and effects.

Bringing home remains of officers, etc., dying abroad.

Furnishing living quarters, etc., abroad.  
Vol. 44, p. 1395; Vol. 46, p. 163.

To enable the Secretary of Commerce, under such regulations as he may prescribe, in accordance with the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to amend the Act entitled 'An Act to establish in the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the Department of Commerce, a Foreign Commerce Service of the United States, and for other purposes,' approved March 3, 1927," approved April 12, 1930 (46 Stat., p. 163), to furnish the officers in the Foreign Commerce Service of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce stationed in a foreign country, without cost to them and within the limits of this appropriation, allowances for living quarters, heat, and light, notwithstanding the provisions of section 1765 of the Revised Statutes (U. S. C., title 5, sec. 70), \$175,000: *Provided*, That the maximum allowance to any officer shall not exceed \$1,700;

R. S. sec., 1765, p. 314.  
U. S. C., p. 32.  
*Proviso.*  
Maximum allow-  
ance.

Attendance at meetings, etc.

Appropriations herein made for the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce shall be available for expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the promotion of foreign and domestic commerce, or either, and also expenses of illustrating the work of the bureau by showing of maps, charts, and graphs at such meetings, when incurred on the written authority of the Secretary of Commerce;

Minor purchases in foreign countries.

R. S., sec. 3709, p. 733.  
U. S. C., p. 1309.

The purchase of supplies and equipment or the procurement of services for the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, in foreign countries, may be made in open market without compliance with section 3709 of the Revised Statutes of the United States (U. S. C., title 41, sec. 5), in the manner common among business men, when the aggregate amount of the purchase or the service does not exceed \$100 in any instance;

Services in the District.

Total, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, \$3,988,000, of which amount not to exceed \$1,670,000 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

Census Bureau.

#### BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Fifteenth Census.  
Expenses of compilation, etc.

For expenses for securing information for and compiling the census reports provided for by law, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; per diem compensation and expenses of enumerators, special agents, supervisors, supervisor's clerks, and interpreters in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; traveling expenses; the cost of transcribing State, municipal, and other records; temporary rental of quarters outside the District of Columbia; not to exceed \$5,000 for the employment by contract of personal services for the preparation of monographs on census subjects; not to exceed \$26,000 for constructing tabulating machines and repairs to such machinery and other mechanical appliances, including technical, mechanical, and other personal services in connection therewith in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, and the purchase of necessary machinery and supplies; and not to exceed \$2,000 for expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the collection of statistics when incurred on the written authority of the Secretary of Commerce, \$862,125, of which amount not to exceed \$672,330 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia, including not to exceed \$130,000 for temporary employees who may be appointed by the Director of the Census under civil-service rules, at per diem rates to be fixed by him without regard to the provisions of the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, for the purpose of assisting in periodical inquiries: *Provided*, That temporary employees of the Bureau of the Census may be allowed leave of absence with pay at the rate of two and one-half days per month:

*Provisos.*  
Leaves of absence to temporary employees.

*Provided further*, That any balance of the appropriations made for the expenses of the Fifteenth Census remaining unexpended on December 31, 1932, is hereby reappropriated and made available for use until June 30, 1933, to be used only for the same purpose for which it was originally appropriated.

Balance reappropriated.

#### STEAMBOAT INSPECTION SERVICE

**Salaries:** For the Supervising Inspector General and other personal services in the District of Columbia, \$35,000.

Steamboat Inspection Service.  
*Ante*, p. 415.  
Supervising Inspector General and office personnel.

**Steamboat inspectors:** For eleven supervising inspectors; inspectors of hulls and inspectors of boilers; assistant inspectors, as authorized by law, for the following ports: New York, forty-seven; Pittsburgh, two; New Orleans, ten; Baltimore, ten; Providence, four; Boston, ten; Philadelphia, twelve; San Francisco, eighteen; Buffalo, eight; Cleveland, eight, Milwaukee, four; Chicago, six; Grand Haven, two; Detroit, four; Norfolk, eight; Seattle, fourteen; Portland (Oregon), six; Albany, two; Portland (Maine), four; Los Angeles, six; Galveston, four; Mobile, four; Savannah, two; Toledo, two; and six traveling inspectors; in all, \$833,625.

Inspectors.  
Assistants at designated ports.

**Clerk hire, Steamboat Inspection Service:** For compensation of clerks to boards of steamboat inspectors, to be appointed by the Secretary of Commerce in accordance with the provisions of law, \$150,000.

Clerk hire.

**Contingent expenses:** For the payment of fees to witnesses; for traveling and other expenses when on official business of the Supervising Inspector General, Deputy Supervising Inspector General, supervising inspectors, traveling inspectors, local and assistant inspectors, and clerks; for instruments, furniture, stationery, street-car fares not to exceed \$25, janitor service, contract stenographic reporting services without reference to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (U. S. C., title 41, sec. 5), and every other thing necessary to carry into effect the provisions of title 46, chapter 14, United States Code, \$110,000.

Contingent expenses.

R. S., sec. 3709, p. 733.  
U. S. C., p. 1309.

#### BUREAU OF NAVIGATION

**Salaries:** For the commissioner and other personal services in the District of Columbia, \$65,000.

Navigation Bureau.

**Admeasurement of vessels:** To enable the Commissioner of Navigation to secure uniformity in the admeasurement of vessels, including the employment of an adjuster of admeasurements, purchase and exchange of admeasuring instruments, traveling and incidental expenses, \$4,000.

Commissioner, and office personnel.  
*Ante*, p. 415.  
Admeasurement of vessels.

**Enforcement of navigation laws:** To enable the Secretary of Commerce to provide and operate such motor boats and employ thereon such persons as may be necessary for the enforcement, under his direction, of laws relating to navigation and inspection of vessels, boarding of vessels, and counting of passengers on excursion boats, including insignia, braid, and chin straps, and coats, caps, and aprons, for stewards' departments on vessels, \$100,000.

Motor boats to enforce navigation laws.

**Preventing overcrowding of passenger vessels:** To<sup>1</sup> such persons as may be necessary, of whom not more than enable the Secretary of Commerce to employ, temporarily, two at any one time may be employed in the District of Columbia, to enforce the laws to prevent overcrowding of passenger and excursion vessels, and all expenses in connection therewith, \$15,000.

Preventing overcrowding of vessels.

<sup>1</sup> So in original.

Shipping commissioners. Clerk hire.	Shipping commissioners: For shipping commissioners, \$38,100. Clerk hire: For compensation, to be fixed by the Secretary of Commerce, to each person or clerk in the offices of shipping commissioners, \$95,000.
Contingent expenses, office of commissioners.	Contingent expenses: For rent, stationery, and other requisites for transaction of the business of shipping commissioners' offices, including janitor service; in all \$11,000.
Load lines on American vessels. Enforcing law regulating, etc. Vol. 45, p. 1492. U. S. C., Supp. V, p. 649.	Load lines on American vessels: To enable the Secretary of Commerce to carry out the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to establish load lines for American vessels, and for other purposes," approved March 2, 1929 (U. S. C., Supp. V, title 46, secs. 85-85g), including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, traveling expenses, rentals, purchase of instruments and other equipment, furniture, stationery and office supplies, repairs to equipment, books of reference and other necessary publications, documents, plans and specifications, contract stenographic reporting services without reference to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (U. S. C., title 41, sec. 5), and all other incidental expenses not included in the foregoing, \$19,440, of which not to exceed \$14,000 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.
Advertising. R. S., sec. 3709, p. 733. U. S. C., p. 1309.	

## Bureau of Standards.

## BUREAU OF STANDARDS

Director, and office personnel.	Salaries: For the director and other personal services in the District of Columbia, \$645,000.
Equipment.	Equipment: For apparatus, machinery, tools, and appliances used in connection with buildings or work of the bureau, typewriters, adding machines, and other labor-saving devices, laboratory supplies, materials, and supplies used in the construction of apparatus, machinery, or other appliances, including their exchange; piping, wiring, and construction incident to the installation of apparatus, machinery, or appliances; furniture for laboratories and offices, cases for apparatus, \$80,000, including \$17,000 for repairs and necessary alterations to buildings.
General expenses.	General expenses: For fuel for heat, light, and power; office expenses, stationery, cleaning and toilet supplies, books and periodicals, which may be exchanged when not needed for permanent use; traveling expenses; street-car fares not exceeding \$100; expenses of the visiting committee; expenses of attendance of American member at the meeting of the International Committee of Weights and Measures; purchase of gloves, goggles, rubber boots, and aprons; supplies for operation, maintenance, and repair of motor trucks and a passenger automobile for official use, including their exchange; and contingencies of all kinds, \$60,000.
International Committee of Weights and Measures.	
Care, etc., of grounds.	Improvement and care of grounds: For grading, construction of roads and walks, piping grounds for water supply, lamps, wiring for lighting purposes, and other expenses incident to the improvement and care of grounds, including foreman and laborers in the District of Columbia, \$12,000.
Structural materials investigations.	Testing structural materials: For continuation of the investigation of structural materials, such as stone, clays, cement, and so forth, including personal services in the District of Columbia and in the field, \$270,000: <i>Provided</i> , That as much of this sum as necessary shall be used to collect and disseminate such scientific, practical, and statistical information as may be procured, showing or tending to show approved methods in building, planning and construction, standardization, and adaptability of structural units, including building materials and codes, economy in the manufacture and utilization of building materials and supplies, and such other matters
Services in the District. Professo. Disseminating information as to housing, etc.	

as may tend to encourage, improve, and cheapen construction and housing.

**Testing machines:** For maintenance and operation of testing machines, including personal service in connection therewith in the District of Columbia and in the field, for the determination by the Bureau of Standards of the physical constants and the properties of materials as authorized by law, \$45,000.

Testing machines for physical constants.

**Investigation of fire-resisting properties:** For investigation of fire-resisting properties of building materials and conditions under which they may be most efficiently used, and for the standardization of types of appliances for fire prevention, including personal services in the District of Columbia and in the field, \$25,000.

Fire-resisting building materials.

**Investigation of public-utility standards:** For investigation of the standards of practice and methods of measurements of public utilities, such as gas, electric light, electric power, water, telephone, central station heating, and electric-railway service, and the solution of the problems which arise in connection with standards in such service, including personal services in the District of Columbia and in the field, \$90,000.

Public utility standards, etc., investigations.

**Testing miscellaneous materials:** For testing miscellaneous materials, such as varnish materials, soap materials, inks, and chemicals, including supplies for the Government departments and independent establishments, including personal services in the District of Columbia and in the field, as authorized by law, \$40,000.

Testing miscellaneous materials.

**Radio research:** For investigation and standardization of methods and instruments employed in radio communication, including personal services in the District of Columbia and in the field, \$74,280;

Radio standardization.

**Color standardization:** To develop color standards and methods of manufacture and of color measurements, with special reference to their industrial use in standardization and specification of colorants, such as dyestuffs, inks, and pigments, and other products, paint, paper, and textiles, in which color is a pertinent property, including personal services in the District of Columbia and in the field, \$12,000;

Industrial standardization. color

**Investigation of clay products:** To study methods of measurement and technical processes used in the manufacture of pottery, brick, tile, terra cotta, and other clay products, and the study of the properties of the materials used in that industry, including personal services in the District of Columbia and in the field, \$40,000;

Clay products processes.

**Standardizing mechanical appliances:** To develop methods of testing and standardizing machines, motors, tools, measuring instruments, and other apparatus and devices used in mechanical, hydraulic, and aeronautic engineering; for the comparative study of types of apparatus and methods of operation, and for the establishment of standards of performance; for the accurate determination of fundamental physical constants involved in the proper execution of this work; and for the scientific experiments and investigations needed in solving the problems which may arise in connection therewith, especially in response to the requirements of aeronautics and aviation for information of a purely scientific nature, including personal services in the District of Columbia and in the field, \$40,000;

Mechanical appliances.

Testing mechanical, hydraulic, and aeronautic devices, etc.

**Investigation of optical and other types of glass:** For the investigation of the problems involved in the production of optical and other types of glass, including personal services in the District of Columbia and in the field, \$22,000;

Optical glass production problems.

**Investigation of textiles:** To investigate textiles, paper, leather, and rubber in order to develop standards of more durable quality and methods of measurement, including personal services in the District of Columbia and in the field, \$50,000;

Textiles, paper, etc., standardization.

Sugar standardization.	Sugar standardization: For the standardization and design of sugar-testing apparatus; the development of technical specifications for the various grades of sugars, especially involving the standardization and manufacture of sugars; for the study of the technical problems incidental to the collection of the revenue on sugar and to determine the fundamental scientific constants of sugars and other substances; for the standardization and production of rare and unusual types of sugars required for the medical service of the Government departments; and for other technical and scientific purposes, including personal services in the District of Columbia and in the field, \$75,000;
Rare and unusual types.	
Gauges and screw threads. Cooperative standardization, etc.	Gauge standardization: To provide by cooperation of the Bureau of Standards, the War Department, and the Navy Department for the standardization and testing of the standard gages, screw threads, and standards required in manufacturing throughout the United States, and to calibrate and test such standard gages, screw threads, and standards, including necessary equipment and personal services in the District of Columbia and in the field, \$40,000;
Testing large scales, etc.	Testing railroad-track, mine, and other scales: For investigation and testing of railroad-track scales, elevator scales, and other scales used in weighing commodities for interstate shipments and to secure equipment and assistance for testing the scales used by the Government in its transactions with the public, such as post-office, navy-yard, and customhouse scales, and for the purpose of cooperating with the States in securing uniformity in the weights and measures laws and in the methods of inspection; for investigating the conditions and methods of use of scales and mine cars used for weighing and measuring coal dug by miners, for the purpose of determining wages due, and of conditions affecting the accuracy of the weighing or measuring of coal at the mines, including personal services in the District of Columbia and in the field, \$50,000;
Mine scales and cars.	
High temperature measurements.	High temperature investigations: For laboratory and field investigations of suitable methods of high temperature measurements and control in various industrial processes and to assist in making available directly to the industries the results of the bureau's investigations in this field, including personal services in the District of Columbia and in the field, \$6,000;
Metallurgical research.	Metallurgical research: For metallurgical research, including alloy steels, foundry practice, and standards for metals and sands; casting, rolling, forging, and the properties of aluminum alloys; prevention of corrosion of metals and alloys; development of metal substitutes, as for platinum; behavior of bearing metals; preparation of metal specifications; investigation of new metallurgical processes and study of methods of conservation in metallurgical manufacture and products; investigation of materials used in the construction of rails, wheels, axles, and other railway equipment, and the cause of their failure, including personal services in the District of Columbia and in the field, \$50,000;
Railway equipment.	
Sound investigation.	Sound investigation: For the investigation of the principles of sound and their application to military and industrial purposes, including personal services in the District of Columbia and in the field, \$8,000;
Industrial research. Cooperative investigations.	Industrial research: For technical investigations in cooperation with the industries upon fundamental problems involved in industrial development, with a view to assisting in the permanent establishment of new American industries, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, \$100,000;

**Standardization of equipment:** To enable the Bureau of Standards to cooperate with Government departments, engineers, and manufacturers in the establishment of standards, methods of testing, and inspection of instruments, equipment, tools, and electrical and mechanical devices used in the industries and by the Government, including the practical specifications for quality and performance of such devices, and the formulation of methods of inspection, laboratory, and service tests, including personal services in the District of Columbia and in the field, \$150,000;

Cooperative standardization of industrial devices, etc.

**Standard materials:** For purchase, preparation, analysis, and distribution of standard materials to be used in checking chemical analyses in the testing of physical measuring apparatus, including personal services in the District of Columbia and in the field, \$8,000;

Standards for checking chemical analyses.

**Investigation of radioactive substances and X rays:** For an investigation of radioactive substances and the methods of their measurements and testing; for investigations relative to the development of standard specifications for X-ray equipment and operation; for the investigation of the hazards of X-ray practice; for the testing and standardization of X-ray protective materials; for the standardization and design of X-ray testing equipment; for the determination of fundamental physical constants essential to X-ray diagnosis and therapy to X-ray analysis of materials and to other technical and scientific applications, including personal services in the District of Columbia and in the field, \$20,000;

Radioactive substances and X-ray investigations.

**Utilization of waste products from the land:** For the survey of the possibilities of the industrial utilization of waste products from the land, including cooperation with colleges, other institutions, and manufacturers, including personal services in the District of Columbia and in the field, \$40,000: *Provided*, That the Bureau of Standards cooperates with the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils, Department of Agriculture, without duplication of work;

Utilizing waste products from the land.

**Investigation of automotive engines:** For the promotion of economy and efficiency in automotive transportation by land and by air through investigations of the basic principles underlying the design, performance, operation, and testing of automotive engines, their fuels, lubricants, accessories, and the power-transmitting system used in connection with them, also such elements as brakes and brake linings; to promote economy in the use of liquid fuels and safety in vehicular traffic, including personal services in the District of Columbia and in the field, \$40,000;

*Proviso.* Cooperation with Chemistry Bureau without duplicating work.

Automotive engines, investigations, etc.

**Investigation of dental materials:** To investigate the physical and chemical properties of dental materials, including the method of their application and the causes of deterioration of such materials in service, for the purpose of developing standards of quality and standard methods of test, including personal services in the District of Columbia and in the field, \$5,000;

Dental materials investigations.

**Hydraulic laboratory research:** For the determination of fundamental data useful in hydraulic research and engineering, including laboratory research relating to the behavior and control of river and harbor waters, the study of hydraulic structures and water flow, and the development and testing of hydraulic instruments and accessories, including personal services in the District of Columbia and in the field, \$40,000;

Hydraulic laboratory research.

During the fiscal year 1933 the head of any department or independent establishment of the Government having funds available for scientific investigations and requiring cooperative work by the Bureau of Standards on scientific investigations within the scope of the functions of that bureau, and which the Bureau of Standards is unable to perform within the limits of its appropriations, may,

Cooperative work with departments, etc., in scientific investigations, etc.

Transfer of funds to credit of bureau. with the approval of the Secretary of Commerce, transfer to the Bureau of Standards such sums as may be necessary to carry on such investigations. The Secretary of the Treasury shall transfer on the books of the Treasury Department any sums which may be authorized hereunder, and such amounts shall be placed to the credit of the Bureau of Standards for performance of work for the department or establishment from which the transfer is made, including, where necessary, compensation for personal services in the District of Columbia and in the field;

Attendance at meetings, etc. Appropriations herein made for the Bureau of Standards shall be available for expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with standardization and research, or either, when incurred on the written authority of the Secretary of Commerce, and for the compensation and expenses of medical officers of the Public Health Service detailed to the Bureau of Standards for the purpose of maintaining a first-aid station and making clinical observations;

Services in the District. Total, Bureau of Standards, \$2,137,280, of which amount not to exceed \$1,800,664 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

## Lighthouses Bureau.

## BUREAU OF LIGHTHOUSES

Commissioner, and office personnel. Salaries: For the commissioner and other personal services in the District of Columbia, \$110,000.

General expenses. Objects specified. General expenses: For supplies, including replacement of and necessary additions to existing equipment, repairs, maintenance, and incidental expenses of lighthouses and other lights, beacons, buoyage, fog signals, lighting of rivers heretofore authorized to be lighted, light vessels, other aids to navigation, and lighthouse tenders, including the establishment, repair, and improvement of beacons and day marks, and purchase of land for same; establishment of post lights, buoys, submarine signals, and fog signals; establishment of oil or carbide houses, not to exceed \$10,000: *Provided*, That any oil or carbide house erected hereunder shall not exceed \$1,000 in cost; construction of necessary outbuildings at a cost not exceeding \$1,000 at any one light station in any fiscal year; improvement of grounds and buildings connected with light stations and depots; restoring light stations and depots and buildings connected therewith: *Provided further*, That such restoration shall be limited to the original purpose of the structures; wages of persons attending post lights; temporary employees and field force while engaged on works of general repair and maintenance, and laborers and mechanics at lighthouse depots; rations and provisions or commutation thereof for working parties in the field, officers and crews of light vessels and tenders, and officials and other authorized persons of the Lighthouse Service on duty on board of such tenders or vessels, and money accruing from commutation for rations and provisions for the above-named persons on board of tenders and light vessels or in working parties in the field may be paid on proper vouchers to the person having charge of the mess of such vessel or party; not exceeding \$2,000 for packing, crating, and transporting personal household effects of employees when transferred from one official station to another for permanent duty; purchase of rubber boots, oilskins, rubber gloves, and coats, caps, and aprons for stewards' departments on vessels; reimbursement under rules prescribed by the Secretary of Commerce of keepers of light stations and masters of light vessels and of lighthouse tenders for rations and provisions and clothing furnished ship-wrecked persons who may be temporarily provided for by them, not exceeding in all

Oil, etc., houses. *Provisos*. Limit for buildings.

Restoring stations, etc.

Limitation on use.

Rations, etc.

Transferring household effects on change of station.

Relief of shipwrecked persons.

\$5,000 in any fiscal year; fuel, light, and rent of quarters where necessary for keepers of lighthouses; purchase of land sites for fog signals; rent of necessary ground for all such lights and beacons as are for temporary use or to mark changeable channels and which in consequence can not be made permanent; rent of offices, depots, and wharves; traveling expenses, including travel for the examinations authorized by the Act entitled "An Act to provide for retirement for disability in the Lighthouse Service," approved March 4, 1925 (U. S. C., title 33, sec. 765); mileage; library books for light stations and vessels, and technical books and periodicals not exceeding \$1,000; traveling and subsistence expenses of teachers while actually employed by States or private persons to instruct the children of keepers of lighthouses; all other contingent expenses of district offices and depots, including the purchase of provisions for sale to lighthouse keepers at isolated stations, and the appropriation reimbursed, purchase not to exceed \$3,600, exchange, maintenance, operation, and repair of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles for official use in field work; payment of rewards for the apprehension and conviction, or for information helpful to the apprehension and conviction of persons found interfering with aids to navigation maintained by the Lighthouse Service, in violation of section 6 of the Act of May 14, 1908 (U. S. C., title 33, sec. 761), and not exceeding \$8,500 for contingent expenses of the office of the Bureau of Lighthouses in the District of Columbia, \$4,200,000.

**Keepers of lighthouses:** For salaries of not exceeding one thousand eight hundred lighthouse and fog-signal keepers and persons attending lights, exclusive of post lights, \$2,105,280.

**Lighthouse vessels:** For salaries and wages of officers and crews of light vessels and lighthouse tenders, including temporary employment when necessary, \$2,370,000.

**Superintendents, clerks, and so forth:** For salaries of eighteen superintendents of lighthouses, and of assistant superintendents, clerks, draftsmen, and other authorized permanent employees in the district offices and depots of the Lighthouse Service, exclusive of those regularly employed in the office of the Bureau of Lighthouses, District of Columbia, \$600,000.

**Retired pay:** For retired pay of officers and employees engaged in the field service or on vessels of the Lighthouse Service, except persons continuously employed in district offices and shops, \$414,000.

**Public works:** For establishing and improving aids to navigation and other works as may be specifically approved by the Secretary of Commerce, \$50,000, to be immediately available.

#### COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

For every expenditure requisite for and incident to the work of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, including maintenance, repair, exchange, and operation of motor-propelled or horse-drawn vehicles for official use in field work, purchase of motor cycles with side cars, including their exchange, not to exceed \$1,000, surveying instruments, including their exchange, rubber boots, canvas and rubber gloves, goggles, and caps, coats, and aprons for stewards' departments on vessels, extra compensation at not to exceed \$1 per day for each station to employees of the Lighthouse Service and the Weather Bureau while observing tides or currents, services of one tide observer in the District of Columbia at not to exceed \$1 per day, and compensation, not otherwise appropriated for, of persons employed in the field work, and for expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the work of the

Land sites, etc.

Travel expenses.  
Retirement examinations.

Vol. 43, p. 1261.  
U. S. C., p. 1096.

Contingent expenses.

Vehicles.  
Rewards, etc.

Vol. 35, p. 162.  
U. S. C., p. 1094.

Keepers.

Officers and crews of vessels.

Superintendents,  
clerks in the field, etc.

Retired pay.

Aids to navigation.

Coast and Geodetic  
Survey.

All expenses.  
Objects specified.

Distribution.	Coast and Geodetic Survey when incurred on the written authority of the Secretary of Commerce, to be expended in accordance with the regulations relating to the Coast and Geodetic Survey subscribed by the Secretary of Commerce, and under the following heads:
Field expenses. Atlantic coast.	Field expenses, Atlantic coast: For surveys and necessary resurveys of the Atlantic and Gulf coasts of the United States, including the coasts of outlying islands under the jurisdiction of the United States, \$150,000: <i>Provided</i> , That not more than \$35,000 of this amount shall be expended on the coasts of said outlying islands and the Atlantic entrance to the Panama Canal;
<i>Proviso</i> . Outlying islands.	
Pacific coast.	Pacific coast: For surveys and necessary resurveys of coasts on the Pacific Ocean under the jurisdiction of the United States, \$200,000.
Physical hydrography.	Tides, currents, and so forth: For continuing researches in physical hydrography, relating to harbors and bars, and for tidal and current observations on the coasts of the United States, or other coasts under the jurisdiction of the United States, \$20,000;
Coast Pilot.	Coast Pilot: For compilation of the Coast Pilot, including the employment of such pilots and nautical experts, and stenographic help in the field and office as may be necessary for the same, \$5,500.
Magnetic and seismological observations.	Magnetic work: For continuing magnetic and seismological observations and to establish meridian lines in connection therewith in all parts of the United States; making magnetic and seismological observations in other regions under the jurisdiction of the United States; purchase of additional magnetic and seismological instruments; lease of sites where necessary and the erection of temporary magnetic and seismological buildings; and including the employment in the field and office of such magnetic and seismological observers and stenographic services as may be necessary, \$40,000.
Federal, State, etc., surveys. Determining lines of exact levels.	Federal, boundary, and State surveys: For continuing lines of exact levels between the Atlantic, Pacific, and Gulf coasts; determining geographic positions by triangulation and traverse for the control of Federal, State, boundary, county, city, and other surveys and engineering works in all parts of the United States; including special geodetic surveys of first-order triangulation and leveling in regions subject to earthquakes, not exceeding \$10,000; determining field astronomic positions and the variation of latitude, including the maintenance and operation of the latitude observatories at Ukiah, California, and Gaithersburg, Maryland, not exceeding \$2,500 each; establishing lines of exact levels, determining geographic positions by triangulation and traverse, and making astronomic observations in Alaska; and continuing gravity observations in the United States and for making such observations in regions under the jurisdiction of the United States and also on islands and coasts adjacent thereto, \$150,000, of which amount not to exceed \$25,000 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia, and not to exceed \$1,500 may be expended to determine the difference in gravity between the international base station at Potsdam, Germany, and that of the United States;
Ukiah and Gaithersburg observatories.	
Alaska observations.	
Observation at Potsdam, Germany.	
Miscellaneous.	For objects not hereinbefore named that may be deemed urgent, including the preparation or purchase of plans and specifications of vessels and the employment of such hull draftsmen in the field and office as may be necessary for the same; the reimbursement, under rules prescribed by the Secretary of Commerce, of officers of the Coast and Geodetic Survey for food, clothing, medicines, and other supplies furnished for the temporary relief of distressed persons in remote localities and to shipwrecked persons temporarily provided for by them, not to exceed a total of \$550; actual necessary expenses of officers of the field force temporarily ordered to the office in the District of Columbia for consultation with the director, and
Relieving shipwrecked persons, etc.	

not exceeding \$1,000 for the expenses of the attendance of representatives of the Coast and Geodetic<sup>1</sup> Survey who may be designated as delegates from the United States at the meetings of the International Hydrographic Bureau, and not exceeding \$3,000 for special surveys that may be required by the Bureau of Lighthouses or other proper authority, \$7,000.

International Hydrographic Bureau.  
Special surveys.

In all, field expenses, \$572,500.

Vessels: For repairs of vessels, including traveling expenses of persons inspecting the repairs, and exclusive of engineer's supplies and other ship chandlery, \$60,000.

Vessels, repairs, etc.

For all necessary employees to man and equip the vessels, including professional seamen serving as mates on vessels of the survey, to execute the work of the survey herein provided for and authorized by law, \$555,000.

Equipment employees.

Pay, commissioned officers: For pay and allowances prescribed by law for commissioned officers on sea duty and other duty, holding relative rank with officers of the Navy, including one director, with relative rank of captain, six hydrographic and geodetic engineers with relative rank of captain, ten hydrographic and geodetic engineers with relative rank of commander, seventeen hydrographic and geodetic engineers with relative rank of lieutenant commander, forty-seven hydrographic and geodetic engineers with relative rank of lieutenant, sixty-one junior hydrographic and geodetic engineers with relative rank of lieutenant (junior grade), twenty-nine aides with relative rank of ensign, and including officers retired in accordance with existing law, \$662,313: *Provided*, That the Secretary of Commerce may designate one of the hydrographic and geodetic engineers to act as assistant director.

Pay, etc., commissioned officers.

*Proviso.*  
Assistant director.

Office force: For personal services, \$500,000.

Office force.

Office expenses: For purchase of new instruments (except surveying instruments), including their exchange, materials, equipment, and supplies required in the instrument shop, carpenter shop, and chart division; books, scientific and technical books, journals, books of reference, maps, charts, and subscriptions; copper plates, chart paper, printer's ink, copper, zinc, and chemicals for electrotyping and photographing; engraving, printing, photographing, rubber gloves, and electrotyping supplies; photolithographing and printing charts for immediate use; stationery for office and field parties; transportation of instruments and supplies when not charged to party expenses; telegrams; washing; office furniture, repairs; traveling expenses of officers and others employed in the office sent on special duty in the service of the office; miscellaneous expenses, contingencies of all kinds, not exceeding \$90 for street-car fares, \$50,000.

Office expenses.

Appropriations herein made for the Coast and Geodetic<sup>1</sup> Survey shall not be available for allowance to civilian or other officers for subsistence while on duty at Washington (except as hereinbefore provided for officers of the field force ordered to Washington for short periods for consultation with the director), except as now provided by law.

Subsistence restrictions.

#### BUREAU OF FISHERIES

Fisheries Bureau.

Commissioner's office: For the commissioner and other personal services in the District of Columbia, \$175,000.

Commissioner, and office personnel.

Administration: For expenses of the office of the commissioner, including stationery, scientific and reference books, periodicals and newspapers for library, furniture and equipment, telegraph and tele-

Office expenses, etc.

<sup>1</sup> So in original.

phone service, street-car fares not exceeding \$150, compensation of temporary employees, and all other necessary expenses connected therewith, \$3,500.

Propagation expenses.

Propagation of food fishes: For maintenance, repair, alteration, improvement, equipment, and operation of fish-cultural stations, general propagation of food fishes and their distribution, including movement, maintenance, and repairs of cars, purchase of equipment (including rubber boots and oilskins) and apparatus, contingent expenses, pay of permanent employees not to exceed \$412,550, temporary labor, and not to exceed \$10,000 for propagation and distribution of fresh-water mussels and the necessary expenses connected therewith, and not to exceed \$10,000 for the purchase, collection, and transportation of specimens and other expenses incidental to the maintenance and operation of aquarium, of which not to exceed \$5,000 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia, \$886,730.

Vessels.  
Maintenance.

Maintenance of vessels: For maintenance and operation of vessels and launches, including purchase and repair of boats, apparatus, machinery, and other facilities required for use with the same, hire of vessels, temporary employees, and all other necessary expenses in connection therewith, including not to exceed \$1,000 for the purchase of plans and specifications for vessels or for contract personal services for the preparation thereof, and money accruing from commutation of rations and provisions on board vessels may be paid on proper vouchers to the persons having charge of the mess of such vessels, \$200,000, of which not to exceed \$32,600 may be expended for pay of officers and employees of vessels of the Atlantic coast and not to exceed \$66,000 for pay of officers and crews of vessels for the Alaska Fisheries Service, and \$10,000 shall be immediately available for the procurement of supplies and equipment required for shipment to the Pribilof Islands for the service of the fiscal year 1933.

Alaska service.  
Shipment of supplies to Pribilof Islands.

Commutation of rations.

Commutation of rations (not to exceed \$1 per day) may be paid to officers and crews of vessels of the Bureau of Fisheries during the fiscal year 1933 under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Commerce.

Food fishes inquiry.

Inquiry respecting food fishes: For inquiry into the cause of the decrease of food fishes in the waters of the United States, and for investigation and experiments in respect to the aquatic animals, plants, and waters, and screening of irrigation ditches in fishways, in the interests of fish culture and the fishery industries, including pay of permanent employees not to exceed \$125,000, temporary employees, maintenance, repair, improvement, equipment, and operations of biological stations, expenses of travel and preparation of reports, \$200,000.

Fishing industry.  
Statistical, etc., inquiries.

Fishery industries: For collection and compilation of statistics of the fisheries and the study of their methods and relations, and the methods of preservation and utilization of fishery products, including pay of permanent employees not to exceed \$36,200, compensation of temporary employees, travel and preparation of reports, including temporary employees in the District of Columbia not to exceed \$1,800, and all other necessary expenses in connection therewith, including the purchase not to exceed \$1,250, exchange, maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles for official use in the field work of the Bureau of Fisheries, \$95,790.

Sponge fisheries.  
Protecting.

Sponge fisheries: For protecting the sponge fisheries, including employment of inspectors, watchmen, and temporary assistants, hire of boats, rental of office and storage, care of seized sponges and other property, travel, and all other expenses necessary to carry out the

provisions of the Act of August 5, 1914 (U. S. C., title 16, secs. 781-785), to regulate the sponge fisheries, \$3,000.

Alaska, general service: For protecting the seal fisheries of Alaska, including the furnishing of food, fuel, clothing, and other necessities of life to the natives of the Pribilof Islands, of Alaska; not exceeding \$54,000 for construction, improvement, repair, and alteration of buildings and roads, transportation of supplies to and from the islands, expenses of travel of agents and other employees and subsistence while on said islands, hire and maintenance of vessels, purchase of sea otters, and for all expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to protect the seal fisheries of Alaska, and for other purposes," approved April 21, 1910 (U. S. C., title 16, secs. 631-658), and for the protection of the fisheries of Alaska, including pay of permanent employees not to exceed \$87,940, contract stenographic reporting service, travel, subsistence (or per diem in lieu of subsistence) of employees while on duty in Alaska, hire of boats, employment of temporary labor, and all other necessary expenses connected therewith, \$390,000, of which \$100,000 shall be immediately available.

Mississippi Wild Life and Fish Refuge: For construction of buildings, boats, and ponds, for purchase of equipment, including boats, for maintenance, operation, repair, and improvements, including expenditures for personal services at the seat of government and elsewhere as may be necessary, as authorized in the Act approved June 7, 1924 (U. S. C., title 16, secs. 721-731), \$7,000.

Construction of stations: The appropriations made under this head in the Second Deficiency Act, fiscal year 1930, and in the Act making appropriations for the Department of Commerce for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1932, are hereby continued and made available until June 30, 1933, and the appropriation contained in the last-mentioned Act for the purchase of the Mill Creek station in the State of California shall be available for repairs and improvements to said station.

Enforcement of black bass law: To enable the Secretary of Commerce to carry into effect the Act entitled "An Act to amend the Act entitled 'An Act to regulate interstate transportation<sup>1</sup> of black bass, and for other purposes,' approved May 20, 1926" (U. S. C., Supp. V, title 16, secs. 851-856), approved July 2, 1930 (46 Stat., pp. 845-847), \$15,000, of which not to exceed \$2,600 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

Not to exceed \$1,000 of the appropriations herein made for the Bureau of Fisheries shall be available for expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the work of said bureau when incurred on the written authority of the Secretary of Commerce, and not to exceed \$1,500 shall be available for the rental of suitable quarters in the District of Columbia for laboratory and storage purposes.

#### PATENT OFFICE

The following sums are appropriated for the Patent Office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1933, out of the revenues of such office in conformity with section 5 of the Act approved April 11, 1930 (46 Stat., p. 155), to the extent that such revenues are sufficient therefor and any remainder out of the general fund of the Treasury, namely:

For the Commissioner of Patents and other personal services in the District of Columbia, \$3,465,000: *Provided*, That of the amount herein appropriated not to exceed \$25,000 may be used for special and temporary services of typists certified by the Civil Service Com-

Vol. 38, p. 692.  
U. S. C., p. 440.

Alaska.  
Seal fisheries protection, food to natives, etc.

Vol. 36, p. 326.  
U. S. C., p. 431.

Mississippi Wild Life and Fish Refuge.  
Construction, equipment, etc., expenses.

Vol. 43, p. 650.  
U. S. C., p. 437.

Fish cultural, etc., stations.

Black bass law.  
Expenses enforcing.  
Vol. 44, p. 576; Vol. 46, p. 845.  
U. S. C., Supp. V, p. 207.

Attendance at meetings.

Patent Office.

Sums from available revenues thereof.

Vol. 46, p. 156.  
U. S. C., p. 695.

Commissioner and office personnel.  
*Proviso*.  
Temporary typists, etc.

<sup>1</sup> So in original.

mission, who may be employed in such numbers, at \$4 per diem, as may, in the judgment of the Commissioner of Patents, be necessary to keep current the work of furnishing manuscript copies of records.

Reference books, etc.

For purchase of law, professional, and other reference books and publications and scientific books, including their exchange, and expenses of transporting publications of patents issued by the Patent Office to foreign governments, directories, and for other contingent and miscellaneous expenses of the Patent Office, \$30,000.

Weekly issue of patents, reproductions, etc.

For producing copies of weekly issue of drawings of patents and designs; reproduction of copies of drawings and specifications of exhausted patents, designs, trade-marks, and other papers, such other papers when reproduced for sale to be sold at not less than cost plus 10 per centum; reproduction of foreign patent drawings; photo prints of pending application drawings; and photostat and photographic supplies and dry mounts, \$275,000.

Multigraphed headings allowed.

The headings of the drawings for patented cases may be multigraphed in the Patent Office for the purpose of photolithography.

Investigating prior use of inventions.

For investigating the question of public use or sale of inventions for two years or more prior to filing applications for patents, and such other questions arising in connection with applications for patents and the prior art as may be deemed necessary by the Commissioner of Patents; for expense attending defense of suits instituted against the Commissioner of Patents, \$700, and for expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the work of the Patent Office when incurred on the written authority of the Secretary of Commerce.

Defense in suits. Attendance at meetings.

Furniture, etc.

For furniture and filing cases, \$20,000.

Printing, etc.

For printing the weekly issue of patents, designs, trade-marks, prints, and labels, exclusive of illustrations; and for printing, engraving illustrations, and binding the Official Gazette, including weekly and annual indices, \$1,050,000; for miscellaneous printing and binding, \$50,000; in all, \$1,100,000.

Official Gazette.

Mines Bureau.

## BUREAU OF MINES

### SALARIES AND GENERAL EXPENSES

Salaries and general expenses. Director, office and field personnel.

Salaries and general expenses: For general expenses, including pay of the director and necessary assistants, clerks, and other employees, in the office in the District of Columbia, and in the field, and every other expense requisite for and incident to the general work of the bureau in the District of Columbia, and in the field, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of Commerce, \$70,000, of which amount not to exceed \$63,945 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

Investigating mine accidents, etc.

Investigating mine accidents: For investigations as to the causes of mine explosions, causes of falls of roof and coal, methods of mining, especially in relation to the safety of miners, the appliances best adapted to prevent accidents, the possible improvement of conditions under which mining operations are carried on, the use of explosives and electricity, the prevention of accidents, statistical studies and reports relating to mine accidents, and other inquiries and technologic investigations pertinent to the mining industry, including all equipment, supplies, and expenses of travel and subsistence, purchase not exceeding \$2,400, exchange as part payment for, operation, maintenance, and repair of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles for official use in field work, purchase of laboratory gloves, goggles, rubber boots, and aprons, \$435,325, of which amount not

Mining industry.

to exceed \$77,310 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia;

Mining investigations in Alaska: For investigations and the dissemination of information with a view to improving conditions in the mining, quarrying, and metallurgical industries as provided in the Act authorizing additional mining experiment stations, approved March 3, 1915 (U. S. C., title 30, sec. 8), and to provide for the inspection of mines and the protection of the lives of miners in the Territory of Alaska, including personal services, equipment, supplies, and expenses of travel and subsistence, \$9,000;

Mining investigations, etc., in Alaska.

Vol. 38, p. 959.  
U. S. C., p. 953.

Operating mine rescue cars and stations: For the investigation and improvement of mine rescue and first-aid methods and appliances and the teaching of mine safety, rescue, and first-aid methods, including the exchange in part payment for, operation, maintenance, and repair of mine rescue trucks, and motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles for official use in field work, the expenditure for the purchase of passenger-carrying vehicles not to exceed \$4,200, the construction of temporary structures and the repair, maintenance, and operation of mine rescue cars and Government-owned mine rescue stations and appurtenances thereto, personal services, traveling expenses and subsistence, equipment, and supplies; travel and subsistence, and other incidental expenses of employees in attendance at meetings and conferences held for the purpose of promoting safety and health in the mining and allied industries; the purchase and exchange in part payment therefor of cooks' uniforms, goggles, gloves, and such other articles or equipment as may be necessary in the operation of mine rescue cars and stations, including not to exceed \$15,640 for personal services in the District of Columbia, \$306,000: *Provided*, That of this amount not to exceed \$500 may be expended for the purchase and bestowal of trophies in connection with mine rescue and first-aid contest;

Mine rescue cars and stations.

Attendance at meetings.

*Proviso.*  
Rescue trophies, etc.

Testing fuel: To conduct inquiries and scientific and technologic investigations concerning the mining, preparation, treatment, and use of mineral fuels, and for investigation of mineral fuels belonging to or for the use of the United States, with a view to their most efficient utilization; to recommend to various departments such changes in selection and use of fuel as may result in greater economy, and, upon request of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, to investigate the fuel-burning equipment in use by or proposed for any of the departments, establishments, or institutions of the United States in the District of Columbia, \$155,000, of which amount not to exceed \$30,700 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia;

Investigating mineral fuel, etc.

Services in the District.

Mineral mining investigations: For inquiries and scientific and technologic investigations concerning the mining, preparation, treatment, and utilization of ores and mineral substances, other than fuels, with a view to improving health conditions and increasing safety, efficiency, economic development, and conserving resources through the prevention of waste in the mining, quarrying, metallurgical, and other mineral industries; to inquire into the economic conditions affecting these industries; and including all equipment, supplies, expenses of travel and subsistence, and the purchase, not to exceed \$2,500, including exchange, operation, maintenance, and repair of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles for official use in field work, including not to exceed \$17,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia, \$135,000: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation may be expended for an investigation in behalf of any private party;

Mineral mining. Studies, investigations, etc., for improving conditions in.

*Proviso.*  
Private work forbidden.

Oil, gas, and oil shale investigations.

Oil and gas investigations: For inquiries and investigations and dissemination of information concerning the mining, preparation, treatment, and utilization of petroleum and natural gas, including economic conditions affecting the industry, with a view to economic development and conserving resources through the prevention of waste; for the purchase of newspapers relating to the oil, gas, and allied industries: *Provided*, That section 192 of the Revised Statutes (U. S. C., title 5, sec. 102) shall not apply to such purchase of newspapers from this appropriation; and for every other expense incident thereto, including supplies, equipment, expenses of travel and subsistence, purchase, not to exceed \$7,000, exchange as part payment for, maintenance, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles for official use in field work, purchase of laboratory gloves, goggles, rubber boots and aprons, \$180,000, of which amount not to exceed \$24,940 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia;

*Proviso.*  
Purchase of newspapers, etc.  
U. S. C., sec. 192, p. 30.  
U. S. C., p. 35.

All other expenses.

Services in the District.

Mining experiment stations.  
Personal services, etc.

Mining experiment stations: For the employment of personal services, purchase of laboratory gloves, goggles, rubber boots and aprons, the purchase not to exceed \$3,000, exchange as part payment for, maintenance and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles for official use in field work, and all other expenses in connection with the establishment, maintenance, and operation of mining experiment stations, as provided in the Act authorizing additional mining experiment stations, approved March 3, 1915 (U. S. C., title 30, sec. 8), \$200,000, of which amount not to exceed \$14,200 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia;

Vol. 38, p. 959.  
U. S. C., p. 953.  
Services in the District.

Pittsburgh, Pa., station.  
Expenses of.

Buildings and grounds, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania: For care and maintenance of buildings and grounds at Pittsburgh and Bruceton, Pennsylvania, including personal services, the purchase, exchange as part payment for, operation, maintenance, and repair of passenger automobiles for official use, and all other expenses requisite for and incident thereto, including not to exceed \$5,000 for additions and improvements, \$70,000;

Temporary details from the field for service in the District.

Persons employed during the fiscal year 1933 in field work outside of the District of Columbia under the Bureau of Mines may be detailed temporarily for service in the District of Columbia for purposes of preparing results of their field work; all persons so detailed shall be paid in addition to their regular compensation only traveling expenses in going to and returning therefrom: *Provided*, That nothing herein shall prevent the payment to employees of the Bureau of Mines of their necessary expenses, or per diem in lieu of subsistence, while on temporary detail in the District of Columbia for purposes only of consultation or investigations on behalf of the United States. All details made hereinunder, and the purposes of each, during the preceding fiscal year shall be reported in the annual estimates of appropriations to Congress at the beginning of each regular session thereof;

*Proviso.*  
Necessary expenses allowed.

Report to Congress.

Details from Public Health Service.

The Secretary of the Treasury may detail medical officers of the Public Health Service for cooperative health, safety, or sanitation work with the Bureau of Mines, and the compensation and expenses of the officers so detailed may be paid from the applicable appropriations made herein for the Bureau of Mines;

Government fuel yards.  
Purchase of fuel, maintenance, etc.

Government fuel yards: For the purchase and transportation of fuel; storing and handling of fuel in yards; maintenance and operation of yards and equipment, including two motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicle<sup>1</sup> for inspectors, purchase of equipment, rentals,

<sup>1</sup> So in original.

and all other expenses requisite for and incident thereto, including personal services in the District of Columbia, the unexpended balance of the appropriations heretofore made for these purposes is reappropriated and made available for such purposes for the fiscal year 1933, and for payment of obligations for such purposes of prior years, and of such sum not exceeding \$500 shall be available to settle claims for damages caused to private property by motor vehicles used in delivering fuel: *Provided*, That the appropriation herein made for the maintenance and operation of the fuel yards for the fiscal year 1933 is hereby reduced by the amount of \$64,768.01: *Provided further*, That all moneys received from the sales of fuel shall be credited to this appropriation and be available for the purposes of this paragraph: *Provided further*, That the term "fuel" wherever used in this appropriation shall be understood to include fuel oil: *Provided further*, That the requirements of sections 3711 and 3713 of the Revised Statutes (U. S. C., title 40, sec. 109) relative to the weighing of coal and wood and the separate certificate as to the weight, measurement, or quantity of coal and wood purchased shall not apply to purchases by the Government fuel yards at free-on-board destinations outside of the District of Columbia;

Helium production and investigations: The sums made available for the fiscal year 1933 in the Acts making appropriations for the War and Navy Departments for the acquisition of helium from the Bureau of Mines shall be advanced from time to time upon requisition by the Secretary of Commerce in such amounts as may be determined by the President not in excess of the sums needed for the economical and efficient operation and maintenance of the plants for the production of helium for military and/or naval purposes, including purchase, not to exceed \$2,500, and exchange as part payment for, maintenance, operation, and repair of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles for official use in field work, and all other necessary expenses, \$13,460 for personal services in the District of Columbia;

For investigations of resources of helium-bearing gas and the conservation thereof, and of processes and methods of producing, storing, purifying, and utilizing helium and helium-bearing gas, including supplies and equipment, stationery, furniture, expenses of travel and subsistence, purchase, not exceeding \$1,200, exchange as part payment for, maintenance, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles for official use in field work, purchase of laboratory gloves, goggles, rubber boots and aprons, and all other necessary expenses, including not to exceed \$17,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia, \$50,000;

Helium plants: For helium production and conservation, including acquisition of helium-bearing gas land or wells by purchase, exchange, lease, or condemnation, or interest in such land or wells, the purchase, lease, construction, or modification of plants, pipe lines and accessories, compressor stations, camp buildings, and other facilities for the production, transportation, storage, and purification of helium and helium-bearing gas, including acquisition of sites and rights of way therefor, by purchase, lease, or condemnation, and including supplies and equipment, expenses of travel and subsistence, maintenance and operation of motor-propelled, passenger-carrying vehicles for official use in field work, and all other necessary expenses, including not to exceed \$6,560 for personal services in the District of Columbia, and including the payment of obligations incurred under the contract authorization carried under this heading in the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1932, the unexpended balances of the appropriation made under

*Provisos.*  
Amount reduced.

Sales credited to appropriation.

"Fuel" to include fuel oil.

Inspection requirements not applicable.  
R. S., secs. 3711, 3713,  
pp. 733, 734.  
U. S. C., p. 1296.

Helium production, etc.

Advances for, from Army and Navy appropriations.  
Vol. 44, p. 1387.

*Ante*, p. 437.  
*Post*, p. 676.

Investigating sources of helium-bearing gas.

Helium plants.  
Production, etc.  
Purchase of plants,  
etc.

Balances available.

Vol. 46, p. 1350.

this heading for the fiscal year 1932, and of the deficiency appropriation under the same heading for 1930-1931, are reappropriated and made available for the above purposes for the fiscal year 1933: *Provided*, That no part of the appropriation herein made may be expended except with the approval of the President: *Provided further*, That the acquirement of leases, sites, and rights of way under terms customary in the oil and gas industry, including obligations to pay rental in advance and to pay damages to lands, crops, or structures arising out of the Government's operations is authorized: *Provided further*, That should valuable products other than helium-bearing gas be discovered in wells acquired or drilled for helium-bearing gas under this appropriation the Secretary of Commerce is authorized to provide for the disposal of said wells or the products therefrom, by the contracts under which the property is acquired, or otherwise, in accordance with the interests of the Government therein and in the manner which, in his opinion, is most advantageous to the Government;

*Provisos.*  
Subject to approval  
of President.

Leases, etc.

Disposal of products  
in wells other than  
helium-bearing gas.

Economics of mineral  
industries.  
Investigations for dis-  
seminating information  
as to problems of, etc.

Report of mineral  
resources.

Economics of mineral industries: For inquiries and investigations, and the dissemination of information concerning the economic problems of the mining, quarrying, metallurgical, and other mineral industries, with a view to assuring ample supplies and efficient distribution of the mineral products of the mines and quarries, including studies and reports relating to uses, reserves, production, distribution, stocks, consumption, prices, and marketing of mineral commodities and primary products thereof; preparation of the reports of the mineral resources of the United States, including special statistical inquiries; and including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; purchase of furniture and equipment; stationery and supplies; typewriting, adding, and computing machines, accessories and repairs; newspapers; traveling expenses; purchase, not exceeding \$1,200, operation, maintenance, and repair of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles for official use in field work; and for all other necessary expenses not included in the foregoing, \$250,000, of which amount not to exceed \$221,000 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia;

Scientific investiga-  
tions for departments,  
etc., by the bureau.

During the fiscal year 1933 the head of any department or independent establishment of the Government having funds available for scientific investigations and requiring cooperative work by the Bureau of Mines on scientific investigations within the scope of the functions of that bureau and which it is unable to perform within the limits of its appropriations may, with the approval of the Secretary of Commerce, transfer to the Bureau of Mines such sums as may be necessary to carry on such investigations. The Secretary of the Treasury shall transfer on the books of the Treasury Department any sums which may be authorized hereunder, and such amounts shall be placed to the credit of the Bureau of Mines for the performance of work for the department or establishment from which the transfer is made: *Provided*, That any sums transferred by any department or independent establishment of the Government to the Bureau of Mines for cooperative work in connection with this appropriation may be expended in the same manner as sums appropriated herein may be expended;

Transfer of funds to  
credit of bureau.

*Proviso.*  
Expenditure of funds  
transferred.

Purchase of supplies.  
R. S., sec. 3709, p.  
733.  
U. S. C., p. 1303.

The purchase of supplies and equipment or the procurement of services for the Bureau of Mines, at the seat of government, as well as in the field outside of the District of Columbia, may be made in open market without compliance with section 3709 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, in the manner common among busi-

ness men, when the aggregate amount of the purchase or the service does not exceed \$100 in any instance;

For the purchase or exchange of professional and scientific books, law looks,<sup>1</sup> and books to complete broken sets, periodicals, directories, and other books of reference relating to the business of the Bureau of Mines, there is hereby made available from any appropriations made for such bureau not to exceed \$2,500;

Purchase of books,  
etc.

For necessary traveling expenses of the director and employees of the bureau, acting under his direction, for attendance upon meetings of technical, professional, and scientific societies, when required in connection with the authorized work of the Bureau of Mines and incurred on the written authority of the Secretary of Commerce, there is hereby made available from any appropriations made to the Bureau of Mines not to exceed in all \$1,000;

Attendance upon  
meetings.

Total, Bureau of Mines, \$1,860,325.

#### TITLE IV.—DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Department of  
Labor.

##### OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Salaries: Secretary of Labor, \$15,000; Assistant Secretary, Second Assistant Secretary, and other personal services in the District of Columbia, \$185,000; in all, \$200,000.

Secretary, Assistants,  
and office personnel.

Commissioners of conciliation: To enable the Secretary of Labor to exercise the authority vested in him by section 8 of the Act creating the Department of Labor (U. S. C., title 5, sec. 611) and to appoint commissioners of conciliation, traveling expenses, and not to exceed \$16,260 for personal services in the District of Columbia, and telegraph and telephone service. \$205,000.

Commissioners of  
conciliation.  
Vol. 37, p. 733.  
U. S. C., p. 62.

##### CONTINGENT EXPENSES, DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

For contingent and miscellaneous expenses of the offices and bureaus of the department, for which appropriations for contingent and miscellaneous expenses are not specifically made, including the purchase of stationery, furniture, and repairs to the same, carpets, matting, oilcloths, file cases, towels, ice, brooms, soap, sponges, laundry, street-car fares not exceeding \$200; lighting and heating; purchase, exchange, maintenance, and repair of motor cycles and motor trucks; maintenance, operation, and repair of a motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicle, to be used only for official purposes; freight and express charges; newspaper clippings not to exceed \$1,800, postage to foreign countries, telegraph and telephone service, typewriters, adding machines, and other labor-saving devices; purchase of law books, books of reference, newspapers, and periodicals, not exceeding \$5,000; in all, \$55,500; and in addition thereto such sum as may be necessary, not in excess of \$25,000, to facilitate the purchase, through the central purchasing office as provided in the Act approved June 17, 1910 (U. S. C., title 41, sec. 7), of certain supplies for the Immigration Service, shall be deducted from the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Immigration" made for the fiscal year 1933 and added to the appropriation "Contingent expenses, Department of Labor," for that year; and the total sum thereof shall be and constitute the appropriation for contingent expenses for the Department of Labor, to be expended through the central purchasing office (Division of Publica-

Contingent expenses.

Additional, from im-  
migration expense ap-  
propriations, for sup-  
plies.

Vol. 36, p. 531.  
U. S. C., p. 1309.

Post, p. 520.

Expenditure through  
Publications and Sup-  
plies Division.

<sup>1</sup> So in original.

*Provisos.*  
Limitation on motor  
vehicles.

tions and Supplies), Department of Labor: *Provided*, That expenditures from appropriations contained in this Act for the maintenance, upkeep, and repair, exclusive of garage rent, pay of operator, fuel, and lubricants, on any one motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicle used by the Department of Labor shall not exceed one-third of the market price of a new vehicle of the same make or class and in any case not more than \$500: *Provided further*, That section 3709 of the Revised Statutes of the United States shall not be construed to apply to any purchase or service rendered for the Department of Labor when the aggregate amount involved does not exceed the sum of \$50.

Minor purchases.  
R. S., sec. 3709, p. 733.  
U. S. C., p. 1309.

Printing and binding.

Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the Department of Labor, including all its bureaus, offices, institutions, and services located in Washington, District of Columbia, and elsewhere, \$240,000.

Labor Statistics Bureau.

#### BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Commissioner, and  
office personnel.

Salaries and expenses: For personal services, including temporary statistical clerks, stenographers and typewriters in the District of Columbia, and including also experts and temporary assistants for field service outside of the District of Columbia; traveling expenses, including expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the work of the Bureau of Labor Statistics when incurred on the written authority of the Secretary of Labor; purchase of periodicals, documents, envelopes, price quotations, and reports and materials for reports and bulletins of said bureau, \$450,000, of which amount not to exceed \$370,830 may be expended for the salary of the commissioner and other personal services in the District of Columbia.

Immigration Bureau.

#### BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION

Salaries and expenses.  
*Post*, p. 782.

Salaries and expenses: For enforcement of the laws regulating the immigration to, the residence in, and the exclusion and deportation from the United States of aliens, and persons subject to the Chinese exclusion laws; salaries, transportation, traveling, and other expenses of officers, clerks and other employees appointed to enforce said laws; care, detention, maintenance, transportation, and traveling expenses incident to the deportation and exclusion of aliens, and persons subject to the Chinese exclusion laws, as authorized by law, in the United States and to, through, or in foreign countries; purchase of supplies and equipment, including alterations and repairs; purchase, exchange, operation, maintenance and repair of motor-propelled vehicles, including passenger-carrying vehicles for official use in field work; cost of reports of decisions of the Federal courts and digests thereof for the use of the Commissioner General of Immigration; refunding of head tax, maintenance bills, immigration fines, registry fees, and reentry permit fees, upon presentation of evidence showing conclusively that collection and deposit was made through error of Government officers; and for all other expenses necessary to enforce said laws; \$9,450,000, all to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of Labor, of which amount not to exceed \$300,000 may be expended for the salary of the Commissioner General and other personal services in the District of Columbia, including services of persons authorized by law to be detailed there for duty, and not to exceed \$2,194,180 shall be available for coast and land border patrol: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$80,000 of the sum herein appropriated shall be available for the purchase, including exchange, of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, and of such sum of \$80,000 not more than \$70,000 shall be available for the

Deportation expenses.

Refund of head tax,  
etc.

Commissioner General,  
etc.

Coast and land border  
patrol.  
*Provisos.*  
Limitation on motor  
vehicles.

same purposes for the coast and land border patrol: *Provided further*, That the Commissioner General of Immigration, with the approval of the Secretary of Labor, may contract with officers and employees stationed outside of the District of Columbia whose salaries are payable from this appropriation, for the use, on official business outside of the District of Columbia, of privately owned horses, and the consideration agreed upon shall be payable from the funds herein appropriated: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$65,000 of the total amount herein appropriated shall be available for allowances for living quarters, including heat, fuel, and light, as authorized by the Act approved June 26, 1930 (46 Stat., p. 818) not to exceed \$1,700 for any person.

Allowance to employees using their automobiles, etc.

Allowance for living quarters.  
Vol. 46, p. 818.

Immigration stations: For remodeling, repairing (including repairs to the ferryboat, Ellis Island), renovating buildings and purchase of equipment, \$30,000.

Ellis Island, immigrant station.  
Remodeling, etc.

#### BUREAU OF NATURALIZATION

Naturalization Bureau.

Salaries and expenses: For the expenses of carrying on the work of the Bureau of Naturalization, as provided in the Acts authorizing a uniform rule for the naturalization of aliens throughout the United States, and establishing the Bureau of Naturalization, approved June 29, 1906, and March 4, 1913, and subsequent Acts (U. S. C., title 8, secs. 331-416; U. S. C., Supp. V, title 8, secs. 355-384); including personal services; traveling expenses, and not to exceed \$400 for expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the naturalization of aliens when incurred on the written authority of the Secretary of Labor; street-car fare, telegrams, verifications of legal papers, telephone service in field offices and telephone toll service in the bureau; necessary supplies and equipment for the Naturalization Service; refunding of naturalization fees upon presentation of evidence showing conclusively that the collection and deposit was made through error; not to exceed \$25,000 for rent of offices outside of the District of Columbia where suitable quarters can not be obtained in public buildings; and for mileage and fees to witnesses subpoenaed on behalf of the United States, the expenditures from this appropriation to be made in the manner and under such regulations as the Secretary of Labor may prescribe, \$975,770, of which not to exceed \$239,260 may be expended for the salary of the commissioner and other personal services in the bureau in the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be available for the compensation of assistants to clerks of United States courts.

Salaries and expenses.

Vol. 34, p. 596; Vol. 37, p. 376; Vol. 40, p. 542; Vol. 45, p. 1545.  
U. S. C., p. 157; Supp. V, p. 73.

Attendance at meetings.

Outside rent.

*Provided*.  
Clerks of Federal courts excluded.

#### CHILDREN'S BUREAU

Children's Bureau.

Salaries and expenses: For expenses of investigating and reporting upon matters pertaining to the welfare of children and child life, and especially to investigate the questions of infant mortality; personal services, including experts and temporary assistants; traveling expenses, including expenses of attendance at meetings for the promotion of child welfare when incurred on the written authority of the Secretary of Labor; purchase of reports and material for the publications of the Children's Bureau and for reprints from State, city, and private publications for distribution when said reprints can be procured more cheaply than they can be printed by the Government, and other necessary expenses, \$375,500, of which amount not to exceed \$305,000 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

Salaries and expenses.

Child welfare and infant mortality, etc., investigations.

Bureau publications.

## Women's Bureau.

## WOMEN'S BUREAU

## Salaries and expenses.

Vol. 41, p. 987.  
U. S. C., p. 947;  
Supp. V, p. 481.

For carrying out the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to establish in the Department of Labor a bureau to be known as the Women's Bureau," approved June 5, 1920 (U. S. C., title 29, secs. 11-16; U. S. C., Supp. V, title 29, secs. 12-14), including personal services in the District of Columbia, not to exceed \$136,000; purchase of material for reports and educational exhibits, and traveling expenses \$160,000, which sum shall be available for expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the work of said bureau when incurred on the written authority of the Secretary of Labor.

## Attendance at meetings.

## Employment Service.

## EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

## Promoting welfare of wage earners.

To enable the Secretary of Labor to foster, promote, and develop the welfare of the wage earners of the United States, including juniors legally employed, to improve their working conditions, to advance their opportunities for profitable employment by regularly collecting, furnishing, and publishing employment information as to opportunities for employment; maintaining a system for clearing labor between the several States; cooperating with the Veterans' Administration to secure employment for veterans; cooperating with and coordinating the public employment offices throughout the country, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; traveling expenses, including expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the work of the Employment Service when specifically authorized by the Secretary of Labor; supplies and equipment, telegraph and telephone service, and miscellaneous expenses; \$765,000, of which amount not to exceed \$51,000 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be expended for the establishment or maintenance of any employment office unless suitable space therefor can be found in a Federal building or is furnished free of rent by State, county, or local authority, or by individuals, or organizations: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used to pay any salary in any field employment office at an annual rate in excess of \$2,000, except one director in each State whose salary shall not exceed \$3,500, and twenty-three managers of the Veterans' Employment Service whose salary shall not exceed \$2,400.

Traveling expenses.  
Attendance at meetings.*Provisos.*  
Rent restriction.

## Field service pay restrictions.

## Housing Corporation.

## UNITED STATES HOUSING CORPORATION

## Salaries and expenses.

Salaries and expenses: For officers, clerks, and other employees, and for contingent and miscellaneous expenses, in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, including blank books, maps, stationery, file cases, towels, ice, brooms, soap, freight and express charges, communication service, travel expense, printing and binding not to exceed \$150, and all other miscellaneous items and expenses not included in the foregoing and necessary to collect and account for the receipts from the sale of properties and the receipts from the operation of unsold properties of the United States Housing Corporation, the Bureau of Industrial Housing and Transportation, property commandeered by the United States through the Secretary of Labor, and to collect the amounts advanced to transportation facilities and others; for payment of special assessments and other utility, municipal, State, and county charges or assessments unpaid by purchasers, and which have been assessed against property in which the United States Housing Corporation has an interest, and to defray expenses incident to foreclosing mortgages, conducting sales under

## Miscellaneous items.

## Receipts from sales operation, etc.

## Payment of assessments, etc.

deeds of trusts, or reacquiring title or possession of real property under default proceeding, including attorney fees, witness fees, court costs, charges, and other miscellaneous expenses; for the maintenance and repair of houses, buildings, and improvements which are unsold; in all, \$14,000: *Provided*, That no person shall be employed hereunder at a rate of compensation exceeding \$4,000 per annum, and only one person may be employed at that rate: *Provided further*, That no part of the appropriations heretofore made and available for expenditure by the United States Housing Corporation shall be expended for the purposes for which appropriations are made herein.

SEC. 2. No part of any money appropriated by this Act shall be used for purchasing any motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicle (except busses, ambulances, and station wagons) at a cost, completely equipped for operation, in excess of \$750, except where, in the judgment of the department, special requirements can not thus be efficiently met, such exceptions, however, to be limited to not to exceed 10 per centum of the total expenditures for such motor vehicles purchased during the fiscal year, including the value of a vehicle exchanged where exchange is involved; nor shall any money appropriated herein be used for maintaining, driving, or operating any Government-owned motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicle not used exclusively for official purposes; and "official purposes" shall not include the transportation of officers and employees between their domiciles and places of employment, except in cases of officers and employees engaged in field work the character of whose duties makes such transportation necessary and then only when the same is approved by the head of the department. The limitations of this proviso shall not apply to any motor vehicle for official use of the Secretary of State, the Attorney General, the Secretary of Commerce, and the Secretary of Labor.

SEC. 3. No part of any appropriation made by this Act shall be used to pay actual expenses of subsistence in excess of \$6 each for any one calendar day, or per diem allowance for subsistence in excess of the rate of \$5 for any one calendar day, to any officer or employee of the United States, and payments accordingly shall be in full notwithstanding any other statutory provision.

Approved, July 1, 1932.

[CHAPTER 362.]

#### AN ACT

Amending an Act entitled "An Act authorizing the State of West Virginia by and through the State Bridge Commission of West Virginia, or the successors of said commission, to acquire, purchase, construct, improve, maintain, and operate bridges across the streams and rivers within said State and/or across boundary-line streams or rivers of said State," approved March 3, 1931.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That section 5 of an Act entitled "An Act authorizing the State of West Virginia by and through the West Virginia Bridge Commission, or the successors of said commission, to acquire, purchase, construct, improve, maintain, and operate bridges across the streams and rivers within said State and/or across boundary-line streams or rivers of said State," approved March 3, 1931, be, and the same is hereby, amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 5. The State of West Virginia, by and through the West Virginia Bridge Commission, or its successors, may unite or group all or such of said intrastate bridges into one or more separate projects for financing purposes as in its judgment shall be deemed

Maintenance of unsold property.

*Provisos.*  
Salary restriction.

Prior appropriations not available for present purposes.

Restrictions on purchase, operation, etc., of motor vehicles.

Exemptions.

Subsistence, etc., allowance.  
Limitation.

July 1, 1932.  
[S. 4898.]  
[Public, No. 233.]

Bridges.  
Act authorizing the construction of designated, by West Virginia, amended.

Vol. 46, p. 1500.

Grouping of intrastate bridges for financing purposes, authorized.

practicable, and may also unite or group for financing purposes in any one issue of bonds such interstate bridges as the West Virginia Bridge Commission shall determine to be competitive, but no particular project or group shall be so united that any such project or group will include both interstate and intrastate bridges: *Provided, however,* That the bridges herein authorized to be acquired across the Ohio River from the city of Wheeling, West Virginia, to an island in the Ohio River, constituting territory of the State of West Virginia, may be included in the same group or groups as the respective connecting bridges from such island to a point in Ohio shall be included, and when sufficient revenues shall have been determined to be available from the collection of tolls on the bridges terminating in the State of Ohio to pay interest and maintenance charges and to provide a sinking fund ample to retire the bonds at maturity as issued for the acquirement of all said bridges, the commission is authorized to make free of tolls the bridges between the city of Wheeling proper and Wheeling Island.

*Proviso.*  
Interstate bridges.

Tolls adjusted to maintenance, amortizing costs, etc.

“If tolls are charged for the use of a bridge or bridges in a project, the rates of toll to be charged for the use of such bridge or bridges embraced in the particular project shall be so adjusted as to provide a fund not to exceed an amount sufficient to pay the reasonable cost of maintaining, repairing, and operating the bridge or all of the bridges included in the particular project and their approaches under economical management, and not to exceed an amount sufficient in addition to the foregoing, to provide a sinking fund sufficient to amortize the aggregate cost of the bridge or all of the bridges embraced in the particular project, and their approaches, including reasonable interest and financing costs, as soon as possible under reasonable charges, but within a period not exceeding twenty-five years from the date of approval of this Act. The tolls derived from the bridge or bridges embraced in any particular project may be continued and paid into the appropriate sinking fund until all such costs of the bridges embraced in the particular project shall have been amortized. In any event tolls may be charged on the basis aforesaid for transit over the bridge or bridges in each project for which revenue bonds of said State are issued, and such tolls may be continued and adjusted at such rates as may be necessary to pay such bonds with interest thereon and any lawful premium for the retirement thereof before maturity, subject only to the power of the Secretary of War or other authorized Federal authority to regulate such rates.”

Tolls to continue until costs amortized.

Adjustment in rates.

Approved, July 1, 1932.

[CHAPTER 363.]

AN ACT

To secure the departure of certain aliens from the United States.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That section 15 of the Immigration Act of 1924 be amended to read as follows:

“The admission to the United States of an alien excepted from the class of immigrants by clause (1) (except a Government official and his family), (2), (3), (4), (5), or (6) of section 3, or declared to be a nonquota immigrant by subdivision (e) of section 4, shall be for such time as may be by regulations prescribed, and under such conditions as may be by regulations prescribed (including, when deemed necessary for the classes mentioned in clause (2), (3), (4), or (6) of section 3 and subdivision (e) of section 4, the giving of bond with sufficient surety, in such sum and containing such condi-

July 1, 1932,  
[H. R. 7793.]  
[Public, No. 284.]

Immigration Act of 1924, amendment.  
Vol. 43, p. 162; U. S. C., p. 148.  
Maintenance of exempt status.  
Employees, etc., of foreign government officials.  
Students.  
Vol. 43, p. 154; U. S. C., p. 144.

Bond.

tions as may be by regulations prescribed) to insure that, at the expiration of such time or upon failure to maintain the status under which admitted, he will depart from the United States."

Approved, July 1, 1932.

[CHAPTER 364.]

AN ACT

Making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1932, and prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1932, and June 30, 1933, and for other purposes.

July 1, 1932.  
[H. R. 12443.]  
[Public, No. 235.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1932, and prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1932, and June 30, 1933, and for other purposes, namely:

Second Deficiency  
Act, fiscal year 1932.

TITLE I

LEGISLATIVE ESTABLISHMENT

SENATE

To pay to Julia Wheeler Harris, widow of Honorable William J. Harris, late a Senator from the State of Georgia, \$10,000.

Legislative.

Senate.

William J. Harris.  
Pay to widow.

To pay William A. Folger for extra and expert services rendered the Committee on Pensions as assistant clerk to said committee by detail from the Bureau of Pensions, fiscal year 1932, \$600.

William A. Folger.  
Services.

For miscellaneous items, exclusive of labor, fiscal year 1932, \$25,000.

Miscellaneous items.

The unexpended balance of the appropriation for folding speeches and pamphlets, at a rate not exceeding \$1 per thousand, for the fiscal year 1932, is made available for the fiscal year 1933.

Folding.  
Balance available.  
Vol. 46, p. 1177.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

House of Representa-  
tives.

For payment to the widow of Edward M. Beers, late Representative from the State of Pennsylvania, \$10,000.

Edward M. Beers.  
Pay to widow.

For payment to the widow of Edward E. Eslick, late a Representative from the State of Tennessee, \$10,000.

Edward E. Eslick.  
Pay to widow.

For payment to the widow of Percy E. Quin, late a Representative from the State of Mississippi, \$10,000.

Percy E. Quin.  
Pay to widow.

For payment to the widow of Samuel Rutherford, late a Representative from the State of Georgia, \$10,000.

Samuel Rutherford.  
Pay to widow.

For payment to the widow of Albert H. Vestal, late a Representative from the State of Indiana, \$10,000.

Albert H. Vestal.  
Pay to widow.

The five preceding appropriations shall be disbursed by the Sergeant at Arms of the House.

For payment to Wesley E. Disney, contestee, for expenses incurred in the contested-election case of O'Connor against Disney, audited and recommended by the Committee on Elections Numbered Two, \$2,000, to be disbursed by the Clerk of the House.

Wesley E. Disney.  
Contested-election  
expenses.

For payment to Charles O'Connor, contestant, for expenses incurred in the contested-election case of O'Connor against Disney, audited and recommended by the Committee on Elections Numbered Two, \$1,712.71, to be disbursed by the Clerk of the House.

Charles O'Connor.  
Contested-election  
expenses.

Everett Kent.  
Contested-election  
expenses.

For payment to Everett Kent, contestant, for expenses incurred in the contested-election case of Kent against Coyle, audited and recommended by the Committee on Elections Numbered One, \$2,000, to be disbursed by the Clerk of the House.

William R. Coyle.  
Contested-election  
expenses.

For payment to William R. Coyle, contestee, for expenses incurred in the contested-election case of Kent against Coyle, audited and recommended by the Committee on Elections Numbered One, \$2,000, to be disbursed by the Clerk of the House.

J. Earl Major.  
Contested-election  
expenses.

For payment to J. Earl Major, contestant, for expenses incurred in the contested-election case of Major against Ramey, audited and recommended by the Committee on Elections Numbered Three, \$750, to be disbursed by the Clerk of the House.

Peter C. Granata.  
Contested-election  
expenses.

For payment to Peter C. Granata, contestee, for expenses incurred in the contested-election case of Kunz against Granata, audited and recommended by the Committee on Elections Numbered Three, \$2,000, to be disbursed by the Clerk of the House.

Committee on In-  
valid Pensions.  
Temporary clerk.

Salaries: To continue the employment of the temporary assistant clerk to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, during the fiscal year 1933, \$2,150.

Clerical assistance to  
Clerk of the House.  
Objects specified.

For assistants in compiling lists of reports to be made to Congress by public officials; compiling copy and revising proofs for the House portion of the Official Register; preparing and indexing the statistical reports of the Clerk of the House; compiling the telephone and Members' directories; preparing and indexing the daily calendars of business; preparing the official statement of Members' voting records; preparing lists of congressional nominees and statistical summary of elections; preparing and indexing questions of order printed in the Appendix to the Journal pursuant to House Rule III; for recording and filing statements of political committees and candidates for election to the House of Representatives pursuant to the Federal Corrupt Practices Act, 1925 (U. S. C., title 2, secs. 241-256); and for such other assistance as the Clerk of the House may deem necessary and proper in the conduct of the business of his office, fiscal year 1933, \$5,000: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used to augment the annual salary of any employee of the House of Representatives.

Vol. 43, p. 1071.  
U. S. C., p. 15.

*Proviso.*  
Salary restriction.

Contingent expenses.

Contingent expenses: For expenses of special and select committees authorized by the House, fiscal year 1932, \$5,250.

Special, etc., com-  
mittees.

For expenses of special and select committees authorized by the House, fiscal year 1933, \$25,000.

Architect of the Cap-  
itol.

ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

House Office Build-  
ing.  
Maintenance.

Fire protection, Senate wing of the Capitol and Senate Office Building: The unexpended balance of the appropriation of \$100,000 for fire protection, Senate wing of the Capitol and Senate Office Building, to enable the Architect of the Capitol to remedy fire hazards found by a survey under S. Res. 364, Seventy-first Congress, third session, and for all labor and materials, personal and other services, repairs and alterations, and every item connected therewith, contained in the Second Deficiency Act for the fiscal year 1931, and available for the fiscal years 1931 and 1932, is hereby continued and made available for the same purposes for the fiscal year 1933.

Sum available.  
Vol. 46, p. 1553.

Senate Office Build-  
ing.

Senate Office Building: To enable the Architect of the Capitol, under the direction and supervision of the Senate Committee on Rules, to have made emergency repairs to the machinery of four elevators in the Senate Office Building, including labor and material, personal and other services, fiscal years 1932 and 1933, \$6,000.

Elevator repairs.

House Office Building: For maintenance, including the same objects specified under this head in the Legislative Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1932, \$8,400, to continue available until June 30, 1933; and not to exceed \$14,000 of the appropriation contained in the First Deficiency Act, fiscal year 1932, for equipment, and so forth, of the new House Office Building is hereby made available for the same purposes for this building.

House Office Building  
Vol. 46, p. 1184.

*Ante*, p. 16.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

For payment to Samuel Robinson, William Madden, Joseph De Fontes, and Preston L. George, messengers on night duty during the first session of the Seventy-second Congress, \$900 each; in all, fiscal year 1932, \$3,600; to be paid from the appropriation for printing and binding for Congress for the fiscal year 1932 contained in Public Resolution Numbered 19, approved May 16, 1932.

Government Printing Office.  
Designated messengers on night duty.

Fund available.  
*Ante*, p. 157.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE AND INDEPENDENT ESTABLISHMENTS

Executive, etc.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE

Executive Office.

For payment for an oil portrait of former President Calvin Coolidge for the Executive Mansion procured by the Joint Committee on the Library as authorized by Public Resolution Numbered 21, Seventy-second Congress, approved May 19, 1932, fiscal year 1932, \$2,500.

Calvin Coolidge.  
Portrait of.

*Ante*, p. 160.

Protection of interests of the United States in matters affecting oil lands in former naval reserves: For an additional amount for compensation and expenses of special counsel and for all other expenses, including employment of experts and other assistants at such rates as may be authorized or approved by the President, in connection with carrying into effect the joint resolution directing the Secretary of the Interior to institute proceedings touching sections 16 and 36, township 30 south, range 23 east, Mount Diablo meridian, approved February 21, 1924 (43 Stat. 15), fiscal years 1932 and 1933, \$6,000, to be expended by the President.

Oil lands in former naval reserves.

Expenses, protecting interests, etc., in.

Vol. 43, p. 15.

VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

Veterans' Administration.

Military and naval insurance: For an additional amount for military and naval insurance accruing during the fiscal year 1932 or in prior fiscal years, \$4,233,000.

Military and naval insurance.

State and Territorial homes for disabled soldiers and sailors: For an additional amount for State and Territorial homes, including the same objects specified under this head in the Act making appropriations for the Veterans' Administration for the following fiscal years:

State and Territorial homes for disabled soldiers and sailors.

For 1932, \$98,280;

For 1931, \$25,480.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

District of Columbia.

GENERAL EXPENSES

Coroner's office: For an additional amount for maintenance of the coroner's office, including the same objects specified under this head in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1932, \$695.

Coroner's office.

## Contingent expenses.

## CONTINGENT AND MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES

## Judicial expenses.

Judicial expenses: For judicial expenses, including procurement of chains of title, witness fees, and expert services in District cases before the Supreme Court of said District, for the fiscal years that follow:

For 1930, \$37.36;  
For 1931, \$4,643.62;  
For 1932, \$3,895.

## General advertising.

General advertising: For an additional amount for general advertising, authorized and required by law, and for tax and school notices and notices of changes in regulations, as follows:

For 1930, \$283.18;  
For 1931, \$6,326.65.

## STREET AND ROAD IMPROVEMENT AND REPAIR

Wharves, demolition,  
etc. Amount reappro-  
riated.  
Vol. 46, p. 963.

Bridges: Not to exceed \$2,000 of the unexpended balance of the appropriation of \$15,000 contained in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1931 for reconstruction, where necessary, and for maintenance and repair, of wharves under the control of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia in the Washington Channel of the Potomac River, is hereby made available and shall continue available until June 30, 1933, for the demolition or reconstruction of such wharves as constitute a menace to navigation.

## Health Department.

## HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Garfield Hospital.  
Isolating ward.

Garfield Hospital, isolating ward: For an additional amount for isolating wards for minor contagious diseases at Garfield Memorial Hospital, maintenance, fiscal year 1932, \$10,000, or so much thereof as in the opinion of the commissioners may be necessary.

## Courts and prisons.

## COURTS AND PRISONS

## Support of convicts.

Support of convicts: For an additional amount for support, maintenance, and transportation of convicts transferred from District of Columbia, including the same objects specified under this head in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1931, \$12,566.17.

Lunacy writs.  
Expenses of execut-  
ing.

Writs of lunacy: For expenses attending the execution of writs de lunatico inquirendo and commitments thereunder in all cases of indigent insane persons committed or sought to be committed to Saint Elizabeths Hospital by order of the executive authority of the District of Columbia under the provisions of existing law, and expenses of commitments to the District Training School, including personal services, fiscal year 1931, \$1,029.29.

Miscellaneous ex-  
penses authorized by  
Attorney General.

Miscellaneous court expenses: For such miscellaneous expenses as may be authorized by the Attorney General for the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia and its officers, including the same objects specified under this head in the Acts making appropriations for the District of Columbia for the fiscal years that follow:

For 1931, \$15,080.31;  
For 1932, \$14,000.

## Public Welfare.

## PUBLIC WELFARE

Child Welfare Divi-  
sion.  
Board, etc., of chil-  
dren.

Division of Child Welfare: For an additional amount for board and care of all children committed to the guardianship of said board by the courts of the District, and for temporary care of children pending investigation or while being transferred from place to

place, with authority to pay not more than \$1,500 each to institutions under sectarian control and not more than \$400 for burial of children dying while under charge of the board, fiscal year 1932, \$23,500.

Institutions under sectarian control.

Land for workhouse and reformatory: For an additional amount for the purchase of approximately one and one-half acres of land at the workhouse and reformatory to provide suitable switching connections and switching yards for industrial railroad adjacent to main line of the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad, fiscal year 1932, \$44.99.

Workhouse and reformatory.  
Land for industrial railroad switch, etc.

National Training School for Boys: For an additional amount for care and maintenance of boys committed to the National Training School for Boys by the courts of the District of Columbia under a contract to be made by the Board of Public Welfare with the authorities of said National Training School for Boys, fiscal year 1932, \$6,500.

National Training School for Boys.  
Care, etc., of boys committed thereto.

Medical charities: For an additional amount for care and treatment of indigent patients under contracts made by the Board of Public Welfare with the following institutions, for the ensuing fiscal years, and in not to exceed the amounts set forth, respectively:

Medical charities.  
Care, etc., of indigent patients at designated hospitals.

Children's Hospital—fiscal year 1931, \$3,728; fiscal year 1932, \$12,600; in all, \$16,328.

Children's Hospital.

Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital—fiscal year 1931, \$1,464.70; fiscal year 1932, \$14,000; in all, \$15,464.70.

Central Dispensary, etc.

Eastern Dispensary and Casualty Hospital, fiscal year 1932, \$3,200.

Eastern Dispensary, etc.

Saint Elizabeths Hospital: For an additional amount for support of indigent insane of the District of Columbia in Saint Elizabeths Hospital, as provided by law, for the fiscal years that follow:

Saint Elizabeths Hospital.

For 1931, \$5,513.19;

For 1932, \$76,000.

Relief of the poor: For an additional amount for payment to beneficiaries named in section 3 of the Act entitled "An Act making it a misdemeanor in the District of Columbia to abandon or willfully neglect to provide for the support and maintenance by any person of his wife or his or her minor children in destitute or necessitous circumstances," approved March 23, 1906, to be disbursed by the disbursing officer of the District of Columbia on itemized vouchers duly audited and approved by the auditor of said District, fiscal year 1932, \$2,500.

Relief of the poor.

Payments to abandoned families, etc.  
Vol. 34, p. 87; Vol. 44, p. 758.

SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS

For the payment of claims approved by the commissioners under and in accordance with the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act authorizing the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to settle claims and suits against the District of Columbia," approved February 11, 1929 (45 Stat. 1160), as amended by the Act of June 5, 1930 (46 Stat. 500), and reported in House Document Numbered 333 of the Seventy-second Congress, \$162,169.43.

Payment of claims and suits.

Vol. 45, p. 1160.  
Vol. 46, p. 500.

JUDGMENTS

For the payment of final judgments, including costs, rendered against the District of Columbia, as set forth in House Document Numbered 341, Seventy-second Congress, \$14,716.96, together with the further sum to pay the interest at not exceeding 4 per centum per annum on such judgments, as provided by law, from the date the same became due until the date of payment.

Judgments.

Payment of.

Interest.

## Audited claims.

## AUDITED CLAIMS

## Payment of.

For the payment of the following claims, certified to be due by the accounting officers of the District of Columbia, under appropriations the balances of which have been exhausted or carried to the surplus fund under the provisions of section 5 of the Act of June 20, 1874 (U. S. C., title 31, sec. 713), being for the service of the fiscal year 1929 and prior fiscal years:

Vol. 13, p. 110.  
U. S. C., p. 1022.

## Items designated.

For coroner's office, District of Columbia, maintenance, 1929, \$12.28;

For contingent and miscellaneous expenses, contingent expenses, District of Columbia, 1929, \$28.80;

For motor vehicles, District of Columbia, maintenance and repair, 1929, \$4;

For street and road improvement and repair, District of Columbia, repairs to streets, 1929, \$5;

For public schools, District of Columbia, furniture and equipment eight-room building, Carlton and Central Avenues northeast, 1928-29, \$23.50;

For policemen and firemen's relief fund, District of Columbia, police, 1929, \$4.62;

For health department, District of Columbia, contagious diseases, 1929, \$9.75;

For miscellaneous expenses, Supreme Court, District of Columbia, 1929, \$1,509.65;

For workhouse, District of Columbia, maintenance, 1929, \$9;

For District Training School, District of Columbia, maintenance, 1929, \$23.13;

For Home for Aged and Infirm, District of Columbia, maintenance, 1929, \$23.75;

For water department, District of Columbia, maintenance, 1929, \$5.42;

For coroner's office, District of Columbia, maintenance, 1928, \$58;

For contingent and miscellaneous expenses, District of Columbia, contingent expenses, 1928, \$1.75;

For motor vehicles, District of Columbia, maintenance and repair, 1928, \$1.75;

For street and road improvement and repair, District of Columbia, repairs to streets, 1928, \$16.70;

For repair and maintenance of bridges, District of Columbia, construction and repair, 1928, \$0.75;

For collection and disposal of refuse, District of Columbia, city refuse, 1928, \$79.34;

For public schools, District of Columbia, contingent expenses, 1928, \$0.50;

For public schools, District of Columbia, science laboratories, 1928, \$25.75;

For fire department, District of Columbia, repairs to apparatus, 1928, \$5;

For health department, District of Columbia, contagious diseases, 1928, \$50;

For fees of witnesses, Supreme Court, District of Columbia, 1928, \$2;

For workhouse, District of Columbia, maintenance, 1928, \$2.38;

For reformatory, District of Columbia, maintenance, 1928, \$4;

For Industrial Home School for Colored Children, District of Columbia, maintenance, 1928, \$67.26;

For Public Utilities Commission, District of Columbia, expenses, 1927, \$4.50; Audited claims—  
Continued.

For contingent and miscellaneous expenses, District of Columbia, contingent expenses, 1927, \$1.25;

For sewers, District of Columbia, suburban sewers, 1926–1927, \$17.92;

For Metropolitan police, District of Columbia, House of Detention, maintenance, 1927, \$0.25;

For probation system, Supreme Court, District of Columbia, 1927, \$1.50;

For miscellaneous expenses, Supreme Court, District of Columbia, 1927, \$252.52;

For small parks, District of Columbia, 1926, \$60;

For coroner's office, District of Columbia, maintenance, 1926, \$1.25;

For miscellaneous expenses, Supreme Court, District of Columbia, 1925, \$39.48;

For streets, District of Columbia, cleaning, and so forth, 1923, \$2.20;

For Metropolitan police, District of Columbia, maintenance motor vehicles, 1923, \$2;

For public schools, District of Columbia, contingent expenses, 1923, \$23.48;

For public schools, District of Columbia, furniture and equipment, colored junior high, 1923, \$2.85;

For courts, District of Columbia, 1923, \$83.50;

For streets, District of Columbia, disposal of refuse, 1922, \$3.10;

For workhouse, District of Columbia, maintenance, 1922, \$1.04;

For Metropolitan police, District of Columbia, maintenance motor vehicles, 1921, \$125;

In all, audited claims, \$2,595.92.

#### DIVISION OF EXPENSES

Division of expenses.

The foregoing sums for the District of Columbia, unless otherwise therein specifically provided, shall be paid as follows: Such sums as relate to the fiscal year 1920 and prior fiscal years, 50 per centum out of the revenues of the District of Columbia and 50 per centum out of the Treasury of the United States; such sums as relate to the fiscal years 1921 to 1924, inclusive, 60 per centum out of the revenues of the District of Columbia and 40 per centum out of the Treasury of the United States; and such sums as relate to the fiscal years 1925 to 1932, inclusive, jointly or severally, shall be paid out of the revenues of the District of Columbia and the Treasury of the United States in the manner prescribed by the District of Columbia Appropriation Acts for such respective fiscal years.

From District revenues.

For fiscal years 1920 and prior.

•  
1921–1924.

1925–1932.

#### DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Department of Agriculture.

##### OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Secretary's office.

Rent of buildings: For an additional amount for rent of buildings and parts of buildings in the District of Columbia for use of the various bureaus, divisions, and offices of the Department of Agriculture, including the same objects specified under this head in the Agricultural Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1932, \$9,100.

Rent of buildings.

## Forest Service.

## FOREST SERVICE

Joseph K. Munhall.  
Fire losses.  
Vol. 46, p. 1935.

For payment to Joseph K. Munhall, of Corona, California, as authorized by Private Act Numbered 173, Seventy-first Congress, approved June 27, 1930 (46 Stat. 1935), \$116.25.

## Department of Commerce.

## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

## Patent office.

## CONTINGENT EXPENSES

## Printing, etc.

Printing and binding, Patent Office: For an additional amount for printing the weekly issue of patents, designs, trade-marks, prints, and labels, exclusive of illustrations; and for printing, engraving illustrations, and binding the Official Gazette, including weekly and annual indices, fiscal year 1932, \$280,000.

## Interior Department.

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

## Indian Affairs Bureau.

## BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

## Indian supplies.

Purchase and transportation of Indian supplies: For an additional amount for expenses of purchase and for transportation of goods and supplies for the Indian Service, fiscal year 1931, \$210,000.

Pueblo Indian lands,  
New Mexico.  
Quieting title, etc.  
Vol. 43, p. 636.

Compensation to Pueblo Indians of New Mexico: For carrying out the provisions of the Act of June 7, 1924 (43 Stat. 636), to quiet title in Pueblo Indian lands, New Mexico, and in settlement for damages for lands and water rights lost to the Indians of the pueblos, as recommended in the respective reports of the Pueblo Lands Board thereon, the sum of \$55,502.02, fiscal year 1933, as follows:

Payment to Indians  
for property damaged.

Laguna, \$33,566.47, which may be expended for the purchase of land, irrigation, drainage, and other improvements, and the purchase of equipment for the benefit of the Laguna Pueblo Indians; San Felipe, supplemental, \$21,860.88, which, together with the unexpended balance of the original award for this pueblo, may be expended for the purchase of land, irrigation, drainage, and other improvements, and the purchase of equipment for the benefit of the San Felipe Pueblo Indians; Nambe, supplemental, \$1.40; San Ildefonso, supplemental, \$73.27.

Payment to Indians  
of designated pueblos.

Laguna.  
San Felipe.  
Balance reappropriated.  
Vol. 45, p. 1569.

Nambe, supplemental.

Tongue River Agency,  
Mont.

Power system.  
Balance reappropriated.  
Vol. 46, p. 1565.

Tongue River Agency, Montana: The unexpended balance of the appropriation of \$27,000 contained in the Second Deficiency Act, fiscal year 1931 (46 Stat. 1565), for power plant, Tongue River Agency, Montana, is hereby continued available until June 30, 1933, for the same purpose or, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, for constructing a power line and distribution system, including purchase of equipment and necessary rights of way, between Colstrip and Lame Deer, Montana.

Rights of way.

Indian village, Elko,  
Nev.  
Vol. 46, p. 1566.

Indians near Elko, Nevada: The unexpended balance of the appropriation contained in the Second Deficiency Act, fiscal year 1931 (46 Stat. 1563), for the purchase of a village site, construction, removal, repair, or enlargement of homes, and installation of sewer and water systems for the use and benefit of Indians near Elko, Nevada, is hereby continued available until June 30, 1933.

Isleta Pueblo, N.  
Mex.  
Fence.

Isleta Pueblo, New Mexico: For fencing lands belonging to the Indians of the Isleta Pueblo, New Mexico, fiscal year 1933, \$1,532.21, payable from funds on deposit in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of such Indians.

Jemez Pueblo, N.  
Mex.

Jemez Pueblo, New Mexico: For the purchase of land, including necessary costs of conveyance, for the Jemez Pueblo, New Mexico,

fiscal year 1933, \$550, payable from funds on deposit to the credit of such pueblo.

Picuris Pueblo, New Mexico: For purchase of farm equipment for the Picuris Pueblo, New Mexico, fiscal year 1933, \$2,500, payable from funds on deposit to the credit of such pueblo.

Picuris Pueblo, N. Mex.  
Farm equipment.

Indians of certain pueblos, New Mexico: To reimburse appropriations for "Industry Among Indians," fiscal years 1931 and 1932, for expenditures made therefrom in the purchase of farm equipment for Indians of pueblos in New Mexico hereinafter named, the following sums are hereby made available from funds heretofore appropriated for payment to the respective pueblos for damages for loss of lands and water rights: San Juan, \$2,500; Santo Domingo, \$1,500; and Cochiti, \$2,500; in all, \$6,500.

New Mexico, pueblos.  
Farm equipment.  
Vol. 46, pp. 288, 1122.

Industry among Indians: Not more than \$50,000 of the appropriation of \$475,000 contained in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1933, for encouraging industry and self-support among Indians, is hereby made available for the purchase of sheep for the Jicarilla Indians, New Mexico, to replace losses occasioned by reason of storms during the winter of 1931 and 1932: *Provided*, That expenditures hereunder shall be reimbursed to the United States from future accruals to Jicarilla tribal funds: *Provided further*, That purchase of sheep under this authorization may be made without compliance with the requirements of Section 3709 of the Revised Statutes.

Industry among Indians.  
*Ante*, p. 97.

Purchase of sheep for Jicarilla Indians, New Mexico.

*Provisos*.  
Repayment.

Purchase without advertising.  
R. S., sec. 3709, p. 733.  
U. S. C., p. 1309.

Zuni Indian Reservation, New Mexico: For an additional amount for the construction, repair, and maintenance of irrigation systems, and for purchase or rental of irrigation tools and appliances, water rights, ditches, and lands necessary for irrigation purposes for Indian reservations, as follows: Zuni, New Mexico, fiscal years 1932 and 1933, \$11,000, reimbursable.

Zuni, N. Mex.  
Irrigation, etc.

Crow Indian Reservation, Montana: The unexpended balance of the appropriation of \$19,840 contained in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1932, for payment to or cooperation with an irrigation district formed for the purpose of reclaiming seeped areas under the Two Leggins unit, Crow Indian irrigation project, Montana, embracing approximately one thousand two hundred and forty acres of trust patent Indian land, is hereby continued available for the same purposes until June 30, 1933.

Crow, Mont.  
Balance available.  
Vol. 46, p. 1127.

Blackfeet Indian Reservation, Montana: The paragraph under the heading Bureau of Indian Affairs, Irrigation and Drainage, in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1933, reading "For improvement, maintenance, and operation, \$41,000 (reimbursable)" is hereby amended to read "For improvement, maintenance, and operation of the irrigation systems, Blackfeet Reservation, Montana, \$41,000 (reimbursable)."

Blackfeet, Mont.

*Ante*, p. 101.

Paiute Indian lands, Nevada: For payment to the Truckee-Carson irrigation district, Fallon, Nevada, the proportionate share of the benefits received by four thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven and three-tenths irrigable acres of Paiute Indian lands within the Newlands irrigation project, for necessary repairs to the Truckee Canal to restore said canal to its original capacity, as authorized by the Act of June 27, 1930 (46 Stat. 820), fiscal year 1931, \$100; fiscal year 1932, \$200; fiscal year 1933, \$200; in all, \$500.

Truckee-Carson irrigation district, Nevada.

Paying charges on Paiute Indian lands.

Vol. 46, p. 820.

Tuition of Indian children in public schools: For an additional amount for payment of tuition of Indian children attending in public schools, fiscal year 1932, \$62,900: *Provided*, That payments may be made from this appropriation for tuition of pupils attending public schools under contracts heretofore entered into for the fiscal year 1932.

Indian pupils in public schools.

*Proviso*.  
Contracts.

- Warm Springs, Oreg.  
Balance available.  
Vol. 46, p. 1131.
- Indian school, Warm Springs, Oregon: The unexpended balances of the appropriations of \$65,000 each for girls' and boys' dormitories, Warm Springs School, Oregon, contained in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1932 (46 Stat. 1130), are hereby continued available until June 30, 1933, for the same purposes, including the purchase of equipment for such buildings.
- Mount Pleasant,  
Mich.
- Indian school, Mount Pleasant, Michigan: For an additional amount for the support of three hundred and seventy-five pupils, fiscal year 1930, \$2,154.09.
- Pipestone, Minn.  
Post, p. 834.
- Indian school, Pipestone, Minnesota: For new school building and auditorium, including equipment, \$75,000, to remain available until June 30, 1933.
- Oglala, S. Dak.
- Indian school, Oglala, South Dakota: For replacement and repair of buildings and equipment destroyed or damaged by cyclone at the Oglala Boarding School, Pine Ridge Reservation, South Dakota, fiscal years 1932 and 1933, \$65,000.
- Chippewa children in  
public schools, from  
tribal funds.
- Tuition for Chippewa Indian children in public schools: The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to withdraw from the Treasury of the United States the additional sum of \$10,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, of the principal sum on deposit to the credit of the Chippewa Indians in the State of Minnesota arising under section 7 of the Act of January 14, 1889 (25 Stat. 645), and to expend the same for payment of tuition for Chippewa Indian children enrolled in the public schools of the State of Minnesota during the fiscal year 1932.
- Vol. 25, p. 645.
- Saint Louis Mission  
School.  
Osage children.
- Education of unallotted Osage Indian children: For the education of unallotted Osage Indian children in the Saint Louis Mission Boarding School, fiscal years 1932 and 1933, \$4,000, payable from funds held in trust by the United States for the Osage Tribe: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$2,000 of said amount may be expended to meet obligations heretofore incurred during the fiscal year 1932.
- Proviso.*  
Prior obligations.
- Unalakleet, Alaska.  
School construction,  
maintenance, etc.
- Education of natives of Alaska: For an additional amount to provide for the construction of a school building and teacherage at Unalakleet, Alaska, including necessary equipment, supplies, freight, and other expenses in connection therewith, fiscal years 1932 and 1933, \$15,000.
- Freight.
- Not exceeding \$10,789.43 of the unexpended balance of the appropriation for education of natives in Alaska, fiscal year 1930-1931, shall be available for payment of obligations for freight, including operation of the United States ship Boxer, in addition to the amount made available for these purposes for such fiscal year.
- U. S. S. "Boxer."  
Operating, etc.
- Medical relief in  
Alaska.
- Medical relief in Alaska: For an additional amount to meet outstanding obligations in excess of the appropriation of \$268,761 contained in the Interior Department Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1931, including obligations heretofore incurred during the fiscal year 1932, for labor and material in connection with the construction of the Mountain Village Hospital, \$8,268.51.
- Vol. 46, pp. 321, 1137.
- Choctaws and Chick-  
asaws.
- Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations: The limitations contained in the Interior Department Appropriation Act of May 14, 1930, fiscal year 1931 (46 Stat. 302), for expenses incurred by the tribal attorney for the Choctaw Nation and the mining trustee for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations, Oklahoma, are hereby increased from \$2,500 and \$1,000, respectively, to \$3,300 and \$1,662.53, respectively.
- Vol. 46, p. 302.  
Tribal attorney and  
mining trustee.  
Amount for expenses  
increased.
- Relief of indigent  
Indians.
- Relief of indigent Indians: For relief of indigent Indians, fiscal year 1933, \$50,000.

## BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

Yakima project (Kennewick Highlands unit), Washington: The unexpended balance of the appropriation of \$640,000 for construction, for the fiscal year 1931, continued available for the fiscal year 1932, shall remain available for the same purpose for the fiscal year 1933: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$40,000 from power revenues shall be available during the fiscal year 1933 for operation and maintenance of power system.

Boulder Canyon project: For the continuation of construction of the Hoover Dam and incidental works in the main stream of the Colorado River at Black Canyon, to create a storage reservoir, and of a complete plant and incidental structures suitable for the fullest economic development of electrical energy from the water discharged from such reservoir; to acquire by proceedings in eminent domain or otherwise, all lands, rights of way, and other property necessary for such purposes; and for incidental operations, as authorized by the Boulder Canyon Project Act, approved December 21, 1928 (U. S. C., Supp. V, title 43, ch. 12A); \$7,000,000, to remain available until advanced to the Colorado River Dam fund; which amount shall be available for personal services in the District of Columbia and for all other objects of expenditure that are specified for projects included in the Interior Department Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1933 under the caption "Bureau of Reclamation" without regard to the limitations of amounts therein set forth.

Palo Verde Valley, California, flood protection: For the protection of the Palo Verde Valley, California, from overflow and destruction by Colorado River floods, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior for the purpose of repairing and reconstructing the levee system on the Colorado River in front of the said Palo Verde Valley, fiscal year 1933, \$50,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

## GOVERNMENT IN THE TERRITORIES

Alaska: For an additional amount for salaries of the governor and the secretary of the Territory of Alaska, from March 4, 1931, to June 30, 1932, inclusive, as authorized by the Act of March 4, 1931 (46 Stat. 1530), \$6,360.

Insane of Alaska: For an additional amount for care and custody of persons legally adjudged insane in Alaska, including the same objects specified under this head in the Interior Department Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1932, \$9,500.

## FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL

The unexpended balance of the appropriation of \$97,000, contained in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1932, for a hospital addition for clinical activities, Freedmen's Hospital, including necessary equipment, advertising for proposals, preparation of plans and supervision of work of construction of said building, shall continue available for the same purposes until June 30, 1933.

## DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

## CONTINGENT EXPENSES

Printing and binding: For an additional amount for printing and binding for the Department of Justice, fiscal year 1933, \$14.40.

Bureau of Reclamation.

Yakima, Wash., Kennewick Highlands unit. Balance available. Vol. 46, p. 1145.

*Proviso.* Sum for power system.

Boulder Canyon project. Construction, etc.

Acquisition of lands, etc. Vol. 45, p. 1057.

U. S. C., Supp. V, p. 628. Availability. Personal services in the District.

Palo Verde Valley, Calif. Protecting lands from overflow.

Government in the Territories.

Alaska. Governor and secretary. Vol. 46, p. 1530. U. S. C., Supp. V, p. 672.

Care of insane.

Freedmen's hospital.

Additions to. Balance reappropriated. Vol. 46, p. 1160.

Department of Justice.

Printing and binding.

United States  
Courts.

MARSHALS, DISTRICT ATTORNEYS, CLERKS, AND OTHER EXPENSES OF  
UNITED STATES COURTS

Commissioners, etc.  
R. S., sec. 1014, p. 189.  
U. S. C., p. 506.

For additional amounts for fees of United States commissioners and justices of the peace acting under section 1014, Revised Statutes of the United States (U. S. C., title 18, sec. 591), for the fiscal years that follow:

For 1930, \$6,014.95;

For 1925, \$124.19;

For 1922, \$176.55.

Miscellaneous ex-  
penses.

For an additional amount for such miscellaneous expenses as may be authorized or approved by the Attorney General for the United States courts and their officers, including the same objects specified under this head in the Act making appropriations for the Department of Justice for the fiscal year 1930, \$2,405.88.

Penal and correctional  
institutions.

PENAL AND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS

Support of United  
States prisoners.

Support of United States prisoners: For an additional amount for support of United States prisoners, including the same objects specified under this head in the Act making appropriations for the Department of Justice for the fiscal year 1929, \$971.35.

Department of  
Labor.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Immigration Bureau.

BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION

Steve Fekete.  
Refund to.  
Post, p. 1663.

Refund to Steve Fekete: For refund to be paid to Steve Fekete, of Detroit, Michigan, as authorized by Private Act Numbered 24, Seventy-second Congress, approved April 26, 1932, \$500.

Pasquale Mirabelli.  
Refund to.  
Post, p. 1667.

Refund to Pasquale Mirabelli: For refund to be paid to Pasquale Mirabelli, of Rochester, New York, as authorized by Private Act Numbered 35, Seventy-second Congress, approved June 6, 1932, \$1,000.

Salaries and expen-  
ses.

Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for salaries and expenses, Bureau of Immigration, for the fiscal year 1932, including the same objects specified under this head in the Act making appropriations for the Department of Labor for the fiscal year 1932, \$200,000.

Navy Department.

NAVY DEPARTMENT

Secretary's Office.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE

Collision damage  
claims.  
Vol. 42, p. 1066.  
U. S. C., p. 1127.

Claims for damages by collision with naval vessels: To pay claims for damages adjusted and determined by the Secretary of the Navy under the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to amend the Act authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to settle claims for damages to private property arising from collisions with naval vessels," approved December 28, 1922 (U. S. C., title 34, sec. 599), as fully set forth in Senate Document Numbered 117 and House Document Numbered 329, Seventy-second Congress, \$891.82.

Naval Establish-  
ment.  
Restrictions in ap-  
propriations for civilian  
employees waived as to  
Group IV (b).

Restrictions in appropriations for payment of civilian employees: The restrictions contained in certain appropriations for the Naval Establishment for the fiscal year 1932, limiting the amounts that may be paid to certain classes of civilian employees in the field service, are hereby waived to the extent necessary to permit payment to employees assigned to Group IV(b) and those performing similar services carried under native and alien schedules in the Schedule of Wages for Civil Employees in the Field Service of the Navy Department.

## BUREAU OF NAVIGATION

Transportation and recruiting: For travel allowance, and so forth, including the same objects specified under this head in the Naval Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1923, \$246.06.

Bureau of Navigation.

Transportation and recruiting.

## BUREAU OF SUPPLIES AND ACCOUNTS

Maintenance, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts: For fuel; the removal and transportation of ashes and garbage from ships of war; books, blanks, stationery, and so forth, including the same objects specified under this head in the Act making appropriations for the Navy Department and the Naval Service for the fiscal year 1927, \$1,297.05.

Bureau of Supplies and Accounts.

Maintenance.

Pay, subsistence, and transportation, Navy: The appropriation "Pay, Subsistence, and Transportation, Navy," fiscal year 1932, is hereby made available for payment to James P. Sloan gratuity in the amount of \$324, on account of the death of his son, Andrew Jarvis Sloan, who was killed in line of duty on board the United States ship Mississippi on June 12, 1924, as authorized by the Act approved June 11, 1930 (46 Stat., 1883).

Pay, subsistence, and transportation.

James P. Sloan.  
Gratuity.

Vol. 46, p. 1883.

## BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS

The contract by the United States of America represented by the Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks acting under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy and M. H. Golden, an individual of the city of San Diego, California, for improvement of a motion-picture exchange, involving the erection of a building at the naval operating base, San Diego, California, dated January 6, 1932, is hereby legalized from the date of its execution for the purpose of authorizing payments thereunder from the appropriation "Contingent, Bureau of Yards and Docks, 1932," notwithstanding section 3733 of the Revised Statutes of the United States (U. S. C., title 41, sec. 12).

Bureau of Yards and Docks.

M. H. Golden.  
Contract legalized.Payment.  
R. S., sec. 3733, p. 736.  
U. S. C., p. 1310.

## DEPARTMENT OF STATE

## INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS, COMMISSIONS, AND SO FORTH

International Bureau of Permanent Court of Arbitration: To meet the share of the United States in the expenses for the calendar year 1931 of the International Bureau of the Permanent Court of Arbitration, created under article 43 of the convention concluded at The Hague, October 18, 1907, for the pacific settlement of international disputes, fiscal year 1931, \$2,000.

Department of State.

International obligations, etc.

International Bureau, Permanent Court of Arbitration.

International Office of Public Health: For the payment of the quota of the United States for the calendar year 1931 toward the support of the International Office of Public Health, created by the international arrangement signed at Rome, December 9, 1907, in pursuance of article 181 of the International Sanitary Convention signed at Paris on December 3, 1903, fiscal years 1931 and 1932, \$3,015.62.

International Office of Public Health.

Vol. 35, pp. 2061, 1834.

Vol. 42, p. 1823.

International Trade Mark Registration Bureau: For an additional amount for the annual share of the United States of the expenses for the maintenance of the International Trade Mark Registration Bureau at Habana, in conformity with the Convention of February 20, 1929, for the following fiscal years:

International Trade Mark Registration Bureau.

Share of expenses.

Vol. 39, p. 1682; Vol. 41, p. 633.

For 1932, \$9,369.20;

For 1931, \$3,414.

Rederiaktiebolaget  
Nordstjernan.

Arbitration of claim.

Balance available.  
Vol. 46, p. 1582.

Second polar year  
program.

*Ante*, p. 68.

Connecting highway  
with Canada.

Balance available.  
Vol. 46, p. 1580.

Mexican Mixed  
Claims Commission.

Balance available.  
Vol. 46, p. 1318.

International Monetary  
Conference.

Expenses of partici-  
pation.

Vol. 44, p. 688.  
U. S. C., Supp. V,  
p. 40.

Services in the Dis-  
trict.

R. S., sec. 3709, p. 733.  
U. S. C., p. 1309.

Arbitration between the United States and Sweden: The unexpended balance in the appropriation of \$56,000 for arbitration between the United States and Sweden of the claim of Rederiaktiebolaget Nordstjernan, a Swedish corporation, contained in the Second Deficiency Act, fiscal year 1931, is continued available for the fiscal year 1933.

Second polar year program: For the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of the public resolution entitled "Joint resolution authorizing an appropriation to defray the expenses of participation by the United States Government in the second polar year program, August 1, 1932, to August 31, 1933," approved March 18, 1932, and for each and every object and purpose specified therein, \$30,000, to remain available until June 30, 1934.

Commission on Construction of Highway, United States and Canada: The unexpended balance of the appropriation of \$10,000 for the Commission on Construction of Highway, United States and Canada, for the fiscal years 1931 and 1932, contained in the Second Deficiency Act, fiscal year 1931, is continued available for the same purposes until June 30, 1933.

General and Special Claims Commissions, United States and Mexico: The unexpended balance of the appropriation for the General and Special Claims Commissions, United States and Mexico, for the fiscal year 1932, shall remain available for the same purposes until June 30, 1933.

International Monetary Conference: For the expenses of participation by the United States in an international monetary conference, including silver, to be held during the year 1932, and for each and every purpose connected therewith, including transportation and subsistence or per diem in lieu thereof (notwithstanding the provisions of the Subsistence Expense Act of 1926, amendments thereof or regulations prescribed pursuant thereto); personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, without reference to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended; stenographic and other services by contract if deemed necessary without regard to the provisions of section 3709 of the Revised Statutes; rent of offices and rooms; purchase of necessary books and documents; printing and binding; official cards, entertainment; hire, maintenance, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; the reimbursement of other appropriations from which payments may have been made for any of the purposes herein specified; and such other expenses as may be authorized by the Secretary of State, fiscal year 1932, to remain available until June 30, 1933, \$40,000.

Judicial.

#### JUDICIAL

Bringing home crim-  
inals.

Bringing home criminals: For an additional amount for actual expenses incurred in bringing home from foreign countries persons charged with crime, fiscal year 1930, \$2.67.

Treasury Depart-  
ment.

#### TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Customs Bureau.

#### BUREAU OF CUSTOMS

Collecting revenue.

For an additional amount for collecting the revenue from customs, including the same objects specified under this head in the Act making appropriations for the Treasury Department for the fiscal year 1929, \$1,665.27.

## COAST GUARD

Coast Guard.

Coast Guard station at or near Port Orford, Oregon: The appropriation of \$83,500 contained in the Treasury and Post Office Departments Appropriation Act for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1932, for establishing and equipping a Coast Guard station at or near Port Orford, Oregon, shall remain available during the fiscal year 1933.

Port Orford, Oreg., station.  
Establishment, etc.  
Appropriation continued.  
Vol. 46, p. 1226.

## BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING

Engraving and Printing Bureau.

Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for salaries and expenses, Bureau of Engraving and Printing, 1932, including the same objects specified under this head in the Act making appropriations for the Treasury Department for the fiscal year 1932, \$113,938.

Salaries and expenses.

The limitation in the Act making appropriations for the Treasury Department for the fiscal year 1932 as to the number of delivered sheets of internal-revenue stamps, including opium orders and special-tax stamps required under the Act of December 17, 1914, is increased from ninety-three million thirty-three thousand six hundred and thirty to ninety-five million four hundred and sixty-eight thousand five hundred and seventy, and the limitation as to the number of delivered sheets of checks, drafts, and miscellaneous work from nine million five hundred thousand to ten million three hundred and five thousand.

Work for 1932, increased.  
Vol. 46, p. 1226, amended.  
Vol. 38, p. 786; Vol. 44, p. 9.  
U. S. C., p. 742.

## OFFICE OF THE SUPERVISING ARCHITECT

Supervising Architect's Office.

General expenses of public buildings: The limitation on the amount that may be expended for the packing, draying, and transportation of household goods, incident to change of headquarters of field engineers and inspectors employed in connection with public building work, contained in the Act making appropriations for the Treasury Department for the fiscal year 1932, approved February 23, 1931, is hereby increased from \$4,500 to \$6,000.

Transporting effects.  
Limitation on sums for, increased.

Vol. 46, p. 1232.

## MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC BUILDING PROJECTS

Public buildings.

Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, post office and courthouse: The authorization contained in the Second Deficiency Act, fiscal year 1929, approved March 4, 1929 (45 Stat. 1660), for extension and remodeling of the building under an estimated total cost of \$1,100,000 is hereby amended so as to authorize the United States to reimburse the city of Oklahoma City for providing suitable approaches to the mailing platform, and not exceeding \$10,000 of the appropriations made under authority of such Act are hereby made available for the purposes herein.

Oklahoma City, Okla.  
Repayment to, for approaches to mailing platform.  
Vol. 45, p. 1660, amended.

Amount available.

Reno, Nevada, post office, and so forth: The authorization contained in the Second Deficiency Act, fiscal year 1928, approved May 29, 1928 (45 Stat. 923), is hereby amended so as to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to accept title to land comprising a part of the new post-office building site at Reno, Nevada, subject to easements for the maintenance, repair, and replacement of a sewer and irrigation ditch or culvert now in place extending across the northerly side of the entire post-office site adjacent to the south river wall of the Truckee River.

Reno, Nev., post office, etc.  
Acceptance of title to part of building site.  
Vol. 45, p. 923, amended.

Easements.

Scranton, Pennsylvania, post office, courthouse, and so forth: The authorization for acquisition of additional land, demolition of building, and commencement of construction, contained in the Act making appropriations for the Treasury Department for the fiscal year

Scranton, Pa.  
Payment for labor outside Federal site.

Vol. 45, p. 181.

1929, approved March 5, 1928 (45 Stat. 181), is hereby amended so as to permit the Secretary of the Treasury to make payment for work performed outside the Government lot line under the contract for the construction of the building.

Washington, D. C.  
Central heating plant.Vol. 46, p. 1604.  
Buildings added.

Washington, District of Columbia, central heating plant: The authorization contained in the Second Deficiency Act, fiscal year 1931, approved March 4, 1931 (46 Stat., 1604), is hereby amended so as to include the buildings in the Municipal Center among those to be served, steam for the purpose to be purchased at a rate to be agreed upon, also to serve the Federal Warehouse, the Land Office, Patent Office, Pension Office buildings, and the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia and the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia buildings; also to serve the buildings contemplated to be served under the legislation for the West Potomac Park Heating Plant, authorized in such Act approved March 4, 1931 (46 Stat. 1555), and the lodge east of Washington Monument in lieu of the Washington Monument.

Vol. 46, p. 1555.

National Institute of Health.

Vol. 46, pp. 379, 1586.

Sums available until expended.

National Institute of Health Building, Washington, District of Columbia: The appropriation of \$300,000, contained in the Second Deficiency Act, fiscal year 1931 (46 Stat. 1586), approved March 4, 1931, "for commencement of construction at the present Hygienic Laboratory, as authorized in the Act entitled 'An Act to establish and operate the National Institute of Health, and for other purposes,' approved May 26, 1930 (46 Stat. 379), fiscal years 1931 and 1932," is hereby amended so as to make such appropriation available until expended.

War Department.

## WAR DEPARTMENT—MILITARY ACTIVITIES

Contingent expenses.

## CONTINGENT EXPENSES, WAR DEPARTMENT

Printing and binding.

Printing and binding: For an additional amount for "Printing and binding, War Department, 1931," including the same objects specified under this head in the War Department Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1931, \$21,949.01.

Judge Advocate General's office.

## OFFICE OF JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL

Settlement of War Claims.  
Vol. 45, p. 251.  
Balance reappropriated.  
Vol. 46, p. 121.

The unexpended balances of the appropriations carried in the Second Deficiency Act, fiscal year 1931, for "Expenses of Administration of Settlement of War Claims, Act of 1928," Judge Advocate General's Department, are hereby continued and made available until June 30, 1933, for every expenditure requisite for and incident to the work and duties of the War Department Commission for the Adjustment of British Patent Claims, including the authorized traveling expenses of members of the commission, commissioned officers detailed to duty therewith and employees, the employment of personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, printing and binding, photographing, and such other expenses as may be necessary and proper for carrying out the duties of such commission.

Finance Department.

## FINANCE DEPARTMENT

Pay, etc., of the Army.  
Additional sum.  
Vol. 46, p. 1280.

Pay, and so forth, of the Army: For an additional amount for "Pay, and so forth, of the Army, 1932," including the same objects specified under this head in the War Department Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1932, \$1,900,000.

"Merritt" Army transport.  
Disposal of.

Authority is hereby granted the Secretary of War to sell or otherwise dispose of, in accordance with law and regulations, the United States Army transport "Merritt".

## SEACOAST DEFENSES

## Fortifications.

Seacoast Defenses, Panama Canal: Of the unexpended balances under the appropriations for "Searchlights and Electrical Installations, Panama Canal, 1928," and "Fire Control, Panama Canal, 1928," in the Act approved February 23, 1929, continued and made available until June 30, 1931, by the Second Deficiency Act, fiscal year 1930, the sum of \$6,900 is hereby continued and made available until June 30, 1933, for the purchase of land on Taboguilla and Taboga Islands, Panama.

Panama Canal.  
Balances available for purchase of land.  
Vol. 44, pp. 1124, 1118.  
Vol. 46, p. 908.

Taboguilla and Taboga Islands.

## MILITIA BUREAU

## Militia Bureau.

Arming, equipping, and training the National Guard: For additional amounts for expenses, camps of instruction, field and supplemental training, including the same objects specified under this head in the War Department Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1932, \$650,000; and for pay of the National Guard (armory drills), fiscal year 1932, \$1,550,000; in all, \$2,200,000.

National Guard.  
Arming, etc.

## UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY

## Military Academy.

For an additional amount for the preparation of drawings, plans, and specifications for mess hall, cadet store, dormitories, and drawing academy, for payment of the claim of Gehron and Ross, as successors to the Arnold W. Brunner Associates (Incorporated), for extra architectural services performed, fiscal year 1925, \$4,577.56.

Gehron and Ross.  
Architectural services.

## WAR DEPARTMENT—NONMILITARY ACTIVITIES

## Nonmilitary activities.

## QUARTERMASTER CORPS

## Quartermaster Corps.

Cemeterial expenses: For an additional amount for maintaining and improving national cemeteries, including the same objects specified under this head in the War Department Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1932, \$15,000, to remain available until June 30, 1933.

Cemeterial expenses.

Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania County Battle Fields Memorial: For an additional amount for continuing the establishment of a national military park to be known as the "Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania County Battle Fields Memorial," for the payment of the claim of the Lawyers Title Insurance Corporation of Richmond, Virginia, for abstracts of title to three tracts of land acquired by the Government in connection with the establishment of such memorial, fiscal years 1928 and 1929, \$200.25.

Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania Memorial, Va.  
Lawyers Title Insurance Corporation of Richmond, Va.  
Abstract of title.

Vol. 43, p. 1090.

Monuments and battlefields: The unexpended balances on June 30, 1932, under the following appropriations are hereby continued available until June 30, 1933, for the same respective purposes, namely: Monument on Kill Devil Hill, Kitty Hawk, North Carolina, \$232,500, War Department Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1931; monument to the memory of the first permanent settlement of the West, at Harrodsburg, Kentucky, \$100,000, Second Deficiency Act, fiscal year 1931; survey of battlefields in the vicinity of Richmond, Virginia, including the battlefield of Cold Harbor, Virginia, \$6,800, and survey of battlefield of Saratoga, New York, \$4,400, Second Deficiency Act, fiscal year 1930, as extended by the War Department Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1932.

Monuments and battlefields.

Specified appropriations continued.

Vol. 46, pp. 461, 1610, 910.

Engineer Corps.

## CORPS OF ENGINEERS

Lake of the Woods  
and Rainy River,  
Minn.

Protection of.  
Vol. 45, p. 930; Vol.  
44, p. 617.  
Sums available.

Protective works and measures, Lake of the Woods and Rainy River, Minnesota: Any unexpended balance on June 30, 1932, of the appropriation of \$375,000 for "Protective works and measures, Lake of the Woods and Rainy River, Minnesota, 1928-1930," made by the Second Deficiency Act, fiscal year 1928, as authorized by sections 1 and 2 of the Act approved May 22, 1926 (44 Stat. 617), is hereby continued and made available until June 30, 1934.

Mouse River, N.  
Dak.  
Survey of.  
Vol. 46, p. 1424.

Survey of Mouse River, North Dakota: Not to exceed \$10,000 of the appropriation "Maintenance and Improvement of Existing River and Harbor Works" shall be available for surveying the Mouse River, North Dakota, with a view to the prevention and control of its floods, as authorized by the Act approved February 27, 1931 (46 Stat., p. 1424).

Judgments and au-  
thorized claims.

## TITLE II—JUDGMENTS AND AUTHORIZED CLAIMS

Damage claims.

## DAMAGE CLAIMS

Settlement of, not in  
excess of \$1,000.

SECTION 1. For the payment of claims for damages to or losses of privately owned property adjusted and determined by the following respective departments under the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for a method for the settlement of claims arising against the Government of the United States in sums not exceeding \$1,000 in any one case," approved December 28, 1922 (U. S. C., title 31, secs. 215-217), as fully set forth in Senate Document Numbered 113 and House Document Numbered 332, Seventy-second Congress, as follows:

Vol. 42, p. 1066.  
U. S. C., p. 989.

Department of Agriculture, \$1,171.65;  
Department of Commerce, \$17.75;  
Department of the Interior, \$273.40;  
Department of Justice, \$654.81;  
Department of Labor, \$331.60;  
Navy Department, \$1,221.11;  
Post Office Department (out of the postal revenues), \$16,725.68;  
Treasury Department, \$350.30;  
War Department, \$2,880.44;  
In all, \$23,626.74.

United States courts,  
judgments.

## JUDGMENTS, UNITED STATES COURTS

Payment of.  
Vol. 24, p. 505.  
U. S. C., p. 897.

SEC. 2. For payment of the final judgments and decrees, including costs of suits, which have been rendered under the provisions of the Act of March 3, 1887, entitled "An Act to provide for the bringing of suits against the Government of the United States," as amended by the Judicial Code, approved March 3, 1911 (U. S. C., title 28, sec. 41, par. 20; sec. 258; secs. 761-765), certified to the Seventy-second Congress in House Document Numbered 331, under the following departments and establishments, namely:

Vol. 36, p. 1098.  
U. S. C., pp. 897, 898,  
938.

Veterans' Administration, \$1,367;  
Department of Agriculture, \$6,630.57;  
Department of the Interior, \$1,151.32;  
Department of Labor, \$8,215;  
Post Office Department, \$2,587.40;

Interest.

In all, \$19,951.29, together with such additional sum as may be necessary to pay interest on the respective judgments at the rate of 4 per centum from the date thereof until the time this appropriation is made,

For the payment of judgments, including costs of suits, rendered against the Government of the United States by United States district courts under the provisions of an Act entitled "An Act authorizing suits against the United States in admiralty for damages caused by and salvage services rendered to public vessels belonging to the United States, and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1925 (U. S. C., title 46, secs. 781-789), certified to the Seventy-second Congress in Senate Document Numbered 116 and House Document Numbered 331, under the following departments, namely:

Payment of, for suits in admiralty.

Vol. 43, p. 1112.  
U. S. C., p. 1529.

Department of Commerce, \$1,215.74;

Navy Department, \$29,664.50;

Treasury Department, \$8,069;

War Department, \$16,713.07; in all, \$55,662.31, together with such additional sum as may be necessary to pay interest as and where specified in such judgments.

Judgments, in special cases.

For the payment of the judgments, including costs of suits, rendered against the Government by United States district courts in special cases and under the provisions of certain special Acts and certified to the Seventy-second Congress in Senate Document Numbered 116 and House Document Numbered 331, under the following departments, namely:

Navy Department, \$2,023,056.92;

War Department, \$602,850.84; in all, \$2,625,907.76.

None of the judgments contained under this caption shall be paid until the right of appeal shall have expired except such as have become final and conclusive against the United States by failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise.

Time of payments.

Payment of interest wherever provided for judgments contained in this Act shall not in any case continue for more than thirty days after the date of approval of the Act.

Interest.

#### JUDGMENTS, COURT OF CLAIMS

Court of Claims.

Sec. 3. For payment of the judgments rendered by the Court of Claims and reported to the Seventy-second Congress, in Senate Document Numbered 115 and House Document Numbered 330, under the following departments and establishments, namely:

Judgments.

Office of Public Buildings and Public Parks of the National Capital, \$5,931.32;

United States Shipping Board, \$71,680.64;

Department of Agriculture, \$7,269.54;

Department of Commerce, \$780.50;

Department of the Interior, \$14,524.23;

Navy Department, \$576,306.17;

Treasury Department, \$505,260.54;

War Department, \$1,014,294.71; in all, \$2,196,047.65, together with such additional sum as may be necessary to pay interest on certain of the judgments at the legal rate per annum as and where specified in such judgments.

Interest.

None of the judgments contained under this caption which have not been affirmed by the Supreme Court or otherwise become final and conclusive against the United States shall be paid until the expiration of the time within which application may be made for a writ of certiorari under subdivision (b) section 3, of the Act entitled "An Act to amend the Judicial Code, and to further define the jurisdiction of the circuit courts of appeals and of the Supreme Court, and for other purposes," approved February 13, 1925 (U. S. C., title 28, sec. 288).

Time of payments.

Vol. 43, p. 939.  
U. S. C., p. 900.

## Audited claims.

## AUDITED CLAIMS

## Payment of.

SEC. 4. For the payment of the following claims, certified to be due by the General Accounting Office under appropriations the balances of which have been carried to the surplus fund under the provisions of section 5 of the Act of June 20, 1874 (U. S. C., title 31, sec. 713), and under appropriations heretofore treated as permanent, being for the service of the fiscal year 1929 and prior years, unless otherwise stated, and which have been certified to Congress under section 2 of the Act of July 7, 1884 (U. S. C., title 5, sec. 266), as fully set forth in House Document Numbered 326, Seventy-second Congress, there is appropriated as follows:

Vol. 18, p. 110.  
U. S. C., p. 1022.

Vol. 23, p. 254.  
U. S. C., p. 43.

## Independent offices.

## INDEPENDENT OFFICES

For Interstate Commerce Commission, \$3.60.  
For salaries and expenses, Veterans' Bureau, \$91.05.  
For military and naval compensation, Veterans' Administration, \$1,053.46.  
For hospital facilities and services, Veterans' Bureau, \$3,626.47.  
For vocational rehabilitation, Veterans' Bureau, \$317.20.  
For medical and hospital services, Veterans' Bureau, \$17,462.54.  
For Army pensions, \$200.22.  
For Navy pensions, \$3.75.  
For investigation of pension cases, Pension Office, \$1.40.

## District of Columbia.

## DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

For contingent and miscellaneous expenses, District of Columbia, \$2.

## Department of Agriculture.

## DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

For meat inspection, Bureau of Animal Industry, \$4.  
For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Entomology, \$1.92.  
For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Animal Industry, \$142.09.  
For salaries and expenses, food, drug, and insecticide administration, \$8.84.  
For salaries and expenses, Forest Service, \$5.  
For salaries and expenses, plant quarantine and control administration, \$1.89.  
For salaries and expenses, Weather Bureau, \$2.

## Department of Commerce.

## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

For standardizing mechanical appliances, Bureau of Standards, \$1.30.  
For salaries, lighthouse vessels, \$121.  
For salaries, keepers of lighthouses, \$26.  
For general expenses, Lighthouse Service, \$5.58.  
For retired pay, Lighthouse Service, \$538.53.  
For miscellaneous expenses, Bureau of Fisheries, \$5.15.  
For aircraft in commerce, \$3.  
For air navigation facilities, \$1,914.33.

## Department of the Interior.

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

For Geological Survey, \$69.08.  
For education of natives of Alaska, \$55.32.  
For industry among Indians, \$213.94.

For conservation of health among Indians, \$55.58.  
 For education, Sioux Nation, \$2.75.  
 For Indian schools: Support, \$40.  
 For irrigation, San Carlos and Florence-Casa Grande project,  
 Arizona (reimbursable), \$42.32.

Audited claims—  
 Continued.

## DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Department of Jus-  
 tice.

For books for judicial officers, \$141.25.  
 For books, Department of Justice, \$9.  
 For defending suits in claims against the United States, \$46.30.  
 For detection and prosecution of crimes, \$28.10.  
 For fees of commissioners, United States courts, \$930.50.  
 For fees of witnesses, United States courts, \$706.60.  
 For miscellaneous expenses, United States courts, \$162.08.  
 For printing and binding, Department of Justice and courts,  
 \$164.58.  
 For salaries and expenses of district attorneys, United States  
 courts, \$179.92.  
 For salaries, fees, and expenses of marshals, United States courts,  
 \$6,174.39.  
 For support of United States prisoners, \$53.50.  
 For United States penitentiary, Atlanta, Georgia, \$70.05.

## DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Department of La-  
 bor.

For expenses of regulating immigration, \$181.23.

## NAVY DEPARTMENT

Navy Department.

For pay, miscellaneous, \$18.18.  
 For transportation, Bureau of Navigation, \$214.63.  
 For organizing the Naval Reserve, \$259.82.  
 For engineering, Bureau of Engineering, \$358.96.  
 For major alterations, naval vessels, \$283.81.  
 For ordnance and ordnance stores, Bureau of Ordnance, \$25,000.  
 For pay, subsistence, and transportation, Navy, \$11,974.21.  
 For pay of the Navy, \$3,685.38.  
 For maintenance, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, \$1,485.13.  
 For provisions, Navy, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, \$58.56.  
 For aviation, Navy, \$15,060.33.  
 For pay, Marine Corps, \$1,862.26.  
 For general expenses, Marine Corps, \$160.26.  
 For maintenance, Quartermaster's Department, Marine Corps,  
 \$7.05.

## POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT—POSTAL SERVICE

Post Office Depart-  
 ment.

## (Out of the postal revenues)

For balances due foreign countries, \$68,469.64.  
 For city delivery carriers, \$129.37.  
 For clerks, contract stations, \$58.06.  
 For clerks, first and second class post offices, \$178.67.  
 For compensation to postmasters, \$137.37.  
 For freight, express, or motor transportation of equipment, and  
 so forth, \$33.04.  
 For indemnities, domestic mail, \$944.15.  
 For indemnities, international mail, \$829.84.  
 For labor-saving devices, \$6.

Audited claims—  
Continued.

For railroad transportation and mail messenger service, \$281.34.  
For Railway Mail Service, salaries, \$99.91.  
For rent, light, and fuel, \$3,908.09.  
For Rural Delivery Service, \$118.64.  
For special-delivery fees, 96 cents.  
For vehicle service, \$34.20.  
For watchmen, messengers, and laborers, \$95.63.

Department of State.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

For contingent expenses, foreign missions, \$285.88.  
For contingent expenses, United States consulates, \$4.36.

Treasury Depart-  
ment.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

For collecting the revenue from customs, \$52.20.  
For collecting the internal revenue, \$27.08.  
For refunding internal revenue collections, \$100.  
For enforcement of Narcotic and National Prohibition Acts, internal revenue, \$1,269.93.  
For Coast Guard, \$1,593.96.  
For contingent expenses, Coast Guard, \$17.70.  
For fuel and water, Coast Guard, \$93.20.  
For pay and allowances, Coast Guard, \$239.46.  
For pay of personnel and maintenance of hospitals, Public Health Service, \$72.33.  
For Quarantine Service, \$45.  
For furniture and repairs of same for public buildings, \$631.25.  
For vaults and safes for public buildings, \$10.75.  
For operating supplies for public buildings, \$83.25.  
For marine hospital, Carville, Louisiana, \$2.95.  
For outfits, Coast Guard, \$2,039.89.

War Department.

WAR DEPARTMENT

For pay, and so forth, of the Army (Longevity Act of January 29, 1927), \$215.68.  
For pay, and so forth, of the Army, \$55,509.36.  
For pay of the Army, \$28,685.06.  
For pay, and so forth, of the Army, war with Spain, \$109.78.  
For arrears of pay, bounty, and so forth, \$22.36.  
For apprehension of deserters, and so forth, \$52.34.  
For increase of compensation, Military Establishment, \$4,283.96.  
For Army transportation, \$4,380.71.  
For barracks and quarters, other buildings and utilities, \$17,721.19.  
For clothing and equipage, \$67.70.  
For replacing clothing and equipage, \$46.31.  
For general appropriations, Quartermaster Corps, \$2,019.78.  
For horses for Cavalry, Artillery, Engineers, and so forth, \$8.80.  
For subsistence of the Army, \$20.52.  
For supplies, services, and transportation, Quartermaster Corps, \$3,375.53.  
For medical and hospital department, \$28.  
For armament of fortifications (Act June 15, 1917), \$13.33.  
For field artillery armament, \$38.68.  
For manufacture of arms, \$1.50.  
For armament of fortifications, Panama Canal, \$1,935.63.  
For armament of fortifications, insular possessions, \$674.49.  
For fire control, Panama Canal, \$560.

For maintenance of fire-control installations, Panama Canal, Audited claims—  
Continued. \$908.07.

For ordnance service, \$236.

For ordnance stores and supplies (Act of June 15, 1917), \$4,956.77.

For ordnance stores: Ammunition, \$1,376.15.

For repairs of arsenals, \$8.92.

For replacing ordnance and ordnance stores, \$3,057.04.

For seacoast defenses, insular possessions, Engineers, \$140.

For Air Corps, Army, \$589.88.

For arming, equipping, and training the National Guard (Act May 22, 1928), \$841.38.

For arming, equipping, and training the National Guard, \$2,445.89.

For Organized Reserves, \$175.01.

For pay of National Guard for armory drills, \$308.38.

For Reserve Officers' Training Corps, \$283.63.

For maintenance, United States Military Academy, \$48.36.

For headstones for graves of soldiers, \$34.82.

For national cemeteries, \$65.07.

For Vicksburg National Military Park, \$1.31.

Total, audited claims, section 4, \$312,438.88, together with such additional sum due to increases in rates of exchange as may be necessary to pay claims in the foreign currency as specified in certain of the settlements of the General Accounting Office. Rate of exchange added.

#### AUDITED CLAIMS

Audited claims.

SEC. 5. That for the payment of the following claims, certified to be due by the General Accounting Office under appropriations the balances of which have been carried to the surplus fund under the provisions of section 5 of the Act of June 20, 1874 (U. S. C., title 31, sec. 713), and under appropriations heretofore treated as permanent, being for the service of the fiscal year 1929 and prior years, unless otherwise stated, and which have been certified to Congress under section 2 of the Act of July 7, 1884 (U. S. C., title 5, sec. 266), as fully set forth in Senate Document Numbered 119, Seventy-second Congress, there is appropriated as follows:

Payment of additional. Vol. 18, p. 110.  
U. S. C., p. 1022.

Vol. 23, p. 254.  
U. S. C., p. 43.

#### INDEPENDENT OFFICES

Independent Offices.

For Army pensions, \$54.86.

For Navy pensions, \$11.25.

For military and naval compensation, Veterans' Administration, \$45.

For medical and hospital services, Veterans' Bureau, \$4,651.74.

For salaries and expenses, Veterans' Bureau, \$1.

For Interstate Commerce Commission, \$2.

#### DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

District of Columbia.

For Freedmen's Hospital, District of Columbia, \$26.75.

#### DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Department of Agriculture.

For salaries and expenses, Extension Service, \$12.79.

#### DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Department of Commerce.

For air navigation facilities, \$21,094.10.

Audited claims—  
Continued.  
Department of the  
Interior.

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

For support and civilization of Indians, \$11.75.  
For conservation of health among Indians, \$49.58.

Department of Jus-  
tice.

## DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

For salaries, fees, and expenses of marshals, United States courts,  
\$345.46.  
For fees of commissioners, United States courts, \$734.40.  
For United States penitentiary, Atlanta, Georgia, \$1.90.

Navy Department.

## NAVY DEPARTMENT

For transportation, Bureau of Navigation, \$236.36.  
For organizing the Naval Reserve, \$111.82.  
For engineering, Bureau of Engineering, \$6.50.  
For pay, subsistence, and transportation, Navy, \$3,457.38.  
For pay of the Navy, \$3,438.11.  
For freight, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, \$128.34.  
For pay, Marine Corps, \$1,059.39.  
For general expenses, Marine Corps, \$107.16.

Post Office Depart-  
ment.

## POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT—POSTAL SERVICE

(Out of the postal revenues)

For balances due foreign countries, \$2,456.04.  
For clerks, first and second class post offices, \$1.27.  
For clerks, third-class post offices, \$251.17.  
For compensation to postmasters, \$63.66.  
For freight, express, or motor transportation of equipment, and  
so forth, \$8.63.  
For indemnities, domestic mail, \$287.01.  
For indemnities, international mail, \$25.70.  
For railroad transportation and mail messenger service, \$29.17.  
For unusual conditions at post offices, \$150.

Department of State.

## DEPARTMENT OF STATE

For contingent expenses, United States consulates, \$14.81.  
For immigration of aliens, Department of State, \$13.14.

Treasury Depart-  
ment.

## TREASURY DEPARTMENT

For stationery, Treasury Department, \$2.91.  
For collecting the war revenue, \$7.55.  
For enforcement of Narcotic and National Prohibition Acts,  
internal revenue, \$250.32.  
For Coast Guard, \$266.12.  
For pay and allowances, Coast Guard, \$1,536.77.  
For operating supplies for public buildings, \$8.40.

War Department.

## WAR DEPARTMENT

For pay, and so forth, of the Army, \$11,212.34.  
For pay of the Army, \$2,369.10.  
For pay, and so forth, of the Army, war with Spain, \$3.47.  
For increase of compensation, Military Establishment, \$273.14.  
For mileage of the Army, \$25.50.  
For arrears of pay, bounty, and so forth, \$6.84.  
For Army transportation, \$520.58.  
For barracks and quarters, \$910.

For general appropriations, Quartermaster Corps, \$1,462.16.  
 For incidental expenses of the Army, \$50.  
 For subsistence of the Army, \$20.09.  
 For supplies, services, and transportation, Quartermaster Corps,  
 \$39.96.  
 For Ordnance Service, \$1,600.  
 For Field Artillery armament, \$56.94.  
 For ordnance stores: Ammunition, \$8.43.  
 For arming, equipping, and training the National Guard (Act May  
 22, 1928), \$74.90.

Audited claims—  
 Continued.

For arming, equipping, and training the National Guard, \$294.85.  
 For Organized Reserves, \$31.12.  
 For pay of National Guard for armory drills, \$291.14.  
 For Reserve Officers' Training Corps, \$19.20.  
 For headstones for graves of soldiers, \$181.10.

Total, audited claims, section 5, \$60,411.17, together with such  
 additional sum due to increases in rates of exchange as may be neces-  
 sary to pay claims in the foreign currency as specified in certain of  
 the settlements of the General Accounting Office.

Rate of exchange  
 added.

SEC. 6. For payment of interest on amounts withheld from claim-  
 ants by the Comptroller General of the United States, Act March  
 3, 1875 (U. S. C., title 31, sec. 227), as allowed by the General  
 Accounting Office, and certified to the Seventy-second Congress, in  
 House Document Numbered 328, under the War Department,  
 \$1,641.90.

Offsets against judg-  
 ments, etc.  
 Vol. 18, p. 481.  
 U. S. C., p. 990.

For the payment of claims allowed by the General Accounting<sup>1</sup>  
 Office covering judgments rendered by United States district courts  
 against collectors of customs, where certificates of probable cause  
 have been issued as provided for under section 989, Revised  
 Statutes (U. S. C., title 28, sec. 842), and certified to the Seventy-  
 second Congress in Senate Document Numbered 118, and House  
 Document Numbered 328, under the Treasury Department, \$7,233.75.

Judgments against  
 collectors of customs.

R. S., sec. 989, p. 185.  
 U. S. C., p. 943.

For the payment of the claim allowed by the General Accounting  
 Office under the provisions of Private Act Numbered 524, approved  
 March 2, 1929 (45 Stat., Pt. 2, p. 2364), and certified to the Seventy-  
 second Congress in House Document Numbered 328, under the War  
 Department, \$60.98.

Fantus Brothers.  
 Payment of claims.  
 Vol. 45, p. 2364.

Total audited claims, section 6, \$8,936.63.

### SHORT TITLE

This Act may be cited as the "Second Deficiency Act, fiscal year  
 1932."

Title of act.

Approved, July 1, 1932.

[CHAPTER 365.]

### AN ACT

To authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to sell the Morton Nursery site, in the  
 county of Cherry, State of Nebraska.

July 1, 1932.  
 [S. 772.]  
 [Public, No. 236.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the  
 United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary  
 of Agriculture be, and he is hereby, authorized to advertise for sale  
 after an appraisal has been first made and to sell for not less than the  
 appraised price to the highest responsible bidder the premises known  
 as the Morton Nursery in the county of Cherry, State of Nebraska,  
 comprising an area of seventy-seven and ninety-three one-hundredths*

Morton Nursery site,  
 Nebr.  
 Sale of, authorized.

<sup>1</sup> So in original.

acres of land, more or less, together with the buildings and other improvements thereon, upon such terms as he may deem for the best interests of the United States; to convey such property to the purchaser thereof by quitclaim deed, and to deposit the proceeds of such sale in the Treasury of the United States as a miscellaneous receipt, after deducting the expenses incident to said sale.

Right to reject bids. SEC. 2. The Secretary of Agriculture shall reserve the right to reject any and all bids if, in his judgment, it is in the public interest to do so.

Approved, July 1, 1932.

[CHAPTER 366.]

AN ACT

July 1, 1932.  
[H. R. 11638.]  
[Public, No. 237.]

To amend section 7 of an Act entitled "An Act making appropriations to provide for the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, and for other purposes," approved July 1, 1902, and for other purposes.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That section 7 of an Act entitled "An Act making appropriations to provide for the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, and for other purposes," approved July 1, 1902, be, and the same is hereby, amended to read as follows:

Requirement.

"SEC. 7. No person shall engage in or carry on any business, trade, profession, or calling in the District of Columbia for which a license fee or tax is imposed by the terms of this section without having first obtained a license so to do. Applications for licenses shall be made to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia or their designated agent in accordance with the provisions of the Act of Congress, approved March 3, 1917, and no license shall be granted until payment for the same shall have been made. Every license shall specify by name the person, firm, or corporation to which it shall be issued, the business, trade, profession, or calling for which it is granted, and the location at which such business, trade, profession, or calling is to be carried on. Licenses granted under the terms of this section may be assigned or transferred on application upon the conditions applicable to granting the original licenses, and the Commissioners of the District of Columbia or their designated agent shall issue a certificate of such assignment or transfer upon the payment to the District of Columbia of a fee of \$1 therefor. All licenses and transfers issued or granted shall be signed by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia or their designated agent and impressed with a seal to be adopted by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

Application.

Vol. 39, p. 1006.

Licenses.

Transferability of.

Certificate of assignment; fee.

Signatures and seal.

Fire escapes.

Vol. 34, pp. 70, 1247.

Public buildings, halls, etc.  
Certificate of safety required.

"PAR. 2. No license shall be issued to any person to conduct any business for which a license is required in any building mentioned in the Act entitled 'An Act to require the erection of fire escapes in certain buildings in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes,' approved March 19, 1906, as amended by the Act approved March 2, 1907, until such building has been provided and equipped with a sufficient number of fire escapes and other appliances required by said Acts; and no license shall be issued under the provisions of this section relating to hotels, apartment houses, lodging houses, theaters, public halls, public amusement parks, or buildings in which moving pictures are displayed for profit or gain, until the inspector of buildings, the chief officer of the fire department, and the electrical engineer have certified in writing to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia or their designated agent

that the applicant for license has complied with the laws enacted and the regulations made and promulgated for the protection of life and property.

"PAR. 3. Any license issued by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia or their designated agent to the proprietor of a theater or other public place of amusement may be terminated by the commissioners whenever it shall appear to them that after due notice the person holding such license shall have failed to comply with such regulations as may be prescribed by the commissioners for the public decency.

Theaters and amusement places.  
License to terminate upon failure to comply with regulations.

"PAR. 4. When more than one business, trade, profession, or calling for which a license is herein prescribed shall be carried on by the same person, the license fee or tax shall be paid for each such business, trade, profession, or calling, except where otherwise specifically provided herein: *Provided*, That licenses issued under any of the provisions of this section shall be good only for the location designated thereon, except in the case of licenses issued hereunder for businesses and callings which in their nature are carried on at large and not at a fixed place of business, and no license shall be issued for more than one place of business, profession, or calling, without the payment of a separate fee or tax for each: *Provided further*, That no person holding a license under the terms of this section shall willfully suffer or allow any other person chargeable with a separate license to operate under his license.

Fees when person conducts more than one trade, etc.

*Proviso.*  
License valid for designated location only.

Not transferable.

Inclusive dates.

"PAR. 5. All licenses issued shall date from the 1st day of November in each year and expire on the 31st day of October following, except as hereinafter provided. Licenses issued at any time after the beginning of the license years shall date from the first day of the month in which the license was issued and end on the last day of the license year above prescribed, and payment shall be made of the proportionate amount of the annual license fee or tax: *Provided*, That where the license fee is \$5 or less the fee shall not be prorated: *And provided further*, That no fee or tax shall be prorated to an amount less than \$5.

When issued for less than year.

*Proviso.*  
Minimum proration.

"PAR. 6. All licenses granted under the terms of this section must be conspicuously posted on the premises of the licensee and said licenses shall be accessible at all times for inspection by the police or other officers duly authorized to make such inspections. Licensees having no located place of business shall exhibit their licenses when requested to do so by any of the officers above named.

Posting of license.

Exhibiting.

"PAR. 7. For the purposes of this section the word 'person' shall signify and include firms, corporations, companies, associations, executors, administrators, guardians, or trustees; the word 'agent' shall signify and include every person acting for another; the word 'merchandise' shall signify and include every article of commerce whether sold in bulk or otherwise; the word 'dealers' shall signify and include every person engaged in selling or offering for sale any description of merchandise or property. Words of one number shall signify and include words of both numbers, respectively, and words of one gender shall signify and include words of every gender, respectively: *Provided*, That nothing in this section shall be interpreted as repealing any specific Act of Congress or any of the police or building regulations of the District of Columbia regarding the establishment or conduct of the businesses, trades, professions, or callings herein named, and not inconsistent with the provisions of this section.

Terms construed.  
"Person."

"Agent."

"Merchandise."

"Dealers."

*Proviso.*  
Repeal clause.

"PAR. 8. Apothecaries or druggists shall pay a license fee of \$12 per annum. Every person who sells patent medicines, or manufactures, compounds, sells, or dispenses medicines by prescription or

Druggists.  
Fees prescribed.

otherwise from a located place of business shall be regarded as an apothecary or druggist.

"PAR. 9. Auctioneers shall pay a license fee of \$5 per annum. No license shall issue hereunder without the approval of the major and superintendent of police. If any licensed auctioneer, his agent or employee, shall convert to his own use in the District of Columbia any goods, wares, merchandise, or personal property of any description, or the proceeds of the same, and shall fail to pay over the avails or proceeds from the sale thereof, less his proper charges, within five days after receiving the money or its equivalent from the purchaser or purchasers of said goods, wares, merchandise, or personal property of any description, and after demand made therefor by the person entitled to receive the same, or his or her duly authorized agent, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon information and conviction in the police court of the District of Columbia shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or be imprisoned not exceeding six months, or both, in the discretion of the court. Nothing herein contained shall be construed to repeal or alter the provisions of the Act entitled 'An Act to prevent fraud at public auctions in the District of Columbia,' approved September 8, 1916.

"PAR. 10. Owners or managers of barber shops, beauty parlors, beauty salons, vanity shops, or shingle shops, by whatsoever name called, where hair cutting, hairdressing, hair dyeing, manicuring, and kindred acts are practiced shall pay a license fee of \$5 per annum.

"PAR. 11. Owners or managers of massage establishments and Turkish, Russian, or medicated baths shall pay a license fee of \$5 per annum. No license shall be issued under this paragraph without the approval of the major and superintendent of police. It shall be unlawful for any female to give or administer massage treatment or any bath to any person of the male sex, or for any person of the male sex to give or administer massage treatment or any bath to any person of the female sex, in any establishment licensed under this paragraph. Any person violating the provisions of this paragraph shall, upon conviction, be punished as hereinafter provided; and, in addition to such penalty, it shall be the duty of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to revoke the license of the owner or manager of the establishment wherein the provisions of this paragraph shall have been violated.

"PAR. 12. Owners or managers of establishments where public baths are supplied to transients shall pay a license fee of \$5 per annum.

"PAR. 13. Owners or managers of establishments where moving-picture films are kept or stored shall pay a license fee of \$65 per annum. No license shall be issued hereunder without the approval of the fire marshal of the District of Columbia.

"PAR. 14. (a) Owners or managers of establishments where gasoline or oils of like grade are sold shall pay a license fee of \$3 per annum for each pump used in dispensing said gasoline or oils.

"(b) Owners or managers of establishments where kerosene or oils of like grade are stored or are kept for sale shall pay a license fee of \$5 per annum.

"(c) Owners or managers of establishments where explosives of any kind are stored or are kept for sale shall pay a license fee of \$5 per annum.

"(d) No license shall be issued under this paragraph without the approval of the fire marshal of the District of Columbia.

"PAR. 15. Owners or managers of establishments where pyroxylin is kept or stored for painting or spraying shall pay a license fee of

Auctioneers.  
Condition.

Punishment for conversion.

Vol. 39, p. 846.

Barber shops, beauty parlors.

Turkish, Russian, or medicated baths.

Vol. 33, p. 174.

Condition.

Unlawful massage treatment.

Punishment.

Public baths.

Storage of moving-picture films.

Condition.

Gasoline, etc., sale.

Kerosene.

Explosives storage.

Condition.

Pyroxylin storage.

\$5 per annum. No license shall issue hereunder without the approval of the fire marshal of the District of Columbia.

"PAR. 16. Owners or proprietors of abattoirs or slaughterhouses, by whatsoever name called, shall pay a license fee of \$100 per annum. No license shall issue hereunder except with the approval of the health officer of the District of Columbia and a compliance with existing laws concerning location.

"PAR. 17. (a) Owners or managers of laundries operated other than by hand power shall pay a license fee of \$18 per annum.

"(b) Owners or managers of laundries operated by hand power shall pay a license fee of \$5 per annum.

"(c) Owners or managers of dry cleaning or dyeing establishments shall pay a license fee of \$5 per annum.

"PAR. 18. (a) Persons engaged in the business of manufacturing or renovating mattresses shall pay a license fee of \$75 per annum.

"(b) Owners or managers of establishments where mattresses are stored, sold, or kept for sale, shall pay a license fee of \$10 per annum.

"(c) Within the meaning of this paragraph, 'mattress' shall be deemed to include 'any quilt, comfort, pad, pillow, cushion, or bag stuffed with hair, down, feathers, wool, cotton, excelsior, jute, or any other soft material and designed for use for sleeping or reclining purposes.'

"PAR. 19. Proprietors of slot weighing machines, or slot machines used for dispensing foodstuffs or refreshments of any kind, shall pay a license fee of \$2 per annum for each such machine.

"PAR. 20. (a) Owners or managers of theaters having a stage and movable scenery, used for the purpose of acting, performing, or playing in any play, farce, interlude, opera, or other theatrical or dramatic performance, or any scene, section, or portion of any play, farce, burlesque, or drama of any description, for profit or gain, shall pay a license fee of \$50 per annum.

"(b) Owners or managers of theaters in which moving pictures are displayed, for profit or gain, shall pay a license fee of \$30 per annum.

"(c) Owners or managers of buildings in which skating rinks, fairs, carnivals, balls, dances, exhibitions, lectures, or entertainments of any description are conducted, for profit or gain, shall pay a license fee of \$8 per annum: *Provided*, That for entertainments, concerts, or performances of any kind where the proceeds are intended for church or charitable purposes, and where no rental is charged, no license shall be required.

"PAR. 21. Owners or managers of establishments where bowling alleys, billiard or pool tables, or any table, alley, or board upon which legitimate games are played, shall, when they are operated or conducted for public use, or for profit or gain, pay a license tax of \$12 per annum for each such alley, board, or table. No license shall issue hereunder without the approval of the major and superintendent of police: *Provided*, That in case of refusal of said major and superintendent to approve said license, or upon written protest of a majority or more of the property owners or residents of the block in which it is proposed to grant such license, an appeal may be taken to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, whose decision shall be final. All establishments licensed hereunder shall be closed during the entire twenty-four hours of each and every Sunday and between the hours of one o'clock antemeridian and eight o'clock antemeridian on the secular days of the week.

Condition.

Abattoirs.

Condition.

Laundries.

Dry cleaning establishments.

Mattress manufacturers, etc.

Storage, etc.

"Mattress," defined.

Slot machines.

Theaters.

Moving picture theaters.

Skating rinks, etc.

*Provided*.  
Concerts, etc., for charitable purposes.

Bowling alleys, etc.

Vol. 29, p. 594.

Condition.

*Provided*.  
Appeal to commissioners.

Closing hours.

- Shooting galleries.  
Conditions. "PAR. 22. Owners or managers of shooting galleries shall pay a license fee of \$10 per annum. No shooting gallery shall be licensed until the inspector of buildings for the District of Columbia shall furnish a certificate that suitable precautions have been taken for the public safety by the erection of suitable shields and such appliances as, in his judgment, may be necessary. Before such license shall be issued the proprietor shall furnish to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia or their designated agent the written consent of a majority of the occupants and residents on the same side of the square or block in which the proposed gallery is to be located and also on the confronting side of the square fronting opposite to the same. The major and superintendent of police is hereby authorized to prescribe the caliber of firearms and kind of cartridges to be used in such licensed places.
- Caliber of firearms. "PAR. 23. (a) Owners or managers of grounds used for baseball, football, or other athletic exhibitions to which an admission fee is charged, directly or indirectly, shall pay a license fee of \$5 per annum.
- Athletic exhibition grounds. "PAR. 23. (a) Owners or managers of grounds used for baseball, football, or other athletic exhibitions to which an admission fee is charged, directly or indirectly, shall pay a license fee of \$5 per annum.
- Amusement parks. "(b) Owners or managers of grounds used for amusement parks, to which an admission is charged, directly or indirectly, other than those used for athletic exhibitions, shall pay a license fee of \$65 per annum. Annual licenses issued under this paragraph shall date from April 1 in each year.
- Swimming pools. "PAR. 24. Owners or managers of swimming pools, indoor or outdoor, shall pay a license fee of \$15 per annum.
- Circuses. "PAR. 25. Proprietors or owners of any circus transported by railroad into the District of Columbia shall pay a license fee of \$3 per day for each carload of circus equipment, and proprietors or owners of any circus transported by wagons or motor trucks into the District of Columbia shall pay a license tax of \$2 per day for each motor-truck load or wagon load of circus equipment, but not to exceed \$250 per day.
- Carnivals, etc. "PAR. 26. Owners or managers of carnivals or fairs, by whatsoever name called, conducted for profit or gain, and not held in any building or structure licensed under this section, shall pay a license fee of \$35 per day.
- Commission merchants. "PAR. 27. (a) Commission merchants dealing in food or food products shall pay a license fee of \$5 per annum.
- Bakeries, groceries, etc. "(b) Owners or managers of bakeries, bottling establishments, candy-manufacturing establishments, grocery stores, ice-cream manufacturing establishments, meat shops, and market stands handling food or food products shall pay a license fee of \$5 per annum: *Provided*, That if any licensee hereunder shall conduct upon the same premises more than one of the callings herein listed, no additional fee shall be required.
- Proviso.*  
Single fee. "PAR. 27. (a) Commission merchants dealing in food or food products shall pay a license fee of \$5 per annum.
- Restaurants, soda fountains, etc. "(c) Owners or managers of delicatessens, ice-cream parlors, restaurants, soda fountains, or soft-drink establishments shall pay a license fee of \$15 per annum: *Provided*, That if any licensee hereunder shall conduct upon the same premises more than one of the callings herein listed, or listed in the preceding paragraph, no additional fee shall be required. Within the meaning of this subparagraph a restaurant shall be any place where food or refreshments are served to transient customers to be eaten on the premises where sold.
- Proviso.*  
Single fee. "(c) Owners or managers of delicatessens, ice-cream parlors, restaurants, soda fountains, or soft-drink establishments shall pay a license fee of \$15 per annum: *Provided*, That if any licensee hereunder shall conduct upon the same premises more than one of the callings herein listed, or listed in the preceding paragraph, no additional fee shall be required. Within the meaning of this subparagraph a restaurant shall be any place where food or refreshments are served to transient customers to be eaten on the premises where sold.
- "Restaurant" construed. "(c) Owners or managers of delicatessens, ice-cream parlors, restaurants, soda fountains, or soft-drink establishments shall pay a license fee of \$15 per annum: *Provided*, That if any licensee hereunder shall conduct upon the same premises more than one of the callings herein listed, or listed in the preceding paragraph, no additional fee shall be required. Within the meaning of this subparagraph a restaurant shall be any place where food or refreshments are served to transient customers to be eaten on the premises where sold.
- Wholesale fish dealers. "(d) Wholesale dealers in fish or other marine products shall pay a license fee of \$30 per annum.
- Dairies. "(e) Owners or managers of dairies shall pay a license fee of \$160 per annum.

"(f) All dealers in food or food products not listed herein, or elsewhere in this section, shall pay a license fee of \$5 per annum. Dealers in food products.

"PAR. 28. Owners or managers of hotels shall pay a license fee of \$18 per annum. Every place where food and lodging are provided for transient guests shall be regarded as a hotel. Hotels.

"PAR. 29. Owners or managers of apartment houses shall pay a license fee of \$15 per annum: *Provided*, That where the owner or manager maintains a restaurant on said premises the license fee shall be \$18 per annum: *Provided further*, That if a restaurant is conducted on the premises by other than the owner or manager of the apartment house, the proprietor of such restaurant shall be liable for a separate restaurant license. Within the meaning of this paragraph an apartment house shall be a building in which the rooms are occupied in suites by three or more families. Apartment houses. *Provisos.* Restaurant additional. Fee if separately conducted.

"PAR. 30. Owners or managers of lodging houses shall pay a license fee of \$15 per annum. Within the meaning of this paragraph a lodging house shall be a building in which sleeping quarters are provided to accommodate ten or more transients. Lodging houses.

"PAR. 31. (a) Every passenger vehicle for hire licensed under this paragraph shall be considered a public vehicle. Public vehicles.

"(b) Any person, partnership, association, trust, or corporation operating or proposing to operate any vehicle or vehicles not confined to rails or tracks for the transportation of passengers for hire over all or any portion of any defined route or routes in the District of Columbia, except when such vehicle or vehicles are to be operated solely for sight-seeing purposes, shall, on or before the 1st day of October in each year, or before commencing such operation, submit to the Public Utilities Commission of the District of Columbia, in triplicate, an application for license, stating therein the name of such person, partnership, association, trust, or corporation, the number and kind of each type of vehicle to be used in such operation, the schedule or schedules and the total number of vehicle-miles to be operated with such vehicles within the District of Columbia during the twelve-month period beginning with the 1st day of November in the same year. The Public Utilities Commission shall thereupon verify and approve, or return to the applicant for correction and resubmission, each such statement, and when approved, forward one copy thereof to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia or their designated agents and return one copy to the applicant. Upon receipt of the approved copy, and prior to the 1st day of November in the same year, or before commencing such operation, each such applicant shall pay to the collector of taxes, in lieu of any other franchise, personal or license tax, in connection with such operation, the sum of eight-tenths of 1 cent for each vehicle-mile proposed to be operated in the District of Columbia in accordance with the application as approved. Upon presentation of the receipt for such payment, the Commissioners of the District of Columbia or their designated agent shall issue a license authorizing the applicant to carry on the operations embodied in the approved application. No increase of operations shall be commenced or continued unless and until an application similar to the original and covering such increase in operation shall have been approved and forwarded in the same manner and the corresponding additional payment made and license issued. No license shall be issued under the terms of this subparagraph without the approval of the Public Utilities Commission of the District of Columbia. Statements therein.

"(c) Owners of passenger vehicles for hire having a seating capacity of eight passengers or more, in addition to the driver or operator, other than those licensed in the preceding subparagraph, Approval by Public Utilities Commission. Rate of fee. License. Increase of operations. Condition. Vehicles of eight passenger, etc., capacity.

shall pay a license tax of \$100 per annum for each vehicle used. No such vehicle shall be operated unless there shall be conspicuously displayed therein a license issued under the terms of this subparagraph.

Others.

“(d) Owners of passenger vehicles for hire, whether operated from a private establishment or from public space, other than those licensed in the two preceding subparagraphs, shall pay a license tax of \$25 per annum for each such vehicle used in the conduct of their business. Licenses issued under this subparagraph shall date from July 1 in each year. There shall be carried on each such vehicle a number corresponding to the number of the license issued therefor, in such place and of such character and dimensions as may be prescribed by the Public Utilities Commission of the District of Columbia. Said commission is hereby authorized to establish stands upon the public space, adjacent to hotels, or otherwise, for occupancy by said vehicles, and is further authorized to make and enforce all such reasonable and usual police regulations as they may deem necessary for the proper conduct and control of all such vehicles, subject to the approval of the joint board created by section 6 (e) of the Act entitled ‘An Act to amend the Acts approved March 3, 1925, and July 3, 1926, known as the District of Columbia Traffic Acts, and so forth,’ approved February 27, 1931.

Date of license.

License number.

Public stands.

Police regulations.

Vol. 46, p. 1426.

Driving vehicle without license and badge prohibited.

“(e) No person shall engage in driving or operating any vehicle licensed under the terms of subparagraph (c) and (d) hereof without having procured from the Commissioners of the District of Columbia or their designated agent a license and a badge numbered to correspond with the number of said license, neither of which shall be issued except upon evidence satisfactory to the director of motor vehicles under the direction of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia that the applicant is a person of good moral character and is qualified to operate such vehicle, and upon payment of an annual license fee of \$5. Such license shall be displayed within the vehicle and such badge prominently worn upon the driver’s breast at all times while engaged in driving any vehicle licensed under the terms of subparagraphs (c) and (d). Application for such license shall be made in such form as shall be prescribed to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia or their designated agent. Each annual license issued under the provisions of this subparagraph shall be numbered, and there shall be kept in the Department of Vehicles and Traffic a record containing the name of each person so licensed, his annual license number, and all matters affecting his qualifications to be licensed hereunder. No license issued under the provisions of this subparagraph shall be assigned or transferred.

License, etc., to be displayed.

Application.

Number.

Not transferable.

Identification tags.

“(f) All vehicles licensed under this paragraph shall bear such identification tags as the Commissioners of the District of Columbia may from time to time direct; and nothing herein contained shall exempt such vehicles from compliance with the traffic and motor-vehicle regulations of the District of Columbia, nor shall it deprive the Public Utilities Commission of the District of Columbia from assuming control over such vehicles, under such regulations as the Public Utilities Commission may from time to time adopt and promulgate: *Provided*, That nothing contained in this section shall be construed so as to diminish the powers conferred on the Commissioners of the District of Columbia under the provisions of the Act entitled ‘An Act to amend the Acts approved March 3, 1925, and July 3, 1926, known as the District of Columbia Traffic Acts, and so forth,’ nor to diminish the powers conferred on the Public Utilities Commission of the District of Columbia by said Act and

*Proviso.*  
Powers conferred by designated acts not diminished.  
Vol. 46, p. 1424.

Vol. 37, p. 974.

by the Act approved March 4, 1913, creating the Public Utilities Commission as amended.

"PAR. 32. The owners or managers of establishments where automobiles or other motor vehicles are kept for rent or lease without a driver shall pay a license fee of \$5 per annum for each such establishment: *Provided*, That nothing in this paragraph shall be so construed as to exempt such owners or managers from paying additional license taxes required by this section.

"PAR. 33. Owners of vehicles for hire, used in hauling goods, wares, or merchandise, and operating from public space, shall pay a license tax of \$25 per annum for each vehicle. Stands for such vehicles upon public space may be established in the manner provided in section 6 (e) of the Act entitled 'An Act to amend the Acts approved March 3, 1925, and July 3, 1926, known as the District of Columbia Traffic Acts, and so forth.'

"PAR. 34. Owners or managers of establishments where motor vehicles of any description are washed, cleaned, greased, oiled, or repaired, for profit or gain, shall pay a license fee of \$5 per annum.

"PAR. 35. Owners or managers of livery stables shall pay a license fee of \$5 per annum: *Provided*, That nothing in this paragraph shall be so construed as to exempt such owners or managers from paying additional license taxes required by this section.

"PAR. 36. No person shall sell any article of merchandise, or anything whatever, excepting newspapers sold at large and not from a fixed location, upon the public streets, or from public space in the District of Columbia, without a license first having been obtained under this paragraph. Persons so licensed shall be considered as venders, whether selling from a fixed location, on foot from house to house, or from a vehicle of any description, and shall pay a license tax of \$12 per annum. Every vender so licensed shall be furnished with a badge corresponding to the number of his license, which badge shall be worn conspicuously whenever transacting business, and where sales are made from a vehicle such vender shall be provided with a metal plate containing a number similar to the number of his license, which plate shall be conspicuously attached to the vehicle at all times when such vender is transacting business: *Provided*, That no license shall be required of any person bringing to and selling at the several markets produce of his own raising: *And provided further*, That raisers of produce shall not be exempt from the license tax imposed unless they sell such produce at the several markets or by the wholesale in cart, wagon, or carload lots. The Commissioners of the District of Columbia are hereby authorized and empowered to make, modify, and enforce necessary regulations governing the conduct upon the public streets and public spaces of venders licensed hereunder, including the power to locate the places where licensed venders on the public streets and public spaces shall stand, and to change them as often as the public interests require.

"PAR. 37. Solicitors shall pay a license fee of \$5 per annum. Any person who goes from house to house, or place to place, within the District of Columbia, selling or taking orders for or offering to sell or take orders for goods, wares, merchandise, or any article or thing of value for future delivery, or for services to be performed in the future or for the making, manufacturing, or repairing of any article or thing whatsoever for future delivery, and requiring or accepting a deposit for such future delivery or service, shall be deemed to be a

Automobile rentals.

*Proviso.*  
Additional license taxes.

Vehicles for hire used in hauling goods.

Stands.

Vol. 46, p. 1426.

Garages, etc.

Livery stables.

*Proviso.*  
Additional license taxes.

Sales upon public streets, without license, prohibited.  
Newspapers.

Vender's badge.

*Provisos.*  
Venders selling products of own raising.

Market, etc., sales.

Regulations to be prescribed.

House-to-house solicitors.

"Solicitor" construed.

<i>Proviso.</i> Exception.	‘solicitor,’ within the meaning of this paragraph: <i>Provided, however,</i> That this definition shall not apply to persons selling goods, wares, merchandise, or any article or thing of value for resale to retailers in that commodity. Any person desiring a solicitor’s license shall make application to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia or their designated agent on forms to be provided for that purpose, stating the name of the applicant, the name and address of the person whom he represents, the class and kind of goods offered for sale, or the kind of service to be performed. Such application shall be accompanied by a bond in the penal sum of \$500, running to the District of Columbia, conditioned upon the making of final delivery of the goods ordered, or services to be performed, in accordance with the terms of such order, or failing therein, that the advance payment on such order be refunded. Any person aggrieved by the action of any such solicitor shall have the right of action on the bond for the recovery of money, or damages, or both. All orders taken by licensed solicitors shall be in writing in duplicate, stating the terms thereof and the amount paid in advance, and one copy shall be given to the purchaser.
Application.	
Bond.	
Right of action on.	
Orders taken by solicitor.	
Guide license.	“PAR. 38. No person shall, for hire, guide or escort any person through or about the District of Columbia, or any part thereof, unless he shall have first secured a license so to do. The fee for each such license shall be \$10 per annum. No license shall be issued hereunder without the approval of the major and superintendent of police. The Commissioners of the District of Columbia are hereby authorized and empowered to make reasonable regulations for the examination of all applicants for such licenses and for the government and conduct of persons licensed hereunder, including the power to require said persons to wear a badge while engaged in their calling.
Fee.	
Condition.	
Regulations to be prescribed.	
Secondhand dealers.	“PAR. 39. Dealers in secondhand personal property, including the return or other unused portion of any ticket, order, or token purporting to evidence the right of the holder or possessor thereof to be transported by any railroad or other common carrier, however operated, from one State or Territory of the United States, or from the District of Columbia, to any other State or Territory of the United States or to the District of Columbia, shall pay a license tax of \$50 per annum. Every person engaged in the business of buying, selling, trading, exchanging, or dealing in secondhand personal property of any description, including the return or unused portion of any such ticket, order, or token, shall be regarded as a secondhand dealer. Hereafter, when any piping or other household fixtures or secondhand goods of any description whatever have been stolen and sold to a dealer in junk, or secondhand dealer, in the District of Columbia, under such circumstances that the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, after hearing granted, are satisfied that said dealer should have had reasonable ground to believe, or could have ascertained by reasonable inquiry or investigation, that the goods were stolen, and that the dealer did not make reasonable inquiry or investigation as to the title of the seller before making the purchase, the commissioners are authorized and directed to revoke the license of said dealer; and this action shall not be a bar to criminal prosecution for receiving stolen goods.
Acceptance of stolen goods.	
Criminal prosecution.	
Dealers in dangerous weapons.	“PAR. 40. Dealers in dangerous or deadly weapons shall pay a license tax of \$50 per annum. No license shall issue hereunder without the approval of the major and superintendent of police, and the Commissioners of the District of Columbia are hereby authorized and empowered to make and promulgate regulations for the conduct of the business of persons licensed hereunder, including the power to
Conditions.	
Post, p. 652.	

require a record to be kept of all sales of deadly or dangerous weapons, to prescribe a form therefor, and to require reports of all such sales to the major and superintendent of police at such time as the commissioners may deem advisable.

"PAR. 41. (a) Private detectives, or detective agencies, by whatsoever name called, shall pay a license tax of \$100 per annum: *Provided*, That no license shall be issued under this paragraph without the approval of the major and superintendent of police.

Detective agencies,  
etc.  
*Proviso.*  
Condition.

"(b) For the purpose of this paragraph, the term 'detective' or 'detective agency' shall mean and include any person, firm, or corporation engaged in the business of, or advertising, or representing himself, or itself, as being engaged in the business of detecting, discovering, or revealing crime or criminals, or securing information for evidence relating thereto, or discovering or revealing the identity, whereabouts, character, or actions of any person or persons, thing, or things.

"Detective," "detective agency" defined.

"(c) It shall be unlawful for any person to engage in the business of detective, or operate, manage, or conduct a detective agency, for profit or gain, or to advertise or represent his business to be that of a detective, or that of conducting, managing, or operating a detective agency, without first obtaining a license so to do.

Conducting agency,  
etc., without license,  
unlawful.

"(d) The Commissioners of the District of Columbia are hereby authorized and empowered to make such reasonable regulations as they deem advisable for the government and conduct of the business of private detectives licensed hereunder, and are further authorized and empowered to revoke the license of a private detective when in their judgment such is deemed advisable in the public interest.

Regulations to be prescribed.

"(e) All laws which govern the Metropolitan police force of the District of Columbia in the matters of persons, property, or money shall be applicable to all private detectives licensed hereunder, and such detectives shall make like returns and dispositions of such matters as is required by existing law and the rules of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia governing the Metropolitan police department.

Laws governing Metropolitan police force made applicable.

"PAR. 42. It shall be unlawful for any person to open, keep, operate, maintain, or carry on any private employment agency without first having obtained a license from the District of Columbia so to do. The fee for such license shall be \$100 per annum. Any license may be denied, revoked, or suspended for cause by the said commissioners: *Provided*, That any person whose license shall be denied, revoked, or suspended by the commissioners may, within thirty days after such denial, revocation, or suspension, apply to any justice of the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia for a writ of error to review such action. Such application shall not operate as a stay of any order issued in connection with such denial, revocation, or suspension.

Employment agency.

Fee.

Revocation of license.

*Proviso.*  
Writ of error.

"(a) The term 'private employment agency' means any business, enterprise, or undertaking that procures, offers to procure, promises to procure, attempts to procure, or aids in procuring, either directly or indirectly, help or employment for another, for any fee, remuneration, profit, or any consideration whatsoever, promises, paid, or received therefor, either directly or indirectly. It shall also include domestic, commercial, clerical, executive, professional, and general employment<sup>1</sup> bureaus, and shall apply to theatrical employment agencies and nurses' registry conducted for profit or gain.

Terms defined.  
"Private employment agency."

"(a-1) The term 'nurses' registry' means and includes the business of conducting an agency, bureau, office, or other place for the purpose of procuring, offering to procure, promising to procure,

"Nurses' registry."

<sup>1</sup> So in original.

attempting to procure, or aiding in procuring employment or engagements for nurses of any kind.

"Theatrical employment agency."

"(a-2) The term 'theatrical employment agency' includes the business of conducting any agency, bureau, office, or other place providing engagements for circus, vaudeville, theatrical, and other entertainments or exhibitions or performances, or of giving information as to where such engagements may be procured or provided, but does not include the business of managing the artists or the attraction constituting such performances, where such business only incidentally involves the seeking of employment therefor.

"Applicant for employment."

"(a-3) The term 'applicant for employment' means any person seeking work, employment, or engagement of any character.

"Applicant for help."

"(a-4) The term 'applicant for help' means any person seeking help, employees, or performers.

"The singular shall include the plural and the masculine the feminine.

Bond.

" BOND

Amount.

"PAR. 42b. No license shall become effective hereunder until bond in due form in the penal sum of \$1,000, or such lesser amount as the commissioners may determine, with two or more sureties or duly authorized surety company to be approved by the commissioners, shall have been deposited with the commissioners. The bond shall be payable to the District of Columbia and shall be conditioned that the person applying for the license will comply with this Act and shall pay all damages occasioned to any person by reason of any misstatement, misrepresentation, fraud, or deceit, or any unlawful act or omission of any licensed person, made, committed, or omitted in the business conducted under such license, or caused by any other violation of this Act in carrying on the business for which such license is granted. One or more recoveries upon such bond shall not vitiate the same, but it shall remain in full force and effect: *Provided, however,* That the aggregate amount of all such recoveries shall not exceed the full amount of the bond. Upon the commencement of any action or actions against the surety upon any such bond for a sum or sums aggregating or exceeding the amount of such bond the commissioners may require a new and additional bond in like amount as the original one, which shall be filed with the commissioners within thirty days of the demand therefor. Failure to file such bond within the prescribed time shall constitute cause for the revocation of the license therefor issued. Any suit or action against the surety on any bond required by the provisions of this section shall be commenced within one year from the accruing of the cause of action thereon.

Payable to District of Columbia.

Recoveries upon.

*Proviso.*  
Amount of recoveries.  
Additional bond.

Revocation of license upon failure to file.

Actions against surety.

Bond of licensee.

" If at any time, in the opinion of the commissioners, the sureties, or any of them, shall become irresponsible, the person holding such license shall, upon notice from the commissioners, give a new bond, and the failure to give a new bond within ten days after such notice, in the discretion of the commissioners, shall operate as a revocation of such license.

Certified copy.

"The commissioners shall furnish to anyone applying therefor a certified copy of any such bond filed in their office upon the payment of a fee of \$1, and such certified copy shall be prima facie evidence in any court that such bond was duly executed and delivered by the person or corporation whose name appears therein.

Fee.

## "REGISTERS

"PAR. 42c. It shall be the duty of every licensee to keep a register, approved by the commissioners, in which shall be entered, in the English language, the date of the application for employment, the name and address of the applicant to whom employment is promised or offered, the amount of the fee received, and, whenever possible, the names and addresses of former employers or persons to whom such applicant is known. Such licensee shall also enter in a separate register, approved by the commissioners, in the English language, the name and address of every applicant accepted for help, the date of such application, kind of help requested, the names of the persons sent, with the designation of the one employed, and the amount of the fee received. The aforesaid registers of applicants for employment and help shall be open during office hours to inspection by the said commissioners. No such licensee shall make any false entry in such registers. It shall be the duty of every licensee, whenever possible, to communicate orally or in writing with at least one of the persons mentioned as references for every applicant for work in private families or employed in a fiduciary capacity, and the result of such investigation shall be kept on file in such agency: *Provided*, That if the applicant for help voluntarily waives in writing such investigation of references by the licensee, failure on the part of the licensee to make such investigation shall not be deemed a violation of this section.

## "RECEIPTS

"PAR. 42d. It shall be the duty of such licensee to give to every applicant for employment from whom a fee shall be received a receipt in which shall be stated the name of said applicant, the date and amount of the fee, and the purpose for which it was paid, and to every applicant for help a receipt stating the name and address of said applicant, the date and amount of the fee, and the kind of help to be provided. Every receipt given by such licensee shall bear the name and address of such licensee printed in large type thereon. Every receipt shall have printed on the back thereof a copy of paragraph 42h of the Act in the English language.

"PAR. 42e. No private employment agency licensed hereunder shall be located in rooms used for living purposes, or in rooms where boarders or lodgers are kept, or where meals are served or persons sleep, or in any building or on premises wherein rooms are located and used for living purposes, or wherein boarders or lodgers are kept, or where meals are served, or persons sleep, or in any building wherein such rooms are located; nor shall any such private employment agency be located in any such building where the entrance thereto is not separate and apart from the entrance to the building proper, or where there is any entrance into the building proper from said private employment agency: *Provided*, That no one shall be precluded from keeping an employment agency in an office building by reason of there being a café or restaurant in another part of said building.

## "APPLICATION OF MINOR

"PAR. 42f. No licensee shall accept any application for employment made by or on behalf of any child, or shall place or assist in placing any such child in any employment whatever in violation of any compulsory education or child labor laws.

Registers.

Licensee to keep.

Entries.

Separate register.

Entries.

Inspection by Commissioners.

False entries prohibited.  
Communication with references.*Proviso.*  
Waiver by applicant for help.

Receipts.

Statements therein.

*Post*, p. 562.

Location of private employment agency restricted.

*Proviso.*  
Exception.

Application of minor.

Acceptance in violation of child labor laws, etc., prohibited.

Inspection.

## "INSPECTION

By Commissioners.

"PAR. 42g. All registers, books, records, and other papers required to be kept pursuant to this article in any private employment agency shall be open at all reasonable hours to the inspection of the commissioners, and every licensee shall post in a conspicuous place in such agency the license certificate.

False information.

## "FALSE INFORMATION

Publishing, etc., prohibited.

"PAR. 42h. No licensee conducting any private employment agency shall publish or cause to be published any false or fraudulent or misleading information, representation, notice, or advertisement, nor shall he give any false information, or make any false promise or false representation concerning an engagement or employment to any applicant who shall register or apply for an engagement or employment or help.

Exceptions.

## "EXCEPTIONS

Employment bureaus of hospitals, etc.

"PAR. 42i. This Act shall not apply to employment bureaus conducted by registered medical institutions, duly incorporated hospitals, or duly incorporated alumni associations of registered nurses, or to any bureau maintained by persons for the purpose of securing help or employees where no fee is charged.

Mediums, etc.

"PAR. 43. Mediums, clairvoyants, soothsayers, fortune tellers, palmists, or phrenologists, by whatsoever name called, conducting business for profit or gain, directly or indirectly, shall pay a license tax of \$250 per annum. No license shall be issued hereunder without the approval of the major and superintendent of police, nor shall any license be issued hereunder to any person not an actual resident of the District of Columbia for two years next preceding his date of application: *Provided*, That no license shall be required of persons pretending to tell fortunes or practice palmistry, phrenology, or any of the callings herein listed, in a regular licensed theater, or as a part of any play, exhibition, fair, or show presented or offered in aid of any benevolent, charitable, or educational purpose: *And provided further*, That no license shall be required of any ordained priest or minister, or accredited representative of any such priest or minister, the fees for whose ministrations are not the private property of such ordained priest, minister, or accredited representative of such priest or minister.

Condition.

*Proviso.*  
Exception.

Clergymen, etc.

Living targets prohibited.

"PAR. 44. No person shall set up, operate, or conduct any business or device by or in which any person, animal, or living object shall act or be exposed as a target for any ball, projectile, missile, or thing thrown or projected for or in consideration of profit or gain, directly or indirectly.

Licenses of other businesses.

"PAR. 45. The Commissioners of the District of Columbia are hereby authorized and empowered, when in their discretion such is deemed advisable, to require a license of other businesses or callings not listed herein and which, in their judgment, require inspection, supervision, or regulation by any municipal agency or agencies and to fix the license fee therefor in such amount as, in their judgment, will be commensurate with the cost to the District of Columbia of such inspection, supervision, or regulation, and are further authorized and empowered in their discretion to modify any of the provisions of this section so far as eliminating therefrom any business or calling herein required to be licensed, or to raise or lower the amount of the license fee provided herein, as the cost of inspection, supervision, or regulation is raised or lowered.

“ PAR. 46. The commissioners are further authorized and empowered to make any regulations that may be necessary in furtherance of the purpose of this section and to revoke any license issued hereunder when, in their judgment, such is deemed desirable in the interest of public decency or the protection of lives, limbs, health, comfort, and quiet of the citizens of the District of Columbia, or for any other reason they may deem sufficient.

Regulations to revoke licenses.

“ PAR. 47. Prosecutions for violations of any of the provisions of this section, or of any paragraph added hereto from time to time by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, or of any regulation made by the commissioners under authority of this section, shall be on information in the police court of the District of Columbia by the corporation counsel of the District of Columbia or any of his assistants.

Prosecutions for violations.

“ PAR. 48. Any person violating any of the provisions of this section, or additions thereto made from time to time by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, where no specific penalty is fixed, or the violation of any regulation made by the commissioners under the authority of this section, shall upon conviction be fined not more than \$300 or imprisoned for not more than ninety days. Any person failing to file any information required by this section, or by any regulation of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia made under the provisions hereof, or who in filing any such information makes any false or misleading statement, shall upon conviction be fined not more than \$300 or imprisoned for not more than ninety days.

Penalties.

Failure to file information.

“ PAR. 49. Any violation of any provision of law or regulation issued hereunder which is repealed by this section and any liability arising under such provisions or regulations may, if the violation occurred or the liability arose prior to such repeal, be prosecuted to the same extent as if this section had not been enacted.

Liability under prior acts.

“ PAR. 50. If any provision of this section is declared unconstitutional, or the applicability thereof to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the validity of the remainder of the section and the applicability of such provision to other persons and circumstances shall not be affected thereby.

Separability of provisions.

“ PAR. 51. The Commissioners of the District of Columbia are hereby authorized to refund any license fee or tax, or portion thereof, erroneously paid or collected under this section.”

Refunds.

Approved, July 1, 1932.

[CHAPTER 367.]

AN ACT

To provide for the relinquishment by the United States of certain lands to the city of Coeur d'Alene, in the county of Kootenai, in the State of Idaho.

July 1, 1932.  
[H. R. 1133.]  
[Public, No. 238.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the United States relinquish unto the city of Coeur d'Alene, in the county of Kootenai, in the State of Idaho, all of its right, claim, or title to or the possession of all that part of the Fort Sherman Military Reserve (now abandoned) in section 14, township 50 north, range 4 west, Boise meridian, described as follows: Commencing at the southeast corner of the Fort Sherman Military Reserve (now abandoned) in section 14, township 50 north, range 4 west, Boise meridian; thence running northwesterly in a direct line, making a northwesterly included angle of eighty-four degrees, thirty-three minutes with the east limit of said Fort Sherman Military Reserve, a distance of six hundred and sixty-one and six-tenths feet more or less*

Fort Sherman Military Reserve, Idaho.

Rights of United States to, conveyed.

Description.

to the boundary between lots 48 and 49 of said Fort Sherman Military Reserve and the true place of beginning; thence northerly along said boundary five hundred and thirty-one and seventy-six one-hundredths feet more or less to a point distant one hundred feet measured at right angles southwesterly from the center line of the main track of the Spokane, Coeur d'Alene and Palouse Railway Company; thence angle one hundred and fifty degrees, thirty-one minutes to the right and running southeasterly a distance of six hundred and seventeen and six-tenths feet; thence angle one hundred and twenty degrees, thirty-seven minutes to the right and running westerly three hundred and four and one-tenth feet more or less to the true place of beginning; containing one and eighty-eight hundredths acres more or less, situate in Kootenai County, Idaho.

Approved, July 1, 1932.

[CHAPTER 368.]

AN ACT

To authorize the Secretary of War to accept on behalf of the United States a tract or parcel of land for park purposes, to the Chickamauga-Chattanooga National Military Park.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to accept on behalf of the United States, for park purposes, as a part of Chickamauga-Chattanooga National Military Park, a certain tract or parcel of land not less than two acres in area lying and being in the third civil district of Hamilton County, Tennessee, on Signal Mountain; being the property of the town of Signal Mountain, and situated within the limits of said town, and known as Signal Mountain Park.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of War is empowered, within his discretion, to permit the erection on said property of any marker, monument, or ornamental design by the citizens of the town of Signal Mountain at their expense.

Approved, July 1, 1932.

[CHAPTER 369.]

AN ACT

To authorize the Secretary of the Interior to adjust reimbursable debts of Indians and tribes of Indians.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and directed to adjust or eliminate reimbursable charges of the Government of the United States existing as debts against individual Indians or tribes of Indians in such a way as shall be equitable and just in consideration of all the circumstances under which such charges were made: *Provided,* That the collection of all construction costs against any Indian owned lands within any Government irrigation project is hereby deferred, and no assessments shall be made on behalf of such charges against such lands until the Indian title thereto shall have been extinguished, and any construction assessments heretofore levied against such lands in accordance with the provisions of the Act of February 14, 1920 (41 Stat. L. 409), and uncollected, are hereby canceled: *Provided further,* That a report shall be made to Congress annually, on the first Monday in December, showing adjustments so made

July 1, 1932.

[H. R. 9058.]

[Public, No. 239.]

Chickamauga-Chattanooga National Military Park.

Acceptance of Signal Mountain Park for addition to, authorized.

Marker authorized.

July 1, 1932.

[H. R. 10884.]

[Public, No. 240.]

Indians.  
Adjustment of reimbursable debts of, authorized.

*Provisos.*  
Collection of construction costs.

Vol. 41, p. 409.

Report to Congress.

during the preceding fiscal year: *Provided further*, That any proceedings hereunder shall not be effective until approved by Congress unless Congress shall have failed to act favorably or unfavorably thereon by concurrent resolution within sixty legislative days after the filing of said report, in which case they shall become effective at the termination of the said sixty legislative days.

Approval of Congress.

Approved, July 1, 1932.

[CHAPTER 370.]

AN ACT

To extend certain provisions of the River and Harbor Act of March 3, 1899, to the Virgin Islands.

July 1, 1932.  
[H. R. 12202.]  
[Public No. 241.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the provisions of sections 9 to 18, inclusive, of the Act entitled "An Act making appropriations for the construction, repair, and preservation of certain public works on rivers and harbors, and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1899, are hereby made applicable to the Virgin Islands and the navigable waters thereof.

River and Harbor Act of 1899.  
Vol. 30, p. 1151.  
Provisions of, extended to Virgin Islands.

SEC. 2. That violations of the provisions of this Act may be prosecuted in the District Court of the Virgin Islands of the United States, and jurisdiction is hereby vested in said court to try and determine such causes.

Prosecution of violations.

Approved, July 1, 1932.

[CHAPTER 389.]

AN ACT

To provide for the appointment of an acting secretary of the Territory of Hawaii during the absence or illness of the secretary.

July 2, 1932.  
[H. R. 308.]  
[Public, No. 242.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That section 69 of the Act entitled "An Act to provide a government for the Territory of Hawaii," approved April 30, 1900 (U. S. C., title 48, sec. 534), is amended by adding at the end thereof a new paragraph to read as follows:

Hawaii.  
Vol. 31 p. 154.  
U. S. C., p. 1601.

"The secretary may, with the approval of the governor, designate some other officer of the government of the Territory of Hawaii to act as secretary during his temporary absence or during his illness. Such designation and approval shall be in writing and shall be filed in the office of the governor, and a copy thereof, certified by the governor, shall be filed in the office of the Secretary of the Interior of the United States. Such person so designated shall, during the temporary absence or illness of the secretary, be known as the acting secretary of the Territory of Hawaii, and shall have and exercise all the powers and duties of the secretary, except those provided for by section 70 of this Act (U. S. C., title 48, sec. 535). Such acting secretary shall serve without additional compensation, but the secretary shall be responsible and liable on his official bond for all acts done by the acting secretary in the performance of his duties as acting secretary."

Appointment of acting secretary, authorized.

No additional compensation.

Approved, July 2, 1932.

## [CHAPTER 390.]

## AN ACT

To authorize the exchange of potassium-bearing lands in Tooele County, Utah, between the United States and private owners.

July 2, 1932.  
[H. R. 5062.]  
[Public, No. 243.]

Potassium - bearing  
lands, Utah.  
Acceptance of title  
to, by United States,  
authorized.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That in order to encourage and facilitate the development of lands in Tooele County, Utah, believed to contain potassium and associated minerals in commercial quantities, and in order to make it possible for the owners of land of that character in said county to consolidate their holdings into substantially compact form suitable for economic development, and in order to restore to public ownership lands in such compact form as to allow their economic development for said minerals, the Secretary of the Interior be and he is hereby authorized, in his discretion, to accept on behalf of the United States conveyance of title to lands hereinafter described now in private ownership, containing 21,323.84 acres, more or less, held in fee under United States patents, and in exchange therefor may patent to said private owners public lands of like character in said State of equal area and value to the lands conveyed.

Exchange.

Description.

SEC. 2. Patented lands whereof title may be reconveyed to and accepted by the United States are the following: North half section 5; north half section 6; south half section 17; south half section 18; south half section 27; south half section 28; south half section 29; south half section 30, in township 2 north of range 15 west. Also south half section 1; south half section 2; south half section 4; south half section 5; south half section 6; north half section 9; north half section 10; north half section 19; north half section 20; north half section 21; north half section 22; north half section 23; north half section 24; south half south half section 30; north half and north half south half section 31; north half section 32, northwest quarter section 33, in township 1 north of range 15 west. Also south half section 18; north half section 19, in township 1 south of range 15 west. Also northeast quarter section 8; north half section 9; east half section 10; south half section 13; south half section 14; east half section 15; south half section 17; south half section 18; east half and east half west half section 22; west half west half section 23; east half section 27; east half section 34, in township 2 north of range 16 west. Also south half section 1; south half and northeast quarter section 3; southeast quarter section 4; south half and south half north half section 6; north half north half section 7; east half section 10; south half south half section 13; east half section 15; north half section 19; north half section 20; north half and north half south half section 24; east half section 27; south half section 29; south half section 30; east half section 34, in township 1 north of range 16 west. Also south half section 14; south half section 15; south half section 17; south half section 18; north half section 22; north half section 23, in township 1 south of range 16 west. Also south half section 3; southeast quarter section 4; northeast quarter section 20; north half section 21, in township 1 north of range 17 west. Also north half section 4; southeast quarter section 6; east half section 7; east half section 18; east half section 19; east half section 30, in township 3 south of range 18 west, all of Salt Lake Meridian, and containing 21,647.96 acres, more or less.

Lands which may be conveyed by patent under the terms of this Act are the following: Northwest quarter, south half southwest quarter, and southeast quarter section 17; lots 1, 2, 4, northeast

Description—Contd.

quarter, east half northwest quarter, southeast quarter southwest quarter, south half southeast quarter section 18; all section 19; all section 20; all section 29; lots 1, 2, 3, northeast quarter, east half northwest quarter, northeast quarter southwest quarter, southeast quarter section 30; lots 2, 3, 4, southeast quarter northwest quarter, east half southwest quarter, west half southeast quarter section 31, in township 2 south of range 18 west. Also lots 3, 4, 5, southeast quarter northwest quarter section 6, in township 3 south of range 18 west. Also west half section 21; west half section 22; east half, west half west half section 23; all section 25; east half, west half west half section 26; all section 27; west half section 28; south half northeast quarter, northwest quarter, south half section 33; west half southwest quarter, southeast quarter section 34; south half north half, south half section 35, in township 1 south of range 19 west. Also lots 1, 2, 4, south half northeast quarter, southwest quarter northwest quarter, west half southwest quarter, southeast quarter section 3; all section 4; lot 1, southeast quarter northeast quarter, northeast quarter southeast quarter, south half southeast quarter section 5; east half section 8; all section 9; east half, west half west half section 10; north half, south half southwest quarter section 13; north half, southwest quarter southwest quarter, southeast quarter section 14; northeast quarter, west half west half, southeast quarter southwest quarter, south half southeast quarter section 15; east half section 17; east half section 20; all section 21; all section 22; northeast quarter, west half west half, southeast quarter southwest quarter, southwest quarter southeast quarter, section 23; west half east half, west half section 24; southwest quarter northeast quarter, south half northwest quarter, southwest quarter, west half southeast quarter section 25; southeast quarter northeast quarter, west half northeast quarter, northwest quarter, south half section 26; all section 27; all section 28; all section 29; east half east half section 30; east half east half section 31; all section 33; all section 34; all section 35 in township 2 south of range 19 west. Also lots 1, 2, 3, 4, south half north half section 1; lots 1, 2, 3, 4, south half north half section 3; lots 1, 2, 3, 4, south half north half section 4; lots 1, 2, 3, 4, south half north half section 5; lot 1, southeast quarter northeast quarter section 6 in township 3 south of range 19 west, all of Salt Lake meridian and containing 21,654.68 acres, more or less.

SEC. 3. If any of the lands hereby authorized to be conveyed by patent by the United States in exchange for privately owned lands shall be found to be included in any pending application or applications for lease under the Potash Acts of 1917 (40 Stat. 297; U. S. C., title 30, sec. 141 et seq.), and/or 1927 (44 Stat. 1057; U. S. C., title 30, sec. 281 et seq.), said lands or any part thereof may by any such applicant be relinquished to the United States, and any lands so relinquished may be patented to such private owners under the provisions of this Act, and any such applicant who shall have so relinquished lands may be permitted by the Secretary of the Interior to select and apply for leases of other public lands believed to contain potassium and associated minerals and located in the immediate vicinity and of approximately equal value and area. In order to accomplish such consolidation, said Secretary may likewise grant leases of public lands believed to be valuable for said minerals, in exchange for surrender of subsisting leases or rights to leases, under said Acts.

Potash lands.

Vol. 40, p. 297; Vol. 44, p. 1057.

U. S. C., p. 963; Supp. V, p. 489.

Approved, July 2, 1932.

## [CHAPTER 391.]

## AN ACT

July 2, 1932.  
[H. R. 7500.]

[Public, No. 244.]

To amend an Executive order promulgated August 4, 1911, prohibiting promotion of fights between bulls, dogs, or cocks.

Canal Zone.  
Amendment of Ex-  
ecutive Order No. 1392.

Bull, dog, or cock  
fights prohibited.

Punishment.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That Section 1 of the Executive order of August 4, 1911, is hereby amended to read as follows:

“SECTION 1. Any person who sets on foot, instigates, promotes, or carries on any fights between cocks or other birds, or any dog fight, or bull fight, or fight between other animals; or who does any act as assistant, umpire, or principal in furtherance of any fight between any such animals, shall be punished by a fine not to exceed \$50, or by imprisonment in jail not to exceed thirty days, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.”

Approved, July 2, 1932.

## [CHAPTER 392.]

## AN ACT

July 2, 1932.  
[H. R. 8694.]

[Public, No. 245.]

To amend section 5240, United States Revised Statutes, as amended (U. S. C., title 12, ch. 2, sec. 82), and for other purposes.

National banks.  
R. S., sec. 5240, p.  
1913,  
U. S. C., p. 288.

Assessments for ex-  
amination of fiduciary  
powers.

Fee.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That section 5240, United States Revised Statutes, as amended (U. S. C., title 12, ch. 3, secs. 481, 482, 483, 484, 485), be amended by adding thereto a new paragraph reading:

“In addition to the expense of examination to be assessed by the Comptroller of the Currency as heretofore provided, all national banks exercising fiduciary powers under the provisions of section 11 (k) of the Federal Reserve Act, as amended (U. S. C., title 12, ch. 3, sec. 248 (k)), and all banks or trust companies exercising fiduciary powers in the District of Columbia shall be assessed by the Comptroller of the Currency for the examinations of such fiduciary powers, a fee in proportion to the amount of individual trust assets under administration and the total bonds and/or notes outstanding under corporate bond and/or note issues for which the banks or trust companies are acting as trustees upon the dates of examination of the various banks or trust companies.”

Approved, July 2, 1932.

## [CHAPTER 393.]

## AN ACT

July 2, 1932.  
[H. R. 8980.]

[Public, No. 246.]

To provide for the sale of a portion of the site of the post office and customhouse building in Newark, New Jersey, to the city of Newark for use as a public street.

Newark, N. J.  
Sale of post office,  
etc., site to, authorized.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the herein-after-described land, forming a portion of the site of the post office and customhouse building in the city of Newark, New Jersey, be sold by the Secretary of the Treasury to the city of Newark, New Jersey, a municipal corporation of New Jersey, for use as a public street, at a price not less than that determined to be the value of the land and improvements thereon by three appraisers to be selected by the Secretary of the Treasury, and at such time and upon such terms and conditions as the Secretary of the Treasury may deem

proper; the land to be sold pursuant hereto being located in the city of Newark, New Jersey, and described as follows:

Beginning at a point in the westerly line of Broad Street distant one hundred and twenty-nine and nine one-hundredths feet northerly from the point of intersection of the westerly line of Broad Street with the northerly line of Academy Street; thence westerly along a line making an interior angle on the northwest with the said westerly line of Broad Street produced of ninety-three degrees fifteen minutes forty-six seconds, a distance of two hundred and nineteen and eleven one-hundredths feet to a point; thence northerly along a line making an interior angle on the northeast with the line last above described of eighty-seven degrees thirty minutes fourteen seconds, a distance of thirty-one and ninety-six one-hundredths feet to a point; thence easterly along a line making an interior angle on the southeast with the line last above described of ninety-two degrees twenty-eight minutes fifty seconds, a distance of two hundred and nineteen and fifty-three one-hundredths feet to a point in the westerly line of Broad Street; thence southerly along the westerly line of Broad Street, said westerly line of Broad Street making an interior angle on the southwest with the line last above described of eighty-six degrees forty-five minutes ten seconds, a distance of thirty-one and ninety-three one-hundredths feet to the point of beginning.

Description.

SEC. 2. That upon the payment of the purchase price the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to convey said land to the city of Newark, New Jersey, by the usual quitclaim deed, subject, however, to such reservations, limitations, conditions, or reversionary rights as said Secretary of the Treasury may deem proper.

Conveyance.

SEC. 3. That the proceeds of such sale be deposited in the Treasury of the United States as a miscellaneous receipt derived from the sale of public property.

Proceeds of sale.

SEC. 4. That the remaining portion of said site, together with the buildings thereon, shall be sold at public sale after due advertisement, at such time and such price and upon such terms as may be deemed proper by the Secretary of the Treasury, who is hereby authorized to execute and deliver the usual quitclaim deed to the purchaser; and that the proceeds of such sale be deposited in the Treasury of the United States as a miscellaneous receipt from the sale of public property.

Sale of remaining portion.

SEC. 5. So much of existing law as provides for the sale of the present post office and customhouse site and building for not less than a stipulated amount is hereby repealed.

Prior law repealed.

Approved, July 2, 1932.

[CHAPTER 394.]

AN ACT

To provide for the sale of an easement for a railway right of way over the post-office and customhouse site at Newark, New Jersey.

July 2, 1932.  
[H. R. 8981.]  
[Public, No. 247.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That an easement for a right of way for a city railway over the hereinafter-described land forming a portion of the site of the post-office and customhouse building in the city of Newark, New Jersey, be sold by the Secretary of the Treasury to the city of Newark, New Jersey, a municipal corporation of New Jersey, at a price not less than that determined to be the value thereof by three appraisers to be selected by the Secretary of the Treasury, at such time and upon such terms and conditions as the Secretary of the Treasury may deem proper; the

Newark, N. J.  
Sale of easement over  
post office, etc., site,  
authorized.

land to be subject to the easement to be granted pursuant hereto being located in the city of Newark, New Jersey, and described as follows:

## Description.

Beginning at a point in the westerly line of Broad Street distant one hundred and thirty-two and seventy-three one-hundredths feet northerly from the point of intersection of the westerly line of Broad Street with the northerly line of Academy Street; thence westerly along a line making an interior angle on the northwest with the said westerly line of Broad Street produced of ninety-three degrees three minutes thirty-one seconds, a distance of thirteen and ninety-seven one-hundredths feet to a point; thence northerly along a line making an interior angle on the northeast with the line last above described of eighty-six degrees thirty-six minutes thirty-five seconds, a distance of twenty and forty-five one-hundredths feet to a point; thence westerly along a line making an interior angle on the northeast with the line last above described of two hundred and sixty-nine degrees eight minutes fifty seconds, a distance of sixty and sixteen one-hundredths feet to a point; thence westerly along a line making an interior angle on the north with the line last above described of one hundred and eighty-four degrees twenty-two minutes thirty-one seconds, a distance of thirty-seven and seventy-seven one-hundredths feet to a point; thence westerly along a line making an interior angle on the north with the line last above described of one hundred and eighty degrees thirty-three minutes thirty-seven seconds, a distance of sixty-eight and twenty-one one-hundredths feet to a point; thence westerly along a line making an interior angle on the north with the line last above described of one hundred and eighty degrees forty-five minutes thirteen seconds, a distance of thirty-nine and sixty-three one-hundredths feet to a point; thence northerly along a line making an interior angle on the northeast with the line last above described of eighty-six degrees fifteen minutes forty-three seconds, a distance of four and fifty one-hundredths feet to a point; thence easterly along a line making an interior angle on the southeast with the line last above described of ninety-two degrees twenty-eight minutes fifty seconds, a distance of two hundred and nineteen and fifty-three one-hundredths feet to a point in the westerly line of Broad Street; thence southerly along the westerly line of Broad Street, said westerly line of Broad Street making an interior angle on the southwest with the line last above described of eighty-six degrees forty-five minutes ten seconds, a distance of twenty-eight and twenty-nine one-hundredths feet to the point of beginning.

## Conveyance.

SEC. 2. That upon the payment of the purchase price of said easement for a right of way for a city railway, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to convey by deed of easement a right of way for a city railway over the said lands to the city of Newark, New Jersey, subject, however, to such reservations, limitations, or conditions as said Secretary of the Treasury may deem proper.

## Proceeds of sale.

SEC. 3. That the proceeds of the sale of such easement for right of way be deposited in the Treasury of the United States as "miscellaneous receipts" derived from the sale of public property.

## Prior law repealed.

SEC. 4. So much of existing law as provides for the sale of the present post-office and customhouse site and building for not less than a stipulated amount is hereby repealed.

Approved, July 2, 1932.

[CHAPTER 395.]

## AN ACT

Relating to the naturalization of certain women born in Hawaii.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That for the purposes of subdivision (b) of section 3 of the Act entitled "An Act relative to the naturalization and citizenship of married women," approved September 22, 1922, as amended, a woman born in Hawaii prior to June 14, 1900, shall, if residing in the United States on the date of enactment of this Act, be considered to have been a citizen of the United States at birth.

Approved, July 2, 1932.

July 2, 1932.  
[H. R. 10829.]  
[Public, No. 248.]

Naturalization Act  
of September 22, 1922.  
Vol. 42, p. 1022; Vol.  
46, p. 1511.  
U. S. C., p. 122; Supp.  
V, p. 67.  
Application of, to  
certain women born in  
Hawaii.

[CHAPTER 396.]

## JOINT RESOLUTION

Authorizing the President of the United States to present the Distinguished Flying Cross to Amelia Earhart Putnam.

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the President of the United States is authorized to present the Distinguished Flying Cross to Amelia Earhart Putnam for displaying heroic courage and skill as a navigator, at the risk of her life, by her nonstop flight in her plane, unnamed, from Harbor Grace, Newfoundland, to Londonderry, Ireland, on May 20, 1932, by which she became the first and only woman, and the second person, to cross the Atlantic Ocean in a plane in solo flight, and also established new records for speed and elapsed time between the two continents.

Approved, July 2, 1932.

July 2, 1932.  
[S. J. Res., 165.]  
[Pub. Res., No. 31.]

Amelia Earhart Putnam.  
Presentation of Distinguished Flying Cross to, authorized.

[CHAPTER 397.]

## JOINT RESOLUTION

Requesting the President of the United States of America to proclaim October 11, 1932, General Pulaski's Memorial Day for the observance and commemoration of the death of Brigadier General Casimir Pulaski.

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the President of the United States is authorized and requested, as part of the George Washington Bicentennial celebration, to issue a proclamation calling upon officials of the Government to display the flag of the United States on all governmental buildings on October 11, 1932, and inviting the people of the United States to observe the day in schools and churches, or other suitable places, with appropriate ceremonies of the death of General Casimir Pulaski.

Approved, July 2, 1932.

July 2, 1932.  
[H. J. Res. 443.]  
[Pub. Res., No. 32.]

General Pulaski's  
memorial day.  
Observance of October 11, 1932, as.

[CHAPTER 416.]

## AN ACT

To amend Act Numbered 4 of the Isthmian Canal Commission entitled "An Act to prohibit gambling in the Canal Zone, Isthmus of Panama, and to provide for the punishment of violations thereof, and for other purposes," enacted August 22, 1904.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That Act Numbered 4 of the Isthmian Canal Commission, enacted August 22, 1904, is hereby amended to read as follows:

July 5, 1932.  
[H. R. 7498.]  
[Public, No. 249.]

Canal Zone.  
Amendment of law  
prohibiting gambling  
in.

Conducting gambling establishments, unlawful.

"Every person who conducts and carries on, or causes to be conducted or carried on, either as owner, agent, or employee, whether for gain or a chance for gain by deducting a percentage either of the profits or of the stake being hazarded, any game of faro, monte, roulette, lansquenet, rouge-et-noir, rondo, tan, fan-tan, studhorse poker, poker, seven-and-a-half, twenty-one, hokey-pokey, or any other game, for money, checks, credit, or other representative of value; and

Possession of gambling devices.

"Every person who has in his possession or under his control, either as owner, agent, employee, or otherwise, or who permits to be placed, maintained, or kept in any room, space, inclosure, or building owned, leased, or occupied by him, or under his management or control, any slot or card machine, contrivance, appliance, or mechanical device, upon the result of action of which money or other valuable thing is staked or hazarded, and which is operated or played by placing or depositing therein any coins, checks, slugs, or other articles or device, or in any other manner and by means whereof, or as a result of the operation of which, any merchandise, money, representative or articles of value, checks, or tokens, redeemable in, or exchangeable for, money or any other things of value; and

"Every person who has in his possession or under his control, or who permits to be placed, maintained, or kept in any room, space, or inclosure or building owned, leased, or occupied by him, or under his control or management, any device or game on which any money or other valuable thing is staked or hazarded, and as a result said money or valuable thing may be won or lost;

Punishment.

"Shall upon conviction be punished by a fine of not more than \$1,000 or by imprisonment in jail not exceeding one year, or both such fine and imprisonment."

Approved, July 5, 1932.

[CHAPTER 417.]

AN ACT

July 5, 1932.

[H. R. 7501.]

[Public, No. 250.]

To prevent, in the Canal Zone, fire-hunting at night and hunting by means of a spring or trap, and to repeal the Executive orders of September 8, 1909, and January 27, 1914.

Canal Zone. Fire hunting at night, etc., unlawful.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That every person who shall hunt at night, between the hours of sunset and sunrise, with the aid or use of a lantern, torch, bonfire, or other artificial light, or who shall hunt by the use of a gun or other firearm intended to be discharged by any animal or bird, by means of a spring or trap, or other similar mechanical device, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

Penalty.

The penalties imposed by this Act shall be in addition to the punishments authorized by the law against carrying arms without a permit.

Executive Orders Nos. 1124, 1884, repealed.

Sec. 2. That the Executive order of September 8, 1909, amending section 454 of the Penal Code of the Canal Zone, and the Executive order of January 27, 1914, numbered 1884, be, and they are hereby, repealed.

Approved, July 5, 1932.

[CHAPTER 418.]

## AN ACT

To regulate the carrying and keeping of arms in the Canal Zone.

July 5, 1932.  
[H. R. 7502.]  
[Public, No. 251.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That it shall be unlawful for anyone to carry on or about his person any firearm or any dirk, dagger, or other knife, or other weapon, manufactured or sold for the purpose of offense or defense, or any slung shot, air gun, sword cane, blackjack, or any knuckles made of metal or other hard substance.

Canal Zone.  
Carrying of dangerous weapons in, unlawful.

SEC. 2. That the preceding section shall not apply to a person engaged in the military or naval service of the United States, or as a peace officer or officer authorized to execute judicial process of the United States or the Canal Zone, or in carrying mail or in the collection or custody of funds of the United States or the Canal Zone, while such officers or persons are engaged in the performance of their respective duties; nor to a member of a gun or pistol club organized for the promotion of target practice, a certified copy of the constitution and by-laws of which have been approved by the Governor of the Panama Canal and filed with the chief of the police and fire division, when such member is going to or from a target range or is engaged in practice at the target range. A certificate of membership in the gun or pistol club shall be issued by the organization and approved by the chief of police and fire division, which shall entitle the holder to carry firearms as is provided in this section.

Exceptions.

Gun or pistol clubs.

Certificate of membership.

Neither shall the preceding section apply to any person authorized to have or carry arms by permit granted under the terms of this Act.

Permits by Governor.

SEC. 3. That the Governor of the Panama Canal may authorize the granting of permits to have and carry arms, as follows:

Hunting.

1. To hunt upon the public lands of the Canal Zone or upon lands occupied by private persons, when authorized by the latter.

Possession of arms in residences, etc.

2. To have arms in residences, offices, business places, and plantations and to watchmen or overseers of plantations, factories, warehouses, docks, or piers. Applications for such permits shall be made to the Governor of the Panama Canal, and shall contain the full name, residence, and occupation of the applicant; and if the applicant is a minor it shall not be granted without the consent of his parent or guardian; but no permit shall be granted to a minor under fifteen years of age.

Applications.

3. To carry arms in private aircraft for hunting or protection of crew or cargo.

Arms in private aircraft.

SEC. 4. That when an application is granted by the governor for a permit to hunt, he shall indorse his approval thereon and file the application, and he shall cause a permit to be issued to the applicant, upon his payment of a fee of \$1.

Fee

Hunting permits issued by virtue of this Act will allow the holder thereof to have, carry, and use firearms in the area or areas prescribed by the Governor of the Panama Canal, and on the conditions imposed by him under such general or special rules and regulations as he may issue from time to time. And the governor is hereby empowered to designate the area or areas of the Canal Zone in which hunting is permitted, and the class of arms that may be used in hunting in such areas; and no hunting shall be allowed outside of the areas so designated by him. And the Governor of the Panama Canal may, in such general or special rules and regulations, impose such other conditions in respect to hunting as he may deem necessary in the interests of public order and to prevent injury to persons or property.

Hunting areas.

Designation by Governor.

Regulations.

Validity of permits.

A permit granted under this section shall run for the fiscal year in which it is issued, and it may be revoked at any time for cause by the Governor of the Panama Canal.

When issued prior hereto.

SEC. 5. That permits heretofore issued by authority of law, to have and use firearms, shall not be affected by this Act, but such permits shall continue in force until the expiration of the period for which they were issued.

Violations unlawful.

SEC. 6. That anyone not authorized by this Act, who carries on or about his person any of the prohibited arms mentioned in section 1 of this Act, or who hunts or engages in hunting without first obtaining the permit provided for in this Act, or who after obtaining such permit engages in hunting in violation of the provisions of this Act or any rule or regulation established by the governor hereunder, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

Penalties.

SEC. 7. That penalties for the infringement of this Act shall be in addition to such punishment as may be imposed upon the offending person for any other offense that he may have committed in connection with the carrying or using of arms in violation of this Act.

Provisions repealed.

SEC. 8. That sections 449 to 460 of the Penal Code of the Canal Zone, and the Executive orders of December 1, 1909, November 3, 1911, November 7, 1913, and March 6, 1920, and all other laws in conflict herewith, are hereby repealed.

Executive Orders Nos. 1857, 3243.

Approved, July 5, 1932.

[CHAPTER 419.]

AN ACT

To provide for the extradition of fugitives from the justice of the Republic of Panama who seek refuge in the Canal Zone.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That all persons who have been condemned, prosecuted, or accused before the courts of the Republic of Panama as authors or accomplices of crimes, transgressions, or offenses against the laws of said Republic, who seek refuge in the Canal Zone, shall be, upon apprehension, taken into custody by the authorities of the Canal Zone and delivered to the authorities of the Republic of Panama, upon the demand of the Government of that Republic and compliance with the procedure hereinafter prescribed.

Canal Zone.  
Extradition of fugitives from the Republic of Panama.

Citizens of the United States.

SEC. 2. The government of the Canal Zone is at liberty to decline compliance with a demand of the Government of the Republic of Panama for the arrest and delivery to the authorities of said Republic of a fugitive from the justice of the Republic of Panama when said fugitive is a citizen of the United States. The discretion hereby reserved shall be exercised by the Governor of the Panama Canal.

Prosecution of fugitive under laws of Canal Zone.

SEC. 3. If the person whose arrest and delivery is demanded should be accused of, or under sentence for, any crime, transgression, or offense committed in the Canal Zone, he shall not be delivered to the authorities of the Republic of Panama until he has been acquitted, pardoned, or undergone his sentence pursuant to the provisions of the laws of the Canal Zone.

When probable cause appears, after extradition, of guilt of graver offense.

SEC. 4. If, in the course of the proceedings in the courts of the Republic of Panama, in the case to which the arrest and delivery appertain, it should appear that probable cause exists for believing the delinquent guilty of another and graver offense against the laws of the Republic of Panama than that which gave rise to the request

for his apprehension and delivery, the Government of that Republic may prosecute said fugitive for such other offense after notice to that effect to the government of the Canal Zone.

Notice.

SEC. 5. The demand for the arrest and delivery of a fugitive from the justice of the Republic of Panama, pursuant to the terms of this Act, will be complied with when made in writing and signed by the Secretary of Foreign Relations of the Republic of Panama, or by his direction, and presented to the Governor of the Panama Canal. If the demand is for a condemned and fugitive criminal, it must be accompanied by a duly certified copy of sentence pronounced by a court of competent jurisdiction, and, as far as possible, a description of the fugitive sought to be reclaimed.

Demand for arrest and delivery.

Condemned criminals.

SEC. 6. In case of urgency, where there are reasonable grounds for fearing that the fugitive may avoid apprehension, his detention may be asked for by telegraph. The arrest and detention shall be accomplished in the manner and by the officials prescribed by the laws of the Canal Zone, and detentions authorized by this Act shall not continue longer than fifteen days, during which the procedure for securing the delivery of said fugitive to the authorities of the Republic of Panama shall be completed.

Telegraphic requests for detention.

Restriction on period of detention.

SEC. 7. For the purpose of accomplishing the delivery of the fugitives apprehended and delivered in pursuance of this Act the Republic of Panama may send its agent or agents duly authorized to receive said fugitive into the territory of the Canal Zone, but said agent's action and authority shall be limited to receiving such fugitive at the point of departure for return to the Republic of Panama and, at the moment of departure and thenceforth, to exercising the necessary vigilance and restraint to prevent the escape of the person in custody.

Delivery to agent.

SEC. 8. It is hereby made the duty of the authorities of the Canal Zone on the line of transit to provide the person or persons charged with the conveyance of such fugitives so delivered with all the means necessary to prevent escape and to remove all unlawful obstacles that may hinder or delay the return of such fugitives to the territory of the Republic of Panama.

Guarding of fugitives in transit.

SEC. 9. All papers and other objects found in the possession of the fugitive at the time of his detention that refer to the crime, transgression, or offense of which the fugitive is accused or convicted shall be delivered to the Government of the Republic of Panama. These papers and objects must be restored after the conclusion of the case if there are third parties who assert a right to or over them. The authorities of the government of the Canal Zone may provisionally retain said objects and papers so long as they are required for use as evidence in some other case pending or contemplated in the courts of the Canal Zone, whether such case be related or not to the case wherein the demand for the apprehension and return of the fugitive originated.

Fugitive's papers, etc.

SEC. 10. The expense of capture, detention, and transportation of a fugitive from the justice of the Republic of Panama, shall be paid by that Republic; but such expenses shall not include compensation for the services of the judiciary, military, or police authorities of the government of the Canal Zone.

Expenses of capture, etc.

Approved, July 5, 1932.

## [CHAPTER 420.]

## AN ACT

To provide for the protection of birds and their nests in the Canal Zone.

July 5, 1932.  
[H. R. 7505.]  
[Public, No. 253.]

Canal Zone.  
Regulations for protection of birds, etc., to be prescribed.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Governor of the Panama Canal is hereby empowered and directed to make and publish suitable regulations, from time to time, for the protection of birds and their nests within the Canal Zone, and to prescribe the form and manner in which birds may be hunted therein and the kinds of birds that may be hunted and that shall not be molested.

Hunting, etc., otherwise, unlawful.

SEC. 2. That it shall be unlawful for any person to hunt, trap, capture, willfully disturb, or kill any bird of any kind whatever, or to take the eggs of any bird, within the Canal Zone, except in the form and manner permitted by the regulations provided for by this Act.

Punishment.

SEC. 3. That a violation of any of the regulations established under this Act shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$100 or by imprisonment in jail for not more than thirty days for each offense.

Approved, July 5, 1932.

## [CHAPTER 421.]

## AN ACT

To regulate radio equipment on ocean-going vessels using the ports of the Canal Zone.

July 5, 1932.  
[H. R. 7507.]  
[Public, No. 254.]

Canal Zone.  
Radio equipment on certain vessels using ports of.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That it shall be unlawful for any ocean-going vessel carrying fifty or more persons, including passengers and crew, to leave or attempt to leave any port of the Canal Zone unless such vessel shall be equipped with an efficient apparatus for radio communication, in good working order, in charge of a person skilled in the use of such apparatus, which apparatus shall be capable of transmitting and receiving messages for a distance of at least one hundred miles, night or day. This requirement shall not apply to vessels merely transiting the canal or to vessels plying between Canal Zone ports and ports less than two hundred miles therefrom.

Vessels in transit excepted.

Punishment.

SEC. 2. That any vessel leaving or attempting to leave a Canal Zone port not equipped as required by section 1 of this Act shall be liable to a fine not to exceed \$5,000, and each such departure or attempted departure shall constitute a separate offense. Fines shall be recovered in the district court of the Canal Zone, and the amount so recovered shall be a lien upon such vessel, and it may be seized and sold to satisfy same, as well as all costs of the court proceedings.

Approved, July 5, 1932.

## [CHAPTER 422.]

## AN ACT

To authorize certain officials of the Canal Zone to administer oaths and to summon witnesses to testify in matters within the jurisdiction of such officials

July 5, 1932.  
[H. R. 7509.]  
[Public, No. 255.]

Canal Zone.  
Certain officials of, authorized to administer oaths.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That members of the board of local inspectors, customs officers, quarantine officers, and admeasurers, appointed by the Governor of the Panama Canal, are hereby authorized to administer oaths for the purpose of certifying the correctness of official papers.

SEC. 2. That members of the board of local inspectors, customs officers, quarantine officers, and admeasurers are hereby authorized to summon witnesses to testify in matters within the jurisdiction of said officials, and to require the production of books and papers necessary thereto. The district court of the Canal Zone is hereby authorized to issue processes, at the request of the designated canal officials, to compel the attendance of witnesses and the production of books and papers, and to punish for contempt of court any who refuse to obey such processes, or who refuse to be sworn or to answer any material or property<sup>1</sup> question after being duly sworn.

Approved, July 5, 1932.

[CHAPTER 423.]

AN ACT

To punish persons deported from the Canal Zone who return thereto.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That any person who, after having served a sentence of imprisonment in the Canal Zone and after being deported therefrom, voluntarily returns to the Canal Zone shall be deemed guilty of a felony and punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary for a term of not more than two years, and upon the completion of his sentence he shall be removed from the Canal Zone in accordance with the laws and orders relating to deportation. A voluntary entry into the Canal Zone, for any purpose, shall be sufficient to constitute a return to the Zone within the meaning of this Act: *Provided, however,* That in a case of necessity the Governor of the Panama Canal, in his discretion, may grant a permit to any such person to return to the Canal Zone temporarily, but should he remain in the Canal Zone after the time specified in the permit he shall be deemed guilty of a violation of this Act and punished as herein provided.

Approved, July 5, 1932.

[CHAPTER 424.]

AN ACT

To regulate the operation of street-railway cars at crossings in the Canal Zone.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America*<sup>1</sup> *in Congress assembled,* That it shall be unlawful for a motorman or any other person in control of a street-railway car to run same over or upon any street crossing, road crossing, or street-railway crossing in the Canal Zone, at a speed of more than twelve miles per hour, and without commencing to sound gong, horn, or whistle when at least one hundred feet from said crossing, and continuing to sound same until the crossing has been passed.

SEC. 2. That it shall be unlawful for a motorman or any person in control of a street-railway car to run same over or upon any railroad crossing in the Canal Zone, without bringing the car to a full stop at least ten feet from nearest rail, and without ascertaining from a view of the railroad track made either by himself or by the conductor that the crossing may be safely passed.

SEC. 3. That a violation of any of the provisions of this Act shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$100, or imprisonment in jail for not more than thirty days, or by both such fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court.

Approved, July 5, 1932.

Summon witnesses.

Issue of process to compel attendance.

July 5, 1932.  
[H. R. 7510.]  
[Public, No. 256.]

Canal Zone.  
Punishment for re-entry of deported persons.

*Proviso.*  
Permits to return.

July 5, 1932.  
[H. R. 7511.]  
[Public, No. 257.]

Canal Zone.  
Operation of street-railway cars at crossings.

Speed limit.

Full stop required.

Punishment.

<sup>1</sup> So in original.

## [CHAPTER 425.]

## AN ACT

To amend section 5 of the Panama Canal Act.

July 5, 1932.  
[H. R. 7512.]  
[Public, No. 258.]

Panama Canal Act,  
amendment.  
Vol. 37, p. 503.  
U. S. C., p. 1639.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That that portion of section 5 of the Panama Canal Act, approved August 24, 1912, which reads: "The President is authorized to make and from time to time amend regulations governing the operation of the Panama Canal, and the passage and control of vessels through the same or any part thereof, including the locks and approaches thereto, and all rules and regulations affecting pilots and pilotage in the canal or the approaches thereto through the adjacent waters" be, and it is hereby, amended to read as follows:

Regulations govern-  
ing operation of Pana-  
ma Canal.

"The President is authorized to make, and from time to time amend, regulations governing the operation of the Panama Canal; the passage and control of vessels through the same or any part thereof, including the locks and approaches thereto; pilots and pilotage in the canal or the approaches thereto through the adjacent waters; the navigation of the harbors and other waters of the Canal Zone, including the inspection of vessels navigating such waters and the licensing of officers of such vessels.

Inspection of vessels.

Punishment.

"Any person violating any of the provisions of the rules and regulations established hereunder shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$100, or by imprisonment in jail not exceeding thirty days, or by both such fine and imprisonment."

Approved, July 5, 1932.

## [CHAPTER 426.]

## AN ACT

To provide for the appointment of a public defender for the Canal Zone.

July 5, 1932.  
[H. R. 7513.]  
[Public, No. 259.]

Canal Zone.  
Public defender to be  
appointed.  
Duties.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Governor of the Panama Canal shall appoint a duly qualified member of the bar of the Canal Zone as a public defender, whose duty it shall be to represent, in the district court of the Canal Zone, any person charged with the commission of a crime within the original jurisdiction of said court who is unable to employ counsel for his defense.

Compensation.

SEC. 2. The public defender shall receive a salary of \$1,200 per year, together with such of the privileges of a Canal Zone employee as the governor may grant.

Approved, July 5, 1932.

## [CHAPTER 427.]

## AN ACT

In relation to the keeping and impounding of domestic animals in the Canal Zone.

July 5, 1932.  
[H. R. 7516.]  
[Public, No. 260.]

Canal Zone.  
Regulations govern-  
ing keeping of domestic  
animals within.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Governor of the Panama Canal is hereby authorized to make and publish and from time to time amend regulations governing the keeping of domestic animals within the Canal Zone, and prescribing where and under what conditions domestic animals may be permitted to be at large, and when, where, and under what conditions such domestic

animals shall be confined. Such regulations shall provide for the impounding of animals; the charges to be paid for the impounding and care of such animals, if claimed, by the owner; the disposition of unclaimed animals; and the disposition of the proceeds of the sale of such unclaimed animals, if sold.

Charges for impounding and care.

SEC. 2. Any person violating any provision of the regulations established under section 1 of this Act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be punished accordingly.

Punishment.

SEC. 3. The ordinance enacted by the Isthmian Canal Commission at the one hundred and forty-fifth meeting, July 18, 1908, approved by the Secretary of War, August 12, 1908, providing for the muzzling and impounding of dogs, and the ordinance enacted by the Isthmian Canal Commission, August 5, 1911, approved by the Secretary of War, August 22, 1911, providing for the impounding of stray animals are hereby repealed.

Ordinances repealed.

Approved, July 5, 1932.

[CHAPTER 428.]

AN ACT

To provide for the transportation of liquors under seal through the Canal Zone.

July 5, 1932.  
[H. R. 7517.]  
[Public, No. 261.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That section 20 of the National Prohibition Act is hereby amended by adding after the proviso therein the following additional proviso: "*And provided further,* That this section shall not apply to the transportation of liquor, under seal, in transit to and from points outside of the Canal Zone over the highways or waterways of the Canal Zone under regulations to be prescribed by the President, when such liquor is not destined for use or for consumption or final delivery in the Canal Zone."

National Prohibition Act, amendment. Vol. 41, p. 322; U. S. C., p. 860. Importation of intoxicating liquors into Canal Zone prohibited. Exception if liquors in transit through.

Approved, July 5, 1932.

[CHAPTER 429.]

AN ACT

To amend the second paragraph of section 5 of the Act entitled "An Act to amend Title II of an Act approved February 28, 1925 (43 Stat. 1066; U. S. C., title 39), regulating postal rates, and for other purposes."

July 5, 1932.  
[H. R. 8318.]  
[Public, No. 262.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the second paragraph of section 5 of the Act entitled "An Act to amend Title II of an Act approved February 28, 1925 (43 Stat. 1066; U. S. C., title 39), regulating postal rates, and for other purposes," approved May 29, 1928 (45 Stat. 941; U. S. C., Supp. V, title 39, sec. 287), be amended to read as follows:

Postal Service. Vol. 43, p. 1066; Vol. 45, p. 941. U. S. C., p. 1254; Supp. V, p. 585.

"SEC. 203. The rate of postage on publications entered as second-class matter, when sent by others than the publisher or news agent, shall be 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof, except when the postage at the rates prescribed for fourth-class matter is lower, in which case the latter rates shall apply: *Provided,* That these rates shall also apply to sample copies of publications entered as second-class matter mailed in excess of the quantity entitled by law to be sent at the pound rates, and to copies mailed by publishers to other than subscribers or to persons who are not properly includable in the legitimate list of subscribers required by law."

Second-class matter. Rate on publications entered as, etc.

*Proviso.* Applicable to sample copies.

Approved, July 5, 1932.

## [CHAPTER 430.]

## AN ACT

July 5, 1932.  
[H. R. 9699].  
[Public, No. 263.]

Making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1933, and for other purposes.

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

## TITLE I—TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Treasury Department appropriations, fiscal year, 1933.

That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Treasury Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1933, namely:

## Secretary's office.

## OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Secretary, Under-secretary, Assistants, and office personnel.

Salaries: Secretary of the Treasury, \$15,000; Under Secretary of the Treasury, \$10,000; three Assistant Secretaries of the Treasury and other personal services in the District of Columbia, \$135,180; in all, \$160,180: *Provided*, That in expending appropriations or portions of appropriations contained in this Act for the payment of personal services in the District of Columbia in accordance with the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, with the exception of the Assistant Secretaries of the Treasury the average of the salaries of the total number of persons under any grade in any bureau, office, or other appropriations unit shall not at any time exceed the average of the compensation rates specified for the grade by such Act, as amended: *Provided*, That this restriction shall not apply (1) to grades 1, 2, 3, and 4 of the clerical-mechanical service, or (2) to require the reduction in salary of any person whose compensation was fixed, as of July 1, 1924, in accordance with the rules of section 6 of such Act, (3) to require the reduction in salary of any person who is transferred from one position to another position in the same or different grade in the same or a different bureau, office, or other appropriation unit, (4) to prevent the payment of a salary under any grade at a rate higher than the maximum rate of the grade when such higher rate is permitted by the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, and is specifically authorized by other law, or (5) to reduce the compensation of any person in a grade in which only one position is allocated.

*Provisos.*  
Salaries limited to average rates under Classification Act. Vol. 42, p. 1488; Vol. 46, p. 1003. U. S. C., p. 65; Supp. V, p. 28.  
Exception.

Not applicable to clerical-mechanical service.  
No reduction in fixed salaries. Vol. 42, p. 1490; Vol. 46, p. 1005.  
Transfers to another position without reduction.

Higher salary rates permitted.

If only one position in a grade.

## Chief clerk's office.

## OFFICE OF CHIEF CLERK AND SUPERINTENDENT

Chief clerk, and office personnel.

Salaries: For the chief clerk, who shall be the chief executive officer of the department and who may be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury to sign official papers and documents during the temporary absence of the Secretary, Under Secretary, and Assistant Secretaries of the department, and for other personal services in the District of Columbia, including the operating force of the Treasury, Liberty Loan, and Auditors' Buildings and the Treasury Department Annex, Pennsylvania Avenue and Madison Place, and of other buildings under the control of the Treasury Department, \$555,000.

Operating force, Department buildings.

## CONTINGENT EXPENSES, TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Department contingent expenses.

Operating expenses, Department buildings.

For miscellaneous and contingent expenses of the office of the Secretary and the bureaus and offices of the department, including operating expenses of the Treasury, Treasury Annex, Auditors', and Liberty Loan Buildings; newspaper clippings, financial journals, law

books, and other books of reference; freight, expressage, telegraph and telephone service; purchase and exchange of motor trucks and one passenger automobile for the Secretary of the Treasury, and maintenance and repair of motor trucks and two passenger automobiles (one for the Secretary of the Treasury and one for general use of the department), all to be used for official purposes only; file holders and cases; fuel, oils, grease, and heating supplies and equipment; gas and electricity for lighting, heating, and power purposes, including material, fixtures, and equipment therefor; purchase, exchange, and repair of typewriters and labor-saving machines and equipment and supplies for same; floor coverings and repairs thereto; furniture and office equipment, including supplies therefor and repairs thereto; awnings, window shades, and fixtures; cleaning supplies and equipment; drafting equipment; ammonia for ice plant; flags; hand trucks, ladders, miscellaneous hardware; street-car fares not exceeding \$500; thermometers; lavatory equipment and supplies; tools and sharpening same; laundry service; laboratory supplies and equipment, removal of rubbish, postage, and other absolutely necessary articles, supplies, and equipment not otherwise provided for, \$190,000: *Provided*, That the appropriations for the Public Debt Service and Internal Revenue Service for the fiscal year 1933 are hereby made available for the payment of items otherwise properly chargeable to this appropriation, the provisions of section 6, Act of August 23, 1912 (U. S. C., title 31, sec. 669), to the contrary notwithstanding.

Reference books, periodicals, etc.  
Freight, etc.

Fuels, etc.

Furniture, etc.

*Proviso.*  
Other funds available.  
Vol. 37, p. 414.  
U. S. C., p. 1019.

#### DIVISION OF SUPPLY

**Salaries:** For the Chief, Division of Supply, and other personal services in the District of Columbia, \$196,320.

Chief, and other personal services.

**Printing and binding:** For printing and binding for the Treasury Department, including all of its bureaus, offices, institutions, and services located in Washington, District of Columbia, and elsewhere, including materials for the use of the bookbinder located in the Treasury Department, but not including work done at the New York customhouse bindery authorized by the Joint Committee on Printing in accordance with the Act of March 1, 1919 (U. S. C., title 44, sec. 111), \$670,000.

Printing and binding.

Work excluded.  
Vol. 40, p. 1270.  
U. S. C., p. 1421.

**Stationery:** For stationery for the Treasury Department and its several bureaus and offices, and field services thereof, including tags, labels, and index cards, printed in the course of manufacture, packing boxes and other materials necessary for shipping stationery supplies, and cost of transportation of stationery supplies purchased free on board point of shipment and of such supplies shipped from Washington to field offices, \$350,000.

Stationery.

**General Supply Committee:** For personal services in the District of Columbia not exceeding \$157,000; necessary expenses, including two one-ton trucks, office supplies and materials, maintenance of motor trucks, telegrams, telephone service, traveling expenses, office equipment, fuel, light, electric current, and other necessary expenses for carrying into effect regulations governing the transfer and disposition of supplies and unusable Government materials, supplies, and equipment in the District of Columbia; in all, \$170,000: *Provided*, That advance payments may be made by the heads of executive departments and independent establishments to the general supply fund authorized by the Act approved February 27, 1929 (U. S. C., Supp. V, title 41, sec. 7c), of all or any part of the estimated amount of their purchases through such fund during the fiscal year 1933, and so much of these advances as are not needed to meet the

General Supply Committee.  
Salaries and expenses.

Transfer of supplies, etc.

*Provisos.*  
Advance deposits for supplies.

Unused portions returned to original appropriations.  
Vol. 45, p. 1342.  
U. S. C., Supp. V, p. 609.

Reimbursement for inspection services.

cost of purchases made during the year shall be transferred from the fund back to the appropriation from which originally transferred: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$5,000 of the general supply fund may be used during each of the fiscal years 1932 and 1933 for the purpose of reimbursing, when necessary, other departments and establishments for services rendered in the inspection of supplies procured through the General Supply Committee during those fiscal years, the cost of such inspections to be added to the cost of the supplies when billing the requisitioning departments for them.

Typewriter repairs.

Repairs to typewriting machines (except bookkeeping and billing machines) in the Government service in the District of Columbia may be made at cost by the General Supply Committee, payment therefor to be effected by charging the proper appropriation and crediting the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, General Supply Committee."

Typewriting machines, etc.

No part of any money appropriated by this or any other Act shall be used during the fiscal year 1933 for the purchase of any standard typewriting machines, except bookkeeping and billing machines, at a price in excess of the following for models with carriages which will accommodate paper of the following widths, to wit: Ten inches (correspondence models), \$70; twelve inches, \$75; fourteen inches, \$77.50; sixteen inches, \$82.50; eighteen inches, \$87.50; twenty inches, \$94; twenty-two inches, \$95; twenty-four inches, \$97.50; twenty-six inches, \$103.50; twenty-eight inches, \$104; thirty inches, \$105; thirty-two inches, \$107.50; or, for standard typewriting machines distinctively quiet in operation, the maximum prices shall be as follows for models with carriages which will accommodate paper of the following widths, to wit: Ten inches, \$87.50; twelve inches, \$90.54; fourteen inches, \$93.34; eighteen inches, \$96.26: *Provided*, That standard typewriting machines distinctively quiet in operation purchased during such fiscal year by any such department, establishment, or municipal government shall only be purchased on the written order of the head thereof.

Prices of standard machines established for 1933.

*Proviso.*  
Quiet machines.

Accounts and Deposits Office.

#### OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF ACCOUNTS AND DEPOSITS

Commissioner, and office personnel.

For Commissioner of Accounts and Deposits and other personal services in the District of Columbia, \$108,160.

Reference books, periodicals, etc.

For books of reference, law books, books on finance, technical and scientific books, newspapers, and periodicals, for expenses incurred in completing imperfect series, for library cards, supplies, and for all other necessary expenses, \$1,000.

Bookkeeping and Warrants Division.

#### DIVISION OF BOOKKEEPING AND WARRANTS

Chief, and office personnel.

For the chief of the division, and other personal services in the District of Columbia, \$167,740.

Contingent expenses, public moneys.

R. S., sec. 3653, p. 719.

U. S. C., p. 1010.

Contingent expenses, public moneys: For contingent expenses under the requirements of section 3653 of the Revised Statutes (U. S. C., title 31, sec. 545), for the collection, safe-keeping, transfer, and disbursement of the public money, transportation of notes, bonds, and other securities of the United States, salaries of special agents, actual expenses of examiners detailed to examine the books, accounts and money on hand at the several depositories, including national banks acting as depositories under the requirements of section 3649 of the Revised Statutes (U. S. C., title 31, sec. 548), also including examinations of cash accounts at mints and cost of insurance on shipments of money by registered mail when necessary, \$150,000.

Examination of depositories.

R. S., sec. 3649, p. 719.

U. S. C., p. 1010.

## PUBLIC DEBT SERVICE

Public Debt Service.

For necessary expenses connected with the administration of any public debt issues and United States paper currency issues with which the Secretary of the Treasury is charged, including the purchase of law books, directories, books of reference, pamphlets, periodicals, and newspapers, and including the Commissioner of the Public Debt and other personal services in the District of Columbia, \$2,425,000: *Provided*, That the amount to be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia shall not exceed \$2,400,000: *Provided further*, That the indefinite appropriation "Expenses of loans, Act of September 24, 1917, as amended and extended" (U. S. C., title 31, secs. 760, 761), shall not be used during the fiscal year 1933 to supplement the appropriation herein made for the current work of the Public Debt Service.

Commissioner, personnel and other services.

*Provisos*. Services in the District.

Indefinite appropriation continued. Vol. 40, p. 292. U. S. C., p. 1027.

Distinctive paper for securities. Quantity authorized.

Distinctive paper for United States securities: For distinctive paper for United States currency, national-bank currency, and Federal reserve bank currency, not exceeding two million pounds, including transportation of paper, traveling, mill, and other necessary expenses, and salaries of employees, and allowance, in lieu of expenses, of officer or officers detailed from the Treasury Department, not exceeding \$50 per month each when actually on duty; in all, \$640,000: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be expended for the purchase of such paper at a price per pound in excess of 38 cents: *Provided further*, That in order to foster competition in the manufacture of distinctive paper for United States securities, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized, in his discretion, to split the award for such paper for the fiscal year 1933 between the two bidders whose prices per pound are the lowest received after advertisement, but not in excess of the price fixed herein.

*Provisos*. Price limitation.

Division of awards.

## DIVISION OF APPOINTMENTS

Appointments Division.

Salaries: For the chief of the division, and other personal services in the District of Columbia, \$47,880.

Chief, and office personnel.

## OFFICE OF DISBURSING CLERK

Salaries: For the disbursing clerk and other personal services in the District of Columbia, \$54,940.

Disbursing clerk, and office personnel.

## BUREAU OF CUSTOMS

Customs Bureau.

Collecting the revenue from customs: For collecting the revenue from customs, for the detection and prevention of frauds upon the customs revenue, and not to exceed \$10,000 for the securing of evidence of violations of the customs laws, including expenses of transportation and transfer of customs receipts from points where there are no Government depositories, not to exceed \$79,200 for allowances for living quarters, including heat, fuel, and light, as authorized by the Act approved June 26, 1930 (U. S. C., Supp. V, title 5, sec. 118a), not to exceed \$1,700 for any one person, not to exceed \$5,000 for the hire of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, not to exceed \$500 for subscriptions to newspapers, and including the purchase, exchange, maintenance, repair, and operation of motor cycles, \$22,000,000, of which such amount as may be necessary shall be available for the cost of seizure, storage, and disposition of any merchandise, vehicle and team, automobile, boat, air or water craft,

Collecting customs revenue.

Transfer of receipts from points lacking Government depositories.

Living quarters, allowances, etc.

Vol. 46, p. 818. U. S. C., Supp. V, p. 19.

Vehicles, newspapers, etc.

Expenses of seizures, under customs laws.

Services in the District.  
Field details.  
Vol. 46, p. 741.

*Provisos.*  
Motor vehicle restriction.

International boundary, San Ysidro, Calif.

Sum for gates across highway.

Surveyors of customs and appraisers of merchandise.

Offices abolished; exceptions.  
Duties transferred.  
Vol. 46, p. 723, amended.

Positions to be designated.

Creation of new, forbidden.

Bureau of the Budget.

Director, Assistant, personnel, and other expenses.

Printing and binding.

Federal Farm Loan Bureau.

Members of board, office and field forces.

Contingent expenses.

Services in the District.  
*Provisos.*  
Examiners' expenses to be assessed against land banks, etc.

or any other conveyance seized under the provisions of the customs laws, when the proceeds of sale are insufficient therefor or where there is no sale, and \$480,000 shall be available for personal services in the District of Columbia exclusive of ten persons from the field force authorized to be detailed under section 525 of the Tariff Act of 1930: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be expended for maintenance or repair of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles for use in the District of Columbia except one for use in connection with the work of the customhouse in Georgetown: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$6,000 of this appropriation is hereby made immediately available for the construction of gates at the international boundary across the highway at the port of San Ysidro, California.

The offices of surveyors of customs (except the surveyor of customs at the Port of New York) and appraisers of merchandise (except the appraiser of merchandise at the Port of New York), twenty-one in all, with annual salaries aggregating \$102,000, are hereby abolished. The duties imposed by law and regulations upon surveyors and appraisers of customs, their assistants and deputies (except the surveyor and the appraiser, their assistants and deputies at the Port of New York) are hereby transferred to, imposed upon, and continued in positions now established in the Customs Service by or pursuant to law, as the Secretary of the Treasury by appropriate regulation shall specify; and he is further authorized to designate the titles by which such positions shall be officially known hereafter. The Secretary of the Treasury, in performing the duties imposed upon him by this paragraph, shall administer the same in such a manner that the transfer of duties provided hereby will not result in the establishment of any new positions in the Customs Service.

#### BUREAU OF THE BUDGET

Director, \$10,000; for the Assistant Director, and all other necessary expenses of the bureau, including compensation of attorneys and other employees in the District of Columbia; contract stenographic reporting services, telegrams, telephone service, law books, books of reference, periodicals, stationery, furniture, office equipment, other supplies, traveling expenses, street-car fares, \$148,000; in all, \$158,000.

For printing and binding, \$32,000.

#### FEDERAL FARM LOAN BUREAU

##### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For six members of the board, at \$10,000 each; personal services in the District of Columbia and in the field; traveling expenses of the members of the board and its officers and employees; contingent and miscellaneous expenses, including law books, books of reference, periodicals, newspapers, and maps; contract stenographic reporting services, and expert services for the preparation of amortization tables; examination of national farm loan associations; and for the expenses of registrars' offices, including rent and miscellaneous items; in all, \$950,000, of which not more than \$410,000 may be used for personal services in the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That the amount of the expenses and salaries of the employees engaged in the work of the division of examinations of the Federal Farm Loan Bureau shall be assessed in accordance with the provisions of existing law by the Federal Farm Loan Board against Federal land

banks, joint-stock land banks and Federal intermediate credit banks, and the proceeds covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

At the request of the Federal Farm Loan Board, whenever in its opinion the expense will be reduced thereby, the work in Washington incident to the verification for destruction of paid and canceled intermediate credit-bank debentures, farm loan bonds and coupons thereof, may, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, be performed by the office of the Register of the Treasury, and the appropriation from which salaries of employees in the office of the Register of the Treasury are paid may be reimbursed from this appropriation for the actual expense of such work.

Cooperation of Register's office permitted.

Reimbursement for service rendered.

#### OFFICE OF TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES

Treasurer's office.

Salaries: For Treasurer of the United States, Assistant Treasurer, and for other personal services in the District of Columbia, \$1,269,000.

Treasurer, Assistant, and office personnel.

For personal services in the District of Columbia, in redeeming Federal reserve and national currency, \$332,746, to be reimbursed by the Federal reserve and national banks.

Redeeming Federal reserve and national currency.

#### OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY

Office of Comptroller of the Currency.

Salaries: Comptroller of the Currency, \$5,000; for personal services in the District of Columbia, \$257,320; in all, \$262,320.

Comptroller, and office personnel.

For personal services in the District of Columbia in connection with Federal reserve and national currency, \$53,020, to be reimbursed by the Federal reserve and national banks.

Federal reserve and national currency. Personal services; reimbursable.

#### BUREAU OF INTERNAL REVENUE

Internal Revenue Bureau.

Collecting the internal revenue: For expenses of assessing and collecting the internal revenue taxes, including the employment of a Commissioner of Internal Revenue at \$10,000 per annum, a general counsel for the Bureau of Internal Revenue at \$10,000 per annum, an assistant to the commissioner, a special deputy commissioner, three deputy commissioners, one stamp agent (to be reimbursed by the stamp manufacturers), and the necessary officers, collectors, deputy collectors, attorneys, experts, agents, accountants, inspectors, clerks, janitors, and messengers in the District of Columbia, the several collection districts, and the several divisions of internal-revenue agents, to be appointed as provided by law, telegraph and telephone service, rental of quarters outside the District of Columbia, postage, freight, express, necessary expenses incurred in making investigations in connection with the enrollment or disbarment of practitioners before the Treasury Department in internal-revenue matters, expenses of seizure and sale, and other necessary miscellaneous expenses, including stenographic reporting services, and the purchase of such supplies, equipment, furniture, mechanical devices, law books and books of reference, and such other articles as may be necessary for use in the District of Columbia, the several collection districts, and the several divisions of internal-revenue agents, \$33,650,000, of which amount not to exceed \$9,122,560 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That no part of this amount shall be used in defraying the expenses of any officer designated above, subpoenaed by the United States court to attend any trial before a United States court or preliminary examination before any United States commissioner, which expenses shall be paid from the appro-

Collecting internal revenue.

Commissioner, general counsel, and office and field personnel.

Outside rent.

Miscellaneous.

Services in the District.

*Provided*.  
Witness fees.

Detection and prosecution of revenue law violations.

appropriation for "Fees of witnesses, United States courts": *Provided further*, That not more than \$100,000 of the total amount appropriated herein may be expended by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for detecting and bringing to trial persons guilty of violating the internal revenue laws or conniving at the same, including payments for information and detection of such violation.

Refunding taxes. Balance available. Vol. 46, p. 1223.

Refunding taxes illegally or erroneously collected: The unexpended balance of the appropriation for refunding taxes illegally collected, contained in the Treasury Department Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1932, shall remain available until June 30, 1933, for refunding taxes illegally or erroneously collected, as provided by law, including the payment of claims for the fiscal year 1933 and prior years: *Provided*, That a report shall be made to Congress by internal-revenue districts and alphabetically arranged of all disbursements hereunder in excess of \$500 as required by section 3 of the Act of May 29, 1928 (U. S. C., Supp. V, title 26, sec. 149), including the names of all persons and corporations to whom such payments are made, together with the amount paid to each.

*Proviso.*  
Detailed report to Congress.  
Vol. 45, p. 996.  
U. S. C., Supp. V, p. 361.

Industrial Alcohol Bureau.

#### BUREAU OF INDUSTRIAL ALCOHOL

Salaries and expenses. Vol. 41, p. 305; Vol. 42, p. 222; Vol. 44, p. 1381; Vol. 46, p. 430.  
U. S. C., p. 853; Supp. V, pp. 22, 451.

Salaries and expenses: For expenses to administer the applicable provisions of the National Prohibition Act as amended and supplemented (U. S. C., title 27) and internal revenue laws, pursuant to the Act of March 3, 1927 (U. S. C., Supp. V, title 5, secs. 281-281e), and the Act of May 27, 1930 (U. S. C., Supp. V, title 27, secs. 103-108), including the employment of executive officers, attorneys, inspectors, chemists, assistant chemists, supervisors, storekeeper-gaugers, clerks, messengers, and other necessary employees in the field and in the Bureau of Industrial Alcohol in the District of Columbia, to be appointed as authorized by law; the securing of evidence of violations of the Acts; the cost of chemical analyses made by others than employees of the United States and expenses incident to such chemists testifying when necessary; the purchase of such supplies, equipment, mechanical devices, laboratory supplies, books, and such other expenditures as may be necessary in the several field offices; cost of acquisition and maintenance of automobiles delivered to the Secretary of the Treasury for use in administration of the law under his jurisdiction; hire, maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled or horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles when necessary, for official use in field work; and for rental of necessary quarters; in all, \$4,525,000, of which amount not to exceed \$354,320 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That for purpose of concentration, upon the initiation of the Commissioner of Industrial Alcohol and under regulations prescribed by him, distilled spirits may be removed from any internal-revenue bonded warehouse to any other such warehouse, and may be bottled in bond in any such warehouse before or after payment of the tax, and the commissioner shall prescribe the form and penal sum of bond covering distilled spirits in internal-revenue bonded warehouses and in transit between such warehouses.

Field service.

Securing evidence of law violations.  
Chemical analyses.

Supplies.

Vehicles.

*Proviso.*  
Distilled spirits may be removed to warehouse for bottling in bond.

Bureau of Narcotics.

#### BUREAU OF NARCOTICS

Salaries and expenses. Vol. 38, p. 735; Vol. 40, p. 1130; Vol. 35, p. 614; Vol. 42, p. 596.  
U. S. C., pp. 635, 742, 735.

Salaries and expenses: For expenses to enforce the Act of December 17, 1914 (U. S. C., title 26, sec. 211), as amended by the Revenue Act of 1918 (U. S. C., title 26, secs. 691-708), the Act approved February 9, 1909, as amended by the Act of May 26, 1922 (U. S. C., title 21, secs. 171-184), known as the Narcotic Drugs Import and Export Act,

pursuant to the Act of March 3, 1927 (U. S. C., Supp. V, title 5, secs. 281-281e), and the Act of June 14, 1930 (U. S. C., Supp. V, title 5, secs. 282-282c), including the employment of executive officers, attorneys, agents, inspectors, chemists, supervisors, clerks, messengers, and other necessary employees in the field and in the Bureau of Narcotics in the District of Columbia, to be appointed as authorized by law; the securing of evidence of violations of the Acts; the costs of chemical analyses made by others than employees of the United States; the purchase of such supplies, equipment, mechanical devices, books, and such other expenditures as may be necessary in the several field offices; cost incurred by officers and employees of the Bureau of Narcotics in the seizure, storage, and disposition of property under the internal revenue laws when the same is disposed of under section 3460, Revised Statutes (U. S. C., title 26, sec. 1193); hire, maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled or horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles when necessary for official use in field work; and for rental of necessary quarters; in all, \$1,525,000, of which amount not to exceed \$203,120 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Treasury may authorize the use, by narcotic agents of motor vehicles confiscated under the provisions of the Act of March 3, 1925 (U. S. C., title 27, sec. 43) as amended, and to pay the cost of acquisition, maintenance, repair, and operation thereof: *Provided further*, That not exceeding \$10,000 may be expended for the collection and dissemination of information and appeal for law observance and law enforcement, including cost of printing, purchase of newspapers, and other necessary expenses in connection therewith: *Provided further*, That moneys expended from this appropriation for the purchase of narcotics and subsequently recovered shall be deposited in the Treasury to the credit of the appropriation for enforcement of the narcotic Acts current at the time of the deposit.

## COAST GUARD

Office of the commandant: For personal services in the District of Columbia, \$372,000.

The services of skilled draftsmen and such other technical services as the Secretary of the Treasury may deem necessary may be employed only in the office of the Coast Guard in connection with the construction and repair of Coast Guard vessels and boats, to be paid from the appropriation "Repairs to Coast Guard vessels": *Provided*, That the expenditures on this account for the fiscal year 1933 shall not exceed \$12,100. A statement of the persons employed hereunder, their duties, and the compensation paid to each shall be made to Congress each year in the Budget.

For every expenditure requisite for and incident to the authorized work of the Coast Guard, including the expense of maintenance, repair, and operation of vessels forfeited to the United States and delivered to the Treasury Department under the terms of the Act approved March 3, 1925 (U. S. C., title 27, sec. 41), the purchase of one motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicle, including the value of any vehicle exchanged, and the maintenance, repair, and operation of two such vehicles, to be used only for official purposes in the field, as follows:

For pay and allowances prescribed by law for commissioned officers, cadets, warrant officers, petty officers, and other enlisted men, active and retired, temporary cooks, surfmen, substitute surfmen, and two civilian instructors, and not exceeding \$6,000 for cash prizes for men for excellence in gunnery, target practice, and engineering com-

Vol. 44, p. 1381; Vol. 46, p. 585.  
U. S. C., Supp. V, p. 22.

Executive officers, personnel, etc.

Securing evidence of law violations.  
Chemical analyses.

Seizures, etc.  
R. S., sec. 3460, p. 685.  
U. S. C., p. 846.

*Proviso.*  
Use of forfeited vehicles, etc.  
Vol. 43, p. 1116.  
U. S. C., p. 858.

Collecting, etc., law observance information.

Credits for sums expended, etc.

Coast Guard.

Office personnel.

Technical services.

*Proviso.*  
Limitation.  
Report to Congress.

Service expenditure.

Vol. 43, p. 1116.  
U. S. C., p. 858.

Pay, etc., officers and enlisted men.

<p>Death allowance. Vol. 41, p. 824. U. S. C., p. 1143.</p>	<p>petitions, for carrying out the provisions of the Act of June 4, 1920 (U. S. C., title 34, sec. 943), rations or commutation thereof for cadets, petty officers, and other enlisted men, mileage and expenses allowed by law for officers; and traveling expenses for other persons traveling on duty under orders from the Treasury Department, including transportation of enlisted men and applicants for enlistment, with subsistence and transfers en route, or cash in lieu thereof, expenses of recruiting for the Coast Guard, rent of rendezvous, and expenses of maintaining the same; advertising for and obtaining men and apprentice seamen; transportation and packing allowances for baggage or household effects of commissioned officers, warrant officers, and enlisted men, \$20,640,000;</p>
<p>Fuel and water.</p>	<p>For fuel, lubricating oil, kerosene, and water for vessels, stations, and houses of refuge, \$1,950,000;</p>
<p>Outfits, stores, etc.</p>	<p>For outfits, ship chandlery, engineers' stores, and draft animals and their maintenance, \$1,970,000;</p>
<p>Stations, houses of refuge, etc.</p>	<p>For rebuilding and repairing stations and houses of refuge, temporary leases, rent, and improvements of property for Coast Guard purposes, including use of additional land where necessary, \$520,000;</p>
<p>Coastal communication lines.</p>	<p>For coastal communication lines and facilities and their maintenance, and communication service, \$140,000;</p>
<p>Civilian field employees.</p>	<p>For compensation of civilian employees in the field, including clerks to district commanders, \$105,220;</p>
<p>Contingent expenses.</p>	<p>For contingent expenses, including subsistence of shipwrecked persons succored by the Coast Guard; for the recreation, amusement, comfort, contentment, and health of the enlisted men of the Coast Guard, to be expended in the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury, not exceeding \$40,000; instruments and apparatus, supplies, technical books and periodicals, services necessary to the carrying on of scientific investigation, and experimental and research work in relation to telephony and radiotelegraphy, not exceeding \$4,000; care, transportation, and burial of deceased officers and enlisted men, including those who die in Government hospitals; wharfage, towage, freight, storage, repairs to station apparatus, advertising, surveys, medals, labor, newspapers and periodicals for statistical purposes, including maintenance of students, and all other necessary expenses which are not included under any other heading, \$255,000;</p>
<p>Repairs to vessels, etc.</p>	<p>For repairs to Coast Guard vessels and boats, \$2,100,000;</p>
<p>Life-Saving Service.</p>	<p>For retired pay for certain members of the former Life-Saving Service authorized by the Act entitled "An Act providing for retired pay for certain members of the former Life-Saving Service, equivalent to compensation granted to members of the Coast Guard," approved April 14, 1930 (U. S. C., Supp. V, title 14, sec. 178a), \$120,000;</p>
<p>Retired pay to former members of. Vol. 46, p. 164. U. S. C., Supp. V, p. 141.</p>	<p>Total, Coast Guard, exclusive of commandant's office, \$27,800,220.</p>

Engraving and Printing Bureau.

BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING

Work authorized for fiscal year 1933.

For the work of engraving and printing, exclusive of repay work, during the fiscal year 1933, of not exceeding 70,000,000 delivered sheets of United States currency and national-bank currency, 93,678,131 delivered sheets of internal-revenue stamps including opium orders and special-tax stamps required under the Act of December 17, 1914 (U. S. C., title 26, sec. 211), 5,142,936 delivered sheets of withdrawal permits, and 9,821,421 delivered sheets of checks, drafts, and miscellaneous work, as follows:

Vol. 38, p. 786.  
U. S. C., pp. 742, 786.

Director, assistants, and office personnel.  
Wages.

For the director, two assistant directors, and other personal services in the District of Columbia, including wages of rotary press

plate printers at per diem rates and all other plate printers at piece rates to be fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury, not to exceed the rates usually paid for such work; for engravers' and printers' materials and other materials, including distinctive and nondistinctive paper, except distinctive paper for United States currency, national-bank currency and Federal reserve bank currency; equipment of, repairs to, and maintenance of buildings and grounds and for minor alterations to buildings; directories, technical books and periodicals, and books of reference, not exceeding \$300; rent of warehouse in the District of Columbia; traveling expenses not to exceed \$2,000; equipment, maintenance, and supplies for the emergency room for the use of all employees in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing who may be taken suddenly ill or receive injury while on duty; miscellaneous expenses, including not to exceed \$1,500 for articles approved by the Secretary of the Treasury as being necessary for the protection of the person of employees; for transfer to the Bureau of Standards for scientific investigations in connection with the work of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, not to exceed \$15,000; and for the maintenance and driving of two motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, \$6,430,000, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury.

During the fiscal year 1933 all proceeds derived from work performed by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, by direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, not covered and embraced in the appropriation for such bureau for such fiscal year, instead of being covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts, as provided by the Act of August 4, 1886 (U. S. C., title 31, sec. 176), shall be credited when received to the appropriation for said bureau for the fiscal year 1933.

## SECRET SERVICE DIVISION

Salaries: For the chief of the division and other personal services in the District of Columbia, \$33,620.

Suppressing counterfeiting and other crimes: For expenses incurred under the authority or with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury in detecting, arresting, and delivering into the custody of the United States marshal having jurisdiction dealers and pretended dealers in counterfeit money and persons engaged in counterfeiting, forging, and altering United States notes, bonds, national-bank notes, Federal reserve notes, Federal reserve bank notes, and other obligations and securities of the United States and of foreign governments, as well as the coins of the United States and of foreign governments, and other crimes against the laws of the United States relating to the Treasury Department and the several branches of the public service under its control; hire, maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles when necessary; purchase of arms and ammunition; traveling expenses; and for no other purpose whatever, except in the performance of other duties specifically authorized by law, and in the protection of the person of the President and the members of his immediate family and of the person chosen to be President of the United States, \$550,000: *Provided*, That no part of this amount shall be used in defraying the expenses of any person subpoenaed by the United States courts to attend any trial before a United States court or preliminary examination before any United States commissioner, which expenses shall be paid from the appropriation for "Fees of witnesses, United States courts."

Materials, etc.

Books of reference, periodicals, etc.

Emergency room.

Miscellaneous expenses.

Scientific investigations by Standards Bureau.

Vehicles.

Proceeds of work to be credited to Bureau.

Vol. 24, p. 227.  
U. S. C., p. 986.

Secret Service Division.

Chief, and office personnel.

Suppressing counterfeiting, etc.

Protection of the person of the President, etc.

*Provido*.  
Witness fees.

White House police. Salaries.	White House police: Captain, \$3,600; lieutenant, \$3,050; three sergeants at \$2,750 each; and for forty-three privates at rates of pay provided by law; in all \$116,299.
Uniforms, equipment, etc.	For uniforming and equipping the White House police including the purchase, issue, and repair of revolvers and the purchase and issue of ammunition and miscellaneous supplies, to be procured in such manner as the President in his discretion may determine, \$3,500.
Public Health Service.	PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE
Office personnel.	Salaries, office of Surgeon General: For personal services in the District of Columbia, \$340,000.
Pay, allowances, etc., Surgeon General, officers, etc.	For pay, allowance, and commutation of quarters for regular commissioned medical officers, including the Surgeon General and assistant surgeons general and for other regular commissioned officers, \$1,730,000.
Acting assistant surgeons.	For pay of acting assistant surgeons (noncommissioned medical officers), \$389,984.
Other employees.	For pay of all other employees (attendants, and so forth), \$1,100,000.
Freight, transportation, etc. Vol. 46, p. 818. U. S. C. Supp. VI, p. 20.	For freight, transportation, and traveling expenses including allowances for living quarters, including heat, fuel, and light, as authorized by the Act approved June 26, 1930 (U. S. C., Supp. V, Title V, sec. 118a), not to exceed \$10,000; the expenses, except membership fees, of officers when officially detailed to attend meetings of associations for the promotion of public health, and the packing, crating, drayage, and transportation of the personal effects of commissioned officers, scientific personnel, pharmacists, and nurses of the Public Health Service, upon permanent change of station, \$38,000: <i>Provided</i> , That funds expendable for transportation and traveling expenses may also be used for preparation for shipment and transportation to their former homes of remains of officers who die in line of duty.
<i>Proviso.</i> Transporting remains of officers.	
National Institute of Health.	For maintaining the National Institute of Health, \$48,000.
Books. Medical examinations, etc.	For journals and scientific books, office of Surgeon General, \$500.
Vol. 39, p. 885. U. S. C., p. 137.	For medical examinations, including the amount necessary for the medical inspection of aliens, as required by section 16 of the Act of February 5, 1917 (U. S. C., title 8, sec. 152), medical, surgical, and hospital services and supplies, including prosthetic and orthopedic supplies to be furnished under regulations approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, for beneficiaries (other than patients of the Veterans' Administration) of the Public Health Service and persons detained in hospitals of the Public Health Service under the immigration laws and regulations, including necessary personnel and reserve commissioned officers of the Public Health Service, personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, including the furnishing and laundering of white duck coats, trousers, smocks, aprons, and caps to employees whose duties make necessary the wearing of same, maintenance, minor repairs, equipment, leases, fuel, lights, water, freight, transportation and travel, the maintenance, exchange and operation of motor trucks and passenger motor vehicles for official use in field work and one for use in connection with the administrative work of the Public Health Service in the District of Columbia, purchase of ambulances, transportation, care, maintenance, and treatment of lepers, including transportation to their homes in the continental United States of recovered indigent leper patients, court costs, and other expenses incident to proceedings heretofore or hereafter taken for commitment of mentally incompetent persons to hospitals for the care and treatment of the insane, and
Services in the District. General expenses.	
Lepers, transportation, care, etc.	
Insane, care, etc.	

reasonable burial expenses (not exceeding \$100 for any patient dying in hospital), \$5,680,000: *Provided*, That the Immigration Service shall permit the Public Health Service to use the hospitals at Ellis Island Immigration Station for the care of Public Health Service patients free of expense for physical upkeep, but with a charge of actual cost of fuel, light, water, telephone, and similar supplies and services, to be covered into the proper Immigration Service appropriations; and money collected by the Immigration Service on account of hospital expenses of persons detained in hospitals of the Public Health Service under the immigration laws and regulations shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts: *Provided further*, That no part of this sum shall be used for the quarantine service, the prevention of epidemics, or scientific work of the character provided for under the appropriations which follow.

All sums received by the Public Health Service during the fiscal year 1933, except allotments and reimbursements on account of patients of the Veterans' Administration, allotments and reimbursements on account of medical and other services to the Federal penal and correctional institutions of the Department of Justice, under the provisions of the Act approved May 13, 1930 (U. S. C., Supp. V, title 18, secs. 751, 752), and amounts received under the provisions of sections 9 and 12 of the Act approved January 19, 1929 (U. S. C., Supp. V, title 21, secs. 229, 232), shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

Quarantine service: For maintenance and ordinary expenses, exclusive of pay of officers and employees, of United States quarantine stations, including the exchange, maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles for official use in field work, \$420,000.

Prevention of epidemics: To enable the President, in case only of threatened or actual epidemic of infectious or contagious disease, to aid State and local boards or otherwise in his discretion, in preventing and suppressing the spread of the same, and in such emergency in the execution of any quarantine laws which may be then in force, \$350,000, including the purchase of newspapers and clippings from newspapers containing information relating to the prevalence of disease and the public health.

Field investigations: For investigations of diseases of man and conditions influencing the propagation and spread thereof, including sanitation and sewage, and the pollution of navigable streams and lakes of the United States, including personal service, and including the maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles for official use in field work, \$400,000.

Interstate quarantine service: For cooperation with State and municipal health authorities in the prevention of the spread of contagious and infectious diseases in interstate traffic, \$39,214.

Rural sanitation: For special studies of, and demonstration work in, rural sanitation, including personal services, and including the maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles for official use in field work, \$300,000: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be available for demonstration work in rural sanitation in any community unless the State, county, or municipality in which the community is located agrees to pay one-half the expenses of such demonstration work.

Biologic products: To regulate the propagation and sale of viruses, serums, toxins, and analogous products, including arsphenamine, and for the preparation of curative and diagnostic biologic products, including personal services of reserve commissioned officers and other personnel, \$46,000.

*Proviso.*  
Use of Ellis Island hospitals.

Receipts covered in.

Uses forbidden.

Disposal of receipts.

Vol. 46, p. 273.  
U. S. C., Supp. V,  
p. 219.

Vol. 45, pp. 1087,  
1088.  
U. S. C., Supp. V,  
pp. 330, 331.

Quarantine Service.

Prevention of epidemics.

Field investigations.

Interstate quarantine service.

Rural sanitation.

*Proviso.*  
Local contribution.

Biologic products.  
Regulating sale of viruses, etc.

Veneral Diseases  
Division.  
Maintenance.  
Vol. 40, p. 886.  
U. S. C., p. 1315.

For the maintenance and expenses of the Division of Veneral Diseases, established by sections 3 and 4, Chapter XV, of the Act approved July 9, 1918 (U. S. C., title 42, secs. 24, 25), including personal and other services in the field and in the District of Columbia, \$90,000, of which amount not to exceed \$24,680 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

Mental Hygiene Di-  
vision.  
Vol. 46, pp. 536, 819;  
Vol. 45, p. 1089.  
U. S. C., Supp. V,  
pp. 329, 330.

Division of Mental Hygiene: For expenses incident to carrying out the provisions of the Act approved June 14, 1930 (U. S. C., Supp. V, title 21, secs. 196-198), and of the Act approved January 19, 1929 (U. S. C., Supp. V, title 21, sec. 225), including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; freight, transportation, and traveling expenses, and the packing, crating, drayage, and transportation of the personal effects of the personnel of the Public Health Service upon permanent change of station; and including field studies and investigations incident to the establishment of narcotic farms; personal services of reserve commissioned officers and pharmacists; scientific and educational supplies; law books, books of reference, newspapers, and periodicals in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; and the furnishing and laundering of uniforms to employees whose duties make necessary the wearing of the same, including white duck coats, trousers, smocks, aprons, caps, and insignia or other devices for identification purposes, \$48,215.

Narcotic farms.

Educational exhib-  
its.  
For preventing  
spread of diseases.

Educational exhibits: For the preparation of public-health exhibits designed to demonstrate the cause, prevalence, methods of spread, and measures for preventing diseases dangerous to the public health, including personal services and the cost of acquiring, transporting, and displaying exhibit material, \$1,500.

Bureau of the Mint.

#### BUREAU OF THE MINT

Director's office.

##### OFFICE OF DIRECTOR OF THE MINT

Director, and office  
personnel.

Salaries: For the Director of the Mint and other personal services in the District of Columbia, \$37,900.

Transporting bullion  
and coin.

For transportation of bullion and coin, by registered mail or otherwise, between mints and assay offices, \$4,000.

Contingent expenses.

For contingent expenses of the Bureau of the Mint, to be expended under the direction of the director: For assay laboratory chemicals, fuel, materials, balances, weights, and other necessaries, including books, periodicals, specimens of coins, ores, and incidentals, \$700.

Examinations, etc.

For examination of mints, expense in visiting mints for the purpose of superintending the annual settlements, and for special examinations and for the collection of statistics relative to the annual production and consumption of the precious metals in the United States, \$5,600.

Mints and assay of-  
fices.

##### MINTS AND ASSAY OFFICES

Employees, and oth-  
er designated expenses.

For compensation of officers and employees of the mints at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, San Francisco, California, Denver, Colorado, Carson City, Nevada, and New Orleans, Louisiana, and assay offices at New York, New York, Boise, Idaho, Helena, Montana, Salt Lake City, Utah, and Seattle, Washington, and for incidental and contingent expenses, including traveling expenses, new machinery, and repairs, cases and enameling for medals manufactured, net wastage in melting and refining and in coining departments, loss on sale of sweeps arising from the treatment of bullion and the manufacture of coins, not to exceed \$500 for the expenses of the annual assay commission, and not exceeding \$1,000 in value of specimen coins and ores for the cabinet of the mint at Philadelphia, \$1,339,670.

## OFFICE OF SUPERVISING ARCHITECT

## PUBLIC BUILDINGS, CONSTRUCTION AND RENT

For the acquisition of sites or of additional land, commencement, continuation, or completion, of construction in connection with any or all projects authorized under the provisions of sections 3 and 5 of the Public Buildings Act, approved May 25, 1926 (U. S. C., Supp. V, title 40, secs. 343-345), and the Acts amendatory thereof approved February 24, 1928 (U. S. C., Supp. V, title 40, sec. 345) and March 31, 1930 (U. S. C., Supp. IV, title 40, secs. 341-349), within the respective limits of cost fixed for such projects, \$108,000,000, of which not to exceed \$15,000,000 may be expended for buildings in the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That no part of this or any other appropriation for the construction of public buildings shall be used for remodeling and reconstructing the Department of State Building under the authorization therefor contained in the Act approved July 3, 1930 (46 Stat. 907): *Provided further*, That the building authorized for Seguin, Texas, by the Act of March 4, 1931 (46 Stat., p. 1602), shall be constructed on the site owned by the Government on that date: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for work on the building for the Coast Guard or some other Government activity (Apex Building), authorized by Act of March 4, 1931 (46 Stat., p. 1605).

Rent of temporary quarters: For rent of temporary quarters and alterations of same for the accommodation of Government officials and moving expenses incident thereto, and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to enter into leases for this purpose for periods not exceeding three years, \$900,000.

## PUBLIC BUILDINGS, REPAIRS, EQUIPMENT, AND GENERAL EXPENSES

Repairs and preservation: For repairs and preservation of all completed and occupied public buildings and the grounds thereof under the control of the Treasury Department, and for wire partitions and fly screens therefor; Government wharves and piers under the control of the Treasury Department, together with the necessary dredging adjacent thereto; care of vacant sites under the control of the Treasury Department, such as necessary fences, filling dangerous holes, cutting grass and weeds, but not for any permanent improvements thereon; repairs and preservation of buildings not reserved by vendors on sites under the control of the Treasury Department acquired for public buildings or the enlargement of public buildings, the expenditures on this account for the current fiscal year not to exceed 15 per centum of the annual rental of such buildings: *Provided*, That of the sum herein appropriated not exceeding \$200,000 may be used for the repair and preservation of marine hospitals, the national leprosarium, and quarantine stations (including Marcus Hook) and completed and occupied outbuildings (including wire partitions and fly screens for same), and not exceeding \$24,000 for the Treasury, Treasury Annex, Liberty Loan, and Auditors' Buildings in the District of Columbia: *Provided further*, That this sum shall not be available for the payment of personal services except for work done by contract or for temporary job labor under exigency not exceeding at one time the sum of \$100 at any one building, \$475,000.

Mechanical equipment: For installation and repair of mechanical equipment in all completed and occupied public buildings under the control of the Treasury Department, including heating, hoisting, plumbing, gas piping, ventilating, vacuum cleaning, and refrigerating apparatus, electric-light plants, meters, interior pneumatic tube

Supervising Architect's office.

Public buildings.

Acquisition of sites for construction, etc., of projects authorized. Vol. 44, pp. 632, 633; Vol. 45, p. 137; Vol. 46, p. 1164. U. S. C., Supp. V, pp. 603-605.

Amount for District of Columbia.

*Provisos.* Remodeling, etc., Department of State Building forbidden. *Ante*, p. 26. Vol. 46, p. 907, repealed. Seguin, Tex., site. Vol. 46, p. 1602.

Coast Guard building.

Work discontinued. Vol. 46, p. 1605.

Temporary quarters, etc.

Repairs, equipment, etc.

Buildings under Treasury Department.

*Provisos.* Marine hospitals, quarantine stations, etc.

Treasury buildings.

Personal services restriction.

Mechanical equipment.

Heating, lighting, etc.



tric-light fixtures, and office equipment; telegraph and telephone service; freight, expressage, and postage incident to shipments of drawings, furniture, and supplies for the field forces, testing instruments, and so forth, including articles and supplies not usually payable from other appropriations: *Provided*, That no expenditures shall be made hereunder for transportation of operating supplies for public buildings; not to exceed \$1,000 for books of reference, law books, technical periodicals and journals; not to exceed \$52,000 for the rental of additional quarters in the District of Columbia for the Office of the Supervising Architect and incidental expenses in connection with the occupancy of such quarters; ground rent at Salamanca, New York, for which payment may be made in advance; contingencies of every kind and description, traveling expenses of site agents, and of employees directed by the Secretary of the Treasury to attend meetings of technical and professional societies in connection with the work of the Office of the Supervising Architect, recording deeds and other evidences of title, photographic instruments, chemicals, plates, and photographic materials, and such other articles and supplies and such minor and incidental expenses not enumerated, connected solely with work on public buildings, the acquisition of sites, and the administrative work connected with the annual appropriations under the Supervising Architect's Office as the Secretary of the Treasury may deem necessary and specially order or approve, but not including heat, light, janitor service, awnings, curtains, or any expenses for the general maintenance of the Treasury Building, or surveys, plaster models, progress photographs, test-pit borings, or mill and shop inspections, \$2,740,000, of which amount not to exceed \$1,307,040 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

Outside professional services: To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to obtain outside professional and/or technical services, as provided by the Public Buildings Act approved May 25, 1926 (U. S. C., Supp. V, title 40, sec. 342), and by the Act approved March 31, 1930 (46 Stat., p. 137), and to pay reasonable compensation for such services, and to employ appraisers, when necessary, by contract or otherwise, \$2,400,000, to remain available until expended.

#### PUBLIC BUILDINGS, OPERATING EXPENSES

Operating force: For such personal services as the Secretary of the Treasury may deem necessary in connection with the care, maintenance, and repair of all public buildings under the control of the Treasury Department (except as hereinafter provided), together with the grounds thereof and the equipment and furnishings therein, including inspectors of buildings, repairs and equipment, assistant custodians, janitors, watchmen, laborers, and charwomen; telephone operators for the operation of telephone switchboards or equivalent telephone switchboard equipment in Federal buildings, jointly serving in each case two or more governmental activities; engineers, firemen, elevator conductors, coal passers, electricians, dynamo tenders, lampists, and wiremen; mechanical labor force in connection with said buildings, including carpenters, plumbers, steam fitters, machinists, and painters, but in no case shall the rates of compensation for such mechanical labor force be in excess of the rates current at the time and in the place where such services are employed, \$10,495,000: *Provided*, That the foregoing appropriation shall be available for use in connection with all public buildings under the control of the Treasury Department, including the customhouse in the District of Columbia, but not including any other public

*Proviso.*  
Transporting operating supplies excluded.

Other contingencies.

Salamanca, N. Y.

Objects excluded.

Outside professional services.  
Vol. 44, p. 631; Vol. 46, p. 137.  
U. S. C., Supp. V, p. 603.

Operating expenses.

Operating force.

Personal services, assistant custodians, etc.

*Proviso.*  
Buildings for which available.

building in the District of Columbia, and exclusive of marine hospitals, quarantine stations, mints, branch mints, and assay offices.

Furniture, etc.

Furniture and repairs of furniture: For furniture, carpets, and repairs of same, for completed and occupied public buildings under the control of the Treasury Department, exclusive of marine hospitals, quarantine stations, mints, branch mints, and assay offices, and for gas and electric lighting fixtures and repairs of same for completed and occupied public buildings under the control of the Treasury Department, including marine hospitals and quarantine stations, but exclusive of mints, branch mints, and assay offices, and for furniture and carpets for public buildings and extension of public buildings in course of construction which are to remain under the custody and control of the Treasury Department, exclusive of marine hospitals, quarantine stations, mints, branch mints, and assay offices, and buildings constructed for other executive departments or establishments of the Government, \$1,940,000: *Provided*, That the foregoing appropriation shall not be used for personal services except for work done under contract or for temporary job labor under exigency and not exceeding at one time the sum of \$100 at any one building: *Provided further*, That all furniture now owned by the United States in other public buildings or in buildings rented by the United States shall be used, so far as practicable, whether it corresponds with the present regulation plan for furniture or not.

*Provisos.*  
Personal services restriction.

Use of present furniture.

Operating supplies.  
Fuel, light, power, water, etc.

Operating supplies: For fuel, steam, gas for lighting and heating purposes, water, ice, lighting supplies, electric current for lighting, heating, and power purposes, telephone service for custodial forces; removal of ashes and rubbish, snow, and ice; cutting grass and weeds, washing towels, and miscellaneous items for the use of the custodial forces in the care and maintenance of completed and occupied public buildings and the grounds thereof under the control of the Treasury Department, and in the care and maintenance of the equipment and furnishings in such buildings; miscellaneous supplies, tools, and appliances required in the operation (not embracing repairs) of the mechanical equipment, including heating, plumbing, hoisting, gas piping, ventilating, vacuum-cleaning and refrigerating apparatus, electric-light plants, meters, interior pneumatic tube and intercommunicating telephone systems, conduit wiring, call bell and signal systems in such buildings, and for the transportation of articles or supplies, authorized herein (including the customhouse in the District of Columbia, but excluding any other public building under the control of the Treasury Department within the District of Columbia, and excluding also marine hospitals and quarantine stations, mints, branch mints, and assay offices, and personal services, except for work done by contract or for temporary job labor under exigency not exceeding at one time the sum of \$100 at any one building), \$3,501,500.

Buildings excluded.

Gas governors.

*Provisos.*  
Rentals thereof.

The appropriation made herein for gas shall include the rental and use of gas governors when ordered by the Secretary of the Treasury in writing: *Provided*, That rentals shall not be paid for such gas governors greater than 35 per centum of the actual value of the gas saved thereby, which saving shall be determined by such tests as the Secretary of the Treasury shall direct: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to contract for telephone service in public buildings under the control of the Treasury Department by means of telephone switchboards or equivalent telephone-switching equipment jointly serving in each case two or more Government activities where he finds that joint service is economical and in the interest of the Government, and to secure reimbursement for the cost of such joint service from available appropriations for telephone expenses of the bureaus and offices receiving the same.

Joint telephone switchboard contracts authorized.

Lands and other property of the United States: For custody, care, protection, and expenses of sales of lands and other property of the United States, acquired and held under sections 3749 and 3750 of the Revised Statutes (U. S. C., title 40, secs. 301, 302), the examination of titles, recording of deeds, advertising, and auctioneers' fees in connection therewith, \$550.

Custody of lands, etc.

R. S., secs. 3749, 3750, p. 739.  
U. S. C., p. 1305.

OFFICE OF SUPERVISING ARCHITECT.—Salaries: For the Supervising Architect, and other personal services in the District of Columbia, \$682,880.

Supervising Architect's office.  
Supervising Architect, and office personnel.

#### MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS, TREASURY DEPARTMENT

##### AMERICAN PRINTING HOUSE FOR THE BLIND

American Printing House for the Blind.

To enable the American Printing House for the Blind more adequately to provide books and apparatus for the education of the blind in accordance with the provisions of the Act approved February 8, 1927 (U. S. C., Supp. V, title 20, sec. 101), \$65,000.

Expenses.

Vol. 44, p. 1060.  
U. S. C., Supp. V, p. 322.

#### TITLE II—POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

The following sums are appropriated in conformity with the Act of July 2, 1836 (U. S. C., title 5, sec. 380, title 39, sec. 786), for the Post Office Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1933, namely:

Post Office Department.

##### POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT; WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Appropriations for fiscal year, 1933.  
Vol. 5, p. 80.  
U. S. C., pp. 49, 1233.

##### OFFICE OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL

Postmaster General, \$15,000; for personal services in the office of the Postmaster General in the District of Columbia, \$220,790; in all, \$235,790.

Department expenses.

Postmaster General's office.

Postmaster General, and office personnel.

##### POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT BUILDINGS

For personal services in the District of Columbia for the care, maintenance, and protection of the main Post Office Department Building, the Washington City Post Office Building, and the mail equipment shops building, \$279,445.

Department buildings.

Personal services, operating force.

##### SALARIES IN BUREAUS AND OFFICES

For personal services in the District of Columbia in bureaus and offices of the Post Office Department in not to exceed the following amounts, respectively:

Department bureaus and offices.

Allotments specified.

Office of the First Assistant Postmaster General, \$530,000.

Office of the Second Assistant Postmaster General, \$444,820.

Office of the Third Assistant Postmaster General, \$798,930, of which amount \$23,040 shall be available only for temporary employees.

Office of the Fourth Assistant Postmaster General, \$369,150.

Office of the Solicitor for the Post Office Department, \$75,000.

Office of the chief inspector, \$207,140.

Office of the purchasing agent, \$38,630.

Bureau of Accounts, \$97,370, of which amount \$50,000 shall be available only for temporary employees to carry out the provisions of section 15 of the Act of May 29, 1930 (U. S. C., Supp. V, title 5, sec. 702a), for the maintenance of individual records of civil-service retirement and disability fund deductions so far as they relate to employees of the Postal Service.

Accounts Bureau, temporary employees, civil-service records.

Vol. 46, p. 476.  
U. S. C., Supp. V, p. 38.

## CONTINGENT EXPENSES, POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Department contingent expenses.

Stationery, etc.

For stationery and blank books, index and guide cards, folders, and binding devices, including purchase of free penalty envelopes, \$18,000.

Heating, lighting, power, etc.

For fuel and repairs to heating, lighting, ice, and power plant, including repairs to elevators, purchase and exchange of tools and electrical supplies, and removal of ashes, \$45,000.

Telegraphing.

For telegraphing, \$8,500, of which \$2,500 shall be immediately available.

Miscellaneous.

For miscellaneous items, including purchase, exchange, maintenance and repair of typewriters, adding machines, and other labor-saving devices; purchase, exchange, hire, and maintenance of motor trucks and two motor-driven passenger-carrying vehicles, to be used only for official purposes (one for the Postmaster General and one for the general use of the department); street-car fares not exceeding \$540; plumbing; repairs to department buildings; floor coverings; postage stamps for correspondence addressed abroad, which is not exempt under article 47 of the London convention of the Universal Postal Union, \$48,000; and of such sum of \$48,000, not exceeding \$14,500 may be expended for telephone service, not exceeding \$1,800 may be expended for purchase and exchange of law books, books of reference, railway guides, city directories, and books necessary to conduct the business of the department, and not exceeding \$2,000 may be expended for expenses, except membership fees, of attendance at meetings or conventions concerned with postal affairs, when incurred on the written authority of the Postmaster General, and not exceeding \$800 may be expended for expenses of the purchasing agent and of the solicitor and attorneys connected with his office while traveling on business of the department.

Attendance at meetings.

Furniture, etc.

For furniture and filing cabinets, \$7,500.

Printing and binding.

For printing and binding for the Post Office Department, including all of its bureaus, offices, institutions, and services located in Washington, District of Columbia, and elsewhere, \$1,140,000.

Reimbursement for heating, etc., Washington City Post Office Building.

For reimbursement of the Government Printing Office or Capitol power plant for the cost of furnishing steam for heating and electric current for lighting and power to the Post Office Department Building at Massachusetts Avenue and North Capitol Street, District of Columbia, \$40,000.

Field service appropriations not to be used for department.

Appropriations hereinafter made for the field service of the Post Office Department, except as otherwise provided, shall not be expended for any of the purposes hereinbefore provided for on account of the Post Office Department in the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That the actual and necessary expenses of officials and employees of the Post Office Department and Postal Service, when traveling on official business, may continue to be paid from the appropriations for the service in connection with which the travel is performed, and appropriations for the fiscal year 1933 of the character heretofore used for such purposes shall be available therefor: *Provided further*, That appropriations hereinafter made, except such as are exclusively for payment of compensation, shall be immediately available for expenses in connection with the examination of estimates for appropriations in the field including per diem allowances in lieu of actual expenses of subsistence.

*Provisos.*  
Traveling expenses payable from service appropriations.

Use in examining field estimates.

## FIELD SERVICE, POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

## OFFICE OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL

For gas, electric power, and light, and the repair of machinery, United States Post Office Department equipment shops building, \$5,500.

The Postmaster General is hereby authorized to pay a cash reward for any invention, suggestion, or series of suggestions for an improvement or economy in device, design, or process applicable to the Postal Service submitted by one or more employees of the Post Office Department or the Postal Service which shall be adopted for use and will clearly effect a material economy or increase efficiency, and for that purpose the sum of \$1,500 is hereby appropriated: *Provided*, That the sums so paid to employees in accordance with this Act, shall be in addition to their usual compensation: *Provided further*, That the total amount paid under the provisions of this Act shall not exceed \$1,000 in any month or for any one invention or suggestion: *Provided further*, That no employee shall be paid a reward under this Act until he has properly executed an agreement, to the effect that the use by the United States of the invention, suggestion, or series of suggestions made by him shall not form the basis of a further claim of any nature upon the United States by him, his heirs, or assigns: *Provided further*, That this appropriation shall be available for no other purpose.

For the transportation and delivery of equipment, materials, and supplies for the Post Office Department and Postal Service by freight, express, or motor transportation, and other incidental expenses, \$425,000.

For travel and miscellaneous expenses in the Postal Service, office of the Postmaster General, \$1,000.

To enable the Postmaster General to pay claims for damages, occurring during the fiscal year 1933 or in prior fiscal years, to persons or property in accordance with the provisions of the Deficiency Appropriation Act approved June 16, 1921 (U. S. C., title 5, sec. 392), \$18,000.

OFFICE OF CHIEF INSPECTOR: For salaries of fifteen inspectors in charge of divisions, at \$4,500 each; and five hundred and twenty-five inspectors, \$1,981,950; in all, \$2,049,450.

For traveling expenses of inspectors, inspectors in charge, the chief post-office inspector, and the assistant chief post-office inspector, and for the traveling expenses of four clerks performing stenographic and clerical assistance to post-office inspectors in the investigation of important fraud cases, and for tests, exhibits, documents, photographs, office and other necessary expenses incurred by post-office inspectors in connection with their official investigations, \$510,000: *Provided*, That not exceeding \$26,440 of this sum shall be available for transfer by the Postmaster General to other departments and independent establishments for chemical and other investigations.

For necessary miscellaneous expenses of division headquarters, \$14,000.

For compensation of one hundred and thirty clerks at division headquarters, \$328,000.

For payment of rewards for the detection, arrest, and conviction of post-office burglars, robbers, and highway mail robbers, \$45,000: *Provided*, That rewards may be paid, in the discretion of the Postmaster General, when an offender of the class mentioned was killed in the act of committing the crime or in resisting lawful arrest:

Field service.

Postmaster General.

Equipment shops building.

Cash rewards to employees for inventions improving the service.

*Provisos.*  
Additional to regular pay.  
Amounts limited.

Agreement for Government use required.

Appropriation restricted.

Shipment of equipment, etc.

Travel, etc.

Damage claims.  
Vol. 42, p. 63.  
U. S. C., p. 50.

Inspectors.

Traveling expenses, investigations of.

*Proviso.*  
Allotment for chemical investigations.

Miscellaneous.

Clerks at division headquarters.

Rewards for detecting law violations.

*Provisos.*  
Death of offender.

Rates limited.

*Provided further*, That no part of this sum shall be used to pay any rewards at rates in excess of those specified in Post Office Department Order 9955, dated February 28, 1930: *Provided further*, That of the amount herein appropriated not to exceed \$20,000 may be expended, in the discretion of the Postmaster General, for the purpose of securing information concerning violations of the postal laws and for services and information looking toward the apprehension of criminals.

Securing information.

First Assistant Postmaster General.

OFFICE OF THE FIRST ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

Postmasters, etc.

For compensation to postmasters and for allowances for rent, light, fuel, and equipment to postmasters of the fourth class, \$50,800,000.

Assistant postmasters.

For compensation to assistant postmasters at first and second class post offices, \$7,140,000.

Clerks, etc., first and second class offices.

For compensation to clerks and employees at first and second class post offices, including auxiliary clerk hire at summer and winter post offices, printers, mechanics, skilled laborers, watchmen, messengers, laborers, and substitutes, \$182,325,000.

Contract station clerks.

For compensation to clerks in charge of contract stations, \$1,900,000.

Separating mails.

For separating mails at third and fourth class post offices, \$480,000.

Unusual conditions.

For unusual conditions at post offices, \$75,000.

Clerks, third class offices.

For allowances to third-class post offices to cover the cost of clerical services, \$8,500,000.

Miscellaneous, first and second class offices.

For miscellaneous items necessary and incidental to the operation and protection of post offices of the first and second classes, and the business conducted in connection therewith, not provided for in other appropriations, \$2,250,000.

Village delivery.

For village delivery service in towns and villages having post offices of the second or third class, and in communities adjacent to cities having city delivery, \$1,500,000.

Detroit River service.

For Detroit River postal service, \$16,900.

Car fare and bicycles.

For car fare and bicycle allowance, including special-delivery car fare, \$1,380,000.

City delivery, carriers.

For pay of letter carriers, City Delivery Service, \$127,000,000.

Special delivery, fees.

For fees to special-delivery messengers, \$8,450,000.

Rural Delivery Service.

For pay of rural carriers, auxiliary carriers, substitutes for rural carriers on annual and sick leave, clerks in charge of rural stations, and tolls and ferriage, Rural Delivery Service, and for the incidental expenses thereof, \$106,000,000.

Travel, etc.

For travel and miscellaneous expenses in the Postal Service, office of the First Assistant Postmaster General, \$1,000.

Second Assistant Postmaster General.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

Star routes, except Alaska.

For inland transportation by star routes (excepting service in Alaska), including temporary service to newly established offices, and not to exceed \$200,000 for Government-operated star-route service, \$14,500,000.

Star routes, Alaska.

For inland transportation by star routes in Alaska, \$150,000.

Steamboat, etc., routes.

For inland transportation by steamboat or other power-boat routes, including ship, steamboat, and way letters, \$1,410,000.

Railroad routes and messenger service.

For inland transportation by railroad routes and for mail-messenger service, \$115,000,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$1,500,000 of this appropriation may be expended for pay of freight and incidental charges for the transportation of mails conveyed under

Freight train conveyance.

special arrangement in freight trains or otherwise: *Provided further*, That separate accounts be kept of the amount expended for mail-messenger service: *Provided further*, That there may be expended from this appropriation for clerical and other assistance in the District of Columbia not exceeding the sum of \$82,000 to carry out the provisions of section 5 of the Act of July 28, 1916 (U. S. C., title 39, sec. 562) (the space basis Act), and not exceeding the sum of \$40,400 to carry out the provisions of section 214 of the Act of February 28, 1925 (U. S. C., title 39, sec. 826) (cost ascertainment).

**Railway Mail Service:** For fifteen division superintendents, fifteen assistant division superintendents, two assistant superintendents at large, one assistant superintendent in charge of car construction, one hundred and twenty-one chief clerks, one hundred and twenty-one assistant chief clerks, clerks in charge of sections in the offices of division superintendents, railway postal clerks, substitute railway postal clerks, joint employees, and laborers in the Railway Mail Service, \$58,430,000.

For travel allowance to railway postal clerks and substitute railway postal clerks, \$3,900,000.

For actual and necessary expenses, general superintendent and assistant general superintendent, division superintendents, assistant division superintendents, assistant superintendents, chief clerks, and assistant chief clerks, Railway Mail Service, and railway postal clerks, while actually traveling on business of the Post Office Department and away from their several designated headquarters, \$60,000.

For rent, light, heat, fuel, telegraph, miscellaneous and office expenses, telephone service, badges for railway postal clerks, for the purchase or rental of arms and miscellaneous items necessary for the protection of the mails, and rental of space for terminal railway post offices for the distribution of mails when the furnishing of space for such distribution can not, under the Postal Laws and Regulations, properly be required of railroad companies without additional compensation, and for equipment and miscellaneous items necessary to terminal railway post offices, \$1,100,000.

For electric and cable service, \$500,000.

For transportation of foreign mails by steamship, aircraft, or otherwise, including the cost of advertising in connection with the award of contracts authorized by the Merchant Marine Act of 1928 (U. S. C., title 46, secs. 861-889; Supp. V, title 46, secs. 886-891x), \$38,695,600: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$7,000,000 of this sum may be expended for carrying foreign mail by aircraft under contracts which will not create obligations for the fiscal year 1934 in excess of \$7,000,000: *Provided further*, That the Postmaster General is authorized to expend such sums as may be necessary, not to exceed \$250,000 to cover the cost to the United States for maintaining sea post service on ocean steamships conveying the mails to and from the United States and not to exceed \$3,600 for the salary of the Assistant Director, Division of International Postal Service, with headquarters at New York City.

For balances due foreign countries, \$1,400,000.

For travel and miscellaneous expenses in the Postal Service, office of the Second Assistant Postmaster General, \$1,200.

For the inland transportation of mail by aircraft, under contract as authorized by law, and for the incidental expenses thereof, including not to exceed \$30,000 for supervisory officials and clerks at air mail transfer points, and not to exceed \$41,780 for personal services in the District of Columbia and incidental and travel expenses, \$19,460,000.

Messenger service accounting.

Services in the District.  
Vol. 39, p. 429; Vol. 43, p. 1069.  
U. S. C., pp. 1269, 1286.

Railway Mail Service.  
Division superintendents.

Travel allowance to clerks.

Expenses, away from headquarters.

Miscellaneous.

Arms for mail protection.  
Rent, etc., terminal offices.

Electric and cable cars.  
Foreign mails.  
Vol. 41, p. 988; Vol. 45, p. 689.  
U. S. C., p. 1537; Supp. V, p. 657.

*Proviso.*  
Aircraft allowance.

Sea post service.

Assistant Director, International Postal Service Division.

Balances due foreign countries.

Travel, etc.

Aircraft contract, inland service.

Indemnity, lost international mail.

For payment of limited indemnity for the injury or loss of international mail in accordance with convention, treaty, or agreement stipulations, \$20,000.

Third Assistant Postmaster General.

OFFICE OF THE THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

Stamps, stamped envelopes, postal cards, etc.

For manufacture of adhesive postage stamps, special-delivery stamps, books of stamps, stamped envelopes, newspaper wrappers, postal cards, and for coiling of stamps, \$5,400,000.

Distributing agency.

For pay of agent and assistants to examine and distribute stamped envelopes and newspaper wrappers, and expenses of agency, \$23,750.

Indemnity, lost domestic mail.

For payment of limited indemnity for the injury or loss of pieces of domestic registered matter, insured and collect-on-delivery mail, and for failure to remit collect-on-delivery charges, \$1,000,000.

Travel, etc.

For travel and miscellaneous expenses in the Postal Service, office of the Third Assistant Postmaster General, \$1,000.

Fourth Assistant Postmaster General.

OFFICE OF THE FOURTH ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

Stationery, etc.

For stationery for the Postal Service, including the money-order and registry systems; and also for the purchase of supplies for the Postal Savings System, including rubber stamps, canceling devices, certificates, envelopes and stamps for use in evidencing deposits, and free penalty envelopes; and for the reimbursement of the Secretary of the Treasury for expenses incident to the preparation, issue, and registration of the bonds authorized by the Act of June 25, 1910 (U. S. C., title 39, sec. 760), \$650,000.

Postal Savings System supplies.

For miscellaneous equipment and supplies, including the purchase and repair of furniture, package boxes, posts, trucks, baskets, satchels, straps, letter-box paint, baling machines, perforating machines, duplicating machines, printing presses, directories, cleaning supplies, and the manufacture, repair, and exchange of equipment, the erection and painting of letter-box equipment, and for the purchase and repair of presses and dies for use in the manufacture of letter boxes; for postmarking, rating, money-order stamps, and electrotype plates and repairs to same; metal, rubber, and combination type, dates and figures, type holders, ink pads for canceling and stamping purposes, and for the purchase, exchange, and repair of typewriting machines, envelope-opening machines, and computing machines, copying presses, numbering machines, time recorders, letter balances, scales (exclusive of dormant or built-in platform scales in Federal buildings), test weights, and miscellaneous articles purchased and furnished directly to the Postal Service, including complete equipment and furniture for post offices in leased quarters; for miscellaneous expenses in the preparation and publication of post-route maps and rural-delivery maps or blue prints, including tracing for photolithographic reproduction; for other expenditures necessary and incidental to post offices of the first, second, and third classes, and offices of the fourth class having or to have rural-delivery service, and for letter boxes, \$1,700,000; and the Postmaster General may authorize the sale to the public of post-route maps and rural-delivery maps or blue prints at the cost of printing and 10 per centum thereof added; of this amount \$1,500 may be expended in the purchase of atlases and geographical and technical works: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be expended for the purchase of furniture and complete equipment for third-class post offices except miscellaneous equipment of the general character furnished such offices during the fiscal year 1931.

Bond expenses.  
Vol. 36, p. 917.  
U. S. C., p. 1282.

Miscellaneous equipment and supplies.

Letter boxes.

Postmarking, etc., stamps.

Post route maps.

Sale of maps.

*Proviso.*  
Furniture, etc., third-class offices.

Twine, etc.

For wrapping twine and tying devices, \$330,000.

For expenses incident to the shipment of supplies, including hardware, boxing, packing, and not exceeding \$54,100 for the pay of employees in connection therewith in the District of Columbia, \$65,000.

Shipping supplies.

For rental, purchase, exchange, and repair of canceling machines and motors, mechanical mail-handling apparatus, and other labor-saving devices, including cost of power in rented buildings and miscellaneous expenses of installation and operation of same, including salaries of seven traveling mechanics and thirty-nine scale mechanics, and for traveling expenses, \$550,000.

Canceling and labor-saving devices, etc.

Traveling mechanics, etc.

For the purchase, manufacture, and repair of mail bags and other mail containers and attachments, mail locks, keys, chains, tools, machinery, and material necessary for same, and for incidental expenses pertaining thereto; also material, machinery, and tools necessary for the manufacture and repair in the equipment shops at Washington, District of Columbia, of such other equipment for the Postal Service as may be deemed expedient; for compensation to labor employed in the equipment shops at Washington, District of Columbia, \$1,450,000, of which not to exceed \$675,000 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That out of this appropriation the Postmaster General is authorized to use as much of the sum, not exceeding \$15,000, as may be deemed necessary for the purchase of material and the manufacture in the equipment shops of such small quantities of distinctive equipments as may be required by other executive departments; and for service in Alaska, Porto Rico, Philippine Islands, Hawaii, or other island possessions.

Mail bags, locks, etc.

Equipment shops, materials, etc.

Labor.

Services in the District.

*Proviso.*  
Distinctive equipment for departments, Alaska, and island possessions.

For rent, light, fuel, and water for first, second, and third class post offices, and the cost of advertising for lease proposals for such offices, \$17,500,000.

Rent, light, etc., for first, second, and third class offices.  
*Post*, p. 783.

For the transmission of mail by pneumatic tubes or other similar devices in the city of New York, including the Borough of Brooklyn of the city of New York, at an annual rate not in excess of \$19,500 per mile of double line of tubes, including power, labor, and all other operating expenses, \$516,000.

Pneumatic tubes, New York City.

For the rental of not exceeding two miles of pneumatic tubes, not including labor and power in operating the same, for the transmission of mail in the city of Boston, Massachusetts, \$24,000: *Provided*, That the provisions not inconsistent herewith of the Acts of April 21, 1902 (U. S. C., title 39, sec. 423), and May 27, 1908 (U. S. C., title 39, sec. 423), relating to the transmission of mail by pneumatic tubes or other similar devices shall be applicable hereto.

Boston, Mass.

*Proviso.*  
Provisions applicable.  
Vol. 32, p. 114; Vol. 35, p. 412.  
U. S. C., p. 1260.

For vehicle allowance, the hiring of drivers, the rental of vehicles, and the purchase and exchange and maintenance, including stable and garage facilities, of wagons or automobiles for, and the operation of, screen-wagon and city delivery and collection service, \$16,500,000: *Provided*, That the Postmaster General may, in his disbursement of this appropriation, apply a part thereof to the leasing of quarters for the housing of Government-owned automobiles at a reasonable annual rental for a term not exceeding ten years: *Provided further*, That this appropriation is available for the maintenance of the Government-owned post-office garage at Washington, District of Columbia, including such changes and additions to the mechanical equipment as, in the opinion of the Postmaster General, may be necessary: *Provided further*, That the Postmaster General, during the fiscal year 1933, may purchase and maintain from the appropriation "Vehicle service" such tractors and trailer trucks as may be required in the operation of the screen-

Vehicle allowance for delivery, collection, etc.

*Provisos.*  
Rental of garages.

Garage at Washington, D. C.

Tractors and trailer trucks.

Restriction.

wagon and city delivery and collection service: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be expended for maintenance or repair of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles for use in connection with the administrative work of the Post Office Department in the District of Columbia.

Travel, etc.

For travel and miscellaneous expenses in the Postal Service, office of the Fourth Assistant Postmaster General, \$4,500.

Sums transferred to Standards Bureau for investigations of materials.

In the disbursement of appropriations contained in this Act for the field service of the Post Office Department the Postmaster General may transfer to the Bureau of Standards not to exceed \$20,000 for scientific investigations in connection with the purchase of materials, equipment, and supplies necessary in the maintenance and operation of the Postal Service.

Appropriations from Treasury for field service to supply deficiencies.

If the revenues of the Post Office Department shall be insufficient to meet the appropriations made under Title II of this Act, a sum equal to such deficiency in the revenues of such department is hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply such deficiency in the revenues of the Post Office Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1933, and the sum needed may be advanced to the Post Office Department upon requisition of the Postmaster General.

Travel expenses of civilians authorized when transferred from official stations.

SEC. 2. Appropriations for the fiscal year 1933 available for expenses of travel of civilian officers and employees of the executive departments and establishments shall be available also for expenses of travel performed by them on transfer from one official station to another when authorized by the head of the department or establishment concerned in the order directing such transfer: *Provided*, That such expenses shall not be allowed for any transfer effected for the convenience of any officer or employee.

Proviso. Restriction.

Motor-vehicle expenditures. Maintenance, etc.

SEC. 3. Expenditures from appropriations made herein for the maintenance, upkeep, and repair, exclusive of garage rent, pay of operator, fuel and lubricants, on any one passenger-carrying vehicle used by the Treasury or Post Office Department shall not exceed one-third of the market price of a new vehicle of the same make or class and in any case more than \$500.

Purchase, exchange, etc.

SEC. 4. No part of any money appropriated by this Act shall be used for purchasing any motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicle (except busses, station wagons, and ambulances) at a cost, delivered and completely equipped for operation, in excess of \$750, including the value of a vehicle exchanged where exchange is involved; nor shall any money appropriated herein be used for maintaining, driving, or operating any Government-owned motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicle not used exclusively for official purposes; and "official purposes" shall not include the transportation of officers and employees between their domiciles and places of employment except in cases of officers and employees engaged in field work the character of whose duties makes such transportation necessary and then only when the same is approved by the head of the department. This section shall not apply to any motor vehicle for official use of the Secretary of the Treasury or the Postmaster General.

Use restricted.

Exemptions.

Purchase, etc., of articles, the growth, etc., of United States.

SEC. 5. In the expenditure of appropriations in this Act or appropriations hereafter made, the Secretary of the Treasury in the case of the Treasury Department, and the Postmaster General in the case of the Post Office Department, shall, unless in his discretion the interest of the Government will not permit, purchase, or contract for, within the limits of the United States, only articles of the growth, production, or manufacture of the United States, notwithstanding that such articles of the growth, production, or manu-

facture of the United States may cost more, if such excess of cost be not unreasonable. In giving effect to this section special consideration shall be given to the domestic article where the raw material of which the article is made is grown in the United States and the article is manufactured in the United States.

SEC. 6. The United States Bureau of Efficiency is authorized and directed to prepare and submit to Congress on the first day of the next regular session a report showing the make, year, type, annual mileage, useful purpose, assignment, and other similar pertinent information relative to each Government-owned passenger automobile and motor boat in the custody of the several field services on June 30, 1932, and shall indicate in such report which of such vehicles were forfeited to the United States for violation of law.

SEC. 7. No part of any appropriation made by this Act shall be used to pay the actual expenses of subsistence in excess of \$6 each for any one calendar day or per diem allowance for subsistence in excess of the rate of \$5 for any one calendar day to any officer or employee of the United States, and payment accordingly shall be in full, notwithstanding any other statutory provision.

Approved, July 5, 1932.

[CHAPTER 431.]

JOINT RESOLUTION

Authorizing the distribution of Government-owned wheat and cotton to the American National Red Cross and other organizations for relief of distress.

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Federal Farm Board is authorized and directed to take such action as may be necessary to deliver to the American National Red Cross, and any other organization designated by the American National Red Cross, on July 1, 1932, or as soon thereafter as may be practicable, forty-five million bushels of wheat of the Grain Stabilization Corporation and five hundred thousand bales of cotton of the Cotton Stabilization Corporation, for use in providing food, cloth, and wearing apparel for the needy and distressed people, and in providing feed for livestock in the 1932 crop-failure areas, after the needs of human consumption have been taken care of, in the opinion of the director of the Red Cross, of the United States and Territories. Such wheat or cotton shall be delivered upon application therefor, but only upon the approval of the President of the United States, and in such amounts to each organization as the President may approve.

SEC. 2. No part of the expenses incident to the delivery, receipt, and distribution of such wheat or cotton shall be borne by the United States or the Federal Farm Board. In order to carry out the purposes of this resolution such wheat or the products thereof may be milled or processed into, or exchanged for, flour of any kind, bread, or food, provided, in making such exchange, preference shall be given whenever practicable to foods of which wheat products are a substantial ingredient, or cotton may be manufactured into or exchanged for cloth, or wearing apparel, or other articles of clothing, made of cotton; but such milling, processing, or manufacturing shall be without profit to any mill, organization, or other person.

SEC. 3. In so far as wheat or cotton is donated to relief agencies by the Grain Stabilization Corporation or the Cotton Stabilization Corporation under this resolution the Federal Farm Board is authorized to cancel such part of its loans to such corporation as equals the proportionate part of said loans represented by the wheat or cotton delivered hereunder, less the current market value of the wheat

Manufactured articles of domestic raw materials.

Motor vehicles and motor boats.  
Report of Efficiency Bureau on Government-owned, in field services.

To include forfeited vehicles.

Subsistence, etc., restriction.

July 5, 1932.  
[H. J. Res. 418.]  
[Pub. Res., No. 33.]

Government-owned wheat and cotton.  
Distribution of, to American National Red Cross, etc., for use of the needy, authorized.

Feed for livestock in crop-failure areas.

Delivery only upon President's approval.

No Federal expense.

Processing or exchanges.

Milling, etc., without profit.

Loans to Grain and Cotton Stabilization Boards.

Proportionate part of, covered by actual delivery cancelled.

Deductions to be made.

Sums authorized for purposes specified.

Post, pp. 741, 798.  
Vol. 46, p. 11.

or cotton delivered; and to deduct the amount of such loans canceled from the amount of the revolving fund established by the Agricultural Marketing Act. To carry out the provisions of this resolution, such sums as may be necessary are hereby authorized to be appropriated and made immediately available to the Federal Farm Board to be used solely for the following purposes:

(a) For advancing to such corporations amounts to repay loans held by commercial or intermediate credit banks against wheat or cotton which would be released for donations under this resolution.

(b) For reimbursing each such corporation for its net equity in the wheat or cotton used for donations under this resolution, according to the current market value at the time of the donation.

(c) For meeting carrying and handling charges, and interest payments on commercial or intermediate credit bank loans, on or against wheat and cotton which would be released for donations under this resolution between the date of its approval and the delivery of the wheat or cotton to the American National Red Cross or other organization.

Administration.

SEC. 4. The Federal Farm Board shall execute its functions under this resolution through its usual administrative staff, and such additional clerical assistance as may be found necessary, without additional appropriations beyond its usual administrative appropriation under the Agricultural Marketing Act.

Approved, July 5, 1932.

[CHAPTER 432.]

AN ACT

July 6, 1932.  
[S. 4759.]  
[Public, No. 264.]

To extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Missouri River at or near Florence, Nebraska.

Missouri River.  
Time extended for bridging, at Florence, Nebr.

Vol. 46, p. 156,  
amended.

Amendment.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Missouri River at or near Florence, Nebraska, authorized to be built by the Omaha-Council Bluffs Missouri River Bridge Board of Trustees by Act of Congress approved June 10, 1930, are hereby extended one and three years, respectively, from June 10, 1932.

SEC. 2. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this Act is hereby expressly reserved.

Approved, July 6, 1932.

[CHAPTER 433.]

AN ACT

July 6, 1932.  
[S. 4874.]  
[Public, No. 265.]

To grant a right of way or easement over lands of the United States within the Upper Mississippi River Wild Life and Fish Refuge to the Savanna-Sabula Bridge Company, a corporation, for the construction, maintenance, and operation of a highway between Savanna, Illinois, and Sabula, Iowa.

Upper Mississippi River Wild Life and Fish Refuge.

Savanna-Sabula Bridge Company granted right of way over lands within, for highway.  
Vol. 46, p. 542.

Description.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That in order to facilitate the construction, maintenance, and operation of a highway, connected with the bridge across the Mississippi River at Savanna, Illinois, authorized by section 2 of the Act of Congress of June 10, 1930 (Public Numbered 330, Seventy-first Congress), between Savanna, Illinois, and Sabula, Iowa, there is hereby granted to the Savanna-Sabula Bridge Company, a corporation, its successors and assigns, a right of way or easement for highway purposes not exceeding three hundred and twenty-five feet in width over lands of the United States in section 8, township 84 north, range 7 east, fifth

principal meridian, in Jackson County, Iowa, reserved or acquired for the purposes of the Upper Mississippi River Wild Life and Fish Refuge, said right of way or easement being located as shown on "Plan of bridge site and new roadway for Savanna-Sabula Bridge project, November 16, 1931," attached to and made a part of a certain agreement entered into on the 23d day of December, 1931, between the said Savanna-Sabula Bridge Company and E. C. Hotchkiss, acting superintendent, Upper Mississippi River Wild Life and Fish Refuge, pursuant to a certain permit issued to the said Savanna-Sabula Bridge Company by the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of Commerce November 30, 1931, to construct, maintain, and operate the aforesaid highway over the aforesaid lands of the United States in the Upper Mississippi River Wild Life and Fish Refuge: *Provided*, That there is reserved to the United States in perpetuity, control of all game, fur-bearing animals, wild birds, and other wild life on the right of way or easement herein granted, and such right of way or easement shall at all times be subject to regulations prescribed under authority of the Upper Mississippi River Wild Life and Fish Refuge Act of June 7, 1924 (U. S. C., title 16, ch. 8): *Provided further*, That in consideration of the granting of this right of way or easement no toll or other charge shall be exacted by the grantee, its successors or assigns, from any of the officers and employees of the United States, including their vehicles, for traversing the aforesaid bridge, or the highway or approach thereto or the right of way or easement hereby granted, while on official duty: *And provided further*, That said right of way or easement shall not be used, except by special permission of the Secretary of Agriculture, for any purpose other than the construction, maintenance, and operation of said highway, including the fencing of said right of way and diversion of the water in the adjacent stream: *Provided further*, That the grantee shall at all times permit officers and employees of the Department of Agriculture and the Department of Commerce, of the United States, when in discharge of their official duties in relation to said Upper Mississippi Wild Life and Fish Refuge, free and unobstructed access to, through, and over said highway.

*Provisos.*  
Rights reserved.

Vol. 43, p. 650.  
U. S. C., p. 437.  
No tolls of officers,  
etc., on official business.

Conditions.

Access.

Rights to sell, etc.,  
conferred.

SEC. 2. The right to sell, assign, transfer, and mortgage all the rights, powers, and privileges conferred by this Act is hereby granted to the Savanna-Sabula Bridge Company, its successors and assigns; and any corporation or person to which or to whom such rights, powers, and privileges may be sold, assigned, or transferred, or who shall acquire the same by mortgage foreclosure or otherwise, is hereby authorized and empowered to exercise the same as fully as though conferred herein directly upon such corporation or person.

Amendment.

SEC. 3. That the right to alter, amend, or repeal this Act is hereby expressly reserved.

Approved, July 6, 1932.

[CHAPTER 434.]

AN ACT

To amend the sixth exception in section 3 of the Immigration Act of 1924 with reference to nonimmigrant status of certain aliens.

July 6, 1932.  
[H. R. 8766.]  
[Public, No. 266.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That section 3 (6) of the Immigration Act of 1924 be amended so as to read as follows: "(6) An alien entitled to enter the United States solely to carry on trade between the United States and the foreign state of which he

Immigration Act of  
1924.  
Nonimmigrant sta-  
tus.  
Vol. 43, p. 155,  
amended.

Entries under treaties, to engage in trade.

is a national under and in pursuance of the provisions of a treaty of commerce and navigation, and his wife, and his unmarried children under twenty-one years of age, if accompanying or following to join him."

Approved, July 6, 1932.

[CHAPTER 441.]

AN ACT

July 7, 1932.  
[H. R. 437.]  
[Public, No. 267.]

To require a contractor to whom is awarded any contract for public buildings or other public works or for repairs or improvements thereon for the District of Columbia to give bond for the faithful performance of the contract, for the protection of persons furnishing labor and materials, and for other purposes.

District of Columbia.  
Contractors on public works.  
Penal bond to include security for labor and material.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That any person or persons entering into a formal contract with the District of Columbia for the construction of any public building, or the prosecution and completion of any public work, or for alteration and/or repairs, including painting and decorating, upon any public building or public work, shall be required, before commencing such work, to execute the usual penal bond in an amount not less than the contract price, with good and sufficient sureties, with the additional obligation that such contractor or contractors shall promptly make payments to all persons supplying him or them with labor and materials in the prosecution of the work provided for in such contract; and any person, company, or corporation who has furnished labor or materials used in the construction or repair of any public building or public work, and payment for which has not been made, shall have the right to intervene and be made a party to any action instituted by the District of Columbia on the bond of the contractor, and to have their rights and claims adjudicated in such action and judgment rendered thereon, subject, however, to the priority of the claim and judgment of the District of Columbia.

Vol. 30, p. 906.

Rights of persons, etc., furnishing labor, etc.

Payments where bond insufficient.

If the full amount of the liability of the surety on said bond is insufficient to pay the full amount of said claims and demands, then, after paying the full amount due the District of Columbia, the remainder shall be distributed pro rata among said interveners. If no suit should be brought by the District of Columbia within six months from the completion and final settlement of said contract, then the person or persons supplying the contractor with labor and materials shall, upon application therefor, and furnishing affidavit to the District of Columbia that labor or materials for the prosecution of such work has been supplied by him or them, and payment for which has not been made, be furnished with a certified copy of said contract and bond, upon which he or they shall have a right of action, and shall be, and are hereby, authorized to bring suit in the name of the District of Columbia in the Supreme Court in the District of Columbia, irrespective of the amount in controversy in such suit, and not elsewhere for his or their use and benefit, against said contractor and his sureties, and to prosecute the same to final judgment and execution: *Provided*, That where suit is instituted by any of such creditors on the bond of the contractor it shall not be commenced until after the complete performance of said contract and final settlement thereof, and shall be commenced within one year after the performance and final settlement of said contract, and not later: *Provided further*, That where a suit is instituted by a creditor or by creditors, only one action shall be brought, and any creditor may file his claim in such action and be made party thereto within one year from the completion of the work under said contract, and

Action for labor or material furnished.

Jurisdiction.

Provisos.  
Commencement of suit.

Creditors limited to single action.

not later. If the recovery on the bond should be inadequate to pay the amounts found due to all of said creditors, judgment shall be given to each creditor pro rata of the amount of the recovery. The surety on said bond may pay into the registry of said court, for distribution among said claimants and creditors, the full amount of the sureties' liability, to wit, the penalty named in the bond, less any amount which said surety may have had to pay to the District of Columbia by reason of the execution of said bond, and upon so doing the surety will be relieved from further liability: *And provided further*, That in all suits instituted under the provisions of this Act such personal notice of the pendency of such suits, informing them of their right to intervene as the court may order, shall be given to all known creditors, and in addition thereto notice of publication in some newspaper of general circulation, published in the District of Columbia, for at least three successive weeks, the last publication to be at least three months before the time limited therefor.

Judgment where bond is inadequate. Payment by surety.

Personal notice to creditors.

Public notice additional.

Approved, July 7, 1932.

[CHAPTER 442.]

AN ACT

To amend section 18 of the Act entitled "An Act to establish standard weights and measures for the District of Columbia; to define the duties of the Superintendent of Weights, Measures, and Markets of the District of Columbia; and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1921.

July 7, 1932.  
[H. R. 461.]  
[Public, No. 268.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That section 18 of the Act entitled "An Act to establish standard weights and measures for the district of Columbia; to define the duties of the Superintendent of Weights, Measures, and Markets of the District of Columbia; and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1921, be, and the same hereby is, amended by adding thereto a subsection to be known as section 18a to read as follows:

District of Columbia. Standard weights and measures. Vol. 41, p. 1223, amended.

"SEC. 18a. That the standard measure for ice cream, sherbet, and similar frozen food products shall be of the following capacities: One-half pint, pint, quart, half gallon, gallon, two gallons, two and one-half gallons, and multiples of the gallon; and no person shall use in determining the quantity of ice cream kept for sale, offered for sale, or sold in the District of Columbia any measure of other than the foregoing capacities."

Capacities of frozen food containers modified.

Approved, July 7, 1932.

[CHAPTER 443.]

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending, June 30, 1933, and for other purposes.

July 7, 1932.  
[H. R. 7912.]  
[Public, No. 269.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1933, namely:

Department of Agriculture appropriations, fiscal year 1933.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Secretary's office.

SALARIES

For Secretary of Agriculture, \$15,000; Assistant Secretary, and for other personal services in the District of Columbia, including \$7,294 for extra labor and emergency employments, and for personal

Secretary, Assistant, office and field personnel, extra labor, etc.

Provisos.  
Cleaning Department  
ment buildings.

Salaries limited to  
average rates under  
Classification Act.

Vol. 42, p. 1498; Vol.  
45, p. 776; Vol. 46, p.  
1093.

U. S. C., p. 65; Supp.  
V, p. 28.

Exception.

Restriction not appli-  
cable to clerical-mechanical  
services.

No reduction in fixed  
salaries.

Vol. 42, p. 1490.

Transfers to another  
position without reduction.

Higher salary rates  
permitted.

If only one position  
in a grade.

Contracts for steno-  
graphic reporting.

Purchase of options  
for land.

Allowances for living  
quarters, etc., stationed  
abroad.

Vol. 46, p. 818.  
U. S. C., Supp. V,  
p. 19.

Issuing predictions,  
etc., of future prices of  
cotton forbidden.

Mechanical, etc.,  
shops.

services in the field, \$806,547; in all, \$821,547: *Provided*, That in addition thereto, this appropriation may be reimbursed for the cost of such additional employments as may be necessary for cleaning, in whole or in part, of buildings of the Department of Agriculture in the city of Washington, from the appropriations made for the bureaus or offices for which such service is performed: *Provided further*, That in expending appropriations or portions of appropriations, contained in this Act, for the payment for personal services in the District of Columbia in accordance with the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, with the exception of the Assistant Secretary, the average of the salaries of the total number of persons under any grade in any bureau, office, or other appropriation unit shall not at any time exceed the average of the compensation rates specified for the grade by such Act, as amended: *Provided further*, That this restriction shall not apply (1) to grades 1, 2, 3, and 4 of the clerical-mechanical service, or (2) to require the reduction in salary of any person whose compensation was fixed, as of July 1, 1924, in accordance with the rules of section 6 of such Act, (3) to require the reduction in salary of any person who is transferred from one position to another position in the same or different grade, in the same or different bureau, office, or other appropriation unit, (4) to prevent the payment of a salary under any grade at a rate higher than the maximum rate of the grade when such higher rate is permitted by the Classification Act of 1923 as amended, and is specifically authorized by other law, or (5) to reduce the compensation of any person in a grade in which only one position is allocated: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to contract for stenographic reporting services, and the appropriations made in this Act shall be available for such purposes: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to expend from appropriations available for the purchase of lands not to exceed \$1 for each option to purchase any particular tract or tracts of land: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$55,000 of the appropriations available for salaries and expenses of officers and employees of the Department of Agriculture permanently stationed in foreign countries may be used for payment of allowances for living quarters, including heat, fuel, and light, as authorized by the Act approved June 26, 1930 (U. S. C., Supp. V, title 5, sec. 118a): *Provided further*, That no part of the funds appropriated by this Act shall be used for the payment of any officer or employee of the Department of Agriculture who, as such officer or employee, or on behalf of the department or any division, commission, or bureau thereof, issues, or causes to be issued, any prediction, oral or written, or forecast with respect to future prices of cotton or the trend of same.

For salaries and compensation of necessary employees in the mechanical shops and power plant of the Department of Agriculture, \$125,000.

#### MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Department contin-  
gent expenses.

For stationery, blank books, twine, paper, gum, dry goods, soap, brushes, brooms, mats, oils, paints, glass, lumber, hardware, ice, fuel, water and gas pipes, heating apparatus, furniture, carpets, and mattings; for lights, freight, express charges, advertising and press clippings, telegraphing, telephoning, postage, washing towels, and necessary repairs and improvements to buildings and heating apparatus; for the maintenance, repair, and operation of not to exceed three (including one for the Secretary of Agriculture, one

Motor-vehicle restric-  
tions.

for general utility needs of the entire department, and one for the Forest Service) and purchase and exchange of one motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicle and one motor cycle for official purposes only; for the payment of the Department of Agriculture's proportionate share of the expense of the dispatch agent in New York; for official traveling expenses, including examination of estimates for appropriations in the field for any bureau, office, or service of the department; and for other miscellaneous supplies and expenses not otherwise provided for and necessary for the practical and efficient work of the department, which are authorized by such officer as the Secretary may designate, \$190,000: *Provided*, That in connection with activities authorized in the Act of August 10, 1912 (U. S. C., title 5, sec. 542), the Secretary of Agriculture during the fiscal year 1933, may maintain stocks of stationery, supplies, equipment, and miscellaneous materials sufficient to meet, in whole or in part, requirements of the bureaus and offices of the department in the city of Washington and elsewhere, and the appropriations made for such bureaus and offices for such stocks and for toilet-room supplies and materials and equipment used to clean, in whole or in part, the buildings occupied by the department in the city of Washington shall be available to reimburse the appropriation for miscellaneous expenses current at the time additional supplies and materials are procured for the general stock: *Provided further*, That the appropriations made hereunder shall be available for the payment of salaries of additional employees engaged in purchasing, storing, handling, packing, or shipping of supplies and the amount of such salaries shall be charged proportionally as a part of the cost of supplies issued: *Provided further*, That the facilities of the central storehouse shall to the fullest extent practicable be used to make unnecessary maintenance of separate storehouse activities in the several bureaus of the department: *Provided further*, That a separate schedule of expenditures, transfers of funds, or other transactions hereunder shall be included in the annual Budget.

Dispatch agent, New York.

*Proviso.*  
Maintenance of stocks of stationery, supplies, etc.  
Vol. 37, p. 296.  
U. S. C., p. 58.

Bureau appropriations for, may reimburse current funds for miscellaneous expenses.

Additional services, handling, etc., supplies.

Use of central storehouse to avoid separate units.

Separate schedule of transactions included in annual Budget.

#### RENT OF BUILDINGS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

For rent of buildings and parts of buildings in the District of Columbia, for use of the various bureaus, divisions, and offices of the Department of Agriculture, \$70,000, in addition to which the Secretary of Agriculture, if found necessary, may enter into leases not to exceed \$35,000: *Provided*, That only such part of this sum shall be available to pay rent for space which can not be furnished by the Public Buildings Commission in Government buildings located in the District of Columbia.

Total, Office of the Secretary, \$1,206,547.

Rent.

Buildings in the District.

Leases.  
*Proviso.*  
Restriction.

#### OFFICE OF INFORMATION

Information Office.

#### SALARIES AND GENERAL EXPENSES

For necessary expenses in connection with the publication, indexing, illustration, and distribution of bulletins, documents, and reports, including labor-saving machinery and supplies, envelopes, stationery and materials, office furniture and fixtures, photographic equipment and materials, artists' tools and supplies, telephone and telegraph service, freight and express charges; purchase and maintenance of bicycles; purchase of manuscripts; traveling expenses; electrotypes, illustrations, and other expenses not otherwise provided for, \$410,800,

Salaries and expenses.

of which not to exceed \$387,560 may be used for personal services in the District of Columbia in accordance with the Classification Act of 1923 as amended.

PRINTING AND BINDING

Printing and binding. For all printing and binding for the Department of Agriculture, including all of its bureaus, offices, institutions, and services located in Washington, District of Columbia, and elsewhere, \$925,000, including the Annual Report of the Secretary of Agriculture, as required by the Act approved January 12, 1895 (U. S. C., title 44, secs. 111, 212-220, 222, 241, 244, 257), and in pursuance of the Joint Resolution Numbered 13, approved March 30, 1906 (U. S. C., title 44, secs. 214, 224), and also including not to exceed \$250,000 for farmers' bulletins, which shall be adapted to the interests of the people of the different sections of the country, an equal proportion of four-fifths of which shall be delivered to or sent out under the addressed franks furnished by the Senators, Representatives, and Delegates in Congress, as they shall direct, but not including work done at the field printing plants of the Weather Bureau and the Forest Service authorized by the Joint Committee on Printing, in accordance with the Act approved March 1, 1919 (U. S. C., title 44, secs. 111, 220).

Annual Report. Vol. 28, p. 612; Vol. 34, p. 825.  
U. S. C., pp. 1421, 1429.

Farmers' bulletins.

Exception. Vol. 40, p. 1270.  
U. S. C., pp. 1421, 1430.

Vol. 33, p. 563.  
U. S. C., p. 1435.

Public Resolution Numbered 9, Fifty-eighth Congress, first session, approved March 14, 1904 (U. S. C., title 44, sec. 290), is hereby amended by striking out all after the resolving clause and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

Soils Division reports. "There shall be printed as soon as the manuscript can be prepared with the necessary maps and illustrations to accompany it a report on each soil area surveyed by the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils, Department of Agriculture, in the form of advance sheets bound in paper covers, of which not more than two hundred and fifty copies shall be for the use of each Senator from the State and not more than one thousand copies for the use of each Representative for the congressional district or districts in which a survey is made, the actual number to be determined on inquiry by the Secretary of Agriculture made to the aforesaid Senators and Representatives, and as many copies for the use of the Department of Agriculture as in the judgment of the Secretary of Agriculture are deemed necessary. The total congressional and department edition shall be held for two years by the Superintendent of Documents, who shall distribute the soil surveys within the above limitations according to the requests of the said Senators, Representatives, or department, and at the expiration of the two-year period the residue of the edition shall be turned over to the Department of Agriculture."

Advance sheets of each area surveyed to be printed.  
Distribution.

Edition to be held two years by Superintendent of Documents.

Disposition of residue.

Total, Office of Information, \$1,335,800, of which amount not to exceed \$387,560 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

Library.

LIBRARY, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Salaries and expenses.

Salaries and expenses: For purchase and exchange of books of reference, law books, technical and scientific books, periodicals, and for expenses incurred in completing imperfect series; not to exceed \$1,200 for newspapers, and when authorized by the Secretary of Agriculture for dues for library membership in societies or associations which issue publications to members only or at a price to members lower than to subscribers who are not members; for salaries in the city of Washington and elsewhere; for official traveling expenses, and for library fixtures, library cards, supplies, and for

all other necessary expenses, \$106,100, of which amount not to exceed \$74,120 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

## OFFICE OF EXPERIMENT STATIONS

### PAYMENTS TO STATES, HAWAII, ALASKA, AND PORTO RICO FOR AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATIONS

To carry into effect the provisions of an Act approved March 2, 1887 (U. S. C., title 7, secs. 362, 363, 365, 368, 377-379), entitled "An Act to establish agricultural experiment stations in connection with the colleges established in the several States under the provisions of an Act approved July 2, 1862 (U. S. C., title 7, secs. 301-308), and of the Acts supplementary thereto," the sums apportioned to the several States, to be paid quarterly in advance, \$720,000.

To carry into effect the provisions of an Act approved March 16, 1906 (34 Stat., p. 63), entitled "An Act to provide for an increased annual appropriation for agricultural experiment stations and regulating the expenditure thereof," and Acts supplementary thereto, the sums apportioned to the several States, to be paid quarterly in advance, \$720,000.

To carry into effect the provisions of an Act entitled "An Act to authorize the more complete endowment of agricultural experiment stations," approved February 24, 1925 (U. S. C., title 7, secs. 361, 366, 370, 371, 373-376, 380, 382), \$2,880,000.

To carry into effect the provisions of an Act entitled "An Act to extend the benefits of certain Acts of Congress to the Territory of Hawaii," approved May 16, 1928 (U. S. C., Supp. V, title 7, secs. 386-386b), \$24,000.

To carry into effect the provisions of an Act entitled "An Act to extend the benefits of the Hatch Act and the Smith-Lever Act to the Territory of Alaska," approved February 23, 1929 (U. S. C., Supp. V, title 7, sec. 386c), \$15,000.

To carry into effect the provisions of an Act entitled "An Act to coordinate the agricultural experiment-station work and to extend the benefits of certain Acts of Congress to the Territory of Porto Rico," approved March 4, 1931 (46 Stat., pp. 1520, 1521), \$15,000.

In all, payments to States, Hawaii, Alaska, and Porto Rico for agricultural experiment stations, \$4,374,000.

### SALARIES AND GENERAL EXPENSES

To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to enforce the provisions of the Acts approved March 2, 1887 (U. S. C., title 7, secs. 362, 363, 365, 368, 377-379), March 16, 1906 (U. S. C., title 7, secs. 369, 375), February 24, 1925 (U. S. C., title 7, secs. 361, 366, 370, 371, 373-376, 380, 382), May 16, 1928 (U. S. C., Supp. V, title 7, secs. 386-386b), and February 23, 1929 (U. S. C., Supp. V, title 7, sec. 386c), and Acts amendatory or supplementary thereto, relative to their administration and for the administration of agricultural experiment stations in Hawaii and Porto Rico, including the employment of clerks, assistants, and other persons in the city of Washington and elsewhere, freight and express charges, official traveling expenses, office fixtures, supplies, apparatus, telegraph and telephone service, gas, electric current, and rent outside of the District of Columbia, \$160,734; and the Secretary of Agriculture shall prescribe the form of the annual financial statement required under the above Acts, ascertain whether the expenditures are in accordance with their provi-

Experiment Stations Office.

Support of experiment stations.  
Vol. 24, p. 440.  
U. S. C., p. 115.

Vol. 12, p. 503.  
U. S. C., p. 111.

Allotment of additional appropriations.  
Vol. 34, p. 63.  
U. S. C., p. 115.

Further allotments.  
Vol. 43, p. 970.  
U. S. C., p. 115.

Extending benefits to Hawaii.  
Vol. 45, p. 571.  
U. S. C., Supp. V, p. 50.

Extension work in Alaska.  
Vol. 45, p. 1256.  
U. S. C., Supp. V, p. 50.

Extending benefits to Porto Rico, etc.  
Vol. 46, p. 1520.  
U. S. C., Supp. V, p. 50.

Administration expenses.  
Vol. 24, p. 440; Vol. 34, p. 63.  
Vol. 43, p. 970; Vol. 45, pp. 571, 1256.  
U. S. C., p. 115; Supp. V, p. 50.

Territorial and insular possessions.

Outside rent.

Annual statement forms.

sions, coordinate the work of the Department of Agriculture with that of the State agricultural colleges and experiment stations in the lines authorized in said Acts, and make report thereon to Congress.

Maintenance of experiment stations in Territories and insular possessions.

Allotments.

*Proviso.*  
Transfer of property authorized.

Pay and expenses of station employees from continental U. S., from sales thereof.  
Vol. 38, p. 441; Vol. 41, p. 262.  
U. S. C., p. 58.

Transporting families and effects.

Sale of products; use of receipts.

To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to establish and maintain agricultural experiment stations in Hawaii and Porto Rico, including the erection of buildings, the preparation, illustration, and distribution of reports and bulletins, and all other necessary expenses, \$133,560, as follows: \$40,000 for Hawaii, \$63,560 for Porto Rico, and \$30,000, to be immediately available, for salaries, wages, and other expenses connected with the care of property, including all appurtenances thereto, and all equipment and livestock of the experiment stations in Alaska, Guam, and the Virgin Islands until they are transferred or sold: *Provided*, That the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to transfer to any Government department or establishment or to local authorities or institutions such property and/or equipment or to sell the same at public or private sale and to pay from this appropriation the salaries of the present employees of said stations appointed from the continental United States, including salaries during such leave as may be granted under the Acts approved June 30, 1914, and July 24, 1919 (U. S. C., title 5, secs. 535 and 536), together with traveling expenses of themselves and families, including the transportation of such quantity and character of their personal effects as may be authorized by the Secretary of Agriculture, in returning to the usual port of debarkation in the United States, and the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to sell such products as are obtained on the land belonging to the agricultural experiment stations in Hawaii and Porto Rico, and the amount obtained from the sale thereof shall be covered into the Treasury of the United States as miscellaneous receipts.

In all, salaries and expenses, \$294,294.

Total, Office of Experiment Stations, \$4,668,294, of which amount not to exceed \$153,000 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

Extension Service.

## EXTENSION SERVICE

### PAYMENTS TO STATES, HAWAII, AND ALASKA FOR AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION WORK

Cooperative extension work allotments.

Vol. 38, p. 372; Vol. 45, p. 571.  
U. S. C., p. 114; Supp. V, p. 49.

Use as mutually agreed upon.

*Proviso.*  
County agents.

Further cooperation with State colleges in extension work.  
Vol. 12, p. 503; Vol. 38, p. 372; Vol. 45, p. 711.  
U. S. C., p. 111; Supp. V, p. 49.

For cooperative agricultural extension work, to be allotted, paid, and expended in the same manner, upon the same terms and conditions, and under the same supervision as the additional appropriations made by the Act of May 8, 1914 (U. S. C., title 7, secs. 341-348), entitled "An Act to provide for cooperative agricultural extension work between the agricultural colleges in the several States receiving the benefits of an Act of Congress approved July 2, 1862 (U. S. C., title 7, secs. 301-308), and of Acts supplementary thereto, and the United States Department of Agriculture," \$1,580,000; and all sums appropriated by this Act for use for demonstration or extension work within any State shall be used and expended in accordance with plans mutually agreed upon by the Secretary of Agriculture and the proper officials of the college in such State which receives the benefits of said Act of May 8, 1914: *Provided*, That of the above appropriation not more than \$300,000 shall be expended for purposes other than salaries of county agents.

To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to carry into effect the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the further development of agricultural extension work between the agricultural colleges in the several States receiving the benefits of the Act entitled

'An Act donating public lands to the several States and Territories which may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and mechanic arts,' approved July 2, 1862 (U. S. C., title 7, secs. 301-308), and all Acts supplementary thereto, and the United States Department of Agriculture," approved May 22, 1928 (U. S. C., Supp. V, title 7, secs. 343a, 343b), \$1,480,000.

To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to carry into effect the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to extend the benefits of the Hatch Act and the Smith-Lever Act to the Territory of Alaska," approved February 23, 1929 (U. S. C., Supp. V, title 7, sec. 386c), \$12,000.

Additional cooperative agricultural extension work: For additional cooperative agricultural extension work, including employment of specialists in economics and marketing, to be allotted and paid by the Secretary of Agriculture to the several States and the Territory of Hawaii in such amounts as he may deem necessary to accomplish such purposes, \$1,000,000: *Provided*, That no expenditures shall be made hereunder until a sum or sums at least equal to such expenditures shall have been appropriated, subscribed, or contributed by State, county, or local authorities or by individuals or organizations for the accomplishment of such purpose.

In all, payments to States, Hawaii, and Alaska for agricultural extension work, \$4,072,000.

#### SALARIES AND GENERAL EXPENSES

For necessary expenses for general administrative purposes, including personal services in the District of Columbia, \$15,000.

For farmers' cooperative demonstration work, including special suggestions of plans and methods for more effective dissemination of the results of the work of the Department of Agriculture and the agricultural experiment stations and of improved methods of agricultural practice, at farmers' institutes and in agricultural instruction, and for such work on Government reclamation projects, and for personal services in the city of Washington and elsewhere, supplies, and all other necessary expenses, \$1,483,320: *Provided*, That the expense of such service shall be defrayed from this appropriation and such cooperative funds as may be voluntarily contributed by State, county, and municipal agencies, associations of farmers, and individual farmers, universities, colleges, boards of trade, chambers of commerce, other local associations of business men, business organizations, and individuals within the State.

Agricultural exhibits at fairs: To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to make suitable agricultural exhibits at State, interstate, and international fairs held within the United States; for the purchase of necessary supplies and equipment; for telephone and telegraph service, freight and express charges; for travel, and for every other expense necessary, including the employment of assistance in or outside the city of Washington, \$120,000.

Cooperative farm forestry: For cooperation with appropriate officials of the various States or with other suitable agencies to assist the owners of farms in establishing, improving, and renewing wood lots, shelter belts, windbreaks, and other valuable forest growth, and in growing and renewing useful timber crops under the provisions of section 5 of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the protection of forest lands, for the reforestation of denuded areas, for the extension of national forests, and for other purposes, in order to promote the continuous production of timber on lands chiefly suitable therefor," approved June 7, 1924 (U. S. C., title 16, secs. 564-570), including personal services in the District of Columbia, \$69,850.

Extension work in Alaska.

Vol. 45, p. 1256.  
U. S. C., Supp. V, p. 50.

Additional cooperative extension work.

*Proviso.*  
Local, etc., contributions required.

Administration expenses.

Farmers' cooperative demonstration work.

Personal services.

*Proviso.*  
Voluntary contributions within State accepted.

Agricultural exhibits at fairs.

Cooperative farm forestry.

Wood lots, etc.

Timber crops.

Vol. 43, p. 654.  
U. S. C., p. 427.

In all, salaries and expenses, \$1,688,170.

Personal services in the District.

Total, Extension Service, \$5,760,170, of which amount not to exceed \$516,410 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

Grand total, office of the Secretary of Agriculture, \$13,076,911.

Weather Bureau.

## WEATHER BUREAU

General expenses.

### SALARIES AND GENERAL EXPENSES

Classification of.

For carrying into effect in the District of Columbia and elsewhere in the United States, in the West Indies, in the Panama Canal, the Caribbean Sea, and on adjacent coasts, in the Hawaiian Islands, in Bermuda, and in Alaska the provisions of an Act approved October 1, 1890 (U. S. C., title 15, secs. 311-313, 317), so far as they relate to the weather service transferred thereby to the Department of Agriculture, and the amendment thereof contained in section 5 (e) of the Air Commerce Act of 1926 (U. S. C., Supp. V, title 15, sec. 313), for the employment of professors of meteorology, district forecasters, local forecasters, meteorologists, section directors, observers, apprentices, operators, skilled mechanics, instrument makers, foremen, assistant foremen, proofreaders, compositors, pressmen, lithographers, folders and feeders, repair men, station agents, messengers, messenger boys, laborers, special observers, display men, and other necessary employees; for fuel, gas, electricity, freight and express charges, furniture, stationery, ice, dry goods, twine, mats, oil, paints, glass, lumber, hardware, and washing towels; for advertising; for purchase, subsistence, and care of horses and vehicles, the purchase and repair of harness, for official purposes only; for instruments, shelters, apparatus, storm-warning towers and repairs thereto; for rent of offices; for repair, alterations, and improvements to existing buildings and care and preservation of grounds, including the construction of necessary outbuildings and sidewalks on public streets, abutting Weather Bureau grounds; and the erection of temporary buildings for living quarters of observers; for official traveling expenses; for telephone rentals, and for telegraphing, telephoning, and cabling reports and messages, rates to be fixed by the Secretary of Agriculture by agreement with the companies performing the service; for the maintenance and repair of Weather Bureau telegraph, telephone, and cable lines; and for every other expenditure required for the establishment, equipment, and maintenance of meteorological offices and stations and for the issuing of weather forecasts and warnings of storms, cold waves, frosts, and heavy snows, the gaging and measuring of the flow of rivers and the issuing of river forecasts and warnings; for observations and reports relating to crops, and for other necessary observations and reports, including cooperation with other bureaus of the Government and societies and institutions of learning for the dissemination of meteorological information, as follows:

Vol. 26, p. 653.  
U. S. C., p. 381.

Air Service reports.  
Vol. 44, p. 571.  
U. S. C., Supp. V,  
p. 150.

Telegraphing and telephoning.

Issuing forecasts and warnings.

Cooperation with other bureaus, etc.

Chief of bureau, and office personnel.

Expenses in the District and elsewhere.

General administrative expenses: For necessary expenses for general administrative purposes, including the salary of chief of bureau and other personal services in the District of Columbia, \$136,180.

General weather service and research: For necessary expenses incident to collecting and disseminating meteorological, climatological, and marine information, and for investigations in meteorology, climatology, seismology, evaporation, and aerology in the

District of Columbia and elsewhere, including \$4,650 for investigations of the relationship of weather conditions to forest fires, under section 6 of the Act approved May 22, 1928 (U. S. C., Supp. V, title 16, sec. 581e), \$2,503,218, of which not to exceed \$800 may be expended for the contribution of the United States to the cost of the office of the secretariat of the International Meteorological Committee, and not to exceed \$10,000 may be expended for the maintenance of a printing office in the city of Washington for the printing of weather maps, bulletins, circulars, forms, and other publications: *Provided*, That no printing shall be done by the Weather Bureau that can be done at the Government Printing Office without impairing the service of said bureau.

**Horticultural protection:** For investigations, observations, and reports, forecasts, warnings, and advices for the protection of horticultural interests, \$59,200.

**Aerology:** For the maintenance of stations, for observing, measuring, and investigating atmospheric phenomena, including salaries and other expenses, in the city of Washington and elsewhere, \$1,465,440.

Total, Weather Bureau, \$4,164,038, of which amount not to exceed \$532,960 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

## BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY

### SALARIES AND GENERAL EXPENSES

For carrying out the provisions of the Act approved May 29, 1884 (U. S. C., title 7, sec. 391; title 21, secs. 112-119, 130), establishing a Bureau of Animal Industry, and the provisions of the Act approved March 3, 1891 (U. S. C., title 45, secs. 75, 76), providing for the safe transport and humane treatment of export cattle from the United States to foreign countries, and for other purposes; the Act approved August 30, 1890 (U. S. C., title 21, secs. 101-105), providing for the importation of animals into the United States, and for other purposes; and the provisions of the Act approved February 2, 1903 (U. S. C., title 21, secs. 111-113, 120-122), to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to more effectually suppress and prevent the spread of contagious and infectious diseases of livestock, and for other purposes; and also the provisions of the Act approved March 3, 1905 (U. S. C., title 21, secs. 123-128), to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to establish and maintain quarantine districts, to permit and regulate the movement of cattle and other livestock therefrom, and for other purposes; and for carrying out the provisions of the Act of June 29, 1906 (U. S. C., title 45, secs. 71-74), entitled "An Act to prevent cruelty to animals while in transit by railroad or other means of transportation"; and for carrying out the provisions of the Act approved March 4, 1913 (U. S. C., title 21, secs. 151-158), regulating the preparation, sale, barter, exchange, or shipment of any virus, serum, toxin, or analogous products manufactured in the United States and the importation of such products intended for use in the treatment of domestic animals; and for carrying out the provisions of the Packers and Stockyards Act, approved August 15, 1921 (U. S. C., title 7, secs. 181-229); and to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to collect and disseminate information concerning livestock and animal products; to prepare and disseminate reports on animal industry; to employ and pay from the appropriation herein made as many persons in the city of Washington or elsewhere as he may deem necessary; to purchase in the open market samples of all tuberculin, serums, antitoxins, or

Weather relationship to forest fires.  
Vol. 45, p. 701.  
U. S. C., Supp. V, p. 199.

International Meteorological Committee.

*Proviso.*  
Printing limitation.

Horticultural protection.

Aerological stations.

Animal Industry Bureau.

General expenses.

Vol. 23, p. 31.  
U. S. C., pp. 117, 631.  
Vol. 26, p. 833.  
U. S. C., p. 1444.

Vol. 26, p. 414; Vol. 32, p. 791.

U. S. C., pp. 630, 631.  
Contagious diseases.

Vol. 33, p. 1264.  
U. S. C., p. 638.  
Cattle quarantine.

Twenty-eight hour law.

Vol. 34, p. 607.  
U. S. C., p. 1444.

Animal viruses, etc.  
Vol. 37, p. 832.  
U. S. C., p. 684.

Packers and Stockyards Act.

Vol. 42, p. 189.  
U. S. C., p. 102.

Collecting and disseminating information.

Pay of employees.

Tuberculin, serums, etc.

analogous products, of foreign or domestic manufacture, which are sold in the United States, for the detection, prevention, treatment, or cure of diseases of domestic animals, to test the same, and to disseminate the results of said tests in such manner as he may deem best; to purchase and destroy diseased or exposed animals, including poultry, or quarantine the same whenever in his judgment essential to prevent the spread of pleuropneumonia, tuberculosis, contagious poultry diseases, or other diseases of animals from one State to another, as follows:

Purchase and destruction of diseased animals.

Pleuropneumonia, etc.

Chief of bureau, and office personnel.

For necessary expenses for general administrative purposes, including the salary of chief of bureau and other personal services in the District of Columbia, \$184,025.

Inspection and quarantine work.

For inspection and quarantine work, including all necessary expenses for the eradication of scabies in sheep and cattle, the inspection of southern cattle, the supervision of the transportation of livestock, and the inspection of vessels, the execution of the twenty-eight hour law, the inspection and quarantine of imported animals, including the establishment and maintenance of quarantine stations and repairs, alterations, improvements, or additions to buildings thereon; the inspection work relative to the existence of contagious diseases, and the mallein testing of animals, \$740,030.

Tuberculosis, etc., of animals.

Investigating, etc., for control, eradication, etc., of.

For investigating the diseases of tuberculosis and paratuberculosis of animals, and avian tuberculosis, for their control and eradication, for the tuberculin testing of animals, and for researches concerning the causes of the diseases, their modes of spread, and methods of treatment and prevention including demonstrations, the formation of organizations, and such other means as may be necessary, either independently or in cooperation with farmers, associations, or State, Territory, or county authorities, \$6,061,777, of which \$1,221,777 shall be set aside for administrative and operating expenses and \$4,840,000 for the payment of indemnities: *Provided*, That in carrying out the purpose of this appropriation, if in the opinion of the Secretary of Agriculture it shall be necessary to condemn and destroy tuberculous or paratuberculous cattle, if such animals have been destroyed, condemned, or die after condemnation, he may, in his discretion, and in accordance with such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, expend in the city of Washington or elsewhere such sums as he shall determine to be necessary, within the limitations above provided, for the payment of indemnities, for the reimbursement of owners of such animals, in cooperation with such States, Territories, counties, or municipalities, as shall by law or by suitable action in keeping with its authority in the matter, and by rules and regulations adopted and enforced in pursuance thereof, provide inspection of tuberculous or paratuberculous cattle and for compensation to owners of cattle so condemned, but no part of the money hereby appropriated shall be used in compensating owners of such cattle except in cooperation with and supplementary to payments to be made by State, Territory, county, or municipality where condemnation of such cattle shall take place, nor shall any payment be made hereunder as compensation for or on account of any such animal if at the time of inspection or test, or at the time of condemnation thereof, it shall belong to or be upon the premises of any person, firm, or corporation to which it has been sold, shipped, or delivered for the purpose of being slaughtered: *Provided further*, That out of the money hereby appropriated no payment as compensation for any cattle condemned for slaughter shall exceed one-third of the difference between the appraised value of such cattle and the value of the salvage thereof; that no payment hereunder shall exceed the amount paid or to be paid by the State, Territory, county, and municipality where the animal shall be con-

Application of funds.

*Provided*. Reimbursement of owners for animals destroyed.

Cooperation with States, etc.

Restriction on payments.

Additional limitations.

demned; that in no case shall any payment hereunder be more than \$35 for any grade animal or more than \$70 for any purebred animal, and that no payment shall be made unless the owner has complied with all lawful quarantine regulations.

For all necessary expenses for the eradication of southern cattle ticks, \$724,400: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for the purchase of animals or in the purchase of materials for or in the construction of dipping vats upon land not owned solely by the United States, except at fairs or expositions where the Department of Agriculture makes exhibits or demonstrations; nor shall any part of this appropriation be used in the purchase of materials or mixtures for use in dipping vats except in experimental or demonstration work carried on by the officials or agents of the Bureau of Animal Industry.

Animal husbandry: For all necessary expenses for investigations and experiments in animal husbandry; for experiments in animal feeding and breeding, including cooperation with the State agricultural experiment stations and other agencies, including repairs and additions to and erection of buildings absolutely necessary to carry on the experiments, including the employment of labor in the city of Washington and elsewhere, rent outside of the District of Columbia, and all other necessary expenses \$674,600, together with \$4,600 of the unexpended balance of the appropriation for this purpose for the fiscal year 1931, for the purchase of additional land for poultry investigations at Glendale, Arizona, and including \$12,500 for livestock experiments and demonstrations at Big Springs, and/or elsewhere in Texas, to be available only when the State of Texas, or other cooperating agency in Texas shall have appropriated an equal amount or, in the opinion of the Secretary of Agriculture, shall have furnished its equivalent in value in cooperation for the same purpose during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1933: *Provided*, That of the sum thus appropriated \$171,320 may be used for experiments in poultry feeding and breeding.

Diseases of animals: For all necessary expenses for scientific investigations of diseases of animals, including the construction of necessary buildings at Beltsville, Maryland, the maintenance and improvement of the bureau experiment station at Bethesda, Maryland, and the necessary alterations of buildings thereon, and the necessary expenses for investigations of tuberculin, serums, anti-toxins, and analogous products, \$422,950: *Provided*, That of said sum \$100,000 may be used for researches concerning the cause, modes of spread, and methods of treatment and prevention of the disease of contagious abortion of animals.

For investigating the disease of hog cholera and related swine diseases, and for their control or eradication by such means as may be necessary, including demonstrations, the formation of organizations, and other methods, either independently or in cooperation with farmers' associations, State or county authorities, \$466,380: *Provided*, That of said sum \$265,230 shall be available for expenditure in carrying out the provisions of the Act approved March 4, 1913 (U. S. C., title 21, secs. 151-158), regulating the preparation, sale, barter, exchange, or shipment of any virus, serum, toxin, or analogous product manufactured in the United States and the importation of such products intended for use in the treatment of domestic animals: *Provided further*, That of said sum \$29,700 shall be available for researches concerning the cause, modes of spread, and methods of treatment and prevention of these diseases.

For all necessary expenses for the investigation, treatment, and eradication of dourine, \$29,900.

Southern cattle ticks eradication.  
*Proviso.*  
Restriction on purchasing animals.

Animal husbandry.  
Feeding, breeding, etc., experiments.

Glendale, Ariz.  
Additional land for poultry investigations.

Livestock experiments, Big Springs, Tex.  
Condition.

*Proviso.*  
Poultry feeding, etc.

Animal diseases investigations.

Beltsville, Md.  
Bethesda, Md., Station.

*Proviso.*  
Contagious abortion of animals.

Hog cholera.  
Cooperative investigation, demonstration, etc.

*Provisos.*  
Regulating trade in viruses, etc.  
Vol. 37, p. 832.  
U. S. C., p. 634.

Pathological researches.

Dourine eradication.

Packers and Stockyards Act.  
Enforcement expenses.  
Vol. 42, p. 159.  
U. S. C., p. 102.  
*Provisos.*  
Bonds from agencies and dealers.

**Packers and Stockyards Act:** For necessary expenses in carrying out the provisions of the Packers and Stockyards Act, approved August 15, 1921 (U. S. C., title 7, secs. 181-229), \$374,700: *Provided*, That the Secretary of Agriculture may require reasonable bonds from every market agency and dealer, under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, to secure the performance of their obligations, and whenever, after due notice and hearing, the Secretary finds any registrant is insolvent or has violated any provision of said Act he may issue an order suspending such registrant for a reasonable specified period. Such order of suspension shall take effect within not less than five days, unless suspended or modified or set aside by the Secretary of Agriculture or a court of competent jurisdiction: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of Agriculture may, whenever necessary, authorize the charging and collection from owners of a reasonable fee for the inspection of brands appearing upon livestock subject to the provisions of the said Act for the purpose of determining the ownership of such livestock: *Provided further*, That such fee shall not be imposed except upon written request made to the Secretary of Agriculture by the Board of Livestock Commissioners, or duly organized livestock association of the States from which such livestock have originated or been shipped to market.

In all, salaries and expenses, \$9,678,762.

Meat inspection.

#### MEAT INSPECTION

Additional expenses.  
Vol. 34, pp. 674, 1260.  
U. S. C., p. 627.  
Equine meat.  
Vol. 41, p. 241.  
U. S. C., p. 630.

For additional expenses in carrying out the provisions of the Meat Inspection Act of June 30, 1906 (U. S. C., title 21, sec. 95), as amended by the Act of March 4, 1907 (U. S. C., title 21, secs. 71-94), and as extended to equine meat by the Act of July 24, 1919 (U. S. C., title 21, sec. 96), including the purchase of tags, labels, stamps, and certificates printed in course of manufacture, \$2,604,860.

Contagious diseases of animals.

#### ERADICATION OF FOOT-AND-MOUTH AND OTHER CONTAGIOUS DISEASES OF ANIMALS

Emergency, eradicating foot-and-mouth disease, etc.

In case of an emergency arising out of the existence of foot-and-mouth disease, rinderpest, contagious pleuropneumonia, or other contagious or infectious disease of animals, which, in the opinion of the Secretary of Agriculture, threatens the livestock industry of the country, he may expend, in the city of Washington or elsewhere, any unexpended balances of appropriations heretofore made for this purpose in the arrest and eradication of any such disease, including the payment of claims growing out of past and future purchases and destruction, in cooperation with the States, of animals affected by or exposed to, or of materials contaminated by or exposed to, any such disease, wherever found and irrespective of ownership, under like or substantially similar circumstances, when such owner has complied with all lawful quarantine regulations: *Provided*, That the payment for animals hereafter purchased may be made on appraisement based on the meat, dairy, or breeding value, but in case of appraisement based on breeding value no appraisement of any animal shall exceed three times its meat or dairy value, and, except in case of an extraordinary emergency, to be determined by the Secretary of Agriculture, the payment by the United States Government for any animals shall not exceed one-half of any such appraisements: *Provided further*, That the sum of \$10,000 of the unexpended balance of the appropriation of \$3,500,000, contained in the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, fiscal year, 1924, approved December 5, 1924,

Use of unexpended balances.

Payment for destroyed animals.

*Provisos.*  
Appraisement based on meat, etc., value.

Amount available for eradicating European fowl pest.  
Vol. 43, p. 682.

for the eradication of the foot-and-mouth disease and other contagious or infectious diseases of animals, is hereby made available during the fiscal year 1933 to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to control and eradicate the European fowl pest and similar diseases in poultry.

Total, Bureau of Animal Industry, \$12,283,622, of which amount not to exceed \$821,650 may be expended for departmental personal services in the District of Columbia.

*Post*, p. 1442.

Services in the District.

## BUREAU OF DAIRY INDUSTRY

### SALARIES AND GENERAL EXPENSES

For carrying out the provisions of the Act approved May 29, 1924 (U. S. C., title 7, secs. 401-404), establishing a Bureau of Dairying, for salaries in the city of Washington and elsewhere, and for all other necessary expenses, as follows:

For necessary expenses for general administrative purposes, including the salary of chief of bureau and other personal services in the District of Columbia, \$69,380.

Dairy investigations: For conducting investigations, experiments, and demonstrations in dairy industry, cooperative investigations of the dairy industry in the various States, and inspection of renovated butter factories, including repairs to buildings, not to exceed \$30,000 for the construction of buildings, \$648,068.

Total, Bureau of Dairy Industry, \$717,448, of which amount not to exceed \$321,400 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

Dairy Industry Bureau.

General expenses.

Investigations, etc.  
Vol. 43, p. 243.  
U. S. C., p. 117.

Chief of bureau, and office personnel.

Investigations, demonstrations, etc.

Services in the District.

## BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY

### SALARIES AND GENERAL EXPENSES

For all necessary expenses in the investigation of fruits, fruit trees, grain, cotton, tobacco, vegetables, grasses, forage, drug, medicinal, poisonous, fiber, and other plants and plant industries in cooperation with other branches of the department, the State experiment stations, and practical farmers, and for the erection of necessary farm buildings: *Provided*, That the cost of any building erected shall not exceed \$1,500; for field and station expenses, including fences, drains, and other farm improvements; for repairs in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; for rent outside of the District of Columbia; and for the employment of all investigators, local and special agents, agricultural explorers, experts, clerks, illustrators, assistants, and all labor and other necessary expenses in the city of Washington and elsewhere required for the investigations, experiments, and demonstrations herein authorized as follows:

For necessary expenses for general administrative purposes, including the salary of chief of bureau and other personal services in the District of Columbia, \$209,966.

Arlington Farm: For continuing the necessary improvements to establish and maintain a general experiment farm and agricultural station on the Arlington estate, in the State of Virginia, in accordance with the provisions of the Act of Congress approved April 18, 1900 (31 Stat., pp. 135, 136), \$60,500: *Provided*, That the limitations in this Act as to the cost of farm buildings shall not apply to this paragraph.

Barberry eradication: For the eradication of the common barberry and for applying such other methods of eradication and control of cereal rusts as in the judgment of the Secretary of Agriculture may be necessary, including the payment of such expenses and the employ-

Plant Industry Bureau.

General expenses.

Investigations of fruits, plants, products, etc.

*Proviso*.  
Limit for buildings.  
Field, etc., expenses.

Employment of investigators, etc.

Chief of bureau, and office personnel.

Arlington, Va., farm.  
Vol. 31, p. 135.

*Proviso*.  
Building limit not applicable.

Barberry eradication.  
Methods for, and cereal rusts.

Cooperation.	ment of such persons and means, in the city of Washington and elsewhere, and cooperation with such authorities of the States concerned, organizations of growers, or individuals, as he may deem necessary to accomplish such purposes, \$196,400: <i>Provided</i> , That
<i>Provisos.</i> Subject to equal contribution of States, etc.	\$75,000 of this amount shall be available for expenditure only when an equal amount shall have been appropriated, subscribed, or contributed by States, counties, or local authorities, or by individuals or organizations for the accomplishment of such purposes: <i>Provided further</i> , That no part of the money herein appropriated shall be used to pay the cost or value of property injured or destroyed.
No pay for property destroyed.	Blister rust control: For applying such methods of eradication or control of the white-pine blister rust as in the judgment of the Secretary of Agriculture may be necessary, including the payment of such expenses and the employment of such persons and means in the city of Washington and elsewhere, in cooperation with such authorities of the States concerned, organizations, or individuals as he may deem necessary to accomplish such purposes, and in the discretion of the Secretary of Agriculture no expenditures shall be made for these purposes until a sum or sums at least equal to such expenditures shall have been appropriated, subscribed, or contributed by State, county, or local authorities, or by individuals or organizations for the accomplishment of such purposes, \$400,000: <i>Provided</i> , That no part of this appropriation shall be used to pay the cost or value of trees or other property injured or destroyed.
Blister rust control. White pine blister rust, eradication methods.	Botany: For investigation, improvement, and utilization of wild plants and grazing lands, and for determining the distribution of weeds and means of their control, \$42,060.
<i>Proviso.</i> No pay for trees, etc., injured.	Cereal crops and diseases: For the investigation and improvement of cereals, including corn, and methods of cereal production and for the study and control of cereal diseases, and for the investigation of the cultivation and breeding of flax for seed purposes, including a study of flax diseases, and for the investigation and improvement of broomcorn and methods of broomcorn production, \$554,485.
Wild plants and grazing lands.	Citrus canker eradication: For conducting such investigations of the nature and means of communication of the disease of citrus trees known as citrus canker, and for applying such methods of eradication or control of the disease as in the judgment of the Secretary of Agriculture may be necessary, including the payment of such expenses and the employment of such persons and means, in the city of Washington and elsewhere, and cooperation with such authorities of the States concerned, organizations of growers, or individuals, as he may deem necessary to accomplish such purposes, \$30,000, and, in the discretion of the Secretary of Agriculture, no expenditures shall be made for these purposes until a sum or sums at least equal to such expenditures shall have been appropriated, subscribed, or contributed by State, county, or local authorities, or by individuals or organizations for the accomplishment of such purposes: <i>Provided</i> , That no part of the money herein appropriated shall be used to pay the cost or value of trees or other property injured or destroyed.
Cereal crops and diseases. Investigations for improvement of, eradicating diseases, etc.	Cotton production and diseases: For investigation of cotton production, including the improvement by cultural methods, breeding, acclimatization, adaptation, and selection, and for investigation and control of diseases, \$218,440.
Citrus canker eradication.	Drug and related plants: For the investigation, testing, and improvement of plants yielding drugs, spices, poisons, oils, and related products and by-products, \$37,720.
Cooperation expenses.	Dry-land agriculture: For the investigation and improvement of methods of crop production under subhumid, semiarid, or dry-land
Limited to local contributions.	
<i>Proviso.</i> No pay for trees, etc., injured.	
Cotton production, etc.	
Drug plants, etc.	
Dry land, etc., crop production.	

conditions, \$242,260: *Provided*, That the limitations in this Act as to the cost of farm buildings shall not apply to this paragraph: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for the establishment of any new field station.

**Forage crops and diseases:** For the purchase, propagation, testing, and distribution of new and rare seeds; for the investigation and improvement of grasses, alfalfa, clover, and other forage crops, including the investigation and control of diseases, \$262,005.

**Foreign plant introduction:** For investigations in foreign seed and plant introduction, including the study, collection, purchase, testing, propagation, and distribution of rare and valuable seeds, bulbs, trees, shrubs, vines, cuttings, and plants from foreign countries and from our possessions, and for experiments with reference to their introduction and cultivation in this country, \$175,000.

**Forest pathology:** For the investigation of diseases of forest and ornamental trees and shrubs, including a study of the nature and habits of the parasitic fungi causing the chestnut-tree bark disease, the white-pine blister rust, and other epidemic tree diseases, for the purpose of discovering new methods of control and applying methods of eradication or control already discovered, and including \$120,000 for investigations of diseases of forest trees and forest products, under section 3 of the Act approved May 22, 1928 (U. S. C., Supp. V, title 16, sec. 581b), \$220,436.

**Gardens and grounds:** To cultivate and care for the gardens and grounds of the Department of Agriculture in the city of Washington, including the upkeep and lighting of the grounds and the construction, surfacing, and repairing of roadways and walks; and to erect, manage, and maintain conservatories, greenhouses, and plant and fruit propagating houses on the grounds of the Department of Agriculture in the city of Washington, \$97,820.

**Genetics and biophysics:** For biophysical investigations in connection with the various lines of work herein authorized, \$36,220.

**Horticultural crops and diseases:** For investigation and control of diseases, for improvement of methods of culture, propagation, breeding, selection, and related activities concerned with the production of fruits, nuts, vegetables, ornamentals, and related plants, for investigation of methods of harvesting, packing, shipping, storing, and utilizing these products, and for studies of the physiological and related changes of such products during processes of marketing and while in commercial storage, \$1,200,000: *Provided*, That any unexpended balance in the allotment of \$15,000, under the appropriation for this purpose for the fiscal year 1932, for the establishment of a pecan station in the middle eastern Mississippi region, is hereby continued available during the fiscal year 1933 under the same conditions and for the same purposes specified in such allotment.

**Mycology and disease survey:** For mycological collections and the maintenance of a plant-disease survey, \$50,000.

**National Arboretum:** For the maintenance of the National Arboretum established under the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to establish a National Arboretum, and for other purposes," approved March 4, 1927 (U. S. C., Supp. V, title 20, secs. 191-194), including the erection of buildings, salaries in the city of Washington and elsewhere, traveling expenses of employees and advisory council, and other necessary expenses, \$5,000, of which such amounts as may be necessary may be expended by contract or otherwise for the services of consulting landscape architects without reference to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, or civil-service rules.

*Proviso.*  
Buildings limit not applicable.

No new field station.

Forage crops and diseases.  
New and rare seeds, etc.

Foreign seed and plant introduction.

Rare, etc., seeds.

Forest pathology.

Chestnut tree bark disease.

Vol. 45, p. 701.  
U. S. C., Supp. V, p. 199.

Experimental gardens and grounds, D. C.

Biophysical investigations.

Horticultural crops and diseases.

Investigating and control.  
Improving methods, etc.

*Proviso.*  
Pecan experiment station.  
Balance available.  
Vol. 46, p. 1256.

Plant disease survey, etc.

National Arboretum.  
Administration, etc.  
Vol. 44, p. 1422.  
U. S. C., Supp. V, p. 323.

Employment of landscape architects.

Nematology.	Nematology: For crop technological investigations, including the study of plant-infesting nematodes, \$50,000.
Phony peach eradication. Investigations, etc.	Phony peach eradication: For conducting such investigations of the nature and means of communication of the disease of peach trees known as phony peach and for applying such methods of eradication or control of the disease as in the judgment of the Secretary of Agriculture may be necessary, including the payment of such expenses and the employment of such persons and means, in the city of Washington and elsewhere, and cooperation with such authorities of the States concerned, organizations of growers, or individuals, as he may deem necessary to accomplish such purposes, \$50,000, and, in the discretion of the Secretary of Agriculture, no expenditure shall be made for these purposes until a sum or sums at least equal to such expenditures shall have been appropriated, subscribed, or contributed, by State, county, or local authorities, or by individuals or organizations for the accomplishment of such purposes: <i>Provided</i> , That no part of the money herein appropriated shall be used to pay the cost or value of trees or other property injured or destroyed.
Subject to equal contributions from States, etc.	
<i>Proviso.</i> No pay for trees, etc., injured or destroyed.	
Plant nutrition.	Plant nutrition: For plant-nutrition investigations, \$18,050.
Rubber, fiber, and other tropical plants.	Rubber, fiber, and other tropical plants: For investigation of crops introduced from tropical regions, and for the improvement of rubber, abaca, and other fiber plants by cultural methods, breeding, acclimatization, adaptation, and selection, and for investigation of their diseases, and for determining the feasibility of increasing the production of hard fibers outside of the continental United States, \$75,000.
Seed investigations. Testing commercial seeds and grasses.	Seed investigations: For studying and testing commercial seeds, including the testing of samples of seeds of grasses, clover, or alfalfa, and lawn-grass seeds secured in the open market, and where such samples are found to be adulterated or misbranded the results of the tests shall be published, together with the names of the persons by whom the seeds were offered for sale, and for carrying out the provisions of the Act approved August 24, 1912 (U. S. C., title 7, secs. 111-114), entitled "An Act to regulate foreign commerce by prohibiting the admission into the United States of certain adulterated grain and seeds unfit for seeding purposes," \$75,500: <i>Provided</i> , That not to exceed \$250 of this amount may be used for meeting the share of the United States in the expenses of the International Seed Testing Congress in carrying out plans for correlating the work of the various adhering governments on problems relating to seed analysis or other subjects which the congress may determine to be necessary in the interest of international seed trade.
Preventing admission of seeds, etc. Vol. 37, p. 506; Vol. 44, p. 325. U. S. C., p. 95; Supp. V, p. 45.	
<i>Proviso.</i> International Seed Testing Congress.	
Sugar plant investigations.	Sugar-plant investigations: For sugar-plant investigations, including studies of diseases and the improvement of sugar beets and sugar-beet seed, \$385,462.
Tobacco production, etc.	Tobacco investigations: For the investigation and improvement of tobacco and the methods of tobacco production and handling, \$90,600.
Utilizing western reclaimed lands.	Western irrigation agriculture: For investigations in connection with western irrigation agriculture, the utilization of lands reclaimed under the Reclamation Act, and other areas in the arid and semiarid regions, \$147,950: <i>Provided</i> , That the limitations in this Act as to the cost of farm buildings shall not apply to this paragraph.
<i>Proviso.</i> Building limit not applicable.	
	Total, Bureau of Plant Industry, \$4,930,874, of which amount not to exceed \$1,794,650 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

## FOREST SERVICE

## SALARIES AND GENERAL EXPENSES

To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to experiment and to make and continue investigations and report on forestry, national forests, forest fires, and lumbering, but no part of this appropriation shall be used for any experiment or test made outside the jurisdiction of the United States; to advise the owners of woodlands as to the proper care of the same; to investigate and test American timber and timber trees and their uses, and methods for the preservative treatment of timber; to seek, through investigations and the planting of native and foreign species, suitable trees for the treeless regions; to erect necessary buildings: *Provided*, That the cost of any building purchased, erected, or as improved, exclusive of the cost of constructing a water supply or sanitary system and of connecting the same with any such building, and exclusive of the cost of any tower upon which a lookout house may be erected, shall not exceed \$2,500; to pay all expenses necessary to protect, administer, and improve the national forests, including tree planting in the forest reserves to prevent erosion, drift, surface wash, and soil waste and the formation of floods, and including the payment of rewards under regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture for information leading to the arrest and conviction for violation of the laws and regulations relating to fires in or near national forests, or for the unlawful taking of, or injury to, Government property; to ascertain the natural conditions upon and utilize the national forests; to transport and care for fish and game supplied to stock the national forests or the waters therein; to employ agents, clerks, assistants, and other labor required in practical forestry and in the administration of national forests in the city of Washington and elsewhere; to collate, digest, report, and illustrate the results of experiments and investigations made by the Forest Service; to purchase necessary supplies, apparatus, office fixtures, law books, reference and technical books and technical journals for officers of the Forest Service stationed outside of Washington, and for medical supplies and services and other assistance necessary for the immediate relief of artisans, laborers, and other employees engaged in any hazardous work under the Forest Service: *Provided further*, That the appropriations for the work of the Forest Service shall be available for meeting the expenses of warehouse maintenance and the procurement, care, and handling of supplies and materials stored therein for distribution to projects under the supervision of the Forest Service and for sale and distribution to other Government activities, the cost of such supplies and materials, including the cost of supervision, transportation, and handling, to be reimbursed to appropriations current at the time additional supplies and materials are procured for warehouse stocks from the appropriations chargeable with the cost of stock issued; to pay freight, express, telephone, and telegraph charges; for electric light and power, fuel, gas, ice, and washing towels, and official traveling and other necessary expenses, including traveling expenses for legal and fiscal officers while performing Forest Service work; and for rent outside of the District of Columbia, as follows:

For necessary expenses for general administrative purposes, including the salary of the Chief Forester and other personal services in the District of Columbia, \$352,580.

Forest Service.

General expenses.

Experiments.  
Restricted to United States.*Provided*.  
Cost of buildings.

Protection of national forests.

Care of fish and game.

Station supplies, etc.

Warehouse maintenance.

Outside rent.

Chief Forester, and office personnel.

## National forests.

## NATIONAL FOREST ADMINISTRATION

Forest supervisors,  
rangers, guards, etc.

Vol. 36, p. 963; Vol.  
43, p. 653.  
U. S. C., p. 418-428.

For the employment of forest supervisors, deputy forest supervisors, forest rangers, forest guards, and administrative clerical assistants on the national forests, and for additional salaries and field-station expenses, including the maintenance of nurseries, collecting seed, and planting, necessary for the use, maintenance, improvement, and protection of the national forests, and of additional national forests created or to be created under section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1911 (U. S. C., title 16, sec. 521), and under the Act of June 7, 1924 (U. S. C., title 16, secs. 471, 499, 505, 564-570), and lands under contract for purchase or for the acquisition of which condemnation proceedings have been instituted for the purposes of said Acts, and for necessary miscellaneous expenses incident to the general administration of the Forest Service and of the national forests:

District expenses al-  
lotted.

*Proviso.*  
Care of graves of fire  
fighters.

In national forest region 1, Montana, Washington, Idaho, and South Dakota, \$1,631,360: *Provided*, That the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to use not to exceed \$500 in caring for the graves of fire fighters buried at Wallace, Idaho; Newport, Washington; and Saint Maries, Idaho, and in removing the remains of fire fighters to the cemeteries at Newport, Washington; and/or Saint Maries, Idaho;

*Proviso.*  
Long-horned cattle,  
Wichita National For-  
est.

In national forest region 2, Colorado, Wyoming, South Dakota, Nebraska, and Oklahoma, \$699,079: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$1,000 of this appropriation may be expended for the maintenance of the herd of long-horned cattle on the Wichita National Forest;

In national forest region 3, Arizona and New Mexico, \$683,599;

In national forest region 4, Utah, Idaho, Wyoming, Nevada, Arizona, and Colorado, \$892,145;

In national forest region 5, California and Nevada, \$1,201,661;

In national forest region 6, Washington, Oregon, and California, \$1,217,687;

In national forest region 7, Arkansas, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Virginia, West Virginia, New Hampshire, Maine, Porto Rico, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Vermont, \$544,940;

In national forest region 8, Alaska, \$133,284;

In national forest region 9, Michigan, Minnesota, and Wisconsin, \$127,489;

Aggregate.

*Provisos.*  
Interchangeable  
funds for fire protec-  
tion.

In all, for the use, maintenance, improvement, protection, and general administration of the national forests, \$7,131,244: *Provided*, That the foregoing amounts appropriated for such purposes shall be available interchangeably in the discretion of the Secretary of Agriculture for the necessary expenditures for fire protection and other unforeseen exigencies: *Provided further*, That the amount so interchanged shall not exceed in the aggregate 10 per centum of all the amounts so appropriated.

Limitation.

Fighting forest fires.  
*Post*, p. 781.

For fighting and preventing forest fires on or threatening the national forests and for the establishment and maintenance of a patrol to prevent trespass and to guard against and check fires upon the lands revested in the United States by the Act approved June 9, 1916 (39 Stat., p. 218), and the lands known as the Coos Bay Wagon Road lands involved in the case of Southern Oregon Company against United States (numbered 2711), in the Circuit Court of Appeals of the Ninth Circuit, \$100,000, which amount shall be immediately available.

Revested Oregon-  
California lands, etc.  
Vol. 39, p. 218.

**Aerial fire control:** For cooperation with the War Department, or for contract airplane service, in the maintenance and operation of an airplane patrol to prevent and suppress forest fires on national forests and adjacent lands, \$25,000: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for the purchase of land or airplanes.

Aerial fire control.

**Classification of lands:** For the selection, classification, and segregation of lands within the boundaries of national forests that may be opened to homestead settlement and entry under the homestead laws applicable to the national forests; for the examination and appraisal of lands in effecting exchanges authorized by law and for the survey thereof by metes and bounds or otherwise, by employees of the Forest Service, under the direction of the Commissioner of the General Land Office; and for the survey and platting of certain lands, chiefly valuable for agriculture, now listed or to be listed within the national forests, under the Act of June 11, 1906 (U. S. C., title 16, secs. 506-509), the Act of August 10, 1912 (U. S. C., title 16, sec. 506), and the Act of March 3, 1899 (U. S. C., title 16, sec. 488), as provided by the Act of March 4, 1913 (U. S. C., title 16, sec. 512), \$52,770.

*Proviso.*  
Purchase forbidden.

Selecting, etc., lands for homestead entries, etc.

Surveying, etc., agricultural lands in national forests.

Vol. 30, p. 1097; Vol. 34, p. 233; Vol. 37, pp. 287, 842.

U. S. C., pp. 421-424.

**Sanitation and fire prevention:** For the construction and maintenance of sanitary facilities and for fire-preventive measures on public camp grounds within the national forests when necessary for the protection of the public health or the prevention of forest fires, \$67,000.

Public camp-ground facilities.

**Planting on national forests:** For the establishment and maintenance of forest-tree nurseries, the collection or purchase of tree seed, cones, and nursery stock, and seeding and tree planting within national forests; for additional protection, care, and improvement of plantations or young growth; and for experiments and investigations necessary for seeding and tree planting, \$154,200.

Seeding, tree planting, etc.

**Reconnaissance, national forests:** For estimating and appraising timber and other resources on the national forests preliminary to disposal by sale or to the issue of occupancy permits, and for emergency expenses incident to their sale or use, \$77,860.

Appraising timber, etc., for sale.

**Improvement of the national forests:** For the construction and maintenance of roads, trails, bridges, fire lanes, telephone lines, cabins, fences, and other improvements necessary for the proper and economical administration, protection, and development of the national forests, \$1,019,640, of which amount \$100,000 is reserved for expenditure for the Angeles, Cleveland, Santa Barbara, and San Bernardino National Forests in southern California: *Provided*, That such sum of \$100,000 shall not be expended unless an equal amount is contributed for such work by State, county, municipal, and/or other local interests, to be paid, in whole or in part, in advance of the performance of the work for which this appropriation provides: *Provided further*, That where, in the opinion of the Secretary of Agriculture, direct purchase will be more economical than construction, telephone lines, cabins, fences, and other improvements may be purchased: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$116,000 may be expended for the construction and maintenance of boundary and range division fences, counting corrals, stock driveways and bridges, the development of stock watering places, and the eradication of poisonous plants on the national forests: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$1,000 of this appropriation may be used for the repair and maintenance of the dam at Cass Lake, Minnesota.

Permanent improvements.

Amounts for southern California forests.

*Proviso.*  
Local contributions required.

Purchase of telephone lines, etc.

Division fences, stock driveways, watering places, etc.

Poisonous plants eradication.

Dam at Cass Lake, Minn.

## Forest research.

## FOREST RESEARCH

Development of timber, etc.  
Vol. 45, p. 699.  
U. S. C., Supp. V, p. 198.

For forest research in accordance with the provisions of sections 1, 2, 7, 8, 9, and 10 of the Act entitled "An Act to insure adequate supplies of timber and other forest products for the people of the United States, to promote the full use for timber growing and other purposes of forest lands in the United States, including farm wood lots and those abandoned areas not suitable for agricultural production, and to secure the correlation and the most economical conduct of forest research in the Department of Agriculture through research in reforestation, timber growing, protection, utilization, forest economics, and related subjects," approved May 22, 1928 (U. S. C., Supp. V, title 16, secs. 581, 581a, 581f-581i), as follows:

Experiments, investigations, etc., at stations.  
Vol. 45, p. 700.

Forest management: Fire, silvicultural, and other forest investigations and experiments under section 2, at forest experiment stations or elsewhere, \$534,280.

Management of ranges, etc.  
Vol. 45, p. 701.

Range investigations: Investigations and experiments to develop improved methods of management of forest and other ranges under section 7, at forest or range experiment stations or elsewhere, \$123,030.

Forest products experiments.  
Vol. 45, p. 701.

Forest products: Experiments, investigations, and tests of forest products under section 8, at the Forest Products Laboratory, or elsewhere, \$613,640.

Forest survey.  
Vol. 45, p. 702.

Forest survey: A comprehensive forest survey under section 9, \$170,280.

Forest economics.  
Vol. 45, p. 702.

Forest economics: Investigations in forest economics under section 10, \$70,240.

Aggregate. Additional, from cooperative forest fund contributions.  
Vol. 43, p. 1132;  
U. S. C., p. 428.

In all, salaries and expenses, \$10,491,764; and in addition thereto there are hereby appropriated all moneys received as contributions toward cooperative work under the provisions of section 1 of the Act approved March 3, 1925 (U. S. C., title 16, sec. 572), which funds shall be covered into the Treasury and constitute a part of the special funds provided by the Act of June 30, 1914 (U. S. C., title 16, sec. 498): *Provided*, That not to exceed \$489,360 may be expended for departmental personal services in the District of Columbia: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$1,000 may be expended for the contribution of the United States to the cost of the office of the secretariat of the International Union of Forest Research Stations.

Vol. 38, p. 430;  
U. S. C., p. 422.

Provisos. Services in the District.

Contribution to International Union of Forest Research Stations.

## Forest fire prevention.

## FOREST-FIRE COOPERATION

Cooperation with States, etc., for protecting timber on their lands.

For cooperation with the various States or other appropriate agencies in forest-fire prevention and suppression and the protection of timbered and cut-over lands in accordance with the provisions of sections 1, 2, and 3 of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the protection of forest lands, for the reforestation of denuded areas, for the extension of national forests, and for other purposes, in order to promote continuous production of timber on lands chiefly valuable therefor," approved June 7, 1924 (U. S. C., title 16, secs. 564-570), as amended, including also the study of the effect of tax laws and the investigation of timber insurance as provided in section 3 of said Act, \$1,611,580, of which \$48,320 shall be available for departmental personal services in the District of Columbia and not to exceed \$2,800 for the purchase of supplies and equipment required for the purposes of said Act in the District of Columbia.

Vol. 43, p. 653.  
U. S. C., p. 427.

Tax laws and timber insurance.

Services in the District. Supplies and equipment.

## COOPERATIVE DISTRIBUTION OF FOREST PLANTING STOCK

Forest planting stock.

For cooperation with the various States in the procurement, production, and distribution of forest-tree seeds and plants in establishing windbreaks, shelter belts, and farm wood lots upon denuded or nonforested lands within such cooperating States, under the provisions of section 4 of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the protection of forest lands, for the reforestation of denuded areas, for the extension of national forests, and for other purposes, in order to promote the continuous production of timber on lands chiefly suitable therefor," approved June 7, 1924 (U. S. C., title 16, sec. 567), and Acts supplementary thereto, \$79,960, of which amount not to exceed \$2,000 may be expended for departmental personal services in the District of Columbia.

Cooperation with States, etc., in procuring forest tree seeds, etc., for denuded or nonforested lands.

Vol. 43, p. 654.  
U. S. C., p. 427.

Services in the District.

## ACQUISITION OF ADDITIONAL FOREST LANDS

For the acquisition of additional lands under the provisions of the Act of March 1, 1911 (U. S. C., title 16, secs. 513-519), as amended by the Act of June 7, 1924 (U. S. C., title 16, secs. 564-570), \$200,000, as authorized by the Act of June 2, 1930 (46 Stat., p. 491), of which amount not to exceed \$35,000 may be expended for departmental personal services and supplies and equipment in the District of Columbia.

Additional forest lands.

Acquiring, under Forest Conservation Act.

Vol. 36, p. 961; Vol. 43, p. 654; Vol. 45, p. 468; Vol. 46, p. 527.  
U. S. C., pp. 424, 427.

Total, Forest Service, \$12,383,304.

## BUREAU OF CHEMISTRY AND SOILS

Chemistry and Soils Bureau.

## SALARIES AND GENERAL EXPENSES

General expenses.

For all necessary expenses connected with the investigations, experiments, and demonstrations hereinafter authorized, independently or in cooperation with other branches of the Department of Agriculture, other departments or agencies of the Federal Government, States, State agricultural experiment stations, universities and other State agencies and institutions, counties, municipalities, business or other organizations and corporations, individuals, associations, and scientific societies, including the employment of necessary persons and means in the city of Washington and elsewhere; rent outside the District of Columbia, and other necessary supplies and expenses, and for erection, alteration, and repair of buildings outside of the District of Columbia at a total cost not to exceed \$5,000, as follows:

Investigations, apparatus, supplies, employees, etc.

For necessary expenses for general administrative purposes, including the salary of chief of bureau and other personal services in the District of Columbia, \$96,720.

Chief of bureau, and office personnel.

Agricultural chemical investigations: For conducting the investigations contemplated by the Act of May 15, 1862 (U. S. C., title 5, secs. 511, 512), relating to the application of chemistry to agriculture; for the biological, chemical, physical, microscopical, and technological investigation of foods, feeds, drugs, and insecticides and substances used in the manufacture thereof, including investigations of the physiological effects of such products; for the investigation and development of methods for the manufacture of sugars and sugar sirups and the utilization of new agricultural materials for such purposes; for investigation of the action and changes produced by microorganisms, including molds and fungi; for investigation and development of methods for the utilization of agricultural wastes and residues, in cooperation with the Bureau of Standards, Department of Commerce, without duplication of work; for

Chemical investigations.

Vol. 12, p. 387.  
U. S. C., p. 58.

Biological, etc., investigations.

Methods of sugar manufacture.

Utilizing wastes.

Cooperative services. investigation and development of methods for the prevention of heating of agricultural products and the prevention of farm fires and fires in cotton gins, cotton-oil mills, grain elevators, and other structures, and to cooperate with associations and scientific societies in the development of methods of analysis, \$453,699.

Utilizing raw materials for colorants. Color investigations: For investigation and experiment in the utilization, for coloring, medicinal, and technical purposes, of raw materials grown or produced in the United States, \$75,000.

Insecticide and fungicide investigations. Insecticide and fungicide investigations: For the investigation and development of methods of manufacturing insecticides and fungicides, and for investigating chemical problems relating to the composition, action, and application of insecticides and fungicides, \$117,300.

Plant dust explosions, etc. Methods for preventing. Plant dust explosions: For the investigation and development of methods for the prevention of grain-dust, smut-dust, and other dust explosions not otherwise provided for and resulting fires, including fires in cotton gins, cotton-oil mills, and grain elevators, \$36,190.

Naval stores investigations, etc. Naval stores investigations: For the investigation and demonstration of improved methods or processes of preparing naval stores, the weighing, handling, transportation, and the uses of same, \$68,406, of which \$10,000 shall be available for continuing the establishment of a field laboratory for naval stores research work in the pine regions of the South, including erection of buildings.

Fertilizers. Fertilizer investigations: For investigations within the United States of fertilizers, fertilizer ingredients, including phosphoric acid and potash, and other soil amendments and their suitability for agricultural use, \$358,535.

Soil types, composition, etc., investigations. Soil chemical and physical investigations: For chemical, physical, and physical-chemical investigations of soil types, soil composition, and soil minerals, the soil solution, solubility of soil, and all chemical and physical properties of soils in their relation to soil formation, soil texture, erodibility, and soil productivity, \$61,190.

Cooperative soils survey. Soil survey: For the investigation of soils and their origin, for survey of the extent of classes and types, and for indicating upon maps and plats, by coloring or otherwise, the results of such investigations and surveys, \$307,705.

Soil microbiology investigations. Soil microbiology investigations: For investigations of the microorganisms of the soil and their activities, including the testing of samples procured in the open market, of cultures for inoculating legumes, other crops, or soil, and the publication of results, and if any such samples are found to be impure, nonviable, or misbranded, the results of the tests may be published, together with the names of the manufacturers and of the persons by whom the cultures were offered for sale, \$43,355.

Soil fertility. Soil-fertility investigations: For soil investigations into causes of infertility; maintenance of productivity; effects of soil composition, cultural methods, fertilizers, and soil amendments on yield and quality of crops; and the properties, composition, formation, and transformation of soil organic matter, \$206,980.

Services in the District. Total, Bureau of Chemistry and Soils, \$1,825,080, of which amount not to exceed \$1,243,150 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

Entomology Bureau.

### BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY

General expenses.

#### SALARIES AND GENERAL EXPENSES

Investigation of insects, etc.

For necessary expenses connected with the investigations, experiments, and demonstrations in reference to the items hereinafter enumerated for the promotion of economic entomology, for investigating

the history and habits of insects injurious and beneficial to agriculture, horticulture, arboriculture, for studying insects affecting man and animals, and for ascertaining the best means of destroying insects found to be injurious, independently or in cooperation with other branches of the Federal Government, States, counties, and municipalities, organizations, corporations, and individuals concerned, or with foreign governments, including the employment of necessary persons and means in the city of Washington and elsewhere, rent outside of the District of Columbia, and not to exceed \$5,000 for the erection of necessary buildings: *Provided*, That the cost of any such building shall not exceed \$1,500: *Provided further*, That one greenhouse may be erected at a cost not to exceed \$10,000, as follows:

For general administrative purposes, including the salary of chief of bureau and other personal services in the District of Columbia, \$147,460.

Fruit and shade tree insects: For insects affecting fruits, grapes, nuts, shade trees, and hardy shrubs, and including research on the Japanese and Asiatic beetles, the Parlatoria date scale, and fruit flies, \$400,000, together with \$55,000 of the unexpended balance of the appropriation for the Mediterranean fruit fly contained in the Agricultural Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1931.

Truck and garden crop insects: For insects affecting truck and garden crops, including tobacco, sugar beets, and ornamental plants, \$421,490.

Forest insects: For insects affecting forests under section 4 of the Act approved May 22, 1928 (U. S. C., Supp. V, title 16, sec. 581c), entitled "An Act to insure adequate supplies of timber and other forest products for the people of the United States, to promote the full use for timber growing and other purposes of forest lands in the United States, including farm wood lots and those abandoned areas not suitable for agricultural production, and to secure the correlation and the most economical conduct of forest research in the Department of Agriculture, through research in reforestation, timber growing, protection, utilization, forest economics, and related subjects," \$209,790.

Cereal and forage insects: For insects affecting cereal and forage crops, including sugarcane and rice, and including research on the European corn borer, \$529,820.

Cotton insects: For insects affecting cotton and including research on the pink bollworm of cotton, \$200,000.

For insects affecting man and animals, \$145,000.

For household insects and insects affecting stored products, including \$4,900 for insects affecting forest products under section 4 of the Act approved May 22, 1928 (U. S. C., Supp. V, title 16, sec. 581c), \$147,320.

For taxonomy and interrelations of insects, and including the importation and exchange of useful insects and an insect-pest survey, \$200,000.

For bee culture and apiary management, \$70,820.

Total, Bureau of Entomology, \$2,471,700, of which amount not to exceed \$488,250 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

## BUREAU OF BIOLOGICAL SURVEY

### SALARIES AND GENERAL EXPENSES

For salaries and employment of labor in the city of Washington and elsewhere, furniture, supplies, including the purchase of bags, tags, and labels printed in the course of manufacture, traveling and

Outside rent.

*Provisos.*  
Buildings.

Amount for greenhouse.

Chief of bureau, and office personnel.

Fruit and shade tree insects; Japanese, etc., beetles, Parlatoria date scale, etc.

Sum from balance for Mediterranean fruit fly, fiscal year 1931.  
Vol. 46, p. 422.

Truck and garden crops.

Forest insects.  
Methods for preventing infestations, etc.  
Vol. 45, p. 701.  
U. S. C., Supp. V, p. 199.

Cereal and forage insects.

Cotton, pink bollworm, etc.  
Vol. 46, p. 67.

Man and animals.  
Stored products.  
Vol. 45, p. 701.  
U. S. C., Supp. V, p. 199.

Taxonomy of insects.

Bee culture.

Services in the District.

Biological Survey Bureau.

General expenses.

Salaries, supplies, etc.

all other expenses necessary in conducting investigations and carrying out the work of the bureau, including cooperation with Federal, State, county, or other agencies or with farm bureaus, organizations, or individuals, as follows:

- Chief of bureau and office personnel. For necessary expenses for general administrative purposes, including the salary of chief of bureau and other personal services in the District of Columbia, \$82,935.
- Game, etc., reservations. Maintenance of mammal and bird reservations: For the maintenance of the Montana National Bison Range and other reservations and for the maintenance of game introduced into suitable localities on public lands, under supervision of the Biological Survey, including construction of fencing, wardens' quarters, shelters for animals, landings, roads, trails, bridges, ditches, telephone lines, rockwork, bulkheads, and other improvements necessary for the economical administration and protection of the reservations, and for the enforcement of section 84 of the Act approved March 4, 1909 (U. S. C., title 18, sec. 145), entitled "An Act to codify, revise, and amend the penal laws of the United States," and Acts amendatory thereto, and section 10 of the Migratory Bird Conservation Act of February 18, 1929 (U. S. C., Supp. V, title 16, sec. 715i), \$82,313: *Provided*, That \$2,500 may be used for the purchase, capture, and transportation of game for national reservations.
- Montana National Bison Range. Food habits of birds and animals: For investigating the food habits and economic value of North American birds and animals in relation to agriculture, horticulture, and forestry, including methods of conserving beneficial and controlling injurious birds and animals, \$104,810.
- Protection of reservations. Vol. 35, p. 1104. U. S. C., p. 471. Vol. 45, p. 1224. U. S. C., Supp. V, p. 205. Control of predatory animals and injurious rodents: For demonstrations and cooperation in destroying animals injurious to agriculture, horticulture, forestry, animal husbandry, and wild game; and in protecting stock and other domestic animals through the suppression of rabies and other diseases in predatory wild animals, \$573,780.
- Proviso. Game for reservations. Food habits of birds and animals. Fur-bearing animals. Investigating production, etc. Production of fur-bearing animals: For investigations, experiments, demonstrations, and cooperation in connection with the production and utilization of fur-bearing animals raised for meat and fur, in the United States and Alaska, \$62,455.
- Control of predatory animals, etc. Suppressing rabies, etc. Biological investigations. For biological investigations, including the relations, habits, geographic distribution, and migration of animals and plants, and the preparation of maps of the life zones, and including \$20,000 for investigations of the relations of wild animal life to forests, under section 5 of the Act approved May 22, 1928 (U. S. C., Supp. V, title 16, sec. 581d), and for investigations, experiments, and demonstrations in the establishment, improvement, and increase of the reindeer industry and of musk oxen and mountain sheep in Alaska, including the erection of necessary buildings and other structures, \$102,500.
- Vol. 45, p. 701. U. S. C., Supp. V, p. 199. Reindeer, etc., in Alaska. Migratory bird protection. Protection of migratory birds: For all necessary expenses for enforcing the provisions of the Migratory Bird Treaty Act of July 3, 1918 (U. S. C., title 16, secs. 703-711), and for cooperation with local authorities in the protection of migratory birds, and for necessary investigations connected therewith, \$214,240: *Provided*, That of this sum not more than \$20,500 may be used for the enforcement of sections 241, 242, 243, and 244 of the Act approved March 4, 1909 (U. S. C., title 18, secs. 391-394), entitled "An Act to codify, revise, and amend the penal laws of the United States," and for the enforcement of section 1 of the Act approved May 25, 1900 (U. S. C., title 16, sec. 701), entitled "An Act to enlarge the powers of the Department of Agriculture, prohibit the transportation by inter-
- Vol. 40, p. 755. U. S. C., p. 493. Proviso. Preventing shipment of prohibited birds, etc. Vol. 35, p. 1137. U. S. C., pp. 492-493. Carrying illegally killed game. Vol. 31, p. 187. U. S. C., p. 436.

state commerce of game killed in violation of local laws, and for other purposes," including all necessary investigations in connection therewith.

Enforcement of Alaska game law: For the enforcement of the provisions of the Alaska game law, approved January 13, 1925 (U. S. C., title 48, secs. 192-211), and as amended by the Act of February 14, 1931 (46 Stat., pp. 1111-1115), \$103,566.

In all, salaries and expenses, \$1,326,599.

Enforcing Alaska game law.

Vol. 43, p. 739; Vol. 46, p. 1111.  
U. S. C., p. 1573.

UPPER MISSISSIPPI RIVER REFUGE

For the acquisition of areas of land or land and water pursuant to the Act entitled "An Act to establish the Upper Mississippi River Wild Life and Fish Refuge," approved June 7, 1924 (U. S. C., title 16, secs. 721-731), as amended, and for all necessary expenses incident thereto, including the employment of persons and means in the city of Washington and elsewhere, \$34,033, which shall be available until expended, being part of the sum of \$1,500,000 authorized to be appropriated for such purpose by section 10 of said Act; and for all necessary expenses of the Secretary of Agriculture authorized by section 9 of said Act, \$45,445; in all, \$79,478.

Upper Mississippi River Refuge.

Acquiring areas for.  
Vol. 43, pp. 650, 1354.  
U. S. C., p. 437.

Vol. 43, p. 652.

BEAR RIVER MIGRATORY-BIRD REFUGE

For the establishment of a suitable refuge and feeding and breeding grounds for migratory wild fowl, including the acquisition of water rights and privately owned lands pursuant to the Act entitled, "An Act to establish the Bear River migratory-bird refuge," approved April 23, 1928 (U. S. C., Supp. V, title 16, secs. 690-690h), and the resolution approved February 15, 1929 (45 Stat., p. 1186), and for all expenses incident thereto, including the employment of persons and means in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, the unexpended balance of the appropriation of \$75,000 for this purpose contained in the Agricultural Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1931 shall remain available until June 30, 1933; for administration and maintenance, including the construction of necessary buildings and for personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, \$32,100.

Bear River Migratory Bird Refuge.

Establishment, etc.

Vol. 45, p. 448.  
U. S. C., Supp. V, p. 202.

Vol. 45, p. 1186.

All expenses.

Balance available.  
Vol. 46, p. 416.

Administration.

MIGRATORY BIRD CONSERVATION ACT

For carrying into effect the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to more effectively meet the obligations of the United States under the migratory-bird treaty with Great Britain by lessening the dangers threatening migratory game birds from drainage and other causes by the acquisition of areas of land and of water to furnish in perpetuity reservation for the adequate protection of such birds; and authorizing appropriations for the establishment of such areas, their maintenance and improvement, and for other purposes," approved February 18, 1929 (U. S. C., Supp. V, title 16, secs. 715-715r), \$318,000, authorized by section 12 of the Act, which sum is composed of \$200,000, a part of the sum of \$600,000 authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1932, and \$118,000, authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1933, and in addition thereto the unexpended balance of the sum appropriated for the fiscal year 1932 under authority of section 18 of the Act is hereby continued available for the same purpose for the fiscal year 1933, together with the unexpended balance of the appropriation of \$400,000 for the purposes of section 12 of said Act as contained in the Agricultural Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1932.

Migratory Bird Conservation Act.

Administering treaty provisions.

Vol. 39, p. 1702; Vol. 45, p. 1222.

Acquiring lands, etc.

Vol. 45, p. 1224.  
U. S. C., Supp. V, p. 205.

Expenses of Commission.

Vol. 45, p. 1225.  
Authorizations.

Balance available.  
Vol. 45, p. 1222.  
U. S. C., Supp. V, p. 204.

Cheyenne Bottoms  
Migratory Bird Ref-  
uge, Kans.  
Balances available  
for establishing, etc.  
Vol. 46, pp. 371, 1266.

Vol. 46, p. 579.  
U. S. C., Supp. V,  
p. 203.

Services in the Dis-  
trict.

Public Roads Bu-  
reau.

Salaries and expenses.

Road making.

Vol. 39, p. 355; Vol. 42,  
p. 217.  
U. S. C., p. 662.

Federal-aid high-  
ways.

Cooperating with  
States in constructing  
rural post roads.  
Vol. 39, p. 355; Vol. 40,  
p. 1201; Vol. 42, pp. 660,  
1187; Vol. 43, p. 889;  
Vol. 44, pp. 760, 1398.  
U. S. C., p. 422;  
Supp. V, p. 343.

Additional author-  
izations.  
Vol. 46, p. 141.

Proriso.  
Convict labor for-  
bidden.

#### CHEYENNE BOTTOMS MIGRATORY BIRD REFUGE

The unexpended balances of the appropriation of \$50,000 contained in the Second Deficiency Act, fiscal year 1930, and of the appropriation of \$200,000 contained in the Agricultural Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1932, shall remain available until June 30, 1933, for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act authorizing the establishment of a migratory-bird refuge in the Cheyenne Bottoms, Barton County, Kansas," approved June 12, 1930 (U. S. C., Supp. V, title 16, secs. 691-691d), and for necessary expenses incident thereto, including the employment of persons and means in the District of Columbia and elsewhere.

Total, Bureau of Biological Survey, \$1,756,177, of which amount not to exceed \$326,370 may be expended for departmental personal services in the District of Columbia.

#### BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS

For necessary expenses of the Bureau of Public Roads, including salaries and the employment of labor in the city of Washington and elsewhere, supplies, office and laboratory fixtures and apparatus, traveling and other necessary expenses; for conducting research and investigational studies, either independently or in cooperation with State highway departments, or other agencies, including studies of highway administration, legislation, finance, economics, transport, construction, operation, maintenance, utilization, and safety, and of street and highway traffic control; investigations and experiments in the best methods of road making, especially by the use of local materials; studies of types of mechanical plants and appliances used for road building and maintenance and of methods of road repair and maintenance suited to the needs of different localities; and maintenance and repairs of experimental highways, including the purchase of materials and equipment; for furnishing expert advice on these subjects; for collating, reporting, and illustrating the results of same; and for preparing, publishing, and distributing bulletins and reports; to be paid from any moneys available from the administrative funds provided under the Act of July 11, 1916 (U. S. C., title 23, sec. 21), as amended, or as otherwise provided.

#### FEDERAL-AID HIGHWAY SYSTEM

For carrying out the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide that the United States shall aid the States in the construction of rural post roads, and for other purposes," approved July 11, 1916 (39 Stat., pp. 355-359), and all Acts amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto, to be expended in accordance with the provisions of said Act, as amended, including not to exceed \$733,100 for departmental personal services in the District of Columbia, \$100,000,000, to be immediately available and to remain available until expended, which sum is composed of \$42,400,000, a part of the sum of \$125,000,000 authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1932, by paragraph 1 of the Act approved April 4, 1930 (46 Stat., p. 141), and \$57,600,000, part of the sum of \$125,000,000 authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1933, by paragraph 1 of the Act approved April 4, 1930 (46 Stat., p. 141): *Provided*, That none of the money herein appropriated shall be paid to any State on account of any project on which convict labor shall be directly employed, except this provision shall not apply to convict labor performed by convicts on parole or probation.

Road and bridge flood relief, Georgia and South Carolina: To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to carry into effect the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act for the relief of the State of Georgia for damage to and destruction of roads and bridges by floods in 1929," approved May 27, 1930, and the Act entitled "An Act for the relief of the State of South Carolina for damage to and destruction of roads and bridges by floods in 1929," approved June 2, 1930, the unexpended balances of the appropriations for these purposes contained in the Second Deficiency Act, 1930, shall remain available until June 30, 1933.

Georgia and South Carolina, flood relief.

Vol. 46, pp. 386, 489.

Vol. 46, p. 872.

Relief of the State of Alabama: The unexpended balance of the appropriation of \$1,660,000 contained in the First Deficiency Act, fiscal year 1930, for carrying out the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act for the relief of the State of Alabama for damage to and destruction of roads and bridges by floods in 1929," approved March 12, 1930, shall remain available until June 30, 1933.

Alabama, flood relief.

Vol. 46, p. 99.

Balance reappropriated.

Vol. 46, p. 84.  
Post, p. 1457.

The appropriation of \$3,000,000 for roads on unappropriated or unreserved public lands, nontaxable Indian lands, and so forth, contained in the Act entitled "An Act making supplemental appropriations to provide for emergency construction on certain public works during the remainder of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1931, with a view to increasing employment," approved December 20, 1930, is hereby continued available during the fiscal year 1933, and not to exceed \$4,760 may be used for personal services in the District of Columbia.

Cooperativeroad construction on unappropriated, etc., Indian lands.

Balance available.

Vol. 46, p. 1031.

Total, Bureau of Public Roads, \$100,000,000.

## BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING

Agricultural Engineering Bureau.

### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

General expenses.

For necessary expenses for general administrative purposes, including the salary of chief of bureau and other personal services in the District of Columbia, \$39,800.

Chief of bureau and office personnel.

For investigations, experiments, and demonstrations involving the application of engineering principles to agriculture, independently or in cooperation with Federal, State, county, or other public agencies or with farm bureaus, organizations, or individuals; for investigating and reporting upon the utilization of water in farm irrigation and the best methods to apply in practice, the different kinds of power and appliances, the flow of water in ditches, pipes, and other conduits, the duty, apportionment, and measurement of irrigation water, the customs, regulations, and laws affecting irrigation, and the drainage of farms and of swamps and other wet lands which may be made available for agricultural purposes; for preparing plans for the removal of surplus water by drainage; for developing equipment for farm irrigation and drainage; for investigating and reporting upon farm domestic water supply and drainage disposal, upon the design and construction of farm buildings and their appurtenances and of buildings for processing and storing farm products, upon farm power and mechanical farm equipment, upon the engineering problems relating to the processing, transportation, and storage of perishable and other agricultural products, and upon the engineering problems involved in adapting physical characteristics of farm land to the use of modern farm machinery; for investigations of cotton ginning under the Act approved April 19, 1930 (U. S. C., Supp. V, title 7, secs. 424, 425); for giving expert advice and assistance in agricultural engineering; for collating, reporting, and illustrating the results of investigations and prepar-

Investigations, etc.

Cotton ginning.

Vol. 46, p. 248.  
U. S. C., Supp. V, p. 52.

ing, publishing, and distributing bulletins, plans, and reports; and for other necessary expenses, including travel, rent, repairs, and not to exceed \$5,000 for the construction of buildings, \$478,890.

Total, Bureau of Agricultural Engineering, \$518,690, of which amount not to exceed \$139,130 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

Agricultural Eco-  
nomics Bureau.

## BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

General expenses.

### SALARIES AND GENERAL EXPENSES

Salaries, supplies, etc.

For salaries and the employment of labor in the city of Washington and elsewhere, furniture, supplies, traveling expenses, rent outside of the District of Columbia, and all other expenses necessary in conducting investigations, experiments, and demonstrations, as follows:

Chief of bureau, and office personnel.

For necessary expenses for general administrative purposes, including the salary of chief of bureau and other personal services in the District of Columbia, \$288,090.

Farm management and practice.

Farm management and practice: To investigate and encourage the adoption of improved methods of farm management and farm practice, \$395,467: *Provided*, That of this amount \$150,000 may be used in ascertaining the cost of production of the principal staple agricultural products.

*Proviso.*  
Cost of producing staple products.

Distributing acquired information of farm products, marketing, etc.

Marketing and distributing farm products: For acquiring and diffusing among the people of the United States useful information, on subjects connected with the marketing, handling, utilization, grading, transportation, and distributing of farm and non-manufactured food products and the purchasing of farm supplies, including the demonstration and promotion of the use of uniform standards of classification of American farm products throughout the world, including scientific and technical research into American-grown cotton and its by-products and their present and potential uses, including new and additional commercial and scientific uses for cotton and its by-products, and including investigations of cotton ginning under the Act approved April 19, 1930 (U. S. C., Supp. V, title 7, secs. 424, 425), and for collecting and disseminating information on the adjustment of production to probable demand for the different farm and animal products, independently and in cooperation with other branches of the department, State agencies, purchasing and consuming organizations, and persons engaged in the marketing, handling, utilization, grading, transportation, and distributing of farm and food products, and for investigation of the economic costs of retail marketing of meat and meat products, \$812,320: *Provided*, That practical forms of the grades recommended or promulgated by the Secretary for wool and mohair may be sold under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, and the receipts therefrom deposited in the Treasury to the credit of miscellaneous receipts.

Promotion of classified standards.

Cotton and by-products research.

Vol. 46, p. 218.  
U. S. C., Supp. V, p. 52.

*Proviso.*  
Forms of wool and mohair grades to be sold.

Crop and livestock estimates.  
Collecting, etc., data.

Crop and livestock estimates: For collecting, compiling, abstracting, analyzing, summarizing, interpreting, and publishing data relating to agriculture, including crop and livestock estimates, acreage, yield, grades, staples of cotton, stocks, and value of farm crops, and numbers, grades, and value of livestock and livestock products on farms, in cooperation with the Extension Service and other Federal, State, and local agencies, \$785,020: *Provided*, That no part of the funds herein appropriated shall be available for any expense incident to ascertaining, collating, or publishing a report stating the intentions of farmers as to the acreage to be planted in cotton.

*Proviso.*  
Issuing predictions forbidden.

Foreign competition and demand: To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to carry into effect the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to promote the agriculture of the United States by expanding in the foreign field the service now rendered by the United States Department of Agriculture in acquiring and diffusing useful information regarding agriculture, and for other purposes," approved June 5, 1930, and for collecting and disseminating to American producers, importers, exporters, and other interested persons information relative to the world supply of and need for American agricultural products, marketing methods, conditions, prices, and other factors, a knowledge of which is necessary to the advantageous disposition of such products in foreign countries, independently and in cooperation with other branches of the Government, State agencies, purchasing and consuming organizations, and persons engaged in the transportation, marketing, and distribution of farm and food products, including the purchase of such books and periodicals and not to exceed \$1,000 for newspapers as may be necessary in connection with this work, \$356,790.

Expanding Department foreign field service.

Vol. 46, p. 497.

Disseminating information of world's supply and need of American agricultural products, etc.

Market inspection of farm products: For enabling the Secretary of Agriculture, independently and in cooperation with other branches of the Government, State agencies, purchasing and consuming organizations, boards of trade, chambers of commerce, or other associations of business men or trade organizations, and persons or corporations engaged in the production, transportation, marketing, and distribution of farm and food products, whether operating in one or more jurisdictions, to investigate and certify to shippers and other interested parties the class, quality, and/or condition of cotton, tobacco, fruits and vegetables whether raw, dried, or canned, poultry, butter, hay, and other perishable farm products when offered for interstate shipment or when received at such important central markets as the Secretary of Agriculture may from time to time designate, or at points which may be conveniently reached therefrom, under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, including payment of such fees as will be reasonable and as nearly as may be to cover the cost for the service rendered: *Provided*, That certificates issued by the authorized agents of the department shall be received in all courts of the United States as prima facie evidence of the truth of the statements therein contained, \$537,796.

Market inspection of farm products.

Certifying conditions of shipment.

*Proviso.*  
Legal effect of certificates.

Market news service: For collecting, publishing, and distributing, by telegraph, mail, or otherwise, timely information on the market supply and demand, commercial movement, location, disposition, quality, condition, and market prices of livestock, meats, fish, and animal products, dairy and poultry products, fruits and vegetables, peanuts and their products, grain, hay, feeds, tobacco, and seeds, and other agricultural products, independently and in cooperation with other branches of the Government, State agencies, purchasing and consuming organizations, and persons engaged in the production, transportation, marketing, and distribution of farm and food products, \$1,380,808.

Market news service. Collecting, etc., information of livestock, dairy, agriculture, etc., products.

Cotton statistics: To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to carry into effect the Act entitled "An Act authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to collect and publish statistics of the grade and staple length of cotton," approved March 3, 1927 (U. S. C., Supp. V, title 7, secs. 471-476), \$372,500.

Cotton statistics.

Vol. 44, p. 1372.  
U. S. C., Supp. V, p. 54.

Tobacco stocks and standards: To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to carry into effect the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the collection and publication of statistics of tobacco by the Department of Agriculture," approved January 14, 1929 (U. S. C., Supp. V, title 7, secs. 501-508), including the employment

Tobacco stocks and standards.  
Vol. 45, p. 1079.  
U. S. C., Supp. V, p. 55.

of persons and means in the city of Washington and elsewhere, \$24,400.

Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act.  
Vol. 46, p. 531.  
U. S. C., Supp. V, p. 64.

Perishable agricultural commodities Act: To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to carry into effect the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to suppress unfair and fraudulent practices in the marketing of perishable agricultural commodities in interstate and foreign commerce," \$175,100.

In all, salaries and expenses, \$5,128,291.

Cotton Futures and Cotton Standards Acts.

ENFORCEMENT OF THE UNITED STATES COTTON FUTURES ACT AND UNITED STATES COTTON STANDARDS ACT

Enforcement expenses.  
Vol. 39, p. 476; Vol. 40, p. 1351.  
U. S. C., p. 788.  
Vol. 42, p. 1517.  
U. S. C., p. 99.

To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to carry into effect the provisions of the United States Cotton Futures Act, as amended March 4, 1919 (U. S. C., title 26, secs. 731-752), and to carry into effect the provisions of the United States Cotton Standards Act, approved March 4, 1923 (U. S. C., title 7, secs. 51-65), including all expenses necessary for the purchase of equipment and supplies; for travel; for the employment of persons in the city of Washington and elsewhere; and for all other expenses, including rent outside of the District of Columbia, that may be necessary in executing the provisions of these Acts, including such means as may be necessary for effectuating agreements heretofore or hereafter made with cotton associations, cotton exchanges, and other cotton organizations in foreign countries, for the adoption, use, and observance of universal standards of cotton classification, for the arbitration or settlement of disputes with respect thereto, and for the preparation, distribution, inspection, and protection of the practical forms or copies thereof under such agreements, \$289,060.

Agreements to effect the use of standards, arbitration of disputes, etc., in foreign countries.

Grain Standards Act.

ENFORCEMENT OF THE UNITED STATES GRAIN STANDARDS ACT

Enforcement expenses.  
Vol. 39, p. 482.

To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to carry into effect the provisions of the United States Grain Standards Act, including rent outside of the District of Columbia and the employment of such persons and means as the Secretary of Agriculture may deem necessary, in the city of Washington and elsewhere, \$833,370.

Warehouse Act.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE UNITED STATES WAREHOUSE ACT

Administration expenses.  
Vol. 39, p. 486; Vol. 42, p. 1282.  
U. S. C., p. 167.

To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to carry into effect the provisions of the United States Warehouse Act, including the payment of such rent outside of the District of Columbia and the employment of such persons and means as the Secretary of Agriculture may deem necessary in the city of Washington and elsewhere, \$313,020.

Standard Container, Hamper, and Produce Agency Acts.

ENFORCEMENT OF THE STANDARD CONTAINER, HAMPER, AND PRODUCE AGENCY ACTS

Enforcement expenses.  
Vol. 39, p. 673.  
U. S. C., p. 377.

To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to carry into effect the Act entitled "An Act to fix standards for Climax baskets for grapes and other fruits and vegetables, and to fix standards for baskets and other containers for small fruits, berries, and vegetables, and for other purposes," approved August 31, 1916 (U. S. C., title 15, sec. 251-256), the Act entitled "An Act to fix standards for hampers, round stave baskets, and splint baskets for fruits and vegetables, and for other purposes," approved May 21, 1928 (U. S. C., Supp. V, title 15, secs. 257-257i), and the Act entitled "An Act to prevent the destruction or dumping, without good and sufficient cause therefor, of farm produce received in interstate commerce by commission

Vol. 45, p. 685.  
U. S. C., Supp. V, p. 148.  
Vol. 44, p. 1355.  
U. S. C., Supp. V, p. 54.

merchants and others and to require them truly and correctly to account for all farm produce received by them," approved March 3, 1927 (U. S. C., Supp. V, title 7, secs. 491-497), including the purchase of such perishable farm products as may be necessary for detection of violations of the latter Act: *Provided*, That all receipts from the sale of such products shall be credited to this appropriation, and shall be reexpendable therefrom, and including the employment of such persons and means as the Secretary of Agriculture may deem necessary in the city of Washington and elsewhere, \$43,800.

Purchase of perishable products.

*Proviso.*  
Receipts from sales credited to appropriate fund.

#### COMPLETION OF WOOL WORK

Wool clip of 1918.

To enable the Bureau of Agricultural Economics to complete the work of the domestic wool section of the War Industries Board and to enforce Government regulations for handling the wool clip of 1918 as established by the wool division of said board, pursuant to the Executive order dated December 31, 1918, transferring such work to the said bureau, \$3,000, and to continue, as far as practicable, the distribution among the growers of the wool clip of 1918 of all sums heretofore or hereafter collected or recovered with or without suit by the Government from all persons, firms, or corporations, which handled any part of the wool clip of 1918.

Completing the distribution from, among owners of sums collected.

#### WOOL MARKETING STUDIES

Wool marketing studies.

Not to exceed \$39,300 of the funds collected from persons, firms, or corporations which handled any part of the wool clip of 1918, which the Secretary of Agriculture finds it impracticable to distribute among woolgrowers, shall be deposited in the Treasury to the credit of a special fund which is hereby appropriated for the fiscal year 1933 for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to authorize the appropriation for use by the Secretary of Agriculture of certain funds for wool standards, and for other purposes," approved May 17, 1928 (U. S. C., Supp. V, title 7, secs. 415b-415d), including personal services and other necessary expenses in the District of Columbia and elsewhere.

Fund created for, from collections of wool clip of 1918.

Use for standardizing wools.  
Vol. 45, p. 593.  
U. S. C., Supp. V, p. 51.

Total, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, \$6,649,841, of which amount not to exceed \$2,368,330 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

Services in the District.

### BUREAU OF HOME ECONOMICS

Home Economics Bureau.

#### SALARIES AND GENERAL EXPENSES

General expenses.

For necessary expenses for general administrative purposes, including the salary of chief of bureau and other personal services in the District of Columbia, \$27,900.

Chief of bureau and office personnel.

For conducting, either independently or in cooperation with other agencies, investigations of the relative utility and economy of agricultural products for food, clothing, and other uses in the home, with special suggestions of plans and methods for the more effective utilization of such products for these purposes, and for disseminating useful information on this subject, including travel and all other necessary expenses, \$205,465.

Utilizing farm products in the home, etc.

Total, Bureau of Home Economics, \$233,365, of which amount not to exceed \$214,120 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

Services in the District.

Plant Quarantine  
Bureau.

## BUREAU OF PLANT QUARANTINE

## General expenses.

## SALARIES AND GENERAL EXPENSES

## Plant quarantine enforcement.

Vol. 37, pp. 315, 850.  
U. S. C., pp. 99, 1894.

To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to carry into effect the provisions of the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912, as amended, and to conduct the other activities hereinafter authorized, independently or in cooperation with the States and other agencies, organizations, and individuals concerned, including necessary expenses for supplies and equipment, rent outside the District of Columbia, and the employment of necessary persons and means in the city of Washington and elsewhere, as follows:

## Chief of bureau and office personnel.

For necessary expenses for general administrative purposes, including the salary of chief of bureau and other personal services in the District of Columbia, \$87,230.

## Enforcement of plant quarantines, preventing entry of Mexican cotton and cottonseed, etc.

For enforcement of foreign plant quarantines and to prevent the movement of cotton and cottonseed from Mexico into the United States, including the regulation of the entry into the United States of railway cars and other vehicles, and freight, express, baggage, or other materials from Mexico, and the inspection, cleaning, and disinfection thereof, including construction and repair of necessary buildings, plants, and equipment, for the fumigation, disinfection, or cleaning of products, railway cars, or other vehicles entering the United States from Mexico, \$737,970: *Provided*, That any moneys received in payment of charges fixed by the Secretary of Agriculture on account of such cleaning and disinfection shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

## Cleaning, etc.

For the inspection in transit or otherwise of articles quarantined under the Act of August 20, 1912 (U. S. C., Supp. V, title 7, secs. 161, 164a), as amended, and for the interception and disposition of materials found to have been transported interstate in violation of quarantines promulgated thereunder, \$32,400.

*Proviso.*  
Receipts covered in.

## Inspecting quarantined articles in transit.

Vol. 37, p. 315; Vol. 44, p. 250.  
U. S. C., p. 109; Supp. V, p. 46.

For the control and prevention of spread of the pink bollworm, including the establishment of such cotton-free areas as may be necessary to stamp out any infestation, the erection and repair of necessary inspection stations, and for necessary surveys and control operations in Mexico in cooperation with the Mexican Government or local Mexican authorities, \$375,000: *Provided*, That the cost of each such station shall not exceed \$500, and that the total amount expended for such stations in one year shall not exceed \$2,500.

## Pink bollworm control.

For the control and prevention of spread of the Parlatoria date scale, \$38,615.

## Cooperation with Mexico.

*Proviso.*  
Inspection stations.

For the control and prevention of spread of the *Thurberia* weevil, \$10,250.

## Control and prevention.

Parlatoria date scale.  
*Thurberia* weevil.

For the control and prevention of spread of the gypsy and brown-tail moths, \$400,000.

## Gypsy and brown-tail moths.

For the control and prevention of spread of the European corn borer, \$295,000.

## European corn borer.

For the control and prevention of spread of the Japanese beetle, \$350,000.

## Japanese beetle.

For the control and prevention of spread of the white-pine blister rust, \$9,900.

## White-pine blister rust.

For the control and prevention of spread of the phony peach disease, \$11,480.

## Phony peach disease.

For the control and prevention of spread of the Mexican fruit worm, including necessary surveys and control operations in Mexico in cooperation with the Mexican Government or local Mexican authorities, \$122,080.

## Mexican fruit worm.

## Cooperation with Mexico.

Certification of exports: For the inspection, under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of Agriculture may prescribe, of domestic fresh fruits, vegetables, and seeds and nursery stock and other plants for propagation when offered for export and to certify to shippers and interested parties as to the freedom of such products from injurious plant diseases and insect pests according to the sanitary requirements of the foreign countries affected and to make such reasonable charges and to use such means as may be necessary to accomplish this object, \$20,200: *Provided*, That moneys received on account of such inspection and certification shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

Total, Bureau of Plant Quarantine \$2,490,125, of which amount not to exceed \$274,480 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

### ENFORCEMENT OF THE GRAIN FUTURES ACT

To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to carry into effect the provisions of the Grain Futures Act, approved September 21, 1922 (U. S. C., title 7, secs. 1-17), \$218,838, of which amount not to exceed \$48,180 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

### FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

#### SALARIES AND GENERAL EXPENSES

For all necessary expenses, for chemical apparatus, chemicals, and supplies, repairs to apparatus, gas, electric current, official traveling expenses, telegraph and telephone service, express and freight charges, for the employment of such assistants, clerks, and other persons as the Secretary of Agriculture may consider necessary for the purposes named, in the city of Washington, and elsewhere, in conducting investigations; collecting, reporting, and illustrating the results of such investigations; and for rent outside of the District of Columbia for carrying out the investigations and work herein authorized as follows:

For necessary expenses for general administrative purposes, including the salary of chief of administration and other personal services in the District of Columbia, \$104,800.

Enforcement of the Food and Drugs Act: For enabling the Secretary of Agriculture to carry into effect the provisions of the Act of June 30, 1906 (U. S. C., title 21, secs. 1-15), entitled "An Act for preventing the manufacture, sale, or transportation of adulterated, or misbranded, or poisonous, or deleterious foods, drugs, medicines, and liquors, and for regulating traffic therein, and for other purposes"; to cooperate with associations and scientific societies in the revision of the United States Pharmacopœia and development of methods of analysis, and for investigating the character of the chemical and physical tests which are applied to American food products in foreign countries, and for inspecting the same before shipment when desired by the shippers or owners of these products intended for countries where chemical and physical tests are required before the said products are allowed to be sold therein, \$1,265,219: *Provided*, That not more than \$4,280 shall be used for travel outside of the United States.

Enforcement of the Tea Importation Act: For enabling the Secretary of Agriculture to carry into effect the provisions of the Act approved March 2, 1897 (U. S. C., title 21, secs. 41-50), entitled "An Act to prevent the importation of impure and unwholesome

Export inspection and certification.

*Proviso.*  
Receipts covered in.

Services in the District.

Grain Futures Act.

Enforcement expenses.  
Vol. 42, p. 998.  
U. S. C., p. 87.

Food and Drug Administration.

General expenses.

Items specified.

Outside rent.

Chief of administration and office personnel.

Pure food, drug, etc., inspection.  
Vol. 34, p. 768.  
U. S. C., p. 621.

Revision of Pharmacopœia.

Examining foreign tests of American food products.

*Proviso.*  
Outside travel.

Tea Importation Act, enforcement.  
Vol. 29, p. 604; Vol. 41, p. 712.  
U. S. C., p. 625.

tea," as amended, including payment of compensation and expenses of the members of the board appointed under section 2 of the Act and all other necessary officers and employees, \$41,630.

Naval Stores Act.  
Vol. 42, p. 1435.  
U. S. C., p. 93.

For enabling the Secretary of Agriculture to carry into effect the provisions of the Naval Stores Act of March 3, 1923 (U. S. C., title 7, secs. 91-99), \$37,200.

Insecticides and fungicides.  
Preventing sale, etc., of adulterated.  
Vol. 36, p. 331.  
U. S. C., p. 95.

Enforcement of the Insecticide Act: For enabling the Secretary of Agriculture to carry into effect the provisions of the Act of April 26, 1910 (U. S. C., title 7, secs. 121-134), entitled "An Act for preventing the manufacture, sale, or transportation of adulterated or misbranded Paris greens, lead arsenates, other insecticides, and also fungicides, and for regulating traffic therein, and for other purposes," \$212,358.

Milk Importation Act, enforcement.  
Vol. 44, p. 1101.  
U. S. C., Supp. V, p. 327.

Enforcement of the Milk Importation Act: For enabling the Secretary of Agriculture to carry into effect the provisions of an Act approved February 15, 1927 (U. S. C., Supp. V, title 21, secs. 141-149), entitled "An Act to regulate the importation of milk and cream into the United States for the purpose of promoting the dairy industry of the United States and protecting the public health," \$29,600.

Caustic Poison Act, enforcement.  
Vol. 44, p. 1406.  
U. S. C., Supp. V, p. 150.

Enforcement of the Caustic Poison Act: For enabling the Secretary of Agriculture to carry into effect the provisions of an Act approved March 4, 1927 (U. S. C., Supp. V, title 15, secs. 401-411), entitled "An Act to safeguard the distribution and sale of certain dangerous caustic or corrosive acids, alkalies, and other substances in interstate and foreign commerce," \$25,360.

Total, Food and Drug Administration, \$1,716,167, of which amount not to exceed \$577,290 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

## INTERCHANGE OF APPROPRIATIONS

Interchange of appropriations.

Allowance for miscellaneous expenses.

Not to exceed 10 per centum of the foregoing amounts for the miscellaneous expenses of the work of any bureau, division, or office herein provided for shall be available interchangeably for expenditures on the objects included within the general expenses of such bureau, division, or office, but no more than 10 per centum shall be added to any one item of appropriation except in cases of extraordinary emergency, and then only upon the written order of the Secretary of Agriculture: *Provided*, That a statement of any transfers of appropriations made hereunder shall be included in the annual Budget.

*Proviso.*  
Statement to be included in annual Budget.

Miscellaneous.

## MISCELLANEOUS

Work for other Departments.

### WORK FOR OTHER DEPARTMENTS

Transfers for inspection, etc., by Agricultural Department, of necessary funds.

During the fiscal year 1933 the head of any department or independent establishment of the Government requiring inspections, analyses, and tests of food and other products, within the scope of the functions of the Department of Agriculture and which that department is unable to perform within the limits of its appropriations, may, with the approval of the Secretary of Agriculture, transfer to the Department of Agriculture for direct expenditure such sums as may be necessary for the performance of such work.

Livestock production in Southern States.

### EXPERIMENTS IN LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION IN SOUTHERN UNITED STATES

Cooperative experiments, etc., in developing.

To enable the Secretary of Agriculture, in cooperation with the authorities of the States concerned, or with individuals, to make such

investigations and demonstrations as may be necessary in connection with the development of livestock production in the cane-sugar and cotton districts of the United States, \$41,325.

#### AGRICULTURAL-CREDIT CORPORATIONS

For carrying into effect the provisions of Public Resolution Numbered 11, entitled "Joint resolution to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to aid in the establishment of agricultural-credit corporations, and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1932, \$10,000,000 of the combined unexpended balances and repayments thereto of the appropriations contained in Public Resolution Numbered 114, approved January 15, 1931, and in the Interior Department Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1932, approved February 14, 1931, to carry out the provisions of Public Resolution Numbered 112, approved December 20, 1931, as amended (46 Stat. 1032, 1160, 1167), is hereby made immediately available as a revolving fund, as authorized by section 4 of said Public Resolution Numbered 11, of which fund not to exceed 2 per centum shall be available for the expenses of administration, including the employment of persons and means in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, printing and binding, purchase of law books and books of reference and other necessary expenses: *Provided*, That the unobligated balances remaining in such appropriations (together with repayments credited thereto), not otherwise appropriated, shall be covered into the Treasury at the close of the fiscal year 1932 as "Miscellaneous Receipts."

#### PASSENGER-CARRYING VEHICLES

That not to exceed \$200,000 of the lump-sum appropriations herein made for the Department of Agriculture shall be available for the purchase of motor-propelled and horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles necessary in the conduct of the field work of the Department of Agriculture outside the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That such vehicles shall be used only for official service outside the District of Columbia, but this shall not prevent the continued use for official service of motor trucks in the District of Columbia: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to expend from the funds provided for carrying out the provisions of the Federal Highway Act of November 9, 1921 (U. S. C., title 23, secs. 21 and 23), not to exceed \$50,000 for the purchase of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles for use in the construction and maintenance of national-forest roads or other roads constructed under the supervision of the Department of Agriculture, including the replacement of not to exceed one such vehicle for use in the administrative work of the Bureau of Public Roads in the District of Columbia: *Provided further*, That appropriations contained in this Act shall be available for the maintenance, operation, and repair of motor-propelled and horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles, but expenditures for that purpose, exclusive of garage rent, pay of operator, tires, fuel, and lubricants, on any one motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicle except a bus, used by the Department of Agriculture shall not exceed one-third of the market price of a new vehicle of the same make or class, and in any case not more than \$500: *Provided further*, That not more than one such vehicle shall be maintained for use in the administrative work of the Bureau of Public Roads in the District of Columbia: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of Agriculture may exchange motor-propelled and horse-drawn vehicles, tractors, road equipment, and boats, and parts, accessories, tires, or equip-

Agricultural-credit corporations.

Organizing, etc., expenses.  
*Ante*, p. 60.

Balances reappropriated.  
Vol. 46, pp. 1032, 1039, 1160, 1167.

To constitute a revolving fund.

Services in the District.

*Proviso*.  
Balances covered in.

Passenger vehicles.

Allowance for, from lump-sum appropriations for field work.

*Proviso*.  
Use restricted.

Purchase, etc., to replace vehicles transferred from War Department, for roads.  
Vol. 42, p. 217.  
U. S. C., p. 667.

Limit for maintenance, upkeep, etc.

One for administrative work in the District.

Exchanges allowed.

Restriction on purchase price.

ment thereof, in whole or in part payment for vehicles, tractors, road equipment, or boats, or parts, accessories, tires, or equipment of such vehicles, tractors, road equipment, or boats purchased by him: *Provided further*, That no part of any money appropriated by this Act shall be used for purchasing any motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicle (except busses and station wagons) at a cost, completely equipped for operation, in excess of \$750, except where, in the judgment of the department, special requirements can not thus be efficiently met, such exceptions, however, to be limited to not to exceed 10 per centum of the total expenditures for such motor vehicles purchased during the fiscal year; including the value of a vehicle exchanged where exchange is involved; nor shall any money appropriated herein be used for maintaining, driving, or operating any Government-owned motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicle not used exclusively for official purposes; and "official purposes" shall not include the transportation of officers and employees between their domiciles and places of employment except in cases of officers and employees engaged in field work the character of whose duties makes such transportation necessary and then only when the same is approved by the head of the department. The limitations of this proviso shall not apply to any motor vehicle for official use of the Secretary of Agriculture.

For Government use exclusively.

Exemption.

Seed-grain loans.

COLLECTION OF SEED-GRAIN LOANS

Expenses collecting.

To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to collect moneys due the United States on account of loans made under the provisions of the Acts of March 3, 1921 (41 Stat., p. 1347), March 20, 1922 (42 Stat., p. 467), April 26, 1924 (43 Stat., p. 110), February 28, 1927 (44 Stat., p. 1251), February 25, 1929 (45 Stat., p. 1306), as amended May 17, 1929 (46 Stat., p. 3), March 3, 1930 (46 Stat., pp. 78, 79), December 20, 1930 (46 Stat., p. 1032), February 14, 1931 (46 Stat., p. 1160), and February 23, 1931 (46 Stat., p. 1276), \$500,000 of the unexpended balance of the appropriation contained in Public Resolution Numbered 114, approved January 15, 1931, is continued available until June 30, 1933, of which amount not to exceed \$80,000 may be expended for departmental personal services in the District of Columbia.

Vol. 41, p. 1347; Vol. 42, p. 467; Vol. 43, p. 110; Vol. 44, p. 1251; Vol. 45, p. 1306; Vol. 46, pp. 3, 78, 1032, 1039, 1160, 1276.

Soil erosion.

SOIL-EROSION INVESTIGATIONS

Investigations, etc., for control.

To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to make investigation not otherwise provided for of the causes of soil erosion and the possibility of increasing the absorption of rainfall by the soil in the United States, and to devise means to be employed in the preservation of soil, the prevention or control of destructive erosion and the conservation of rainfall by terracing or other means, independently or in cooperation with other branches of the Government, State agencies, counties, farm organizations, associations of business men, or individuals, including necessary expenses, \$289,160, of which amount not to exceed \$21,200 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

Cooperation with other activities.

Federal highways.

FOREST ROADS AND TRAILS

Forest roads and trails. Vol. 42, pp. 218, 661. U. S. C., p. 668.

For carrying out the provisions of section 23 of the Federal Highway Act approved November 9, 1921 (U. S. C., title 23, sec. 23), including not to exceed \$81,020 for departmental personal services in the District of Columbia, \$8,905,000, which sum is composed of \$2,945,000, part of the sum of \$12,500,000 authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year 1932 by the Act approved May 5, 1930 (46

Vol. 45, p. 750. Vol. 46, pp. 261, 805.

Stat., p. 261), and \$5,960,000, part of the amount authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year 1933 by the Act approved May 5, 1930: *Provided*, That the Secretary of Agriculture shall, upon the approval of this Act, apportion and prorate among the several States, Alaska, and Porto Rico, as provided in section 23 of said Federal Highway Act, the sum of \$12,500,000 authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1933, by the Act approved May 5, 1930: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of Agriculture shall incur obligations, approve projects, or enter into contracts under his apportionment and prorating of this authorization, and his action in so doing shall be deemed a contractual obligation on the part of the Federal Government for the payment of the cost thereof: *Provided further*, That the total expenditures on account of any State or Territory shall at no time exceed its authorized apportionment: *Provided further*, That this appropriation shall be available for the rental, purchase, or construction of buildings necessary for the storage of equipment and supplies used for road and trail construction and maintenance, but the total cost of any such building purchased or constructed under this authorization shall not exceed \$2,500: *Provided further*, That during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1933, the expenditures on forest highways in Alaska from the amount herein appropriated or from similar appropriations heretofore made shall not exceed \$350,000, and the apportionment for forest highways in Alaska from the sum of \$12,500,000 authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year 1933 shall be \$350,000.

The appropriation of \$800,000 for the construction on Government Island, Alameda, California, of buildings required by the Bureau of Public Roads and Forest Service of the Department of Agriculture and the Coast Guard of the Treasury Department, contained in the Act entitled "An Act making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1931, and June 30, 1932," approved March 4, 1931, is hereby continued available during the fiscal year 1933.

SEC. 2. For the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act providing for the participation of the United States in A Century of Progress (the Chicago World's Fair Centennial Celebration), to be held at Chicago, Illinois, in 1933, authorizing an appropriation therefor, and for other purposes," approved February 8, 1932, and for each and every object thereof, and within the limits of cost specified therein, to be immediately available and to remain available until June 30, 1934, \$1,000,000.

SEC. 3. No appropriation under the Department of Agriculture available during the fiscal years 1932 and/or 1933 shall be used after the date of the approval of this Act to pay the compensation of an incumbent appointed to any position under the Federal Government which is vacant on the date of the approval of this Act or to any such position which may become vacant after such date: *Provided*, That this inhibition shall not apply (a) to absolutely essential positions the filling of which may be authorized or approved in writing by the President of the United States, either individually or in groups, or (b) to temporary, emergency, seasonal, and cooperative positions. The appropriations or portions of appropriations unexpended by the operation of this section shall not be used for any other purposes but shall be impounded and returned to the Treasury, and a report of all such vacancies, the number thereof filled, and the amounts unexpended, for the period between the date of the approval of this Act and October 31, 1932, shall be submitted to Congress on the first day of the next regular session: *Provided*, That such impounding of funds may be waived in writing by the

*Proviso.*  
Apportionment to States, etc.

Approved projects deemed Federal obligations.

Limitation on State expenditure.

Storage.

Alaska highways.

Government Island, Alameda, Calif.

Construction expenses.

Appropriation continued.  
Vol. 48, p. 1563.  
Post, p. 1466.

Chicago World's Fair Centennial Celebration.  
Participation expenses.

*Ante*, p. 39.

Vacancies not to be filled.

*Proviso.*  
Essential, temporary, etc., positions exempt.

Unexpended sums covered in.

Report to Congress.

*Proviso.*  
Exception.

President of the United States in connection with any appropriation or portion of appropriation, when, in his judgment, such action is necessary and in the public interest.

Total, Department of Agriculture, \$175,671,665.

Approved, July 7, 1932.

[CHAPTER 444.]

AN ACT

July 7, 1932.  
[S. 4735.]

[Public, No. 270.]

To authorize the acceptance of relinquishments by the State of Arizona and the city of Tempe, Arizona, to certain tracts of lands granted by the Act of April 7, 1930, and to direct the Secretary of the Interior to issue patent to said tracts to the Salt River Valley Water Users Association.

Arizona.  
Relinquishments by  
State and Tempe, Ariz.,  
of designated lands,  
accepted.  
Description.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he hereby is, authorized to accept a relinquishment filed by the State of Arizona for the east half northeast quarter southwest quarter section 9, township 1 north, range 4 east, Gila and Salt River meridian, and a relinquishment filed by the city of Tempe, Arizona, for all that part of the north half southeast quarter section 9, township 1 north, range 4 east, Gila and Salt River meridian, Arizona, south and west of a line parallel to and two hundred and fifty feet distant from the center lines of the Phoenix-Tempe paved highway and Washington Boulevard, being more particularly described by metes and bounds as follows, to wit:

Beginning at a point on the north boundary of the south half south half of said section 9, distant five hundred and ninety-five feet west of the middle point of the east boundary of the southeast quarter of said section 9 and two hundred and fifty feet distant from the center line of the before-mentioned Phoenix-Tempe Highway, measured at right angles thereto; thence in a northwesterly direction, parallel to the center line of said highway, as follows:

North forty-one degrees five minutes west, one hundred and fifteen feet; thence along a curve to the left having a radius of one thousand and seventy-two and eight-tenths feet, a distance of two hundred and ninety-one and five-tenths feet; thence north fifty-six degrees thirty-nine minutes west, three hundred and fifty-one and eight-tenths feet to a point two hundred and fifty feet distant from the center line of said Washington Boulevard, measured at right angles thereto; thence parallel to the center line of said Washington Boulevard, north fifty-six degrees thirty-nine minutes west, one thousand and thirty-eight and two-tenths feet; thence along a curve to the left having a radius of one thousand six hundred and sixty and eight one-hundredths feet, a distance of six hundred and twenty feet, more or less, to a point at intersection with north and south center line; thence south along said center line one thousand two hundred and sixty feet, more or less, to a point at intersection with the east and west center line of the southeast quarter of said section 9; thence east along said center line two thousand and forty-five feet, more or less, to the point of beginning, containing thirty-four acres, more or less; granted under the conditions therein prescribed to the State of Arizona and the city of Tempe, respectively, by the Act of April 7, 1930 (46 Stat. 142), containing in all a total of fifty-four acres, more or less.

Vol. 46, p. 142.

Relinquishments  
granted to Salt River  
Valley Water Users'  
Association.  
Purchase price.

SEC. 2. That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, directed, upon acceptance of the relinquishments aforesaid and subject to any valid adverse claim, upon the payment of \$1.25 per acre therefor by the Salt River Valley Water Users Association, to issue a patent to said association for maintenance and operation purposes

for the land described in section 1 of this Act: *Provided*, That there shall be reserved to the United States all oil, coal, or other mineral deposits found at any time in the lands and the right to prospect for, mine, and remove the same under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe.

*Proviso.*  
Minerals reserved.

Approved, July 7, 1932.

[CHAPTER 445.]

AN ACT

To provide for fees for entry of a publication as second-class matter, and for other purposes.

July 7, 1932.  
[H. R. 8817.]  
[Public, No. 271.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That hereafter each application for entry of a publication as second-class matter shall be accompanied with a fee of \$100; each request for reentry of a publication as second-class matter on account of a change in title, frequency of issue, office of publication, or for other reason, and each request for additional entry of a publication as second-class matter shall be accompanied with a fee of \$10; each application for registry of a news agent shall be accompanied with a fee of \$20. Each application for a permit to mail matter without stamps affixed as provided by the Act approved June 9, 1930 (46 Stat. 526; U. S. C., Supp. V, title 39, secs. 221a, 273, and 291a), section 6 of the Act approved May 29, 1928 (45 Stat. 941; U. S. C., Supp. V, title 39, sec. 291), and section 13 of the Act approved May 18, 1916 (39 Stat. 162; U. S. C., title 39, sec. 295), and the regulations made pursuant thereto by the Postmaster General, shall be accompanied with a fee of \$10: *Provided*, That no fee shall be required to accompany applications for permits to mail matter without stamps affixed as metered mail.

Second-class matter, postal service.  
Fees established for entry of publications as. For reentry.

Additional entry.

Registry of news agent.

Application fee for permit to mail matter without stamps.  
Vol. 46, p. 526; Vol. 45, p. 941; Vol. 39, p. 162.  
U. S. C., Supp. V, pp. 584-586; U. S. C., p. 1255.

*Proviso.*  
Metered mail.

Approved, July 7, 1932.

[CHAPTER 446.]

JOINT RESOLUTION

Making an appropriation for the payment of pages for the Senate and House of Representatives from July 1 to July 15, 1932, both dates inclusive.

July 7, 1932.  
[H. J. Res. 455.]  
[Pub. Res., No. 34.]

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, so much as may be necessary to provide for the payment of twenty-one pages for the Senate and forty-one pages for the House of Representatives at the rate provided by law from July 1 to July 15, 1932, both dates inclusive.

Pages for both Houses of Congress.  
Appropriation for, from July 1 to 15, 1932.

Post, p. 702.

Approved, July 7, 1932.

[CHAPTER 462.]

AN ACT

To amend chapter 15 of the Code of Law for the District of Columbia relating to the condemnation of land for public use.

July 8, 1932.  
[H. R. 5651.]  
[Public, No. 272.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That chapter 15 of the Code of Law for the District of Columbia is amended by adding after section 485 the following new section:

SEC. 485a. VESTING OF TITLE PURSUANT TO A DECLARATION OF TAKING.—The petitioners may file in a cause, with the petition or at any time before judgment, a declaration of taking, signed by the com-

District of Columbia Code, amendment.  
Vol. 31, p. 1266; Vol. 45, p. 1437, amended.  
Condemnation of land for public use.  
Declaration by petitioner that lands are taken for use of the District.

Contents of declaration.

missioners, declaring that said lands are thereby taken for use of the District of Columbia. Said declaration of taking shall contain or have annexed thereto—

(1) A statement of the authority under which and the public use for which the said lands are taken;

(2) A description of the lands taken sufficient for the identification thereof;

(3) A statement of the estate or interest in said lands taken for said public use;

(4) A plan showing the lands taken;

(5) A statement of the sum of money estimated by the commissioners to be just compensation for the land taken.

Title to vest upon filing declaration and deposit of estimated compensation in registry of court.

Vol. 45, p. 1438, amended.

Notwithstanding the provisions of section 488, upon the filing of said declaration of taking and the deposit in the registry of the court, for the use of the persons entitled thereto, of the amount of the estimated compensation stated in the declaration, title to the said lands in fee simple absolute, or such less estate or interest therein as is specified in the declaration, shall vest in the District of Columbia, and the lands shall be deemed to be condemned and taken for the use of the District, and the right to just compensation for the same shall vest in the persons entitled thereto. Said compensation shall be ascertained and awarded in said proceedings and established by judgment therein, and the judgment shall include, as part of the just compensation awarded, interest at the rate of 6 per centum per annum on the amount finally awarded as the value of the property as of the date of taking, from said date to the date of payment; but interest shall not be allowed on so much thereof as shall have been paid into the registry. No sum so paid into the registry shall be charged with commissions or poundage.

Compensation to be ascertained and awarded.

Money deposited in registry may, on application, be paid forthwith.

Judgment against District for deficiency, if award exceeds deposit.

Against recipient if less.

Recovery.

Provisions for surrendering possession.

Upon the application of the parties in interest, the court may order that the money deposited in the registry of the court, or any part thereof, be paid forthwith for or on account of the just compensation to be awarded in said proceeding. If the compensation finally awarded in respect of said lands, or any parcel thereof, shall exceed the amount of the money so received by any person entitled thereto, the court shall enter judgment against the District for the amount of the deficiency. If the compensation finally awarded in respect of said lands, or any parcel thereof, shall be less than the amount of the money so received the court shall have the power to enter judgment against the party or parties receiving the same for the amount representing the difference between the amount received and the amount awarded by the jury as fair compensation, and writs of execution may be issued thereon within the same time and have the same effect as liens, and shall be executed and returned in the same manner as if issued upon a common-law judgment.

Upon the filing of the declaration of taking, the court shall have power to fix the time within which and the terms upon which the parties in possession shall be required to surrender possession to the petitioners. The court shall have power to make such orders in respect of incumbrances, liens, rents, taxes, assessments, insurance, and other charges, if any, as shall be just and equitable.

Approved, July 8, 1932.

[CHAPTER 463.]

AN ACT

Authorizing the conveyance of certain lands to the city of Fallon, Nevada.

July 8, 1932.  
[S. 3154.]  
[Public, No. 273.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the Interior is authorized and directed to convey to the city of Fallon, Nevada, for use as a dumping ground, the following-described lands heretofore withdrawn from entry for irrigation purposes: The southwest quarter southwest quarter southwest quarter section 20 and the northwest quarter northwest quarter northwest quarter section 29, all in township 19 north, range 29 east, Mount Diablo meridian, consisting of twenty acres, more or less, upon condition that the city shall make payment for the land at the rate of \$1.25 per acre within six months after the approval of this Act: *Provided,* That there shall be reserved to the United States all oil, coal, or other mineral deposits found at any time in the land, and the right to prospect for, mine, and remove the same under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe: *Provided further,* That the grant herein is made subject to any valid existing claim or easement, and that the land hereby granted shall be used by the city of Fallon, Nevada, only for a dumping ground, and if the said land or any part thereof shall be abandoned for such use said land or such part shall revert to the United States; and the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and empowered to declare such a forfeiture of the grant and to restore said premises to the public domain if at any time he shall determine that the city has for more than one year abandoned the land for the use herein indicated, and such order of the Secretary shall be final and conclusive, and thereupon and thereby said premises shall be restored to the public domain and freed from the operations of this grant.

Fallon, Nev.  
Conveyance of certain lands, for dumping ground uses.

Description.

*Proviso.*  
Minerals, etc., reserved.

Subject to existing claims.

Reversion for non-user.

Approved, July 8, 1932.

[CHAPTER 464.]

AN ACT

To punish the sending through the mails of certain threatening communications:

July 8, 1932.  
[H. R. 96.]  
[Public, No. 274.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That whoever, with intent to extort from any person any money or other thing of value, shall knowingly deposit or cause to be deposited in any post office or station thereof, or in any authorized depository for mail matter, to be sent or delivered by the post-office establishment of the United States, any written or printed letter or other communication with or without a name or designating mark subscribed thereto, addressed to any other person, and containing any threat (1) to injure the person, property, or reputation of the addressee or of another or the reputation of a deceased person, or (2) to kidnap any person, or (3) to accuse the addressee or any other person of a crime, or containing any demand or request for ransom or reward for the release of any kidnaped person, shall be fined not more than \$5,000 or imprisoned not more than twenty years, or both.

Postal service.  
Offenses against, extended.  
Vol. 35, p. 1123, amended.  
Sending of threatening communications through United States mails.

Punishment for.

SEC. 2. Whoever, with intent to extort from any person any money or other thing of value, shall knowingly deposit or cause to be deposited in any post office or station thereof, or in any authorized depository for mail matter of any foreign country any written or printed letter or other communication of the character described in section 1 of this Act, addressed to any person within the United

Mailing such from a foreign country for delivery by a United States post office.

States, for the purpose of having such communication delivered by the post-office establishment of such foreign country to the post-office establishment of the United States and by it delivered to such addressee in the United States, and as a result thereof such communication is delivered by the post-office establishment of such foreign country to the post-office establishment of the United States and by it delivered to the address to which it is directed in the United States, then such person shall be punished in the same manner and to the same extent as provided in section 1 of this Act: *Provided*, That any person violating this section may be prosecuted either in the district into which such letter or other communication was carried by the United States mail for delivery according to the direction thereon, or in which it was caused to be delivered by the United States mail to the person to whom it was addressed.

Approved, July 8, 1932.

Punishment for.  
Proviso.  
Jurisdiction.

[CHAPTER 465.]

AN ACT

To control the possession, sale, transfer, and use of pistols and other dangerous weapons in the District of Columbia, to provide penalties, to prescribe rules of evidence, and for other purposes.

July 8, 1932.  
[H. R. 8754.]  
[Public, No. 275.]

Unauthorized use, etc., of pistols and other dangerous weapons in District of Columbia.

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

Definitions.

DEFINITIONS

- "Pistol." SECTION 1. "Pistol," as used in this Act, means any firearm with a barrel less than twelve inches in length.
- "Sawed-off shotgun." "Sawed-off shotgun," as used in this Act, means any shotgun with a barrel less than twenty inches in length.
- "Machine gun." "Machine gun," as used in this Act, means any firearm which shoots automatically or semiautomatically more than twelve shots without reloading.
- "Person." "Person," as used in this Act, includes, individual, firm, association, or corporation.
- "Sell" and "purchase," etc. "Sell" and "purchase" and the various derivatives of such words, as used in this Act, shall be construed to include letting on hire, giving, lending, borrowing, and otherwise transferring.
- "Crime of violence." "Crime of violence" as used in this Act, means any of the following crimes, or an attempt to commit any of the same, namely: Murder, manslaughter, rape, mayhem, maliciously disfiguring another, abduction, kidnaping, burglary, housebreaking, larceny, any assault with intent to kill, commit rape, or robbery, assault with a dangerous weapon, or assault with intent to commit any offense punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary.

COMMITTING CRIME WHEN ARMED

Committing crime of violence when armed.  
Punishment for.

SEC. 2. If any person shall commit a crime of violence in the District of Columbia when armed with or having readily available any pistol or other firearm, he may, in addition to the punishment provided for the crime, be punished by imprisonment for a term of not more than five years; upon a second conviction for a crime of violence so committed he may, in addition to the punishment provided for the crime, be punished by imprisonment for a term of not more than ten years; upon a third conviction for a crime of violence so committed he may, in addition to the punishment provided for the

crime, be punished by imprisonment for a term of not more than fifteen years; upon a fourth or subsequent conviction for a crime of violence so committed he may, in addition to the punishment provided for the crime, be punished by imprisonment for an additional period of not more than thirty years.

#### PERSONS FORBIDDEN TO POSSESS CERTAIN FIREARMS

SEC. 3. No person who has been convicted in the District of Columbia or elsewhere of a crime of violence shall own or have in his possession a pistol, within the District of Columbia.

Persons forbidden to possess certain firearms.

Convicted of a crime.

#### CARRYING CONCEALED WEAPONS

SEC. 4. No person shall within the District of Columbia carry concealed on or about his person, except in his dwelling house or place of business or on other land possessed by him, a pistol, without a license therefor issued as hereinafter provided, or any deadly or dangerous weapon.

Illegally carrying, etc., dangerous weapon.

#### EXCEPTIONS

SEC. 5. The provisions of the preceding section shall not apply to marshals, sheriffs, prison or jail wardens, or their deputies, policemen or other duly appointed law-enforcement officers, or to members of the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps of the United States or of the National Guard or Organized Reserves when on duty, or to the regularly enrolled members of any organization duly authorized to purchase or receive such weapons from the United States, provided such members are at or are going to or from their places of assembly or target practice, or to officers or employees of the United States duly authorized to carry a concealed pistol, or to any person engaged in the business of manufacturing, repairing, or dealing in firearms, or the agent or representative of any such person having in his possession, using, or carrying a pistol in the usual or ordinary course of such business or to any person while carrying a pistol unloaded and in a secure wrapper from the place of purchase to his home or place of business or to a place of repair or back to his home or place of business or in moving goods from one place of abode or business to another.

Exceptions.

Law enforcement officers.

Army, Navy, or Marine Corps.

National Guard, etc., on duty.

Other organizations.

Carrying to places of assembly, etc.

Manufacturer, etc.

#### ISSUE OF LICENSES TO CARRY

SEC. 6. The superintendent of police of the District of Columbia may, upon the application of any person having a bona fide residence or place of business within the District of Columbia or of any person having a bona fide residence or place of business within the United States and a license to carry a pistol concealed upon his person issued by the lawful authorities of any State or subdivision of the United States, issue a license to such person to carry a pistol within the District of Columbia for not more than one year from date of issue, if it appears that the applicant has good reason to fear injury to his person or property or has any other proper reason for carrying a pistol and that he is a suitable person to be so licensed. The license shall be in duplicate, in form to be prescribed by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia and shall bear the name, address, description, photograph, and signature of the licensee and the reason given for desiring a license. The original thereof shall be delivered to the licensee, and the duplicate shall be retained by the superintendent of police of the District of Columbia and preserved in his office for six years.

Licenses.

## SELLING TO MINORS AND OTHERS

Selling to minors or others.

SEC. 7. No person shall within the District of Columbia sell any pistol to a person who he has reasonable cause to believe is not of sound mind, or is a drug addict, or is a person who has been convicted in the District of Columbia or elsewhere of a crime of violence or, except when the relation of parent and child or guardian and ward exists, is under the age of eighteen years.

## TRANSFERS REGULATED

Time, etc., provisions.

SEC. 8. No seller shall within the District of Columbia deliver a pistol to the purchaser thereof until forty-eight hours shall have elapsed from the time of the application for the purchase thereof, except in the case of sales to marshals, sheriffs, prison or jail wardens or their deputies, policemen, or other duly appointed law-enforcement officers, and, when delivered, said pistol shall be securely wrapped and shall be unloaded. At the time of applying for the purchase of a pistol the purchaser shall sign in duplicate and deliver to the seller a statement containing his full name, address, occupation, color, place of birth, the date and hour of application, the caliber, make, model, and manufacturer's number of the pistol to be purchased and a statement that he has never been convicted in the District of Columbia or elsewhere of a crime of violence. The seller shall, within six hours after such application, sign and attach his address and deliver one copy to such person or persons as the superintendent of police of the District of Columbia may designate, and shall retain the other copy for six years. No machine gun, sawed-off shotgun, or blackjack shall be sold to any person other than the persons designated in section 14 hereof as entitled to possess the same, and then only after permission to make such sale has been obtained from the superintendent of police of the District of Columbia. This section shall not apply to sales at wholesale to licensed dealers.

Register to be kept.

Limitation.

Wholesale trade.

## DEALERS TO BE LICENSED

Dealers to be licensed.

SEC. 9. No retail dealer shall within the District of Columbia sell or expose for sale or have in his possession with intent to sell, any pistol, machine gun, sawed-off shotgun, or blackjack without being licensed as hereinafter provided. No wholesale dealer shall, within the District of Columbia, sell, or have in his possession with intent to sell, to any person other than a licensed dealer, any pistol, machine gun, sawed-off shotgun, or blackjack.

## DEALERS' LICENSES, BY WHOM GRANTED AND CONDITIONS THEREOF

Conditions, etc., for issuing dealers' licenses. *Ante*, p. 558.

SEC. 10. The Commissioners of the District of Columbia may, in their discretion, grant licenses and may prescribe the form thereof, effective for not more than one year from date of issue, permitting the licensee to sell pistols, machine guns, sawed-off shotguns, and blackjacks at retail within the District of Columbia subject to the following conditions in addition to those specified in section 9 hereof, for breach of any of which the license shall be subject to forfeiture and the licensee subject to punishment as provided in this Act.

1. The business shall be carried on only in the building designated in the license.

2. The license or a copy thereof, certified by the issuing authority, shall be displayed on the premises where it can be easily read.

3. No pistol shall be sold (a) if the seller has reasonable cause to believe that the purchaser is not of sound mind or is a drug addict or has been convicted in the District of Columbia or elsewhere of a crime of violence or is under the age of eighteen years, and (b) unless the purchaser is personally known to the seller or shall present clear evidence of his identity. No machine gun, sawed-off shotgun, or blackjack shall be sold to any person other than the persons designated in section 14 hereof as entitled to possess the same, and then only after permission to make such sale has been obtained from the superintendent of police of the District of Columbia.

4. A true record shall be made in a book kept for the purpose, the form of which may be prescribed by the Commissioners, of all pistols, machine guns, and sawed-off shotguns in the possession of the licensee, which said record shall contain the date of purchase, the caliber, make, model, and manufacturer's number of the weapon, to which shall be added, when sold, the date of sale.

5. A true record in duplicate shall be made of every pistol, machine gun, sawed-off shotgun, and blackjack sold, said record to be made in a book kept for the purpose, the form of which may be prescribed by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia and shall be personally signed by the purchaser and by the person effecting the sale, each in the presence of the other and shall contain the date of sale, the name, address, occupation, color, and place of birth of the purchaser, and, so far as applicable, the caliber, make, model, and manufacturer's number of the weapon, and a statement signed by the purchaser that he has never been convicted in the District of Columbia or elsewhere of a crime of violence. One copy of said record shall, within seven days, be forwarded by mail to the superintendent of police of the District of Columbia and the other copy retained by the seller for six years.

6. No pistol or imitation thereof or placard advertising the sale thereof shall be displayed in any part of said premises where it can readily be seen from the outside. No license to sell at retail shall be granted to anyone except as provided in this section.

Records.

Display, etc., forbidden.

## FALSE INFORMATION FORBIDDEN

SEC. 11. No person, shall, in purchasing a pistol or in applying for a license to carry the same, or in purchasing a machine gun, sawed-off shotgun, or blackjack within the District of Columbia, give false information or offer false evidence of his identity.

False information or evidence forbidden.

## ALTERATION OF IDENTIFYING MARKS PROHIBITED

SEC. 12. No person shall within the District of Columbia change, alter, remove, or obliterate the name of the maker, model, manufacturer's number, or other mark or identification on any pistol, machine gun, or sawed-off shotgun. Possession of any pistol, machine gun, or sawed-off shotgun upon which any such mark shall have been changed, altered, removed, or obliterated shall be prima facie evidence that the possessor has changed, altered, removed, or obliterated the same within the District of Columbia: *Provided, however,* That nothing contained in this section shall apply to any officer or agent of any of the departments of the United States or the District of Columbia engaged in experimental work.

Alteration, etc., of identification marks, prohibited.

Proviso. Experimental work.

## EXCEPTIONS

SEC. 13. This Act shall not apply to toy or antique pistols unsuitable for use as firearms.

Toys, etc., excepted.

## POSSESSION OF CERTAIN DANGEROUS WEAPONS

Possession of certain dangerous weapons forbidden.

*Proviso.*  
Exceptions.

SEC. 14. No person shall within the District of Columbia possess any machine gun, sawed-off shotgun, or any instrument or weapon of the kind commonly known as a blackjack, slung shot, sand club, sandbag, or metal knuckles, nor any instrument, attachment, or appliance for causing the firing of any firearm to be silent or intended to lessen or muffle the noise of the firing of any firearms: *Provided, however,* That machine guns, or sawed-off shotguns, and blackjacks may be possessed by the members of the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps of the United States, the National Guard, or Organized Reserves when on duty, the Post Office Department or its employees when on duty, marshals, sheriffs, prison or jail wardens, or their deputies, policemen, or other duly appointed law-enforcement officers, officers or employees of the United States duly authorized to carry such weapons, banking institutions, public carriers who are engaged in the business of transporting mail, money, securities, or other valuables, wholesale dealers and retail dealers licensed under section 10 of this Act.

## PENALTIES

Punishment for violations.

SEC. 15. Any violation of any provision of this Act for which no penalty is specifically provided shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$1,000 or imprisonment for not more than one year, or both.

## CONSTITUTIONALITY

Invalidity of any provision not to affect remainder.

SEC. 16. If any part of this Act is for any reason declared void, such invalidity shall not affect the validity of the remaining portions of this Act.

## CERTAIN ACTS REPEALED

Vol. 31, p. 1328, repealed.

SEC. 17. The following sections of the Code of Law for the District of Columbia, 1919, namely, sections 855, 856, and 857, and all other Acts or parts of Acts inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed.

Approved, July 8, 1932.

## [CHAPTER 466.]

## JOINT RESOLUTION

July 8, 1932.  
[H. J. Res. 462.]  
[Pub. Res., No. 35.]

Making an appropriation to provide transportation to their homes for veterans of the World War temporarily quartered in the District of Columbia.

World War veterans. Appropriation for, to provide transportation from District of Columbia to their homes. *Post*, p. 701.

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That to enable the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, upon the request of any honorably discharged veteran of the World War, temporarily quartered in the District of Columbia, who is desirous of returning to his home, to provide such veteran with railroad transportation thereto prior to July 15, 1932, together with travel subsistence at the rate of 75 cents per day, there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$100,000: *Provided,* That all amounts expended under this appropriation in behalf of any veteran shall constitute a loan without interest which, if not repaid to the United States, shall be deducted from any amounts payable to such veteran on his adjusted-service certificate.

*Proviso.*  
Credited as a loan.

Approved, July 8, 1932.

## [CHAPTER 467.]

## JOINT RESOLUTION

To permit a compact or agreement between the States of Idaho and Wyoming respecting the disposition and apportionment of the waters of the Snake River and its tributaries, and for other purposes.

July 8, 1932.  
[S. J. Res. 148.]  
[Pub. Res., No. 36.]

Whereas the Snake River and its tributaries are interstate streams flowing through the States of Idaho and Wyoming; and

Snake River, etc.

Whereas the above-named States are vitally interested in the possible development of the Snake River and its tributaries for irrigation, power, domestic, and navigation uses; and

Preamble.

Whereas the plans for future reclamation development must take into consideration the needs of the States and the water-right problems of interstate streams, and an agreement must be reached by the States concerned regarding the economic apportionment of waters of said interstate streams; and

Whereas it is desirable that a compact for the economic apportionment of the waters of the Snake River and its tributaries for irrigation, power, domestic, and navigation purposes be entered into by and between the said States of Idaho and Wyoming, and that the interests of the United States be considered in the drawing of said compact, by authorized representatives of each of said States and of the United States: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That consent of Congress is hereby given to the States of Idaho and Wyoming to negotiate and enter into a compact or agreement not later than January 1, 1934, providing for an equitable division and apportionment between said States of the water supply of the Snake River and of the streams tributary thereto, upon conditions that a suitable person shall be appointed by the President of the United States, from the Department of the Interior, who shall participate in said negotiations as the representative of the United States and shall make report to Congress of the proceedings and of any compact or agreement entered into: *Provided,* That any such compact or agreement shall not be binding or obligatory upon any of the parties thereto unless and until the same shall have been approved by the legislature of each of said States and by the Congress of the United States: *And provided further,* That the rights of other nonparticipating interested States shall not be jeopardized by such compact.

Consent of Congress to compact of Idaho and Wyoming as to equitable division of water supply of.

Federal representative to participate.

*Provides.* Legislative and Congressional approval required.

Rights protected.

Amendment.

SEC. 2. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this Act is hereby expressly reserved.

Approved, July 8, 1932.

## [CHAPTER 470.]

## AN ACT

To authorize the presentation of a distinguished flying cross to Russell N. Boardman and John L. Polando, and Wiley Post and Harold Gatty, and for other purposes.

July 11, 1932.  
[H. R. 7939.]  
[Public, No. 276.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the President is authorized to present, in the name of the Congress, a distinguished flying cross to Russell N. Boardman, of Brookline, Massachusetts, and John L. Polando, of Lynn, Massachusetts, who achieved a five thousand and eleven and eight-tenths mile nonstop trans-Atlantic flight from the United States to Istanbul Turkey, and, also a distinguished flying cross to Wiley Post, pilot, and Harold Gatty, navigator, in recognition of their achievement in making an airplane

Russell N. Boardman, John L. Polando, Wiley Post, and Harold Gatty.

Distinguished flying crosses awarded to.

flight around the world in eight days, fifteen hours, and fifty minutes, thus not only eclipsing in time all previous world flights, but also by their intrepid courage, remarkable endurance, and matchless skill, materially advancing the science of aerial navigation.

Approved, July 11, 1932.

[CHAPTER 471.]

AN ACT

To exempt from the quota husbands of American citizens.

July 11, 1932.  
[H. R. 10600.]  
[Public, No. 277.]

Immigration Act of 1924, amended.  
Vol. 45, p. 1009, amended.  
U. S. C., Supp. V, p. 70.  
Nonquota immigrants.  
Husbands of United States citizens included.  
*Proviso.*  
Marriage date restrictions.  
Quota preferences.  
Vol. 45, p. 1009, amended.

Inconsistent provisions stricken out.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That subdivision (a) of section 4 of the Immigration Act of 1924, as amended, is amended to read as follows:

“(a) An immigrant who is the unmarried child under twenty-one years of age, or the wife, or the husband, of a citizen of the United States: *Provided*, That the marriage shall have occurred prior to issuance of visa and, in the case of husbands of citizens, prior to July 1, 1932.”

SEC. 2. Clause (A) of paragraph (1) of subdivision (a) of section 6 of the Immigration Act of 1924, as amended, is amended to read as follows:

“(A) Quota immigrants who are the fathers or the mothers of citizens of the United States who are twenty-one years of age or over or who are the husbands of citizens of the United States by marriages occurring on or after July 1, 1932;”

Approved, July 11, 1932.

[CHAPTER 472.]

AN ACT

To authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to enter into a contract to purchase the parcel of land and the building known as the Grand Central Station Post Office and Office Building, numbered 452 Lexington Avenue, in the city, county, and State of New York, for post-office and other governmental purposes, and to pay the purchase price therefor on or prior to June 30, 1937.

July 12, 1932.  
[H. R. 12360.]  
[Public, No. 278.]

Grand Central Station Post Office, etc., building, New York City.  
Contract to purchase land and building, authorized.  
Location.

Purposes declared.

Reservation by railroad.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to enter into a contract to purchase on behalf of the United States the parcel of land with the building thereon located in the city, county, and State of New York, bounded by the westerly line of Lexington Avenue, the southerly line of Forty-fifth Street, a line parallel with and distant two hundred and seventy-five feet, more or less, westerly of the westerly line of Lexington Avenue and a line parallel with and distant two hundred and twenty feet nine and one-half inches, more or less, southerly of the southerly line of Forty-fifth Street, for a post-office building and/or for other governmental purposes, subject to the exception and reservation to the New York Central Railroad Company, its successors and assigns, of the perpetual rights of exclusive use for railroad station, terminal, and other purposes of the railroad company, its successors and assigns, of the subsurface of said parcel to be specifically defined in the instrument of conveyance, with the necessary ventilating shafts; and subject also to exceptions and reservations for purposes of light, air, and support in favor of said subsurface and the southerly and westerly adjoining premises, all as may be agreed upon in advance by the respective parties to the con-

veyance of title to the United States: *Provided, however*, That the total limit of cost to the United States of such parcel of land and building, including the cost of any necessary remodeling of said building, shall not exceed the sum of \$14,500,000 and interest: *Provided further*, That the contract of purchase, if made, shall provide for the conveyance to the United States of title to said property on or prior to January 1, 1933, and for the payment of the agreed purchase price of said property on June 30, 1937, except that the Treasury Department, at its election, may pay any part of the agreed purchase price prior to said date, and except that commencing on the date of the conveyance of title to said property to the United States and continuing until January 1, 1934, there shall be paid each month to be applied on account of the agreed purchase price a sum not in excess of the aggregate monthly rental now paid by the Post Office Department for the spaces occupied by the Post Office Department in said building and in the adjacent buildings to the north and south, and except that commencing on January 1, 1934, and continuing to the date of the full payment of the agreed purchase price there shall be paid each month, to be applied on account of the agreed purchase price as aforesaid, a sum not less than one-twelfth of the product arrived at by multiplying the aggregate square-foot area of the spaces now occupied by the Post Office Department in said building and in the adjacent buildings to the north and south, by a rate per square foot to be agreed upon by the owner and the Secretary of the Treasury, not in excess of \$2.50 per square foot and not less than the average rental per square foot now payable by the Post Office Department under the present leases of the spaces occupied by the Post Office Department in the said building and in the adjacent buildings to the north and south: *Provided further*, That any appropriations made or hereafter made to the Post Office Department for the payment of rent under the leases now in effect and hereinbefore mentioned shall, upon the conveyance of title to the United States, be available to the Secretary of the Treasury for the aforesaid monthly payments on account of the purchase price: *Provided further*, That the Treasury Department at the date of its payment of the full purchase price shall pay interest upon the unpaid balances of said purchase price to be computed from the date of the conveyance of title to said property to the date of the payment of the full purchase price at a rate not in excess of 4 per centum per annum to be agreed upon by the owner and the Secretary of the Treasury: *And provided further*, That all other terms and conditions in connection with the purchase of said property shall be in the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury.

*Proviso.*  
Limit of cost.

Conveyance of title  
by January 1, 1933.

Payments.

Installments not less  
than rental.

Application of appro-  
priations.

Interest on unpaid  
balances.

Discretionary terms.

Approved, July 12, 1932.

[CHAPTER 473.]

#### JOINT RESOLUTION

Construing section 503 (b) of the Tariff Act of 1930.

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That it was and is the true intent and meaning of section 503 (b) of the Act entitled "An Act to provide revenue, to regulate commerce with foreign countries, to encourage the industries of the United States, to protect American labor, and for other purposes," approved June 17, 1930, and of the concluding provision of section 489 of the Act entitled "An Act to provide revenue, to regulate commerce with foreign

July 12, 1932.  
[H. J. Res. 336.]  
[Pub. Res., No. 37.]

Tariff Act of 1930.  
Section 503 (b) con-  
strued.  
Vol. 46, p. 731.

Vol. 42, p. 963.

Appraisement of  
merchandise.

countries, to encourage the industries of the United States, and for other purposes," approved September 21, 1922, that imported merchandise entered in accordance with the provisions of said section 503 (b) and the concluding provision of said section 489 shall be appraised and reappraised in the same manner as though the merchandise was not so entered; that the appraisement and reappraisement of such merchandise shall have the same force and effect as in the case of merchandise not so entered; and that entries covered by certification of the importer as provided in said section 503 (b) and the concluding provision of said section 489 shall be liquidated in accordance with the final appraised value of the merchandise covered by such certificates.

Liquidation on final  
appraisement.

Approved, July 12, 1932.

[CHAPTER 474.]

AN ACT

July 13, 1932.  
[H. R. 12251.]

[Public, No. 279.]

To provide for the conveyance of the Portage Entry Lighthouse Reservation and buildings to the State of Michigan for public-park purposes.

Portage River Light  
Station.  
Conveyance of, to  
State of Michigan for  
public park purposes.

Description.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of Commerce is hereby authorized to transfer and convey to the State of Michigan the following-described parcels of land and buildings comprising the property of the abandoned Portage River Light Station, situated in the county of Houghton, State of Michigan, and located on Keweenaw Bay, Lake Superior, about one mile northeasterly from the southern entrance to Keweenaw Waterway: The southwesterly corner of lot 1, section 19, township 53 north, range 32 west, principal meridian of Michigan, beginning at the shore of Keweenaw Bay, Lake Superior, at the southeasterly corner of lot 2, and running northerly along the quarter section line to a point one thousand two hundred and fifty feet south of the quarter section corner; thence south forty-one degrees east to the shore of Keweenaw Bay; thence southwesterly along the shore line of said bay to place of beginning, containing about one and five one-hundredths acres, and adjacent parcel of land described as lot 2, section 19, township 53 north, range 32 west, beginning on the shore of Keweenaw Bay, Lake Superior, at the southeasterly corner of lot 2, section 19, and running northerly along the quarter section line one thousand six hundred and twenty-six feet, more or less, to the quarter section corner between sections 18 and 19, township 53 north, range 32 west, principal meridian of Michigan; thence westerly along the boundary between sections 18 and 19, one thousand three hundred and twenty feet to a point; thence south one thousand eight hundred feet, more or less, to the shore of Keweenaw Bay; thence northeasterly along the shore line of said bay to the place of beginning, comprising fifty-seven and five-tenths acres, more or less; the same to be held and made available permanently by said State for public-park purposes: *Provided*, That should the State of Michigan fail to keep and hold the described parcels of land and buildings for public-park purposes or devote same to any use inconsistent with said purpose, then title to said land shall revert to and be reinvested in the United States: *Provided further*, That the instrument of conveyance shall recite said condition and reversionary right.

*Provisos.*  
Reversionary rights.

To be recited in con-  
veyance.

Approved, July 13, 1932.

## [CHAPTER 476.]

## AN ACT

To amend an Act of Congress approved June 18, 1898, entitled "An Act to regulate plumbing and gas fitting in the District of Columbia."

July 14, 1932.  
[S. 3400.]  
[Public, No. 280.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That sections 3 and 4 of the Act of Congress approved June 18, 1898, entitled "An Act to regulate plumbing and gas fitting in the District of Columbia," be, and the same are hereby, amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 3. That applicants for licenses as master plumbers and gas fitters or master gas fitters, who are citizens of the United States, must be twenty-one years of age, must make application in their own handwriting, and must accompany such application with a certificate as to good character signed by at least three reputable residents of the District of Columbia, two of whom shall certify that the applicants have had at least four years' experience in the plumbing and gas-fitting business.

"SEC. 4. That all renewals of existing licenses and all new licenses as a master plumber and gas fitter or master gas fitter shall be for a period of not more than one year and that the fee for such license shall be not less than \$10 nor more than \$25 per annum, to be fixed by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, for a license year beginning January 1 and ending December 31. Such special license fee shall be separate from, or in addition to any contractors' or business license tax, hereafter fixed for this and similar occupations by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia according to law. Licenses issued at any time after the beginning of the year shall date from the first day of the month in which the license is issued and end on the last day of the license year, and payment shall be made of a proportional amount of the annual license fee. Any licensee may apply for and receive a license for or on behalf of any firm, copartnership, or corporation that he is a bona fide member of, or a substantial stockholder in, but all plumbing or gas fitting done pursuant to such license shall be done under the immediate personal supervision of the licensed man.

"The Commissioners of the District of Columbia or their duly authorized agent shall have the power to suspend or revoke any plumber's or gas fitter's license for a violation of the plumbing or gas-fitting regulations after a public hearing granted the licensee or after conviction in court for such violation or for conduct involving moral turpitude. This Act shall become effective on the 1st day of January following its enactment."

Approved, July 14, 1932.

## [CHAPTER 477.]

## AN ACT

To permit the United States to be made a party defendant in certain cases.

July 14, 1932.  
[H. R. 5513.]  
[Public, No. 281.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That, upon the conditions herein prescribed for the protection of the United States, the consent of the United States be, and it is hereby, given to be named a party in any suit which may hereafter be brought in the District Court of the United States for the Western District of New York, for the purpose of quieting the title to, determining conflicting claims to, or removing clouds from the title to the following-described real property:

District of Columbia.  
Regulation of plumbing and gas fitting.  
Vol. 30, p. 477, amended.  
Master plumbers and gas fitters.  
Qualifications for license extended.

Fees increased.

To be additional to any contractors', etc., license tax.

For portion of year.

Corporations, etc.

Authority of commissioners.

Effective date.

Buffalo, N. Y.  
Consent to name United States party defendant to quiet title, etc., to certain lands in.

Description.

All that tract or parcel of land situate in the city of Buffalo, county of Erie and State of New York, being part of the parish tract, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the point of intersection of the center line of Amherst Street extended with the United States harbor line, established in 1907; thence east along the center line of Amherst Street two hundred and fifty-five feet, more or less, to a point which is thirty-four feet west from the inner line of the west wall of the Erie Canal, measuring along the center line of Amherst Street; thence south twenty-three degrees twenty minutes east parallel to said canal wall, two hundred and seven and thirty-seven one-hundredths feet, more or less, to the southerly line of lot 7, as shown on map recorded in Erie County clerk's office in liber numbered 242 of deeds, page 298; thence west along the south line of said lot 7 and extension thereof to the United States harbor line, 1907; thence northwesterly along the said United States harbor line two hundred and twenty-two and twenty-three one-hundredths feet, more or less, to the point or place of beginning; excepting and reserving therefrom a strip of land twenty-two feet wide lying south of and adjacent to said center line of Amherst Street extending from Erie Canal to the present dock front, for street purposes.

Service of process.

SEC. 2. Service upon the United States shall be made by serving the process of the court with a copy of the bill of complaint upon the United States attorney for the western district of New York, and by sending copies of the process and bill of complaint by registered mail to the Attorney General of the United States at Washington, District of Columbia. The United States shall have thirty days after service as above provided, or such further time as the court may allow, within which to appear and answer, plead, or otherwise proceed.

Copies to Attorney General.

Judgment to be rendered under State laws.

SEC. 3. Except as herein otherwise provided, such judgment may be rendered in any such suit as might under like circumstances be rendered under the laws of the State of New York, if the suit were between private persons, and such judgment may determine the right, title, and interest of the parties to said suit, in and to the above-described real property.

No Federal liability.

SEC. 4. No judgment for costs or other money judgment shall be rendered against the United States in any suit or proceeding which may be instituted under the provisions of this Act. The United States shall not be nor become liable for the payment of the costs of any such suit or proceeding, or any part thereof.

Approved, July 14, 1932.

#### [CHAPTER 478.]

#### AN ACT

To amend sections 5 and 6 of the Act of June 30, 1906, entitled "An Act to prohibit the killing of wild birds and wild animals in the District of Columbia," and thereby to establish a game and bird sanctuary of the Potomac River and its tributaries in the said District.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That section 5 of the Act of June 30, 1906 (34 Stat. 808), entitled "An Act to prohibit the killing of wild birds and wild animals in the District of Columbia," is hereby amended by striking out the words "with any boat propelled by any means other than oars," so that the said section as amended shall read as follows:

"SEC. 5. That no person in the District of Columbia shall at any time hunt, pursue, or needlessly disturb any wild duck, goose, or

July 14, 1932.  
[S. 3792.]  
[Public, No. 282.]

District of Columbia.  
Killing of wild birds  
and wild animals.  
Vol. 34, p. 809,  
amended.  
Words stricken out.  
Amended section.

Hunting, etc., water-  
fowl unlawful.

other waterfowl, in any of the waters of the District of Columbia, under penalty of \$10 or imprisonment in the workhouse for not more than thirty days, or both, for each offense."

SEC. 2. That section 6 of the said Act of June 30, 1906, is hereby amended by striking out the words: "But nothing in this Act shall prevent the hunting of game birds on the marshes of the Anacostia River, or Eastern Branch, north of the Anacostia Bridge, and on the marshes on the Virginia shore of the Potomac River east of the Aqueduct Bridge: *Provided*, That said birds are not hunted within two hundred yards of any bridge or dwelling," so that said section as amended shall read as follows:

"SEC. 6. That all Acts or parts of Acts inconsistent herewith be, and the same are hereby, repealed."

Approved, July 14, 1932.

Punishment for.

Marsh hunting prohibited.  
Vol. 34, p. 800, repealed.

Inconsistent laws repealed.

[CHAPTER 479.]

AN ACT

To amend Act Numbered 3 of the Isthmian Canal Commission relating to the suppression of lotteries in the Canal Zone, enacted August 22, 1904.

July 14, 1932.  
[H. R. 7499.]  
[Public, No. 283.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That section 3 of Act Canal Commission Numbered 3, August 22, 1904, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"If any person or persons shall establish, set on foot, carry on, promote, make, or draw, publicly or privately, within said Canal Zone, any lottery, policy-lottery, gift concert, or similar enterprise of any description, by whatever name, style, or title the same may be designated or known; or if any person or persons shall by such ways and means expose, set aside or offer for sale any house or houses, lands or real estate, or any goods or chattels, cash or written evidences of debt, or certificates of claims, or any thing or things of value or tokens thereof whatever; every person so offending shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000 or imprisoned in jail not to exceed one year, or both, for the first offense; and for the second or subsequent offense by both fine and imprisonment."

SEC. 2. That section 4 of Act Canal Commission Numbered 3, August 22, 1904, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 4. If any person or persons within said Canal Zone, shall vend, sell, barter, or dispose of any lottery ticket, or tickets, order or orders, device or devices, of any kind, for, or representing any number of shares, or any interest in any lottery, or scheme of chance, or shall be concerned in anywise in any lottery or scheme of chance, by acting as owner or agent in said Canal Zone, for or on behalf of any lottery or scheme of chance, to be drawn, paid, or carried on, either outside of or within said Canal Zone, every such person shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000, or be imprisoned in jail not exceeding one year, or both, at the discretion of the court, and for the second or subsequent offense be punished by both fine and imprisonment."

SEC. 3. That section 5 of Act Canal Commission Numbered 3, August 22, 1904, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 5. Whoever shall by printing, writing, or in any other way publish an account of any lottery, or scheme of chance of any kind or description to be carried on, held, or drawn, either outside of or within the said Canal Zone, stating when or where any lottery or scheme of chance by whatever name, style, or title the same may be denominated or known, is to be drawn, for the prizes therein or any

Canal Zone.  
Suppression of lotteries.

Amendments to existing laws.  
Engaging in lottery enterprises, etc.

Vending lottery tickets, etc.

Publishing lottery drawings.

of them, or any information in relation to said drawing or prizes or any of them, of the price of the ticket, show, or chance therein, or where any ticket may be obtained, or in any way aiding or assisting in the same, or in anywise giving publicity to such lottery or scheme of chance, shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000, or be imprisoned in jail not exceeding one year, or both, at the discretion of the court."

SEC. 4. That section 6 of Act Canal Commission Numbered 3, August 22, 1904, is hereby amended to read as follows:

Importation of lottery papers, etc.

"SEC. 6. Whoever shall cause to be brought within the said Canal Zone, from abroad, for the purpose of disposing of the same, or depositing the same therein, for the purpose of having them disposed of within said Canal Zone, any papers, certificates, or instruments purporting to be or to represent a ticket, chance, share, or interest in or dependent upon the event of a lottery, policy-lottery, gift concert, or other enterprise offering prizes dependent upon lot or chance; or shall cause any advertisement of any such lottery, policy-lottery, gift concert, or other enterprise offering prizes dependent upon lot or chance to be brought within the said Canal Zone, or deposited in or circulated in said Canal Zone, shall be punished for the first offense by a fine of not more than \$1,000 or by imprisonment in jail not more than one year, or both, in the discretion of the court; and for the second or subsequent offenses, by both fine and imprisonment."

Sections repealed.

SEC. 5. That sections 7, 8, and 9 of Act Canal Commission Numbered 3, August 22, 1904, be, and they are hereby, repealed.

SEC. 6. That section 10 of Act Canal Commission Numbered 3, August 22, 1904, is hereby amended to read as follows:

Raffles for charitable purposes permitted.

"SEC. 10. The governor may issue a permit for conducting a raffle or gift enterprise whenever it shall appear to him after proper investigation that the gross proceeds of said enterprise are to be used for charitable purposes, and when such permit shall have been issued by the governor the preceding sections of this Act shall not apply."

Approved, July 14, 1932.

#### [CHAPTER 480.]

#### AN ACT

July 14, 1932.  
[H. R. 9590.]  
[Public, No. 284.]

To amend the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the collection and publication of statistics of tobacco by the Department of Agriculture," approved January 14, 1929.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That section 1 of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the collection and publication of statistics of tobacco by the Department of Agriculture," approved January 14, 1929, is amended to read as follows:

Tobacco statistics.  
Vol. 45, p. 1079,  
amended.

"That the Secretary of Agriculture be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to collect and publish statistics of the quantity of leaf tobacco in all forms in the United States owned by or in the possession of dealers, manufacturers, quasi-manufacturers, growers' cooperative associations, warehousemen, brokers, holders, or owners, other than the original growers of tobacco. The statistics shall show the quantity of tobacco in such detail as to types and groups of grades as the Secretary of Agriculture shall deem to be practical and necessary for the purpose of this Act, and said statistics shall show the stocks of tobacco of the last four crop years, including therein the production of the year of the report, which shall be known as new crops, separately from the stocks of previous years, which shall be known as old crops, and shall be summarized as of

Collection and publication of quantity of leaf tobacco.  
In possession of quasi-manufacturers, added.

Details required.

Segregation of new crops.

January 1, April 1, July 1, and October 1 of each year: *Provided*, That the Secretary of Agriculture shall not be required to collect statistics of leaf tobacco from any manufacturer of tobacco who, in the first three-quarters of the preceding calendar year, according to the returns of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, manufactured less than thirty-five thousand pounds of tobacco, or from any manufacturer of cigars who during the first three-quarters of the preceding calendar year manufactured less than one hundred and eighty-five thousand cigars, or from any manufacturer of cigarettes who, during the first three-quarters of the preceding calendar year, manufactured less than seven hundred and fifty thousand cigarettes."

SEC. 2. Section 3 of such Act of January 14, 1929, is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of every dealer, manufacturer, quasi-manufacturer, growers' cooperative association, warehouseman, broker, holder, or owner, other than the original grower, except such persons as are excluded by the proviso to section 1 of this Act, to furnish within fifteen days after January 1, April 1, July 1, and October 1 of each year, completely and correctly, to the best of his knowledge, a report of the quantity of leaf tobacco on hand, segregated in accordance with the blanks furnished by the Secretary of Agriculture. Any person, firm, association, or corporation required by this Act to furnish a report, and any officer, agent, or employee thereof who shall refuse or willfully neglect to furnish any of the information required by this Act, or shall willfully give answers that are false or misleading, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than \$300 or more than \$1,000, or imprisoned not more than one year, or both."

Approved, July 14, 1932.

*Proviso.*  
Time exemption  
modified.

Quantities reduced.

Vol. 45, p. 1080.

Reports to be made  
quarterly of quantity  
on hand.

Quasi-manufacturers  
added.

Time for filing report  
extended.

Punishment for re-  
fusal.

[CHAPTER 481.]

AN ACT

Authorizing the Secretary of War to grant to the city of Springfield, Massachusetts, permission to construct and maintain a highway bridge across United States military reservation at the Springfield Armory, Massachusetts.

July 14, 1932.  
[H. R. 7293.]  
[Public, No. 285.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized to grant to the city of Springfield, Massachusetts, permission to construct and to maintain a highway across the United States military reservation of the Springfield Armory and, as part thereof, a highway bridge across the Watershops Pond upon said reservation, the highway and bridge to be not over one hundred feet in width, except as bridge abutments may of necessity exceed that width; the aforesaid highway and highway bridge to be located, at the option of the city of Springfield, Massachusetts, at any position between the two limit lines marked "A-A" and "B-B" upon the plat S. A. 6066, dated October 19, 1931, and approved November 30, 1931, which limit lines are further described as follows, namely:

Springfield, Mass.  
May construct high-  
way and bridge across  
military reservation.

Specifications.

Line "A-A": Starting at a point on the northerly line of Hickory Street one hundred and sixty-one feet westerly from the stone bound marking the northeasterly point of the intersection of Hickory Street and Whitman Street and running thence south thirty-six minutes thirty-five seconds west to and beyond the southerly shore line of Watershops Pond, crossing the boundary of the United States military reservation at two points approximately as follows: One on the line joining corners 158 and 159 of Plate X of

Location.

Springfield Armory Land Plans Book at a distance of about thirty-five feet easterly from corner 158 and the other point on the line joining corners 706 and 707 at a point about thirty-five feet northeasterly from corner 707.

Line "B-B": Starting at a point on northwesterly line of Hickory Street sixty-five feet southerly from a stone bound on said line of Hickory Street which is located approximately forty-five feet south from the southerly side of Bonnyview Avenue, and running thence south twenty-four degrees four minutes fifty-five seconds east to and beyond the southerly shore line of Watershops Pond, crossing the boundary line of the United States military reservation at two points approximately as follows: One on line adjoining corners 176 and 175 at a distance of about twenty feet southwestly from corner 176 and the other point on the line joining corners 683 and 684 at a point about one hundred and twenty-five feet, approximately, from corner 683: *Provided, however,* That prior to construction of said highway and highway bridge across the aforesaid reservation, plans showing the location and design thereof shall be submitted to the commanding officer of the Springfield Armory, and by that officer approved as providing adequate clear channel for stream flow and as otherwise free from interference with the proper interests of the United States in and to the aforesaid reservation and the Watershops Pond located thereupon: *Provided further,* That the construction of said highway and bridge and the maintenance thereof shall be without cost to the United States.

Provisos.  
Approval of plans.

No Federal expense.

Approved, July 14, 1932.

[CHAPTER 482.]

AN ACT

July 14, 1932.

[H. R. 11897.]

[Public, No. 286.]

Making appropriations for the military and nonmilitary activities of the War Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1933, and for other purposes.

War Department appropriations, fiscal year 1933.  
*Post*, p. 1781.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the military and nonmilitary activities of the War Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1933, and for other purposes, namely:

Military activities.

TITLE I.—MILITARY ACTIVITIES AND OTHER EXPENSES OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT INCIDENT THERETO

Department salaries.

SALARIES, WAR DEPARTMENT

Secretary, Assistant.

Secretary of War, \$15,000; Assistant Secretary of War, \$10,000.

Civilian personnel.

For compensation for other personal services in the District of Columbia, as follows:

Secretary's office.

Office of Secretary of War, \$270,060: *Provided,* That no field-service appropriation shall be available for personal services in the War Department except as may be expressly authorized herein.

*Proviso.*  
No field service, unless expressly authorized.

Chief of Staff.

Office of Chief of Staff, \$232,034.

Adjutant General.

Adjutant General's office, \$1,461,402.

World War records.

For assembling, classifying, and indexing the military personnel records of the World War, including personal services in the District of Columbia and the purchase of necessary supplies and materials, \$250,000.

Inspector General.

Office of the Inspector General, \$28,345.

Office of the Judge Advocate General, \$113,294: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$29,122 may be used for the employment of such experts, at rates of pay to be fixed by the Secretary of War, and other employees as may be required by the Judge Advocate General of the Army for the preparation of evidence for use in behalf of the Government in claims or suits filed in Federal courts on account of alleged patent infringements and other causes and for like services in connection with other patent matters and other causes, including not to exceed \$2,365 for necessary per diem and traveling expenses in connection therewith, as authorized by law.

Judge Advocate General.  
*Proviso.*  
Experts, etc., for patent infringement suits.

Office of the Chief of Finance, \$382,720.

Chief of Finance.

Office of the Quartermaster General, \$830,825.

Quartermaster General.

Office of the Chief Signal Officer, \$106,620.

Chief Signal Officer.

Office of the Chief of Air Corps, \$234,105.

Chief of Air Corps.

Office of the Surgeon General, \$282,489.

Surgeon General.

Office of Chief of Bureau of Insular Affairs, \$85,413.

Insular Affairs Bureau.

Office of Chief of Engineers, \$124,526: *Provided*, That the services of skilled draftsmen, civil engineers, and such other services as the Secretary of War may deem necessary may be employed only in the office of the Chief of Engineers, to carry into effect the various appropriations for rivers and harbors, surveys, and preparation for and the consideration of river and harbor estimates and bills, to be paid from such appropriations: *Provided further*, That the expenditures on this account for the fiscal year 1933 shall not exceed \$218,830; the Secretary of War shall each year, in the Budget, report to Congress the number of persons so employed, their duties, and the amount paid to each.

Chief of Engineers.  
*Proviso.*  
Draftsmen, etc., payable from other appropriations.

Limitations, etc.

Office of Chief of Ordnance, \$446,618.

Chief of Ordnance.

Office of Chief of Chemical Warfare Service, \$52,279.

Chemical Warfare Service.

Office of Chief of Coast Artillery, \$25,720.

Chief of Coast Artillery.

Militia Bureau, War Department, \$149,804.

Militia Bureau.

In all, salaries, War Department, \$5,101,254.

In expending appropriations or portions of appropriations, contained in this Act, for the payment for personal services in the District of Columbia in accordance with the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, with the exception of the Assistant Secretaries of War the average of the salaries of the total number of persons under any grade in any bureau, office, or other appropriation unit shall not at any time exceed the average of the compensation rates specified for the grade by such Act, as amended: *Provided*, That this restriction shall not apply (1) to grades 1, 2, 3, and 4 of the clerical-mechanical service, or (2) to require the reduction in salary of any person whose compensation was fixed as of July 1, 1924, in accordance with the rules of section 6 of such Act, (3) to require the reduction in salary of any person who is transferred from one position to another position in the same or different grade in the same or a different bureau, office, or other appropriation unit, (4) to prevent the payment of a salary under any grade at a rate higher than the maximum rate of the grade when such higher rate is permitted by the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, and is specifically authorized by other law, or (5) to reduce the compensation of any person in a grade in which only one position is allocated.

Restriction on exceeding average salaries.  
Vol. 42, p. 1488; Vol. 45, p. 776; Vol. 46, p. 1003.  
U. S. C., p. 65; Supp. V, p. 28.  
Exception.

*Proviso.*  
Restriction not applicable to clerical-mechanical service.  
No reduction in fixed salary.  
Vol. 42, p. 1490; U. S. C., p. 66.  
Transfers to another position without reduction.  
Higher salary rates allowed.

If only one position in a grade.

#### CONTINGENT EXPENSES, WAR DEPARTMENT

For stationery; purchase of professional and scientific books, law books, including their exchange; books of reference, pamphlets, periodicals, newspapers, maps; typewriting and adding machines, and other labor-saving devices, including their repair and exchange;

Department contingent expenses.

furniture and repairs to same; carpets, matting, linoleum, filing equipment, photo supplies, towels, ice, brooms, soap, sponges; maintenance, repair, and operation of motor trucks and motor cycles; freight and express charges; street-car fares, not exceeding \$750; postage to Postal Union countries; and other absolutely necessary expenses, including not to exceed \$750 for traveling expenses, \$144,750.

Printing, etc.

For printing and binding for the War Department, its bureaus and offices, and for all printing and binding for the field activities under the War Department, except such as may be authorized in accordance with existing law to be done elsewhere than at the Government Printing Office, \$500,000: *Provided*, That the sum of \$3,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, may be used for the publication, from time to time, of bulletins prepared under the direction of the Surgeon General of the Army, for the instruction of medical officers, when approved by the Secretary of War, and not exceeding \$95,854 shall be available for printing and binding under the direction of the Chief of Engineers.

*Proviso.*  
Medical bulletins.

For Chief of En-  
gineers.

Military activities.

## MILITARY ACTIVITIES

### CONTINGENCIES OF THE ARMY

Army contingencies.

For all contingent expenses of the War Department and of the Army not otherwise provided for and embracing all branches of the military service, including the office of the Chief of Staff; for all emergencies and extraordinary expenses, including the employment of translators and exclusive of all other personal services in the War Department or any of its subordinate bureaus or offices in the District of Columbia, or in the Army at large, but impossible to be anticipated or classified, to be expended on the approval or authority of the Secretary of War, and for such purposes as he may deem proper, and for examination of estimates of appropriations and of military activities in the field, \$9,500.

General Staff Corps.

### GENERAL STAFF CORPS

Military Intelligence  
Division.

### CONTINGENCIES, MILITARY INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

Contingent expenses.

For contingent expenses of the Military Intelligence Division, General Staff Corps, and of the military attachés at the United States embassies and legations abroad, including the purchase of law books, professional books of reference, and subscriptions to newspapers and periodicals; for cost of maintenance of students and attachés; for the hire of interpreters, special agents, and guides, and for such other purposes as the Secretary of War may deem proper, including \$5,000 for the actual and necessary expenses of officers of the Army on duty abroad for the purpose of observing operations of armies of foreign states at war, to be paid upon certificates of the Secretary of War that the expenditures were necessary for obtaining military information, \$47,000, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War: *Provided*, That section 3648, Revised Statutes (U. S. C., title 31, sec. 529), shall not apply to payments made from appropriations contained in this Act in compliance with the laws of foreign countries or their ministerial regulations under which the military attachés are required to operate.

Observing operations  
of foreign armies.

*Proviso.*  
Conditions waived.  
R. S., sec. 3648, p.  
718.  
U. S. C., p. 1009.

## ARMY WAR COLLEGE

For expenses of the Army War College, being for the purchase of the necessary special stationery; textbooks, books of reference, scientific and professional papers, newspapers, and periodicals; maps; police utensils; employment of temporary, technical, or special services, and expenses of special lecturers; for the pay of employees; and for all other absolutely necessary expenses, \$70,000.

Army War College.

Instruction expenses.

Employees, etc.

## ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT

COMMAND AND GENERAL STAFF SCHOOL, FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS

For the purchase of textbooks, books of reference, scientific and professional papers, instruments, and material for instruction; employment of temporary technical, special, and clerical services; and for other necessary expenses of instruction, at the Command and General Staff School, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, \$40,000.

Adjutant General's Department.

Fort Leavenworth, Kans.

Command and General Staff School.

## WELFARE OF ENLISTED MEN

For the equipment and conduct of school, reading, lunch, and amusement rooms, service clubs, chapels, gymnasiums, and libraries, including periodicals and other publications and subscriptions for newspapers, salaries and travel of civilians employed in the hostess and library services, transportation of books and equipment for these services, rental of films, purchase of slides for and making repairs to moving-picture outfits, and for similar and other recreational purposes at training and mobilization camps now established or which may be hereafter established, and travel (not to exceed \$825), \$70,365.

Welfare of enlisted men.

Equipment, etc., of post exchanges.

Travel.

## FINANCE DEPARTMENT

## PAY, AND SO FORTH, OF THE ARMY

For pay of not to exceed an average of twelve thousand commissioned officers, \$31,833,427; pay of officers, National Guard, \$100; pay of warrant officers, \$1,657,205; aviation increase to commissioned and warrant officers of the Army, not to exceed \$1,754,283; additional pay to officers for length of service, \$8,545,011; pay of enlisted men of the line and staff, not including the Philippine Scouts, \$53,026,611; pay of enlisted men of National Guard, \$100; aviation increase to enlisted men of the Army, \$588,279; pay of enlisted men of the Philippine Scouts, \$1,050,446; additional pay for length of service to enlisted men, \$3,667,172; pay of the officers on the retired list, \$9,447,323; pay of retired enlisted men, \$12,252,603; pay of retired pay clerks, \$3,375; pay not to exceed sixty civil-service messengers at \$1,200 each at headquarters of the several Territorial departments, corps areas, Army and corps headquarters, Territorial districts, tactical divisions and brigades, service schools, camps, and ports of embarkation and debarkation, \$72,000; pay and allowances of contract surgeons, \$51,276; pay of nurses, \$852,080; pay of hospital matrons, \$600; rental allowances, including allowances for quarters for enlisted men on duty where public quarters are not available, \$6,281,824; subsistence allowances, \$5,928,389; interest on soldiers' deposits, \$30,000; payment of exchange by officers serving in foreign countries, and when specially authorized by the Secretary of War, by officers disbursing funds pertaining to the War Department, when serving in Alaska, and all foreign money received shall

Finance Department.

Pay, etc., of the Army.

Officers.

Aviation increase.

Enlisted men.

Aviation increase.

Retired list.

Civil-service messengers at headquarters.

Contract surgeons, nurses, etc.

Rent and subsistence allowances, etc.

Loss by exchange.

Deduction of sums from purchases of discharges by enlisted men.

Accounted for as one fund.

*Provisos.*  
Number of military attachés limited.

Maximum number of bands.

No addition for furnishing mounts.  
Vol. 35, p. 108.  
U. S. C., p. 198.

Pay forbidden to retired officer selling supplies to Army.

To officer retired before 64 years, employed by persons making direct sales to department or Army.

Engaged in issuing certain service publications.

*Proviso.*  
Exception.

Mileage.

Officers, etc.

Courts-martial, etc.

Deserters, etc.

Payment for apprehension, etc.

be charged to and paid out by disbursing officers of the Army at the legal valuation fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury, \$100; in all, \$137,042,204, less \$800,000 to be supplied by the Secretary of War for this purpose from funds received during the fiscal year 1933 from the purchase by enlisted men of the Army of their discharges, \$136,242,204; and the money herein appropriated for "Pay, and so forth, of the Army" shall be accounted for as one fund: *Provided*, That no appropriation contained in this Act shall be available for or on account of the maintenance of more than thirty-seven military attachés: *Provided further*, That no appropriation contained in this Act shall be available for or on account of the maintenance of more than eighty-three bands: *Provided further*, That during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1933, no officer of the Army shall be entitled to receive an addition to his pay in consequence of the provisions of the Act approved May 11, 1908 (U. S. C., title 10, sec. 803).

None of the money appropriated in this Act shall be used to pay any officer on the retired list of the Army who for himself or for others engages in the selling, contracting for the sale of, negotiating for the sale of, or furnishing to the Army or the War Department any supplies, materials, equipment, lands, buildings, plants, vessels, or munitions. None of the money appropriated in this Act shall be paid to any officer on the retired list of the Army who, having been retired before reaching the age of sixty-four, is employed in the United States or its possessions by any individual, partnership, corporation, or association regularly or frequently engaged in making direct sales of any merchandise or material to the War Department or the Army.

No appropriation for the pay of the Army shall be available for the pay of any officer or enlisted man on active list of the Army who is engaged in any manner with any publication which is or may be issued by or for any branch or organization of the Army or military association in which officers or enlisted men have membership and which carries paid advertising of firms doing business with the Government: *Provided, however*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to prohibit officers from writing or disseminating articles in accordance with regulations issued by the Secretary of War.

#### MILEAGE OF THE ARMY

For mileage, reimbursement of actual traveling expenses, or per diem allowances in lieu thereof, as authorized by law, to commissioned officers, warrant officers, contract surgeons, and expert accountant, Inspector General's Department, not to exceed \$506,250.

#### EXPENSES OF COURTS-MARTIAL

For expenses of courts-martial, courts of inquiry, military commissions, retiring boards, and compensation of reporters and witnesses attending same, contract stenographic reporting services, and expenses of taking depositions and securing other evidence for use before the same, including not to exceed \$3,225 for traveling expenses, \$58,925.

#### APPREHENSION OF DESERTERS, AND SO FORTH

For the apprehension, securing, and delivering of soldiers absent without leave and of deserters, including escaped military prisoners, and the expenses incident to their pursuit; and no greater sum than \$50 for each deserter or escaped military prisoner shall, in the

discretion of the Secretary of War, be paid to any civil officer or citizen for such services and expenses; for a donation of \$10 to each prisoner discharged otherwise than honorably upon his release from confinement under court-martial sentence involving dishonorable discharge, \$30,000.

Donation to discharged prisoners.

#### FINANCE SERVICE

Finance Service.

For compensation of clerks and other employees of the Finance Department, including not to exceed \$750 for allowances for living quarters, including heat, fuel, and light, as authorized by the Act approved June 26, 1930 (46 Stat., p. 818), \$1,126,290.

Pay of clerks, etc. Vol. 46, p. 818. U. S. C., Supp. V, p. 19.

#### CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES TO AND LOSS OF PRIVATE PROPERTY

Private property damages.

For payment of claims not exceeding \$500 each in amount for damages to or loss of private property incident to the training, practice, operation, or maintenance of the Army that have accrued, or may hereafter accrue, from time to time, \$100: *Provided*, That settlement of such claims shall be made by the General Accounting Office, upon the approval and recommendation of the Secretary of War, where the amount of damages has been ascertained by the War Department, and payment thereof will be accepted by the owners of the property in full satisfaction of such damages.

Payment of claims.

*Proviso.* Settlement by General Accounting Office.

#### CLAIMS OF OFFICERS, ENLISTED MEN, AND NURSES OF THE ARMY FOR DESTRUCTION OF PRIVATE PROPERTY

Destruction of private property of officers, etc.

For the payment of claims of officers, enlisted men, and nurses of the Army for private property lost, destroyed, captured, abandoned, or damaged in the military service of the United States, under the provisions of an Act approved March 4, 1921 (U. S. C., title 31, secs. 218-222), \$100.

Payment of claims for, in the service. Vol. 41, p. 1436. U. S. C., p. 939.

#### QUARTERMASTER CORPS

Quartermaster Corps.

Subsistence of the Army: Purchase of subsistence supplies: For issue as rations to troops, including retired enlisted men when ordered to active duty, civil employees when entitled thereto, hospital matrons, applicants for enlistment while held under observation, general prisoners of war (including Indians held by the Army as prisoners, but for whose subsistence appropriation is not otherwise made), Indians employed by the Army as guides and scouts, and general prisoners at posts; for the subsistence of the masters, officers, crews, and employees of the vessels of the Army Transport Service; hot coffee for troops traveling when supplied with cooked or travel rations; meals for recruiting parties and applicants for enlistment while under observation; for sales to officers, including members of the Officers' Reserve Corps while on active duty, and enlisted men of the Army. For payments: Of the regulation allowances of commutation in lieu of rations to enlisted men on furlough, enlisted men when stationed at places where rations in kind can not be economically issued, including retired enlisted men when ordered to active duty and when traveling on detached duty where it is impracticable to carry rations of any kind, enlisted men selected to contest for places or prizes in department and Army rifle competitions when traveling to and from places of contest, applicants for enlistment, and general prisoners while traveling under orders. For payment of the regulation allowances of commutation in lieu of rations for enlisted men, applicants for enlistment while held

Subsistence.

Purchase of supplies for issue as rations.

Sales to officers, etc.

Payments.

Commutation allowances.

under observation, civilian employees who are entitled to subsistence at public expense, and general prisoners while sick in hospitals, to be paid to the surgeon in charge; advertising; for providing prizes to be established by the Secretary of War for enlisted men of the Army who graduate from the Army schools for bakers and cooks, the total amount of such prizes at the various schools not to exceed \$900 per annum; and for other necessary expenses incident to the purchase, testing, care, preservation, issue, sale, and accounting for subsistence supplies for the Army; in all, including not to exceed \$100,706 for traveling expenses, \$11,815,498: *Provided*, That none of the money appropriated in this Act shall be used for the purchase of oleomargarine or butter substitutes for other than cooking purposes, except to supply an expressed preference therefor or for use where climatic or other conditions render the use of butter impracticable.

**Advertising.**  
Prizes for bakers and cooks.

**Travelling expenses.**  
*Proviso.*  
Oleomargarine restriction.

**Regular quartermaster supplies.**

**Bakeries, ice, etc.**

**Furniture, school supplies, etc.**

**Forage, etc.**

**Stationery, etc.**

**Clothing, etc.**  
Purchase, manufacture, etc.

**Laundries.**

Regular supplies of the Army: Regular supplies of the Quartermaster Corps, including their care and protection; stoves required for the use of the Army for heating offices, hospitals, barracks, and quarters, and recruiting stations, and United States disciplinary barracks; also ranges, stoves, coffee roasters, and appliances for cooking and serving food at posts in the field and when traveling, and repair and maintenance of such heating and cooking appliances; authorized issues of candles and matches; for post bakery and bake-oven equipment and apparatus; for ice for issue to organizations of enlisted men and offices at such places as the Secretary of War may determine, and for preservation of stores; authorized issues of soap, toilet paper, and towels; for the necessary furniture, textbooks, paper, and equipment for the post schools and libraries, and for schools for noncommissioned officers; for the purchase and issue of instruments, office furniture, stationery, and other authorized articles for the use of officers' schools at the several military posts; for purchase of commercial newspapers, market reports, and so forth; for the tableware and mess furniture for kitchens and mess halls, each and all for the enlisted men, including recruits; for forage, salt, and vinegar for the horses, mules, oxen, and other draft and riding animals of the Quartermaster Corps at the several posts and stations and with the armies in the field, for the horses of the several regiments of Cavalry and batteries of Artillery and such companies of Infantry and Scouts as may be mounted, and for remounts and for the authorized number of officers' horses, including bedding for the animals; for seeds and implements required for the raising of forage at remount depots and on military reservations in the Hawaiian, Philippine, and Panama Canal Departments, and for labor and expenses incident thereto, including, when specifically authorized by the Secretary of War, the cost of irrigation; for the purchase of implements and hire of labor for harvesting hay on military reservations; for straw for soldiers' bedding, stationery, typewriters and exchange of same, including blank books and blank forms for the Army, certificates for discharged soldiers, and for printing department orders and reports, \$3,904,926.

Clothing and equipage: For cloth, woolens, materials, and for the purchase and manufacture of clothing for the Army, including retired enlisted men when ordered to active duty, for issue and for sale; for payment of commutation of clothing due to warrant officers of the Mine Planter Service and to enlisted men; for altering and fitting clothing and washing and cleaning when necessary; for operation of laundries, including purchase and repair of laundry machinery; for the authorized issues of laundry materials for use of general prisoners confined at military posts without pay or allowances, and

for applicants for enlistment while held under observation; for equipment and repair of equipment of dry-cleaning plants, salvage and sorting storehouses, hat repairing shops, shoe repair shops, clothing repair shops, and garbage reduction works; for equipage, including authorized issues of toilet articles, barbers' and tailors' materials, for use of general prisoners confined at military posts without pay or allowances and applicants for enlistment while held under observation; issue of toilet kits to recruits upon their first enlistment, and issue of housewives to the Army; for expenses of packing and handling and similar necessities; for a suit of citizen's outer clothing and when necessary an overcoat, the cost of all not to exceed \$30, to be issued to each soldier discharged otherwise than honorably, to each enlisted man convicted by civil court for an offense resulting in confinement in a penitentiary or other civil prison, and to each enlisted man ordered interned by reason of the fact that he is an alien enemy, or, for the same reason, discharged without internment; for indemnity to officers and men of the Army for clothing and bedding, and so forth, destroyed since April 22, 1898, by order of medical officers of the Army for sanitary reasons, \$6,300,000, of which amount not exceeding \$60,000 shall be available immediately for the procurement and transportation of fuel for the service of the fiscal year 1933.

**INCIDENTAL EXPENSES OF THE ARMY:** Postage; hire of laborers in the Quartermaster Corps, including the care of officers' mounts when the same are furnished by the Government; compensation of clerks and other employees of the Quartermaster Corps, including not to exceed \$15,750 for allowances for living quarters, including heat, fuel, and light, as authorized by the Act approved June 26, 1930 (46 Stat., p. 818), and clerks, foremen, watchmen, and organizer for the United States Disciplinary Barracks, and incidental expenses of recruiting; for the operation of coffee-roasting plants; for tests and experimental and development work and scientific research to be performed by the Bureau of Standards for the Quartermaster Corps; for inspection service and instruction furnished by the Department of Agriculture which may be transferred in advance; for such additional expenditures as are necessary and authorized by law in the movements and operation of the Army and at military posts, and not expressly assigned to any other departments, \$3,709,251: *Provided*, That no appropriation contained in this Act shall be available for any expense incident to the employment of an average number of officers, enlisted men, or civilian employees greater than the largest number employed during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1929, in connection with work incident to the assurance of adequate provision for the mobilization of matériel and industrial organizations essential to war-time needs.

**Army transportation:** For transportation of the Army and its supplies, including retired enlisted men when ordered to active duty; of authorized baggage, including that of retired officers, warrant officers, and enlisted men upon relief from active duty, and including packing and crating; of recruits and recruiting parties; of applicants for enlistment between recruiting stations and recruiting depots; of necessary agents and other employees, including their traveling expenses; of dependents of officers and enlisted men as provided by law; of discharged prisoners, and persons discharged from Saint Elizabeths Hospital after transfer thereto from the military service, to their homes (or elsewhere as they may elect): *Provided*, That the cost in each case shall not be greater than to the place of last enlistment: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$2,522,880 shall be available for expenditure for or on account of the transportation of

Equipage, toilet kits, etc.

Citizen's outer clothing.

Indemnity for destroyed clothing, etc.

Fuel.

Incidental expenses.

Civilian employees.  
Allowances for living quarters.  
Vol. 46, p. 818.  
U. S. C., Supp. V, p. 19.

Recruiting.

Tests, etc.

Inspection service.

*Proviso.*  
Limitation on employment of average number of officers, etc.

Transportation of troops and supplies.

Dependents.

*Provisos.*  
Cost restriction.

Maximum expenditures.

Vehicles, draft and pack animals, etc.

Travel allowances, enlisted men, National Guard, etc.  
Vol. 31, p. 902; Vol. 42, p. 1021.  
U. S. C., p. 197.

Purchase of motor vehicles restricted.

Transporting private cars at public expense restricted.

Use of old vehicles of Army for department nonmilitary purposes.

Post, p. 689.

Transportation costs charged to appropriation from which supplies procured.

persons pursuant to the provisions of this appropriation; transportation of horse equipment; and of funds for the Army; for the alteration, operation, and repair of boats and other vessels; for wharfage, tolls, and ferriage; for drayage and cartage; for the purchase, manufacture (including both material and labor), maintenance, hire, and repair of packsaddles and harness; for the purchase, hire, operation, maintenance, and repair of wagons, carts, drays, other vehicles, and horse-drawn and motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles required for the transportation of troops and supplies and for official military and garrison purposes; for hire of draft and pack animals; for travel allowances to officers and enlisted men on discharge, to officers of National Guard on discharge from Federal service as prescribed in the Act of March 2, 1901 (U. S. C., title 10, sec. 751), and to enlisted men of National Guard on discharge from Federal service, as prescribed in amendatory Act of September 22, 1922 (U. S. C., title 10, sec. 752), and to members of the National Guard who have been mustered into Federal service and discharged on account of physical disability; in all, \$12,078,734, of which amount not exceeding \$250,000 shall be available immediately for the procurement and transportation of fuel for the service of the fiscal year 1933: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be available for the purchase or exchange of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles other than not exceeding \$80,000 for the purchase or exchange of motor-propelled ambulances and motor cycles, and not exceeding \$150,000 of this appropriation shall be available for the purchase or exchange of motor-propelled trucks, including station-wagon types, except those that are procured solely for experimental purposes: *Provided further*, That no appropriation contained in this Act shall be available for any expense for or incident to the transportation of privately owned automobiles except on account of the return to the United States of such privately owned automobiles as may be in transit to or from points outside of the continental limits of the United States or have been transported to such outside points at public expense on or by the date of the approval of this Act: *Provided further*, That no appropriation contained in this Act shall be available for any expense for or incident to the maintenance, operation, or repair of any motor-propelled vehicle procured out of appropriations for the Regular Army that may be transferred to the custody and maintenance of any of the civil components of the Regular Army or to any of the activities embraced by Title II of this Act that is more than two years old from the date of purchase at the time of such transfer: *Provided further*, That during the fiscal year 1933 the cost of transportation from point of origin to the first point of storage or consumption of supplies, equipment, and material in connection with the manufacturing and purchasing activities of the Quartermaster Corps may be charged to the appropriations from which such supplies, equipment, and material are procured.

Horses.

#### HORSES, DRAFT AND PACK ANIMALS

Purchase, etc.

For the purchase of draft and pack animals and horses within limits as to age, sex, and size to be prescribed by the Secretary of War for remounts for officers entitled to public mounts, for the United States Military Academy, and for such organizations and members of the military service as may be required to be mounted, and for all expenses incident to such purchases (including \$120,000

for encouragement of the breeding of riding horses suitable for the Army, in cooperation with the Bureau of Animal Industry, Department of Agriculture, including the purchase of animals for breeding purposes and their maintenance), \$202,500.

Encouraging breeding of riding horses.

#### MILITARY POSTS

Military posts.

For construction and installation at military posts, including the United States Military Academy, of buildings, utilities, and appurtenances thereto, including interior facilities, necessary service connections to water, sewer, gas, and electric mains, and similar improvements, all within the authorized limits of cost of such buildings, as authorized by the Acts approved June 18, 1930 (46 Stat., p. 781), and July 3, 1930 (46 Stat., p. 1014), without reference to sections 1136 and 3734, Revised Statutes (U. S. C., title 10, sec. 1339; title 40, secs. 259, 267), including also the engagement, by contract or otherwise, without regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes (U. S. C., title 41, sec. 5), and at such rates of compensation as the Secretary of War may determine, of the services of architects, or firms, or corporations thereof, and other technical and professional personnel as may be necessary, \$2,250,000, which shall be available immediately for the payment of obligations incurred under the contract authorization for these purposes carried in the War Department Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1932.

Construction, etc., obligations.

Designated authorizations.  
Vol. 46, pp. 781, 1014.  
R. S., secs. 1136, 3734, pp. 206, 737.  
U. S. C., pp. 219, 1302, 1303.  
Advertising.  
R. S., sec. 3709, p. 733.  
U. S. C., p. 1309.

The unexpended balances on June 30, 1932, under the following appropriations are hereby continued and made available until expended for the same respective purposes, namely: Barracks, officers' quarters, and noncommissioned officers' quarters, \$518,000, War Department Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1929, approved March 23, 1928, and subsequently made available for the same purpose at Marin County, California, by the Second Deficiency Act, fiscal year 1931, approved March 4, 1931; technical construction for the Air Corps of the Army, \$285,000, War Department Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1930, approved February 28, 1929, and subsequently made available for the same purpose at Marin County, California, by the Second Deficiency Act, fiscal year 1931, approved March 4, 1931.

Marin County, Calif., landing field.  
Balance available.  
Vol. 45, p. 335; Vol. 46, p. 1607.

Air Corps, technical construction.  
Vol. 46, p. 1607.

#### BARRACKS AND QUARTERS AND OTHER BUILDINGS AND UTILITIES

Barracks, quarters, etc.

For all expenses incident to the construction, installation, operation, and maintenance of buildings, utilities, appurtenances, and accessories necessary for the shelter, protection, and accommodation of the Army and its personnel and property, where not specifically provided for in other appropriations, including personal services, purchase and repair of furniture for quarters for officers, warrant officers, and noncommissioned officers, and officers' messes and wall lockers and refrigerators for Government-owned buildings as may be approved by the Secretary of War, care and improvement of grounds, flooring and framing for tents, rental of buildings, including not to exceed \$900 in the District of Columbia, provided space is not available in Government-owned buildings, and grounds for military purposes and lodgings for recruits and applicants for enlistments, water supply, sewer and fire-alarm systems, fire apparatus, roads, walks, wharves, drainage, dredging channels, purchase of water, disposal of sewage, shooting galleries, ranges for small-arms target practice, field, mobile, and railway artillery practice, including flour for paste for marking targets, such ranges and galleries to be open as far as practicable to the National Guard and

All expenses for construction, maintenance, repairs, etc.

Rentals, etc.

Water, roads, etc.

Target practice, etc.

Heat and light for quarters, etc.

organized rifle clubs under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of War, for furnishing heat and light for the authorized allowance of quarters for officers, enlisted men, and warrant officers, including retired enlisted men when ordered to active duty, contract surgeons when stationed at and occupying public quarters at military posts, officers of the National Guard attending service and garrison schools, and for recruits, guards, hospitals, storehouses, offices, the buildings erected at private cost, in the operation of the Act approved May 31, 1902 (U. S. C., title 10, sec. 1346), and buildings for a similar purpose on military reservations authorized by War Department regulations; for sale of fuel to officers; fuel and engine supplies required in the operation of modern batteries at established posts, \$13,595,017, of which \$2,500,000 shall be available immediately for the procurement and transportation of fuel for the service of the fiscal year 1933: *Provided*, That not more than \$16,000 of the appropriations contained in this Act shall be available for rent of offices outside the District of Columbia in connection with work incident to the assurance of adequate provision for the mobilization of matériel and industrial organizations essential to war-time needs: *Provided further*, That this appropriation shall be available for the rental of offices, garages, and stables for military attachés: *Provided further*, That no part of the funds herein appropriated shall be available for construction of a permanent nature of an additional building or an extension or addition to an existing building, the cost of which in any case exceeds \$20,000: *Provided further*, That the monthly rental rate to be paid out of this appropriation for stabling any animal shall not exceed \$15.

Recreation buildings. Vol. 32, p. 282. U. S. C., p. 219.

Provisos. Outside rent.

Rentals for military attachés.

Limitation on additional construction.

Stable rent.

Fort Monroe, Va.

#### SEWERAGE SYSTEM, FORT MONROE, VIRGINIA

Wharf, etc.

For repair and maintenance of wharf and apron of wharf, including all necessary labor and material therefor, fuel for waiting rooms; water, brooms, and shovels, \$20,280; for one-third of said sum, to be supplied by the United States, \$6,760.

Roads, etc.

For rakes, shovels, and brooms; repairs to roadway, pavements, macadam and asphalt block; repairs to street crossings; repairs to street drains, and labor for cleaning roads, \$8,469; for two-thirds of said sum, to be supplied by the United States, \$5,646.

Sewers.

For waste, oil, motor and pump repairs, sewer pipe, cement, brick, stone, supplies, and personal services, \$6,690; for two-thirds of said sum, to be supplied by the United States, \$4,460.

Hospitals.

#### CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR OF HOSPITALS

Construction, repair, etc.

For construction and repair of hospitals at military posts already established and occupied, including all expenditures for construction and repairs required at the Army and Navy Hospital at Hot Springs, Arkansas, and for the construction and repair of general hospitals and expenses incident thereto, and for additions needed to meet the requirements of increased garrisons, and for temporary hospitals in standing camps and cantonments; for the alteration of permanent buildings at posts for use as hospitals, construction and repair of temporary hospital buildings at permanent posts, construction and repair of temporary general hospitals, rental or purchase of grounds, and rental and alteration of buildings for use for hospital purposes in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, including necessary temporary quarters for hospital personnel, outbuildings, heating and laundry apparatus, plumbing, water and sewers, and electric work, cooking apparatus, and roads and walks for the same, \$550,000.

Temporary hospitals, etc. camp

## ACQUISITION OF LAND

Acquisition of land: For the acquisition of land at Fort Ethan Allen, Vermont, as authorized by the Act approved March 4, 1931 (46 Stat., p. 1520), \$7,500; and for completion of acquisition of land at Pedricktown, New Jersey, as authorized by the Act approved March 8, 1922 (42 Stat., p. 418), \$2,057; in all, \$9,557, to remain available until expended.

Acquisition of land.

Fort Ethan Allen,  
Vt.  
Vol. 46, p. 1520.  
Pedricktown, N. J.  
Vol. 42, p. 418.

## SIGNAL CORPS

Signal Corps.

## SIGNAL SERVICE OF THE ARMY

Signal Service.

Telegraph and telephone systems: Purchase, equipment, operation, and repair of military telegraph, telephone, radio, cable, and signaling systems; signal equipment and stores, heliographs, signal lanterns, flags, and other necessary instruments; wind vanes, barometers, anemometers, thermometers, and other meteorological instruments; photographic and cinematographic work performed for the Army by the Signal Corps; not to exceed \$18,641 for mileage or other travel allowances of officers, and traveling expenses of employees, traveling on duty in connection with the Signal Service of the Army; motor cycles, motor-driven and other vehicles for technical and official purposes in connection with the construction, operation, and maintenance of communication or signaling systems, and supplies for their operation and maintenance; professional and scientific books of reference, pamphlets, periodicals, newspapers, and maps for use of the Signal Corps and in the office of the Chief Signal Officer; telephone apparatus, including rental and payment for commercial, exchange, message, trunk-line, long-distance, and leased-line telephone service at or connecting any post, camp, cantonment, depot, arsenal, headquarters, hospital, aviation station, or other office or station of the Army, excepting the local telephone service for the various bureaus of the War Department in the District of Columbia, and toll messages pertaining to the office of the Secretary of War; electric time service; the rental of commercial telegraph lines and equipment and their operation at or connecting any post, camp, cantonment, depot, arsenal, headquarters, hospital, aviation station, or other office or station of the Army, including payment for official individual telegraph messages transmitted over commercial lines; electrical installations and maintenance thereof at military posts, cantonments, camps, and stations of the Army, fire-control and direction apparatus and material for Field Artillery; salaries of civilian employees, including those necessary as instructors at vocational schools; supplies, general repairs, reserve supplies, and other expenses connected with the collecting and transmitting of information for the Army by telegraph or otherwise; experimental investigation, research, purchase, and development or improvements in apparatus, and maintenance of signaling and accessories thereto, including patent rights and other rights thereto, including machines, instruments, and other equipment for laboratory and repair purposes; lease, alteration, and repair of such buildings required for storing or guarding Signal Corps supplies, equipment, and personnel when not otherwise provided for, including the land therefor, the introduction of water, electric light and power, sewerage, grading, roads and walks, and other equipment required, \$2,544,275, of which amount not to exceed \$150,000 shall remain available until June 30, 1934, for the construction and rehabilitation of Signal Corps telephone systems.

Telegraph and tele-  
phone systems.  
Purchase, operation,  
etc.

Local exemption.

Electric installations.

Civilian employees.

Experimental re-  
search, etc.

Supply houses.

Telephone systems.

Air Corps.

## AIR CORPS

## AIR CORPS, ARMY

Designated purposes. For creating, maintaining, and operating at established flying schools and balloon schools courses of instruction for officers, students, and enlisted men, including cost of equipment and supplies necessary for instruction, purchase of tools, equipment, materials, machines, textbooks, books of reference, scientific and professional papers, instruments, and materials for theoretical and practical instruction; for maintenance, repair, storage, and operation of airships, war balloons, and other aerial machines, including instruments, materials, gas plants, hangars, and repair shops, and appliances of every sort and description necessary for the operation, construction, or equipment of all types of aircraft, and all necessary spare parts and equipment connected therewith and the establishment of landing and take-off runways; for purchase of supplies for securing, developing, printing, and reproducing photographs in connection with aerial photography; improvement, equipment, maintenance, and operation of plants for testing and experimental work, and procuring and introducing water, electric light and power, gas, and sewerage, including maintenance, operation, and repair of such utilities at such plants; for the procurement of helium gas; salaries and wages of civilian employees as may be necessary, and not to exceed \$131,315 for payment of their traveling and other necessary expenses as authorized by existing law; transportation of materials in connection with consolidation of Air Corps activities; experimental investigation and purchase and development of new types of aircraft, accessories thereto, and aviation engines, including plans, drawings, and specifications thereof, and the purchase of letters patent, application for letters patent, licenses under letters patent and applications for letters patent; for the purchase, manufacture, and construction of airships, balloons, and other aerial machines, including instruments, gas plants, and appliances of every sort and description necessary for the operation, construction, or equipment of all types of aircraft, and all necessary spare parts and equipment connected therewith; for the marking of military airways where the purchase of land is not involved; for the purchase, manufacture, and issue of special clothing, wearing apparel, and similar equipment for aviation purposes; for all necessary expenses connected with the sale or disposal of surplus or obsolete aeronautical equipment, and the rental of buildings, and other facilities for the handling or storage of such equipment; for the services of not more than four consulting engineers at experimental stations of the Air Corps as the Secretary of War may deem necessary, at rates of pay to be fixed by him not to exceed \$50 a day for not exceeding fifty days each and necessary traveling expenses; purchase of special apparatus and appliances, repairs and replacements of same used in connection with special scientific medical research in the Air Corps; for maintenance and operation of such Air Corps printing plants outside of the District of Columbia as may be authorized in accordance with law; for publications, station libraries, special furniture, supplies and equipment for offices, shops, and laboratories; for special services, including the salvaging of wrecked aircraft, \$25,439,131: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$3,758,401 from this appropriation may be expended for pay and expenses of civilian employees other than those employed in experimental and research work; not exceeding \$9,000 may be expended for the procurement of helium from the Bureau of Mines, of which sum such amounts as may be required may be transferred in advance to that bureau;

Aircraft operation, construction, etc.

Landing, etc., runways.

Helium gas. Civilian employees.

Purchase, manufacture, etc., of aircraft.

Balloons, etc.

Marking military airways.

Consulting engineers.

Outside printing plants, etc.

Special services. *Proviso.* Designated allotments.

Experimental and research work.

not exceeding \$2,821,567 may be expended for experimental and research work with airplanes or lighter-than-air craft and their equipment, including the pay of necessary civilian employees; not exceeding \$100 may be expended for the production of lighter-than-air equipment; not less than \$11,525,728 shall be expended for the production or purchase of new airplanes and their equipment, spare parts, and accessories, of which \$9,017,152 shall be available exclusively for combat airplanes, their equipment, spare parts, and accessories; not less than \$5,924,010 shall be expended, other than for pay of civilian employees, for aviation fuel and oil and for the repair and maintenance of airplanes and their equipment, spare parts, and accessories; and not more than \$6,000 may be expended for settlement of claims (not exceeding \$250 each) for damages to persons and private property resulting from the operation of aircraft at home and abroad when each claim is substantiated by a survey report of a board of officers appointed by the commanding officer of the nearest aviation post and approved by the Chief of Air Corps and the Secretary of War: *Provided further*, That the sum of \$193,872 of the appropriation for Air Corps, Army, fiscal year 1929, and the sum of \$158,455 of the appropriation for Air Corps, Army, fiscal year 1930, shall remain available until June 30, 1933, for the payment of obligations incurred under contracts executed prior to July 1, 1929, and July 1, 1930, respectively: *Provided further*, That none of the money appropriated in this Act shall be used for the purchase of any airplane ordered after the approval of this Act which is equipped or propelled by a Liberty motor or by any motor or airplane engine purchased or constructed prior to July 1, 1920.

New airplanes, etc.

Sums for incurred obligations.  
Vol. 45, pp. 337, 1361.

Engine equipment restricted.

## MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

Medical Department.

## ARMY

## MEDICAL AND HOSPITAL DEPARTMENT

For the manufacture and purchase of medical and hospital supplies, including disinfectants, for military posts, camps, hospitals, hospital ships and transports, for laundry work for enlisted men and Army nurses while patients in a hospital, and supplies required for mosquito destruction in and about military posts in the Canal Zone; for the purchase of veterinary supplies and hire of veterinary surgeons; for inspection service and instruction furnished by the Department of Agriculture which may be transferred in advance; for expenses of medical supply depots; for medical care and treatment not otherwise provided for, including care and subsistence in private hospitals of officers, enlisted men, and civilian employees of the Army, of applicants for enlistment, and of prisoners of war and other persons in military custody or confinement, when entitled thereto by law, regulation, or contract: *Provided*, That this shall not apply to officers and enlisted men who are treated in private hospitals or by civilian physicians while on furlough; for the proper care and treatment of epidemic and contagious diseases in the Army or at military posts or stations, including measures to prevent the spread thereof, and the payment of reasonable damages not otherwise provided for for bedding and clothing injured or destroyed in such prevention; for the care of insane Filipino soldiers in conformity with the Act of Congress approved May 11, 1908; for the pay of male and female nurses, not including the Army Nurse Corps, and of cooks and other civilians employed for the proper care of sick officers and soldiers, under such regulations fixing their

Supplies.

Services, etc., by Agricultural Department.

Private treatment.

*Proviso.*  
Not applicable, if on furlough.

Contagious diseases expenses.

Insane Filipino soldiers.  
Vol. 35, p. 122.  
U. S. C., p. 681.

number, qualifications, assignments, pay, and allowances as shall have been or shall be prescribed by the Secretary of War; for the pay of civilian physicians employed to examine physically applicants for enlistment and enlisted men and to render other professional services from time to time under proper authority; for the pay of other employees of the Medical Department; for the payment of express companies and local transfers employed directly by the Medical Department for the transportation of medical and hospital supplies, including bidders' samples and water for analysis; for supplies for use in teaching the art of cooking to the enlisted force of the Medical Department; for the supply of the Army and Navy Hospital at Hot Springs, Arkansas; for advertising, laundry, and all other necessary miscellaneous expenses of the Medical Department, \$1,290,000.

Transporting supplies, etc. sup-

Hot Springs, Ark., hospital. Ark.,

#### Canal Zone.

#### HOSPITAL CARE, CANAL ZONE GARRISONS

Care of troops at Panama Canal hospitals.

Proviso. Subsistence payments. pay-

For paying the Panama Canal such reasonable charges, exclusive of subsistence, as may be approved by the Secretary of War for caring in its hospitals for officers, enlisted men, military prisoners, and civilian employees of the Army admitted thereto upon the request of proper military authority, \$40,000: *Provided*, That the subsistence of the said patients, except commissioned officers, shall be paid to said hospitals out of the appropriation for subsistence of the Army at the rates provided therein for commutation of rations for enlisted patients in general hospitals.

Army Medical Museum.

#### ARMY MEDICAL MUSEUM

Preservation, etc., of specimens.

For Army Medical Museum, preservation of specimens, and the preparation and purchase of new specimens, \$8,500.

#### Library.

#### LIBRARY, SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE

Purchase of books, etc.

For the library of the Surgeon General's office, including the purchase of the necessary books of reference and periodicals, \$19,500.

#### Engineer Corps.

#### CORPS OF ENGINEERS

#### Depots.

#### ENGINEER DEPOTS

#### Incidental expenses.

For incidental expenses for the depots, including fuel, lights, chemicals, stationery, hardware, machinery, pay of civilian clerks, mechanics, laborers, and other employees; for lumber and materials and for labor for packing and crating engineers supplies; repairs of, and for materials to repair, public buildings, machinery, and instruments, and for unforeseen expenses, \$90,000.

#### School.

#### ENGINEER SCHOOL

Equipment, maintenance, etc. Incidental expenses.

For equipment and maintenance of the Engineer School, including purchase and repair of instruments, machinery, implements, models, boats, and materials for the use of the school and to provide means for the theoretical and practical instruction of Engineer officers and troops in their special duties as sappers and miners; for land mining, pontoniering, and signaling; for purchase and binding of scientific and professional works, papers, and periodicals treating on military engineering and scientific subjects; for textbooks and books of reference for the library of the United States Engineer School;

for incidental expenses of the school, including chemicals, stationery, hardware, machinery, and boats; for pay of civilian clerks, draftsmen, electricians, mechanics, and laborers; for compensation of civilian lecturers; and for unforeseen expenses, and not to exceed \$900 for traveling expenses of officers on journeys approved by the Secretary of War and made for the purpose of instruction, \$20,900: *Provided*, That the traveling expenses herein provided for shall be in lieu of mileage and other allowances.

Travel expenses.

*Proviso.*  
In lieu of mileage.

#### ENGINEER EQUIPMENT OF TROOPS

For pontoon material, tools, instruments, supplies, and appliances required for use in the engineer equipment of troops, for military surveys, and for engineer operations in the field, including the purchase, maintenance, operation, and repair of the necessary motor cycles; the purchase and preparation of engineer manuals and for a reserve supply of above equipment, \$185,000.

Equipment of troops.

Materials, supplies,  
etc.

#### ENGINEER OPERATIONS IN THE FIELD

For expenses incident to military engineer operations in the field, including the purchase of material and a reserve of material for such operations, the rental of storehouses within and outside of the District of Columbia, the operation, maintenance, and repair of horse-drawn and motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; for the execution of topographic and other surveys and preparation and reproduction of maps for military purposes, and for research and development of surveying by means of aerial photography and in field reproduction methods; for services of surveyors, survey parties, draftsmen, photographers, master laborers, clerks, and other employees to Engineer officers on the staffs of division, corps area, and department commanders, and such expenses as are ordinarily provided for under the appropriation for "Engineer depots," including not to exceed \$610 for traveling expenses, \$175,610: *Provided*, That so much of this appropriation as is necessary to provide facilities for engineer training of troops may be expended for military construction work of a temporary character at camps and cantonments and at training areas for training purposes only.

Field operations.

Incidental expenses.

Surveyors, assistants,  
etc.

*Proviso.*  
Temporary construction work for training only.

#### ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT

##### ORDNANCE SERVICE AND SUPPLIES, ARMY

For manufacture, procurement, storage and issue, including research, planning, design, development, inspection, test, alteration, maintenance, repair, and handling of ordnance material together with the machinery, supplies, and services necessary thereto; for supplies and services in connection with the general work of the Ordnance Department, comprising police and office duties, rents, tolls, fuel, light, water, advertising, stationery, typewriting, and computing machines, including their exchange, and furniture, tools, and instruments of service; to provide for training and other incidental expenses of the ordnance service; for instruction purposes, other than tuition; for maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled and horse-drawn freight and passenger-carrying vehicles; for ammunition for military salutes at Government establishments, and institutions to which the issues of arms for salutes are authorized; for services, material, tools, and appliances for operation of the testing machines and chemical laboratory in connection therewith; for pub-

Ordnance Department.

Ordnance service and supplies.

Manufacture, issue,  
etc.

Current expenses.

Ammunition for military salutes.

Consulting engineers.

Proviso. Sum for armored tanks.      For necessary traveling expenses, \$9,832,715: *Provided*, That \$200,000 of this appropriation shall be available exclusively for the purchase of five convertible armored tanks.

Rock Island, Ill.

ROCK ISLAND BRIDGE, ROCK ISLAND, ILLINOIS

Operating bridges, etc.

For operating, repair, and preservation of Rock Island bridges and viaduct, and maintenance and repair of the arsenal street connecting the bridges, \$47,000.

Arsenals.

REPAIRS OF ARSENALS

Repairs, etc.

For repairs and improvements of ordnance establishments, and to meet such unforeseen expenditures as accidents or other contingencies may require, \$807,881, of which amount \$20,000 shall be available for dredging in connection with the hydroelectric power plant, Rock Island Arsenal.

Rock Island, dredging.

Gauges, dies, and jigs.

GAUGES, DIES, AND JIGS FOR MANUFACTURE

Procuring, for armament manufacture.

For the development and procurement of gauges, dies, jigs, and other special aids and appliances, including specifications and detailed drawings, to carry out the purpose of section 123 of the National Defense Act, approved June 3, 1916 (U. S. C., title 50, sec. 78), including not to exceed \$600 for traveling expenses, \$74,800.

Vol. 39, p. 215.  
U. S. C., p. 1694.

Chemical Warfare Service.

CHEMICAL WARFARE SERVICE

Purchase, manufacture, etc., of gases.

For purchase, manufacture, and test of chemical warfare gases or other toxic substances, gas masks, or other offensive or defensive materials or appliances required for gas-warfare purposes, including all necessary investigations, research, design, experimentation, and operation connected therewith; purchase of chemicals, special scientific and technical apparatus and instruments; construction, maintenance, and repair of plants, buildings, and equipment, and the machinery therefor; receiving, storing, and issuing of supplies, comprising police and office duties, rents, tolls, fuels, gasoline, lubricants, paints and oils, rope and cordage, light, water, advertising, stationery, typewriting and adding machines, including their exchange, office furniture, tools, and instruments; for incidental expenses; for civilian employees; for libraries of the Chemical Warfare Service and subscriptions to periodicals; for expenses incidental to the organization, training, and equipment of special gas troops not otherwise provided for, including the training of the Army in chemical warfare, both offensive and defensive, together with the necessary schools, tactical demonstrations, and maneuvers; for current expenses of chemical projectile filling plants and proving grounds, including construction and maintenance of rail transportation, repairs, alterations, accessories, building and repairing butts and targets, clearing and grading ranges, \$1,222,000.

Plants, buildings, machinery, etc.

Organizing, etc., of special gas troops.

Current expenses.

## CHIEF OF INFANTRY

## INFANTRY SCHOOL, FORT BENNING, GEORGIA

Infantry School, Fort Benning, Ga.

For the purchase of textbooks, books of reference, scientific and professional papers; instruments and material for instruction, employment of temporary, technical, special, and clerical services, and for the necessary expenses of instruction at the Infantry School, Fort Benning, Georgia, \$40,000.

Instruction expenses.

## TANK SERVICE

Tank Service.

For payment of the necessary civilian employees to assist in handling the clerical work in the office of the tank center, tank schools, and the various tank organization headquarters, including the office of the Chief of Infantry; for the payment of the necessary mechanics to assist in repairing and preserving tanks in the hands of tank units; and for incidental expenses in connection with the operation of the tank schools, \$27,610.

Civilian employees.

## CHIEF OF CAVALRY

## CAVALRY SCHOOL, FORT RILEY, KANSAS

Cavalry School, Fort Riley, Kans.

For the purchase of textbooks, books of reference, scientific and professional papers, instruments, and materials for instruction; employment of temporary, technical, special, and clerical services; and for other necessary expenses of instruction at the Cavalry School, Fort Riley, Kansas, \$21,000.

Instruction expenses.

## CHIEF OF FIELD ARTILLERY

## FIELD ARTILLERY INSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES

Field Artillery activities.

For the pay of employees, the purchase of books, pamphlets, periodicals, and newspapers, procurement of supplies, materials, and equipment for instruction purposes, and other expenses necessary in the operation of the Field Artillery School of the Army, and for the instruction of the Army in Field Artillery activities, \$25,000.

Instruction expenses.

## CHIEF OF COAST ARTILLERY

## COAST ARTILLERY SCHOOL, FORT MONROE, VIRGINIA

Coast Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va.

For purchase of engines, generators, motors, machines, measuring and nautical instruments, special apparatus, and materials and for experimental purposes for the engineering and artillery and military art departments and enlisted specialists division; for purchase and binding of professional books treating of military and scientific subjects for library, for use of school, and for temporary use in coast defense; for incidental expenses of the school, including chemicals, stationery, printing and binding; hardware; materials; cost of special instruction of officers detailed as instructors; employment of temporary, technical, or special services; for office furniture and fixtures, machinery, and motor trucks; and unforeseen expenses; in all, \$28,000.

Instruction expenses.

## Seacoast defenses.

## SEACOAST DEFENSES

All expenses of, etc.,  
under specified  
branches.

For all expenses incident to the preparation of plans and the construction, purchase, installation, equipment, maintenance, repair, and operation of fortifications and other works of defense, and their accessories, including personal services, maintenance of channels to submarine mine wharves, purchase of lands and rights of way as authorized by law, and experimental, test, and development work, as follows:

United States, \$997,986;  
Insular departments, \$669,708;  
Panama Canal, \$670,442;

In all, including not to exceed \$3,320 in the aggregate for traveling expenses, \$2,338,136.

## Military Academy.

## UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY

## Pay, etc.

## PAY OF MILITARY ACADEMY

Cadets.  
*Proviso.*  
Service requirement  
of appointments from  
enlisted men.

Cadets: For pay of cadets, \$964,080: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be available for the pay of any cadet appointed from enlisted men of the Army for admission to the Military Academy in the class entering in the fiscal year 1933 who has not served with troops in the Regular Army for at least nine months.

## Civilians.

Civilians: For pay of employees, \$276,139.

## Maintenance.

## MAINTENANCE, UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY

## Designated expenses.

For text and reference books for instruction; increase and expense of library (not exceeding \$6,000); office equipment and supplies; stationery, blank books, forms, printing and binding, and periodicals; diplomas for graduates (not exceeding \$1,100); expense of lectures; apparatus, equipment, supplies, and materials for purpose of instruction and athletics, and maintenance and repair thereof; musical instruments and maintenance of band; care and maintenance of organ; equipment for cadet mess; postage, telephones, and telegrams; freight and expressage; including not to exceed \$31,235 for transportation of cadets and accepted cadets from their homes to the Military Academy, and discharged cadets, including reimbursement of traveling expenses; for payment of commutation of rations for the cadets of the United States Military Academy in lieu of the regular established ration; maintenance of children's school (not exceeding \$12,200); contingencies for superintendent of the academy, to be expended in his discretion (not to exceed \$3,500); expenses of the members of the Board of Visitors (not exceeding \$1,500); contingent fund, to be expended under the direction of the Academic Board (not exceeding \$500); improvement, repair, and maintenance of buildings and grounds (including roads, walls, and fences); shooting galleries and ranges; cooking, heating, and lighting apparatus and fixtures and operation and maintenance thereof; maintenance of water, sewer, and plumbing systems; maintenance of and repairs to cadet camp; fire-extinguishing apparatus; machinery and tools and repair of same; maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled vehicles; policing buildings and grounds; furniture, refrigerators, and lockers for Government-owned buildings at the academy and repair and maintenance thereof; fuel for heat, light, and power; and other necessary incidental expenses in the discretion of the superintendent; in all, \$1,154,589.

## Board of Visitors.

Nothing in this Act shall be construed to repeal or amend section 317, Part II, of the Act making appropriations for the Legislative Branch of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1933, and for other purposes, approved June 30, 1932.

MILITIA BUREAU

Militia Bureau.

NATIONAL GUARD

National Guard.

ARMING, EQUIPPING, AND TRAINING THE NATIONAL GUARD

Arming, etc.

For procurement of forage, bedding, and so forth, for animals used by the National Guard, \$1,178,238.

Forage, etc.

For compensation of help for care of materials, animals, and equipment, \$2,428,553.

Care of animals, etc.

For expenses, camps of instruction, field and supplemental training, and including medical and hospital treatment authorized by law, and the hire (at a rate not to exceed \$1 per diem), repair, maintenance, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, \$8,078,354.

Instruction expenses.

For expenses, selected officers and enlisted men, military service schools, including medical and hospital treatment authorized by law, \$319,200.

Service schools, instruction, etc.

For pay of property and disbursing officers for the United States, \$79,800.

Property, etc., officers.

For general expenses, equipment, and instruction, National Guard, including medical and hospital treatment authorized by law, and the hire (at a rate not to exceed \$1 per diem), repair, maintenance, and operation of motor-propelled passenger and nonpassenger carrying vehicles, \$674,984.

Equipment, etc.

For travel of officers, warrant officers, and enlisted men of the Regular Army in connection with the National Guard, \$327,719: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$2,000 of this sum shall be expended for travel of officers of the War Department General Staff in connection with the National Guard.

Travel, Army officers, etc.

*Provided.*  
War Department  
General Staff.

For transportation of equipment and supplies, \$225,000.

Transporting supplies.

For expenses of enlisted men of the Regular Army on duty with the National Guard, including the hiring of quarters in kind, \$480,000.

Army enlisted men.

For pay of National Guard (armory drills), \$11,584,868.

Pay, armory drills.

ARMS, UNIFORMS, EQUIPMENT, AND SO FORTH, FOR FIELD SERVICE, NATIONAL GUARD

Field service.

To procure by purchase or manufacture and issue from time to time to the National Guard, upon requisition of the governors of the several States and Territories, or the commanding general, National Guard of the District of Columbia, such military equipment and stores of all kinds and reserve supply thereof, including horses conforming to the Regular Army standards for use of the Cavalry, Field Artillery, and mounted organizations of the National Guard, as are necessary to arm, uniform, and equip for field service the National Guard of the several States, Territories, and the District of Columbia, and to repair such of the aforementioned articles of equipage and military stores as are or may become damaged when, under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of War, such repair may be determined to be an economical measure and as necessary for their proper preservation and use, \$5,886,849, of which not to exceed

Procuring arms, etc., for issue.  
Requisitions from governors, etc.

New airplanes, etc. \$908,745 shall be available for the production and purchase of new airplanes and their equipment, spare parts and accessories, and all of the sums appropriated in this Act on account of the National Guard shall be accounted for as one fund: *Provided*, That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to issue from surplus or reserve stores and material on hand and purchased for the United States Army such articles of clothing and equipment and Field Artillery, Engineer, and Signal material and ammunition as may be needed by the National Guard organized under the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act for making further and more effectual provision for the national defense, and for other purposes," approved June 3, 1916 (U. S. C., title 32, sec. 21), as amended. This issue shall be made without charge against militia appropriations except for actual expenses incident to such issue.

*Proviso.*  
Clothing, equipment,  
etc., from Army sur-  
plus stores.

Vol. 39, p. 199; Vol.  
45, p. 406.  
U. S. C., p. 1034; Supp.  
V., p. 501.

Without charge to  
militia appropriations.

No increase of  
mounted, etc., units.

No appropriation contained in this Act shall be available for any expense for or on account of a larger number of mounted and medical units, and motor transport, military police, wagon and service companies of the National Guard than may be in existence on June 30, 1932.

## Organized Reserves.

## ORGANIZED RESERVES

## Officers' Reserve Corps.

For pay and allowances of members of the Officers' Reserve Corps on active duty in accordance with law; mileage, reimbursement of actual traveling expenses, or per diem allowances in lieu thereof, as authorized by law: *Provided*, That the mileage allowance to members of the Officers' Reserve Corps when called into active service for training for fifteen days or less shall not exceed 4 cents per mile; pay, transportation, subsistence, clothing, and medical and hospital treatment of members of the Enlisted Reserve Corps; conducting correspondence or extension courses for instruction of members of the Reserve Corps, including necessary supplies, procurement of maps and textbooks, and transportation and traveling expenses of employees; purchase of training manuals, including Government publications and blank forms, subscriptions to magazines and periodicals of a professional or technical nature; establishment, maintenance, and operation of divisional and regimental headquarters and of camps for training of the Organized Reserves; for miscellaneous expenses incident to the administration of the Organized Reserves, including the maintenance and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles and purchase of thirty such vehicles (at a cost not exceeding \$625 each including the value of a vehicle exchanged); for the actual and necessary expenses, or per diem in lieu thereof, at rates authorized by law, incurred by officers and enlisted men of the Regular Army traveling on duty in connection with the Organized Reserves; for expenses incident to the use, including upkeep and depreciation costs of supplies, equipment, and material furnished in accordance with law from stocks under the control of the War Department, except that not to exceed \$384,210 of this appropriation shall be available for expenditure by the Chief of the Air Corps for the production and purchase of new airplanes and their equipment, spare parts, and accessories; for transportation of baggage, including packing and crating, of reserve officers ordered to active duty for not less than six months; for the medical and hospital treatment of members of the Officers' Reserve Corps and of the Enlisted Reserve Corps, who suffer personal injury or contract disease in line of duty, as provided by the Act of April 26, 1928 (U. S. C., Supp. V, title 10, secs. 451, 455), and for such other purposes in connection therewith as are authorized by the said Act,

*Proviso.*  
Mileage allowance.

## Enlisted Reserve Corps.

## Correspondence courses.

## Training manuals.

Establishments, etc.,  
headquarters and train-  
ing camps.

## Vehicles.

Purchase of new air-  
planes, etc.Medical and hospital  
treatment, etc., if in-  
jured in line of duty.  
Vol. 45, p. 461.  
U. S. C., Supp. V, p.  
92.

including pay and allowances, subsistence, transportation, and burial expenses, in all, \$6,354,348, and no part of such total sum shall be available for any expense incident to giving flight training to any officer of the Officers' Reserve Corps unless he shall be found physically and professionally qualified to perform aviation service as an aviation pilot, by such agency as the Secretary of War may designate: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$100,000 of this appropriation may be used for establishment and maintenance of divisional and regimental headquarters.

None of the funds appropriated elsewhere in this Act, except for printing and binding and for pay and allowances of officers and enlisted men of the Regular Army, and for mileage, reimbursement of actual traveling expenses, or per diem allowances in lieu thereof, as authorized by law, to Air Corps reserve officers on extended active duty, shall be used for expenses in connection with the Organized Reserves, but available supplies and existing facilities at military posts shall be utilized to the fullest extent possible.

No portion of the appropriation shall be expended for the pay of a reserve officer on active duty for a longer period than fifteen days, except such as may be detailed for duty with the War Department General Staff under section 3a and section 5 (b) of the Army Reorganization Act approved June 4, 1920 (U. S. C., title 10, secs. 26, 37), or who may be detailed for courses of instruction at the general or special service schools of the Army, or who may be detailed for duty as instructors at civilian military training camps, appropriated for in this Act, or who may be detailed for duty with tactical units of the Air Corps, as provided in section 37a of the Army Reorganization Act approved June 4, 1920 (U. S. C., title 10, sec. 369): *Provided*, That the pay and allowances of such additional officers and nurses of the Medical Reserve Corps as are required to supplement the like officers and nurses of the Regular Army in the care of beneficiaries of the United States Veterans' Bureau treated in Army hospitals may be paid from the funds allotted to the War Department by that bureau under existing law.

## CITIZENS' MILITARY TRAINING

### RESERVE OFFICERS' TRAINING CORPS

For the procurement, maintenance, and issue, under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War, to institutions at which one or more units of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps are maintained, of such public animals, means of transportation, supplies, tentage, equipment, and uniforms as he may deem necessary, including cleaning and laundering of uniforms and clothing at camps; and to forage, at the expense of the United States, public animals so issued, and to pay commutation in lieu of uniforms at a rate to be fixed annually by the Secretary of War; for transporting said animals and other authorized supplies and equipment from place of issue to the several institutions and training camps and return of same to place of issue when necessary; for purchase of training manuals, including Government publications and blank forms; for the establishment and maintenance of camps for the further practical instruction of the members of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps, and for transporting members of such corps to and from such camps, and to subsist them while traveling to and from such camps and while remaining therein so far as appropriations will permit or, in lieu of transporting them to and from such

Burial expenses.

Restriction on flight training.

Divisional, etc., headquarters.

Other funds not to be used.

Pay period for officers.

Department General Staff, duty, etc.  
Vol. 41, pp. 760, 765.  
U. S. C., p. 171.

Other details.  
Air Corps.  
Vol. 41, p. 776.  
U. S. C., p. 183.

*Proviso.* Medical Reserve Corps for Veterans' Administration patients in Army hospitals.  
Payments, from Army funds.

Citizens' military training.

Reserve Officers' Training Corps.

Quartermaster supplies for units of.

Training camp expenses.

Travel allowance. camps and subsisting them while en route, to pay them travel allowance at the rate of 5 cents per mile for the distance by the shortest usually traveled route from the places from which they are authorized to proceed to the camp and for the return travel thereto, and to pay the return travel pay in advance of the actual performance of the travel; for expenses incident to the use, including upkeep and depreciation costs, of supplies, equipment, and matériel furnished in accordance with law from stocks under the control of the War Department; for pay for students attending advanced camps at the rate prescribed for soldiers of the seventh grade of the Regular Army; for the payment of commutation of subsistence to members of the senior division of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps, at a rate not exceeding the cost of the garrison ration prescribed for the Army, as authorized in the Act approved June 3, 1916, as amended by the Act approved June 4, 1920 (U. S. C., title 10, sec. 387); for medical and hospital treatment until return to their homes and further medical treatment after arrival at their homes, subsistence during hospitalization and until furnished transportation to their homes, and transportation when fit for travel to their homes of members of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps who suffer personal injury in line of duty while en route to or from and while at camps of instruction under the provisions of section 47a of the National Defense Act approved June 3, 1916 (U. S. C., title 10, sec. 441), as amended; and for the cost of preparation and transportation to their homes and burial expenses of the remains of members of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps who die while attending camps of instruction as provided in the Act approved April 26, 1928 (U. S. C., Supp. V, title 10, sec. 455); for mileage, traveling expenses, or transportation, for transportation of dependents, and for packing and transportation of baggage, as authorized by law, for officers, warrant officers, and enlisted men of the Regular Army traveling on duty pertaining to or on detail to or relief from duty with the Reserve Officers' Training Corps; for the maintenance, repair, and operation of motor vehicles, and for the purchase of not to exceed fifteen motor-propelled truck chassis, with passenger or cargo bodies, at a total cost not to exceed \$10,250, including the values of vehicles exchanged, \$4,079,484, of which \$446,510 shall be available immediately: *Provided*, That the Secretary of War is authorized to issue, without charge, in lieu of purchase, for the use of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps, so many horses now belonging to the Regular Army as he may consider desirable: *Provided*, That uniforms and other equipment or material issued to the Reserve Officers' Training Corps in accordance with law shall be furnished from surplus or reserve stocks of the War Department without payment from this appropriation, except for actual expense incurred in the manufacture or issue: *Provided further*, That in no case shall the amount paid from this appropriation for uniforms, equipment, or material furnished to the Reserve Officers' Training Corps from stocks under the control of the War Department be in excess of the price current at the time the issue is made: *Provided further*, That none of the funds appropriated in this Act shall be used for the organization or maintenance of an additional number of mounted, motor transport, or tank units in the Reserve Officers' Training Corps in excess of the number in existence on January 1, 1928: *Provided further*, That none of the funds appropriated in this Act shall be available for any expense on account of any student in Air Corps, Medical Corps, Dental Corps, or Veterinary units not a member of such units on May 5, 1932, but such stoppage of further enrollments shall not interfere with the maintenance of existing units:

Subsistence commutation to senior division members. Vol. 39, p. 193; Vol. 41, p. 779. U. S. C., p. 184.

Medical and hospital treatment, etc., if injured in line of duty. Vol. 41, pp. 778. U. S. C., p. 185.

Burial expenses. Vol. 43, p. 365; Vol. 45, p. 462. U. S. C., p. 186; Supp. V, p. 92. Transporting dependents, etc.

Vehicles. *Provisos*. Issue of Army horses.

Uniforms, etc., from Army surplus stocks. Price current to govern.

Additional mounted units forbidden. No additional students in designated units.

*Provided further*, That none of the funds appropriated elsewhere in this Act, except for printing and binding and pay and allowances of officers and enlisted men of the Regular Army, shall be used for expenses in connection with the Reserve Officers' Training Corps.

Use of other funds forbidden.

#### MILITARY SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT FOR SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

Other schools and colleges.

For the procurement and issue as provided in section 55c of the Act approved June 4, 1920 (U. S. C., title 10, sec. 1180), and in section 1225, Revised Statutes, as amended, under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War, to schools and colleges, other than those provided for in section 40 of the Act above referred to, of such arms, tentage, and equipment, and of ammunition, targets, and target materials, including the transporting of same, and the overhauling and repair of articles issued, as the Secretary of War shall deem necessary for proper military training in said schools and colleges, \$8,900.

Issue of military supplies, equipment, ammunition, etc., to.

Vol. 41, p. 780.  
R. S., sec. 1225, p. 216.  
U. S. C., p. 213.  
Vol. 41, p. 776.

#### CITIZENS' MILITARY TRAINING CAMPS

Citizens' military training camps.

For furnishing, at the expense of the United States, to warrant officers, enlisted men, and civilians attending training camps maintained under the provisions of section 47d of the National Defense Act of June 3, 1916, as amended (U. S. C., title 10, sec. 442), uniforms, including altering, fitting, washing, and cleaning when necessary, subsistence, or subsistence allowances, and transportation, or transportation allowances, as prescribed in said section 47d, as amended; for such expenditures as are authorized by said section 47d as may be necessary for the establishment and maintenance of said camps, including recruiting and advertising therefor, and the cost of maintenance, repair, and operation of passenger-carrying vehicles; for expenses incident to the use, including upkeep and depreciation costs, of supplies, equipment, and matériel furnished in accordance with law from stocks under the control of the War Department; for gymnasium and athletic supplies (not exceeding \$20,000); for mileage, reimbursement of traveling expenses, or allowance in lieu thereof as authorized by law, for officers of the Regular Army and Organized Reserves traveling on duty in connection with citizens' military training camps; for purchase of training manuals, including Government publications and blank forms; for medical and hospital treatment, subsistence, and transportation, in case of injury in line of duty, of members of the citizens' military training camps and for transportation and burial of remains of any such members who die while undergoing training or hospital treatment, as provided in the Act of April 26, 1928 (U. S. C., Supp. V, title 10, secs. 454, 455); in all, \$2,603,624: *Provided*, That the funds herein appropriated shall not be used for the training of any person in the first year or lowest course, who shall have reached his twenty-fourth birthday before the date of enrollment: *Provided further*, That none of the funds appropriated elsewhere in this Act except for printing and binding and for pay and allowances of officers and enlisted men of the Regular Army shall be used for expenses in connection with citizens' military training camps: *Provided further*, That uniforms and other equipment or matériel furnished in accordance with law for use at citizens' military training camps shall be furnished from surplus or reserve stocks of the War Department without payment from this appropriation, except for actual expense incurred in the manufacture or issue: *Provided further*, That in no case shall the amount paid from this appropriation for uniforms, equipment, or matériel furnished in accordance

Uniforms, transportation expenses, etc., for attending.

Vol. 39, p. 193; Vol. 41, p. 779.  
U. S. C., p. 185.

Maintenance.

Treatment, subsistence, etc., if injured in line of duty.

Vol. 45, pp. 251, 461.  
U. S. C., Supp. V, p. 92.  
*Provisos.*  
Age limitation.

Use of other funds forbidden.

Uniforms, etc., from Army surplus stocks.

Price current to govern payments.

with law for use at citizens' military training camps from stocks under control of the War Department be in excess of the price current at the time the issue is made.

Restriction on use of Army reserve supplies.

Under the authorizations contained in this Act no issues of reserve supplies or equipment shall be made where such issues would impair the reserves held by the War Department for two field armies or one million men.

Promotion of rifle practice.

#### NATIONAL BOARD FOR PROMOTION OF RIFLE PRACTICE, ARMY

Civilian instruction.

#### QUARTERMASTER SUPPLIES AND SERVICES FOR RIFLE RANGES FOR CIVILIAN INSTRUCTION

Quartermaster supplies, etc., for rifle ranges, etc.

To establish and maintain indoor and outdoor rifle ranges for the use of all able-bodied males capable of bearing arms, under reasonable regulations to be prescribed by the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice and approved by the Secretary of War; for the employment of labor in connection with the establishment of outdoor and indoor rifle ranges, including labor in operating targets; for the employment of instructors; for clerical services, including not exceeding \$25,000 in the District of Columbia; for badges and other insignia; not to exceed \$3,750 for the transportation of employees, instructors, and civilians to engage in practice; for the purchase of materials, supplies, and services, and for expenses incidental to instruction of citizens of the United States in marksmanship, and their participation in national and international matches, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War, \$33,650.

Instructors, etc.

Participation in matches.

Rifle contests.

#### NATIONAL TROPHY AND MEDALS FOR RIFLE CONTESTS

Furnishing national trophy medals, etc.  
Vol. 45, p. 786.  
U. S. C., Supp. V, p. 506.

For incidental expenses of the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice in accordance with the provisions of the Act approved May 28, 1928 (U. S. C., Supp. V, title 32, sec. 181c), \$5,500.

Ordnance equipment.

#### ORDNANCE EQUIPMENT FOR RIFLE RANGES FOR CIVILIAN INSTRUCTION

Arms, ammunition, etc., for target practice at rifle ranges, etc.

For arms, ammunition, targets, and other accessories for target practice, for issue and sale in accordance with rules and regulations prescribed by the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice and approved by the Secretary of War, in connection with the encouragement of rifle practice, in pursuance of the provisions of law, \$100,000.

No pay to officers, etc., using time-measuring devices on work of employees.

No part of the appropriations made in this Act shall be available for the salary or pay of any officer, manager, superintendent, foreman, or other person having charge of the work of any employee of the United States Government while making or causing to be made with a stop watch, or other time-measuring device, a time study of any job of any such employee between the starting and completion thereof, or of the movements of any such employee while engaged upon such work; nor shall any part of the appropriations made in this Act be available to pay any premiums or bonus or cash reward to any employee in addition to his regular wages, except for suggestions resulting in improvements or economy in the operation of any Government plant.

Cash rewards restricted.

Not to exceed 10 per centum of the total amount that may be expended from appropriations made in this Act for and incident to the manufacture and/or production of wearing apparel for enlisted

men of the Regular Army shall be expended for the manufacture and/or production of such apparel in Government factories or establishments, except that such limitation may be exceeded to the extent that it may be ascertained, after competitive bidding in accordance with law, that work of such character may be performed at lesser cost in such Government factories or establishments.

Manufacture of wearing apparel in Government factories.

## TITLE II.—NONMILITARY ACTIVITIES OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT

Nonmilitary activities.

### QUARTERMASTER CORPS

Quartermaster Corps.

#### CEMETERIAL EXPENSES

For maintaining and improving national cemeteries, including fuel for and pay of superintendents and the superintendent at Mexico City, laborers and other employees, purchase of tools and materials; purchase of six motor-propelled freight-carrying vehicles at a total cost not to exceed \$5,750, and for the repair, maintenance, and operation of motor vehicles; care and maintenance of the Arlington Memorial Amphitheater, chapel, and grounds in the Arlington National Cemetery, and permanent American cemeteries abroad, including not to exceed \$2,250 for allowances for living quarters, including heat, fuel, and light, as authorized by the Act approved June 26, 1930 (46 Stat., p. 818); for repair to roadways but not to more than a single approach road to any national cemetery constructed under special Act of Congress; for headstones for unmarked graves of soldiers, sailors, and marines under the Acts approved March 3, 1873 (U. S. C., title 24, sec. 279), February 3, 1879 (U. S. C., title 24, sec. 280), March 9, 1906 (34 Stat., p. 56), March 14, 1914 (38 Stat., p. 768), and February 26, 1929 (U. S. C., Supp. V, title 24, sec. 280a), and civilians interred in post cemeteries; for recovery of bodies and the disposition of remains of military personnel and civilian employees of the Army under Act approved March 9, 1928 (U. S. C., Supp. V, title 10, sec. 916); for the care, protection, and maintenance of the Confederate Mound in Oakwood Cemetery at Chicago, the Confederate Stockade Cemetery at Johnstons Island, the Confederate burial plats owned by the United States in Confederate Cemetery at North Alton, the Confederate Cemetery, Camp Chase, at Columbus, the Confederate section in Greenlawn Cemetery at Indianapolis, the Confederate Cemetery at Point Lookout, and the Confederate Cemetery at Rock Island, and not to exceed \$17,625 for or on account of travel, \$847,862: *Provided*, That no railroad shall be permitted upon any right of way which may have been acquired by the United States leading to a national cemetery, or to encroach upon any roads or walks constructed thereon and maintained by the United States: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for repairing any roadway not owned by the United States within the corporate limits of any city, town, or village: *Provided further*, That hereafter Arlington National Cemetery shall be administered by an officer of the Army retired from active service under the provisions of section 1251, Revised Statutes, detailed on active duty for that purpose, and, in addition, one retired officer may be continued on active duty in the office of the Chief of Finance, and the appropriation contained in this Act for "Pay, and so forth, of the Army," shall be available for increased pay and allowances to other retired officers and enlisted men now on active duty to August 15, 1932, inclusive.

National cemeteries. Maintenance, etc.

Arlington, Va.

Cemeteries abroad. Living quarters, etc. Vol. 46, p. 818. U. S. C., Supp. V, p. 19.

Repairs to roadways.

Headstones for soldiers' graves.

Vol. 20, p. 281; Vol. 34, p. 56; Vol. 38, p. 768; Vol. 45, p. 1307. U. S. C., p. 687, Supp. V, p. 348.

Recovery of remains. Vol. 45, p. 251. U. S. C., Supp. V, p. 101.

Confederate Mound, Chicago, Ill. Confederate cemeteries, etc.

*Provisos*. Encroachments forbidden.

Repairs restricted.

Arlington Cemetery. Placed under retired Army officer. R. S., sec. 1251, p. 218. U. S. C., p. 204. Retired officer continued in office of Chief of Finance.

Fund available for increase of pay of others on active duty.

Antietam Battlefield,  
Md.

For repair and preservation of monuments, tablets, observation tower, roads, fences, and so forth, made and constructed by the United States upon public lands within the limits of the Antietam battlefield, near Sharpsburg, Maryland; for maintenance, repair, and operation of motor vehicles, and for pay of superintendent, said superintendent to perform his duties under the direction of the Quartermaster Corps and to be selected and appointed by the Secretary of War, at his discretion, the person selected for this position to have been either a commissioned officer or enlisted man who has been honorably mustered out or discharged from the military service of the United States and who may have been disabled for active field service in line of duty, and not to exceed \$37 for or on account of travel, \$6,057.

Superintendent.

Burial places in Cuba  
and China.

For repairs and preservation of monuments, tablets, roads, fences, and so forth, made and constructed by the United States in Cuba and China to mark the places where American soldiers fell, \$770.

National military  
parks.

### NATIONAL MILITARY PARKS

Chickamauga and  
Chattanooga.

#### CHICKAMAUGA AND CHATTANOOGA NATIONAL MILITARY PARK

Continuing estab-  
lishment.

For continuing the establishment of the park; compensation and expenses of the superintendent, maps, surveys, clerical and other assistance; maintenance, repair, and operation of one motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicle; maintenance, repair, and operation of one horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicle; office and all other necessary expenses; foundations for State monuments; mowing; historical tablets, iron and bronze; iron gun carriages; roads and their maintenance, including posts and guard rails on highways, and not to exceed \$152 for or on account of travel, \$59,880.

Fort Donelson.

#### FORT DONELSON NATIONAL MILITARY PARK

Care and mainte-  
nance.

For care and maintenance of the Fort Donelson National Military Park established on the battlefield of Fort Donelson, Tennessee, in accordance with the provisions of the Act approved March 26, 1928 (U. S. C., Supp. V, title 16, secs. 428-428j), including personal services, procurement of supplies and equipment, and all other expenses incident to the care and maintenance of the park, including not to exceed \$75 for or on account of travel, \$7,374.

Vol. 45, p. 368.  
U. S. C., Supp. V, p.  
187.

Fredericksburg and  
Spotsylvania Memo-  
rial.

#### FREDERICKSBURG AND SPOTSYLVANIA COUNTY BATTLE FIELDS MEMORIAL

Continuing estab-  
lishment.

For continuing the establishment of a national military park to be known as the Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania County Battle Fields Memorial, in accordance with the provisions of the Act approved February 14, 1927 (U. S. C., Supp. V, title 16, secs. 425-425j), including the maintenance, repair, and operation of one motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicle, and including not to exceed \$225 for or on account of travel, \$14,925.

Vol. 44, p. 1091.  
U. S. C., Supp. V, p.  
184.

Gettysburg.

#### GETTYSBURG NATIONAL MILITARY PARK

Maintenance.

For continuing the establishment of the park; acquisition of lands, surveys, and maps; constructing, improving, and maintaining avenues, roads, and bridges thereon; fences and gates; marking the lines of battle with tablets and guns, each tablet bearing a brief legend giving historic facts and compiled without censure and without praise; preserving the features of the battlefield and the monu-

ments thereon; compensation of superintendent, clerical and other services, expenses, and labor; purchase and preparation of tablets and gun carriages and placing them in position; purchase of one motor-propelled freight-carrying vehicle at a cost not to exceed \$3,000, including the value of a vehicle exchanged, and purchase of two motor cycles at a cost not to exceed \$300 each; maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled freight and passenger-carrying vehicles, and all other expenses incident to the foregoing, including not to exceed \$38 for or on account of travel, \$60,102.

#### GUILFORD COURTHOUSE NATIONAL MILITARY PARK

Guilford Courthouse.

For continuing the establishment of a national military park at the battlefield of Guilford Courthouse, in accordance with the Act entitled "An Act to establish a national military park at the battlefield of Guilford Courthouse," approved March 2, 1917 (39 Stat. p. 996), including not to exceed \$52 for or on account of travel, \$7,982.

Maintenance, etc.  
Vol. 39, p. 996.

#### MOORES CREEK NATIONAL MILITARY PARK

Moore's Creek.

For continuing the establishment of a national military park at the battlefield of Moore's Creek, North Carolina, in accordance with the Act entitled "An Act to establish a national military park at the battlefield of Moore's Creek, North Carolina," approved June 2, 1926 (U. S. C., Supp. V, title 16, secs. 422 to 422d), including not to exceed \$109 for or on account of travel, \$4,725.

Maintenance, etc.  
Vol. 44, p. 684.  
U. S. C., Supp. V, p. 182.

#### PETERSBURG NATIONAL MILITARY PARK

Petersburg.

For continuing the establishment of a national military park at the battlefields of the siege of Petersburg, Virginia, in accordance with the provisions of the Act approved July 3, 1926 (U. S. C., Supp. V, title 16, secs. 423-423i), including surveys, maps, and marking the boundaries of the park; pay and expenses of civilian commissioners, and pay for clerical and other services; supplies, equipment, and materials; maintenance, repair, and operation of one motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicle, and all other expenses necessary in establishing that park, including not to exceed \$187 for or on account of travel, \$4,937.

Maintenance, etc.  
Vol. 44, p. 822.  
U. S. C., Supp. V, p. 183.

#### SHILOH NATIONAL MILITARY PARK

Shiloh.

For continuing the establishment of the park; compensation of superintendent of the park; clerical and other services; labor; historical tablets; maps and surveys; roads; purchase and transportation of supplies, implements, and materials; foundations for monuments; office and other necessary expenses, including maintenance, repair, and operation of one motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicle, and including not to exceed \$95 for or on account of travel, \$39,968.

Maintenance, etc.

#### STONES RIVER NATIONAL MILITARY PARK

Stones River.

For continuing the establishment of a national military park at the battlefield of Stones River, Tennessee, in accordance with the provisions of the Act approved March 3, 1927 (U. S. C., Supp. V, title 16, secs. 426-427a), including the maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled passenger and freight-carrying vehicles, and other expenses necessary to the establishment of said park, \$5,775.

Maintenance, etc.  
Vol. 44, p. 1399.  
U. S. C., Supp. V, p. 186.

Vicksburg.

## VICKSBURG NATIONAL MILITARY PARK

Maintenance, etc.

For continuing the establishment of the park; compensation of civilian commissioners; clerical and other services, labor, iron gun carriages, mounting of siege guns, memorials, monuments, markers, and historical tablets giving historical facts, compiled without praise and without censure; maps, surveys, roads, bridges, restoration of earthworks, purchase of lands, purchase and transportation of supplies and materials; and other necessary expenses, including maintenance, repair, and operation of one motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicle, and including not to exceed \$112 for or on account of travel, \$26,889.

National monuments.

## NATIONAL MONUMENTS

Maintenance, etc.  
Vol. 34, p. 225.  
U. S. C., p. 416.

For maintaining and improving national monuments established by proclamation of the President under the Act of June 8, 1906 (U. S. C., title 16, sec. 431), and administered by the Secretary of War, and such battlefield sites, monuments, grounds, and memorials as have been authorized from time to time by Congress, and not expressly provided for under other appropriations, including pay of the caretakers, laborers, and other employees, purchase of tools and materials, light, heat, and power, and including not to exceed \$142 for or on account of travel, \$37,984, of which not to exceed \$300 may be paid to the superintendent of the Shiloh National Military Park, in addition to his salary as such superintendent, for performing the duties of superintendent of the Meriwether Lewis National Monument.

Lincoln Birthplace Memorial.  
Preservation, etc.  
Vol. 45, p. 1162.  
U. S. C., Supp. V, p. 171.

Lincoln Birthplace Memorial: For the preservation of the birthplace of Abraham Lincoln, near Hodgenville, Larue County, Kentucky, in accordance with the provisions of the Act approved February 11, 1929 (U. S. C., Supp. V, title 16, secs. 215-216), including the purchase of necessary supplies, and equipment, the salary of the caretaker and other necessary employees, and all other necessary expenses incident to the foregoing, including not to exceed \$37 for or on account of travel, \$5,819.

Signal Corps.

## SIGNAL CORPS

Washington-Alaska cable, etc.

## WASHINGTON-ALASKA MILITARY CABLE AND TELEGRAPH SYSTEM

Operating expenses, etc.

For defraying the cost of such extensions, betterments, operation, and maintenance of the Washington-Alaska Military Cable and Telegraph System as may be approved by the Secretary of War, to be available until the close of the fiscal year 1934, from the receipts of the Washington-Alaska Military Cable and Telegraph System which have been covered into the Treasury of the United States, the extent of such extensions and betterments and the cost thereof to be reported to Congress by the Secretary of War, including not to exceed \$10,005 for or on account of travel, \$161,285.

From receipts.

Engineer Corps.

## CORPS OF ENGINEERS

Alaska.

## CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE OF ROADS, BRIDGES, AND TRAILS, ALASKA

Roads, bridges, trails, etc., in.  
Construction, etc.

For the construction, repair, and maintenance of roads, tramways, ferries, bridges, and trails, Territory of Alaska, to be expended under the direction of the Board of Road Commissioners described in section 2 of an Act entitled "An Act to provide for the construction and maintenance of roads, the establishment and maintenance of schools, and the care and support of insane persons in the District

Vol. 34, p. 192; U. S. C., p. 1534.

of Alaska, and for other purposes," approved January 27, 1905, as amended (U. S. C., title 48, secs. 321-337), and to be expended conformably to the provisions of said Act as amended, \$494,310, to be available immediately, and to include \$1,000 compensation to the president of the Board of Road Commissioners for Alaska, in addition to his regular pay and allowances.

President, Board of Road Commissioners.

#### RIVERS AND HARBORS

Rivers and harbors.

To be immediately available and to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War and the supervision of the Chief of Engineers:

Immediately available.

For the preservation and maintenance of existing river and harbor works, and for the prosecution of such projects heretofore authorized as may be most desirable in the interests of commerce and navigation; for survey of northern and northwestern lakes, and other boundary and connecting waters as heretofore authorized, including the preparation, correction, printing, and issuing of charts and bulletins and the investigation of lake levels; for prevention of obstructive and injurious deposits within the harbor and adjacent waters of New York City; for expenses of the California Débris Commission in carrying on the work authorized by the Act approved March 1, 1893 (U. S. C., title 33, sec. 661); and for examinations, surveys, and contingencies of rivers and harbors: *Provided*, That no funds shall be expended for any preliminary examination, survey, project, or estimate not authorized by law, \$60,000,000: *Provided further*, That the existing project for the improvement of the Miami River, Florida, authorized by the Rivers and Harbors Act approved July 3, 1930, is hereby modified to include the improvement recommended by the Chief of Engineers in the report submitted in Senate Document Numbered 95, Seventy-second Congress, first session, provided that the authorization of \$800,000 for the existing project shall not be increased but is hereby continued as the total authorization for the project as herein modified: *Provided further*, That the existing river and harbor project at Monroe Harbor, Michigan, as authorized by the Act approved July 3, 1930, and in accordance with Committee on Rivers and Harbors, House of Representatives, Document Numbered 22, Seventy-first Congress, second session, is hereby modified in accordance with the report submitted in Committee on Rivers and Harbors, House of Representatives, Document Numbered 12, Seventy-second Congress, first session.

Preservation, construction, etc., of authorized projects.

Boundary waters, etc., surveys.

New York Harbor.

California Débris Commission.  
Vol. 27, p. 507.  
U. S. C., p. 1088.

*Proviso.*  
Unauthorized projects forbidden.

Miami River, Fla.  
Project modified.  
Vol. 48, p. 928.

Authorization not to be increased, etc.

Monroe Harbor, Mich.  
Project modified.  
Vol. 48, p. 930.

#### MUSCLE SHOALS

Muscle Shoals.

For operating, maintaining, and keeping in repair the works at Dam Numbered 2, Tennessee River, including the hydroelectrical development, and including not to exceed \$375 for or on account of travel, \$245,184, to remain available until June 30, 1933, and to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War and the supervision of the Chief of Engineers.

Operating, etc., works at Dam No. 2, Tennessee River.

Flood control, Mississippi River and tributaries: For prosecuting work of flood control in accordance with the provisions of the Flood Control Act, approved May 15, 1928 (U. S. C., Supp. V, title 33, sec. 702a), \$32,000,000.

Flood control. Mississippi River, etc.

Emergency fund for flood control on tributaries of Mississippi River: For rescue work and for repair or maintenance of any flood-control work on any tributaries of the Mississippi River threatened or destroyed by flood, in accordance with section 7 of Flood Control Act, approved May 15, 1928 (U. S. C., Supp. V, title 33, sec. 702g); \$400,000.

Emergency fund for tributaries.  
Vol. 45, p. 537.  
U. S. C., Supp. V, p. 511.

Sacramento River.  
Vol. 39, p. 948; Vol. 45,  
p. 539.  
U. S. C., Supp. V,  
p. 512.

Flood control, Sacramento River, California: For prosecuting work of flood control in accordance with the provisions of the Flood Control Act approved March 1, 1917 (U. S. C., title 33, sec. 703), as modified by the Flood Control Act approved May 15, 1928 (U. S. C., Supp. V, title 33, sec. 704), \$1,000,000.

Authorized travel,  
etc., expenses payable  
from appropriate  
funds.

Mileage, traveling expenses, or per diem in lieu thereof, transportation of dependents, including packing and crating, and transportation of baggage, as authorized by law, for officers, warrant officers, and enlisted men of the Regular Army and civilian employees, traveling on duty pertaining to or on detail to or relief from non-military activities provided for in this Act under appropriations for the Quartermaster Department, Signal Corps, and Engineer Department, shall be paid from the appropriation in connection with which such travel is performed.

Panama Canal.

THE PANAMA CANAL

Limitation not appli-  
cable to appropriations  
for.

The limitations on the expenditure of appropriations hereinbefore made in this Act shall not apply to the appropriations for the Panama Canal.

All expenses.  
Objects specified.

For every expenditure requisite for and incident to the maintenance and operation, sanitation, and civil government of the Panama Canal and Canal Zone, including the following: Compensation of all officials and employees; foreign and domestic newspapers and periodicals; law books not exceeding \$1,000; textbooks and books of reference; printing and binding, including printing of annual report; rent and personal services in the District of Columbia; purchase or exchange of typewriting, adding, and other machines; purchase or exchange, maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled and horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles; claims for damages to vessels passing through the locks of the Panama Canal, as authorized by the Panama Canal Act; claims for losses of or damages to property arising from the conduct of authorized business operations; claims for damages to property arising from the maintenance and operation, sanitation, and civil government of the Panama Canal; acquisition of land and land under water, as authorized in the Panama Canal Act; expenses incurred in assembling, assorting, storing, repairing, and selling material, machinery, and equipment heretofore or hereafter purchased or acquired for the construction of the Panama Canal which are unserviceable or no longer needed, to be reimbursed from the proceeds of such sales; expenses incident to conducting hearings and examining estimates for appropriations on the Isthmus; expenses incident to any emergency arising because of calamity by flood, fire, pestilence, or like character not foreseen or otherwise provided for herein; traveling expenses, when prescribed by the Governor of the Panama Canal to persons engaged in field work or traveling on official business; and for such other expenses not in the United States as the Governor of the Panama Canal may deem necessary best to promote the maintenance and operation, sanitation, and civil government of the Panama Canal, all to be expended under the direction of the Governor of the Panama Canal and accounted for as follows:

Claims for damages.

Acquisition of land.

Emergencies.

Operation, etc.  
Governor.  
Purchase of supplies,  
etc.

For maintenance and operation of the Panama Canal: Salary of the governor, \$10,000; purchase, inspection, delivery, handling, and storing of materials, supplies, and equipment for issue to all departments of the Panama Canal, the Panama Railroad, other branches of the United States Government, and for authorized sales; payment in lump sums of not exceeding the amounts authorized by the

Injury Compensation Act approved September 7, 1916 (U. S. C., title 5, sec. 793), to alien cripples who are now a charge upon the Panama Canal by reason of injuries sustained while employed in the construction of the Panama Canal; for continuing the construction for the Madden Dam across the Chagres River at Alhajuela for the storage of water for use in the maintenance and operation of the Panama Canal, together with a hydroelectric plant, roadways, and such other work as in the judgment of the Governor of the Panama Canal may be necessary, to cost in the aggregate not to exceed \$15,500,000; in all, \$9,091,011, together with all moneys arising from the conduct of business operations authorized by the Panama Canal Act, and such sums, aggregating not to exceed \$3,500,000, as may be deposited in the Treasury of the United States as dividends by the Panama Railroad Company in excess of 10 per centum of the capital stock of such company.

Payment to alien  
cripples.  
Vol. 39, p. 750.  
U. S. C., p. 81.

Madden Dam.  
Vol. 45, p. 363.

For sanitation, quarantine, hospitals, and medical aid and support of the insane and of lepers and aid and support of indigent persons legally within the Canal Zone, including expenses of their deportation when practicable, and the purchase of artificial limbs or other appliances for persons who were injured in the service of the Isthmian Canal Commission or the Panama Canal prior to September 7, 1916, and including additional compensation to any officer of the United States Public Health Service detailed with the Panama Canal as chief quarantine officer, \$755,650.

Sanitation, etc.  
Lepers, etc.

Artificial limbs, etc.,  
to injured employees.

Chief quarantine officer.

For civil government of the Panama Canal and Canal Zone, including salaries of district judge, \$10,000; district attorney, \$5,000; marshal, \$5,000; and gratuities and necessary clothing for indigent discharged prisoners, \$1,300,000.

Civil government expenses.

Total Panama Canal, \$11,146,661, to be available until expended.

Availability.

In additional to the foregoing sums there is appropriated for the fiscal year 1933 for expenditures and reinvestment under the several heads of appropriation aforesaid, without being covered into the Treasury of the United States, all moneys received by the Panama Canal from services rendered or materials and supplies furnished to the United States, the Panama Railroad Company, the Canal Zone government, or to their employees, respectively, or to the Panama Government, from hotel and hospital supplies and services; from rentals, wharfage, and like service; from labor, materials, and supplies and other services furnished to vessels other than those passing through the canal, and to others unable to obtain the same elsewhere; from the sale of scrap and other by-products of manufacturing and shop operations; from the sale of obsolete and unserviceable materials, supplies, and equipment purchased or acquired for the operation, maintenance, protection, sanitation, and government of the canal and Canal Zone; and any net profits accruing from such business to the Panama Canal shall annually be covered into the Treasury of the United States.

Credits allowed.

In addition there is appropriated for the operation, maintenance, and extension of waterworks, sewers, and pavements in the cities of Panama and Colon, during the fiscal year 1933, the necessary portions of such sums as shall be paid as water rentals or directly by the Government of Panama for such expenses.

Water, sewers, pavements, etc., in Panama and Colon.

SEC. 2. No part of any money appropriated by this Act shall be used for maintaining, driving, or operating any Government-owned motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicle not used exclusively for official purposes; and "official purposes" shall not include the transportation of officers and employees between their domiciles and places of employment except in cases of medical officers on out-

Use of Government-owned automobiles for other than official purposes forbidden.

## Exemptions.

patient medical service and except in cases of officers and employees engaged in field work the character of whose duties makes such transportation necessary and then only as to such latter cases when the same is approved by the head of the department. This section shall not apply to any motor vehicle for official use of the Secretary of War, and no other persons connected with the War Department or the Military Establishment, except medical officers on out-patient medical service, shall have a Government-owned motor vehicle assigned for their exclusive use.

## Subsistence restrictions.

SEC. 3. No part of any appropriation made by this Act shall be used to pay the actual expenses of subsistence in excess of \$3 each for any one calendar day or per diem allowance for subsistence in excess of the rate of \$5 for any one calendar day to any officer or employee of the United States in a travel status, and payment accordingly shall be in full, notwithstanding any other statutory provision.

## Limitation on use of funds for post exchanges.

SEC. 4. No part of any appropriation made by this Act shall be used in any way to pay any expense in connection with the conduct, operation, or management of any post exchange, branch exchange, or subexchange within any State, save and except for real assistance and convenience to enlisted men and their families and troops in supplying them with articles of ordinary use, wear, and consumption not furnished by the Government: *Provided*, That excess and surplus stocks of merchandise now on hand at any exchange, branch exchange, or subexchange may be disposed of, and all goods on consignment shall be returned immediately: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of War shall make a report to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and to the President of the Senate at the beginning of the next session of the Congress, covering the several exchanges, branch exchanges, and subexchanges operated by or under the supervision of the War Department.

## Provisos. Disposal of surplus stocks.

## Report to Congress.

Approved, July 14, 1932.

## [CHAPTER 492.]

## AN ACT

July 15, 1932.  
[S. 1155.]

[Public, No. 287]

To establish a Board of Indeterminate Sentence and Parole for the District of Columbia and to determine its functions, and for other purposes.

## District of Columbia. Board of Indeterminate Sentence and Parole, established.

## Composition, appointment, etc.

## Terms of office.

## Duties.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That there shall be established in the District of Columbia a Board of Indeterminate Sentence and Parole for the penal institutions for said District, to consist of three members, residents of said District, to be appointed by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, none of which members shall be officially connected with the prison administration in any other capacity; that of the three members first appointed after the passage of this Act, one shall be appointed for three years, one for five years, and one for seven years; thereafter all appointments, except such as may be made for the remainder of unexpired terms, shall be for the term of seven years. It shall be the duty of the Board of Indeterminate Sentence and Parole to examine into the physical, mental, and moral records of the prisoners committed to the penal institutions of the District; receive reports of wardens and other officials, including the psychiatrist; recommend the treatment which, in their opinion, is most conducive to the prisoners' reformation; and provide for a system of determining the proper time of release and the rehabilitation of the ex-prisoner in the community. The board shall adopt rules and regulations for its procedure, subject to the approval of the Commissioners of District of

Columbia. The members of the board shall serve without compensation: *Provided*, That actual and necessary traveling expenses of the members of the board, incurred in the performance of duties under this Act, shall be allowed and paid as herein provided.

SEC. 2. The Board of Indeterminate Sentence and Parole shall, subject to the approval of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, appoint parole officers, in such number as shall be approved by Congress from time to time, for the penal institutions of said District, one of whom shall also act as the clerk of said Board of Indeterminate Sentence and Parole. It shall be the duty of such officers, subject to the discretion and control of said board, to perform such duties and exercise such authority as the said board may direct. Salaries and the actual and necessary traveling expenses of each such parole officer shall be paid out of the appropriation for the maintenance of the penal institution to which he is assigned and receive compensation in accordance with the rates established by the Personnel Classification Act of 1923. (All other necessary expenses incurred in the administration of this Act shall be paid out of the appropriations for the penal institutions from which prisoners are paroled, and such appropriations are hereby made available therefor.)

SEC. 3. That hereafter, in imposing sentence on a person convicted in the District of Columbia of a felony, the justice or judge of the court imposing such sentence shall sentence the person for a maximum period, not exceeding the maximum fixed by law, and for a minimum period not exceeding one-fifth of the maximum period fixed by law, and any person so convicted and sentenced may be released on parole as herein provided at any time after having served the minimum sentence: *Provided, however*, That this Act shall not abrogate the power of the justice or judge to sentence a convicted prisoner to the death penalty as now or hereafter may be provided by law: *Provided further*, That where a justice or a judge of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia has imposed a life sentence on the prisoner convicted in the District of Columbia, said prisoner serving such sentence shall be eligible to parole as herein provided at any time after having served fifteen years of his life's sentence.

SEC. 4. That whenever, within the limitations of section 3 of this Act, it shall appear to the Board of Indeterminate Sentence and Parole, from the reports of the prisoner's work and conduct which may be received in accordance with the rules and regulations prescribed, and from the study and examination made by the board itself, that any prisoner serving an indeterminate sentence is fitted by his training for release, that there is a reasonable probability that such a prisoner will live and remain at liberty without violating the law, and in the opinion of the board such release is not incompatible with the welfare of society, said Board of Indeterminate Sentence and Parole may, in its discretion, authorize the release of such prisoner on parole, and he shall be allowed to go on parole, outside of said prison, and in the discretion of the board to return to his home upon such terms and conditions, including personal reports from said paroled prisoner, as said Board of Indeterminate Sentence and Parole shall prescribe, and to remain, while on parole, in the legal custody and under the control of the superintendent of the institution from which the prisoner may have been paroled, until the expiration of the maximum of the term or terms specified in his sentence, less such good-time allowance as is, or may hereinafter be,

Service without pay.  
*Proviso.*  
Travel expenses.

Parole officers.  
Appointment, number, etc.

Duties, authority, etc.

Salaries and expenses.  
Vol. 42, p. 1488; Vol. 45, p. 776; Vol. 46, p. 1008.  
U. S. C., p. 65; Supp. V, p. 28.  
Payable from appropriate funds.

Sentence imposed.

Maximum not to exceed legal maximum.  
Release on parole, on completing minimum period.

*Proviso.*  
Death penalty not abrogated.

Life sentences, parole allowed after 15 years' service.

Prisoner serving an indeterminate sentence.  
Provisions for release on parole.

To remain in legal custody of board.

Residential limitations.

provided by law; and the said board shall in every parole fix the limits of the residence of such person paroled, which limits, however, may be thereafter changed in the discretion of the board.

Violation of parole. Apprehension of prisoner.

SEC. 5. If said Board of Indeterminate Sentence and Parole, or any member thereof, shall have reliable information that a prisoner has violated his parole, said board, or any member thereof, at any time within the term or terms of the prisoner's sentence, may issue a warrant to any officer hereinafter authorized to execute the same for the retaking of such prisoner. Any officer of the penal institution from which such prisoner shall have been paroled or any Federal officer authorized to serve criminal process within the United States to whom such warrant shall be delivered is authorized and required to execute such warrant by taking such prisoner and returning him to said penal institution.

Hearings, etc., before board.

SEC. 6. At the next meeting of the Board of Indeterminate Sentence and Parole held after the issuing of a warrant for the retaking of any paroled prisoner, said board shall be notified thereof, and if such prisoner shall have been returned to the institution, he shall be given an opportunity to appear before said Board of Indeterminate Sentence and Parole, and the said board may then, or at any time in its discretion, revoke the order and terminate such parole or modify the terms and conditions thereof and if such order of parole be revoked and the parole so terminated the said prisoner shall serve the remainder of the sentence originally imposed, the unexpired term of imprisonment of any such prisoner to begin to run from the date he is returned to the institution, and time the prisoner was out on parole shall not be taken into account to diminish the time for which he was sentenced: *Provided*, That the parole board, at its discretion, may afterwards grant a new parole to said prisoner, in the event said board should deem it advisable.

Discretionary revocation or modification of parole order.

Original sentence imposed.

SEC. 7. That all Acts or parts of Acts inconsistent with the provisions of the Act are hereby repealed: *Provided, however*, That for any felony committed before this Act takes effect, the penalty, sentence, or forfeiture provided by law for such felony at the time such felony was committed shall remain in full force and effect and shall be imposed, notwithstanding this Act.

*Proviso.*  
New parole allowed.

Inconsistent laws repealed.

*Proviso.*  
Previous sentences, etc., not affected.

Penal institutions. Punishment for breaches, etc.

SEC. 8. Any person confined in a penal institution of the District of Columbia who escapes or attempts to escape therefrom, or any person who procures, advises, connives at, aids, or assists in such escape, or conceals any such prisoner after such escape, shall be guilty of an offense and upon conviction thereof in any court of the United States shall be punished by imprisonment for not more than five years, said sentence to begin, if the convicted person be an escaped prisoner, upon the expiration of the original sentence.

Federal parole board. Jurisdiction over District prisoners transferred.

Vol. 36, p. 819.  
U. S. C., p. 514; Supp. V, p. 216.

SEC. 9. Upon the appointment of the members of said board, the powers of the existing parole board over prisoners confined in the penal institutions of the District of Columbia shall cease and determine and all the powers of said existing parole board under the authority of the Act of Congress approved June 25, 1910, entitled "An Act to parole United States prisoners, and for other purposes," as amended, over said prisoners confined in the penal institutions of the District of Columbia shall be transferred to and vested in said Board of Indeterminate Sentence and Parole: *Provided, however*, That in the case of a prisoner convicted of felony committed prior to the effective date of this Act, and in the case of any prisoner convicted of misdemeanor when the aggregate sentence imposed is in excess of one year, said Board of Indeterminate Sentence and Parole

*Proviso.*  
Prior commitments.

may parole said prisoner, under the provisions of this Act, after said prisoner has served one-fifth of the sentence imposed.

Approved, July 15, 1932.

## [CHAPTER 493.]

## AN ACT

To amend the charter of the Firemen's Insurance Company of Washington and Georgetown, in the District of Columbia.

July 15, 1932.  
[S. 2958.]  
[Public, No. 288.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the charter of The President and Directors of the Firemen's Insurance Company of Washington and Georgetown, in the District of Columbia, granted by an Act of Congress approved March 3, 1837, extended by an Act of Congress approved February 7, 1857, and amended by an Act of Congress approved February 18, 1911, is hereby further amended to permit the said insurance company to insure and reinsure risks in all the various forms authorized by section 3 of an Act of Congress approved March 4, 1922, entitled "An Act to regulate marine insurance in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes."

Firemen's Insurance Company of Washington and Georgetown, D. C.  
Charter amended.  
Vol. 6, p. 694; Vol. 11, p. 492; Vol. 36, p. 920, amended.  
Scope enlarged.  
Vol. 42, p. 402.

SEC. 2. That the said charter of the said The President and Directors of the Firemen's Insurance Company of Washington and Georgetown, in the District of Columbia, is hereby further amended so that the authorized capital stock of said company shall be \$1,000,000, divided into fifty thousand shares of the par value of \$20 each.

Capital stock increased.

Approved, July 15, 1932.

## [CHAPTER 494.]

## AN ACT

To extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Ohio River at or near Wellsburg, West Virginia.

July 15, 1932.  
[S. 4741.]  
[Public, No. 289.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Ohio River at or near Wellsburg, West Virginia, authorized to be built by the J. K. Mahone Bridge Company, its successors and assigns, by an Act of Congress approved May 14, 1928, heretofore extended by Acts of Congress approved March 2, 1929, and May 13, 1930, are hereby further extended one year and three years, respectively, from the date of approval hereof.

Ohio River.  
Time extended for bridging, at Wellsburg, W. Va.  
Vol. 46, p. 276, amended.

SEC. 2. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this Act is hereby expressly reserved.

Amendment.

Approved, July 15, 1932.

## [CHAPTER 495.]

## AN ACT

To amend section 2 of an Act approved February 25, 1929 (45 Stat. 1303), to complete the acquisition of land adjacent to Bolling Field, District of Columbia, and for other purposes.

July 15, 1932.  
[H. R. 11732.]  
[Public, No. 290.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That section 2 of the Act approved February 25, 1929 (45 Stat. 1303), authorizing the Secretary of War to acquire by purchase or condemnation real estate adjacent to Bolling Field, Washington, District of Columbia, for the extension and development of said flying field, is hereby

Bolling Field, D. C.  
Amount for completing acquisition of adjacent lands, increased.  
Vol. 45, p. 1303.

amended so as to increase the amount therein authorized to be appropriated from \$666,000 to \$714,420.12, which amount includes the sum of \$16,791.21, the balance due on two parcels of land numbered 13 and 14, for which final judgment in condemnation proceedings has been entered against the United States of America, together with such additional sum as may be necessary to pay interest at the rate stipulated and in accordance with the judgments rendered.

Administration building, Bolling Field. Sums authorized for, made available for purchase of remaining parcels. Vol. 45, pp. 129, 338, Vol. 46, p. 909.

SEC. 2. That of the \$42,000 authorized by an Act approved February 18, 1928 (45 Stat. 129), appropriated by the Act approved March 23, 1928 (45 Stat. 338), and continued available until expended by the Act approved July 3, 1930 (46 Stat. 909), for the construction of an administration building at Bolling Field, so much as may be necessary is hereby authorized to be made available for the completion of the acquisition of the remaining parcels of real estate adjacent to said flying field not heretofore taken under declarations of taking pursuant to provisions of an Act approved March 1, 1929 (45 Stat. 1415), authorized to be acquired by an Act approved February 25, 1929, supra, including interest at the rate stipulated and in accordance with judgments.

Vol. 45, pp. 1303, 1415.

A. T. Williams. Contract for Saint Johns Bluff Military Reservation, Fla., terminated.

Quitclaim therefor to, on payment.

SEC. 3. That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized, in his discretion (1) to terminate the contract entered into June 1, 1925, between the United States and A. T. Williams, of Jacksonville, Florida, for the sale and purchase of the Saint Johns Bluff Military Reservation, in Florida, (2) to execute a quitclaim deed therefor to A. T. Williams, or his executors, upon the receipt of an amount including interest aggregating not less than ten times the official appraised value made of said reservation prior to the time it was offered for sale.

Refunds not permitted.

SEC. 4. Nothing in this Act shall be construed as authorizing the Secretary of War to refund any sum of money received as principal or as interest under the provisions of the contract of sale and purchase entered into with A. T. Williams for the Saint Johns Bluff Military Reservation, and the acceptance of the deed hereby authorized shall constitute a final and complete bar, accord and satisfaction to any claim by any person for any such refund in whole or in part.

Approved, July 15, 1932.

[CHAPTER 496.]

JOINT RESOLUTION

To authorize the Surgeon General of the United States Public Health Service to make a survey as to the existing facilities for the protection of the public health in the care and treatment of leprous persons in the Territory of Hawaii, and for other purposes.

July 15, 1932.  
[H. J. Res. 361.]  
[Pub. Res., No. 38.]

Leprosy in Hawaii.

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Surgeon General of the United States Public Health Service is authorized and directed to—

Public Health Service authorized to make survey for control of.

(1) Institute a survey by officers of the Public Health Service to determine the adequacy of facilities and extent to which provision is made for the protection of the public health in the care and treatment of leprous persons in the Territory of Hawaii, and to report upon remedial legislation providing for the further control and eradication of the disease in the Territory.

Receiving station and hospital. Estimate of construction and maintenance costs to be prepared.

(2) Prepare an estimate of the cost of the construction and equipment of a receiving station and hospital for the care and treatment of leprous persons, including the acquisition of necessary grounds for the location of said station and hospital, and an estimate of the yearly cost of maintaining and operating such station and hospital.

In the preparation of this estimate the Surgeon General shall ascertain from the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, the Secretary of the Interior, and the Secretary of Agriculture whether any military, naval, or other reservation suitable for the purpose is available for transfer, to be used for the location of said station and hospital, and shall consider also the cost of the purchase of the present Kalihi receiving hospital, its equipment and supplies, including the acquisition of the ground upon which the hospital is located and including such reconstruction or additional buildings as may be necessary.

The Surgeon General shall report his findings and estimates on the opening day of the second session of the Seventy-second Congress.

Approved, July 15, 1932.

Existing reservations to be considered for site.

Suitability of Kalihi hospital.

Report to Congress.

[CHAPTER 497.]

JOINT RESOLUTION

To amend the public resolution entitled "Joint resolution making an appropriation to provide transportation to their homes for veterans of the World War temporarily quartered in the District of Columbia," approved July 8, 1932.

July 15, 1932.

[H. J. Res. 473.]

[Pub. Res., No. 39.]

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the public resolution entitled "Joint resolution making an appropriation to provide transportation to their homes for veterans of the World War temporarily quartered in the District of Columbia," approved July 8, 1932, is hereby amended to read as follows:*

World War veterans, transportation. Provisions modified. *Ante*, p. 654.

"That to enable the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, upon the request of any honorably discharged veteran of the World War temporarily quartered in the District of Columbia who is desirous of returning to his home, to provide such veteran with transportation thereto prior to July 25, 1932, by railroad or such other means of transportation as the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs may approve, including allowance in advance for gas and oil for travel in privately owned automobile, together with travel subsistence at the rate of 75 cents per day, there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$100,000, and in the event such amount is insufficient there is hereby appropriated out of the general post fund authorized by the Act of July 1, 1902, and the Act of June 25, 1910 (U. S. C., title 24, secs. 136 and 139), such amount as the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs may determine to be necessary: *Provided*, That where transportation is authorized by other than railroad the amount allowed for same shall not exceed the cost of railroad transportation: *Provided further*, That all amounts expended under this appropriation in behalf of any veteran shall constitute a loan without interest which, if not repaid to the United States, shall be deducted from any amount payable to such veteran on his adjusted-service certificate."

Means of transportation other than by railroad permitted.

Availability extended.

Advance for gasoline, etc. Travel subsistence.

Supplemental appropriations.

Availability of post fund. Vol. 36, p. 736. U. S. C., p. 678.

*Proviso*. Allowance not to exceed railroad rate.

To constitute a loan, etc.

Deduction.

Approved, July 15, 1932.

[CHAPTER 498.]

AN ACT

To amend the Act entitled "An Act to promote the production of sulphur upon the public domain within the State of Louisiana," approved April 17, 1926.

July 16, 1932.

[S. 3276.]

[Public, No. 291.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Act entitled "An Act to promote the production of sulphur upon the public domain within the State of Louisiana," approved April 17,*

Sulphur production upon public domain in Louisiana.

Existing law amended to include New Mexico.  
Vol. 44, p. 301, amended.

1926, is amended by striking out the words "State of Louisiana" wherever they appear in such Act and inserting in lieu thereof: "States of Louisiana and New Mexico."

Approved, July 16, 1932.

[CHAPTER 499.]

JOINT RESOLUTION

July 16, 1932.  
[H. J. Res. 474.]  
[Pub. Res., No. 40.]

Making available as of July 1, 1932, the appropriations contained in the regular annual appropriation Acts for the fiscal year 1933 for the Departments of Agriculture, Post Office, Treasury, and War, and ratifying obligations incurred in anticipation thereof.

Annual appropriations made available from July 1, 1932.  
*Ante*, pp. 580, 609, 664.

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the appropriations and authority with respect to appropriations contained, respectively, in the regular annual appropriation Acts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1933, for the Department of Agriculture, the Treasury and Post Office Departments, and the military and nonmilitary activities of the War Department, shall be available from and including July 1, 1932, for the purposes respectively provided in such appropriations and authority for the service of such fiscal year. All obligations incurred during the period between June 30, 1932, and the respective dates of enactment of each of such Acts in anticipation of such appropriations and/or authority are hereby ratified and confirmed if in accordance with the terms thereof.

*Post*, p. 1781.

Incurred obligations ratified.

Approved, July 16, 1932.

[CHAPTER 500.]

JOINT RESOLUTION

July 16, 1932.  
[H. J. Res. 475.]  
[Pub. Res., No. 41.]

Making an appropriation for the payment of pages for the Senate and House of Representatives from July 16 to July 25, 1932.

Pages, Houses of Congress.  
Pay extended to July 25, 1932.  
*Ante*, 647.

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, so much as may be necessary to provide for the payment of twenty-one pages for the Senate and forty-one pages for the House of Representatives at the rate provided by law from July 16 to July 25, 1932, both dates inclusive.

Approved, July 16, 1932.

[CHAPTER 507.]

AN ACT

July 19, 1932.  
[S. 4522.]  
[Public, No. 292.]

To authorize the conveyance to the State of Tennessee of certain land deeded to the United States for the Great Smoky Mountains National Park and not needed therefor.

Great Smoky Mountains National Park, Tenn.  
Reconveyance of certain land in Happy Valley to State.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized, in his discretion, to convey to the State of Tennessee by the execution of appropriate deeds on behalf of the United States approximately two hundred and seventy-two and nine-tenths acres of land in Happy Valley and approximately two thousand seven hundred and ninety-five and two-tenths acres of land adjoining the north park boundary of the Great Smoky Mountains National Park, said lands having been heretofore deeded to the United States by said State for park purposes and now being found unnecessary therefor: *Provided*, That the proceeds of the sale of said land by the State of Tennessee shall be applied to

*Proviso*.  
Other lands in lieu.

the purchase of other desirable and unacquired land within the park boundaries in Tennessee, or, if deemed more advantageous, may be exchanged for such unacquired lands within the park area.

Approved, July 19, 1932.

[CHAPTER 508.]

AN ACT

To extend the provisions of the National Bank Act to the Virgin Islands of the United States, and for other purposes.

July 19, 1932.  
[S. 4574.]  
[Public, No. 293.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the National Bank Act, as amended, and all other Acts of Congress relating to national banks, shall, in so far as not locally inapplicable hereafter, apply to the Virgin Islands of the United States.

National Bank Act,  
Vol. 13, p. 99; Vol. 18,  
p. 123.  
U. S. C., p. 268.  
Provisions of, ex-  
tended to Virgin Is-  
lands.

Approved, July 19, 1932.

[CHAPTER 509.]

AN ACT

To protect the copyrights and patents of foreign exhibitors at A Century of Progress (Chicago World's Fair Centennial Celebration), to be held at Chicago, Illinois, in 1933.

July 19, 1932.  
[S. 4612.]  
[Public, No. 294.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Librarian of Congress and the Commissioner of Patents are hereby authorized and directed to establish branch offices under the direction of the Register of Copyrights and the Commissioner of Patents, respectively, in suitable quarters on the grounds of the exposition to be held at Chicago, Illinois, under the direction of A Century of Progress, an Illinois corporation, said quarters to be furnished free of charge by said corporation, said offices to be established at such time as may, upon sixty days' advance notice, in writing, to the Register of Copyrights and the Commissioner of Patents, respectively, be requested by said A Century of Progress but not earlier than January 1, 1933, and to be maintained until the close to the general public of said exposition; and the proprietor of any foreign copyright, or any certificate of trade-mark registration, or letters patent of invention, design, or utility model issued by any foreign government protecting any trade-mark, apparatus, device, machine, process, method, composition of matter, design, or manufactured article imported for exhibition and exhibited at said exposition may upon presentation of proof of such proprietorship, satisfactory to the Register of Copyrights or the Commissioner of Patents, as the case may be, obtain without charge and without prior examination as to novelty, a certificate from such branch office, which shall be prima facie evidence in the Federal courts of such proprietorship, the novelty of the subject matter covered by any such certificate to be determined by a Federal court in case an action or suit is brought based thereon; and said branch offices shall keep registers of all such certificates issued by them, which shall be open to public inspection.

Chicago World's Fair  
Centennial Celebra-  
tion.  
Copyrights and pat-  
ents of foreign exhibi-  
tors.  
Branch offices at  
Exposition authorized.

Certificates of pro-  
prietorship to be issued.

Registers to be kept.

Deposit, at close of  
exposition.

At the close of said A Century of Progress Exposition the register of certificates of the copyright registrations aforesaid shall be deposited in the Copyright Office in the Library of Congress at Washington, District of Columbia, and the register of all other certificates of registration aforesaid shall be deposited in the United States Patent Office at Washington, District of Columbia, and there

- Certified copies of certificates. preserved for future reference. Certified copies of any such certificates shall, upon request, be furnished by the Register of Copyrights or the Commissioner of Patents, as the case may be, either during or after said exposition, and at the rates charged by such officials for certified copies of other matter; and any such certified copies shall be admissible in evidence in lieu of the original certificates in any Federal court.
- Infringement on articles protected, unlawful. SEC. 2. That it shall be unlawful for any person without authority of the proprietor thereof to copy, republish, imitate, reproduce, or practice at any time during the period specified in section 6 hereof any subject matter protected by registration as aforesaid at either of the branch offices at said exposition which shall be imported for exhibition at said exposition, and there exhibited and which is substantially different in a copyright, trade-mark, or patent sense, as the case may be, from anything publicly used, described in a printed publication or otherwise known in the United States of America prior to such registration at either of said branch offices as aforesaid; and any person who shall infringe upon the rights thus protected under this Act shall be liable—
- Liabilities. (a) To an injunction restraining such infringement issued by any Federal court having jurisdiction of the defendant;
- Injunction. (b) To pay to the proprietor such damages as the proprietor may have suffered due to such infringement, as well as all the profits which the infringer may have made by reason of such infringement; and in proving profits the plaintiff shall be required to prove sales only and the defendant shall be required to prove every element of cost which he claims or in lieu of actual damages and profits such
- Pecuniary damages. (c) To deliver upon an oath, to be impounded during the pendency of the Act, upon such terms and conditions as the court may prescribe, all articles found by the court after a preliminary hearing to infringe the rights herein protected; and
- To deliver articles that infringe. (d) To deliver upon an oath, for destruction, all articles found by the court at final hearing to infringe the rights herein protected.
- Destruction of infringing articles. SEC. 3. That any person who willfully and for profit shall infringe any right protected under this Act, or who shall knowingly and willfully aid or abet such infringement, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment for not exceeding one year or by a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$1,000, or both, in the discretion of the court.
- Punishment. SEC. 4. That all the Acts, regulations, and provisions which apply to protecting copyrights, trade-marks, designs, and patents for inventions or discoveries not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act shall apply to certificates issued pursuant to this Act, but no notice of copyright on the work shall be required for protection hereunder.
- Terms of protection. SEC. 5. That nothing in this Act contained shall bar or prevent the proprietor of the subject matter covered by any certificate issued pursuant to this Act from obtaining protection for such subject matter under the provisions of the copyright, trade-mark, or patent laws of the United States of America, as the case may be, in force prior hereto upon making application and complying with the provisions prescribed by such laws; and nothing in this Act contained shall prevent, lessen, impeach, or avoid any remedy at law or in equity under any certificate of copyright registration, certificate of trade-mark registration, or letters patent for inventions or discoveries or designs issued under the copyright, trade-mark, or patent laws of the United States of America, as the case may be, in force prior hereto which any owner thereof and of a certificate issued thereon
- Copyright, etc., sections.

pursuant to this Act might have had if this Act had not been passed, but such owner shall not twice recover the damages he has sustained or the profit made by reason of any infringement thereof.

SEC. 6. That the rights protected under the provisions of this Act as to any copyright, trade-mark, apparatus, device, machine, process, method, composition of matter, design, or manufactured article imported for exhibition at said A Century of Progress Exposition shall begin on the date the same is placed on exhibition at said exposition and shall continue for a period of six months from the date of the closing to the general public of said exposition.

Duration of protection.

SEC. 7. All necessary expenses incurred by the United States in carrying out the provisions of this Act shall be paid to the Treasury of the United States by A Century of Progress (The Chicago World's Fair Centennial Celebration) under regulations of the Librarian of Congress and of the Commissioner of Patents, respectively.

Repayment of expenses.

Post, p. 905.

Approved, July 19, 1932.

[CHAPTER 510.]

AN ACT

To authorize the Director of Public Buildings and Public Parks to employ landscape architects, architects, engineers, artists, or other expert consultants.

July 19, 1932.  
[H. R. 16372.]  
[Public, No. 295.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Director of Public Buildings and Public Parks of the National Capital be, and hereby is, authorized to employ in his discretion by contract or otherwise landscape architects, architects, engineers, artists, or other expert consultants, or firms, partnerships, or associations thereof, including the facilities, service, travel, and other expenses of their respective organizations so far as employed upon work for the said director, in accordance with the usual customs of the several professions and at the prevailing rates for such services, without reference to the civil-service requirements or to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, and without regard to the restrictions of law governing the employment or salaries of regular employees of the United States, which said employment shall in no instance be for a longer period than one year; and that expenditures for such employment shall be construed to be included in any appropriation heretofore or hereafter authorized or appropriated for any work of the Director of Public Buildings and Public Parks of the National Capital.

Public buildings and public parks of the National Capital.  
Employment of expert consultants authorized.

Approved, July 19, 1932.

[CHAPTER 511.]

AN ACT

To provide for the entry under bond of exhibits of arts, sciences, and industries, and products of the soil, mine, and sea.

July 19, 1932.  
[S. 4747.]  
[Public, No. 296.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That all articles which shall be imported from foreign countries for the sole purpose of exhibition or display at a permanent exhibition or exhibitions and/or at a temporary exhibition or exhibitions of the arts, sciences, and industries, and products of the soil, mine, and sea, to be held at any time and from time to time by Rockefeller Center (Incorporated), a corporation organized under the laws of the State of New York, and/or by its tenants or licensees in a building or buildings to be owned by Rockefeller Center (Incorporated), and to be a part of and to be known as Rockefeller Center and to be located

Rockefeller Center (Incorporated).  
All articles imported solely for exhibition at, admitted free under bond.

Vol. 46, p. 684.

Sales permitted subject to regulations.

*Provisos.*  
Payment of duty.

Corporation considered sole consignee.

Payment of expenses.

Unsold, etc., articles subject to duty at end of two years.

Invitation to exhibit not implied.

between Fifth and Sixth Avenues and Forty-eighth and Fifty-first Streets, in the Borough of Manhattan, city and State of New York, upon which articles there shall be a tariff or customs duty, shall be admitted free of such tariff, customs duty, fees, or charges under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe; but it shall be lawful, at any time during or at the close of any exhibition held pursuant to this Act, to sell for delivery at the close thereof any goods or property imported for and actually displayed at such exhibition, subject to such regulations for the security of the revenue and for the collection of import duties as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe: *Provided*, That all such articles, when sold or withdrawn for consumption or use in the United States, shall be subject to the duty, if any, imposed upon such articles by the revenue laws in force at the date of their withdrawal and to the requirements of the tariff laws in effect at such date: *And provided further*, That Rockefeller Center (Incorporated) shall be deemed, for customs purposes only, to be the sole consignee of all merchandise imported under the provisions of this Act, and that all necessary governmental expenses incurred as a result of exhibitions authorized under this Act, including salaries of customs officials in charge of imported articles, shall be paid to the Treasury of the United States by Rockefeller Center (Incorporated) under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury: *And provided further*, That all such articles shall, at the expiration of two years, be subject to the impost duty then in force, unless the same shall have been sold or exported from this country prior to that period of time: *And provided further*, That nothing in this Act contained shall be construed as an invitation, express or implied, from the Government of the United States to any foreign government, state, municipality, corporation, partnership, or individual to import any articles for the purpose of exhibition at the said exhibitions.

Approved, July 19, 1932.

[CHAPTER 512.]

AN ACT

July 19, 1932.

[S. 4976.]

[Public, No. 297.]

Granting the consent of Congress to the Highway Department of the State of Tennessee to construct a bridge across the South Fork, Forked Deer River on the Milan-Brownsville Road, State highway numbered 76, near the Haywood-Crockett County line, Tennessee.

Forked Deer River, South Fork, Tennessee may bridge, near Haywood-Crockett County line.

Construction.  
Vol. 34, p. 84.

Amendment.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the consent of Congress is hereby granted to the Highway Department of the State of Tennessee, its successors and assigns, to construct, maintain, and operate a highway bridge and approaches thereto across the South Fork, Forked Deer River, at a point suitable to the interests of navigation, on the Milan-Brownsville Road, State highway numbered 76, near the Haywood-Crockett County line, Tennessee, in accordance with the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to regulate the construction of bridges over navigable waters," approved March 23, 1906.

SEC. 2. That the right to alter, amend, or repeal this Act is hereby expressly reserved.

Approved, July 19, 1932.

[CHAPTER 513.]

## AN ACT

To encourage the mining of coal adjacent to the Alaska Railroad in the Territory of Alaska, and for other purposes.

July 19, 1932.  
[H. R. 12281.]  
[Public, No. 298.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That in order to prevent monopoly and to insure the continuance of two or more operating coal mines in the Territory of Alaska adjacent to the Alaska Railroad, the general manager of the Alaska Railroad with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to purchase coal annually for the railroad from two or more operating companies in that area at such reasonable price or prices as may be fixed and determined by said Secretary.

Alaska.  
Coal for Alaska Railroad may be purchased from two or more companies.

Approved, July 19, 1932.

[CHAPTER 514.]

## AN ACT

Authorizing the sale of certain lands no longer required for public purposes in the District of Columbia.

July 19, 1932.  
[S. 4712.]  
[Public, No. 299.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Director of Public Buildings and Public Parks of the National Capital be, and he is hereby, authorized and empowered, in his discretion, for the best interests of the United States, to sell and convey, in whole or in part, to the highest bidder at private sale, the hereinafter-described lands in his custody no longer required for public purposes, in the District of Columbia, for cash for such price for each parcel sold as shall be not less than the price paid therefor by the Government plus 6 per centum per annum since the date such parcel was acquired by the United States, and also not less than the appraised value after an appraisal of its value is first made.

District of Columbia.  
Certain lands no longer needed for public purposes, to be sold.

SEC. 2. That said director, in making any such sale, is authorized, first, to sell any such parcel of land to the owner of lands abutting the lands hereby authorized to be sold; provided that the price bid and payable by any owner shall be equal to the highest price bid and payable by any other bidder.

Preference to abutting property owners.

SEC. 3. That said director is further authorized to pay the reasonable and necessary expenses of sale of each parcel of land sold, and shall deposit the net proceeds thereof in the Treasury to the credit of the United States and the District of Columbia in the proportion that each paid the appropriations from which the parcels of land were acquired, and shall include in his annual report a full report of the sales hereby authorized.

Deposit of net proceeds of sales.

Division of credits.

SEC. 4. That the lands hereby authorized to be sold and conveyed are situate in the District of Columbia and are generally described as follows:

Designated parcels.

Parcel 1. Part of lot 188 in square 103, in Beatty and Hawkins's addition to Georgetown, now known as lot 801 in square 1273, survey book numbered 91, page 363 thereof, containing two thousand one hundred square feet, more or less, and known as numbers 3305 and 3307 Volta Place northwest, Washington, District of Columbia.

Parcel 4. A piece of land containing one hundred and sixty-four thousand square feet, more or less, at or near Parkside Drive and Western Avenue, Rock Creek Park, Washington, District of Columbia, and being a part of United States reservation numbered 339.

Parcel 5. Lot 803, square 49, Washington, District of Columbia, containing one thousand and fifty square feet, more or less, at or near Twenty-second and O Streets northwest, Rock Creek and Potomac Parkway, in said city and being a part of United States reservation numbered 360.

Parcel 6. A piece of land containing one thousand six hundred and eighty square feet, more or less, being a part of a large parcel south of Massachusetts Avenue, Rock Creek and Potomac Parkway, Washington, District of Columbia, further identified as parcel 51<sup>2</sup>/<sub>3</sub>, and being a part of United States reservation numbered 360.

Parcel 7. Square 4199, Washington, District of Columbia, containing two thousand nine hundred square feet, more or less, bounded on the north by Quincy Street, on the east by Twentieth Street, on the south by Perry Street, and on the west by South Dakota Avenue, in the northeast quarter of Washington, District of Columbia, being a part of the Taft Recreation Center in said city and of United States reservation numbered 476.

Deed of conveyance.

SEC. 5. That upon any sale as hereby authorized the said director is hereby authorized to execute a proper deed of conveyance which shall contain a full legal description of the land sold, either by metes and bounds or otherwise according to law.

Inconsistent laws repealed.

SEC. 6. That all Acts and parts of Acts which may be inconsistent or in conflict with this Act are hereby repealed to the extent of such inconsistency or conflict.

Approved, July 19, 1932.

[CHAPTER 515.]

JOINT RESOLUTION

July 19, 1932.

[S. J. Res. 206.]

[Pub. Res., No. 42.]

Making available to the Banking and Currency Committee of the Senate certain information in the possession of the Treasury Department and the Bureau of Internal Revenue.

Income tax returns. Made available to Senate Banking and Currency Committee, etc.

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to make available and to furnish to the Committee on Banking and Currency of the Senate such information in the possession of the Treasury Department and the Bureau of Internal Revenue with respect to income tax returns as may be called for and deemed necessary by such committee, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, or their duly authorized agents, pursuant to the investigation being conducted under Senate Resolution 84 as continued by Senate Resolution 239.

Rights and privileges of committee. Vol. 44, p. 51.

SEC. 2. For the purposes of this joint resolution such Committee on Banking and Currency shall have all the rights and privileges of a select committee of the Senate within the meaning of section 257 (b) (1) of the Revenue Act of 1926.

Approved, July 19, 1932.

[CHAPTER 518.]

AN ACT

To fix the fees to be charged for the issue of domestic money orders.

July 21, 1932.  
[H. R. 10246.]  
[Public, No. 300.]

Postal Services. Fees for domestic money orders. Vol. 22, p. 527; Vol. 23, p. 1063, amended. U. S. C., p. 1278.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That section 3 of the Act entitled "An Act to modify the postal money-order system, and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1883, as amended (U. S. C., title 39, sec. 716), is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 3. A money order shall not be issued for more than \$100, and the fees for domestic money orders shall be as follows:

Rates increased.

- "For orders—
- "From \$0.01 to \$2.50, 6 cents;
- "From \$2.51 to \$5, 8 cents;
- "From \$5.01 to \$10, 11 cents;
- "From \$10.01 to \$20, 13 cents;
- "From \$20.01 to \$40, 15 cents;
- "From \$40.01 to \$60, 18 cents;
- "From \$60.01 to \$80, 20 cents; and
- "From \$80.01 to \$100, 22 cents."

Approved, July 21, 1932.

[CHAPTER 519.]

AN ACT

To provide a postage charge on notices to publishers regarding undeliverable second-class matter.

July 21, 1932.  
[H. R. 10494.]  
[Public, No. 301.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the next to the last paragraph of the Act entitled "An Act making appropriations for the service of the Post Office Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1911, and for other purposes," approved May 12, 1910 (36 Stat. 366; U. S. C., title 39, sec. 277), is hereby amended by the addition after the first sentence of the following sentence: "Provided, That there shall be a postage charge of 2 cents for such notice regarding undeliverable copies, which shall be collected from the publisher upon delivery of the notice; except that where the undeliverable copies bear the pledge of the sender to pay the return postage no notice shall be sent to the publisher but the copies received during the period specified in this paragraph shall be returned charged with postage due at the rate of 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof, with a minimum charge of 2 cents, and indorsed to show the reason they are undeliverable and the new address of the addressee, if known."

Postal Service. Undeliverable second-class matter. Vol. 36, p. 366. U. S. C., p. 1253.

Charge to be made on notices of.

Exception.

Rate, etc.

Approved, July 21, 1932.

[CHAPTER 520.]

AN ACT

To relieve destitution, to broaden the lending powers of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, and to create employment by providing for and expediting a public-works program.

July 21, 1932.  
[H. R. 9642.]  
[Public, No. 302.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That this Act may be cited as the "Emergency Relief and Construction Act of 1932."

Emergency Relief and Construction Act of 1932.

Relief of destitution.

TITLE I—RELIEF OF DESTITUTION

SECTION 1. (a) The Reconstruction Finance Corporation is authorized and empowered to make available out of the funds of the corporation the sum of \$300,000,000, under the terms and conditions hereinafter set forth, to the several States and Territories, to be used in furnishing relief and work relief to needy and distressed people and in relieving the hardship resulting from unemployment, but not more than 15 per centum of such sum shall be available to any one State or Territory. Such sum of \$300,000,000 shall, until the expiration of two years after the date of enactment of this Act, be

Reconstruction Finance Corporation. Sum authorized from funds of, for relief of destitute persons, etc. Ante, p. 5.

Limitation to any one State, etc.

Available for two years.  
Payment to governors on approved application, etc.

Interest on payments.

Reimbursement, by deductions from future aid, under Federal Highway Act.

Computation.

Deduction subject to State, etc., agreements, except in default.

Means of recovery in default of agreement.

Terms imposed on loans to Puerto Rico and Alaska.

Certificate of necessity, etc., to accompany Governor's application.

Governor to administer funds.

Statements of disbursements to be filed with State auditor, etc.

Applications otherwise acceptable not denied by legal inhibitions.

available for payment to the governors of the several States and Territories for the purposes of this section, upon application therefor by them in accordance with subsection (c), and upon approval of such applications by the corporation.

(b) All amounts paid under this section shall bear interest at the rate of 3 per centum per annum, and, except in the case of Puerto Rico and the Territory of Alaska, shall be reimbursed to the corporation, with interest thereon at the rate of 3 per centum per annum, by making annual deductions, beginning with the fiscal year 1935, from regular apportionments made from future Federal authorizations in aid of the States and Territories for the construction of highways and rural post roads, of an amount equal to one-fifth of the share which such State or Territory would be entitled to receive under such apportionment, except for the provisions of this section, or of an amount equal to one-fifth of the amounts so paid to the governor of such State or Territory pursuant to this section and all accrued interest thereon to the date of such deduction, whichever is the lesser, until the sum of such deductions equals the total amounts paid under this section and all accrued interest thereon. Whenever any such deduction is made, the Secretary of the Treasury shall immediately pay to the corporation an amount equal to the amount so deducted. If any State or Territory shall, within two years after the date of enactment of this Act, enter into an agreement with the corporation for the repayment to the corporation of the amounts paid under this section to the governor of such State or Territory, with interest thereon as herein provided, in such installments and upon such terms as may be agreed upon, then the deduction under this subsection shall not be made unless such State or Territory shall be in default in the performance of the terms of such agreement. In the case of a default by the State or Territory in any such agreement, the agreement shall thereupon be terminated and reimbursement of the unpaid balance of the amount covered by such agreement shall be made by making annual deductions in the manner above provided (beginning with the fiscal year next following such default) from regular apportionments made to such State or Territory from future Federal authorizations in aid of the States and Territories for the construction of highways and rural post roads. Before any amount is paid under this section to the Governor of Puerto Rico or of the Territory of Alaska, Puerto Rico or the Territory of Alaska shall enter into an agreement with the corporation for the repayment of such amount with interest thereon as herein provided, in such installments and upon such terms and conditions as may be agreed upon.

(c) The governor of any State or Territory may from time to time make application for funds under this section, and in each application so made shall certify the necessity for such funds and that the resources of the State or Territory, including moneys then available and which can be made available by the State or Territory, its political subdivisions, and private contributions, are inadequate to meet its relief needs. All amounts paid to the governor of a State or Territory under this section shall be administered by the governor, or under his direction, and upon his responsibility. The governor shall file with the corporation and with the auditor of the State or Territory (or, if there is no auditor, then with the official exercising comparable authority) a statement of the disbursements made by him under this section.

(d) Nothing in this section shall be construed to authorize the corporation to deny an otherwise acceptable application under this section because of constitutional or other legal inhibitions or because

the State or Territory has borrowed to the full extent authorized by law. Whenever an application under this section is approved by the corporation in whole or in part, the amount approved shall be immediately paid to the governor of the State or Territory upon delivery by him to the corporation of a receipt therefor stating that the payment is accepted subject to the terms of this section.

Immediate payment to governor, on approval.

(e) Any portion of the amount approved by the corporation for payment to the governor of a State or Territory shall, at his request, and with the approval of the corporation, be paid to any municipality or political subdivision of such State or Territory if (1) the governor makes as to such municipality or political subdivision a like certificate as provided in subsection (c) as to the State or Territory, and (2) such municipality or political subdivision enters into an agreement with the corporation for the repayment to the corporation of the amount so paid, with interest at the rate of 3 per centum per annum, at such times, and upon such other terms and conditions, as may be agreed upon between the corporation and such municipality or political subdivision. The amount paid to any municipality or political subdivision under this subsection shall not be included in any amounts reimbursable to the corporation under subsection (b) of this section.

Payments to municipalities, etc., on like certificate.

Terms.

Separation of amounts.

(f) As used in this section the term "Territory" means Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico.

"Territory" defined.

## TITLE II—LOANS BY RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION

Loans by Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

SEC. 201. (a) The Reconstruction Finance Corporation is authorized and empowered—

Powers enlarged. *Ante*, p. 6.

(1) to make loans to, or contracts with, States, municipalities, and political subdivisions of States, public agencies of States, of municipalities, and of political subdivisions of States, public corporations, boards and commissions, and public municipal instrumentalities of one or more States, to aid in financing projects authorized under Federal, State, or municipal law which are self-liquidating in character, such loans or contracts to be made through the purchase of their securities, or otherwise, and for such purpose the Reconstruction Finance Corporation is authorized to bid for such securities: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to prohibit the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, in carrying out the provisions of this paragraph, from purchasing securities having a maturity of more than ten years;

Financing construction of self-liquidating projects, through purchase of their securities.

(2) to make loans to corporations formed wholly for the purpose of providing housing for families of low income, or for reconstruction of slum areas, which are regulated by State or municipal law as to rents, charges, capital structure, rate of return, and areas and methods of operation, to aid in financing projects undertaken by such corporations which are self-liquidating in character;

*Provided*. Long-term securities.

(3) to make loans to private corporations to aid in carrying out the construction, replacement, or improvement of bridges, tunnels, docks, viaducts, waterworks, canals, and markets, devoted to public use and which are self-liquidating in character;

To aid corporations in providing housing, slum reconstruction, etc., under government regulation.

Aiding public works of self-liquidating character.

(4) to make loans to private limited dividend corporations to aid in financing projects for the protection and development of forests and other renewable natural resources, which are reg-

To limited dividend corporations in aid of reforestation, etc., under regulation.

Reimbursable loans for bridge construction.	ulated by a State or political subdivision of a State and are self-liquidating in character; and
Purchase of bonds.	(5) to make loans to aid in financing the construction of any publicly owned bridge to be used for railroad, railway, and highway uses, the construction cost of which will be returned in part by means of tolls, fees, rents, or other charges, and the remainder by means of taxes imposed pursuant to State law enacted before the date of enactment of the Emergency Relief and Construction Act of 1932; and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation is further authorized and empowered to purchase bonds of any State, municipality, or other public body or agency issued for the purpose of financing the construction of any such bridge irrespective of the dates of maturity of such bonds.
Self-liquidating project defined.	For the purposes of this subsection a project shall be deemed to be self-liquidating if such project will be made self-supporting and financially solvent and if the construction cost thereof will be returned within a reasonable period by means of tolls, fees, rents, or other charges, or by such other means (other than by taxation) as may be prescribed by the statutes which provide for the project.
Restriction on use of convict labor.	All loans and contracts made by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation in respect of projects of the character specified in paragraphs (1) to (5) of this subsection shall be subject to the conditions that no convict labor shall be directly employed on any such project, and that (except in executive, administrative, and supervisory positions), so far as practicable, no individual directly employed on any such project shall be permitted to work more than thirty hours in any one week, and that in the employment of labor in connection with any such project preference shall be given, where they are qualified, to ex-service men with dependents.
Hours of employment.	
Preference to ex-service men.	
Provisions extended to projects in Puerto Rico and Territories.	The provisions of this subsection shall apply with respect to projects in Puerto Rico and the Territories to the same extent as in the case of projects in the several States, and as used in this subsection the term "States" includes Puerto Rico and the Territories.
Monthly reports to be submitted.	(b) The Reconstruction Finance Corporation shall submit monthly to the President and to the Senate and the House of Representatives (or the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of Representatives, if those bodies are not in session) a report of its activities and expenditures under this section and under the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act, together with a statement showing the names of the borrowers to whom loans and advances were made, and the amount and rate of interest involved in each case.
Financing sales of agricultural products in foreign markets.	(c) In order that the surpluses of agricultural products may not have a depressing effect upon current prices of such products, the corporation is authorized and directed to make loans, in such amounts as may in its judgment be necessary, for the purpose of financing sales of such surpluses in the markets of foreign countries in which such sales can not be financed in the normal course of commerce; but no such sales shall be financed by the corporation if, in its judgment, such sales will affect adversely the world markets for such products: <i>Provided, however,</i> That no such loan shall be made to finance the sale in the markets of foreign countries of cotton owned by the Federal Farm Board or the Cotton Stabilization Corporation.
Restrictions.	
<i>Proviso.</i> Cotton held by Farm Board, etc., excluded.	
Aiding corporations in marketing agricultural commodities, etc.	(d) The Reconstruction Finance Corporation is authorized and empowered to make loans to bona fide institutions, organized under the laws of any State or of the United States and having resources adequate for their undertakings, for the purpose of enabling them to finance the carrying and orderly marketing of agricultural commodities and livestock produced in the United States.

(e) The Reconstruction Finance Corporation is further authorized to create in any of the twelve Federal land-bank districts where it may deem the same to be desirable a regional agricultural credit corporation with a paid-up capital of not less than \$3,000,000, to be subscribed for by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and paid for out of the unexpended balance of the amounts allocated and made available to the Secretary of Agriculture under section 2 of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act. Such corporations shall be managed by officers and agents to be appointed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation under such rules and regulations as its board of directors may prescribe. Such corporations are hereby authorized and empowered to make loans or advances to farmers and stockmen, the proceeds of which are to be used for an agricultural purpose (including crop production), or for the raising, breeding, fattening, or marketing of livestock, to charge such rates of interest or discount thereon as in their judgment are fair and equitable, subject to the approval of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, and to rediscount with the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and the various Federal reserve banks and Federal intermediate credit banks any paper that they acquire which is eligible for such purpose. All expenses incurred in connection with the operation of such corporations shall be supervised and paid by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation under such rules and regulations as its board of directors may prescribe.

(f) All loans made under this section, and all contracts of the character described in paragraph (1) of subsection (a), shall be fully and adequately secured. The corporation, under such conditions as it shall prescribe, may take over or provide for the administration and liquidation of any collateral accepted by it as security for such loans. Such loans shall be made on such terms and conditions, not inconsistent with this Act, as the corporation may prescribe, and may be made directly upon promissory notes or by way of discount or rediscount of obligations tendered for the purpose, or otherwise in such form and in such amount and at such interest or discount rates as the corporation may approve: *Provided*, That no loans or advances (except loans under subsection (c)) shall be made upon foreign securities or foreign acceptances as collateral.

(g) Each such loan may be made for a period not exceeding three years, and the corporation may, from time to time, extend the time of payment of any such loan, through renewal, substitution of new obligations, or otherwise, but the time for such payment shall not be extended beyond five years from the date upon which such loan was made originally: *Provided*, That loans or contracts of the character described in subsection (a) may be made for a period not exceeding ten years: *Provided further*, That loans or contracts of the character described in paragraph (1) or (5) of subsection (a) may be made for a period exceeding ten years when it is the judgment of the board of directors of the corporation that it is necessary to purchase securities as provided in such paragraphs and that it is not practicable to require the reimbursement of the corporation, within ten years, through the repurchase or payment of such securities, or in any other manner.

(h) The corporation may make loans under this section at any time prior to January 23, 1934.

(i) No fee or commission shall be paid by any applicant for a loan under the provisions of this section in connection with any such application or any loan made or to be made under this section, and the agreement to pay or payment of any such fee or commission shall be unlawful.

Regional agricultural credit corporation.  
Establishment in Federal land bank districts.

Capital held by Reconstruction Finance Corporation.  
Subscription.

*Act*, p. 5.  
*Post*, p. 795.

Advances for agriculture, stockraising, etc.

Interest, etc.

Rediscounting paper.

Operating expenses.

Security required.

Promissory notes to be given for loans.

*Proviso*.  
Foreign securities as collateral.

Maturity, etc.

*Provisos*.  
Loans for relief, etc.

Extensions in certain cases.

Continuance to January 23, 1934.

No commission to be charged.

Loans to railroads subject to approval of Interstate Commerce Commission.

Railroad obligations as security.

Limitation on advances modified. *Ante*, p. 7.

Restriction on existing projects removed. *Ante*, p. 7.

*Ante*, p. 8.

Reports, records, etc., available.

Examinations.

Corporation obligations. Issue increased.

*Ante*, p. 9.

Advances made to farmers.

Prior loans added. *Ante*, p. 5.

Benefits extended to Territories, etc.

Term "State" to include Territories, etc.

(j) No loan under this section shall be made to a railroad or to a receiver of a railroad except on the approval of the Interstate Commerce Commission. Any railroad may obligate itself in such form as shall be prescribed and otherwise comply with the requirements of the Interstate Commerce Commission and the corporation with respect to the deposit or assignment of security hereunder, without the authorization or approval of any authority, State or Federal, and without compliance with any requirement, State or Federal, as to notification, other than such as may be imposed by the Interstate Commerce Commission and the corporation under the provisions of this section.

SEC. 202. The last sentence of the second paragraph of section 5 of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act is amended by striking out " 5 " and inserting "  $2\frac{5}{8}$  " in lieu thereof.

SEC. 203. The second sentence of the third paragraph of section 5 of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act is hereby repealed.

SEC. 204. Section 8 of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 8. In order to enable the corporation to carry out the provisions of this Act and the Emergency Relief and Construction Act of 1932, the Treasury Department, the Federal Farm Loan Board, the Comptroller of the Currency, the Federal Reserve Board, the Federal reserve banks, and the Interstate Commerce Commission are hereby authorized, under such conditions as they may prescribe, to make available to the corporation, in confidence, such reports, records, or other information as they may have available relating to the condition of applicants with respect to whom the corporation has had or contemplates having transactions under either of such Acts, or relating to individuals, associations, partnerships, corporations, or other obligors whose obligations are offered to or held by the corporation as security for loans under either of such Acts, and to make, through their examiners or other employees for the confidential use of the corporation, examinations of applicants for loans. Every applicant for a loan under either of such Acts shall, as a condition precedent thereto, consent to such examination as the corporation may require for the purposes of either of such Acts and that reports of examinations by constituted authorities may be furnished by such authorities to the corporation upon request therefor."

SEC. 205. (a) The amount of notes, debentures, bonds, or other such obligations which the Reconstruction Finance Corporation is authorized and empowered under section 9 of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act to have outstanding at any one time is increased to an aggregate of six and three-fifths times its subscribed capital stock.

(b) The first proviso of section 2 of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act is amended by inserting after " as set out in section 9 " the following: " (as in force prior to the enactment of the Emergency Relief and Construction Act of 1932), " but the Secretary of Agriculture is directed to continue making loans to farmers under the provisions of such section 2.

SEC. 206. The Reconstruction Finance Corporation is authorized and empowered to make loans under the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act to financial institutions, corporations, railroads, and other classes of borrowers specified in section 5 of such Act, organized under the laws of the District of Columbia, Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico. As used in this title and in section 15 of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act the term " State " includes the District of Columbia, Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico.

SEC. 207. No loan or advance shall be approved under this section or under the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act, directly or indirectly, to any financial institution any officer or director of which is a member of the board of directors of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation or has been such a member within the twelve months preceding the approval of the loan or advance.

Restriction on loans to institution if officer is a director of corporation.

SEC. 208. (a) The first sentence of section 3 of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act is amended, effective at the expiration of ten days after the date of enactment of this Act, to read as follows: "The management of the corporation shall be vested in a board of directors consisting of the Secretary of the Treasury (or, in his absence, the Under Secretary of the Treasury), who shall be a member ex officio, and six other persons appointed by the President of the United States by and with the advice and consent of the Senate."

Board of directors. Composition modified. *Ante*, p. 5, amended.

(b) Nothing in this section shall be construed to affect in any manner the terms of office of the appointed members of the board of directors of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, nor to require their reappointment.

Terms of appointed members.

SEC. 209. Section 9 of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act is hereby amended by adding at the end thereof the following:

Corporation obligations. *Ante*, p. 9, amended.

"The Secretary of the Treasury, at the request of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, is authorized to market for the corporation its notes, debentures, bonds, and other such obligations, using therefor all the facilities of the Treasury Department now authorized by law for the marketing of obligations of the United States. The proceeds of the obligations of the corporation so marketed shall be deposited in the same manner as proceeds derived from the sale of obligations of the United States, and the amount thereof shall be credited to the corporation on the books of the Treasury."

Marketing, etc.

Proceeds credited to corporation.

SEC. 210. Section 13 of the Federal Reserve Act, as amended, is further amended by adding after the second paragraph thereof the following new paragraph:

Federal Reserve Act, amendment. Vol. 33, p. 264; Vol. 39, p. 752; Vol. 42, p. 1479. U. S. C., p. 281.

"In unusual and exigent circumstances, the Federal Reserve Board, by the affirmative vote of not less than five members, may authorize any Federal reserve bank, during such periods as the said board may determine, at rates established in accordance with the provisions of section 14, subdivision (d), of this Act, to discount for any individual, partnership, or corporation, notes, drafts, and bills of exchange of the kinds and maturities made eligible for discount for member banks under other provisions of this Act when such notes, drafts, and bills of exchange are indorsed and otherwise secured to the satisfaction of the Federal reserve bank: *Provided*, That before discounting any such note, draft, or bill of exchange for an individual or a partnership or corporation the Federal reserve bank shall obtain evidence that such individual, partnership, or corporation is unable to secure adequate credit accommodations from other banking institutions. All such discounts for individuals, partnerships, or corporations shall be subject to such limitations, restrictions, and regulations as the Federal Reserve Board may prescribe."

Discounting in emergency paper eligible for discount if satisfactorily secured.

*Proviso*. Permitted only if unable to secure accommodation.

Limitations imposed.

SEC. 211. The first paragraph of section 5 of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 5. To aid in financing agriculture, commerce, and industry, including facilitating the exportation of agricultural and other products the corporation is authorized and empowered to make loans, upon such terms and conditions not inconsistent with this Act as it may determine, to any bank, savings bank, trust company, building and loan association, insurance company, mortgage loan com-

Loans in aid of agriculture, commerce, etc. *Ante*, p. 6, amended.

Closed savings banks included.

*Proviso.*  
Limitation.

pany, credit union, Federal land bank, joint-stock land bank, Federal intermediate credit bank, agricultural credit corporation, livestock credit corporation, organized under the laws of any State or of the United States, including loans secured by the assets of any bank or savings bank that is closed, or in process of liquidation to aid in the reorganization or liquidation of such banks, upon application of the receiver or liquidating agent of such bank and any receiver of any national bank is hereby authorized to contract for such loans and to pledge any assets of the bank for securing the same: *Provided*, That not more than \$200,000,000 shall be used for the relief of banks (including savings banks) that are closed or in the process of liquidation."

Public works.

### TITLE III—PUBLIC WORKS

Appropriation for emergency construction of.  
Vol. 46, p. 1086.

SEC. 301. (a) For the purpose of providing for emergency construction of certain authorized public works with a view to increasing employment and carrying out the policy declared in the Employment Stabilization Act of 1931, there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$322,224,000, which shall be allocated as follows:

Allocations.

Federal highways.

(1) For expenditure in emergency construction on the Federal-aid highway system, \$120,000,000. Such sum shall be apportioned by the Secretary of Agriculture to the several States by the method provided in section 21 of the Federal Highway Act, as amended and supplemented (U. S. C., title 23, sec. 21). The amounts apportioned to the States shall be available as a temporary advance of funds to meet the provisions of such Act as to State funds. The amount apportioned to any State under this paragraph may be used to match the regular annual Federal-aid apportionments made to such State (including the one for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1933), and when so used such amount shall be available for expenditure in paying the share of such State in the cost of Federal-aid projects. No amounts apportioned under this paragraph shall be advanced except for work on the Federal-aid highway system performed before July 1, 1933: *Provided*, That the amounts so advanced shall be reimbursed to the Federal Government over a period of ten years, commencing with the fiscal year 1938, by making annual deductions from regular apportionments made from future authorizations for carrying out the provisions of such Act, as amended and supplemented: *Provided further*, That all contracts involving the expenditure of such amounts shall contain provisions establishing minimum rates of wages, to be predetermined by the State highway department, which contractors shall pay to skilled and unskilled labor, and such minimum rates shall be stated in the invitation for bids and shall be included in proposals or bids for the work: *And provided further*, That in the expenditure of such amounts, the limitations in the Federal Highway Act, as amended and supplemented, upon highway construction, reconstruction, and bridges within municipalities and upon payments per mile which may be made from Federal funds, shall not apply. As used in this paragraph, the term "State" includes the Territory of Hawaii. The term "highway," as defined in the Federal Highway Act, approved November 9, 1921, as amended and supplemented, for the purposes of this paragraph only, shall be deemed to include such main State parkways as may be designated by the State and approved by the Secretary of Agriculture as part of the Federal-aid highway system.

Method of apportionment.

Vol. 42, p. 217; Vol. 46, p. 805.  
U. S. C., p. 667; Supp. V, p. 343.  
Available as a temporary advance.

Use to match annual apportionments.

Restriction on work.

*Provisos.*  
Repayment over a 10-year period.

Labor provisions.

Allowances in municipalities.

Vol. 45, p. 683.  
"State" to include Hawaii.  
"Highway" defined.

(2) For expenditure in emergency construction during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1933, \$16,000,000, as follows: (A) For the construction and improvement of national-forest highways, \$5,000,000; (B) for the construction and maintenance of roads, trails, bridges, fire lanes, and so forth, including the same objects specified in the paragraph commencing with the words "Improvement of the national forests" under the heading "National Forest Administration" in the Agricultural Appropriation Act for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1932, approved February 23, 1931 (46 Stat. 1242), \$5,000,000; (C) for the construction, reconstruction, and improvement of roads and trails, inclusive of necessary bridges, in the national parks and national monuments under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior, including areas to be established as national parks authorized under the Act of May 22, 1926 (U. S. C., Supp. V, title 16, secs. 403 to 403c), and under the Act of May 25, 1926 (U. S. C., Supp. V, title 16, secs. 404 to 404c), and national park and monument approach roads authorized by the Act of January 31, 1931 (46 Stat. 1053), as amended, or any one section of such roads of not less than eight miles, which crosses lands wholly or to the extent of 90 per centum owned by the Government of the United States, \$3,000,000; (D) for construction and improvement of Indian reservation roads under the provisions of the Act approved May 26, 1928 (U. S. C., Supp. V, title 25, sec. 318a), \$1,000,000; and (E) for the survey, construction, reconstruction, and maintenance of main roads through unappropriated or unreserved public lands, nontaxable Indian lands, or other Federal reservations other than the forest reservations, under the provisions of section 3 of the Federal Highway Act, as amended and supplemented (U. S. C., Supp. V, title 23, secs. 3 and 3a), \$2,000,000. The Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Interior, respectively, are authorized to make rules and regulations for carrying out the foregoing provisions of this section with a view to providing the maximum employment of local labor consistent with reasonable economy of construction.

(3) For the prosecution of river and harbor projects heretofore authorized, \$30,000,000.

(4) For the prosecution of flood-control projects heretofore authorized, \$15,500,000.

(5) For the continuation of construction of the Hoover Dam and incidental works, as authorized by the Boulder Canyon Project Act, approved December 21, 1928 (U. S. C., Supp. V, title 43, ch. 12A), \$10,000,000.

(6) For expenditure by the Department of Commerce for air-navigation facilities, including equipment, \$500,000.

(7) For constructing or purchasing and equipping lighthouse tenders and light vessels for the Lighthouse Service as may be specifically approved by the Secretary of Commerce, \$950,000, and for establishing and improving aids to navigation and other works as may be specifically approved by the Secretary of Commerce, \$2,860,000.

(8) For the engineering work of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, Department of Commerce, heretofore authorized, \$1,250,000.

(9) For the construction of projects included in the report of the Federal Employment Stabilization Board, laid before the Senate January 25, 1932, which have heretofore been authorized or which do not require specific authorization, under the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Department, \$10,000,000, of which not to exceed \$300,000 shall be available for the employment of classified personal services in the Bureau of Yards and Docks and in the field service

Emergency construction, etc., of Roads in national forests, parks, and other reservations.

Vol. 46, p. 1259.  
Post, pp. 1467, 1539.

Vol. 44, pp. 616, 635.  
U. S. C., Supp. V, pp. 178, 179.

Vol. 46, pp. 1063, 1070.

Vol. 45, p. 750.  
U. S. C., Supp. V, p. 354.

Vol. 42, p. 212; Vol. 46, pp. 805, 1173.  
U. S. C., p. 665; Supp. V, p. 343.

Maximum employment of local labor, to be provided.

Authorized river and harbor projects.

Flood control projects.

Hoover Dam.  
Vol. 45, p. 1067.  
U. S. C., Supp. V, p. 628.

Department of Commerce.  
Air navigation facilities.  
Lighthouse Service.

Aids to navigation.

Coast and Geodetic Survey.

Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Department.

Personal services.

to be engaged upon such work and to be in addition to employees otherwise provided for.

Emergency public building construction, etc.

Projects selected.

Limits of cost.

Displacing rented buildings.

Military posts, construction, etc.

Post, p. 1580.

(10) For emergency construction of public building projects outside the District of Columbia (including the acquisition, where necessary, by purchase, condemnation or otherwise, of sites and additional land for such buildings, the demolition of old buildings where necessary, and the construction, remodeling, or extension of buildings), such projects to be selected by the Secretary of the Treasury and the Postmaster General from the public building projects specified in House Document Numbered 788, Seventy-first Congress, third session, \$100,000,000. Such projects shall be carried out within the limits of cost specified in such document (except as modified by law), and in selecting such projects preference shall be given to places where Government facilities are housed in rented buildings under leases which will expire on or before July 1, 1934, or which may be terminated on or prior to that date by the Government.

(11) For the construction and installation at military posts of such buildings and utilities and appurtenances thereto as may be necessary, \$15,164,000, as follows:

Albrook Field, Canal Zone: Quartermaster maintenance building, \$20,000; post exchange, theater, and gymnasium, completion of, \$42,000.

Barksdale Field, Louisiana: Noncommissioned officers' quarters, \$252,000; officers' quarters, \$609,000; barracks, \$474,000; hospital, completion of, \$225,000; garage, completion of, \$30,000; quartermaster warehouse, completion of, \$15,000.

William Beaumont General Hospital, Texas: Noncommissioned officers' quarters, \$7,000; warehouse, \$15,000.

Fort Benning, Georgia: Barracks, \$650,000.

Fort Bliss, Texas: Noncommissioned officers' quarters, \$50,000; officers' quarters, \$150,000.

Bolling Field, District of Columbia: Noncommissioned officers' quarters, \$54,000; dispensary, completion of, \$30,000; post exchange, theater, and gymnasium, completion of, \$45,000; officers' mess, \$50,000; enlargement of central heating plant to provide for quarters area, \$95,000.

Fort Bragg, North Carolina: Barracks, completion of, \$40,000; noncommissioned officers' quarters, \$160,000.

Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania: Heating plant, \$200,000.

Chanute Field, Illinois: Noncommissioned officers' quarters, \$137,000; central heating plant for technical and quarters area, \$200,000.

Camp Devens, Massachusetts: Roads and sidewalks, \$75,000; service club, \$30,000; post exchange and gymnasium, \$50,000.

Fort Douglas, Utah: Noncommissioned officers' quarters, \$15,000.

Dryden, Texas: Barracks, \$20,000.

Duncan Field, Texas: Quartermaster warehouse, \$40,000; quartermaster maintenance building, \$20,000; garage, \$40,000; fire and guard house, \$25,000.

Fort Du Pont, Delaware: Noncommissioned officers' quarters, \$60,000.

Edgewood Arsenal, Maryland: Noncommissioned officers' quarters, \$70,000.

Fitzsimons General Hospital, Colorado: Gymnasium, recreation, and social hall, \$150,000.

Hamilton Field, California: Officers' quarters, \$215,000; noncommissioned officers' quarters, \$120,000.

Fort Hamilton, New York: Noncommissioned officers' quarters, \$100,000.

Post, p. 1580.

- Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indiana: Noncommissioned officers' quarters, \$120,000.
- Hensley Field, Texas: Noncommissioned officers' quarters, \$8,000; officers' quarters, \$30,000; roads, utilities, and improvement of flying field, \$25,000; replacement of pumping plant, \$3,000; sewage-disposal plant, \$3,000.
- Holabird Quartermaster Depot, Maryland: Hospital, \$120,000.
- Fort Sam Houston, Texas: Noncommissioned officers' quarters, \$150,000; officers' quarters, \$350,000.
- Fort Howard, Maryland: Hospital, \$150,000.
- Fort Hoyle, Maryland: Noncommissioned officers' quarters, \$70,000.
- Fort Humphreys, Virginia: Officers' quarters, \$150,000.
- Fort Huachuca, Arizona: Post exchange, gymnasium, and service club, \$100,000.
- Fort Jay, New York: Noncommissioned officers' quarters, \$130,000; barracks, completion of, \$70,000; officers' quarters, \$125,000; nurses' quarters, completion of, \$35,000.
- Jefferson Barracks, Missouri: Noncommissioned officers' quarters, \$65,000; additions to kitchens and mess halls, \$55,000.
- Camp Knox, Kentucky: Hospital, \$200,000.
- Langley Field, Virginia: Central heating plant for quarters area, \$60,000; quartermaster maintenance building, \$20,000; fire house, \$20,000; barracks, medical detachment, \$30,000; garage, completion of, \$15,000; magazine, completion of, \$10,000.
- Fort Lawton, Washington: Noncommissioned officers' quarters, \$30,000.
- Fort Leavenworth, Kansas: Nurses' quarters, \$60,000.
- Letterman General Hospital, California: Two wards, \$150,000.
- Fort Lewis, Washington: Barracks, completion of, \$30,000; water main, \$30,000; noncommissioned officers' quarters, \$75,000; officers' quarters, \$65,000.
- Fort Logan, Colorado: Noncommissioned officers' quarters, \$53,000.
- Fort McClellan, Alabama: Headquarters, \$50,000; recreation hall, \$35,000; gymnasium, \$45,000.
- Fort McPherson, Georgia: Nurses' quarters, \$70,000; contagious ward for hospital, \$70,000.
- Maxwell Field, Alabama: Officers' quarters, \$940,000; officers' mess, \$55,000.
- March Field, California: Barracks for medical detachment, \$25,000; contagious ward for hospital, \$12,000; bakery, \$15,000; laundry, \$60,000; enlisted men's service club, \$50,000; officers' mess, \$50,000; theater, \$40,000.
- Fort Mason, California: Officers' quarters, \$110,000.
- Fort Meade, South Dakota: Riding hall, \$25,000.
- Fort George G. Meade, Maryland: Noncommissioned officers' quarters, \$150,000; officers' quarters, \$50,000.
- Mitchel Field, New York: Noncommissioned officers' quarters, \$118,000; bakery, \$15,000; incinerator, \$10,000; enlisted men's service club, \$50,000; theater, \$40,000; sewage-disposal plant, \$40,000; fence, \$31,000; quartermaster gasoline storage, \$3,000; magazine, \$15,000; officers' mess, \$50,000; coal storage and handling system, \$70,000; roads, walks, and surface-drainage system, \$86,000.
- Fort Monmouth, New Jersey: Addition to hospital, \$75,000; noncommissioned officers' quarters, \$170,000; band barracks, \$35,000.
- Fort Myer, Virginia: Barracks, \$100,000.
- Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia: Noncommissioned officers' quarters, \$120,000.
- Fort Ontario, New York: Noncommissioned officers' quarters, \$50,000.

Military posts, construction, etc.—Contd.

Plattsburg Barracks, New York: Additions to barracks, \$25,000; barracks, \$255,000.

Pope Field, North Carolina, for the Air Corps troops: Barracks, \$140,000; noncommissioned officers' quarters, \$84,000; officers' quarters, \$140,000.

Post Field, Oklahoma, for Air Corps troops: Barracks, \$140,000; noncommissioned officers' quarters, \$84,000; officers' quarters, \$140,000.

Presidio of San Francisco, California: Noncommissioned officers' quarters, \$60,000; addition to headquarters, \$50,000.

Post, p. 1580.

Randolph Field, Texas: Barracks, completion of, \$56,000; gymnasium, completion of, \$70,000; roads and utilities, \$243,000; completion of chapel and school, \$50,000.

Raritan Arsenal, New Jersey: Noncommissioned officers' quarters, \$75,000.

Walter Reed General Hospital, District of Columbia: Noncommissioned officers' quarters, \$120,000; addition to nurses' quarters, \$300,000.

Rock Island Arsenal, Illinois: Noncommissioned officers' quarters, \$15,000.

Rockwell Field, California: Noncommissioned officers' quarters, \$234,000; officers' quarters, \$266,000.

Fort Winfield Scott, California: Noncommissioned officers' quarters, \$140,000.

Selfridge Field, Michigan: Gymnasium and theater, \$80,000; garage, \$40,000; quartermaster maintenance building, \$20,000; post exchange, \$45,000; officers' mess, \$60,000; enlisted men's service club, \$50,000; bakery, \$15,000; roads and utilities, \$75,000.

Fort Sill, Oklahoma: Barracks, \$875,000; noncommissioned officers' quarters, \$72,000; officers' quarters, \$75,000; gun sheds, \$48,000; stables, \$30,000; vehicle shed, \$10,000.

Fort Snelling, Minnesota: Quartermaster warehouse, \$65,000; barracks, medical detachment, \$40,000.

Fort Totten, New York: Noncommissioned officers' quarters, \$30,000.

Fort Wadsworth, New York: Officers' quarters, \$75,000.

Fort Francis E. Warren, Wyoming: Noncommissioned officers' quarters, \$120,000.

West Point, New York: For addition to hospital, \$250,000; barracks for service detachment, \$250,000.

Fort George Wright, Washington: Noncommissioned officers' quarters, \$60,000.

No expenditures if sums not available. Exceptions.

(b) No part of the sum appropriated by this section, except the amount for expenditure under paragraph (1) or (2) of subsection (a), shall be expended if the Secretary of the Treasury certifies to the President that the amount necessary for such expenditure is not available and can not be obtained upon reasonable terms.

Construction of technical buildings, appurtenances, etc., at designated posts.

SEC. 302. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated not to exceed \$7,436,000, to be expended for the construction and installation at military posts, and at airports and landing fields, of such technical buildings and utilities and appurtenances thereto as may be necessary, as follows:

Albrook Field, Canal Zone: Technical buildings and installations, completion of, \$293,000; gasoline-storage system, completion of, \$25,000.

Barksdale Field, Louisiana: Hangars, \$350,000; headquarters and operations buildings, completion of, \$89,200; gasoline-storage system, completion of, \$20,000; paved aprons, \$100,000.

Fort Benning, Georgia: Hangar, combination, \$88,000; gasoline-storage system, \$10,000; improvement of landing field and building area, \$25,000; heating plant, \$20,000; paved aprons, \$20,000.

Construction of technical buildings, etc.—  
Contd.

Benton Field, Alameda, California: Completion of shops, including assembly and test hangars, dope storage, heating and engine test block, \$605,500; depot warehouse, \$500,000; administration building, \$80,000; railroad spur, \$8,000; quartermaster warehouse, maintenance and salvage building, \$35,000; garage, \$48,000; fire and guard house, \$30,000; pier, \$125,000; paint, oil, and dope storage and oil reclamation, \$35,000; gasoline-storage system, \$20,000; paved aprons, \$80,000.

Fort Bliss, Texas: Operations building, \$10,000.

Bolling Field, District of Columbia: Paved aprons, completion of, \$22,800; heating plant for technical area, completion of, \$78,000; field shops, completion of, \$6,000; improvement of landing field and building area, \$615,000.

Chanute Field, Illinois: Hangars, \$170,000; paved aprons, \$30,000; improvement of landing field and technical area, \$15,000; enlargement of central heating plant and steam lines, \$185,000.

Dryden, Texas: Paved aprons and hangar floor, \$15,000.

Duncan Field, Texas: Depot administration building, \$60,000; gasoline-storage system, completion of, \$15,000.

Hatbox Field, Muskogee, Oklahoma: Roofing and sidewalls for hangar, and paved aprons, \$15,000.

Hamilton Field, California: Headquarters and operations building, to complete, \$35,000; improvement of landing field and building area, \$120,000.

Langley Field, Virginia: Remodeling two hangars into shops, and for ceilings in and additions to hangars, \$91,000; gasoline-storage system, completion of, \$21,000; bomb storage, \$19,000; improvement of landing field and building area, \$25,000; machine-gun range, \$6,000.

Luke Field, Hawaiian Department: Air depot, plane overhaul and assembly, \$200,000.

March Field, California: Gasoline-storage system, completion of, \$10,000; aircraft-bomb storage, \$5,000.

Maxwell Field, Alabama: Squadron officers' school and/or additions to school building, \$150,000; gasoline-storage system, \$10,200; improvement of landing field, \$100,000; camera obscura, \$4,000; bomb storage, \$13,000; machine-gun and bombing range, \$6,000.

Mitchel Field, New York: Improvement of landing field, \$80,000; gasoline-storage system, completion of, \$5,000; bomb storage, \$13,000; machine-gun range, \$2,000.

Panama Canal Zone: Improvement of emergency landing fields at Gamboa Reach and Camp Gaillard, \$20,000.

Patterson Field, Ohio: Hangars, headquarters and operations, and heating plant, completion of, \$251,300; improvement of landing field and building area, \$5,000; gasoline-storage system, completion of, \$10,000.

Pope Field, North Carolina: Hangar—balloon-dismantle, transfer, and reerection of, \$110,000; paved aprons, \$15,000; paint, oil, and dope storage, \$5,000.

Post Field, Oklahoma: Hangar—balloon-dismantle, transfer, and reerection of, \$110,000; paved aprons, \$15,000.

Randolph Field, Texas: Engine-test stands and building, \$40,000; oil storage, \$15,000; gasoline-storage system, completion of, \$10,000; aerial target range, \$20,000.

Rockwell Field, California: Hangars, \$576,000; Air Corps warehouse, \$80,000; operations building, \$20,000; remodeling a perma-

Construction of technical buildings, etc.—  
Contd.

ment building for radio, parachute, and armament building, \$20,000; administration building, \$80,000; photographic building, \$36,000; paint, oil, and dope storage, \$15,000; gasoline-storage system, \$30,000; paved aprons, \$95,000; central heating plants, \$100,000; improvement of landing field and technical building area, \$100,000; camera obscura, \$5,000; bomb storage, \$15,000.

Schoen Field, Indiana: Grading landing field, \$5,000.

Scott Field, Illinois: Hangar, \$90,000; headquarters and operations buildings, \$80,000; barracks, \$271,000; radio building, \$10,000; photo building, \$36,000; gas plant and chemical storage, \$50,000; central heating plants, \$145,000; gasoline-storage system, \$10,000; paved aprons, \$40,000; improvement of landing field and building area, \$50,000; machine-gun butts, \$3,000.

Selfridge Field, Michigan: Gasoline-storage system, completion of, \$10,000.

Wheeler Field, Hawaiian Department: Gasoline-storage system, completion of, \$31,000; paved aprons, \$38,000.

Restriction on expenditure in District.

SEC. 303. No money shall be available for expenditure under this title in connection with a project in the District of Columbia, except as provided in section 301 (a) (11) or 302.

Federal Highway Act, amendment.  
Vol. 42, p. 213.  
U. S. C., p. 636.

SEC. 304. The last paragraph of section 6 of the Federal Highway Act, approved November 9, 1921, as amended and supplemented (U. S. C., title 23, sec. 6), is hereby amended to read as follows:

State permitted additional mileage construction, when requisite 90 per cent completed.

"Whenever provision has been made by any State for the completion and maintenance of 90 per centum of its system of primary or interstate and secondary or intercounty highways equal to 7 per centum of the total mileage of such State, as required by this Act, said State through its State highway department, by and with the approval of the Secretary of Agriculture, is hereby authorized to increase the mileage of the primary or interstate and secondary or intercounty systems by additional mileage equal to not more than 1 per centum of said total mileage of such State, and thereafter to make like increases in the mileage of said systems whenever provision has been made for the completion and maintenance of 90 per centum of the mileage of said systems previously authorized in accordance herewith."

Acquisition of sites for emergency construction.

SEC. 305. After the date of the enactment of this Act, in the acquisition of any land or site for the purposes of section 301 (a) (10):

Period for proposals reduced.

(1) The period of solicitation of proposals by public advertisement shall be ten days in lieu of twenty days;

Not applicable in public domain.  
R. S., sec. 355, p. 60.

(2) In any case in which such site or land is to be acquired by condemnation, the provisions of section 355 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, shall not apply; and

Land, etc., for public use.  
Vol. 46, p. 1421, amended.

(3) Notwithstanding the provisions of section 1 of the Act entitled "An Act to expedite the construction of public buildings and works outside of the District of Columbia by enabling possession and title of sites to be taken in advance of final judgment in proceedings for the acquisition thereof under the power of eminent domain," approved February 26, 1931 (U. S. C., Supp. V, title 40, sec. 258a), in any case in which any land or any interest therein is to be acquired by condemnation, the Secretary of the Treasury, through the Attorney General, may, prior to the institution of condemnation proceedings, file with the clerk of the district court of the district in which such land is located a declaration of taking, containing the matters required by such section to be included in a declaration of taking. The declaration of taking shall be accompanied by the deposit with such clerk, to the use of the parties who may be found to be entitled thereto, of the amount of the estimated compensation stated in the

U. S. C., Supp. V, p. 539.  
Taking of title by United States before final judgment.

Post, p. 901.

Declaration of taking to be filed.

Compensation.

declaration. As soon as practicable after the filing of such declaration of taking, the Secretary of the Treasury shall cause to be posted in a prominent place upon the land a notice reciting (A) that the land or the interest therein is taken by the United States for public use, (B) that a declaration of taking in respect of such land or interest therein has been filed with the clerk of the court of the district, and (C) that there has been deposited with such clerk, to the use of the parties who may be found to be entitled thereto, the estimated just compensation for the land or interest therein taken. The Secretary of the Treasury shall give written notice similar to the posted notice, by personal service in the case of actual occupants of the premises or, if with reasonable diligence such personal service can not be made, he shall send such notice by registered mail directed to the premises, and he shall send notice by registered mail directed to their last known address in the case of all parties who the Secretary ascertains have or may have an interest in such land, and he may give such additional notice by newspaper publication or otherwise as he deems necessary. Upon posting notice on the land, title to the land or interest therein shall vest in the United States, and the right to just compensation therefor shall vest in the parties entitled thereto. The Secretary of the Treasury shall cause notice to be personally served upon, or if with reasonable diligence such service can not be made, to be sent by registered mail to actual occupants of the premises, setting a time (not earlier than twenty days after the service or sending of such notice) at which such parties shall surrender possession, and at the end of such time the right to possession shall vest in the United States. The Secretary of the Treasury may designate any person to serve any notice under the preceding provisions of this subsection and such person shall have power to enter upon such land for the purpose of posting notice or to make personal service of notice. If any such party fails or refuses so to surrender possession, upon summary petition for an order to surrender possession filed in such district court by or on behalf of the Secretary of the Treasury, the court may, by writ of assistance or other process, order the surrender of possession. A petition in condemnation shall be filed in such district court as soon after the filing of the declaration of taking as practicable. In any such condemnation proceeding, no further declaration of taking shall be required, and the provisions of section 1 of such Act of February 26, 1931, authorizing the court to fix the time when parties in possession shall be required to surrender possession, shall not apply. If such petition for condemnation is not filed within a reasonable time after the filing of such declaration of taking, any person entitled to just compensation in respect of the property so taken shall be entitled to sue the United States in the court in which such declaration of taking was filed. The procedure in such suit shall be the same as in suits against the United States founded upon contract, except that such suit may be heard even if the amount of the claim is greater than \$10,000 and except that the procedure for the ascertainment of the amount of just compensation shall be the same as such procedure in condemnation proceedings. If the petition for condemnation is filed prior to the time the commissioners in condemnation, jurors, or other persons charged with the duty of valuing the property are empaneled, such suit shall be dismissed, except that such suit and the condemnation proceedings may, in the discretion of the court, and under rules prescribed by it, be consolidated to such extent as the court may deem practicable. In any suit authorized to be brought under this subsection or in any condemnation proceeding involving land acquired in accordance with this sub-

Notice thereof posted.

Service on occupants of premises.

Effect.

Eviction.

Condemnation proceedings.

Petition to be filed.

Procedure.

Award.

section, the court shall enter judgment against the United States in favor of the parties entitled for the sum or sums awarded as just compensation, respectively, for the land or interest therein taken for the use of the United States and such judgment shall be paid out of the sums deposited with the court and such additional sums as may be awarded shall be paid in the same manner as sums awarded in judgments in cases in which the United States has consented to be sued. The provisions of such Act of February 26, 1931, except as modified by this subsection, shall apply to all such suits or condemnation proceedings. The provisions of this subsection shall not be construed to be in substitution for, but shall be supplemental to, any method of acquiring land or interests therein provided in existing law.

Provisions construed.

Post offices.  
Use of standard plans  
of construction.

SEC. 306. In the construction of post offices and of buildings for post offices and other offices provided for in section 301 (a) (10), the Secretary of the Treasury with the cooperation of the Postmaster General may use such standard plans (heretofore or hereafter prepared) as may be most adaptable to the particular building to be constructed.

No convict labor to  
be employed.

SEC. 307. All contracts let for construction projects pursuant to this title shall be subject to the conditions that no convict labor shall be directly employed on any such project, and that (except in executive, administrative, and supervisory positions), so far as practicable, no individual directly employed on any such project shall be permitted to work more than thirty hours in any one week, and that in the employment of labor in connection with any such project, preference shall be given, where they are qualified, to ex-service men with dependents.

Thirty-hour week  
provisions.

Preference to ex-  
service men.

Cumulative sinking  
fund.  
Additional author-  
izations.  
Vol. 40, p. 1312.  
Post, p. 1492.

SEC. 308. For each fiscal year beginning with the fiscal year 1934, there is authorized to be appropriated, for the purposes of the sinking fund provided in section 6 of the Victory Liberty Loan Act, as amended, in addition to amounts otherwise appropriated, an amount equal to  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per centum of the aggregate amount of the expenditures made, out of appropriations made or authorized in this title, on or after the date of the enactment of this Act and on or before the last day of the fiscal year for which the appropriation is made.

Approved, July 21, 1932.

[CHAPTER 521.]

AN ACT

Relating to loans to veterans on their adjusted-service certificates.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the first sentence of subdivision (b) of section 502 of the World War Adjusted Compensation Act, as amended (U. S. C., title 38, sec. 642(b)), is hereby amended to read as follows:

"(b) Any national bank, or any bank or trust company incorporated under the laws of any State, Territory, possession, or the District of Columbia (hereinafter in this section called 'bank'), is authorized to loan to any veteran upon his promissory note secured by his adjusted-service certificate (with or without the consent of the beneficiary thereof) any amount not in excess of the loan basis (as defined in subdivision (g) of this section) of the certificate".

SEC. 2. (a) Subdivisions (c) and (d) of section 502 of such Act, as amended (U. S. C., title 38, secs. 642(c) and 642(d)), are hereby amended by striking out "6 per centum" wherever occurring in such subdivisions and inserting in lieu thereof " $3\frac{1}{2}$  per centum".

July 21, 1932.

[S. 4569.]

[Public, No. 303.]

World War Adjusted  
Compensation Act,  
amendments.  
Vol. 43, p. 126.  
U. S. C., p. 1231.

Loan privileges.

Bank authorized to  
loan veteran upon his  
promissory note se-  
cured by certificate.

Interest rate de-  
creased.

(b) Subdivision (l) of section 502 of such Act, as amended (U. S. C., Sup. V, title 38, sec. 642 (1)), is amended by striking out "4½ per centum" and inserting in lieu thereof "3½ per centum".

Direct loans.  
Interest rate de-  
creased.

(c) The amendments made by subsections (a) and (b) of this section shall not apply with respect to interest accrued prior to the date of the enactment of this Act.

Prior loans not af-  
fected.

SEC. 3. Subdivision (m) of section 502 of such Act, as amended (U. S. C., Sup. V, title 38, sec. 642 (m)), is hereby amended to read as follows:

"(m) Loans made by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs under this section may at his option be made out of the United States Government life insurance fund, or out of the Adjusted Service Certificate Fund created under section 505. In case of loans made out of the United States Government life insurance fund the fund shall be entitled to receive interest at the rate of 4½ per centum per annum, compounded annually, but, in respect of interest on any such loan accruing after this subdivision as amended takes effect, the amount by which interest at such rate exceeds 3½ per centum per annum, compounded annually, shall be paid to the United States Government life insurance fund out of the Adjusted Service Certificate Fund".

Funds available for  
loans.  
Vol. 43, p. 128.

Computation of  
interest.

Approved, July 21, 1932.

[CHAPTER 522.]

AN ACT

To create Federal Home Loan Banks, to provide for the supervision thereof, and for other purposes.

July 22, 1932.  
[H. R. 12280.]  
[Public, No. 304.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "Federal Home Loan Bank Act."*

Federal Home Loan  
Bank Act.

DEFINITIONS

Definitions.

SEC. 2. As used in this Act—

(1) The term "board" means the Federal Home Loan Bank Board.

"Board."

(2) The term "Federal Home Loan Bank" means a bank established by the board under authority of this Act.

"Federal Home Loan  
Bank."

(3) The term "State" includes the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands of the United States, and the Territories of Alaska and Hawaii.

"State."

(4) The term "member" (except when used in reference to a member of the board) means any institution which has subscribed for the stock of a Federal Home Loan Bank.

"Member," excep-  
tion.

(5) The term "home mortgage loan" means a loan made by a member or a nonmember borrower upon the security of a home mortgage.

"Home mortgage  
loan."

(6) The term "home mortgage" means a first mortgage upon real estate, in fee simple, or leasehold under a renewable lease for not less than ninety-nine years, upon which there is located a dwelling for not more than three families, and shall include, in addition to first mortgages, such classes of first liens as are commonly given to secure advances on real estate by institutions authorized under this Act to become members, under the laws of the State in which the real estate is located, together with the credit instruments, if any, secured thereby.

"Home mortgage."

"Unpaid principal."

(7) The term "unpaid principal," when used in respect of a loan secured by a home mortgage means the principal thereof less the sum of (1) payments made on such principal, and (2) in cases where shares or stock are pledged as security for the loan, the payments made on such shares or stock plus earnings or dividends apportioned or credited thereon.

"Amortized" or "installment" home mortgage loan.

(8) An "amortized" or "installment" home mortgage loan shall, for the purposes of this Act, be a home mortgage loan to be repaid or liquidated in not less than eight years by means of regular weekly, monthly, or quarterly payments made directly in reduction of the debt or upon stock or shares pledged as collateral for the repayment of such loan.

"Nonmember borrower."

(9) The term "nonmember borrower" includes an institution authorized to secure advances from a Federal Home Loan Bank under the provisions of section 6 (e).

Federal Home Loan Banks.

#### FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANKS

Designated number of bank districts with a bank in each district to be created.

SEC. 3. As soon as practicable the board shall divide the continental United States, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and the Territories of Alaska and Hawaii into not less than eight nor more than twelve districts. Such districts shall be apportioned with due regard to the convenience and customary course of business of the institutions eligible to and likely to subscribe for stock of a Federal Home Loan Bank to be formed under this Act, but no such district shall contain a fractional part of any State. The districts thus created may be readjusted and new districts may from time to time be created by the board, not to exceed twelve in all. Such districts shall be known as Federal Home Loan Bank districts and may be designated by number. As soon as practicable the board shall establish, in each district, a Federal Home Loan Bank at such city as may be designated by the board. Its title shall include the name of the city at which it is established.

Member and non-member borrowers.

#### ELIGIBILITY OF MEMBERS AND NONMEMBER BORROWERS

Eligible institutions.

SEC. 4. (a) Any building and loan association, savings and loan association, cooperative bank, homestead association, insurance company, or savings bank, shall be eligible to become a member of, or a nonmember borrower of, a Federal Home Loan Bank if such institution (1) is duly organized under the laws of any State or of the United States; (2) is subject to inspection and regulation under the banking laws, or under similar laws, of the State or of the United States; and (3) makes such home mortgage loans as, in the judgment of the board, are long-term loans (and in the case of a savings bank, if, in the judgment of the board, its time deposits, as defined in section 19 of the Federal Reserve Act, warrant its making such loans). No institution shall be eligible to become a member of, or a nonmember borrower of, a Federal Home Loan Bank if, in the judgment of the board, its financial condition is such that advances may not safely be made to such institution or the character of its management or its home-financing policy is inconsistent with sound and economical home financing, or with the purposes of this Act.

Conditions.

Disqualifications.

Membership and privilege restrictions.

(b) An institution eligible to become a member or a nonmember borrower under this section may become a member only of, or secure advances from, the Federal Home Loan Bank of the district in which is located the institution's principal place of business, or of the bank of a district adjoining such district, if demanded by convenience and then only with the approval of the board.

(c) Notwithstanding the provisions of clause (2) of subsection (a) of this section requiring inspection and regulation under law as a condition with respect to eligibility for membership, any building and loan association which would be eligible to become a member of a Federal Home Loan Bank except for the fact that it is not subject to inspection and regulation under the banking laws or similar laws of the State in which such association is organized shall, upon subjecting itself to such inspection and regulation as the board shall prescribe, be eligible to become a member.

Building, etc., associations not under State regulation eligible if subjecting to prescribed inspection.

(d) Any home owner who comes within the limits of this Act and who is unable to obtain mortgage money from any other source may obtain same from any bank organized under this Act: *Provided*, That this subsection shall not be effective when the Federal Government has had its stock retired.

Home owners may obtain mortgage money if unable elsewhere. *Proviso.* Limitation.

SEC. 5. No institution shall be admitted to or retained in membership, or granted the privileges of nonmember borrowers, if the combined total of the amounts paid to it for interest, commission, bonus, discount, premium, and other similar charges, less a proper deduction for all dividends, refunds, and cash credits of all kinds, creates an actual net cost to the home owner in excess of the maximum legal rate of interest or, in case there is a lawful contract rate of interest applicable to such transactions, in excess of such rate (regardless of any exemption from usury laws), or, in case there is no legal rate of interest or lawful contract rate of interest applicable to such transactions, in excess of 8 per centum per annum in the State where such property is located. This section applies only to home mortgage loans made after the enactment of this Act.

Home mortgage loans. Institution disqualified if its charges to home owner exceed legal rate, etc.

Contract interest rate.

CAPITAL OF FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANKS AND SUBSCRIPTIONS THERETO

Federal Home Loan Banks.

SEC. 6. (a) As soon as practicable after the enactment of this Act, the board, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall determine the minimum capital of each Federal Home Loan Bank which shall be not less than \$5,000,000. The board shall, as soon as practicable thereafter, open books in each district established under section 3 for subscription to the capital stock of the Federal Home Loan Bank of the district.

Minimum capital.

Subscriptions.

(b) The capital stock of each Federal Home Loan Bank shall be divided into shares of a par value of \$100 each. The minimum capital stock shall be issued at par. Stock issued thereafter shall be issued at such price not less than par as may be fixed by the board.

Shares of stock.

(c) The original stock subscription for each institution eligible to become a member under section 4 shall be an amount equal to 1 per centum of the aggregate of the unpaid principal of the subscriber's home mortgage loans, but not less than \$1,500. The board shall from time to time adjust the amount of stock held by each member so that, as nearly as possible, such member shall at all times have invested in the stock of the Federal Home Loan Bank at least an amount calculated in the manner provided in the preceding sentence (but not less than \$1,500). If the board finds that the investment of any member in stock is greater than that required under this section, upon application of such member, the bank shall pay such member for each share of stock in excess of the amount so required an amount equal to the value of such stock, or, at the election of the bank, the whole or any part of the payments which would be so made shall be credited upon the indebtedness of the member to the bank. In either such event, stock equal in value to the amount of the payment or credit, or both, as the case may be, shall be surrendered and canceled. No share of stock shall be surrendered and canceled if the effect of such surrender and cancellation would be to violate the

Original investment.

Adjustments of amounts.

If stock held is greater, member's holdings may be reduced.

Payment for canceled stock.

Restriction. *Post*, p. 732.

provisions of section 10 (c) requiring the amount of stock held by such member to equal at least one-twelfth of the outstanding advances to such member.

Cash payment for stock subscriptions.  
Installment payments.

(d) Stock subscriptions other than by the United States shall be paid for in cash, and shall be paid for at the time of application therefor, or, at the election of the subscriber, in installments, but not less than one-fourth of the total amount payable shall be paid at the time of filing application, and a further sum of not less than one-fourth of such total shall have been paid at the end of each succeeding period of four months.

Institutions where State laws do not permit stock purchase.

Admitted to borrowing privileges on specified terms, etc.

(e) If the law of the State under which an institution described in section 4 operates does not permit such institution to subscribe for stock in the Federal Home Loan Bank but if such institution has the power to borrow money and give security therefor, the board may permit such institution to obtain advances on the same terms and conditions and subject to the same limitations as members (except that such institution shall not be required, during the period during which advances may be made under this subsection, to subscribe for stock in the Federal Home Loan Bank or to deposit such stock as collateral security as required in section 10), but such institution shall be required to keep on deposit such security, in addition to home mortgages, for such advances, as the board shall determine, which shall equal in value 1 per centum of the aggregate unpaid principal of such institution's home mortgage loans (but not less than \$1,500). No advance to any such institution shall be made under authority of this subsection after the State in which the institution is organized enacts legislation authorizing such institution to subscribe for Federal Home Loan Bank stock or after the expiration of the next regular session of the legislature of such State begun after the enactment of this Act, whichever is earlier. If, at the end of such time, such institution is not authorized to subscribe for stock, the bank shall proceed to liquidate the indebtedness of such institution to the bank and to terminate its relations with such institution. No advance shall be made under authority of this subsection which matures more than one year after the advance is made, but the bank may renew any such advance for yearly periods, or less, thereafter. The maturity of no advance authorized under this subsection shall be later than the time of the enactment of legislation authorizing such institution to become a member or the expiration of such session of the legislature of the State, whichever is earlier.

Security required.

Permissive only pending State authorization.

Liquidation and termination if authority withheld.

Limitation on advances.

Unsubscribed portions of minimum capital to be taken over by Secretary of the Treasury.

Such subscriptions subject to call by board.

Receipts to issue; effect.

Sum for stock purchase limited.  
Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act, amendment.  
*Ante*, p. 5.

Necessary funds for payment to be furnished by corporation.

(f) The Secretary of the Treasury shall subscribe, on behalf of the United States, for such part of the minimum capital of each Federal Home Loan Bank as is not subscribed for by members under subsection (c) of this section within thirty days after books have been opened for stock subscriptions as provided in subsection (a). Payments for stock subscriptions by the Secretary of the Treasury shall be subject to call in whole or in part by the board, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, at such time or times as may be deemed advisable. Each Federal Home Loan Bank receiving such payments shall issue receipts therefor to the Secretary of the Treasury, and such receipts shall be evidence of the stock ownership of the United States. The aggregate amount expended by the United States for the purchase of stock under this Act shall not exceed \$125,000,000. The Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act, approved January 22, 1932, is amended by adding at the end of section 2 thereof the following new paragraph:

"In order to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to make payments upon stock of Federal Home Loan Banks subscribed for by him in accordance with the Federal Home Loan Bank Act, the sum

of \$125,000,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary for such purpose, is hereby allocated and made available to the Secretary of the Treasury out of the capital of the corporation and/or the proceeds of notes, debentures, bonds, and other obligations issued by the corporation. For the purposes of this paragraph, the corporation shall issue such notes, bonds, debentures, and other obligations as may be necessary."

(g) After the amount of capital of a Federal Home Loan Bank paid in by members equals the amount paid in by the Secretary of the Treasury under subsection (f), such bank shall apply annually to the payment and retirement of the shares of the capital stock held by the United States, 50 per centum of all sums thereafter paid in as capital until all such capital stock held by the United States is retired at par. Stock held by the United States may at any time, in the discretion of the Federal Home Loan Bank, and with the approval of the board, be paid off at par and retired in whole or in part; and the board may at any time require such stock to be paid off at par and retired in whole or in part if in the opinion of the board the Federal Home Loan Bank has resources available therefor: *Provided*, That accumulated dividends, as provided in subsection (k), have been paid.

(h) Stock subscribed for otherwise than by the United States, and the right to the proceeds thereof, shall not be transferred or hypothecated except as hereinafter provided and the certificates therefor shall so state.

(i) Any member may withdraw from membership in a Federal Home Loan Bank six months after filing with the board written notice of intention so to do, and the board may, after hearing, remove any member from membership, or deprive any nonmember borrower of the privilege of obtaining further advances, if, in the opinion of the board, such member or nonmember borrower has failed to comply with any provision of this Act or the regulations of the board made pursuant thereto or if, in the opinion of the board, such member or nonmember borrower is insolvent. In any such case, the indebtedness of such member or nonmember borrower to the Federal Home Loan Bank shall be liquidated, and the capital stock in the Federal Home Loan Bank owned by such member shall be surrendered and canceled. Upon the liquidation of such indebtedness such member or nonmember borrower shall be entitled to the return of its collateral, and, upon surrender and cancellation of such capital stock, the member shall receive a sum equal to its cash paid subscriptions for the capital stock surrendered, except that if at any time the board finds that the paid-in capital of a Federal Home Loan Bank is or is likely to be impaired as a result of losses in or depreciation of the assets held, the Federal Home Loan Bank shall on the order of the board withhold from the amount to be paid in retirement of the stock a pro rata share of the amount of such impairment as determined by the board.

(j) A Federal Home Loan Bank may, with the approval of the board, permit the disposal of stock to another member, or to an institution eligible to become a member, but only to enable such an institution to become a member.

(k) All stock of any Federal Home Loan Bank shall share in dividend distributions without preference, except that stock subscribed for by the United States shall be entitled to dividends at a rate of 2 per centum per annum cumulative from the date of investment but in any case in which the rate of dividend is in excess

Bonds, etc., to be issued.

Capital stock held by United States.  
To be retired when that paid in by members is at par.

Retirement at any time if resources permit.

Proviso.  
Payment of dividends.

Unauthorized transfers, etc.

Withdrawals from membership.

Indebtedness to be liquidated.

Return of collateral, etc.

Exception.

Transfer of stock.

Dividends.

Stock held by United States.

of 2 per centum, the stock subscribed for by the United States shall be entitled to dividends at a rate not in excess of that paid on other stock.

MANAGEMENT OF BANKS

- Management of banks.  
To be vested in board of directors.  
Qualifications, etc.
- SEC. 7. (a) The management of each Federal Home Loan Bank shall be vested in a board of eleven directors, all of whom shall be citizens of the United States and bona fide residents of the district in which such bank is located.
- Appointment of two by board.  
Terms.
- (b) Two of such directors shall be appointed by the board. The terms of such directors shall expire one year and two years, respectively, from the end of the calendar year 1932, and their successors shall be appointed by the board for terms of three years.
- Division of nine directors into three groups.  
Appointment, etc.  
Successors to be elected for three years.
- (c) Nine of such directors, three of whom shall be known as class A directors, three of whom shall be known as class B directors, and three of whom shall be known as class C directors, shall be first appointed by the board, and shall serve until the end of the calendar year 1932. Their successors shall be elected as provided in subsection (d), and of such successors first elected one of each such class shall serve for one, two, and three years, respectively. Thereafter all such directors shall serve for three years. Directors of classes A, B, and C, whether appointed or elected, shall be chosen from among persons connected with the home-financing business.
- Bank membership to be divided into three groups.  
Designations.
- (d) The board shall divide all the members of each Federal Home Loan Bank into three groups which shall be designated as groups A, B, and C, which groups shall represent, respectively, and as fairly as may be, group A, the large, group B, the medium-sized, and group C, the small members, the size of such members to be determined according to the aggregate unpaid principal of the member's home mortgage loans. The board may revise the membership of such groups from time to time. Of the directors elected as hereinafter provided, each class A director shall be an officer or director of a member in group A, each class B director shall be an officer or director of a member in group B, and each class C director shall be an officer or director of a member in group C. Each member shall be entitled to nominate suitably qualified persons for election as directors of the class corresponding to the group to which such member belongs, and shall cast one vote for each director in its class. The directors of each class shall be nominated and elected in accordance with such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the board.
- Directors elected by each class.
- (e) Any director appointed or elected as provided in this section to fill a vacancy shall hold office only until the expiration of the term of his predecessor.
- Regulations governing nominations and elections.
- (f) The board shall designate one of the directors of each bank to be chairman, and one to be vice chairman, of the board of directors of such bank.
- Filling vacancies.
- (g) If at any time when nominations are required, members shall hold less than \$1,000,000 of the capital stock of the Federal Home Loan Bank, the board shall appoint a director or directors to fill the place or places for which such nominations are required. A director so appointed shall serve until the expiration of the calendar year during which he takes office.
- Chairman and vice chairman to be designated.
- (h) Each bank may pay its directors reasonable compensation for the time required of them, and their necessary expenses, in the performance of their duties, in accordance with the resolutions adopted by such directors, subject to the approval of the board.
- Filling places where stock held is less than \$1,000,000.
- Compensation and expenses.

(i) Such board of directors shall administer the affairs of the bank fairly and impartially and without discrimination in favor of or against any member or nonmember borrower, and shall, subject to the provisions hereof, extend to each institution authorized to secure advances such advances as may be made safely and reasonably with due regard for the claims and demands of other institutions, and with due regard to the maintenance of adequate credit standing for the Federal Home Loan Bank and its obligations.

Administration.

## EXAMINATIONS AND STUDIES BY THE BOARD

SEC. 8. The board shall cause to be made from time to time examinations of the laws of the various States of the United States and the regulations and procedure thereunder governing conditions under which institutions of the kinds which may become members or nonmember borrowers under this Act are permitted to be formed or to do business, or relating to the conveying or recording of land titles, or to homestead and other rights, or to the enforcement of the rights of holders of mortgages on lands securing loans, or otherwise. If any such examination shall indicate, in the opinion of the board, that under the laws of any such State or the regulations or procedure thereunder there would be inadequate protection to a Federal Home Loan Bank in making or collecting advances under this Act, the board may withhold or limit the operation of any Federal Home Loan Bank in such State until satisfactory conditions of law, regulation, or procedure shall be established. In any State where State examination of members or nonmember borrowers is deemed inadequate for the purposes of the Federal Home Loan Banks, the board shall establish such examination, all or part of the cost of which may be considered as part of the cost of making advances in such State. The banks and/or the board may make studies of trends of home and other property values, methods of appraisals, and other subjects such as they may deem useful for the general guidance of their policies and operations and those of institutions authorized to secure advances.

Examination and studies by the board.

Operations restricted where conditions unsatisfactory.

Establishment of examination of borrowers where State law inadequate.

Trends of values to be studied.

## ELIGIBILITY TO SECURE ADVANCES

SEC. 9. Any member or nonmember borrower of a Federal Home Loan Bank shall be entitled to apply in writing for advances. Such application shall be in such form as shall be required by the Federal Home Loan Bank with the approval of the board. Such Federal Home Loan Bank may at its discretion deny any such application, or, subject to the approval of the board, may grant it on such conditions as the Federal Home Loan Bank may prescribe.

Eligibility to secure advances.

Form of application, etc.

Discretionary action.

## ADVANCES TO MEMBERS

SEC. 10. (a) Each Federal Home Loan Bank is authorized to make advances to members and nonmember borrowers, upon the security of home mortgages, such advances to be made subject to such regulations, restrictions, and limitations as the board may prescribe. Any such advance shall be subject to the following limitations as to amount:

Advances to members.

Authority to make, on security of home mortgages conferred.

Subject to specified limitations.

(1) If secured by a home mortgage given in respect of an amortized home mortgage loan which was for an original term of eight years or more, or in cases where shares of stock, which are pledged as security for such loan, mature in a period of eight years or more,

If secured by amortized installment mortgage.

Maximum amount.	the advance may be for an amount not in excess of 60 per centum of the unpaid principal of the home mortgage loan; in no case shall the amount of the advance exceed 40 per centum of the value of the real estate securing the home mortgage loan.
Secured by home mortgage given on any other mortgage loan.	(2) If secured by a home mortgage given in respect of any other home mortgage loan, the advance shall not be for an amount in excess of 50 per centum of the unpaid principal of the home mortgage loan; in no case shall the amount of such advance exceed 30 per centum of the value of the real estate securing the home mortgage loan.
Limitation.	(b) No home mortgage shall be accepted as collateral security for an advance by a Federal Home Loan Bank if, at the time such advance is made (1) the home mortgage loan secured by it has more than fifteen years to run to maturity, or (2) the value of the real estate with respect to which the home mortgage is given exceeds \$20,000, or (3) is past due more than six months when presented.
Acceptance as collateral security forbidden in specified cases.	For the purposes of this subsection and subsection (a) the value of real estate shall be as of the time the advance is made and shall be established by such certification by the borrowing institution, or such other evidence, as the board may require. For the purposes of this section, each Federal Home Loan Bank shall have power to make, or to cause or require to be made, such appraisals and other investigations as it may deem necessary. No home mortgage otherwise eligible to be accepted as collateral security for an advance by a Federal Home Loan Bank shall be accepted if any director, officer, employee, attorney, or agent of the Federal Home Loan Bank or of the borrowing institution is personally liable thereon, unless the board has specifically approved by formal resolution such acceptance.
Value of real estate considered as when loan made.	(c) Such advances shall be made upon the note or obligation of the member or nonmember borrower secured as provided in this section, bearing such rate of interest as the board may approve or determine, and the Federal Home Loan Bank shall have a lien upon and shall hold the stock of such member as further collateral security for all indebtedness of the member to the Federal Home Loan Bank.
Investigations.	At no time shall the aggregate outstanding advances made by any Federal Home Loan Bank to any member exceed twelve times the amounts paid in by such member for outstanding capital stock held by it, or made to a nonmember borrower exceed twelve times the value of the security required to be deposited under section 6 (e).
Restriction where agent is personally liable.	(d) The institution applying for an advance shall enter into a primary and unconditional obligation to pay off all advances, together with interest and any unpaid costs and expenses in connection therewith according to the terms under which they were made, in such form as shall meet the requirements of the bank and the approval of the board. The bank shall reserve the right to require at any time, when deemed necessary for its protection, deposits of additional collateral security or substitutions of security by the borrowing institution, and each borrowing institution shall assign additional or substituted security when and as so required. Subject to the approval of the board, any Federal Home Loan Bank shall have power to sell to any other Federal Home Loan Bank, with or without recourse, any advance made under the provisions of this Act, or to allow to such bank a participation therein, and any other Federal Home Loan Bank shall have power to purchase such advance or to accept a participation therein, together with an appropriate assignment of security therefor.
Advances made on properly secured notes.	
Stock of borrower as further security.	
Advances not to exceed twelve times amount of capital held, etc.	
Applicants required to enter into obligation to pay, etc.	
Right to require additional security reserved.	
Sale, etc., of advances to other Home Loan Banks.	

## GENERAL POWERS AND DUTIES OF BANKS

SEC. 11. (a) Each Federal Home Loan Bank shall have power, subject to the approval of the board, (1) to borrow money, to give security therefor, and to pay interest thereon, and (2) to issue bonds and debentures having such maturities as may be determined by the board, secured by the transfer of eligible obligations of borrowing institutions and by the deposit of home mortgages.

(b) The board shall prescribe rules and regulations governing the assignment, deposit, custody, substitution, and release of the obligations of borrowing institutions to the bank which are transferred and of the home mortgages securing such bonds and debentures, the forms and terms of such bonds and debentures, and the conditions under which they may be issued and retired, including any option with respect to payment and retirement thereof in advance of maturity, and such regulations shall provide for the deposit in trust, under such terms and conditions as it may deem advisable, of the home mortgages securing such bonds and debentures. For the purposes of this section the board is authorized to appoint, and fix the compensation and prescribe the duties of, a registrar in each district, who shall not be connected with or interested in any Federal Home Loan Bank, any member, any nonmember borrower, or any institution of a class eligible to become a member or a nonmember borrower under this Act, and to require of such registrar a bond, in such amount and with such sureties as the board may fix, conditioned on the faithful performance of the duties required of him.

(c) Such deposits in trust shall be so maintained that the aggregate unpaid principal of the home mortgage loans secured by the home mortgages deposited as security for bonds or debentures shall, as nearly as possible, be at all times not less than an amount equal to 190 per centum of the total outstanding amount of such issue. Cash deposited under authority of subsection (d) shall be security for an amount of bonds and debentures equal to the amount of cash deposited. Direct obligations of the United States deposited under authority of subsection (d) shall be security for an amount of bonds and debentures equal to the par value of such obligations.

(d) The board may at any time require any Federal Home Loan Bank to deposit additional home mortgages or to make substitutions of home mortgages to secure such bonds and debentures, except that when in the opinion of the board home mortgages are not available for such purpose, it may permit, for such limited periods as it may deem advisable, the deposit of cash or direct obligations of the United States in lieu of the deposit of substitute or additional home loan mortgages.

(e) The board shall approve or determine the rates of interest to be paid by the Federal Home Loan Banks upon the notes, debentures, or bonds which they may issue except that no bond or debenture issued within seven years after the enactment of this Act shall bear a rate of interest in excess of  $5\frac{1}{2}$  per centum per annum, and no bond or debenture issued thereafter shall bear a rate of interest in excess of 5 per centum per annum, and shall provide such margins (not to exceed  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per centum) between interest rates received upon advances made to borrowing institutions and interest paid upon obligations which the Federal Home Loan Bank may issue as will cover expenses of operation and reserves and, under such regulations as may be provided by the board, some part of such reserve may be devoted to retirement of the stock subscribed by the United States.

General powers and duties.

Borrow money, etc.  
Issue bonds, etc.

To prescribe regulations governing obligations of borrowing institutions, etc.

Registrar to be appointed in each district.  
Surety required.

Issue of bonds, etc.  
Unpaid principal of mortgages deposited as security for, must equal 190 per cent of issue.

Deposit of additions or substitutions as security.

Cash, etc., in lieu.

Interest rates on notes, bonds, etc.  
Limitation.

Margin, to cover expenses.

Retirement of Federal subscription.

Joint, etc., liability of banks.

*Proviso.*  
Specific accounts.

Mutual arrangements for meeting obligations authorized.

Liability not waived.

Deposit restrictions.

General banking business forbidden.

Rediscounts, etc.

Board to fix price of bonds and rediscount rates, etc.

Duties of banks.  
To carry sum equal to capital subscriptions, etc., invested in Federal obligations.  
Deposits in banks, etc.  
Short-term loans.

Advances without mortgage security.

Investment of designated assets.

(f) The Federal Home Loan Banks shall be jointly and severally liable for the payment when due of all bonds and debentures, and of notes and other obligations issued by any Federal Home Loan Bank, and interest thereon, in accordance with their terms: *Provided*, That this shall not prevent any particular Federal Home Loan Bank, when specifically so authorized by the board, from borrowing funds temporarily under the terms of obligations which shall expressly state in substance in such manner as shall be approved by the board that the liability therefor is confined to the issuing bank. The Federal Home Loan Banks shall from time to time in accordance with rules, regulations, and orders of the board make adequate agreements and arrangements among themselves for meeting the payment of the bonds, debentures, notes, or other obligations on which they are jointly and severally liable, and the interest thereon, but such agreements and arrangements shall not restrict in any respect the joint and several liability herein established.

(g) Each Federal Home Loan Bank shall have power to accept only such deposits as are made by members and nonmember borrowers of such bank, or by other Federal Home Loan Banks. Such deposits shall not be subject to check, and no rate of interest in excess of 2 per centum per annum shall be paid thereon. "Deposits" as used in this section, does not include deposits made under section 6 (e). No Federal Home Loan Bank shall transact any banking or other business not expressly authorized by this Act.

(h) The board is authorized and empowered to permit, or, whenever in the judgment of at least four members of the board an emergency exists requiring such action, to require, Federal Home Loan Banks to rediscount the discounted notes of members or nonmember borrowers held by other Federal Home Loan Banks, or to purchase the bonds issued by any other Federal Home Loan Bank, or to make deposits with other Federal Home Loan Banks. In any case in which the board requires the purchase of bonds, the board shall fix the price therefor, or if the board requires the acceptance of a deposit, it shall fix the security therefor. The rediscount rates and the rates of interest to be paid upon deposits shall be fixed by the board.

(i) Each Federal Home Loan Bank shall at all times have an amount, equal to the sums paid in on outstanding capital subscriptions of its members, plus an amount, equal to the current deposits received from its members and from nonmember borrowers, invested in (1) obligations of the United States, (2) deposits in banks or trust companies, (3) advances with maturity not greater than one year made to members or nonmember borrowers, upon such terms and conditions as the board may prescribe, and (4) advances with maturity not greater than one year made to members or nonmember borrowers the amount of whose creditor liabilities (not including advances from the Federal Home Loan Bank) does not exceed 5 per centum of such member's or nonmember borrower's net assets, which advances may be made without the security of home mortgages or other security, upon such terms and conditions as the board may prescribe.

(j) Such part of the assets of each Federal Home Loan Bank (except reserves and except sums provided for in subsection (i)) as such bank may deem available therefor, and as are not required for advances to members or nonmember borrowers, may be invested, subject to such regulations, restrictions, and limitations as may be prescribed by the board, in direct obligations of the United States

and in such securities as fiduciary and trust funds may be invested in under the laws of the State in which the Federal Home Loan Bank is located.

#### INCORPORATION OF BANKS, AND CORPORATE POWERS

SEC. 12. The directors of each Federal Home Loan Bank shall, in accordance with such rules and regulations as the board may prescribe, make and file with the board at the earliest practicable date after the establishment of such bank, an organization certificate which shall contain such information as the board may require. Upon the making and filing of such organization certificate with the board, such bank shall become, as of the date of the execution of its organization certificate, a body corporate, and as such and in its name as designated by the board it shall have power to adopt, alter, and use a corporate seal; to make contracts; to purchase or lease and hold or dispose of such real estate as may be necessary or convenient for the transaction of its business, but no bank building shall be bought or erected to house any such bank, nor shall any such bank make any lease for such purpose which has a term of more than ten years; to sue and be sued, to complain, and to defend, in any court of competent jurisdiction, State or Federal; to select, employ, and fix the compensation of such officers, employees, attorneys, and agents as shall be necessary for the transaction of its business, subject to the approval of the board; to define their duties, require bonds of them and fix the penalties thereof, and to dismiss at pleasure such officers, employees, attorneys, and agents; and, by its board of directors, to prescribe, amend, and repeal by-laws, rules, and regulations governing the manner in which its affairs may be administered; and the powers granted to it by law may be exercised and enjoyed subject to the approval of the board. The president of a Federal Home Loan Bank may also be a member of the board of directors thereof, but no other officer, employee, attorney, or agent of such bank, who receives compensation, may be a member of the board of directors. Each such bank shall have all such incidental powers, not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, as are customary and usual in corporations generally.

Incorporation and powers of banks.

Establishment, on filing organization certificate.

Authority, duties, etc.

Limitation on building.

Bank president may also be director.

No paid officer, etc., to be director.

#### EXEMPTION FROM TAXATION

SEC. 13. Any and all notes, debentures, bonds, or other such obligations issued by any bank shall be exempt both as to principal and interest from all taxation (except surtaxes, estate, inheritance, and gift taxes) now or hereafter imposed by the United States, by any Territory, dependency, or possession thereof, or by any State, county, municipality, or local taxing authority. The bank, including its franchise, its capital, reserves, and surplus, its advances, and its income shall be exempt from all taxation now or hereafter imposed by the United States, by any Territory, dependency, or possession thereof, or by any State, county, municipality, or local taxing authority; except that in any real property of the bank shall be subject to State, Territorial, county, municipal, or local taxation to the same extent according to its value as other real property is taxed. The notes, debentures, and bonds issued by any bank, with unearned coupons attached, shall be accepted at par by such bank in payment of or as a credit against the obligation of any home-owner debtor of such bank.

Bank obligations to be exempt from taxation.

Designated resources tax free. Advances included.

Exception.

Acceptance of notes, etc., at par, if unearned coupons attached.

Loan banks when so designated to be depositories of public money.  
Exception.

To act as financial agents.

Obligations of Federal Home Loan Banks.

Acceptance of, as security, etc.

To plainly state not Federal obligations nor guaranteed by United States.

SEC. 14. When designated for that purpose by the Secretary of the Treasury, each Federal Home Loan Bank shall be a depository of public money, except receipts from customs, under such regulations as may be prescribed by said Secretary; and it may also be employed as a financial agent of the Government; and it shall perform all such reasonable duties as depository of public money and financial agent of the Government as may be required of it.

SEC. 15. Obligations of the Federal Home Loan Banks issued with the approval of the board under this Act shall be lawful investments, and may be accepted as security, for all fiduciary, trust, and public funds the investment or deposit of which shall be under the authority or control of the United States or any officer or officers thereof. The Federal reserve banks are authorized to act as depositories, custodians, and/or fiscal agents for Federal Home Loan Banks in the general performance of their powers under this Act. All obligations of Federal Home Loan Banks shall plainly state that such obligations are not obligations of the United States and are not guaranteed by the United States.

#### RESERVES AND DIVIDENDS

Bank reserve. Provisions for accumulating, and maintenance of.

SEC. 16. Each Federal Home Loan Bank shall carry to a reserve account semiannually 20 per centum of its net earnings until said reserve account shall show a credit balance equal to 100 per centum of the paid-in capital of such bank. After said reserve has reached 100 per centum of the paid-in capital of said bank, 5 per centum of its net earnings shall be added thereto semiannually. Whenever said reserve shall have been impaired below 100 per centum of the paid-in capital it shall be restored before any dividends are paid. Each Federal Home Loan Bank shall establish such additional reserves and/or make such charge-offs on account of depreciation or impairment of its assets as the board shall require from time to time. No dividends shall be paid except out of net earnings remaining after all reserves and charge-offs required under this Act have been provided for, and then only with the approval of the board. The reserves of each Federal Home Loan Bank shall be invested, subject to such regulations, restrictions, and limitations as may be prescribed by the board, in direct obligations of the United States and in such securities as fiduciary and trust funds may be invested in under the laws of the State in which the Federal Home Loan Bank is located.

Payment of dividends.

Federal Home Loan Bank Board.

#### FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK BOARD

Composition.

Appointment, oath, political affiliations, etc.

Terms of office.

Vacancies.

SEC. 17. For the purposes of this Act there shall be a board, to be known as the "Federal Home Loan Bank Board", which shall consist of five citizens of the United States appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. Not more than three members of the board shall be members of the same political party. Each member shall devote his entire time to the business of the board. Before entering upon his duties each of the members shall take an oath faithfully to discharge the duties of his office. The President of the United States shall designate one of the members of the board to serve for a term of two years, one for three years, one for four years, one for five years, and one for six years from the date of the enactment hereof, and thereafter the term of each member shall be six years from the date of the expiration of the term for which his predecessor was appointed. Whenever a vacancy shall occur among the members the person appointed

to fill such vacancy shall hold office for the unexpired portion of the term of the member whose place he is selected to fill. Each of the members of the board shall receive a salary at the rate of \$10,000 per annum: *Provided*, That during the fiscal year 1933 the salary shall be \$9,000 per annum. The President shall designate one of the members as chairman of the board. The chairman shall be the chief executive officer of the board and in his absence or disability the duties of his office shall be performed by some one of the other members to be designated as acting chairman by the chairman in such order as he may determine. The board shall supervise the Federal Home Loan Banks created by this Act, shall perform the other duties specifically prescribed by this Act, and shall have power to adopt, amend, and require the observance of such rules, regulations, and orders as shall be necessary from time to time for carrying out the purposes of the provisions of this Act. The board shall have power to suspend or remove any director, officer, employee, or agent of any Federal Home Loan Bank, the cause of such suspension or removal to be communicated in writing forthwith to such director, officer, employee, or agent and to such Federal Home Loan Bank.

Salary.

*Proviso.*  
Salary, fiscal year  
1933.  
Chairman to be designated.

Authority, etc., of  
board.

#### ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

SEC. 18. (a) There is hereby authorized to be appropriated the sum of not to exceed \$300,000 for salaries, travel and subsistence expenses, rents, printing and binding, furniture and equipment, law books, books of reference, periodicals, newspapers, maps, contract stenographic reporting services, telephone and telegraph services, and all other necessary expenses of the board, together with expenses preliminary to the organization and establishment of the banks created hereunder, until the end of the fiscal year 1933.

Administrative expenses.

Sum authorized for salaries and expenses.

(b) The board shall have power to levy semiannually upon the Federal Home Loan Banks, and they shall pay, on such equitable basis as the board shall determine, an assessment sufficient in its judgment to provide for the payment of its estimated expenses for the half year succeeding the levying of each such assessment, beginning with the second half of the calendar year 1933. All expenses of the board incurred in carrying out the provisions of this Act, as determined by it, beginning July 1, 1933, shall be paid from the proceeds of such assessments, and if any deficiency shall occur in such fund at any time between such semiannual assessments the board shall have power to make an immediate assessment against the banks to cover such deficiency on the same basis as the original assessment. If any surplus shall remain from any assessment after the expiration of the semiannual period for which it was levied, such surplus may be deducted from the next following assessment.

Semiannual assessments to be levied upon banks.

Available for payment of expenses.

Provision in event of deficiency or surplus.

SEC. 19. The board shall have power to select, employ, and fix the compensation of such officers, employees, attorneys, and agents as shall be necessary for the performance of its duties under this Act without regard to the provisions of other laws applicable to the employment or compensation of officers, employees, attorneys, and agents of the United States. No such officer, employee, attorney, or agent shall be paid compensation at a rate in excess of the rate provided in the case of members of the board. The board shall be entitled to the free use of the United States mails for its official business in the same manner as the executive departments of the Government; and shall determine its necessary expenditures under this Act and the manner in which they shall be incurred, allowed, and paid.

Personal services authorized.

Pay limitation.

Franking privilege.

## EXAMINATIONS AND REPORTS

Examinations and reports.

Annual report to be submitted.

Examiners.

SEC. 20. The board shall from time to time, at least twice annually, require examinations and reports of condition of all Federal Home Loan Banks in such form as the board shall prescribe and shall furnish periodically statements based upon the reports of the banks to the board. The board shall annually make a full report of its operations to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, who shall cause the same to be printed for the information of the Congress. For the purposes of this Act, examiners appointed by the board shall be subject to the same requirements, responsibilities, and penalties as are applicable to examiners under the National Bank Act and the Federal Reserve Act, and shall have, in the exercise of functions under this Act, the same powers and privileges as are vested in such examiners by law.

Unlawful acts and penalties.

## UNLAWFUL ACTS, AND PENALTIES

Willfully overvaluing security.

SEC. 21. (a) Whoever makes any statement, knowing it to be false, or whoever willfully overvalues any security, for the purpose of influencing in any way the action of a Federal Home Loan Bank or the board upon any application, advance, discount, purchase, or repurchase agreement, or loan, under this Act, or any extension thereof by renewal, deferment, or action or otherwise, or the acceptance, release, or substitution of security therefor, shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$5,000, or by imprisonment for not more than two years, or both.

Punishment for.

Counterfeiting, etc.

(b) Whoever (1) falsely makes, forges, or counterfeits any note, debenture, bond, or other obligation, or coupon, in imitation of or purporting to be a note, debenture, bond, or other obligation, or coupon, issued by a Federal Home Loan Bank; or (2) passes, utters, or publishes, or attempts to pass, utter, or publish, any false, forged, or counterfeited note, debenture, bond, or other obligation, or coupon, purporting to have been issued by a Federal Home Loan Bank, knowing the same to be false, forged, or counterfeited; or (3) falsely alters any note, debenture, bond, or other obligation, or coupon, issued or purporting to have been issued by a Federal Home Loan Bank; or (4) passes, utters, or publishes, or attempts to pass, utter, or publish, as true any falsely altered or spurious note, debenture, bond, or other obligation, or coupon, issued or purporting to have been issued by a Federal Home Loan Bank, knowing the same to be falsely altered or spurious, shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000, or by imprisonment for not more than five years, or both.

Embezzlement, etc.

(c) Whoever, being connected in any capacity with the board or a Federal Home Loan Bank, (1) embezzles, abstracts, purloins, or willfully misapplies any moneys, funds, securities, or other things of value, whether belonging to it or pledged or otherwise intrusted to it; or (2) with intent to defraud the board or any Federal Home Loan Bank, or any other body politic or corporate, or any individual, or to deceive any officer, auditor, or examiners of the board or a Federal Home Loan Bank, makes any false entry in any book, report, or statement of or to the board or a Federal Home Loan Bank, or, without being duly authorized, draws any order or issues, puts forth, or assigns any note, debenture, bond, or other obligation, or draft, mortgage, judgment, or decree thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000, or by imprisonment for not more than five years, or both.

(d) It shall be unlawful for any individual, partnership, association, or corporation (1) which is not a Federal Home Loan Bank to use the words "Federal home loan bank," or a combination of the word "Federal" with any of such words, as a name or a part of a name under which he or it shall do business (except in the case of a name under which business is being done at the time of the enactment of this Act), or (2) which is not a Federal Home Loan Bank, to advertise or represent in any way that he or it is a Federal Home Loan Bank, or to publish or display any sign, symbol, or advertisement reasonably calculated to convey the impression that he or it is a Federal Home Loan Bank, or (3) which is not a member, to advertise or represent in any way that he or it is a member, or to publish or display any sign, symbol, or advertisement reasonably calculated to convey the impression that he or it is a member. Violations of this section shall be punishable by a fine of not exceeding \$1,000 or by imprisonment of not exceeding one year, or both.

(e) The provisions of sections 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, and 117 of the Criminal Code of the United States (U. S. C., title 18, secs. 202 to 207, inclusive), in so far as applicable, are extended to apply to contracts or agreements of any Federal Home Loan Bank under this Act, which, for the purposes hereof, shall be held to include advances, loans, discounts, and purchase and repurchase agreements; extensions and renewals thereof; and acceptances, releases, and substitutions of security therefor.

#### MISCELLANEOUS

SEC. 22. (a) In order to enable the board to carry out the provisions of this Act, the Treasury Department, the Comptroller of the Currency, the Federal Reserve Board, and the Federal reserve banks are hereby authorized, under such conditions as they may prescribe, to make available to the board in confidence for its use and the use of any Federal Home Loan Bank such reports, records, or other information as may be available, relating to the condition of institutions with respect to which any such Federal Home Loan Bank has had or contemplates having transactions under this Act or relating to persons whose obligations are offered to or held by any Federal Home Loan Bank, and to make through their examiners or other employees, for the confidential use of the board or any Federal Home Loan Bank, examinations of such institutions.

(b) Every institution which shall apply for advances under this Act shall, as a condition precedent thereto, consent to such examination as the bank or the board may require for the purposes of this Act and/or that reports of examinations by constituted authorities may be furnished by such authorities to the bank or the board upon request therefor.

SEC. 23. In order that the Federal Home Loan Banks may be supplied with such forms of stock, debentures, and bonds as may be necessary under this Act, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to prepare such forms thereof as shall be suitable and approved by the board, which shall be held in the Treasury subject to delivery, upon order of the board. The engraved plates, dies, and bed pieces executed in connection therewith shall remain in the custody of the Secretary of the Treasury. The board shall reimburse the Secretary of the Treasury for any expense incurred in the preparation, custody, and delivery of such stock, debentures, and bonds.

SEC. 24. (a) Any organization organized under the laws of any State and subject to inspection and regulation under the banking

Unauthorized use of name, etc.

Misrepresentations.

Falsely claiming membership.

Punishment for.

Contracts and agreements.

Designated provisions of Criminal Code made applicable. Vol. 35, pp. 1108-1109. U. S. C., p. 475.

Miscellaneous.

Designated offices to make available in confidence, needed data, etc.

Consent to examinations a condition precedent, etc.

Forms of stock, etc., to be prepared.

Custody of plates, etc.

Reimbursement of expenses.

Eligibility for membership.

or similar laws of such State shall be eligible to become a member under this Act if—

(1) it is organized solely for the purpose of supplying credit to its members;

(2) its membership (A) is confined exclusively to building and loan associations, savings and loan associations, cooperative banks, and homestead associations; or (B) is confined exclusively to savings banks; and

(3) of the institutions to which its membership is confined which are organized within the State, its membership includes a majority of such institutions.

To become member if qualifying.

(b) In all respects, but subject to such additional rules and regulations as the board may provide, any such organization shall be a member for the purposes of this Act.

Succession.

SEC. 25. Each Federal Home Loan Bank shall have succession until dissolved by the board under this Act or by further Act of Congress.

Liquidation, reorganization, etc.

SEC. 26. Whenever the board finds that the efficient and economical accomplishment of the purposes of this Act will be aided by such action, and in accordance with such rules, regulations, and orders as the board may prescribe, any Federal Home Loan Bank may be liquidated or reorganized, and its stock paid off and retired in whole or in part in connection therewith after paying or making provision for the payment of its liabilities. In the case of any such liquidation or reorganization, any other Federal Home Loan Bank may, with the approval of the board, acquire assets of any such liquidated or reorganized bank and assume liabilities thereof, in whole or in part.

Eligibility of institutions to subscribe for stock.  
Exceptions.

SEC. 27. Any institution, except a national bank, trust company, or other banking organization organized under any law of the United States, including the laws relating to the District of Columbia, shall be authorized to subscribe for stock of a Federal Home Loan Bank if otherwise eligible to make such subscription under the terms of this Act, any provision in any such law to the contrary notwithstanding.

Invalid provisions not to affect remainder of act.

SEC. 28. If any provision of this Act, or the application thereof to any person or circumstances, is held invalid, the remainder of the Act, and the application of such provision to other persons or circumstances, shall not be affected thereby.

United States bonds, Outstanding, or to be issued during three years, bearing 3½ per cent interest, or less, to bear circulation privilege.

U. S. C., p. 1026, waived.

Use by national banks as security for issuance of circulating notes.

To be delivered on deposit of bonds.

SEC. 29. That notwithstanding any provisions of law prohibiting bonds of the United States from bearing the circulation privilege, for a period of three years from the date of enactment of this Act all outstanding bonds of the United States heretofore issued or issued during such period, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding 3½ per centum per annum, shall be receivable by the Treasurer of the United States as security for the issuance of circulating notes to national banking associations, and upon the deposit with the Treasurer of the United States by a national banking association of any such bonds, such association shall be entitled to receive circulating notes in the same manner and to the same extent and subject to the same conditions and limitations now provided by law in the case of 2 per centum gold bonds of the United States bearing the circulation privilege; except that the limitation contained in section 9 of the Act of July 12, 1882, as amended, with respect to the amount of lawful money which may be deposited with the Treasurer of the United States by national banking associations for the purpose of withdrawing bonds held as security for their circulating notes, shall not apply to the bonds of the United States to which the circulation privilege is extended by this section and which are

Vol. 31, p. 49.  
U. S. C., p. 267.

Withdrawal limitations not applicable.

Vol. 22, p. 164; Vol. 35, p. 551.

U. S. C., p. 271.

held as security for such notes. Nothing contained in this section shall be construed to modify, amend, or repeal any law relating to bonds of the United States which now bear the circulation privilege.

As used in this section, the word "bonds" shall not include notes, certificates, or bills issued by the United States.

There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this section.

SEC. 30. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this Act is hereby expressly reserved.

Approved, July 22, 1932.

[CHAPTER 523.]

AN ACT

Making an appropriation for the Federal Home Loan Bank Board for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1933.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That for the payment of all authorized expenses of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board in carrying out the provisions of the Act of the Seventy-second Congress entitled "An Act to create Federal Home Loan Banks, to provide for the supervision thereof, and for other purposes," there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$250,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1933, to be available for the purposes and subject to the conditions and limitations specified in such Act, including personal services and rent in the District of Columbia and elsewhere and expenses preliminary to the organization and establishment of the banks created thereunder.

Approved, July 22, 1932.

[CHAPTER 524.]

AN ACT

To repeal an Act entitled "An Act to legalize the incorporation of National Trades Unions," approved June 29, 1886.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Act entitled "An Act to legalize the incorporation of National Trades Unions," approved June 29, 1886, be, and the same hereby is, repealed.

Approved, July 22, 1932.

[CHAPTER 525.]

JOINT RESOLUTION

Making appropriations to enable the Federal Farm Board to distribute Government-owned wheat and cotton to the American National Red Cross and other organizations for relief of distress.

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That to enable the Federal Farm Board to carry into effect the provisions of the public resolution entitled "Joint resolution authorizing the distribution of Government-owned wheat and cotton to the American National Red Cross and other organizations for relief of distress," approved July 5, 1932, not to exceed \$40,000,000 is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be used only for the

Existing laws not affected.

Use of word "bonds."

Necessary appropriation authorized.

Amendment.

July 22, 1932.

[H. R. 12768.]

[Public, No. 305.]

Federal Home Loan Bank Board. Appropriation for expenses, fiscal year 1933.

*Ante*, p. 725.

July 22, 1932.

[S. 4861.]

[Public, No. 306.]

National Trades Unions. Act legalizing incorporation repealed. Vol. 24, p. 86, repealed.

July 22, 1932.

[H. J. Res. 461.]

[Pub. Res., No. 43.]

Government-owned wheat and cotton. Appropriation for expenses executing distribution, by American National Red Cross.

*Ante*, p. 605.

*Post*, p. 799.

Use restricted.

*Provisos.*  
No equity of Farm  
Board to revert to  
revolving fund.

Full accounting to be  
made to Congress.

purposes specified in subdivisions (a) and (c) of section 3 of such public resolution: *Provided*, That the equity provided for under subdivision (b) of the public resolution approved July 5, 1932, shall not be paid for out of said appropriation, and any balance remaining after paying the amounts authorized to be paid under subdivisions (a) and (c) of said resolution shall not be used by the Federal Farm Board, but shall remain in the Treasury of the United States: *And provided further*, That the Federal Farm Board shall make a full and complete accounting of its acts and doings under this resolution and file the same with the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of Representatives on or before December 8, 1932.

Approved, July 22, 1932.

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# PROPOSED AMENDMENT

TO THE

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES

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JOINT RESOLUTION

S. J. Res. 14.

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States fixing the commencement of the terms of President and Vice President and Members of Congress and fixing the time of the assembling of Congress.

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein),* That the following amendment to the Constitution be, and hereby is, proposed to the States, to become valid as a part of said Constitution when ratified by the legislatures of the several States as provided in the Constitution:

Amendment proposed to the Constitution.  
Post, p. 2569.

“ARTICLE—

“SECTION 1. The terms of the President and Vice President shall end at noon on the 20th day of January, and the terms of Senators and Representatives at noon on the 3d day of January, of the years in which such terms would have ended if this article had not been ratified; and the terms of their successors shall then begin.

Terms of President, Vice President, and Congress.

“SEC. 2. The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall begin at noon on the 3d day of January, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

Sessions of Congress. Date of convening.

“SEC. 3. If, at the time fixed for the beginning of the term of the President, the President elect shall have died, the Vice President elect shall become President. If a President shall not have been chosen before the time fixed for the beginning of his term, or if the President elect shall have failed to qualify, then the Vice President elect shall act as President until a President shall have qualified; and the Congress may by law provide for the case wherein neither a President elect nor a Vice President elect shall have qualified, declaring who shall then act as President, or the manner in which one who is to act shall be selected, and such person shall act accordingly until a President or Vice President shall have qualified.

Succession if President elect dies before term begins.

Acting President if President elect fails to qualify.

“SEC. 4. The Congress may by law provide for the case of the death of any of the persons from whom the House of Representatives may choose a President whenever the right of choice shall have devolved upon them, and for the case of the death of any of the persons from whom the Senate may choose a Vice President whenever the right of choice shall have devolved upon them.

Power of Congress to provide for succession.

“SEC. 5. Sections 1 and 2 shall take effect on the 15th day of October following the ratification of this article.

Effective date of sections 1 and 2.

“SEC. 6. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States within seven years from the date of its submission.”

Inoperative, if not ratified in seven years.

JNO. N. GARNER

*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

CHARLES CURTIS

*Vice President of the United States and President of the Senate.*

I certify that this Joint Resolution originated in the Senate.

EDWIN P. THAYER

*Secretary.*

[Deposited in the Department of State, March 3, 1932.]

# PUBLIC LAWS OF THE SEVENTY-SECOND CONGRESS

OF THE

## UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

*Passed at the second session, which was begun and held at the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia, on Monday, the fifth day of December, 1932, and was adjourned without day on Saturday, the fourth day of March, 1933.*

HERBERT HOOVER, President; CHARLES CURTIS, Vice President; GEORGE H. MOSES, President of the Senate *pro tempore*; SIMEON D. FESS, Acting President of the Senate *pro tempore*, February 28, 1933; JOHN N. GARNER, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

### [CHAPTER 1.]

#### JOINT RESOLUTION

Authorizing the payment of salaries of the officers and employees of Congress for December, 1932, on the 20th day of that month.

December 13, 1932.  
[H. J. Res. 503.]  
[Pub. Res., No. 44.]

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of Representatives are authorized and directed to pay to the officers and employees of the Senate and House of Representatives, including the Capitol police, the office of legislative counsel, and employees paid on vouchers under authority of resolutions, their respective salaries for the month of December, 1932, on the 20th day of that month.

Congressional employees, etc., salaries for December, 1932.

Approved, December 13, 1932.

### [CHAPTER 4.]

#### AN ACT

To authorize the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to readjust and close streets, roads, highways, or alleys in the District of Columbia rendered useless or unnecessary, and for other purposes.

December 15, 1932.  
[S. 3532.]  
[Public, No. 307.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Commissioners of the District of Columbia be, and they are hereby, authorized to close any street, road, highway, or alley, or any part of any street, road, highway, or alley, in the District of Columbia when, in the judgment of said commissioners, such street, road, highway, or alley, or such part of a street, road, highway, or alley, has been rendered useless or unnecessary, the title to the land embraced within the public space so closed to revert to the owners of the abutting property subject to such compensation therefor in money, land, or structures as the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, in their judgment, may find just and equitable, in view of all the circumstances of the case affecting near-by property of abutters and/or nonabutters: *Provided,* That if the title to such land be in the United States the property shall not revert to the owners of the abutting property but may be disposed of by the said commissioners to the best advantage of the locality and the properties therein and thereby affected, which properties thenceforth shall become assessable on the books of the tax assessor of the District of

District of Columbia Street Readjustment Act.

Commissioners authorized to close unnecessary streets, etc.

Title to abutting owners on payment.

*Provided,* Disposal, if United States property.

Subject to assessment.

Vol. 33, p. 733.

Expediency, etc.

Reference to Plan-  
ning Commission.

Hearings.

Notice.

Map of proposed  
closing.

Plats to be prepared.

proviso.  
Conditional approv-  
al, etc., to be included.

Columbia in all respects as other private property in the District; or also said property be sold as provided in section 1608-a of the Code of Law for the District of Columbia, unless the use of such land is requested by some other department, bureau, or commission of the Government of the United States for purposes not otherwise inconsistent with the proper development of the District of Columbia: *Provided further*, That the said closing by said commissioners is made expedient or advisable by reason of change in the highway plan or by reason of provision for access or better access to the abutting or near-by property and the convenience of the public by other street, road, highway, or alley facilities, or by reason of the acquisition by the District of Columbia or by the United States of America for school, park, playground, or other public purposes, of all the property abutting on the street, road, highway, or alley, or part of a street, road, highway, or alley, proposed to be closed or for other public reasons: *And provided further*, That the proposed closing of any street, road, highway, or alley, or any parts thereof, as provided for in this Act, shall be referred to the National Capital Park and Planning Commission for its recommendation.

SEC. 2. That whenever a street, road, highway, or alley, or a part of a street, road, highway, or alley, is proposed to be closed under the provisions of this Act, the Commissioners of the District of Columbia shall cause public notice of intention to be given by advertisement for not less than fourteen consecutive days, exclusive of Sundays and holidays, in a daily newspaper of general circulation printed and published in the District of Columbia, to the effect that a public hearing will be held at a time and place stated in the notice for the hearing of objections, if any, to such closing. The said commissioners shall, not later than fourteen days in advance of such hearing, serve notice of such hearing, in writing, by registered mail, on each owner of property abutting the street, road, highway, or alley, or part thereof, proposed to be closed, or if the owner can not be located the advertisement provided for above shall be deemed sufficient legal notice. At such hearing a map showing the proposed closing shall be exhibited, and the property owners or their representatives, and any other persons interested, shall be given an opportunity to be heard.

SEC. 3. After such public hearing the said commissioners, if they are satisfied that the proposed closing will be in the public interest, and that such closing will not be detrimental to the rights of the owners of the property abutting on the street, road, highway, or alley, or part of a street, road, highway, or alley, proposed to be closed, nor cause unreasonable inconvenience to or adverse effect upon the owner or owners of any property abutting on streets connected therewith, nor unreasonably infringe the rights of the public to use such street, road, highway, or alley, shall cause to be prepared a plat or plats showing the street, road, highway, or alley, or part thereof, proposed to be closed and the area to be apportioned to each owner of property abutting thereon: *Provided*, That if the approval of the proposed closing by the said commissioners shall be conditioned upon the dedication of any other areas for street, highway, or alley purposes, and/or the retention by the District of Columbia of specified rights of way for any public purpose, and/or any other reservations deemed expedient or advisable by said commissioners, such plat or plats shall also show the parcels of land so dedicated, and/or the reserved rights of way, and/or such additional area affected by said closing, with alternative openings occasioned thereby, and/or by certificate thereon any such reservations deemed expedient or advisable by the said Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

SEC. 4. If, after such hearing, the commissioners are of the opinion that any street, road, highway, or alley, or part thereof, should be closed, they shall prepare an order closing the same and shall cause public notice of such order to be given by advertisement for fourteen consecutive days, exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays, in at least two daily newspapers of general circulation printed and published in the District of Columbia, and shall serve a copy of such order on each property owner abutting the street, road, highway, or alley, or part thereof, proposed to be closed by such order, and copy of such order shall be served on the owners in person or by registered mail delivered at the last known residence of such owners, or if the owner can not be located the advertisement provided for above shall be deemed sufficient legal notice; or if he be a nonresident of the District of Columbia, by sending a copy thereof by registered mail to his last known place of address: *Provided*, That if no objection in writing be made to the commissioners by any party interested within thirty days after the service of such order, then the said order shall immediately become effective; and the said order and plat or plats as provided for herein shall be ordered by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia recorded in the office of the surveyor of the District of Columbia.

Closing proceedings.

Notice of order.

Service.

*Proviso.*  
Effective if no objection received in 30 days.

SEC. 5. When any such objection shall be filed with the commissioners as provided in the foregoing section, then the Commissioners of the District of Columbia shall institute a proceeding in rem in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia for the closing of such street, road, highway, or alley, or part thereof, and its abandonment for street, highway, or alley purposes, and for the ascertainment of damages and the assessment of benefits resulting from such closing and abandonment. Such proceeding shall be conducted in like manner as proceedings for the condemnation of land for streets, under the provisions of chapter 15, subchapter 1, of the Code of Law for the District of Columbia, and such closing and abandonment shall be effective when the damages and benefits shall have been so ascertained and the verdict confirmed.

Proceedings, if objection.

Nature of.

Vol. 34, p. 151.

SEC. 6. Any damages awarded in any proceedings under section 5 of this Act, together with the costs of the proceedings, shall be payable from the indefinite annual appropriation for opening, extending, straightening, or widening of any street, avenue, road, or highway, in accordance with the plan of the permanent system of highways of the District of Columbia. Any benefits assessed against private property in any such proceedings shall be a lien upon such property and shall be collected in like manner as provided in section 491-j of the Code of Law for the District of Columbia.

Damage awards payable from permanent appropriation.

Collection of benefit assessments.

Vol. 34, p. 153.

SEC. 7. In any proceedings under section 5 or section 6 of this Act it shall be optional with the commissioners either to abide by the verdict and proceed with the proposed closing, or within a reasonable time to be fixed by the court in its order confirming the verdict, to abandon the proposed closing without being liable for damages therefor.

Discretionary powers of commissioners.

SEC. 8. Nothing in this Act contained shall be construed to prevent the filing of petitions by abutting property owners, or other persons or groups of persons affected by said closing, praying the closing or discontinuance in the public interest of any street, road, highway, or alley, or parts or portions thereof within the District of Columbia; and all such petitions shall be definitely considered by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, and all action taken by the said commissioners thereon shall be in conformity and compliance with the provisions of this Act.

Filing petition by property owners, etc., for closing, etc., not denied.

Applicability of present laws.

SEC. 9. Nothing in this Act shall be construed to repeal the provisions of any existing law authorizing the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to close streets, roads, highways, or alleys, not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, but all such laws shall remain in full force and effect; and in any case to which more than one of these laws is applicable, the Commissioners of the District of Columbia may elect the one under which they will proceed.

Citation of Act.

SEC. 10. In all cases where necessary to refer to this Act, the same may be cited as "The Street Readjustment Act of the District of Columbia."

Approved, December 15, 1932.

[CHAPTER 5.]

AN ACT

To amend the District of Columbia Traffic Acts, as amended.

December 19, 1932.  
[S. 4123.]  
[Public, No. 308.]

District of Columbia Traffic Act, amendment.  
Congressional automobile tags.  
Privileges of, extended.  
Vol. 46, p. 1425, amended.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the proviso of paragraph (c), section 6, of the District of Columbia Traffic Acts, as amended by the Act approved February 27, 1931, be, and the same is hereby, amended to read as follows: "Provided, That hereafter congressional tags shall be issued by the commissioners under consecutive numbers, one to each Senator and Representative in Congress, to the elective officers and disbursing clerks of the Senate and the House of Representatives, the Parliamentarian of the House of Representatives, the attending physician of the Capitol, and the assistant secretaries (one for the majority and one for the minority of the Senate), for their official use, which, when used by them individually while on official business, shall authorize them to park their automobiles in any available curb space in the District of Columbia, except within fire plug, fire house, loading station, and loading platform limitations, and such congressional tags shall not be assigned to or used by others."

Approved, December 19, 1932.

[CHAPTER 6.]

AN ACT

Providing for the closing of barber shops one day in every seven in the District of Columbia.

December 19, 1932.  
[S. 4023.]  
[Public, No. 309.]

District of Columbia, barber shops.  
Preamble.

Whereas in the District of Columbia persons engaged in the occupation of barbering are required to work seven days a week in order to meet competition and conform to custom; and

Whereas the health of such persons is endangered and often impaired by the working conditions peculiar to their occupation; and

Whereas the protection of the health of such persons will tend to protect the health of the general public by guarding against the spread of infectious disease: Therefore

Closing of, one day in seven, required.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That hereafter in the District of Columbia it shall be unlawful for a person to maintain seven days consecutively any establishment wherein the occupation or trade of barbering or hair dressing (including the cutting or singeing of hair, shaving, shampooing, massaging, or manicuring) is

pursued. All such establishments shall be required to remain closed one day in every seven beginning at midnight or sunset. Any person violating any of the provisions of this Act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not in excess of \$20 or by imprisonment for not more than sixty days, or both. The Commissioners of the District of Columbia are hereby authorized and empowered to make, modify, and enforce reasonable regulations to obtain compliance with the provisions of this Act, and such regulations shall have the force and effect of law within the District of Columbia.

Punishment for violation.

Enforcement.

Approved, December 19, 1932.

[CHAPTER 7.]

AN ACT

To authorize and direct the transfer of Widow's Island, Maine, by the Secretary of the Navy to the Secretary of Agriculture for administration as a migratory-bird refuge.

December 22, 1932.  
[S. 1863.]  
[Public, No. 310.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized and directed to transfer to the Secretary of Agriculture all of Widow's Island, located in latitude forty-four degrees, seven minutes and forty-six seconds north, and longitude sixty-eight degrees, forty-nine minutes and fifty-four seconds west, about two and three-fourths miles east of North Haven, Maine, in Fox Island Thoroughfare, and about one-fourth mile south of Goose Rocks Light in the State of Maine, containing twelve acres more or less, together with all improvements thereon, to be maintained and administered as a migratory-bird refuge; and the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to remove or dispose of as surplus property any buildings thereon, which in his opinion are not necessary for said refuge uses.

Widow's Island, Me.  
Transfer of, to Department of Agriculture, for bird refuge, authorized.

Disposal of surplus buildings.

Section 10 of the Act of June 27, 1926 (Public Numbered 345, Sixty-ninth Congress; 44 Stat. 700), is hereby repealed.

Quit-claim deed to Maine vacated.  
Vol. 44, p. 702, repealed.

Approved, December 22, 1932.

[CHAPTER 8.]

JOINT RESOLUTION

Authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to sell obsolete and surplus clothing at nominal prices for distribution to the needy.

December 23, 1932.  
[H. J. Res. 800.]  
[Pub. Res., No. 45.]

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized, under such regulations as he may prescribe, to sell, at nominal prices, to recognized charitable organizations, to States and subdivisions thereof, and to municipalities, such nonregulation and excess clothing as may be available and required for distribution to the needy: *Provided*, That such clothing shall be sold only after agreement by the purchaser that it shall not be resold but shall be given absolutely free to the needy: *Provided further*, That a fair proportionate allotment of such clothing shall be set aside for distribution in each State and the District of Columbia as provided herein and shall not be sold for distribution within any other State until after the expiration of thirty days.

Navy, clothing.  
Sale of obsolete, etc., authorized.

Proviso.  
Resale forbidden.

Proportionate allotment, etc.

Approved, December 23, 1932.

## [CHAPTER 9.]

## JOINT RESOLUTION

January 3, 1933.  
[H. J. Res. 527.]  
[Pub. Res., No. 46.]

Extending the time for filing the report of the joint committee to investigate the operation of the laws and regulations relating to the relief of veterans.

Joint committee on operation of veterans relief laws.

Time for report by, extended.

*Ante*, p. 419.

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the time within which the joint committee to investigate the operation of the laws and regulations relating to the relief of veterans, created by section 701 of the Legislative Appropriation Act for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1933, approved June 30, 1932, shall report to the Senate and the House of Representatives, is hereby extended to and including the 3d day of March, 1933.

Approved, January 3, 1933.

## [CHAPTER 10.]

## JOINT RESOLUTION

January 14, 1933.  
[H. J. Res. 154.]  
[Pub. Res., No. 47.]

To authorize the merger of street-railway corporations operating in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes.

District of Columbia. Merger of street railway, etc., corporations authorized.  
Vol. 43, p. 1265.

Whereas pursuant to the Act entitled "An Act to permit the merger of street-railway corporations operating in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes," approved March 4, 1925, a form of agreement to carry this into effect and providing for the formation of a new corporation to be known as the Capital Transit Company to acquire properties and/or stocks or securities, and to succeed to the powers and obligations of the Capital Traction Company and to succeed to the powers and obligations of the Washington Railway and Electric Company directly connected with or relating to the operation of street railway and bus transportation, has been approved by the Public Utilities Commission of the District of Columbia as follows:

## UNIFICATION AGREEMENT

Unification agreement.

Statutory authorization.

Whereas the Act entitled "An Act to permit the merger of street-railway corporations operating in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes," approved March 4, 1925, provides "that any or all of the street-railway companies operating in the District of Columbia be, and they are hereby, authorized and empowered to merge or consolidate, either by purchase or lease by one company of the properties, and/or stocks or securities of any of the others, or by the formation of a new corporation to acquire the properties and/or stocks or securities and to succeed to the powers and obligations of each or any of said companies under such terms and conditions as may be agreed upon by vote of a majority in amount of the stock of the respective corporations, and as may be approved by the Public Utilities Commission of the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That no merger of said companies shall be finally consummated until the same is approved by a joint resolution of Congress. Such new corporation shall be incorporated under the provisions of Subchapter IV, Chapter XVIII of the Code of Law of the District of Columbia as far as applicable, with issues of stock at a stated par value and/or of no par value, as may be approved by the Public Utilities Commission"; and

Agreement by stockholders.

*Proviso*. Approval of Congress.

Requirements.  
Vol. 31, p. 1234.

Parties in interest.

Whereas the Washington Railway and Electric Company (hereinafter referred to as the "Washington Company") and the Capital Traction Company (hereinafter referred to as the

“Capital Company”), street railway companies now operating in the District of Columbia, are organized in accordance with special Acts of the Congress of the United States for the purpose of carrying on street railway and other business; and

Whereas it is deemed advisable, for the purpose of greater efficiency and economy of management and for the benefit and advantage of the public and of the stockholders of said companies, that their transit properties used in the business of street railway and bus transportation within the District of Columbia or between the District of Columbia and adjacent States, and such other property and assets, real and personal, tangible and intangible, as may be described in this agreement shall be placed under unified ownership and operation; and

Unified ownership of transit properties, etc.

Whereas the premises, covenants, agreements, grants, terms, and conditions herein have been approved by the Public Utilities Commission of the District of Columbia:

Approval by Public Utilities Commission.

Now, therefore, if and when the said premises, covenants, grants, terms, and conditions herein contained are agreed upon by a vote of a majority in amount of the stock of the respective corporations, their respective properties as hereinafter described shall be transferred to and vested in the New Company and the mode of carrying the same into effect shall be as follows:

Terms and methods.

First: The name of the New Company shall be Capital Transit Company (hereinafter referred to as the “New Company”).

Name.

Second: The New Company shall be incorporated under the provisions of Subchapter IV of Chapter XVIII of the Code of Law of the District of Columbia and pursuant to an Act of Congress entitled “An Act to permit the merger of street-railway corporations operating in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes,” approved March 4, 1925, with power subject to the approval of the Public Utilities Commission to acquire, construct, own, and operate directly transit properties within the District of Columbia and in adjacent States, including the power to acquire, own, and either directly or through subsidiaries operate the properties to be conveyed to the New Company in accordance with this agreement, and to acquire and own the stock and/or bonds of said companies and of any other company or companies engaged in the transportation of passengers by street railway or bus in the District of Columbia and adjacent States with the power to mortgage its property, rights, and franchises, and to conduct such other activities as may be useful or necessary in connection with or incident to the foregoing purposes, including the power to buy, sell, hold, own, and convey real estate within and without the District of Columbia. Said New Company when incorporated shall become and remain subject in all respects to regulation by the Public Utilities Commission of the District of Columbia or its successors to the extent of the jurisdiction now or hereafter vested in it or them by law over corporations engaged in the transportation of passengers by street railway or bus within the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That before they are recorded, the articles of incorporation and/or any amendments thereto shall be approved by the Public Utilities Commission.

Incorporation.  
Vol. 31, p. 1284.

Powers.

Post, p. 819.

*Proviso.*  
Approval of articles.

Third. The board of directors of the New Company shall consist of fifteen persons. Of the fifteen original directors, seven shall be nominated by the Washington Company, seven by the Capital Company, and one, to hold office for two years, shall be agreed upon by the fourteen nominated as above. Of the directors so to be initially nominated by the Capital Company, five shall hold office for three years and two shall hold office for two years.

Directors.

Of the directors so to be initially nominated by the Washington Company, two shall hold office for two years and five shall hold office for one year.

The directors shall be stockholders and at least nine of them bona fide residents of the District of Columbia, and shall, except as hereinbefore provided, be elected annually by the stockholders at such time and place as shall be determined by the by-laws of the company. The officers of the New Company shall be selected by the board of directors.

Rules, regulations,  
and by-laws.

Fourth. The New Company shall have such rules, regulations, and by-laws as the directors shall adopt not contrary to its charter or to the laws in force in the District of Columbia. The duties and powers of the directors and the duties and powers of the officers of the company shall be such as are set forth in the by-laws.

Stock issues.  
Approval of, by  
Public Utilities Com-  
mission.

Fifth. The authorized number and par value of the shares of stock of the New Company, the number of shares of stock to be issued originally for the purpose of the unification and in payment for the properties of the Capital Company and the Washington Company to be acquired hereunder, the bonded indebtedness of the New Company, the division of the stock issued by the New Company between the Washington Company and the Capital Company shall all be as approved by the Public Utilities Commission of the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That the original bonded indebtedness and stock liability of the New Company shall not be in excess of the total amount of the stocks, certificates of stock, bonds, or other evidences of indebtedness then outstanding against the Capital Company and the Washington Company.

*Proviso.*  
Limit.

Additional issues.

Sixth. After the original issue of stock for the purposes of the unification, additional shares of stock and/or additional bonds or other evidences of indebtedness may, subject to the approval of the Public Utilities Commission of the District of Columbia, be issued by the Directors from time to time for cash or in payment for bonds, or property, or to reimburse the treasury for capital expenditures.

Orders of Public  
Utilities Commission.

Seventh. Approval of this agreement by Joint Resolution or Act of Congress of the United States shall constitute and confer jurisdiction on the Public Utilities Commission to issue any order reasonably necessary to secure the operating and/or other economies contemplated by this merger, and to order reasonable extensions and/or reasonable abandonments of tracks and/or facilities. And said orders shall have the same legal effect and be enforceable in the same manner as other orders of said Commission.

Transactions upon  
organization of New  
Company.

Eighth. Upon the organization of the New Company, the following transactions shall be carried out substantially simultaneously:

Transfer and vesting  
of Capital Company  
assets, etc.

A. The Capital Company shall vest in the New Company all of its current assets, all moneys or securities of every form owned by it, whether held as cash, securities, choses in action, or special funds of any nature, all of its estates, lands, rights, powers, privileges, licenses, franchises and properties, real and personal, tangible and intangible, of every kind (including without limiting the generality of the foregoing, two hundred and two shares of the par value of \$50 per share of the capital stock of the Washington and Maryland Railroad Company out of a total of two hundred and two shares issued and outstanding, \$66,000 principal amount of 6 per centum bonds of said Company, due January 15, 1947, and a demand note for the principal amount of \$20,500 bearing interest at the rate of 6 per centum per annum made by said company indorsed to the Capital Company), and shall transfer to

the New Company all existing operating and other contracts and/or rights (subject to all conditions of said contracts) and shall execute all deeds, assignments, and/or other conveyances requisite for such purpose.

In consideration therefor the New Company shall—

Consideration therefor.  
Issue of capital stock.

(a) Issue to the Capital Company such shares of its capital stock and/or other securities as may be agreed upon by the Capital and Washington Companies and approved by the Public Utilities Commission of the District of Columbia.

Assumption of liabilities, etc.

(b) Assume and discharge as the same mature all of the liabilities of the Capital Company, such liabilities to be not exceeding \$5,800,000 principal amount of Capital Traction first mortgage bonds bearing interest at the rate of 5 per centum per annum, due June 1, 1947 (in addition to \$200,000 principal amount thereof now in the treasury of the Capital Company which shall be canceled on or before the date of closing hereunder), and current liabilities arising in normal conduct of the business.

Liquidation and dissolution of Capital Company.

It is understood and agreed that to carry out the intent thereof the Capital Company shall and will, as soon as may be possible after the date of closing as hereinafter defined, make distribution to its stockholders, liquidate and dissolve, and that to this end approval of this agreement by joint resolution or Act of the Congress of the United States shall constitute and confer all necessary authority to the Capital Company to liquidate its assets by distributing amongst its stockholders, in proportion to their several holdings of stock in said company, the shares of stock of the New Company which it shall have received as the consideration for the sale, transfer, and conveyance of its property to the said New Company as provided herein, and thereupon to liquidate its affairs and dissolve its corporate existence: *Provided*, That the existing liabilities of the said Capital Company and the rights of its creditors shall not be affected thereby, and that such creditors shall have, as to the New Company upon the transfer of property to it as aforesaid, all rights and remedies which they may then have as to the Capital Company: *And provided further*, That no action or proceedings to which the Capital Company is a party shall abate in consequence thereof, but the same may be continued in the name of the party by or against which the same was begun, unless the court in which said action or proceedings are pending shall order the New Company to be substituted in its place and stead: *And provided further*, That the fact of such dissolution in accordance with this provision shall be published once a week for two successive weeks thereafter in at least two daily newspapers of general circulation published in the city of Washington, District of Columbia.

*Proviso.*  
Creditors' rights.

Actions, etc., not abated.

Publication of dissolution.

Date of closing.

The date of closing is hereby defined as the date of the transfer of the properties mentioned herein to the New Company and the delivery of New Company shares to the Capital and Washington Companies in accordance herewith.

B. The Washington Company will vest, or cause to be vested in the New Company all of its physical property, real and personal, Glen Echo Amusement Park (except devices not owned by the Washington Company or Glen Echo Park Company), tracks, lands, buildings, shops, structures, machinery, rolling stock, busses, easements, franchises, rights, operating and other contracts for the use of tracks, power, exchange of facilities, or otherwise, directly connected with, or relating to, and used in the ordinary operation and business of an electric railway, motor bus, public

Transfer of Washington Company property, etc.

Rights, etc., not included.	transportation company and common carrier, situate in the District of Columbia and State of Maryland (subject to all conditions of said contracts), including without limiting the generality of the foregoing, the physical property, rights, and franchises of the Washington and Rockville Railway Company of Montgomery County, used in the operation of said transit business, with the understanding, however, that nothing herein shall be understood to include the transfer of the right of the Washington Company and the Washington and Rockville Railway Company of Montgomery County to exist as corporations or separate corporate entities, nor to include the stock of the Potomac Electric Power Company, the Braddock Light and Power Company, Incorporated, Great Falls Power Company, Potomac Electric Appliance Company, or other investments in stock, bonds, or personal property not connected with or used in the ordinary conduct of the business of said electric railways, nor any cash, bills receivable, credits, or choses in action, except as otherwise herein provided (and that approval of this agreement by joint resolution or Act of the Congress of the United States shall constitute and confer the necessary authority to the Washington Company to retain and hold the aforesaid stocks of the said companies). A general description of the property to be transferred hereunder shall be prepared and delivered to the Capital Company before the final execution of deeds, and the Washington Company shall execute all deeds, assignments, and/or other conveyances requisite for such purpose. It being understood, however, that the Washington Company will transfer to the New Company net current assets equal to the net current assets transferred to the New Company by the Capital Company, as hereinbefore provided, and no more.
Description of property.	The said property of the Washington Company shall be vested in the New Company, subject in so far but only in so far, as the same may by terms of such mortgages, respectively, attach to any part or parts of said property, to the following mortgages or deeds of trust:
Vesting of, subject to existing mortgages.	<p>(1) First Mortgage of the City and Suburban Railway of Washington, dated September 1, 1898, made to the Baltimore Trust and Guaranty Company, as trustee.</p> <p>(2) First Mortgage of the Anacostia and Potomac River Railroad Company, dated April 1, 1899, made to the Baltimore Trust and Guaranty Company, as trustee.</p> <p>(3) Consolidated Mortgage of the Washington Railway and Electric Company, dated March 1, 1902, made to United States Mortgage and Trust Company, as trustee.</p>
Consideration therefor. Issue of capital stock by New Company.	In consideration therefor the New Company shall issue to the Washington Company such shares of its capital stock and/or other securities as may be agreed upon by the Capital and Washington Companies and approved by the Public Utilities Commission of the District of Columbia, and shall assume such of the above-described bonds as may be approved by the Public Utilities <sup>1</sup> Commission, and in addition shall assume and discharge, as the same mature, liabilities of the Washington Company incident to the transit business to be transferred as aforesaid.
Assumption of liabilities, etc.	Out of the total net current assets received by the New Company there shall be set aside a reserve in an amount sufficient in the opinion of the Public Utilities Commission to liquidate all claims for injuries and damages against the Washington Company and the Capital Company on account of operations prior to the date of
Reserve to liquidate claims.	

<sup>1</sup> So in original.

closing: *Provided*, That any excess or deficit in such reserve remaining after the final liquidation of such claims for injuries and damages shall be credited or debited, respectively, to the surplus of the New Company.

*Proviso.*  
Dispositions at final liquidation.

The New Company is authorized to acquire any or all of the outstanding stock of the Washington Rapid Transit Company (the Bus Company) at the fair value thereof and on such terms as may be accepted by the owners of said shares of stock and may be approved by the Public Utilities Commission; if and when a majority of the outstanding shares of the said Washington Rapid Transit Company is acquired by the New Company, the Washington Rapid Transit Company shall be merged or consolidated with the New Company when and if the Public Utilities Commission shall so require.

Acquisition and merger of Washington Rapid Transit Company.

Ninth. The foregoing is based on the present conditions and business of the participating companies and on the assumption that, in the interval before the consummation of the foregoing transactions, there will be no change in the transit businesses, other than as a result of normal operations or necessary to meet changed operating conditions, and that no distribution will be made to the stockholders of Capital Company, except the regular dividend payments, at not exceeding 7 per centum per annum, and that, subject to such exceptions, the assets and liabilities of the participating companies will be substantially as appears from their balance sheets, as of the 31st of December, 1931, subject to variations in the normal course of business.

Basis.

Tenth. The Washington Company shall cause the Potomac Electric Power Company to enter into a contract with the New Company, subject to the approval of the Public Utilities Commission, said power contract to become effective as of the date of consummation of this merger and run for the life of whichever of the last-mentioned companies expires first, and to provide that the Potomac Electric Power Company, or its successors, and/or assigns will at all times, on request, furnish an adequate supply of electric power for the maintenance and operation of the transit properties of the New Company, and at such reasonable rates as the Public Utilities Commission may from time to time fix. The Washington Company shall assign to the Potomac Electric Power Company all of its existing contracts for the sale of power to other railway companies.

Power contract.

Eleventh. The Washington Company shall remain subject to the jurisdiction of the Public Utilities Commission. Any sinking funds now held by it shall remain available for the discharge of securities for which it remains liable and which are secured directly or indirectly by any lien upon property turned over to the New Company.

Assignment of existing contract.

Jurisdiction of Public Utilities Commission.

Twelfth. Any and all rights with regard to valuations and/or rate bases now possessed by any of the parties to this agreement shall not be prejudiced hereby, and shall be enjoyed by the New Company until a valuation of the properties of the company shall be fixed as now or hereafter provided by law: *Provided*, That nothing contained herein shall deprive the New Company of any rights under the Constitution of the United States.

Rights to valuations and rate bases not prejudiced.

*Proviso.*  
Rights of New Company.

Thirteenth. The New Company shall grant with each street-railway fare a free immediate transfer to any connecting portion of its street-railway lines within the District of Columbia, subject to reasonable rules and regulations to prevent abuse thereof. In addition, transfers between street cars and busses and between bus lines shall be granted under such reasonable terms

Street-railway transfers.

*Proviso.*  
Special fares.

and conditions as the Public Utilities Commission may prescribe: *Provided*, That this shall not be interpreted so as to prevent the Public Utilities Commission from establishing special fares lower than the basic rate without transfer privileges.

Conditions of agree-  
ment.

Fourteenth. This agreement is conditioned upon the New Company being relieved from the expense of policemen at street railway crossings and intersections, the laying of new pavement, the making of permanent improvements, renewals or repairs to the pavement of streets and public bridges; and the permanent improvements, renewals, or repairs to public bridges over which the street-car lines operate; except that the New Company shall bear the entire cost of paving repairs or replacements incident to track repairs, replacements or changes made at a time when the street or bridge is not being paved, and shall bear one-half the cost of other paving, repaving, or maintenance of paving between its tracks and for two feet outside of the outer rails, and shall bear the excess cost of construction and maintenance of public bridges, due to the installation or existence of its tracks on such bridges, but nothing herein shall relieve the New Company from liability for street paving as owner of real estate apart from rights of way occupied by its tracks, as set out in the so-called Borland law, approved September 1, 1916, as amended to date, and/or in an Act to provide for special assessments for the paving of roadways and, the laying of curbs and gutters, approved February 20, 1931.

Competitive lines.

Fifteenth. Legislation obtained to effectuate this agreement shall contain a provision that no competitive street-railway or bus line, that is, bus or railway line for the transportation of passengers of the character which runs over a given route on a fixed schedule, shall be established without the prior issuance of a certificate by the Public Utilities Commission of the District of Columbia to the effect that the competitive line is necessary for the convenience of the public.

Expenses of unifica-  
tion.

Sixteenth. The New Company may defray any reasonable legal and other expenses of unification which may be necessarily incurred in connection therewith subject to the approval of the Public Utilities Commission; provided that these expenses shall be treated in the accounts of the New Company as ordered by the Public Utilities Commission.

Reserves, special ac-  
counts, and deferred  
charges.

Seventeenth. The New Company upon opening its books of account shall set up reserves, special accounts, and deferred charges equal to the combined reserves, depreciation funds, special accounts, and deferred charges of the Capital and Washington Companies in so far as they relate to depreciation of properties turned over to the New Company or to liabilities assumed by it, other than the reserve for injuries and damages as heretofore provided in paragraph eighth. Such reserves, or accounts, shall be set up in such manner that there shall be continuity of accounting between the books of the Capital and Washington Companies and the New Company: *Provided*, That the New Company shall not be required to maintain any depreciation fund if it sets up a reserve against depreciation at rates fixed therefor by the Public Utilities Commission but may use money and/or securities in any depreciation fund turned over to it in any manner approved by the Public Utilities Commission. Nothing herein provided shall be construed as changing or limiting the jurisdiction of said commission over depreciation accounts of any of said companies.

*Proviso.*  
Depreciation fund.

Eighteenth. Approval of this agreement by the Public Utilities Commission or Congress shall not be taken as approval of the considerations mentioned herein for properties or stocks, nor as binding upon the Public Utilities Commission in any future determination of the fair value of the properties used and useful for the public convenience belonging to the Washington Company, the Capital Company, or to be acquired by the New Company, that may be made in accordance with this agreement.

Effect of approval by Congress or commission.

Nineteenth. The Public Utilities Commission shall fix the rate of fare at 3 cents for school children not over eighteen years of age, going to and from public, parochial, or like schools in the District of Columbia, and shall establish rules and regulations governing the use thereof: *Provided*, That upon the acceptance of this agreement by the parties and the completion of the unification, the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the transportation of school children in the District of Columbia at a reduced fare," approved February 27,<sup>1</sup> 1931, shall become inoperative.

School children, rate of fare.

*Proviso.*  
Existing law to become inoperative.  
Vol. 46, p. 1419.

Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That such unification in accordance with said agreement, and each and every one of the provisions therein, be, and the same are hereby, ratified and approved, and said Capital Transit Company, when organized under the provisions of subchapter 4, chapter 18, of the Code of Law of the District of Columbia, shall have all the powers, benefits, and obligations expressed in said unification agreement, approved as aforesaid; and the Public Utilities Commission of the District of Columbia be, and is hereby, authorized to do all such acts and things as may be necessary or appropriate on its part to carry out the provisions of said agreement and of this resolution. Nothing in this paragraph shall be construed to limit the present powers of the Public Utilities Commission.

Unification agreement approved.

Powers, etc., of Capital Transit Company.  
Vol. 31, p. 1284.

SEC. 2. This agreement, hereinbefore set forth, shall be submitted to the stockholders of the Capital Traction Company and the Washington Railway and Electric Company for their action within six months after its approval by the Congress.

Action by stockholders.

SEC. 3. That all provisions of law making it incumbent upon any street railway company to bear the expense of policemen at street railway crossings and intersections, the laying of new pavement, the making of permanent improvements, renewals, or repairs to the pavement of streets and public bridges, and the permanent improvements, renewals, or repairs to public bridges over which the street-car lines operate, are hereby repealed, such repeal to be effective on the date the unification herein authorized becomes operative: *Provided*, That the Capital Transit Company herein provided for shall bear the entire cost of paving, repairs, or replacements incident to track repairs, replacements, or changes made at a time when the street or bridge is not being paved, and shall bear one-half the cost of other paving, repaving, or maintenance of paving between its track and for two feet outside the outer rails, and shall bear the excess cost of construction and maintenance of public bridges due to the existence or installation of its tracks on such bridges: *Provided further*, That nothing herein contained shall relieve said Capital Transit Company from liability for street paving as owner of real estate apart from right of way occupied by its tracks as provided by section 8 of the Act of Congress entitled "An Act making appropriations to provide for the expenses of the government of the Dis-

Provisions for bearing certain expenses repealed.

*Proviso.*  
Paving costs.

Liability as real-estate owner.

Vol. 39, p. 716.

<sup>1</sup> So in original.

trict of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, and for other purposes," approved September 1, 1916, as amended to date.

Restriction on establishing competitive lines.

SEC. 4. No competitive street railway or bus line, that is, bus or railway line for the transportation of passengers of the character which runs over a given route on a fixed schedule, shall be established without the prior issuance of a certificate by the Public Utilities Commission of the District of Columbia to the effect that the competitive line is necessary for the convenience of the public.

Capital Traction Company. Liquidation and distribution.

SEC. 5. That the Capital Traction Company is hereby authorized and empowered, upon the consummation of the aforesaid unification agreement, to dissolve and to liquidate its assets and make distribution among its stockholders in accordance with said agreement: *Provided*, That the existing liabilities of the said the Capital Traction Company and the rights of its creditors shall not be affected thereby, and that such creditors shall have, as to the said Capital Transit Company, upon the transfer of property to it as provided in said agreement, all rights and remedies which they may then have as to the Capital Traction Company: *Provided further*, That no action or proceedings to which the Capital Traction Company is a party, shall abate in consequence thereof, but the same may be continued in the name of the party by or against which the same was begun, unless the court in which said action or proceedings are pending shall order the Capital Transit Company to be substituted in its place and stead: *And provided further*, That the fact of such dissolution in accordance with this provision shall be published once a week for two successive weeks thereafter in at least two daily newspapers of general circulation published in the city of Washington, District of Columbia.

Provisos. Existing liabilities, etc.

Actions, etc., not abated.

Notice of dissolution to be published.

Washington Railway and Electric Company, stock, etc., holdings.

SEC. 6. That the Washington Railway and Electric Company is hereby authorized and empowered to retain and hold stocks and bonds as provided in said unification agreement, and to issue from time to time stocks, bonds, and/or other evidences of indebtedness subject to the approval of the Public Utilities Commission of the District of Columbia.

Washington Rapid Transit Company. Acquisition and merger.

SEC. 7. That in accordance with said unification agreement, the Capital Transit Company to be created as aforesaid is hereby authorized and empowered to purchase all or any part of the outstanding capital stock of the Washington Rapid Transit Company; and said company shall be merged or consolidated with the said Capital Transit Company when and if the Public Utilities Commission shall so require.

Supervision of Public Utilities Commission.

SEC. 8. That nothing contained in this resolution shall be taken as extending or limiting the powers and duties of the Public Utilities Commission except as provided in this resolution and by said unification agreement, and all powers granted by this resolution to the Capital Transit Company shall be exercised subject to the supervision of and regulation by the Public Utilities Commission as provided by law.

Effective date.

SEC. 9. The unification herein provided for shall become effective when but not until agreed upon by vote of more than a majority in amount of the stock of the respective companies and notices to that effect have been filed with the Public Utilities Commission of the District of Columbia within two years from and after the passage of this joint resolution.

Reasonable charges.

SEC. 10. Any and all charges to the Capital Transit Company made by any corporation or person holding a majority of the capital stock thereof for any services shall be proved to be fair and reasonable, and only such part of said charges as the Public Utilities Commission,

subject to the right of appeal to the courts, may decide to be fair and reasonable shall be considered in the determination of rates.

SEC. 11. It is understood and agreed that nothing herein shall be construed as creating any new rights of franchise to use the streets in the District of Columbia for transportation purposes: *Provided*, That the Capital Transit Company shall exercise and succeed to all of the property, rights, and franchises of the Capital Traction and the Washington Railway and Electric Companies, which they are required herein to vest in the Capital Transit Company, subject, however, to the right of the Public Utilities Commission to order reasonable extension or reasonable abandonment of tracks and facilities.

No new franchise rights created.

*Proviso.*  
Succession of rights, etc.

SEC. 12. The Washington Railway and Electric Company, if the unification herein provided for shall become effective, shall remain subject to the jurisdiction of the Public Utilities Commission. Any sinking fund held by it shall remain available for the discharge of securities for which it remains liable and which are secured directly or indirectly, by any lien on property turned over to the Capital Transit Company.

Public Utilities Commission.  
Jurisdiction over Washington Railway and Electric Company.

SEC. 13. That Congress reserves the right to alter, amend, or repeal this resolution, or any charter or certificate of incorporation made thereunder, and any and all rights of franchise created by this resolution shall terminate one year following its repeal.

Rights reserved.

Approved, January 14, 1933.

[CHAPTER 11.]

AN ACT

To enable the people of the Philippine Islands to adopt a constitution and form a government for the Philippine Islands, to provide for the independence of the same, and for other purposes.

January 17, 1933.  
[H. R. 7233.]  
[Public, No. 311.]

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

Philippine Independence Act.

CONVENTION TO FRAME CONSTITUTION FOR PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

Constitutional convention.

SECTION 1. The Philippine Legislature is hereby authorized to provide for the election of delegates to a constitutional convention, which shall meet in the hall of the house of representatives in the capital of the Philippine Islands, at such time as the Philippine Legislature may fix, within one year after the enactment of this Act, to formulate and draft a constitution for the government of the Commonwealth of the Philippine Islands, subject to the conditions and qualifications prescribed in this Act, which shall exercise jurisdiction over all the territory ceded to the United States by the treaty of peace concluded between the United States and Spain on the 10th day of December, 1898, the boundaries of which are set forth in Article III of said treaty, together with those islands embraced in the treaty between Spain and the United States concluded at Washington on the 7th day of November, 1900. The Philippine Legislature shall provide for the necessary expenses of such convention.

Election of delegates.

Territory included.  
Vol. 30, p. 1755.

Vol. 31, p. 1942.

CHARACTER OF CONSTITUTION—MANDATORY PROVISIONS

Character of constitution.

SEC. 2. The constitution formulated and drafted shall be republican in form, shall contain a bill of rights, and shall, either as a part thereof or in an ordinance appended thereto, contain provisions to

Form and contents.

- the effect that, pending the final and complete withdrawal of the sovereignty of the United States over the Philippine Islands—
- Mandatory provisions. Allegiance. (a) All citizens of the Philippine Islands shall owe allegiance to the United States.
- Oath by officers of Commonwealth. (b) Every officer of the government of the Commonwealth of the Philippine Islands shall, before entering upon the discharge of his duties, take and subscribe an oath of office, declaring, among other things, that he recognizes and accepts the supreme authority of and will maintain true faith and allegiance to the United States.
- Religious toleration. (c) Absolute toleration of religious sentiment shall be secured and no inhabitant or religious organization shall be molested in person or property on account of religious belief or mode of worship.
- Church, etc., property tax free. (d) Property owned by the United States, cemeteries, churches, and parsonages or convents appurtenant thereto, and all lands, buildings, and improvements used exclusively for religious, charitable, or educational purposes shall be exempt from taxation.
- Trade relations with United States. *Post*, p. 764. Public debt. (e) Trade relations between the Philippine Islands and the United States shall be upon the basis prescribed in section 6.
- (f) The public debt of the Philippine Islands and its subordinate branches shall not exceed limits now or hereafter fixed by the Congress of the United States; and no loans shall be contracted in foreign countries without the approval of the President of the United States.
- Assumption of debts, etc. (g) The debts, liabilities, and obligations of the present Philippine government, its Provinces, municipalities, and instrumentalities, valid and subsisting at the time of the adoption of the constitution, shall be assumed and paid by the new government.
- Public school system. (h) Provision shall be made for the establishment and maintenance of an adequate system of public schools, primarily conducted in the English language.
- Approval of designated Acts. (i) Acts affecting currency, coinage, imports, exports, and immigration shall not become law until approved by the President of the United States.
- Foreign affairs. (j) Foreign affairs shall be under the direct supervision and control of the United States.
- Laws to be reported to United States Congress. (k) All acts passed by the legislature of the Commonwealth of the Philippine Islands shall be reported to the Congress of the United States.
- Rights of United States recognized. (l) The Philippine Islands recognizes the right of the United States to expropriate property for public uses, to maintain military and other reservations and armed forces in the Philippines, and, upon order of the President, to call into the service of such armed forces all military forces organized by the Philippine government.
- Supreme Court of the United States, jurisdiction. *Post*, p. 767. (m) The decisions of the courts of the Commonwealth of the Philippine Islands shall be subject to review by the Supreme Court of the United States as provided in paragraph (6) of section 7.
- Right of intervention. Proclamation by the President. (n) The United States may by Presidential proclamation exercise the right to intervene for the preservation of the government of the Commonwealth of the Philippine Islands and for the maintenance of the government as provided in the constitution thereof, and for the protection of life, property, and individual liberty and for the discharge of government obligations under and in accordance with the provisions of the constitution.
- United States High Commissioner. (o) The authority of the United States High Commissioner to the government of the Commonwealth of the Philippine Islands, as provided in this Act, shall be recognized.
- Civil rights. (p) Citizens and corporations of the United States shall enjoy in the Commonwealth of the Philippine Islands all the civil rights of the citizens and corporations, respectively, thereof.

## SUBMISSION OF CONSTITUTION TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

SEC. 3. Upon the drafting and approval of the constitution by the constitutional convention in the Philippine Islands, the constitution shall be submitted within two years after the enactment of this Act to the President of the United States, who shall determine whether or not it conforms with the provisions of this Act. If the President finds that the proposed constitution conforms substantially with the provisions of this Act he shall so certify to the Governor General of the Philippine Islands, who shall so advise the constitutional convention. If the President finds that the constitution does not conform with the provisions of this Act he shall so advise the Governor General of the Philippine Islands, stating wherein in his judgment the constitution does not so conform and submitting provisions which will in his judgment make the constitution so conform. The Governor General shall in turn submit such message to the constitutional convention for further action by them pursuant to the same procedure hereinbefore defined, until the President and the constitutional convention are in agreement.

Submission of constitution to the President of United States.

## SUBMISSION OF CONSTITUTION TO FILIPINO PEOPLE

SEC. 4. After the President of the United States has certified that the constitution conforms with the provisions of this Act, it shall be submitted to the people of the Philippine Islands for their ratification or rejection at an election to be held within four months after the date of such certification, on a date to be fixed by the Philippine Legislature, at which election the qualified voters of the Philippine Islands shall have an opportunity to vote directly for or against the proposed constitution and ordinances appended thereto. Such election shall be held in such manner as may be prescribed by the Philippine Legislature, to which the return of the election shall be made. The Philippine Legislature shall by law provide for the canvassing of the return and shall certify the result to the Governor General of the Philippine Islands, together with a statement of the votes cast, and a copy of said constitution and ordinances. If a majority of the votes cast shall be for the constitution, such vote shall be deemed an expression of the will of the people of the Philippine Islands in favor of Philippine independence, and the Governor General shall, within thirty days after receipt of the certification from the Philippine Legislature, issue a proclamation for the election of officers of the government of the Commonwealth of the Philippine Islands provided for in the constitution. The election shall take place not earlier than three months nor later than six months after the proclamation by the Governor General ordering such election. When the election of the officers provided for under the constitution has been held and the results determined, the Governor General of the Philippine Islands shall certify the results of the election to the President of the United States, who shall thereupon issue a proclamation announcing the results of the election, and upon the issuance of such proclamation by the President the existing Philippine government shall terminate and the new government shall enter upon its rights, privileges, powers, and duties, as provided under the constitution. The present government of the Philippine Islands shall provide for the orderly transfer of the functions of government.

Submission of constitution to people.

Time for election.

Canvass of returns.

Proclamation by Governor General for election of commonwealth officers.

Time of election.

New government to enter on President's proclamation.

Existing government to continue, if vote be adverse.

If a majority of the votes cast are against the constitution, the existing government of the Philippine Islands shall continue without regard to the provisions of this Act.

TRANSFER OF PROPERTY AND RIGHTS TO PHILIPPINE COMMONWEALTH

Transfer of property and rights to Philippine Commonwealth. Post, p. 768.

SEC. 5. All the property and rights which may have been acquired in the Philippine Islands by the United States under the treaties mentioned in the first section of this Act, except such land or other property as has heretofore been designated by the President of the United States for military and other reservations of the Government of the United States, and except such land or other property or rights or interests therein as may have been sold or otherwise disposed of in accordance with law, are hereby granted to the government of the Commonwealth of the Philippine Islands when constituted.

Relations with the United States pending complete independence. Exceptions to existing trade relations.

RELATIONS WITH THE UNITED STATES PENDING COMPLETE INDEPENDENCE

SEC. 6. After the date of the inauguration of the government of the Commonwealth of the Philippine Islands trade relations between the United States and the Philippine Islands shall be as now provided by law, subject to the following exceptions:

Sugars.

(a) There shall be levied, collected, and paid on all refined sugars in excess of fifty thousand long tons, and on unrefined sugars in excess of eight hundred thousand long tons, coming into the United States from the Philippine Islands in any calendar year, the same rates of duty which are required by the laws of the United States to be levied, collected, and paid upon like articles imported from foreign countries.

Coconut oil.

(b) There shall be levied, collected, and paid on all coconut oil coming into the United States from the Philippine Islands in any calendar year in excess of two hundred thousand long tons, the same rates of duty which are required by the laws of the United States to be levied, collected, and paid upon like articles imported from foreign countries.

Hard fibers, etc.

(c) There shall be levied, collected, and paid on all yarn, twine, cord, cordage, rope and cable, tarred or untarred, wholly or in chief value of manila (abaca) or other hard fibers, coming into the United States from the Philippine Islands in any calendar year in excess of a collective total of three million pounds of all such articles hereinbefore enumerated, the same rates of duty which are required by the laws of the United States to be levied, collected, and paid upon like articles imported from foreign countries.

Duty-free export limitation. Export permits may issue for excess.

(d) In the event that in any year the limit in the case of any article which may be exported to the United States free of duty shall be reached by the Philippine Islands, the amount or quantity of such articles produced or manufactured in the Philippine Islands thereafter that may be so exported to the United States free of duty shall be allocated, under export permits issued by the government of the Commonwealth of the Philippine Islands, to the producers or manufacturers of such articles proportionately on the basis of their exportation to the United States in the preceding year; except that in the case of unrefined sugar the amount thereof to be exported annually to the United States free of duty shall be allocated to the sugar-producing mills of the islands proportionately on the basis of their average annual production for the calendar years 1931, 1932, and 1933, and the amount of sugar from each mill which may be so exported shall be allocated in each year between the mill and the planters on the basis of the proportion of sugar to which the mill and the planters are respectively entitled. The government of the Philippine Islands is authorized to adopt the necessary laws and regulations for putting into effect the allocation hereinbefore provided.

Unrefined sugar.

(e) The government of the Commonwealth of the Philippine Islands shall impose and collect an export tax on all articles that may be exported to the United States from the Philippine Islands free of duty under the provisions of existing law as modified by the foregoing provisions of this section, including the articles enumerated in subdivisions (a), (b), and (c), within the limitations therein specified, as follows:

Graduated export taxes.

(1) During the sixth year after the inauguration of the new government the export tax shall be 5 per centum of the rates of duty which are required by the laws of the United States to be levied, collected, and paid on like articles imported from foreign countries;

(2) During the seventh year after the inauguration of the new government the export tax shall be 10 per centum of the rates of duty which are required by the laws of the United States to be levied, collected, and paid on like articles imported from foreign countries;

(3) During the eighth year after the inauguration of the new government the export tax shall be 15 per centum of the rates of duty which are required by the laws of the United States to be levied, collected, and paid on like articles imported from foreign countries;

(4) During the ninth year after the inauguration of the new government the export tax shall be 20 per centum of the rates of duty which are required by the laws of the United States to be levied, collected, and paid on like articles imported from foreign countries;

(5) After the expiration of the ninth year after the inauguration of the new government the export tax shall be 25 per centum of the rates of duty which are required by the laws of the United States to be levied, collected, and paid on like articles imported from foreign countries.

The government of the Commonwealth of the Philippine Islands shall place all funds received from such export taxes in a sinking fund, and such fund shall, in addition to other moneys available for that purpose, be applied solely to the payment of the principal and interest on the bonded indebtedness of the Philippine Islands, its Provinces, municipalities, and instrumentalities, until such indebtedness has been fully discharged.

Sinking fund created therefrom, for liquidating indebtedness.

When used in this section in a geographical sense, the term "United States" includes all Territories and possessions of the United States, except the Philippine Islands, the Virgin Islands, American Samoa, and the island of Guam.

"United States", construed.

SEC. 7. Until the final and complete withdrawal of American sovereignty over the Philippine Islands—

Provisions pending final withdrawal of American sovereignty. Submission of constitutional amendments.

(1) Every duly adopted amendment to the constitution of the government of the Commonwealth of the Philippine Islands shall be submitted to the President of the United States for approval. If the President approves the amendment or if the President fails to disapprove such amendment within six months from the time of its submission, the amendment shall take effect as a part of such constitution.

(2) The President of the United States shall have authority to suspend the taking effect of or the operation of any law, contract, or executive order of the government of the Commonwealth of the Philippine Islands, which in his judgment will result in a failure of the government of the Commonwealth of the Philippine Islands to fulfill its contracts, or to meet its bonded indebtedness and interest thereon or to provide for its sinking funds, or which seems likely to impair the reserves for the protection of the currency of the Philippine Islands, or which in his judgment will violate international obligations of the United States.

Authority of the President.

Annual, etc., reports.

(3) The Chief Executive of the Commonwealth of the Philippine Islands shall make an annual report to the President and Congress of the United States of the proceedings and operations of the government of the Commonwealth of the Philippine Islands and shall make such other reports as the President or Congress may request.

United States High Commissioner to the Philippine Islands. Appointment, authority, duties, etc.

(4) The President shall appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a United States High Commissioner to the government of the Commonwealth of the Philippine Islands who shall hold office at the pleasure of the President and until his successor is appointed and qualified. He shall be known as the United States High Commissioner to the Philippine Islands. He shall be the representative of the President of the United States in the Philippine Islands and shall be recognized as such by the government of the Commonwealth of the Philippine Islands, by the commanding officers of the military forces of the United States, and by all civil officials of the United States in the Philippine Islands. He shall have access to all records of the government or any subdivision thereof, and shall be furnished by the Chief Executive of the Commonwealth of the Philippine Islands with such information as he shall request.

Report of, upon failure of government to meet bonded, etc., indebtedness.

If the government of the Commonwealth of the Philippine Islands fails to pay any of its bonded or other indebtedness or the interest thereon when due or to fulfill any of its contracts, the United States High Commissioner shall immediately report the facts to the President, who may thereupon direct the High Commissioner to take over the customs offices and administration of the same, administer the same, and apply such part of the revenue received therefrom as may be necessary for the payment of such overdue indebtedness or for the fulfillment of such contracts. The United States High Commissioner shall annually, and at such other times as the President may require, render an official report to the President and Congress of the United States. He shall perform such additional duties and functions as may be delegated to him from time to time by the President under the provisions of this Act.

Compensation.

The United States High Commissioner shall receive the same compensation as is now received by the Governor General of the Philippine Islands, and shall have such staff and assistants as the President may deem advisable and as may be appropriated for by Congress, including a financial expert, who shall receive for submission to the High Commissioner a duplicate copy of the reports of the insular auditor. Appeals from decisions of the insular auditor may be taken to the President of the United States. The salaries and expenses of the High Commissioner and his staff and assistants shall be paid by the United States.

Assistants, etc.

When to take office.

The first United States High Commissioner appointed under this Act shall take office upon the inauguration of the new government of the Commonwealth of the Philippine Islands.

Resident Commissioner to the United States. Recognition, etc.

(5) The government of the Commonwealth of the Philippine Islands shall provide for the selection of a Resident Commissioner to the United States, and shall fix his term of office. He shall be the representative of the government of the Commonwealth of the Philippine Islands and shall be entitled to official recognition as such by all departments upon presentation to the President of credentials signed by the Chief Executive of said government. He shall have a seat in the House of Representatives of the United States, with the right of debate, but without the right of voting. His salary and expenses shall be fixed and paid by the government of the Philippine Islands. Until a Resident Commissioner is selected and qualified

under this section, existing law governing the appointment of Resident Commissioners from the Philippine Islands shall continue in effect.

(6) Review by the Supreme Court of the United States of cases from the Philippine Islands shall be as now provided by law; and such review shall also extend to all cases involving the constitution of the Commonwealth of the Philippine Islands.

United States Supreme Court.  
Review of cases.  
*Ante*, p. 762.

SEC. 8. (a) Effective upon the acceptance of this Act by concurrent resolution of the Philippine Legislature or by a convention called for that purpose, as provided in section 17—

Immigration.

(1) For the purposes of the Immigration Act of 1917, the Immigration Act of 1924 (except section 13 (c)), this section, and all other laws of the United States relating to the immigration, exclusion, or expulsion of aliens, citizens of the Philippine Islands who are not citizens of the United States shall be considered as if they were aliens. For such purposes the Philippine Islands shall be considered as a separate country and shall have for each fiscal year a quota of fifty. This paragraph shall not apply to a person coming or seeking to come to the Territory of Hawaii who does not apply for and secure an immigration or passport visa, but such immigration shall be determined by the Department of the Interior on the basis of the needs of industries in the Territory of Hawaii.

Vol. 39, p. 874; Vol. 43, p. 153.

(2) Citizens of the Philippine Islands who are not citizens of the United States shall not be admitted to the continental United States from the Territory of Hawaii (whether entering such Territory before or after the effective date of this section) unless they belong to a class declared to be nonimmigrants by section 3 of the Immigration Act of 1924 or to a class declared to be nonquota immigrants under the provisions of section 4 of such Act other than subdivision (c) thereof, or unless they were admitted to such Territory under an immigration visa. The Secretary of Labor shall by regulations provide a method for such exclusion and for the admission of such excepted classes.

Admittance from Hawaii limited.

Nonimmigrants.  
Vol. 43, p. 154.  
Nonquota immigrants.

(3) Any Foreign Service officer may be assigned to duty in the Philippine Islands, under a commission as a consular officer, for such period as may be necessary and under such regulations as the Secretary of State may prescribe, during which assignment such officer shall be considered as stationed in a foreign country; but his powers and duties shall be confined to the performance of such of the official acts and notarial and other services, which such officer might properly perform in respect of the administration of the immigration laws if assigned to a foreign country as a consular officer, as may be authorized by the Secretary of State.

Regulations to be provided.

Assignment of Foreign Service officer.

(4) For the purposes of sections 18 and 20 of the Immigration Act of 1917, as amended, the Philippine Islands shall be considered to be a foreign country.

Application of Immigration Act of 1917.  
Vol. 39, pp. 887, 890.

(b) The provisions of this section are in addition to the provisions of the immigration laws now in force, and shall be enforced as a part of such laws, and all the penal or other provisions of such laws, not inapplicable, shall apply to and be enforced in connection with the provisions of this section. An alien, although admissible under the provisions of this section, shall not be admitted to the United States if he is excluded by any provision of the immigration laws other than this section, and an alien, although admissible under the provisions of the immigration laws other than this section, shall not be admitted to the United States if he is excluded by any provision of this section.

Additional provisions.

(c) Terms defined in the Immigration Act of 1924 shall, when used in this section, have the meaning assigned to such terms in that Act.

Terms defined.  
Vol. 43, p. 168.

Bonds and obligations.

SEC. 9. There shall be no obligation on the part of the United States to meet the interest or principal of bonds and other obligations of the government of the Philippine Islands or of the Provincial and municipal governments thereof, hereafter issued during the continuance of United States sovereignty in the Philippine Islands: *Provided*, That such bonds and obligations hereafter issued shall not be exempt from taxation in the United States or by authority of the United States.

*Proviso.*  
Not exempt from taxation.

Recognition of independence, etc.

RECOGNITION OF PHILIPPINE INDEPENDENCE AND WITHDRAWAL OF AMERICAN SOVEREIGNTY

Effective date.

SEC. 10. On the 4th day of July, immediately following the expiration of a period of ten years from the date of the inauguration of the new government under the constitution provided for in this Act, the President of the United States shall by proclamation withdraw and surrender all right of possession, supervision, jurisdiction, control, or sovereignty then existing and exercised by the United States in and over the territory and people of the Philippine Islands, including all military and other reservations of the Government of the United States in the Philippines (except such land or property reserved under section 5 as may be redesignated by the President of the United States not later than two years after the date of such proclamation), and, on behalf of the United States, shall recognize the independence of the Philippine Islands as a separate and self-governing nation and acknowledge the authority and control over the same of the government instituted by the people thereof, under the constitution then in force: *Provided*, That the constitution has been previously amended to include the following provisions:

Withdrawal, etc., to be made by proclamation.

Reservations.  
*Anne*, p. 764.

*Proviso.*  
Conditions.

Property rights.

(1) That the property rights of the United States and the Philippine Islands shall be promptly adjusted and settled, and that all existing property rights of citizens or corporations of the United States shall be acknowledged, respected, and safeguarded to the same extent as property rights of citizens of the Philippine Islands.

Qualifications of officials.

(2) That the officials elected and serving under the constitution adopted pursuant to the provisions of this Act shall be constitutional officers of the free and independent government of the Philippine Islands and qualified to function in all respects as if elected directly under such government, and shall serve their full terms of office as prescribed in the constitution.

Assumption of debts, etc.

(3) That the debts and liabilities of the Philippine Islands, its Provinces, cities, municipalities, and instrumentalities, which shall be valid and subsisting at the time of the final and complete withdrawal of the sovereignty of the United States, shall be assumed by the free and independent government of the Philippine Islands; and that where bonds have been issued under authority of an Act of Congress of the United States by the Philippine Islands, or any Province, city, or municipality therein, the Philippine government will make adequate provision for the necessary funds for the payment of interest and principal, and such obligations shall be a first lien on the taxes collected in the Philippine Islands.

Obligations assumed.

(4) That the government of the Philippine Islands, on becoming independent of the United States, will assume all continuing obligations assumed by the United States under the treaty of peace with Spain ceding said Philippine Islands to the United States.

Provisions to be embodied in a treaty.

(5) That by way of further assurance the government of the Philippine Islands will embody the foregoing provisions (except paragraph (2)) in a treaty with the United States.

## NEUTRALIZATION OF PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

SEC. 11. The President is requested, at the earliest practicable date, to enter into negotiations with foreign powers with a view to the conclusion of a treaty for the perpetual neutralization of the Philippine Islands, if and when Philippine independence shall have been achieved.

Neutralization to be sought.

## NOTIFICATION TO FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS

SEC. 12. Upon the proclamation and recognition of the independence of the Philippine Islands, the President shall notify the governments with which the United States is in diplomatic correspondence thereof and invite said governments to recognize the independence of the Philippine Islands.

Recognition of independence invited.

## TARIFF DUTIES AFTER INDEPENDENCE

SEC. 13. After the Philippine Islands have become a free and independent nation there shall be levied, collected, and paid upon all articles coming into the United States from the Philippine Islands the rates of duty which are required to be levied, collected, and paid upon like articles imported from other foreign countries: *Provided*, That at least one year prior to the date fixed in this Act for the independence of the Philippine Islands, there shall be held a conference of representatives of the Government of the United States and the government of the Commonwealth of the Philippine Islands, such representatives to be appointed by the President of the United States and the Chief Executive of the Commonwealth of the Philippine Islands, respectively, for the purpose of formulating recommendations as to future trade relations between the Government of the United States and the independent government of the Philippine Islands, the time, place, and manner of holding such conference to be determined by the President of the United States; but nothing in this proviso shall be construed to modify or affect in any way any provision of this Act relating to the procedure leading up to Philippine independence or the date upon which the Philippine Islands shall become independent.

Tariff duties after independence.

*Proviso.*  
Conference on trade relations authorized.

## IMMIGRATION AFTER INDEPENDENCE

SEC. 14. Upon the final and complete withdrawal of American sovereignty over the Philippine Islands the immigration laws of the United States (including all the provisions thereof relating to persons ineligible to citizenship) shall apply to persons who were born in the Philippine Islands to the same extent as in the case of other foreign countries.

Immigration after independence.

## CERTAIN STATUTES CONTINUED IN FORCE

SEC. 15. Except as in this Act otherwise provided, the laws now or hereafter in force in the Philippine Islands shall continue in force in the Commonwealth of the Philippine Islands until altered, amended, or repealed by the Legislature of the Commonwealth of the Philippine Islands or by the Congress of the United States, and all references in such laws to the Philippines or Philippine Islands shall be construed to mean the government of the Commonwealth of the Philippine Islands. The government of the Commonwealth of the Philippine Islands shall be deemed successor to the present government of the Philippine Islands and of all the rights and obligations thereof. Except as otherwise provided in this Act, all laws or parts of laws relating to the present government of the Philippine Islands

Certain statutes continued in force.

and its administration are hereby repealed as of the date of the inauguration of the government of the Commonwealth of the Philippine Islands.

Saving clause.

SEC. 16. If any provision of this Act is declared unconstitutional or the applicability thereof to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the validity of the remainder of the Act and the applicability of such provisions to other persons and circumstances shall not be affected thereby.

EFFECTIVE DATE

Effective date.

SEC. 17. The foregoing provisions of this Act shall not take effect until accepted by concurrent resolution of the Philippine Legislature or by a convention called for the purpose of passing upon that question as may be provided by the Philippine Legislature.

JNO N. GARNER

*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

CHARLES CURTIS

*Vice President of the United States and  
President of the Senate.*

Passage by the House  
of Representatives.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

*January 13, 1933.*

The House of Representatives having proceeded, in pursuance of the Constitution, to reconsider the bill (H. R. 7233) entitled "An act to enable the people of the Philippine Islands to adopt a constitution and form a government for the Philippine Islands, to provide for the independence of the same, and for other purposes," returned by the President of the United States, with his objections, to the House of Representatives, in which it originated, it was

*Resolved*, That the said bill pass, two-thirds of the House of Representatives agreeing to pass the same.

Attest:

SOUTH TRIMBLE

*Clerk.*

Passage by the Sen-  
ate.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

*January 10 (calendar day, January 17), 1933.*

The Senate having proceeded to reconsider the bill (H. R. 7233) entitled "An Act to enable the people of the Philippine Islands to adopt a constitution and form a government for the Philippine Islands, to provide for the independence of the same, and for other purposes," returned by the President of the United States to the House of Representatives, in which it originated, with his objections, and passed by the House on a reconsideration of the same, it was

**RESOLVED**, That the said bill pass, two-thirds of the Senators present having voted in the affirmative.

Attest:

EDWIN P. THAYER

*Secretary.*

## [CHAPTER 12.]

## AN ACT

To amend the United States mining laws applicable to the city of Prescott municipal watershed in the Prescott National Forest within the State of Arizona.

January 19, 1933.

[S. 4791.]

[Public, No. 312.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That hereafter mining locations made under the United States mining laws upon lands within the municipal watershed of the city of Prescott, within the Prescott National Forest in the State of Arizona, specifically described as the west half southwest quarter section 13; south half section 14; southeast quarter, and east half southwest quarter section 15; east half, and south half southwest quarter section 22; all of section 23; west half section 24; all of sections 26 and 27; north half north half section 34; and north half north half section 35, township 13 north, range 2 west, Gila and Salt River base and meridian, an area of three thousand six hundred acres, more or less, shall confer on the locator the right to occupy and use so much of the surface of the land covered by the location as may be reasonably necessary to carry on prospecting and mining, including the taking of mineral deposits and timber required by or in the mining operations, and no permit shall be required or charge made for such use or occupancy: *Provided, however,* That the cutting and removal of timber, except where clearing is necessary in connection with mining operations or to provide space for buildings or structures used in connection with mining operations, shall be conducted in accordance with the rules for timber cutting on adjoining national-forest land, and no use of the surface of the claim or the resources therefrom not reasonably required for carrying on mining and prospecting shall be allowed except under the national-forest rules and regulations, nor shall the locator prevent or obstruct other occupancy of the surface or use of surface resources under authority of national-forest regulations, or permits issued thereunder, if such occupancy or use is not in conflict with mineral development.

Prescott, Ariz., municipal watershed.  
Modification of mineral land laws as to certain lands within, authorized.  
Description.

Proviso.  
Cutting, etc., of timber.

SEC. 2. That hereafter all patents issued under the United States mining laws affecting lands within the municipal watershed of the city of Prescott, within the Prescott National Forest, in the State of Arizona, shall convey title to the mineral deposits within the claim, together with the right to cut and remove so much of the mature timber therefrom as may be needed in extracting and removing the mineral deposits, if the timber is cut under sound principles of forest management as defined by the national-forest rules and regulations, but each patent shall reserve to the United States all title in or to the surface of the lands and products thereof, and no use of the surface of the claim or the resources therefrom not reasonably required for carrying on mining or prospecting shall be allowed except under the rules and regulations of the Department of Agriculture.

Patents to convey title to minerals, etc.

Surface rights reserved.

SEC. 3. That valid mining claims within the municipal watershed of the city of Prescott, within the Prescott National Forest in the State of Arizona, existing on the date of the enactment of this Act, and thereafter maintained in compliance with the law under which they were initiated and the laws of the State of Arizona, may be perfected under this Act, or under the laws under which they were initiated, as the claimant may desire.

Existing mining claims may be perfected.

Approved, January 19, 1933.

## [CHAPTER 13.]

## AN ACT

January 19, 1933.

[S. 5183.]

[Public, No. 313.]

Granting the consent of Congress to the Board of County Commissioners of Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, to construct, maintain, and operate a toll bridge across the Monongahela River between the city of Pittsburgh and the borough of Homestead, Pennsylvania.

Monongahela River, Allegheny County, Pa., may bridge, between Pittsburgh and Homestead.

Construction.  
Vol. 34, p. 84.

Tolls applied to maintenance, sinking fund, etc.

Free bridge thereafter.

Record of expenditures and receipts.

Amendment.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the consent of Congress is hereby granted to the Board of County Commissioners of Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, to construct, maintain, and operate a toll bridge and approaches thereto across the Monongahela River, at a point suitable to the interest of navigation, between the city of Pittsburgh and the borough of Homestead, to replace what is known as the Brown Bridge, in accordance with the provisions of an Act entitled "An Act to regulate the construction of bridges over navigable waters," approved March 23, 1906, and subject to the conditions and limitations contained in this Act.

SEC. 2 If tolls are charged for the use of such bridge the rates of toll shall be so adjusted as to provide a fund sufficient to pay the reasonable cost of maintaining, repairing, and operating the bridge and its approaches under economical management, and to provide a sinking fund sufficient to amortize the cost of the bridge and its approaches, including reasonable interest and financing cost, as soon as possible under reasonable charges, but within a period of not to exceed twenty years from the completion thereof. After a sinking fund sufficient for such amortization shall have been so provided, such bridge shall thereafter be maintained and operated free of tolls, or the rates of toll shall thereafter be so adjusted as to provide a fund of not to exceed the amount necessary for the proper maintenance, repair, and operation of the bridge and its approaches under economical management. An accurate record of the costs of the bridge and its approaches, the expenditures for maintaining, repairing, and operating the same, and of the daily tolls collected shall be kept and shall be available for the information of all persons interested.

SEC. 3. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved.

Approved, January 19, 1933.

## [CHAPTER 14.]

## AN ACT

January 19, 1933.

[S. 5231.]

[Public, No. 314.]

To extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Missouri River at or near Randolph, Missouri.

Missouri River. Time extended for bridging, at Randolph, Mo.  
Vol. 45, pp. 729, 1431.  
Vol. 46, pp. 323, 1064.  
*Ante*, p. 149, amended.

Amendment.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Missouri River at or near Randolph, Missouri, authorized to be built by The Kansas City Southern Railway Company, its successors and assigns, by an act of Congress approved May 24, 1928, heretofore extended by Acts of Congress approved March 1, 1929, May 14, 1930, February 6, 1931, and May 6, 1932, are hereby further extended one and three years respectively, from May 24, 1933.

SEC. 2. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this Act is hereby expressly reserved.

Approved, January 19, 1933.

## [CHAPTER 15.]

## AN ACT

Providing for payment of \$25 to each enrolled Chippewa Indian of Minnesota from the funds standing to their credit in the Treasury of the United States.

January 20, 1933.  
[S. 5252.]  
[Public, No. 315.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the Interior is authorized and directed to withdraw from the Treasury so much as may be necessary of the principal fund on deposit to the credit of the Chippewa Indians in the State of Minnesota, under section 7 of the Act entitled "An Act for the relief and civilization of the Chippewa Indians in the State of Minnesota," approved January 14, 1889, as amended, and to make therefrom payment of \$25 to each enrolled Chippewa Indian of Minnesota, under such regulations as such Secretary shall prescribe. No payment shall be made under this Act until the Chippewa Indians of Minnesota shall, in such manner as such Secretary shall prescribe, have accepted such payments and ratified the provisions of this Act. The money paid to the Indians under this Act shall not be subject to any lien or claim of whatever nature against any of said Indians.

Approved, January 20, 1933.

Chippewa Indians of Minnesota.  
Per capita payment to, from tribal funds.

Vol. 25, p. 645.

## [CHAPTER 16.]

## AN ACT

To amend an Act entitled "An Act to punish the unlawful breaking of seals of railroad cars containing interstate or foreign shipments, the unlawful entering of such cars, the stealing of freight and express packages or baggage or articles in process of transportation in interstate shipment, and the felonious asportation of such freight or express packages or baggage or articles therefrom into another district of the United States, and the felonious possession or reception of the same," approved February 13, 1913, as amended (U. S. C., title 18, secs. 409-411), by extending its provisions to provide for the punishment of stealing or otherwise unlawful taking of property from passenger cars, sleeping cars, or dining cars, or from passengers on such cars, while such cars are parts of interstate trains, and authorizing prosecution therefor in any district in which the defendant may have taken or been in possession of the property stolen or otherwise unlawfully taken.

January 21, 1933.  
[S. 4095.]  
[Public, No. 316.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Act of February 13, 1913, as amended, entitled "An Act to punish the unlawful breaking of seals of railroad cars containing interstate or foreign shipments, the unlawful entering of such cars, the stealing of freight and express packages or baggage or articles in process of transportation in interstate shipment, and the felonious asportation of such freight or express packages or baggage or articles therefrom into another district of the United States, and the felonious possession or reception of the same" be amended to read as follows:

Interstate or foreign transportation.  
Vol. 37, p. 670; Vol. 43, p. 793, amended.  
U. S. C., p. 496, amended.

"Whoever shall unlawfully break the seal of any railroad car containing interstate or foreign shipments of freight or express, or shall enter any such car with intent in either case to commit larceny therein; or whoever shall steal or unlawfully take, carry away, or conceal, or by fraud or deception obtain from any railroad car, station house, platform, depot, wagon, automobile, truck, or other vehicles, or from any steamboat, vessel, or wharf, with intent to convert to his own use any goods or chattels moving as or which are a part of or which constitute an interstate or foreign shipment of freight or express, or shall buy or receive or have in his possession any such goods or chattels, knowing the same to have been stolen; or who-

Larceny, etc., interstate or foreign shipments.

Receiving stolen property.

Fraudulently obtain-  
ing baggage.

Receiving, etc., sto-  
len baggage.

Unlawfully taking  
property from any pas-  
senger car, or passenger  
on interstate trains.

Punishment.  
Jurisdiction.

Asportation a sep-  
arate offense.

Definitions.

Jurisdiction of state  
courts not impaired.

Waybill prima facie  
evidence to establish  
character of shipment.

ever shall steal or shall unlawfully take, carry away, or by fraud or deception obtain with intent to convert to his own use any baggage which shall have come into the possession of any common carrier for transportation from one State or Territory or the District of Columbia to another State or Territory or the District of Columbia or to a foreign country, or from a foreign country to any State or Territory or the District of Columbia, or shall break into, steal, take, carry away, or conceal any of the contents of such baggage, or shall buy, receive, or have in his possession any such baggage or any article therefrom of whatever nature, knowing the same to have been stolen, or whoever shall steal or shall unlawfully take by any fraudulent device, scheme, or game, from any passenger car, sleeping car, or dining car, or from any passenger or from the possession of any passenger while on or in such passenger car, sleeping car, or dining car, when such car is a part of a train moving from one State or Territory or the District of Columbia to another State or Territory or the District of Columbia or to a foreign country, or from a foreign country to any State or Territory or the District of Columbia, any money, baggage, goods, or chattels, or who shall buy, receive, or have in his possession any such money, baggage, goods, or chattels, knowing the same to have been stolen, shall in each case be fined not more than \$5,000 or imprisoned not more than ten years, or both, and prosecutions therefor may be instituted in any district wherein the crime shall have been committed or in which the defendant may have taken or been in possession of the said money, baggage, goods, or chattels. The carrying or transporting of any such money, freight, express, baggage, goods, or chattels from one State or Territory or the District of Columbia into another State or Territory or the District of Columbia, knowing the same to have been stolen, shall constitute a separate offense and subject the offender to the penalties above described for unlawful taking, and prosecutions therefor may be instituted in any district into which such money, freight, express, baggage, goods, or chattels shall have been removed or into which they shall have been brought by such offender. The words 'station house,' 'platform,' 'depot,' 'wagon,' 'automobile,' 'truck,' or 'other vehicle,' as used in this section, shall include any station house, platform, depot, wagon, automobile, truck, or other vehicle of any person, firm, association, or corporation having in his or its custody therein or thereon any freight, express, goods, chattels, shipments, or baggage moving as or which are a part of or which constitute an interstate or foreign shipment.

"Nothing herein shall be held to take away or impair the jurisdiction of the courts of the several States under the laws thereof; and a judgment of conviction or acquittal on the merits under the laws of any State shall be a bar to any prosecution hereunder for the same act or acts.

"To establish the interstate or foreign commerce character of any shipment in any prosecution under this Act the waybill of such shipment shall be prima facie evidence of the place from which and to which such shipment was made."

Approved, January 21, 1933.

## [CHAPTER 17.]

## AN ACT

To extend the time for completing the construction of a bridge across Lake Champlain at or near Rouses Point, New York, and a point at or near Alburgh, Vermont.

January 24, 1933.

[S. 5059.]

[Public, No. 317.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the time for completing the construction of a bridge across Lake Champlain at or near Rouses Point, New York, and a point at or near Alburgh, Vermont, authorized to be built by Elisha N. Goodsell, of Alburgh, Vermont, his heirs, legal representatives, and assigns, by an Act of Congress approved February 15, 1929, heretofore extended by Act of Congress approved April 19, 1930, is hereby extended three years from February 15, 1933.

Lake Champlain.  
Time extended for  
bridging from Rouses  
Point, N. Y., to Al-  
burgh, Vt.  
Vol. 45, p. 1178; Vol.  
46, p. 248, amended.

SEC. 2. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this Act is hereby reserved.

Amendment.

Approved, January 24, 1933.

## [CHAPTER 18.]

## AN ACT

Granting the consent of Congress to the Board of Supervisors of Marion County, Mississippi, to construct, maintain, and operate a free highway bridge across Pearl River at or near Columbia, Mississippi.

January 24, 1933.

[S. 5260.]

[Public, No. 318.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the consent of Congress is hereby granted to the Board of Supervisors of Marion County, Mississippi, and/or the Mississippi State Highway Commission and their successors and assigns, to construct, maintain, and operate a free highway bridge and approaches thereto across the Pearl River, at a point suitable to the interests of navigation, at or near Columbia, in the county of Marion, in the State of Mississippi, in accordance with the provisions of an Act entitled "An Act to regulate the construction of bridges over navigable waters," approved March 23, 1906.

Pearl River.  
Marion County,  
Miss., may bridge, at  
Columbia.

Construction.  
Vol. 34, p. 84.

SEC. 2. That the right to alter, amend, or repeal this Act is hereby expressly reserved.

Amendment.

Approved, January 24, 1933.

## [CHAPTER 19.]

## AN ACT

Granting the consent of Congress to the Board of Supervisors of Monroe County, Mississippi, to construct, maintain, and operate a free highway bridge across Tombigbee River at or near Old Cotton Gin Port, Mississippi.

January 24, 1933.

[S. 5261.]

[Public, No. 319.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the consent of Congress is hereby granted to the Board of Supervisors of Monroe County, Mississippi, and/or the Mississippi State Highway Commission, and their successors and assigns to construct, maintain, and operate a free bridge and approaches thereto across the Tombigbee River at a point suitable to the interests of navigation, at or near Old Cotton Gin Port, in the county of Monroe, in the State of Mississippi, in accordance with the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to regulate the construction of bridges over navigable waters," approved March 23, 1906.

Tombigbee River.  
Monroe County,  
Miss., etc., may bridge,  
at Old Cotton Gin  
Port.

Construction.  
Vol. 34, p. 84.

SEC. 2. That the right to alter, amend, or repeal this Act is hereby expressly reserved.

Amendment.

Approved, January 24, 1933.

## [CHAPTER 20.]

## JOINT RESOLUTION

January 24, 1933.  
[H. J. Res. 559.]  
[Pub. Res., No. 48.]

To exempt from the tax on admissions amounts paid for admission tickets sold by authority of the committee on inaugural ceremonies on the occasion of the inauguration of the President elect in March, 1933.

Inaugural admission tickets.  
Payments for, exempt from admissions tax.  
Vol. 44, p. 91.  
*Ante*, p. 271.

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That all amounts paid for admission tickets sold by authority of the committee on inaugural ceremonies of the inauguration of the President elect in March, 1933, shall be exempt from the tax on admissions imposed by section 500 of the Revenue Act of 1926, as amended, all the net proceeds from the sale of said tickets to be donated by the said committee to charity.

Approved, January 24, 1933.

## [CHAPTER 21.]

## AN ACT

January 26, 1933.  
[S. 3675.]  
[Public, No. 320.]

Relating to the deferment and adjustment of construction charges for the years 1931 and 1932 on Indian irrigation projects.

Indian irrigation projects.  
Payment of 1931 construction charges deferred.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the Secretary of the Interior is authorized, under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, to defer the payment of such of the construction charges as are in default for the calendar year 1931 on irrigation projects under the direction of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and to adjust the construction charges for the calendar year 1932 on such projects, in the same manner and under the same terms as provided by the Act of Congress for the temporary relief of water users on irrigation projects constructed and operated under the reclamation law, approved April 1, 1932 (Public, Numbered 70, Seventy-second Congress).

*Ante*, p. 75.

Approved, January 26, 1933.

## [CHAPTER 22.]

## AN ACT

January 26, 1933.  
[S. 4597.]  
[Public, No. 321.]

To restore to their former retired status in the Regular Army of the United States persons who resigned such status to accept the benefits of the Act of May 24, 1928 (45 Stat. 735), and for other purposes.

Army.  
Warrant and enlisted men, restoration of former retired status.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to restore to their former status as a retired warrant officer or a retired enlisted man of the Regular Army of the United States with all pay, privileges, and emoluments pertaining thereto, any former emergency officer now on the emergency officers' retired list created by the Act of May 24, 1928 (45 Stat. 735), who resigned his retired status in the Regular Army in order to obtain the benefits of that Act: *Provided*, That such former emergency officer shall make application in writing to the Secretary of War not later than June 30, 1933, for such restoration: *Provided further*, That restorations to the retired list of the Army under this Act shall be effective as of July 1, 1933, and that no pay, privileges, or emoluments pertaining to the retired grade of the Regular Army to which such persons are restored shall accrue prior to the effective date of such restoration: *And provided further*, That after such restoration all persons so restored shall continue to be entitled, under the Act of May 24, 1928 (45 Stat.

Vol. 45, p. 735.  
*Provisos*.  
Application.

Effective date of restorations.

Continuing rights, etc.  
Vol. 45, p. 735.

735), to those rights and privileges only to which they would have been entitled if they had not resigned from the retired lists of the Regular Army: *Provided further*, That nothing in this Act shall be construed to entitle any former emergency officer retired under the Act of May 24, 1928, to retired pay from the Veterans' Administration in a greater amount than when added to the retired or retainer pay received from the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps shall equal 75 per centum of the pay the former emergency officer was entitled to receive (except pay under the Act of May 18, 1920) when discharged from his commissioned service as a World War emergency officer.

Amount of retired pay.

Vol. 41, p. 601.

Approved, January 26, 1933.

[CHAPTER 23.]

AN ACT

Relative to restrictions applicable to Indians of the Five Civilized Tribes in Oklahoma

January 27, 1933.

[H. R. 8760.]

[Public, No. 322.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That all funds and other securities now held by or which may hereafter come under the supervision of the Secretary of the Interior, belonging to and only so long as belonging to Indians of the Five Civilized Tribes in Oklahoma of one-half or more Indian blood, enrolled or unenrolled, are hereby declared to be restricted and shall remain subject to the jurisdiction of said Secretary until April 26, 1956, subject to expenditure in the meantime for the use and benefit of the individual Indians to whom such funds and securities belong, under such rules and regulations as said Secretary may prescribe: *Provided*, That where the entire interest in any tract of restricted and tax-exempt land belonging to members of the Five Civilized Tribes is acquired by inheritance, devise, gift, or purchase, with restricted funds, by or for restricted Indians, such lands shall remain restricted and tax-exempt during the life of and as long as held by such restricted Indians, but not longer than April 26, 1956, unless the restrictions are removed in the meantime in the manner provided by law: *Provided further*, That such restricted and tax-exempt land held by anyone, acquired as herein provided, shall not exceed one hundred and sixty acres: *And provided further*, That all minerals including oil and gas, produced from said land so acquired shall be subject to all State and Federal taxes as provided in section 8 of the Act approved May 10, 1928 (45 Stat. L. 495).

Five Civilized Tribes of Indians, Okla. Funds, etc., of certain members declared restricted.

Supervision of expenditure.

*Provisos.* Duration of restriction.

Tax-exempt lands.

Maximum area.

Minerals subject to taxation. Vol. 45, p. 496.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized to permit, in his discretion and subject to his approval, any Indian of the Five Civilized Tribes, over the age of twenty-one years, having restricted funds or other property subject to the supervision of the Secretary of the Interior, to create and establish, out of the restricted funds or other property, trusts for the benefits of such Indian, his heirs, or other beneficiaries designated by him, such trusts to be created by contracts or agreements by and between the Indian and incorporated trust companies or such banks as may be authorized by law to act as fiduciaries or trustees: *Provided*, That no trust company or bank shall be trustee in any trust created under this Act which has paid or promised to pay to any person other than an officer or employee on the regular pay roll thereof any charge, fee, commission, or remuneration for any service or influence in securing or attempting to secure for it the trusteeship in any

Creation of trusts by Indians.

*Provisos.* Restriction on payment of trustees' fees.

Trust agreements,  
approval of.

trust: *Provided further*, That all trust agreements or contracts made or entered into prior to the date of approval of this Act, and all contracts or agreements made or entered into prior to said date providing for or looking to the creation of such trust or trusts shall be null and void unless such contracts or agreements shall have heretofore been approved by the Secretary of the Interior.

Transfers to trustee  
authorized.

SEC. 3. The Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized, upon the execution and approval of any trust agreement or contract as herein provided, to transfer, or cause to be transferred, to the trustee, from the individual restricted or trust funds or other restricted property of the respective Indian, the funds or property required by the terms of the approved agreement, and the funds or property so transferred shall in each case be held by the trustee subject to the terms and conditions of the trust agreement or contract creating the trust, separate and apart from all assets, investments or trust estates in the hands of said trustee.

Segregation of assets.

Release of trust agree-  
ment restrictions de-  
nied.

SEC. 4. None of the restrictions upon the funds or property transferred under the terms of any such trust agreement or contract shall be in any manner released during the continuance of the restriction period now or hereafter provided by law, except as provided by the terms of such agreement or contract, and neither the corpus of said trust nor the income derived therefrom shall, during the restriction period provided by law, be subject to alienation, or encumbrance, nor to the satisfaction of any debt or other liability of any beneficiary of such trust during the said restriction period. The trustee shall render an annual accounting to the Secretary of the Interior and to the beneficiary or beneficiaries to whom the income for the preceding year, or any part thereof, was due and payable.

Alienation of corpus  
and income.

Annual accounting  
required.

Irrevocability of ap-  
proved contracts.

SEC. 5. Trust agreements or contracts executed and approved as herein provided shall be irrevocable except with the consent and approval of the Secretary of the Interior: *Provided*, That if any trust, trust agreement, or contract be annulled, canceled, or set aside by order of any court, or otherwise, the principal or corpus of the trust estate, with all accrued and unpaid interest, shall be returned to the Secretary of the Interior as restricted individual Indian property.

*Proviso.*  
Revesting of funds if  
trust agreement an-  
nulled.

Illegally procured  
trusts.  
Cancellation proceed-  
ings.

SEC. 6. If, after the creation and approval of any trust, it is found that said trust was procured in violation of any of the provisions of this Act, or that the trustee designated therein has failed or refused to properly perform the duties imposed thereby, in accordance with the terms, provisions and requirements of said trust agreement, it shall be the duty of the Attorney General to institute appropriate proceedings in the Federal courts for the cancellation and annulment of said trust by court decree, and upon decree of annulment and cancellation, which shall be at the cost of the trustee, and after accounting, but without the allowance of any fee, charge, or commission for any services rendered by the trustee, all funds held by the trustee shall be paid to the Secretary of the Interior as restricted funds, and the Federal courts are hereby given exclusive jurisdiction of all actions involving an accounting under any trust created under the provisions of this Act, and all actions to cancel, annul, or set aside any trust entered into pursuant to this Act.

Return of trust  
funds.

Jurisdiction, etc., of  
courts.

Administration of  
Act.

Valuation of trust,  
bond, etc.

SEC. 7. The Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to prescribe such rules and regulations as he may deem necessary for the proper administration of this Act. He shall fix and determine the value of each trust, revising such valuation from time to time as he

may deem necessary, and, for the faithful performance of each trust agreement or contract, shall require corporate surety company bond equal to the value of the respective trust so fixed and determined, or the deposit of securities of the United States Government equal to such amount: *Provided, however,* That trusts created under the provisions of this Act shall not extend beyond a period twenty-one years after the death of the last survivor of the named beneficiaries in the respective trust agreement.

*Proviso.*  
Trust period restriction.

SEC. 8. That it shall be the duty of the attorneys provided for under the Act of May 27, 1908 (35 Stat. L. 312), to appear and represent any restricted member of the Five Civilized Tribes before the county courts of any county in the State of Oklahoma, or before any appellate court thereof, in any matter in which said restricted Indians may have an interest, and no conveyance of any interest in land of any full-blood Indian heir shall be valid unless approved in open court after notice in accordance with the rules of procedure in probate matters adopted by the Supreme Court of Oklahoma in June of 1914, and said attorneys shall have the right to appeal from the decision of any county court approving the sale of any interest in land, to the district court of the district to which the county is a part.

Oklahoma courts.  
Attorneys to represent restricted members.  
Vol. 35, p. 312.

Approval of conveyances required.

Right of appeal.

Approved, January 27, 1933.

[CHAPTER 24.]

AN ACT

To extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Ohio River at or near Cannelton, Indiana.

January 27, 1933.  
[S. 5131.]  
[Public, No. 323.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Ohio River at or near Cannelton, Indiana, authorized to be built by the Hawesville and Cannelton Bridge Company, by an Act of Congress approved March 1, 1929, heretofore extended by Acts of Congress approved May 13, 1930 and February 20, 1931, are hereby further extended one and three years, respectively, from March 1, 1933.

Ohio River.  
Time extended for bridging, at Cannelton, Ind.  
Vol. 46, p. 1174, amended.

SEC. 2. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this Act is hereby expressly reserved.

Amendment.

Approved, January 27, 1933.

[CHAPTER 25.]

AN ACT

To extend the time for completing the construction of a bridge across the Missouri River at or near Saint Charles, Missouri.

January 27, 1933.  
[S. 5232.]  
[Public, No. 324.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the time for completing the construction of a bridge across the Missouri River at or near Saint Charles, Missouri, authorized to be built by the Wabash Railway Company, its successors and assigns, by an Act of Congress approved February 7, 1930, is hereby extended to February 7, 1935.

Missouri River.  
Time extended for bridging, at Saint Charles, Mo.  
Vol. 46, p. 64, amended.

SEC. 2. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this Act is hereby expressly reserved.

Amendment.

Approved, January 27, 1933.

## [CHAPTER 26.]

## AN ACT

January 30, 1933.  
[H. R. 14436.]  
[Public, No. 325.]

Making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1933, and prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1933, and for other purposes.

First Deficiency Act,  
fiscal year 1933.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply urgent deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1933, and prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1933, and for other purposes, namely:

## TITLE I

## LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

## Legislative.

## Senate.

## SENATE

Charles W. Waterman.  
Pay to widow.  
Wesley L. Jones.  
Pay to widow.

To pay to Anna R. Waterman, widow of Honorable Charles W. Waterman, late a Senator from the State of Colorado, \$9,000.

To pay to Minda N. Jones, widow of Honorable Wesley L. Jones, late a Senator from the State of Washington, \$9,000.

## Telephone operators.

Office of Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper: For two telephone operators, at \$1,560 each per annum, from March 1 to June 30, 1933, \$1,040.

## Miscellaneous items.

For miscellaneous items, exclusive of labor, fiscal year 1933, \$20,000.

Inquiries and investigations, expenses.

For expenses of inquiries and investigations ordered by the Senate, including compensation to stenographers of committees, at such rate as may be fixed by the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, but not exceeding 25 cents per hundred words, fiscal year 1933, \$40,000.

Kitchens and restaurants, repairs, etc.

For repairs, improvements, equipment, and supplies for Senate kitchens and restaurants, Capitol Building and Senate Office Building, including personal and other services, to be expended from the contingent fund of the Senate under the supervision of the Committee on Rules, United States Senate, fiscal year 1933, \$15,000.

## House of Representatives.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Daniel E. Garrett.  
Pay to widow.

To pay the widow of Daniel E. Garrett, late a Representative from the State of Texas, \$9,000.

Charles A. Karch.  
Pay to widow.

To pay the widow of Charles A. Karch, late a Representative from the State of Illinois, \$9,000.

J. Charles Linthicum.  
Pay to widow.

To pay the widow of J. Charles Linthicum, late a Representative from the State of Maryland, \$9,000.

Henry St. George Tucker.  
Pay to widow.

To pay the widow of Henry St. George Tucker, late a Representative from the State of Virginia, \$9,000.

The four foregoing appropriations to be disbursed by the Sergeant at Arms of the House.

Committee on Revision of the Laws.

Committee on Revision of the Laws: For the employment of competent persons to assist in continuing the work of compiling, codifying, and revising the laws and treaties of the United States, fiscal years 1933 and 1934, \$3,000.

## Inaugural ceremonies.

## JOINT COMMITTEE ON INAUGURAL CEREMONIES OF 1933

Congressional expenses.

To enable the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of Representatives to pay the necessary expenses of the inaugural ceremonies of the President of the United States, March 4, 1933, in

accordance with such program as may be adopted by the joint committee of the Senate and House of Representatives, appointed under a concurrent resolution of the two Houses, including the pay for extra police, fiscal year 1933, \$35,000.

*Post*, p. 1781.

## EXECUTIVE OFFICE AND INDEPENDENT ESTABLISHMENTS

Executive Office and independent establishments.

### EXECUTIVE OFFICE

Executive Office.

Protection of interests of the United States in matters affecting oil lands in former naval reserves: For an additional amount for expenses of special counsel and for all other expenses, including employment of experts and other assistants at such rates as may be authorized or approved by the President, in connection with carrying into effect the joint resolution directing the Secretary of the Interior to institute proceedings touching sections 16 and 36, township 30 south, range 23 east, Mount Diablo meridian, approved February 21, 1924, \$5,000, to be expended by the President.

Naval oil leases. Expenses, cancelling leases.

Vol. 43, p. 15.

### OFFICE OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND PUBLIC PARKS OF THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

Public buildings and parks of the National Capital. Salaries.

Salaries: For an additional amount for personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, including the same objects specified under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1933, \$21,900.

*Ante*, p. 464.

General expenses: For an additional amount for general expenses in connection with the maintenance and care of public buildings, including the same objects specified under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1933, \$9,415.

General expenses. *Ante*, p. 464.

### UNITED STATES GEOGRAPHIC BOARD

Geographic Board.

Printing and binding: For an additional amount for printing and binding for the United States Geographic Board, fiscal year 1933, \$1,700.

Printing and binding.

## DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

District of Columbia.

### PUBLIC WELFARE

Public welfare.

Emergency relief of residents, District of Columbia: For the purpose of affording relief to residents of the District of Columbia who are unemployed or otherwise in distress because of the existing emergency, to be expended by the Board of Public Welfare of the District of Columbia, by loan, employment, and/or direct relief, under rules and regulations to be prescribed by the Board of Commissioners, and without regard to the provisions of any other law, payable from the revenues of the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1933, \$625,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$50,000 of this appropriation shall be available for administrative expenses including necessary personal services.

Emergency relief of residents.

Application of fund.

Payable from District revenues. *Proviso*. Limitation on administrative expenses.

## DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Department of Agriculture.

### FOREST SERVICE

Forest Service.

Salaries and expenses (Fighting and preventing forest fires): For an additional amount for fighting and preventing forest fires, fiscal year 1933, including the same objects specified under this head in the Agricultural Appropriation Act for the year 1933, \$1,000,000.

Fighting, etc., forest fires.

*Ante*, p. 626.

For payment to Charles Lamkin, of Banning, California, as authorized by Private Act Numbered 159, Seventy-second Congress, entitled "An Act for the relief of Charles Lamkin," approved July 13, 1932 (47 Stat., Pt. 2, 82), \$66.

Charles Lamkin, fire losses. *Post*, p. 1708.

Department of Justice.

## DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

### CONTINGENT EXPENSES

Contingent expenses. *Ante*, p. 488. For an additional amount for contingent expenses, Department of Justice, including the same objects specified under this head in the Act making appropriations for the Department of Justice for the fiscal year 1930, \$331.52.

### MISCELLANEOUS OBJECTS

Detection and prosecution of crimes. *Ante*, p. 488. Detection and prosecution of crimes: The amount which may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia from the appropriation "Detection and prosecution of crimes, 1933," is hereby increased from \$477,356 to \$523,851.

United States courts. MARSHALS, DISTRICT ATTORNEYS, CLERKS, AND OTHER EXPENSES OF UNITED STATES COURTS

Commissioners, etc. R. S., sec. 1014, p. 189. U. S. C., p. 506. Fees of Commissioners: For additional amounts for fees of United States commissioners and justices of the peace acting under section 1014, Revised Statutes of the United States (U. S. C., title 18, sec. 591), for the fiscal years that follow:

For 1925, \$138.50;  
For 1930, \$1,007.15;  
For 1931, \$3,275.80;  
For 1932, \$43,812.67.

Jurors and witnesses. *Ante*, p. 492. Fees of jurors and witnesses: For an additional amount for fees of jurors and witnesses, United States courts, including the same objects specified under this head in the Act making appropriations for the Department of Justice for the fiscal year 1931, \$11,356.85.

Bailiffs, etc. Pay of bailiffs, and so forth: For an additional amount of pay of bailiffs, and so forth, United States courts, including the same objects specified under this head in the Act making appropriations for the Department of Justice for the fiscal year 1931, \$1,261.07.

Miscellaneous expenses. *Ante*, p. 492. Miscellaneous expenses: For an additional amount for such miscellaneous expenses as may be authorized or approved by the Attorney General for the United States courts and their officers, including the same objects specified under this head in the Act making appropriations for the Department of Justice for the fiscal year 1930, \$244.55.

Penal and correctional institutions.

### PENAL AND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS

Hospital for defective delinquents, construction. *Ante*, p. 495.

United States Hospital for Defective Delinquents, construction: For an additional amount for United States Hospital for Defective Delinquents, construction, including the same objects specified under this head in the Act making appropriations for the Department of Justice for the fiscal year 1933, \$177,983, to remain available until expended.

Available until expended.

United States prisoners, support. Fund transferred. Vol. 46, p. 1328.

Support of United States prisoners: The sum of \$185,000 is hereby transferred from the appropriation "Federal jails, 1932," to the appropriation "Support of United States prisoners, 1932."

Department of Labor.

## DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Immigration Bureau.

### BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION

Salaries, etc. Amount increased. *Ante*, p. 520.

Salaries and expenses: The amount authorized to be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia during the fiscal year 1933 from the appropriation for salaries and expenses, Bureau of Immigration, is hereby increased from \$300,000 to \$320,000.

## EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

For an additional amount for the Employment Service, including the same objects and under the same limitations specified under this head in the Act making appropriations for the Department of Labor for the fiscal year 1933, \$200,000.

Employment Service.

## NAVY DEPARTMENT

Navy Department.

## SECRETARY'S OFFICE

Secretary's office.

Claims for damages by collision with naval vessels: To pay claims for damages adjusted and determined by the Secretary of the Navy under the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to amend the Act authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to settle claims for damages to private property arising from collisions with naval vessels," approved December 28, 1922 (U. S. C., title 34, sec. 599), as fully set forth in Senate Document Numbered 166 and House Document Numbered 503, Seventy-second Congress, \$1,858.58.

Collision damage claims.

Vol. 42, p. 1066.  
U. S. C., p. 1127.

## PUBLIC WORKS, BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS

Public works.

The limit of cost of the buildings, equipment, accessories, utilities, and appurtenances for the naval hospital at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, authorized by the Act approved February 12, 1931 (46 Stat. 1091), shall be as prescribed in such Act, any provision in the Act approved June 30, 1932 (47 Stat. 436), to the contrary notwithstanding: *Provided*, That section 320 of the Act approved June 30, 1932 (47 Stat. 412), shall not be applicable to such project.

Philadelphia, Pa., hospital construction.  
Vol. 46, p. 1091.  
Additional sum for, repealed.  
*Ante*, p. 436, repealed.  
*Proviso*.  
Construction restriction.  
*Ante*, p. 412.

## POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Post Office Department.

## OUT OF THE POSTAL REVENUES

## OFFICE OF THE CHIEF INSPECTOR

Payment of rewards: For an additional amount for payment of rewards, including the same objects specified under this head in the Act making appropriations for the Post Office Department for the fiscal year 1932, \$26,500.

Chief Inspector's office.

Payment of rewards.  
Vol. 46, p. 1237.

## OFFICE OF THE FOURTH ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

Fourth Assistant Postmaster General.

Not to exceed \$3,000 of the appropriation "Rent, light, and fuel, 1933," may be expended for payment as a compromise settlement in connection with the cancellation of the lease at Highland, Illinois, which expires September 30, 1937, and which cancellation is necessary because of the occupancy of a Federal building.

Highland, Ill. Lease cancellation.  
*Ante*, p. 603.

## DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Department of State.

General disarmament conference, Geneva, Switzerland: For an additional amount for the expenses of participation by the United States in a general disarmament conference at Geneva, Switzerland, as authorized by Public Resolution Numbered 6, approved January 20, 1932, and for each and every purpose connected therewith, including per diem allowances in accordance with the Subsistence Expense Act of 1926, as amended (U. S. C., Supp. VI, title 5, chap. 16), and other traveling expenses; personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, without reference to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended; stenographic and other services by contract if deemed necessary without regard to the provisions of section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (U. S. C., title 41, sec. 5); rent of offices and rooms;

Disarmament conference.  
Additional appropriation for participation expenses.  
*Ante*, pp. 4, 35.  
Vol. 44, p. 688.  
*Ante*, p. 405.  
U. S. C., Supp. VI, p. 47.R. S., sec. 3709, p. 733.  
U. S. C., p. 1360.

purchase of necessary books, and documents; printing and binding; official cards; entertainment; hire, maintenance, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; and such other expenses as may be authorized by the Secretary of State, fiscal year 1933, to remain available until June 30, 1934, \$150,000.

German Mixed  
Claims Commission,  
Vol. 42, p. 2200; Vol.  
45, p. 2698.

Mixed Claims Commission, United States and Germany: For an additional amount for expenses of determining the amounts of claims against Germany by the Mixed Claims Commission established under the agreement concluded between the United States and Germany on August 10, 1922, and subsequent agreement between those Governments, for the determination of the amount to be paid by Germany in satisfaction of the financial obligations of Germany under the treaty concluded between the Governments of the United States and Germany on August 25, 1921, including the expenses which under the terms of such agreement of August 10, 1922, are chargeable in part to the United States, and the preparation of a final report by the American commissioner and the orderly arrangement for preservation and disposition of the records of the commission; and the expenses of an agency of the United States to perform all necessary services in connection with the preparation of claims and the presentation thereof before said Mixed Claims Commission, and the preparation of a final report of the agent and the orderly arrangement for preservation of the records of the agency and the disposition of property jointly owned by the two Governments, including salaries of an agent and necessary counsel and other assistants and employees, rent in the District of Columbia, employment of special counsel, translators, and other technical experts, by contract, without regard to the provisions of any statute relative to employment, and for contract stenographic reporting services without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (U. S. C., title 41, sec. 5), law books and books of reference, printing and binding, contingent expenses, traveling expenses, press-clipping service, and such other expenses in the United States and elsewhere as the President may deem proper, fiscal year 1933, \$40,000: *Provided*, That the appropriation made for this commission for the fiscal years 1932 and 1933 by the First Deficiency Act, fiscal year 1932, shall be available for payments heretofore or hereafter made for press-clipping service.

Vol. 42, p. 1939.

Agent, counsel, etc.

R. S., sec. 3709, p.  
733.  
U. S. C., p. 1309.

*Proviso.*  
Press-clipping service,  
sums available.  
*Ante*, p. 25.

War Department.

## WAR DEPARTMENT

### MILITARY ACTIVITIES

Quartermaster  
Corps.

### QUARTERMASTER CORPS

Fort Knox, Ky.  
Land for water supply.  
Vol. 44, p. 877.

Acquisition of land, Fort Knox, Kentucky: For the completion of the acquisition of approximately seventy-five acres of land at Saunders Spring, Kentucky, for the construction of a water-supply system for Fort Knox, Kentucky, authorized by the Act approved July 3, 1926 (44 Stat., p. 877), fiscal year 1933, \$250.

Judgments and au-  
thorized claims.

## TITLE II—JUDGMENTS AND AUTHORIZED CLAIMS

Damage claims.

### DAMAGE CLAIMS

Settlement of, not in  
excess of \$1,000.

SECTION 1. For the payment of claims for damages to or losses of privately owned property adjusted and determined by the following respective departments and independent establishments under the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for a method for

the settlement of claims arising against the Government of the United States in sums not exceeding \$1,000 in any one case," approved December 28, 1922 (U. S. C., title 31, secs. 215-217), as fully set forth in Senate Document Numbered 162 and House Document Numbered 509, Seventy-second Congress, as follows:

Vol. 42, p. 1066.  
U. S. C., p. 889.

- Veterans' Administration, \$37.50;
- Department of Agriculture, \$106.80;
- Department of Commerce, \$1,086.20;
- Department of the Interior, \$1,246.08;
- Department of Justice, \$298.37;
- Navy Department, \$1,944.56;
- Post Office Department (out of the postal revenues), \$13,532.37;
- Treasury Department, \$1,456.56;
- War Department, \$3,948.23;
- In all, \$23,656.67.

JUDGMENTS, UNITED STATES COURTS

United States courts,  
judgments.

SEC. 2. For payment of the final judgments and decrees, including costs of suits, which have been rendered under the provisions of the Act of March 3, 1887, entitled "An Act to provide for the bringing of suits against the Government of the United States," as amended by the Judicial Code, approved March 3, 1911 (U. S. C., title 28, sec. 41, par. 20; sec. 258; secs. 761-765), certified to the Seventy-second Congress in House Document Numbered 508, under the following departments and establishments, namely:

Payment of.  
Vol. 24, p. 506.  
U. S. C., p. 897.

Vol. 36, p. 1063.  
U. S. C., pp. 867, 898,  
933.

- Department of Agriculture, \$1,885.81;
- Department of Commerce, \$400;
- Department of Labor, \$1,000;
- War Department, \$3,991.46;

In all, \$7,277.27, together with such additional sum as may be necessary to pay interest on the respective judgments at the rate of 4 per centum per annum from the date thereof until the time this appropriation is made.

Interest.

For the payment of judgments, including costs of suits, rendered against the Government of the United States by United States district courts under the provisions of an Act entitled "An Act authorizing suits against the United States in admiralty for damages caused by and salvage services rendered to public vessels belonging to the United States, and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1925 (U. S. C., title 46, secs. 781-789), certified to the Seventy-second Congress in House Document Numbered 508, under the following departments, namely:

Payment of, for suits  
in admiralty.

Vol. 43, p. 1112.  
U. S. C., p. 1529.

Navy Department, \$2,793;  
War Department, \$190; in all, \$2,983, together with such additional sum as may be necessary to pay interest on any such judgment where specified therein and at the rate provided by law.

Judgments, in special  
cases.

For the payment of the judgments, including costs of suits, rendered against the Government by United States district courts in special cases under the provisions of certain special Acts and certified to the Seventy-second Congress in Senate Document Numbered 163 and House Document Numbered 508, under the following departments: Navy Department, \$150; War Department, \$74,812.79; in all, \$74,962.79, together with such additional sum as may be necessary to pay interest as and where specified in such judgments.

Time of payments.

None of the judgments contained under this caption shall be paid until the right of appeal shall have expired except such as have become final and conclusive against the United States by failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise.

## Interest.

Payment of interest wherever provided for judgments contained in this Act shall not in any case continue for more than thirty days after the date of approval of the Act.

Rate, under Economy Act not to apply. *Ante*, p. 412.

Availability of appropriations.

*Ante*, pp. 412, 419.

Section 319 of the Act of June 30, 1932 (Economy Act) (47 Stat. 412), shall not apply to any judgment rendered against the United States prior to July 1, 1932. Appropriations for the payment of any such judgment and interest thereon shall be available for the payment of principal and interest in accordance with the terms of such judgment and the appropriation therefor, notwithstanding the provisions of sections 319 and 803 of such Act.

## Court of Claims.

## JUDGMENTS, COURT OF CLAIMS

## Judgments.

SEC. 3. For payment of the judgments rendered by the Court of Claims and reported to the Seventy-second Congress, in Senate Document Numbered 164 and House Document Numbered 504, under the following departments and establishments, namely:

United States Veterans' Administration, \$6,335.21;

Navy Department, \$675,565.68;

Treasury Department, \$6,238.43;

## Interest.

War Department, \$49,950; in all, \$738,089.32, together with such additional sum as may be necessary to pay interest on certain of the judgments as and where specified in such judgments.

## Time of payments.

None of the judgments contained under this caption which have not been affirmed by the Supreme Court or otherwise become final and conclusive against the United States shall be paid until the expiration of the time within which application may be made for a writ of certiorari under subdivision (b), section 3, of the Act entitled "An Act to amend the Judicial Code, and to further define the jurisdiction of the circuit courts of appeals and of the Supreme Court, and for other purposes," approved February 13, 1925 (U. S. C., title 28, sec. 288).

Vol. 43, p. 939.  
U. S. C., p. 900.

## Audited claims.

## AUDITED CLAIMS

## Payment.

SEC. 4. For the payment of the following claims, certified to be due by the General Accounting Office under appropriations the balances of which have been carried to the surplus fund under the provisions of section 5 of the Act of June 20, 1874 (U. S. C., title 31, sec. 713), and under appropriations heretofore treated as permanent, being for the service of the fiscal year 1930 and prior years, unless otherwise stated, and which have been certified to Congress under section 2 of the Act of July 7, 1884 (U. S. C., title 5, sec. 266), as fully set forth in House Document Numbered 510, Seventy-second Congress, there is appropriated as follows:

Vol. 18, p. 110.  
U. S. C., p. 1022.

Vol. 23, p. 254.  
U. S. C., p. 43.

## Legislative.

## LEGISLATIVE

For Capitol, building and repairs, \$21.

## Independent offices.

## INDEPENDENT OFFICES

For Federal Trade Commission, \$24.60.

For salaries and expenses, United States Shipping Board, \$5.62.

For medical and hospital services, Veterans' Bureau, \$36,011.30.

For military and naval compensation, Veterans' Administration, \$2,169.48.

For salaries and expenses, Veterans' Bureau, \$136.50.

For vocational rehabilitation, Veterans' Bureau, \$123.72.

For hospital facilities and services, Veterans' Bureau, \$428.82.

For Army pensions, \$333.73.

For investigation of pension cases, Pension Office, \$11.20.

For salaries and expenses, Employees' Retirement Act, Bureau of Pensions, \$2.

## DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Audited claims—  
Continued.  
District of Colum-  
bia.

For general expenses, public parks, District of Columbia, \$450,  
payable from the revenues of the District of Columbia.

## DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Department of Agri-  
culture.

For salaries and expenses, Extension Service, \$4.80.  
For salaries and expenses, Weather Bureau, \$5.  
For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Animal Industry, \$368.15.  
For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Plant Industry, 50 cents.  
For general expenses, Forest Service, \$1.80.  
For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Entomology, \$6.95.  
For prevention of spread of European corn borer, \$4.95.  
For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Biological Survey, \$1.  
For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Agricultural Economics,  
\$5.08.  
For salaries and expenses, plant quarantine and control adminis-  
tration, \$34.80.

## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Department of Com-  
merce.

For contingent expenses, Department of Commerce, \$10.  
For collecting statistics, Bureau of the Census, \$4.  
For scientific library, Patent Office, \$9.32.  
For salaries, keepers of lighthouses, \$37.33.  
For general expenses, Lighthouse Service, \$13.  
For protecting seal and salmon fisheries of Alaska, \$2.85.  
For investigating mine accidents, \$1.  
For aircraft in commerce, 75 cents.  
For air navigation facilities, \$23,761.98.

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Department of the  
Interior.

For Geological Survey, \$17.  
For National Park Service, \$987.04.  
For education of natives of Alaska, \$425.12.  
For medical relief in Alaska, \$19.81.  
For industry among Indians, \$7.37.  
For Indian agency buildings, \$14.80.  
For purchase and transportation of Indian supplies, \$2.71.  
For irrigation, San Carlos and Florence-Casa Grande projects,  
Arizona (reimbursable), \$4.26.  
For conservation of health among Indians, \$118.73.  
For Indian boarding schools, \$157.97.  
For Indian school support, \$176.78.  
For relieving distress and prevention, and so forth, of diseases  
among the Indians, \$114.  
For support and civilization of Indians, \$11.85.  
For support of Indians and administration of Indian property,  
\$19.35.

## DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Department of Jus-  
tice.

For contingent expenses, Department of Justice, \$129.90.  
For printing and binding, Department of Justice and courts,  
\$205.50.  
For detection and prosecution of crimes, \$31.50.  
For examination of judicial offices, \$2.50.  
For books for judicial officers, \$782.  
For salaries, fees, and expenses of marshals, United States courts,  
\$1,860.27.

Audited claims—  
Continued.

For salaries and expenses of district attorneys, United States courts, \$2.12.  
For fees of commissioners, United States courts, \$1,607.35.  
For fees of jurors, United States courts, \$41.  
For fees of witnesses, United States courts, \$41.10.  
For fees of jurors and witnesses, United States courts, \$10.30.  
For support of United States prisoners, \$869.60.  
For United States penitentiary, Atlanta, Georgia, \$39.58.

Department of La-  
bor.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

For salaries and expenses, Commissioners of Conciliation, \$1.50.  
For expenses of regulating immigration, \$52.55.  
For miscellaneous expenses, Bureau of Naturalization, \$28.95.

Navy Department.

NAVY DEPARTMENT

For pay, miscellaneous, \$3.35.  
For organizing the Naval Reserve, \$53.63.  
For engineering, Bureau of Engineering, \$112.74.  
For construction and repair, Bureau of Construction and Repair, \$336.47.  
For pay, subsistence, and transportation, Navy, \$9,409.13.  
For pay of the Navy, \$5,562.68.  
For transportation, Bureau of Navigation, \$162.77.  
For maintenance, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, \$389.01.  
For maintenance, Bureau of Yards and Docks, \$101.20.  
For aviation, Navy, \$37,536.37.  
For pay, Marine Corps, \$1,629.33.  
For general expenses, Marine Corps, \$137.50.  
For maintenance, Quartermaster's Department, Marine Corps, \$42.91.

Post Office Depart-  
ment.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT—POSTAL SERVICE

(Out of the postal revenues)

For balances due foreign countries, \$138,631.13.  
For car fare and bicycle allowance, \$11.34.  
For city delivery carriers, \$1,466.40.  
For clerks, first and second class post offices, \$5,470.80.  
For clerks, third-class post offices, \$221.25.  
For compensation to postmasters, \$2,056.68.  
For foreign-mail transportation, \$10,493.36.  
For freight, express, or motor transportation of equipment, and so forth, \$26.78.  
For indemnities, domestic mail, \$1,271.56.  
For indemnities, international mail, \$673.69.  
For miscellaneous items, first and second class post offices, \$12.42.  
For post office equipment and supplies, \$25.40.  
For railroad transportation and mail messenger service, \$1,099.25.  
For rent, light, and fuel, \$2,593.96.  
For separating mails, \$7.50.  
For special-delivery fees, \$13.09.  
For star-route service, \$20.47.  
For vehicle service, \$28.80.  
For village delivery service, \$184.80.

## DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Audited claims—  
Continued.  
Department of State.

- For contingent expenses, Department of State, \$1,897.86.
- For contingent expenses, foreign missions, \$35.91.
- For contingent expenses, United States consulates, \$16.04.
- For immigration of aliens, Department of State, \$43.
- For relief and protection of American seamen, \$123.78.
- For salaries, ambassadors and ministers, \$1.94.
- For salaries, consular service, \$574.76.
- For salaries, Foreign Service officers, \$7.90.
- For salaries, Foreign Service officers while receiving instructions and in transit, \$861.11.
- For transportation of Foreign Service officers, \$4,666.69.

## TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Treasury Department.

- For stationery, Treasury Department, \$11.46.
- For contingent expenses, public moneys, \$2.87.
- For collecting the revenue from customs, \$221.17.
- For collecting the internal revenue, \$95.52.
- For salaries and expenses of collectors, and so forth, of internal revenue, \$39.83.
- For enforcement of narcotic and national prohibition acts, internal revenue, \$1,290.97.
- For Coast Guard, \$360.21.
- For contingent expenses, Coast Guard, \$36.17.
- For pay and allowances, Coast Guard, \$406.71.
- For compensation of employees, Bureau of Engraving and Printing, \$18.59.
- For pay of other employees, Public Health Service, 85 cents.
- For pay of personnel and maintenance of hospitals, Public Health Service, \$141.
- For interstate quarantine service, \$3.75.
- For quarantine service, \$120.
- For mileage, and so forth, Coast Guard, \$4.
- For furniture and repairs of same for public buildings, \$178.65.
- For general expenses of public buildings, \$11.56.
- For mechanical equipment for public buildings, \$80.94.
- For operating force for public buildings, \$9.58.
- For operating supplies for public buildings, \$89.09.
- For remodeling and enlarging public buildings, \$1,591.75.
- For repairs and preservation of public buildings, \$10.11.

## WAR DEPARTMENT

War Department.

- For contingencies, Military Intelligence Division, General Staff Corps, \$1,233.16.
- For civilian military training camps, \$16.03.
- For Organized Reserves, \$118.13.
- For Reserve Officers' Training Corps, \$153.90.
- For increase of compensation, Military Establishment, \$7,625.91.
- For increase of compensation, War Department, \$480.
- For pay, and so forth, of the Army, \$64,727.02.
- For pay of the Army, \$7,389.98.
- For mileage of the Army, \$44.25.
- For mileage to officers and contract surgeons, \$121.34.
- For arrears of pay, bounty, and so forth, \$39.10.
- For pay, and so forth, of the Army, war with Spain, \$279.43.
- For Army transportation, \$2,877.88.
- For barracks and quarters, \$5.50.

Audited claims—  
Continued.

For barracks and quarters, other buildings, and utilities, \$3.40.  
 For clothing and equipage, \$180.92.  
 For construction of buildings, utilities, and appurtenances at military posts, \$1,491.32.  
 For incidental expenses of the Army, \$50.  
 For subsistence of the Army, \$37.57.  
 For general appropriations, Quartermaster Corps, \$7,811.08.  
 For supplies, services, and transportation, Quartermaster Corps, \$282.04.  
 For ordnance service and supplies, Army, \$192.44.  
 For armament of fortifications, \$17.38.  
 For manufacture of arms, \$829.20.  
 For ordnance stores, ammunition, \$92.76.  
 For proving grounds, Army, \$638.32.  
 For replacing ordnance and ordnance stores, \$593.94.  
 For seacoast defenses, Panama Canal, ordnance, \$85.50.  
 For medical and hospital department, \$163.25.  
 For Signal Service of the Army, \$230.  
 For Air Corps, Army, \$80.  
 For arming, equipping, and training the National Guard, \$1,370.56.  
 For pay of National Guard for armory drills, \$557.38.  
 For arms, uniforms, equipment, and so forth, for field service, National Guard, 75 cents.  
 For headstones for graves of soldiers, \$1.98.  
 For Shiloh National Military Park, \$175.81.  
 For operating snag and dredge boats on upper Mississippi, Illinois, and Minnesota Rivers, \$3.55.  
 Total, audited claims, section 4, \$404,514.06, together with such additional sum due to increases in rates of exchange as may be necessary to pay claims in the foreign currency as specified in certain of the settlements of the General Accounting Office.

Rates of exchange  
added.

Audited claims.

#### AUDITED CLAIMS

Payment of additional.  
Vol. 18, p. 110.  
U. S. C., p. 1022.

SEC. 5. That for the payment of the following claims, certified to be due by the General Accounting Office under appropriations the balances of which have been carried to the surplus fund under the provisions of section 5 of the Act of June 20, 1874 (U. S. C., title 31, sec. 713), and under appropriations heretofore treated as permanent, being for the service of the fiscal year 1930 and prior years, unless otherwise stated, and which have been certified to Congress under section 2 of the Act of July 7, 1884 (U. S. C., title 5, sec. 266), as fully set forth in Senate Document Numbered 165, Seventy-second Congress, there is appropriated as follows:

Vol. 23, p. 254.  
U. S. C., p. 43.

Independent offices.

#### INDEPENDENT OFFICES

For Interstate Commerce Commission, \$180.  
 For medical and hospital services, Veterans' Bureau, \$1,501.96.  
 For military and naval compensation, Veterans' Administration, \$144.25.  
 For salaries and expenses, Veterans' Bureau, \$5.30.  
 For vocational rehabilitation, Veterans' Bureau, \$51.  
 For Army pensions, \$7.14.

Department of Agriculture.

#### DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Animal Industry, \$33.33.  
 For dairying and soil improvement, experiment station, South Carolina, \$6.25.

For loans to farmers in storm and flood stricken areas, Southwestern States, \$2.

Audited claims—  
Continued.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Department of Com-  
merce.

For party expenses, Coast and Geodetic Survey, \$15.26.

For protecting seal and salmon fisheries of Alaska, \$4.62.

For air-navigation facilities, \$1.25.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Department of the  
Interior.

For relieving distress and prevention, and so forth, of diseases among Indians, \$250.

For conservation of health among Indians, \$83.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Department of Jus-  
tice.

For miscellaneous expenses United States courts, 94 cents.

NAVY DEPARTMENT

Navy Department.

For pay, subsistence, and transportation, Navy, \$381.49.

For pay of the Navy, \$69.33.

For transportation, Bureau of Navigation, \$4.60.

For maintenance, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, \$2.68.

For pay, Marine Corps, \$154.30.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT—POSTAL SERVICE

Post Office Depart-  
ment.

(Out of the postal revenues)

For balances due foreign countries, \$781.28.

For city delivery carriers, \$82.56.

For indemnities, domestic mail, \$123.75.

For indemnities, international mail, \$22.89.

For miscellaneous items, first and second class post offices, \$320.

For railway mail service, salaries, \$53.04.

For rent, light, and fuel, \$32.

For rural delivery service, \$3.37.

For separating mails, \$48.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Department of State.

For contingent expenses, United States consulates, \$3.12.

For transportation of Foreign Service officers, \$40.76.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Treasury Depart-  
ment.

For enforcement of Narcotic and National Prohibition Acts, inter-  
nal revenue, \$385.05.

For Coast Guard, \$60.

For pay and allowances, Coast Guard, \$167.81.

For operating supplies for public buildings, \$67.50.

WAR DEPARTMENT

War Department.

For pay, and so forth, of the Army, \$6,777.49.

For pay of the Army, \$1,067.17.

For Reserve Officers' Training Corps, \$79.50.

For increase of compensation, Military Establishment, \$8.53.

For pay, and so forth, of the Army, war with Spain, \$2.40.

For Army transportation, \$142.24.

For general appropriations, Quartermaster Corps, \$378.56.

For ordnance service and supplies, Army, 76 cents.

Audited claims—  
Continued.

For arming, equipping, and training the National Guard, 32 cents.  
For pay of National Guard for armory drills, \$17.65.

Exchange added.

Total, audited claims, section 5, \$13,564.45, together with such additional sum due to increases in rates of exchange as may be necessary to pay claims in the foreign currency as specified in certain of the settlements of the General Accounting Office.

Set-offs against judgments, etc.  
Vol. 18, p. 481.  
U. S. C., p. 990.

SEC. 6. For payment of interest on amounts withheld from claimants by the Comptroller General of the United States under the Act of March 3, 1875 (U. S. C., title 31, sec. 227), as allowed by the General Accounting Office and certified to the Seventy-second Congress, in House Document Numbered 507, under the Treasury Department, \$484.98.

Judgments against collectors of customs.

For the payment of claims allowed by the General Accounting Office covering judgments rendered by United States district courts against collectors of customs, where certificates of probable cause have been issued as provided for under section 989, Revised Statutes (U. S. C. title 28, sec. 842), and certified to the Seventy-second Congress in House Document Numbered 507, under the Treasury Department, \$1,669.93, together with such additional sum as may be necessary to pay interest as specified in the judgments.

R. S., sec. 989, p. 185.  
U. S. C., p. 943.

Judgment against collector of internal revenue.

For the payment of a claim allowed by the General Accounting Office covering a judgment rendered by a United States district court against a collector of internal revenue, where a certificate of probable cause has been issued as provided for under section 989, Revised Statutes (U. S. C., title 28, sec. 842), and certified to the Seventy-second Congress in House Document Numbered 507, under the Treasury Department, \$139.85.

R. S., sec. 989, p. 185.  
U. S. C., p. 943.

George H. Parsons.  
Payment of claim.  
Vol. 45, p. 2364.

For the payment of the claim allowed by the General Accounting Office under the provisions of Private Act Numbered 524, approved March 2, 1929 (45 Stat., Pt. 2, p. 2364), and certified to the Seventy-second Congress in House Document Numbered 507, under the War Department, \$52.71.

Total audited claims, section 6, \$2,347.47.

#### SHORT TITLE

Title.

This Act may be cited as the "First Deficiency Act, fiscal year 1933."

Approved, January 30, 1933.

[CHAPTER 27.]

#### JOINT RESOLUTION

January 30, 1933.  
[S. J. Res. 240.]

[Pub. Res., No. 49.]

To provide for the quartering, in certain public buildings in the District of Columbia, of troops participating in the inaugural ceremonies.

Inaugural ceremonies, 1933.  
Temporary quartering of troops in public buildings during, authorized.

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Director of Public Buildings and Public Parks of the National Capital is authorized to allocate such space in any public building under his care and supervision as he deems necessary for the purposes of quartering troops participating in the inaugural ceremonies to be held on March 4, 1933, but such use shall not continue after March 6, 1933. Authority granted by this resolution may be exercised notwithstanding the provisions of the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation Act for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, approved April 28, 1902, prohibiting the use of public buildings in connection with inaugural ceremonies.

Vol. 32, p. 152.

Approved, January 30, 1933.

[CHAPTER 28.]

## JOINT RESOLUTION

Authorizing the granting of permits to the Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies on the occasion of the inauguration of the President elect in March, 1933, and for other purposes.

January 31, 1933.  
[S. J. Res. 239.]  
[Pub. Res., No. 50.]

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Director of Public Buildings and Public Parks of the National Capital, and such other officers of the District of Columbia and the United States as control any public lands in the District of Columbia, are hereby authorized to grant permits, under such restrictions as they may deem necessary, to the Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies for the use of any reservations or other public spaces in the city of Washington under their control on the occasion of the inauguration of the President elect in March, 1933: *Provided*, That in their opinion no serious or permanent injuries will be thereby inflicted upon such reservations or public spaces or statuary thereon; and the Commissioners of the District of Columbia may designate for such and other purposes on the occasion aforesaid such streets, avenues, and sidewalks in said city of Washington under their control as they may deem proper and necessary: *Provided, however*, That all stands or platforms that may be erected on the public space, as aforesaid, including such as may be erected in connection with the display of fireworks, shall be under the said supervision of the said inaugural committee, and no stand shall be built on the sidewalk, streets, parks, and public grounds of the District of Columbia, not including the area on the south side of Pennsylvania Avenue directly in front of the White House, except such as are approved by the inaugural committee and the building inspector of the District of Columbia, and no stands shall be built on the sidewalks or streets on the south side of Pennsylvania Avenue directly in front of the White House, except such as are approved by the inaugural committee, the building inspector of the District of Columbia, and the Director of Public Buildings and Parks: *And provided further*, That the reservations or public spaces occupied by the stands or other structures shall after the inauguration be promptly restored to their condition before such occupation, and that the inaugural committee shall indemnify the appropriate agency of the Government for any damages of any kind whatsoever upon such reservations or spaces by reason of such use.

SEC. 2. The Commissioners of the District of Columbia are hereby authorized to permit the committee on illumination, of the inaugural committee for said inaugural ceremonies, to stretch suitable overhead conductors, with sufficient supports wherever necessary, for the purpose of connecting with the present supply of light for the purpose of effecting the said illumination: *Provided*, That if it shall be necessary to erect wires for illuminating or other purposes over any park or reservation in the District of Columbia the work of erection and removal of said wires shall be under the supervision of the official in charge of said park or reservation: *Provided further*, That the said conductors shall not be used for conveying electrical currents after March 8, 1933, and shall, with their supports, be fully and entirely removed from the streets and avenues of the said city of Washington on or before March 15, 1933: *And provided further*, That the stretching and removing of the said wires shall be under the supervision of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, or such other officials as may have jurisdiction in the premises, who shall see that the provisions of this resolution are enforced, that all needful precautions are taken for the protection of the public, and that the pavement of any street, avenue, or alley disturbed is replaced

Inauguration of the President, etc.  
Use of reservations, etc., in Washington, D. C., authorized.

*Provisos.*  
Condition.

Streets, etc., to be designated.

Supervision of stands, etc.

Removal of structures, etc.

Overhead conductors for illumination.

*Provisos.*  
Supervision of work.

Time limit for use.

Safety precautions.

No expense to United States or District.

Loan of Army, Navy equipment.

Vol. 41, p. 272, waived.

Provisos.  
Time limit.

Indemnity for damage, etc.

Loan of hospital tents, etc.

Indemnity for damages, etc.

Temporary overhead wires permitted.

in as good condition as before entering upon the work herein authorized: *And provided further*, That no expense or damage on account of or due to the stretching, operation, or removal of the said temporary overhead conductors shall be incurred by the United States or the District of Columbia.

SEC. 3. The Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy be, and they are hereby, authorized to loan to the Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies such hospital tents, smaller tents, camp appliances, ensigns, flags, and signal numbers, and so forth, belonging to the Government of the United States (except battle flags) that are not now in use and may be suitable and proper for decoration, and which may, in their judgment, be spared without detriment to the public service, such flags to be used in connection with said ceremonies by said committee under such regulations and restrictions as may be prescribed by the said Secretaries, or either of them, in decorating the fronts of public buildings and other places on the line of march, between the Capitol and the Executive Mansion and the interior of the reception hall: *Provided*, That the loan of the said hospital tents, smaller tents, camp appliances, ensigns, flags and signal numbers, and so forth, to said committee shall not take place prior to the 23d of February, and they shall be returned by the 9th day of March, 1933: *Provided further*, That the said committee shall indemnify the said departments, or either of them, for any loss or damage to such flags not necessarily incident to such use. That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to loan to the inaugural committee for the purpose of caring for the sick, injured, and infirm on the occasion of said inauguration, such hospital tents and camp appliances, and other necessaries, hospital furniture and utensils of all descriptions, ambulances, horses, drivers, stretchers, and Red Cross flags and poles belonging to the Government of the United States as in his judgment may be spared and are not in use by the Government at the time of the inauguration: *And provided further*, That the inaugural committee shall indemnify the War Department for any loss or damage to such hospital tents and appliances, as aforesaid, not necessarily incident to such use.

SEC. 4. The Commissioners of the District of Columbia and the Director of Public Buildings and Public Parks be, and they are hereby, authorized to permit telegraph, telephone, and radiobroadcasting companies, to extend overhead wires to such points along the line of parade as shall be deemed by the chief marshal convenient for use in connection with the parade and other inaugural purposes, the said wires to be taken down within ten days after the conclusion of the ceremonies.

Approved, January 31, 1933.

[CHAPTER 34.]

AN ACT

February 3, 1933.

[S. 5484.]

[Public, No. 326.]

To extend the time during which certain provisions of the Act of February 27, 1932, relating to improving the facilities of the Federal reserve system to meet the needs of member banks in exceptional circumstances, shall be effective.

Federal Reserve Act, amendments.  
Vol. 38, p. 260.  
*Anfe.*, p. 56; U. S. C., Supp. VI, p. 136.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That section 10(b) of the Federal Reserve Act, as amended (U. S. C., Supp. VI, title 12, sec. 347b), and the second paragraph of section 16 of the Federal

Reserve Act, as amended by section 3 of the Act entitled "An Act to improve the facilities of the Federal reserve system for the service of commerce, industry, and agriculture, to provide means for meeting the needs of member banks in exceptional circumstances, and for other purposes," approved February 27, 1932 (U. S. C., Supp. VI, title 12, sec. 412), are amended by striking out the date "March 3, 1933" wherever it appears and inserting in lieu thereof "March 3, 1934."

Authority of reserve banks to make loans and to accept United States obligations as security extended until March 3, 1934.

*Ante*, p. 57, amended. U. S. C., Supp. VI, p. 137.

Approved, February 3, 1933.

[CHAPTER 35.]

AN ACT

To provide for loans to farmers for crop production and harvesting during the year 1933, and for other purposes.

February 4, 1933.

[S. 5160.]

[Public, No. 327.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the Secretary of Agriculture is hereby authorized and directed to request the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to advance to him the balance of the sum authorized to be allocated to the Secretary of Agriculture under section 2 of the Act of January 22, 1932, and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation is directed to make such advances regardless of the amounts of notes, debentures, bonds, or other obligations of such corporation that may be outstanding at the time of making such advances, and the Secretary of Agriculture is further authorized to request the corporation to return all sums heretofore returned and/or released to the corporation by the Secretary of Agriculture, except so much as may have been used by the corporation to establish agricultural credit corporations under section 201(e) of the Act of July 21, 1932, which sums, together with the sums collected or to be collected from loans made by the Secretary of Agriculture during the year 1932 under said section 2 of the Act of January 22, 1932, shall be available to the Secretary of Agriculture to make loans to farmers during the year 1933 for crop production, planting, fallowing, and cultivation, and in draught<sup>1</sup> and storm stricken areas not to exceed \$1,000,000 for feed for farm livestock: *Provided, however*, That the total sums used for the purposes of this Act shall not exceed \$90,000,000. Due consideration shall be given to the requirements of the truck-farming industry in the trucking areas of the various States.

Loans to farmers for crop production, etc., during year 1933.

Sums available from Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

*Ante*, p. 5.

Less sums for creating agricultural credit corporations.

*Ante*, p. 713.

Amount for livestock feed.

*Proviso*. Maximum allowance.

Truck farming.

SEC. 2. (a) A first lien on all crops growing or to be planted, grown, and harvested during the year 1933, or on livestock, shall be required as security for such loan. Such loan shall be made through such agencies upon such terms and conditions and subject to such regulations as the Secretary of Agriculture shall prescribe.

Lien on all 1933 crops, etc., required. Vol. 48, p. 30. Regulations governing loans.

(b) The Secretary of Agriculture may require as a condition to the making of any loan that the borrower agree to reduce his acreage or production program on such basis, not to exceed 30 per centum, as may be determined by the Secretary of Agriculture, and may provide that any such limitation shall not apply to the farmer, tenant, or share cropper who in 1932 planted not more than a minimum acreage of such crops as shall be designated by the Secretary of Agriculture.

Acreage reduction requirement.

Exemption.

SEC. 3. (a) The moneys authorized to be loaned by the Secretary of Agriculture under this resolution are declared to be impressed with a trust to accomplish the purposes provided for by this

Sums authorized to constitute trust fund.

<sup>1</sup> So in original.

resolution, namely, the production, planting, fallowing, cultivation of crops, and feed for farm livestock, which trust shall continue until the moneys loaned pursuant to this resolution have been used for the purposes contemplated by this resolution, and it shall be unlawful for any person to make any material false representation for the purpose of obtaining any loan or to assist in obtaining such loan or to dispose of or assist in disposing of any crops given as security for any loan made under authority of this resolution, except for the account of the Secretary of Agriculture, and for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this resolution.

False representation.

(b) It shall be unlawful for any person to charge a fee for the purpose of preparing or assisting in the preparation of any papers of an applicant for a loan under the provisions of this resolution.

Fees for preparing applications unlawful.

(c) Any person violating any of the provisions of this resolution shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not exceeding \$1,000 or by imprisonment not exceeding six months, or both.

Punishment for violations.

Approved, February 4, 1933.

[CHAPTER 39.]

AN ACT

February 7, 1933.  
[H. R. 13959.]  
[Public, No. 328.]

To authorize the incorporated town of Fairbanks, Alaska, to issue bonds in any sum not exceeding \$100,000 for the purpose of constructing and equipping a public-school building in the town of Fairbanks, Alaska, and for other purposes.

Fairbanks, Alaska.  
Bonds for public-school building authorized.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the incorporated town of Fairbanks, Alaska, is hereby authorized and empowered to issue its bonds in any sum not exceeding \$100,000 for the purpose of constructing and equipping a public-school building in the town of Fairbanks, Alaska: *Provided, however,* That no issue of bonds or other instruments of any such indebtedness shall be made, other than such bonds or other instruments of indebtedness in serial form maturing in substantially equal annual installments, the first installment to mature not later than five years from the date of the issue of such series, and the last installment not later than fifteen years from the date of such issue.

Proviso.  
Restriction.

Special election to authorize issue.

SEC. 2. That before said bonds shall be issued a special election shall be ordered by the common council of the said town of Fairbanks, at which election the question of whether such bonds shall be issued shall be submitted to the qualified electors of said town of Fairbanks whose names appear on the last assessment roll of said town for municipal taxation. Thirty days' notice of such election shall be given by publication thereof in a newspaper printed and published and of general circulation in said town before the day fixed for such election.

Notice of.

Conduct of election.

SEC. 3. That the registration for such election, the manner of conducting the same, and the canvass of the returns of said election shall be, as nearly as practicable, in accordance with the requirements of law in general or special elections in said municipality, and said bonds shall be issued only upon condition that not less than 65 per centum of the votes cast at such election in said town shall be in favor of issuing said bonds.

Interest rate.

SEC. 4. That the bonds above specified, when authorized to be issued as hereinbefore provided, shall bear interest at a rate to be fixed by the common council of the town of Fairbanks, not to exceed 7 per centum per annum, payable semiannually, and shall not be sold for less than their par value, with accrued interest, and shall be in

Sale, etc.

denominations not exceeding \$1,000 each: *Provided, however,* That the common council of the said town of Fairbanks may reserve the right to pay off such bonds in their numerical order at the rate of \$20,000 thereof per annum from and after the expiration of five years from the date of issue. Principal and interest shall be payable in lawful money of the United States of America at the office of the town treasurer of the town of Fairbanks, or at such bank in the city of New York, in the State of New York, or such place as may be designated by the common council of the town of Fairbanks, the place of payment to be mentioned in the bonds: *Provided further,* That each and every bond shall have the written signature of the mayor and clerk of said town of Fairbanks, and also bear the seal of said town.

*Provisos.*  
Redemption.

Principal and interest payments.

Signature and seal requirement.

Limitation on use of funds, etc.

SEC. 5. That no part of the funds arising from the sale of said bonds shall be used for any purpose other than specified in this Act. Said bonds shall be sold only in such amounts as the common council shall direct, and the proceeds thereof shall be disbursed for the purposes hereinbefore mentioned and under the order and direction of said common council from time to time as the same may be required for said purposes.

SEC. 6. That the Act of Congress entitled "An Act to authorize the incorporated town of Fairbanks, Alaska, to issue bonds for the purchasing, construction, and maintenance of an electric light and power plant, telephone system, pumping station, and repairs to the water front, and for other purposes," approved February 7, 1927 (44 Stat. L. 1062), be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

Former Act repealed.  
Vol. 44, p. 1062, repealed.

Approved, February 7, 1933.

[CHAPTER 43.]

AN ACT

To authorize the distribution of Government-owned cotton to the American National Red Cross and other organizations for relief of distress.

February 8, 1933.  
[H. R. 13607.]  
[Public, No. 329.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Federal Farm Board is authorized and directed to take such action as may be necessary to make available, at any time prior to May 1, 1934, on application of the American National Red Cross, or any other organization designated by the Red Cross, the remainder (not in excess of three hundred and fifty thousand bales) of the cotton of the Cotton Stabilization Corporation, for use in providing cloth, wearing apparel, and bedding, comforters and blankets for the needy and distressed people of the United States and Territories. Such cotton shall be delivered upon any such application only upon the approval of the President of the United States and in such amounts as the President may approve.

Government-owned cotton.  
Distribution of, to American National Red Cross, etc., authorized.  
Post, p. 799.

Purpose.

Delivery upon President's approval.

No Federal expense.

Uses provided for.

No profit.

SEC. 2. No part of the expenses incident to the delivery, receipt, and distribution of such cotton shall be borne by the United States or the Federal Farm Board. In order to carry out the purposes of this Act such cotton may be manufactured into, exchanged for, or disposed of and the proceeds used for acquiring, cloth or wearing apparel or other articles of clothing or bedding made of cotton; but such manufacture, exchange, or sale shall be without profit to any mill, organization, or other person.

Loans to Cotton Stabilization Corporation.

SEC. 3. In so far as cotton is delivered to relief agencies by the Cotton Stabilization Corporation under this Act the Federal Farm Board is authorized to cancel such part of its loans to such corporation as equals the proportionate part of said loans represented by the

Proportionate cancellation based on cotton deliveries.

Deductions from revolving fund.

Vol. 46, p. 11.

Sums made available.

*Ante*, pp. 606, 741.

Purposes specified.

Additional amounts available.

Administrative provisions.

cotton delivered hereunder, less the current market value of the cotton delivered, and to deduct the amount of such loans canceled from the amount of the revolving fund established by the Agricultural Marketing Act. To carry out the provisions of this Act the unexpended balance of appropriations made for carrying out the provisions of the joint resolution entitled "Joint resolution authorizing the distribution of Government-owned wheat and cotton to the American National Red Cross and other organizations for relief of distress," approved July 5, 1932, is authorized to be made immediately available, and, in addition, the sum of \$4,100,000 is authorized to be appropriated and made immediately available, to the Federal Farm Board to be used solely for the following purposes: For advancing to such corporation amounts to repay loans held by commercial or intermediate credit banks against cotton which would be released for donations under this Act and to retire all storage and carrying charges against cotton, including compression charges, at the time of the approval of this Act; and for meeting carrying and handling charges, and interest payments on commercial or intermediate credit bank loans, on or against cotton which would be released for donations under this Act between the date of its approval and the delivery of the cotton to the American National Red Cross or other organization. Any additional amounts necessary for such purposes shall be paid from the revolving fund established by the Agricultural Marketing Act.

SEC. 4. The Federal Farm Board shall execute its functions under this Act through its usual administrative staff, and such additional clerical assistance as may be found necessary, without additional appropriations beyond its usual administrative appropriations.

Approved, February 8, 1933.

[CHAPTER 45.]

AN ACT

February 9, 1933.

[S. 4509.]

[Public, No. 330.]

To further amend the Act approved February 25, 1920, entitled "An Act to promote the mining of coal, phosphate, oil, oil shale, gas, and sodium on the public domain."

Nonmetallic mineral deposits on public lands.

Vol. 41, p. 451, amended.

Lessees relieved of acreage rentals during suspension of operations, etc.

Term of lease extended accordingly.

*Proviso.*  
Inoperative as to leases in designated reserves.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Act approved February 25, 1920 (41 Stat. L. 437), entitled "An Act to promote the mining of coal, phosphate, oil, oil shale, gas, and sodium on the public domain," be, and the same is hereby, further amended by adding thereto the following section:

"SEC. 39. In the event the Secretary of the Interior, in the interest of conservation, shall direct or shall assent to the suspension of operations and production of coal, oil, and/or gas under any lease granted under the terms of this Act, any payment of acreage rental prescribed by such lease likewise shall be suspended during such period of suspension of operations and production; and the term of such lease shall be extended by adding any such suspension period thereto: *Provided*, That nothing in this Act shall be construed as affecting existing leases within the borders of the naval petroleum reserves and naval oil-shale reserves."

Approved, February 9, 1933.

## [CHAPTER 46.]

## AN ACT

To extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Columbia River at or near Astoria, Oregon.

February 9, 1933.  
[S. 5357.]  
[Public, No. 331.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Columbia River at or near Astoria, Oregon, authorized to be built by J. C. Tenbrook, as mayor of Astoria, Oregon, his successors in office and assigns, by an Act of Congress approved June 10, 1930 (46 Stat. 540), are hereby extended one and three years, respectively, from the date of approval hereof.

Columbia River.  
Time extended for  
bridging, at Astoria,  
Oreg.

Vol. 46, p. 540,  
amended.

SEC. 2. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this Act is hereby expressly reserved.

Amendment.

Approved, February 9, 1933.

## [CHAPTER 48.]

## AN ACT

To change the name of "Roosevelt Island" to "Theodore Roosevelt Island."

February 11, 1933.  
[H. R. 14228.]  
[Public, No. 332.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That an Act to establish a memorial to Theodore Roosevelt, approved May 21, 1932 (Public, Numbered 146, Seventy-second Congress), be amended as follows:

Theodore Roosevelt  
Memorial, D. C.  
*Ante*, p. 163, amend-  
ed.

That wherever the name "Roosevelt Island" appears in sections 1, 2, and 3 of this Act it shall be stricken out and the name "Theodore Roosevelt Island" shall be inserted in lieu thereof.

"Theodore Roose-  
velt Island."

SEC. 2. In all public documents, records, and maps of the United States in which such island is designated or referred to it shall be designated as "Theodore Roosevelt Island."

Public records, etc.,  
to conform.

Approved, February 11, 1933.

## [CHAPTER 49.]

## JOINT RESOLUTION

To provide appropriations to carry into effect the Act entitled "An Act to authorize the distribution of Government-owned cotton to the American National Red Cross and other organizations for relief of distress," approved February 8, 1933:

February 11, 1933.  
[H. J. Res. 597.]  
[Pub. Res., No. 51.]

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That to enable the Federal Farm Board to carry into effect the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to authorize the distribution of Government-owned cotton to the American National Red Cross and other organizations for relief of distress," approved February 8, 1933, there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$4,100,000: *Provided*, That in addition to the purposes for which an appropriation was made by Public Resolution Numbered 43 of the Seventy-second Congress, approved July 22, 1932, for carrying out the provisions of the joint resolution entitled "Joint resolution authorizing the distribution of Government-owned wheat and cotton to the American National Red Cross and other organizations for relief of distress," approved July 5, 1932, any balance, or so much thereof as may be necessary, now or hereafter existing in such appropriation is hereby made available to enable the Federal Farm Board to carry into effect the provisions of such Act of February 8, 1933: *Provided further*, That the unexpended balance, or so much thereof as may be necessary, of the

Government-owned  
cotton.  
Appropriation for  
distributing expenses.

*Ante*, p. 797.

*Provisos.*  
Use of former appro-  
priation.  
*Ante*, pp. 605, 741.

Balance transferred.

appropriation under Public Resolution Numbered 43 of the Seventy-second Congress, approved July 22, 1932, shall be transferred in such amounts from time to time as may be requested by the Federal Farm Board to the appropriation herein made for the purposes of such Act of February 8, 1933.

Approved, February 11, 1933.

[CHAPTER 50.]

JOINT RESOLUTION

February 13, 1933.  
[H. J. Res. 565.]  
[Pub. Res., No. 52.]

To provide for the maintenance of public order and the protection of life and property in connection with the presidential inaugural ceremonies in 1933.

Presidential inaugural ceremonies, 1933.  
Amount appropriated for maintenance of order, etc., during.

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That \$25,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, payable in like manner as other appropriations for the expenses of the District of Columbia, is hereby appropriated to enable the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to maintain public order and protect life and property in said District from February 28 to March 10, 1933, both inclusive, including the employment of personal services, payment of allowances, traveling expenses, hire of means of transportation, cost of removing and relocating street-car loading platforms, for the construction, rent, maintenance, and expenses incident to the operation of temporary public comfort stations, first-aid stations, and information booths, during the period aforesaid, and other incidental expenses in the discretion of the commissioners. Said commissioners are hereby authorized and directed to make all reasonable regulations necessary to secure such preservation of public order and protection of life and property, and to make special regulations respecting the standing, movements, and operating of vehicles of whatever character or kind during said period; and to grant under such conditions as they may impose, special licenses to peddlers and vendors to sell goods, wares, and merchandise on the streets, avenues, and sidewalks in the District of Columbia, and to charge for such privilege such fees as they may deem proper.

Regulations to be made.

Licenses to peddlers, etc.

Period of enforcing regulations, etc.

Publication of.

Penalties.

SEC. 2. Such regulations and licenses shall be in force one week prior to said inauguration, during said inauguration, and one week subsequent thereto, and shall be published in one or more of the daily newspapers published in the District of Columbia, and in such other manner as the commissioners may deem best to acquaint the public with the same; and no penalty prescribed for the violation of any of such regulations shall be enforced until five days after such publication. Any person violating any of such regulations shall be liable for each such offense to a fine of not to exceed \$100 in the police court of said District, and in default of payment thereof to imprisonment in the workhouse of said District for not longer than sixty days.

Approved, February 13, 1933.

[CHAPTER 51.]

AN ACT

February 14, 1933.  
[S. 4165.]  
[Public, No. 333.]

To remove existing discriminations incident to certain land grants and to subject them to the same conditions that govern other land grants of their class.

Land grant railroads. Existing discriminations against certain, respecting transportation pay, removed.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the land-grant railroad heretofore operated and now being operated between the stations of Hastings and Ortonville, in the State of Minnesota,

the land-grant railroad heretofore operated and now being operated between the stations of Houston and Airlie, in the State of Minnesota, the land-grant railroad heretofore operated and now being operated from a point about four miles south of Humboldt and through the station thereof to Junction City, in the State of Kansas, and the land-grant railroad heretofore operated and now being operated between the stations of Jonesville and Mackinaw City, in the State of Michigan, shall hereafter receive compensation for transportation of property and troops of the United States at the same rate as is paid to land-grant railroads organized under the Land Grant Act of March 3, 1863, and the Act of July 2, 1866<sup>1</sup> (ch. 278): *Provided*, That the Congress hereby reserves the right at any time by law to prescribe such charges as it deems advisable for such Government transportation.

Vol. 12, p. 772; Vol. 14, p. 292.  
*Post*, p. 1424.  
*Proviso*.  
 Government transportation.

Approved, February 14, 1933.

CHAPTER 52.]

AN ACT

Authorizing the Secretary of the Navy, in his discretion, to deliver to the custody of the Campus Martius Memorial Museum, of the city of Marietta, Ohio, the silver service presented to the United States for the gunboat Marietta.

February 14, 1933.  
 [H. R. 1225.]  
 [Public, No. 334.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the Secretary of the Navy is authorized, in his discretion, to deliver to the custody of the Campus Martius Memorial Museum, of the city of Marietta, Ohio, for preservation and exhibition, until such time as he shall determine the Navy Department has need of the same, the silver service which was presented to the United States for the gunboat Marietta by the citizens of Marietta, Ohio: *Provided*, That no expense shall be incurred by the United States for the delivery of such silver service.

"Marietta," gunboat.  
 Silver service of, delivered to custody of the Campus Martius Memorial Museum, Marietta, Ohio.

*Proviso*.  
 No Federal expense.

Approved, February 14, 1933.

[CHAPTER 53.]

AN ACT

To amend section 24 of the Act approved February 28, 1925, entitled "An Act to provide for the creation, organization, administration, and maintenance of a Naval Reserve and a Marine Corps Reserve," as amended by the Act of March 2, 1929.

February 14, 1933.  
 [H. R. 6329.]  
 [Public, No. 835.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That section 24 of the Act approved February 28, 1925 (43 Stat. 1087; U. S. C., title 34, sec. 785), entitled "An Act to provide for the creation, organization, administration, and maintenance of a Naval Reserve and a Marine Corps Reserve," as amended by the Act of March 2, 1929 (45 Stat. 1477; U. S. C., Supp. IV, title 34, sec. 785), be, and the same is hereby, further amended by deleting from the second proviso of the Act of March 2, 1929, the words "transferred thereto prior to July 1, 1925," so that said proviso will read as follows:

Naval Reserve and Marine Corps Reserve.  
 Members of Fleet Reserve.  
 Vol. 43, p. 1087; Vol. 45, p. 1476, amended.  
 U. S. C., p. 1136, Supp. VI, p. 690.

Clause deleted.

*Provided further*, That any pay which may be due any member of the Fleet Naval Reserve shall be forfeited when so ordered by the Secretary of the Navy, upon the failure, under such conditions as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy, of such member to report for inspection.

Forfeiture of pay ordered on failure to report for inspection.

Approved, February 14, 1933.

<sup>1</sup> So in original.

## [CHAPTER 54.]

## AN ACT

February 14, 1933.  
[H. R. 6733.]  
[Public, No. 336.]

For estimates necessary for the proper maintenance of the flood-control works at Lowell Creek, Seward, Alaska.

Lowell Creek, Seward, Alaska.  
Estimates for maintenance of flood control, authorized.

Vol. 44, p. 1066.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of War is authorized to submit for the consideration of Congress such estimates as are, in his judgment, necessary for the proper maintenance of the flood-control works at Lowell Creek, Seward, Alaska, construction under authority contained in Public Resolution Numbered 52, Sixty-ninth Congress, approved February 9, 1927.

Approved, February 14, 1933.

## [CHAPTER 55.]

## AN ACT

February 14, 1933.  
[H. R. 9385.]  
[Public, No. 337.]

Authorizing Roy H. Campbell, Charles H. Brown, G. H. Wilsey, and Doctor H. O. Strosnider, their heirs, legal representatives, and assigns, to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge across the Des Moines River at or near Saint Francisville, Missouri.

Des Moines River.  
Roy H. Campbell, et al., may bridge, at Saint Francisville, Mo.

Construction.  
Vol. 34, p. 84.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That in order to facilitate interstate commerce, improve the Postal Service, and provide for military and other purposes, Roy H. Campbell, Charles H. Brown, G. H. Wilsey, and Doctor H. O. Strosnider, their heirs, legal representatives, and assigns, be, and are hereby, authorized to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge and approaches thereto across the Des Moines River, at a point suitable to the interests of navigation, at or near Saint Francisville, Missouri, in accordance with the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to regulate the construction of bridges over navigable waters," approved March 23, 1906, and subject to the conditions and limitations contained in this Act.

Right to acquire real estate, etc., for location, approaches, etc.

Sec. 2. There is hereby conferred upon Roy H. Campbell, Charles H. Brown, G. H. Wilsey, and Doctor H. O. Strosnider, their heirs, legal representatives, and assigns, all such rights and powers to enter upon lands and to acquire, condemn, occupy, possess, and use real estate and other property needed for the location, construction, operation, and maintenance of such bridge and its approaches as are possessed by railroad corporations for railroad purposes or by bridge corporations for bridge purposes in the State in which such real estate or other property is situated, upon making just compensation therefor, to be ascertained and paid according to the laws of such State, and the proceedings therefor shall be the same as in the condemnation or expropriation of property for public purposes in such State.

Condemnation proceedings.

Tolls authorized.

Sec. 3. The said Roy H. Campbell, Charles H. Brown, G. H. Wilsey, and Doctor H. O. Strosnider, their heirs, legal representatives, and assigns, are hereby authorized to fix and charge tolls for transit over such bridge, and the rates of toll so fixed shall be the legal rates until changed by the Secretary of War under the authority contained in the Act of March 23, 1906.

Vol. 34, p. 85.

Acquisition authorized, after completion by Missouri, Iowa, etc.

Sec. 4. After the completion of such bridge, as determined by the Secretary of War, either the State of Missouri, the State of Iowa, any public agency or political subdivision of either of such States, within or adjoining which any part of such bridge is located, or any two or more of them jointly, may at any time acquire and

take over all right, title, and interest in such bridge and its approaches, and any interest in real property necessary therefor, by purchase or by condemnation or expropriation, in accordance with the laws of either of such States governing the acquisition of private property for public purposes by condemnation or expropriation. If at any time after the expiration of five years after the completion of such bridge the same is acquired by condemnation or expropriation, the amount of damages or compensation to be allowed shall not include good will, going value, or prospective revenues or profits, but shall be limited to the sum of (1) the actual cost of constructing such bridge and its approaches, less a reasonable deduction for actual depreciation in value; (2) the actual cost of acquiring such interests in real property; (3) actual financing and promotion costs, not to exceed 10 per centum of the sum of the cost of constructing the bridge and its approaches and acquiring such interests in real property; and (4) actual expenditures for necessary improvements.

Compensation, if acquired by condemnation, etc.

Limitation.

SEC. 5. If such bridge shall at any time be taken over or acquired by the States or public agencies or political subdivisions thereof, or by either of them, as provided in section 4 of this Act, and if tolls are thereafter charged for the use thereof, the rates of toll shall be so adjusted as to provide a fund sufficient to pay for the reasonable cost of maintaining, repairing, and operating the bridge and its approaches under economical management, and to provide a sinking fund sufficient to amortize the amount paid therefor, including reasonable interest and financing cost, as soon as possible under reasonable charges, but within a period of not to exceed twenty years from the date of acquiring the same. After a sinking fund sufficient for such amortization shall have been so provided, such bridge shall thereafter be maintained and operated free of tolls, or the rates of toll shall thereafter be so adjusted as to provide a fund of not to exceed the amount necessary for the proper maintenance, repair, and operation of the bridge and its approaches under economical management. An accurate record of the amount paid for acquiring the bridge and its approaches, the actual expenditures for maintaining, repairing, and operating the same and of the daily tolls collected, shall be kept and shall be available for the information of all persons interested.

Tolls under State, etc., operation.

Rates applied to operation, sinking fund, etc.

Maintenance as free bridge, etc., after amortizing costs.

Record of expenditures and receipts.

SEC. 6. The said Roy H. Campbell, Charles H. Brown, G. H. Wilsey, and Doctor H. O. Strosnider, their heirs, legal representatives, and assigns, shall within ninety days after the completion of such bridge file with the Secretary of War and with the highway departments of the States of Missouri and Iowa, a sworn itemized statement showing the actual original cost of constructing the bridge and its approaches, the actual cost of acquiring any interest in real property necessary therefor, and the actual financing and promotion costs. The Secretary of War may, and upon request of the highway department of either of such States shall, at any time within three years after the completion of such bridge, investigate such costs and determine the accuracy and the reasonableness of the costs alleged in the statement of costs so filed, and shall make a finding of the actual and reasonable costs of constructing, financing, and promoting such bridge; for the purpose of such investigation the said Roy H. Campbell, Charles H. Brown, G. H. Wilsey, and Doctor H. O. Strosnider, their heirs, legal representatives, and assigns, shall make available all of its records in connection with the construction, financing, and promotion thereof. The findings of the Secretary of War as to the reasonable costs of the construction, financing, and promotion of the bridge shall be conclusive for the purposes men-

Sworn statement of construction costs, etc., to be filed after completion.

Examination, etc., by Secretary of War.

Findings of Secretary conclusive.

tioned in section 4 of this Act, subject only to review in a court of equity for fraud or gross mistake.

Right to sell, etc., conferred.

SEC. 7. The right to sell, assign, transfer, and mortgage all the rights, powers, and privileges conferred by this Act is hereby granted to Roy H. Campbell, Charles H. Brown, G. H. Wilsey, and Doctor H. O. Strosnider, their heirs, legal representatives, and assigns, and any corporation to which or any person to whom such rights, powers, and privileges may be sold, assigned, or transferred, or who shall acquire the same by mortgage foreclosure or otherwise, is hereby authorized and empowered to exercise the same as fully as though conferred herein directly upon such corporation or person.

Amendment.

SEC. 8. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this Act is hereby expressly reserved.

Approved, February 14, 1933.

[CHAPTER 56.]

AN ACT

February 14, 1933.  
[H. R. 13372.]  
[Public, No. 338.]

To extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Pee Dee River and a bridge across the Waccamaw River, both at or near Georgetown, South Carolina.

Pee Dee and Waccamaw Rivers.  
Time extended for bridging at Georgetown, S. C.  
Vol. 46, p. 479, amended.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Pee Dee River and a bridge across the Waccamaw River, both at or near Georgetown, South Carolina, authorized to be built by the county of Georgetown, South Carolina, by an Act of Congress approved May 29, 1930, are hereby extended one and three years, respectively, from May 29, 1933.

Amendment.

SEC. 2. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this Act is hereby expressly reserved.

Approved, February 14, 1933.

[CHAPTER 57.]

AN ACT

February 14, 1933.  
[H. R. 13335.]  
[Public, No. 339.]

To extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Missouri River at or near Garrison, North Dakota.

Missouri River.  
Time extended for bridging at Garrison, N. Dak.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Missouri River, at or near Garrison, North Dakota, authorized to be built by the State of North Dakota, by an Act of Congress approved February 10, 1932, are hereby extended one and three years, respectively, from February 10, 1933.

Ante, p. 43, amended.

Amendment.

SEC. 2. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this Act is hereby expressly reserved.

Approved, February 14, 1933.

[CHAPTER 58.]

AN ACT

February 14, 1933.  
[H. R. 13743.]  
[Public, No. 340.]

Granting the consent of Congress to the State of Illinois to construct, maintain, and operate a free highway bridge across the Illinois and Mississippi Canal near Tiskilwa, Illinois.

Illinois and Mississippi Canal.  
Illinois may bridge, at Tiskilwa.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the consent of Congress is hereby granted to the State of Illinois to construct, maintain, and operate a free highway bridge and approaches thereto,

across the Illinois and Mississippi Canal, at a point suitable to the interest of navigation, at or near Tiskilwa, Illinois, in section 1, township 15 north, range 8 east, fourth principal meridian, in accordance with the provisions of an Act entitled "An Act to regulate the construction of bridges over navigable waters," approved March 23, 1906.

Construction.  
Vol. 34, p. 84.

SEC. 2. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this Act is hereby expressly reserved.

Amendment.

Approved, February 14, 1933.

[CHAPTER 59.]

AN ACT

Granting the consent of Congress to the State of Illinois to construct, maintain, and operate a free highway bridge across the Illinois and Mississippi Canal near Langley, Illinois.

February 14, 1933.  
[H. R. 13744.]  
[Public, No. 341.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the consent of Congress is hereby granted to the State of Illinois to construct, maintain, and operate a free highway bridge and approaches thereto across the Illinois and Mississippi Canal, at a point suitable to the interests of navigation, at or near Langley, Illinois, between sections 9 and 10, township 16 north, range 7 east, fourth principal meridian, in accordance with the provisions of an Act entitled "An Act to regulate the construction of bridges over navigable waters," approved March 23, 1906.

Illinois and Missis-  
sippi Canal.  
Illinois may bridge,  
at Langley.

Construction.  
Vol. 34, p. 84.

SEC. 2. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this Act is hereby expressly reserved.

Amendment.

Approved, February 14, 1933.

[CHAPTER 60.]

AN ACT

To extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Rock River, south of Moline, Illinois.

February 14, 1933.  
[H. R. 13852.]  
[Public, No. 342.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge authorized by Act of Congress approved June 10, 1930, to be built by the State of Illinois across the Rock River, at a point south of Moline, Illinois, in section 16, township 17 north, range 1 west, fourth principal meridian are hereby extended one and three years, respectively, from June 10, 1933.

Rock River.  
Time extended for  
bridging, near Moline,  
Ill.  
Vol. 46, p. 552,  
amended.

SEC. 2. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this Act is hereby expressly reserved.

Amendment.

Approved, February 14, 1933.

[CHAPTER 61.]

AN ACT

Granting the consent of Congress to Bonner County, State of Idaho, to construct, maintain, and operate a free highway bridge across Pend Oreille Lake at the city of Sandpoint in the State of Idaho.

February 14, 1933.  
[H. R. 13974.]  
[Public, No. 343.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the consent of Congress is hereby granted to Bonner County, State of Idaho, its successors and assigns, to construct, maintain, and operate a free highway bridge and approaches thereto across the Pend Oreille Lake, at a point suitable to the interests of navigation, at the city of Sandpoint, State of Idaho, in accordance with the provisions of

Pend Oreille Lake.  
Bonner County,  
Idaho, may bridge, at  
Sandpoint.

Construction.  
Vol. 34, p. 84.

an Act entitled "An Act to regulate the construction of bridges over navigable waters," approved March 23, 1906.

Amendment.

SEC. 2. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this Act is hereby expressly reserved.

Approved, February 14, 1933.

[CHAPTER 62.]

AN ACT

February 14, 1933.  
[H. R. 14060.]  
[Public, No. 344.]

To extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Columbia River at or near The Dalles, Oregon.

Columbia River.  
Time extended for  
bridging, at The Dalles,  
Oreg.  
Vol. 46, p. 1193.  
*Ante*, p. 48, amended.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Columbia River at or near The Dalles, Oregon, authorized to be built by Dalles City, by an Act of Congress approved February 20, 1931, heretofore extended by Act of Congress approved February 11, 1932, are hereby further extended one and three years, respectively, from February 20, 1933.

Amendment.

SEC. 2. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this Act is hereby expressly reserved.

Approved, February 14, 1933.

[CHAPTER 63.]

AN ACT

February 14, 1933.  
[H. R. 14120.]  
[Public, No. 345.]

To extend the time for completing the construction of a bridge across that portion of Lake Michigan lying opposite the entrance to Chicago River, Illinois; and a bridge across the Michigan Canal, otherwise known as the Ogden Slip, in the city of Chicago, Illinois.

Lake Michigan.  
Time extended for  
bridging, at Chicago,  
Ill.  
Vol. 45, p. 1078,  
amended.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the time for completing the construction of bridges authorized by Act of Congress approved January 14, 1929, to be built by the South Park Commissioners and the Commissioners of Lincoln Park, separately or jointly, is hereby extended four years from January 14, 1933.

Amendment.

SEC. 2. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this Act is hereby expressly reserved.

Approved, February 14, 1933.

[CHAPTER 64.]

AN ACT

February 14, 1933.  
[H. R. 14200.]  
[Public, No. 346.]

To extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Saint Lawrence River at or near Alexandria Bay, New York.

Saint Lawrence  
River.  
Time extended for  
bridging, at Alexandria  
Bay, N. Y.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Saint Lawrence River at or near Alexandria Bay, New York, authorized to be built by the New York Development Association (Incorporated), a corporation organized under and by virtue of the membership corporation law of the State of New York, its successors and assigns, by an Act of Congress approved March 4, 1929, and heretofore extended by an Act of Congress approved February 13, 1931, and further heretofore extended by an Act of Congress approved April 15, 1932, are hereby further extended one and three years, respectively, from March 4, 1933.

Vol. 45, p. 1552; Vol.  
46, p. 1093.

*Ante*, p. 83, amended.

Amendment.

SEC. 2. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this Act is hereby expressly reserved.

Approved, February 14, 1933.

[CHAPTER 65.]

## JOINT RESOLUTION

To carry out certain obligations to certain enrolled Indians under tribal agreement:

February 14, 1933.  
[S. J. Res. 167.]  
[Pub. Res., No. 53.]

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That any person duly enrolled as a member of an Indian tribe who received in pursuance of a tribal treaty or agreement with the United States an allotment of land which by the terms of said treaty or agreement was exempted partially or in total from taxation, and from which land the restrictions have been or have not been removed and who was required or permitted contrary to law to pay any illegal or unauthorized Federal inheritance tax or Federal income tax on the rents, royalties, or other gains arising from such allotted lands, and who under the law and rulings of the Treasury Department have secured a refund of the taxes so illegally or erroneously collected but who did not receive interest on such refunds in accordance with the laws and the regulations in force at the time the refund was secured and who have failed to file a claim for the allowance of such interest, shall be allowed one year after the approval of this Act within which to file such claim, and if otherwise entitled thereto may recover such interest on such illegally collected taxes in the same manner and to the same extent as if such claims for interest had been theretofore duly filed as required by law, it not being the policy of the Government to invoke or plead a statute of limitations to escape the obligations of agreements solemnly entered into with its Indian wards: *Provided, however,* That in the case of the death of any person any such interest on the refund of illegal taxes paid by him or on his account may in like manner be claimed and recovered by the person or persons who would have received such money had it constituted a part of his estate at the time of his death: *Provided further,* That no interest on such refunds shall be payable prior to the time provided by law for the payment of interest in any such similar cases: *Provided further,* That it shall be unlawful for any person acting as attorney or agent for any claimant to receive more than a total of 5 per centum of the amount collected under the provisions of this Act, and any person collecting a total amount from such claimant in excess of said 5 per centum shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and punished by a fine not exceeding \$1,000 or imprisonment not exceeding six months, or both.

Indian allottees.  
Claims for unpaid  
interest on refunds of  
certain Federal taxes,  
allowed.To be filed within  
one year.

Recovery.

*Provided.*  
Payment to estate if  
allottee deceased.

Prior payment.

Limitation on attor-  
ney's, etc., fee.

Penalty for violation.

Approved, February 14, 1933.

[CHAPTER 72.]

## AN ACT

To approve act numbered 268 of the session laws of 1931 of the Territory of Hawaii, entitled "An act to authorize and provide for the manufacture, maintenance, distribution, and supply of electric current for light and power within the island of Molokai."

February 15, 1933.  
[H. R. 311.]  
[Public, No. 347.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled,* The act numbered 268 of the session laws of 1931 of the Territory of Hawaii, entitled "An act to authorize and provide for the manufacture, maintenance, distribution, and supply of electric current for light and power within the island of Molokai," passed by the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii and approved by the Governor of the Territory of Hawaii on April 30, 1931, is hereby approved: *Provided,* That the authority in section 16 of said act for the amending or repeal of said act shall not be held to authorize such action by the Legislature of

Molokai Island, Ha-  
waii.  
Grant of electric fran-  
chise approved.*Provided.*  
Amendment subject  
to approval by Con-  
gress.

Establishing value  
on replacement cost,  
not approved.

Hawaii except upon approval by Congress in accordance with the Organic Act: *Provided further*, That nothing herein shall be construed as an approval by Congress of the theory of establishing value on the actual cost of reproducing or replacing property as contained in section 18 of the said act.

Approved, February 15, 1933.

[CHAPTER 73.]

AN ACT

February 15, 1933.  
[H. R. 11930.]  
[Public, No. 348.]

To provide a preliminary examination of the Green River, Washington, with a view to the control of its floods.

Green River, Wash.  
Preliminary examina-  
tion of, directed.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to cause a preliminary examination to be made of the Green River, Washington, with a view to control of its floods, in accordance with the provisions of section 3 of an Act entitled "An Act to provide for control of the floods of the Mississippi River, and of the Sacramento River, California, and for other purposes," approved March 1, 1917.

Vol. 39, p. 950.

Approved, February 15, 1933.

[CHAPTER 74.]

AN ACT

February 15, 1933.  
[H. R. 12329.]  
[Public, No. 349.]

To establish the boundary lines of the Chippewa Indian territory in the State of Minnesota.

Chippewa Indian ter-  
ritory, Minn.  
Boundaries reduced.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That on and after the passage of this Act the territory in Minnesota to be considered as Indian-treaty territory under provisions of article 7 of the treaty of February 22, 1855 (10 Stat. L. 1165-1169), between the United States and the Mississippi Bands of Chippewa Indians shall be reduced to the territory within the boundaries described as follows:

Vol. 10, p. 1169.

Description.

Beginning at the intersection of the range line common to ranges 32 and 33 west, with the common county line of Beltrami and Hubbard Counties of the State of Minnesota. From thence, bearing north following and on said range line to the northwest corner of township 148 north, range 32 west; thence angling to the right on to the north bounds of said township and bearing east on said bounds to the northeast corner thereof; thence continuing east on the said north bounds of said township 148 north, across ranges 31 and 30 west to the county line of Beltrami and Itasca Counties; thence north on said county line to the southwest corner of Koochiching County; thence east on the south bounds of Koochiching County to the corrected range line as between ranges numbered 25 on the west and 27 on the east side thereof; thence north on the last described range line to the northwest corner of township 66 north of the aforesaid range 27; thence east on the north bounds of said township across ranges numbered 27, 26, 25, 24, 23, 22, 21, 20, 19, and part of 18 to the point of intersection of said line with the Vermillion River; thence angling to the right on to a right line that will intersect the south boundary line of township 63 north, range 19 west. This point of intersection is equidistant from the southeast corner of said township 63 and the center of the railroad track of the Duluth, Winnipeg and Pacific Railroad, as measured on and along the said south bounds of said township; thence west on and along the said south bounds of township 63, crossing part of range 19 and the whole of ranges 20

and 21, to the southeast corner of Koochiching County; thence continuing west on the south bounds of said county to its intersection with the common line as between ranges 25 and 26 bearing north into Koochiching County and south into Itasca County; thence south on to the south range line, being also the west bounds of townships 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, and 62 north of range 25 as in Itasca County to the southeast corner of township 56 north, range 26; thence west onto and following the south bounds of said township to its intersection with the corrected range line common to range 25 on the west side and range 27 on the east side thereof; thence angling to the left onto and following the said range line south, from this point being the common division line as between, in part, Itasca and Aitkin Counties, to the southeast corner of township 139 north, range 25 west; thence west on and along the south bounds of said township in range 25 west, crossing ranges 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, and 31 to the southeast corner of Hubbard County; thence north on the east bounds of Hubbard County to the northeast corner of township 140 north, range 32 west; thence west on and along the north bounds of township 140, ranges 32, 33, 34, and 35 to the northwest corner of said township 140 north, range 35 west, as located on county line as between Hubbard and Becker Counties; thence south on the west boundary line of Hubbard County to the northwest corner of township 139 north, range 35 west; being also the northeast corner of township 139 north, range 36 west, as in Becker County; thence west on the north bounds of said township 139 north as said north bounds crosses ranges 36 to 43, both inclusive, to a point where said north bounds intersects with the common line as between Becker and Clay Counties; thence north on and along the west bounds of said Becker County to the north bounds thereof; thence continuing north on and following the range line of ranges 43 and 44 west as it is located between the townships 143 to 146 north in Norman County to the north bounds of the said Norman County; thence east following and along the north bounds of Norman County to the northeast corner thereof, being also the northwest corner of Mahnomen County; thence continuing east following and on the north bounds of Mahnomen County to the northeast corner thereof; thence continuing east following and along the north bounds of township 146 north, range 38 west, in Clearwater County to the northeast corner thereof; thence south following and along the east bounds of said township to the southeast corner thereof; thence east following and along the south bounds of township 146 north, ranges 37 and 36 west, to the intersection of said south bounds with the west bounds of Beltrami County; thence continuing east following and along the common boundary line as between said Beltrami and Hubbard Counties to the place of beginning.

Description—Continued.

Approved, February 15, 1933.

[CHAPTER 75.]

AN ACT

To authorize the Postmaster General to permit railroad and electric-car companies to provide mail transportation by motor vehicle in lieu of service by train.

February 15, 1933.  
[H. R. 9636.]  
[Public, No. 350.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Postmaster General is hereby authorized, in his discretion, to permit railroad and electric-car companies to provide mail transportation by motor vehicle over highways in lieu of service by train, the com-*

Postal Service.  
Mail transportation  
by motor vehicle in  
lieu of by train, author-  
ized.

Payment therefor.

penation for such service to be at a rate not in excess of the rate that would be allowed for similar service by railroad or electric car, payment therefor to be made from the appropriate appropriation for railroad transportation and mail messenger service or electric and cable car service.

Approved, February 15, 1933.

[CHAPTER 76.]

AN ACT

In reference to land in the Bonnet Carre Floodway Area.

February 15, 1933.  
[H. R. 43523.]  
[Public, No. 351.]

Bonnet Carre Floodway area.  
Land in, removed from State, etc., jurisdiction.  
Vol. 45, p. 536, amended.

Rights of way, etc., authorized.

Terms and conditions.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the proviso in section 4 of the Act for the control of floods on the Mississippi River and its tributaries approved May 15, 1928, "That any land acquired under the provisions of this section shall be turned over without cost to the ownership of States or local interests," shall not apply to the lands heretofore acquired or that may be hereafter acquired in connection with the construction, maintenance, or operation of the Bonnet Carre Spillway and Floodway. The Secretary of War is hereby authorized to grant to any citizen, association, railroad, or other corporation, State or public agency thereof, rights of way, easements, and permits, over, across, in, and upon said lands for railway, highway, telephone, telegraph, and pipe-line crossings, and other purposes. The grants issued in pursuance of this authority shall be under such terms and conditions as the Secretary of War may deem advisable for the protection of the public interests, and may be perpetual or temporary in his discretion.

Approved, February 15, 1933.

CHAPTER 86.]

AN ACT

To repeal the Executive order of November 23, 1909, making the enticing of laborers from the Isthmian Canal Commission or the Panama Railroad a misdemeanor.

February 16, 1933.  
[H. R. 7503.]  
[Public, No. 352.]

Canal Zone.  
Executive Order No. 1141 against enticing laborers from, repealed.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Executive order of November 23, 1909, making the enticing of laborers from the Isthmian Canal Commission or the Panama Railroad a misdemeanor, be, and it is hereby, repealed.

Approved, February 16, 1933.

[CHAPTER 87.]

AN ACT

To repeal an ordinance enacted by the Isthmian Canal Commission August 5, 1911, and approved by the Secretary of War August 22, 1911, establishing market regulations for the Canal Zone.

February 16, 1933.  
[H. R. 7506.]  
[Public, No. 353.]

Canal Zone.  
Ordinance establishing market regulations for, repealed.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the ordinance enacted by the Isthmian Canal Commission on August 5, 1911, and approved by the Secretary of War on August 22, 1911, establishing market regulations for the Canal Zone be, and it is hereby, repealed.

Approved, February 16, 1933.

[CHAPTER 88.]

AN ACT

To provide for the inspection of vessels navigating Canal Zone waters.

February 16, 1933.  
[H. R. 7508.]  
[Public, No. 354.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That all vessels navigating the waters of the Canal Zone, except public vessels of all nations, and private vessels merely transiting the canal, shall be subject to an annual inspection of hulls, boilers, machinery, equipment, and passenger accommodations; and the governor is hereby authorized to prescribe regulations concerning such inspection, provided that such regulations shall, as nearly as practicable, conform to the laws and regulations governing the Steamboat Inspection Service of the United States.

Canal Zone, navigation laws.  
Inspection provisions.

To conform to United States laws, etc.

SEC. 2. A foreign vessel of a country which has inspection laws approximating those of the United States, having an unexpired certificate of inspection duly issued by the authorities of the said country, shall not be subjected to an inspection other than that necessary to determine if the vessel, boilers, and life-saving equipment are as stated in the certificate of inspection; but no such certificate of inspection shall be accepted as evidence of lawful inspection unless like privileges are granted to vessels of the United States under the laws of the country to which such vessel belongs.

Vessels of foreign countries having similar inspection laws.

Certificates of inspection.  
Condition of acceptance.

SEC. 3. When the board of local inspectors of the Panama Canal approves a vessel and its equipment, a certificate of inspection, in triplicate, will be issued by the canal authorities, two copies of which shall be displayed in conspicuous places in the vessel where they are most likely to be observed by passengers and others, and there kept at all times framed under glass.

Issue of certificates by local authorities.

SEC. 4. Should the board of local inspectors not approve the vessel or its equipment, a certificate of inspection will be refused, and the board of local inspectors will make a statement in writing giving the reason for failure to approve, filing such statement in the records of the board, and giving a copy thereof to the owner, agent, or master of the vessel.

Refusal of certificates.

SEC. 5. Any vessel, other than those excepted in section 1 of this Act, that navigates the waters of the Canal Zone without having an unexpired certificate of inspection issued by the Canal authorities or by the Steamboat Inspection Service of the United States, or an unexpired certificate accepted by the Canal authorities under section 2 of this Act, shall be subject to a fine not exceeding \$1,000; and whenever any passenger is received on board a vessel not having certified copies of the certificate of inspection placed and kept as required by section 3 of this Act, or whenever passengers are received on board a vessel in excess of the number authorized by said certificate of inspection, such vessel shall be liable to fine not exceeding \$100 for each passenger so received. Fines shall be recovered in the district court of the Canal Zone, and the amount so recovered shall be a lien upon such vessel, and it may be seized and sold to satisfy same, as well as the costs of the court proceedings.

Penalty for navigating without proper certificate.

Overcrowding.

Recovery of fine.

SEC. 6. In case a vessel holding an unexpired certificate issued by the Canal authorities shall change its condition as to hull, boilers, machinery, equipment, or accommodations for passengers in such manner as not to conform to the regulations under which such certificate was issued, the board of local inspectors is authorized to make an inspection and to recommend revocation of the certificate of inspection, and upon approval of such recommendation by the marine superintendent, or such other officer of the Panama Canal as may be designated by the governor, a notice of revocation will

Revocation provisions.

Penalty. be issued to the owner, agent, or master of the vessel; and after such notice of revocation the navigating of Canal Zone waters by such vessel shall subject it to the penalty prescribed by section 5 of this Act.

Small vessels. Machine propelled. SEC. 7. Other than public vessels of the United States or of the Republic of Panama, small vessels propelled in whole or in part by machinery shall be required to be registered, certificated, and numbered, and to display the numbers assigned in a conspicuous place in prescribed form. Such vessels shall not be operated except by an operator holding a license to operate, issue after examination by the board of local inspectors, and approval of such examination by the marine superintendent or such other officer of the Panama Canal as may be designated by the governor.

Not machine propelled. SEC. 8. Small vessels not propelled in whole or in part by machinery shall be registered and numbered, and when numbers have been assigned they shall be displayed in a conspicuous place in prescribed form.

Passenger carrying, for hire in local waters. SEC. 9. Vessels under sixty-five feet in length, before carrying passengers for hire in the Canal Zone waters, shall obtain a certificate from the Canal Zone authorities to engage in this business, and such certificate shall specify the number of passengers and life preservers and the fire-fighting apparatus which the vessel must carry. Such vessels shall be subject to annual inspection, and the certificate referred to will be granted for one year only. Small vessels carrying passengers without having first obtained a certificate from the canal authorities, or carrying passengers in excess of the number authorized by such certificate, shall be liable to a fine of not exceeding \$100 for each passenger so carried.

Subject to annual inspection. Penalty for violation.

Approved, February 16, 1933.

[CHAPTER 89.]

AN ACT

In relation to the Canal Zone postal service.

February 16, 1933.  
[H. R. 7514.]

[Public, No. 355.]

Canal Zone postal service. Rules, etc., of operation.

Post offices, personnel, postage stamps, etc.

Proviso. Expenses defrayed from postal revenues.

Deposit money orders. Issued in lieu of savings certificates.

Interest rate.

Use of accrued interest.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the postal service of the Canal Zone shall be governed by such of the laws, rules, and regulations of the Postal Service of the United States as are not inapplicable to the conditions existing in the Canal Zone, and the Governor of the Panama Canal is authorized to establish new post offices or discontinue those already established, to provide such rules and regulations as are necessary for the operation of the service, to appoint the personnel thereof, and to prescribe the postage stamps and other stamped paper which shall be used in such service: *Provided, however,* That the expenses of operating the Canal Zone postal service shall be defrayed, so far as possible, from the revenue derived therefrom, the use of which for that purpose is hereby authorized.

SEC. 2. That deposit money orders issued in the Canal Zone in lieu of postal savings certificates in accordance with rules and regulations heretofore established by the President, or that may hereafter be established by him, shall bear interest at a rate not exceeding 3 per centum per annum.

SEC. 3. That the interest received from the Canal Zone money-order funds deposited in banks under Canal Zone regulations shall be available to pay the interest on deposit money orders authorized by the preceding section. Such interest, which shall form a part

of the postal revenues, shall also be available to pay the losses which are chargeable to the Canal Zone postal service.

SEC. 4. That all other laws for the operation of the Canal Zone postal service, excepting section 43a of the Penal Code of the Canal Zone, are hereby repealed.

Designated laws repealed.

Approved, February 16, 1933.

[CHAPTER 90.]

AN ACT

To provide for the establishment of a Customs Service in the Canal Zone, and other matters.

February 16, 1933.

[H. R. 7515.]

[Public, No. 356.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Governor of the Panama Canal shall have control for customs purposes over all articles, including passengers' baggage, introduced into the Canal Zone, and he is authorized to establish rules and regulations governing the entry and importation of goods into said zone, the disposal of goods brought into the Canal Zone in violation of such regulations, and to alter and amend such rules and regulations from time to time.

Canal Zone, customs service. Establishment of, provided. Authority of Governor.

SEC. 2. That general powers of search, seizure, and arrest are hereby conferred upon customs officers in the Canal Zone, including deputy shipping commissioners and boarding officers when performing customs duties. In the exercise of these powers customs officers are authorized to enter any building, other than dwelling houses, to stop vessels and vehicles, and to search vessels, vehicles, and their contents; and to stop and search persons and any packages carried by them. Such right of entry, stopping, search, seizure, and arrest shall be exercised only when there are reasonable grounds for suspecting violations of the customs rules and regulations authorized hereunder or of the United States applicable in the Canal Zone.

Powers conferred upon customs officers, etc.

Right of entry, etc., restricted.

SEC. 3. That it shall be unlawful to enter or import, or attempt to enter or import, any articles or merchandise into the Canal Zone until the entry or importation of such articles or merchandise has been approved by the proper officers of the Canal Zone, and that it shall further be unlawful to pass, or attempt to pass, any false, forged, or fraudulent invoice or bill or other paper, for the purpose of securing the entry or importation into the Canal Zone of any articles or merchandise in violation of the rules and regulations to be promulgated in pursuance of the authority contained in the first section of this Act, and any article brought into or obtained in the Canal Zone in violation of such regulations may be seized and held, and, unless within a period of thirty days from the date of seizure such articles are entered in conformity to the rules and regulations to be promulgated by the governor, they may be confiscated and disposed of as provided in such rules and regulations. Any person violating the provisions of this section or any of the rules and regulations authorized hereunder, shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine not exceeding \$100, or by imprisonment in jail not exceeding ninety days, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Unlawful entry of merchandise, etc.

Fraudulent invoices, etc.

Seizure.

Punishment.

SEC. 4. That if any vessel arriving at the Canal Zone from any port, other than a port in the Canal Zone or the Republic of Panama, is found to have on board merchandise not manifested, the master of such vessel shall be liable to a penalty equal in amount to the value of the merchandise not manifested, and all such merchandise belonging to or consigned to or for the officers or crew of the vessel shall be forfeited: *Provided, however,* That such penalty shall not be imposed if it is made to appear to the customs officers, or to the court in which the trial is held, that no part of the cargo has been

Foreign vessel with merchandise not manifested.

Penalty.

Proviso. Exemption.

Unloading permit restrictions.

Sea stores.

unloaded, except as accounted for in the master's report, and that the errors and omissions in the manifest were made without fraud or collusion; and in such case the master may be allowed to correct his manifest by means of a post entry. A permit shall not be granted to unload any such merchandise so omitted from the manifest before post entry or addition to report of manifest has been made.

SEC. 5. That if sea stores are found on board of a vessel from any port, other than a port in the Canal Zone or the Republic of Panama, which are not specified in the list furnished the boarding officer, or if a greater quantity of such articles is found than that specified in such list, or if any of such articles are landed without a permit being first obtained from the customs officer for that purpose, all of such articles omitted from the list or manifest, or so landed shall be seized and forfeited, and the master of the vessel shall be liable to a penalty treble the value of the articles so omitted or landed.

Approved, February 16, 1933.

[CHAPTER 91.]

AN ACT

To amend sections 7, 8, and 9 of the Panama Canal Act, as amended.

February 16, 1933.

[H. R. 7523.]

[Public, No. 357.]

Panama Canal Act amendments.  
Vol. 37, p. 584; Vol. 42, p. 1004, amended.

Governor to have control of Canal Zone civil government.

Administration.

Towns and subdivisions authorized.

Magistrate's court jurisdiction.

Amounts increased.

Preliminary hearings in felony and misdemeanor charges.

Right of district attorney.

Magistrates, constables, etc.  
Qualifications, etc.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That section 7 of the Panama Canal Act of August 24, 1912, as amended, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 7. That the Governor of the Panama Canal shall, in connection with the operation of such canal, have official control and jurisdiction over the Canal Zone and shall perform all duties in connection with the civil government of the Canal Zone, which is to be held, treated, and governed as an adjunct of such Panama Canal. Unless in this Act otherwise provided, all existing laws of the Canal Zone referring to the civil governor or the civil administration of the Canal Zone shall be applicable to the Governor of the Panama Canal, who shall perform all such executive and administrative duties required by existing law.

"The President is authorized to determine or cause to be determined what towns shall exist in the Canal Zone, and subdivide and from time to time resubdivide said Canal Zone into subdivisions, to be designated by name or number, so that there shall be situated one town in each subdivision, and the boundaries of each subdivision shall be clearly defined.

"In each town there shall be a magistrate's court with exclusive original jurisdiction coextensive with the subdivision in which it is situated of all civil cases in which the principal sum claimed does not exceed \$500, and all criminal cases wherein the punishment that may be imposed shall not exceed a fine of \$100, or imprisonment for thirty days, or both, and all actions involving the forcible entry and detainer of real estate.

"Such magistrates' courts shall also hold preliminary hearings in all charges of felony and in charges of misdemeanor in which the punishment that may be imposed is beyond the jurisdiction herein granted to the magistrates' courts, and commit or bail in bailable cases to the district court; but this provision shall not deprive the district attorney of the right to present an information to the district court after a defendant has been discharged by a magistrate court.

"A sufficient number of magistrates and constables, who must be citizens of the United States, and other employees necessary to conduct the business of such courts, shall be appointed by the President

or by his authority for terms of four years and until their successors are appointed and qualified, and the compensation of such persons shall be fixed by the President, or by his authority.

Appointment, compensation.

"Before assuming office the magistrates and constables shall take and subscribe an oath of office before a notary public of the Canal Zone to the effect that they will faithfully and impartially discharge the duties of their respective offices.

Oath of office.

"The rules governing said courts and prescribing the duties of said magistrates and constables, oaths, and bonds, the times and places of holding such courts, the disposition of fines, costs, and forfeitures shall be established by order of the President.

Rules, etc., to be established.

"The Governor may grant pardons and reprieves and remit fines and forfeitures for offenses against the laws of the Canal Zone and reprieves for offenses against the laws of the United States until the decision of the President is made known thereon.

Pardoning, etc., power of Governor.

"The Governor of the Panama Canal shall appoint all notaries public, prescribe their powers and duties, their official seal, and the fees to be charged and collected by them.

Notaries public.

"Appeals from the judgments and rulings of the magistrates' courts to the district court are authorized in all civil and criminal cases."

Appeals to district court.

SEC. 2. That section 8 of the Panama Canal Act, as amended, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 8. There shall be in the Canal Zone one district court, to be known and designated as the United States District Court for the District of the Canal Zone. There shall be two divisions of said district court, one including Balboa and the other including Cristobal, and the boundaries of the divisions shall be determined by the President.

District court, divisions of.

"There shall be one district judge of the said district; provided that the President may appoint a special district judge to act, when necessary, during the absence of the district judge from the Canal Zone or during any period of disability or disqualification from sickness, or otherwise to discharge his duties, and such special district judge shall receive the same rate of compensation and the same mileage and per diem as is paid to the district judge. Terms of the district court shall be held in the Balboa and Cristobal divisions at such times as the judge may designate by order.

District judges.

"The rules of said district court shall be prescribed by the district judge.

Terms of district court.

Rules to be prescribed.

"The said district court shall have jurisdiction of:

Jurisdiction.

"All criminal cases wherein the punishment that may be imposed exceeds a fine of \$100 or thirty days' imprisonment or both;

"All cases in equity;

"All cases in admiralty;

"All cases of divorce and annulment of marriage;

"All cases at law involving principal sums exceeding \$500;

"All appeals from judgments rendered in the magistrates' courts;

"All cases and proceedings involving laws of the United States applicable to the Canal Zone;

"All other matters and proceedings wherein jurisdiction is conferred by the codes of law and procedure of the Canal Zone;

"In addition to the jurisdiction now specifically conferred on it by certain Acts of Congress, the said court shall have jurisdiction of offenses under the criminal laws of the United States when such offenses are committed upon the high seas beyond the territorial limits of the Canal Zone, on vessels belonging in whole or in part to the United States, or any citizen thereof or any corporation created by or under the laws of the United States or of any State, Territory,

Offenses on high seas on American vessels, and offenders found in Canal Zone, etc.

<p><i>Proviso.</i> Jurisdiction of United States district courts not affected.</p>	<p>or District thereof, and the offenders are found in the Canal Zone or are brought into the Canal Zone after the commission of the offense: <i>Provided</i>, That this provision shall not be construed to deprive the district courts of the United States of any jurisdiction now provided by law. The procedure and practice in such cases shall be the same as in other criminal cases tried under the laws of the Canal Zone.</p>
<p>Jurisdiction in admiralty, etc.</p>	<p>“The jurisdiction in admiralty herein conferred upon the district judge and the district court shall be the same as is exercised by the United States district judges and the United States district courts, and the practice and procedure shall be the same as in the United States district courts.</p>
<p>Practice, etc.</p>	<p>“The judge of the district court shall provide for the selection, summoning, and serving of jurors from among the citizens of the United States subject to jury duty to serve in the division of the district in which such jurors reside, and a jury shall be had in any civil or criminal case originating in the said court on the demand of either party, subject to such limitations as may be contained in any codes which may hereafter be enacted for the Canal Zone.</p>
<p>Jury duty, etc.</p>	<p>Any citizen of the United States who is employed by the Panama Canal or the Panama Railroad Company within the Canal Zone, and who resides in a residence owned by the Panama Canal or Panama Railroad Company in territory contiguous to the Canal Zone shall, for the purpose of this subdivision, be deemed to reside in the division nearest his place of residence. Jurors who are employed by the Panama Canal or the Panama Railroad Company shall receive their full pay for time attending court and shall not receive any other compensation from the court for their attendance as jurors. Any juror who is not an employee of the Panama Canal or the Panama Railroad Company shall be allowed a jury fee of \$5 per diem during the time of his attendance.</p>
<p>Vol. 44, p. 924.</p>	<p>“The said district judge shall receive the same salary as is allowed to United States district judges, and when holding court away from home shall be allowed the same mileage and per diem as is allowed to United States district judges.</p>
<p>Original civil or criminal cases.</p>	<p>“The district judge shall appoint the clerk of the district court and the President may authorize the appointment of such deputy clerk or deputy clerks and clerical assistants to the judge and the clerk as he shall deem necessary; and all of such officials and employees shall receive such compensation as the President shall prescribe.</p>
<p>Residence requirements.</p>	<p>“When no special judge has been appointed and the district judge is absent from the Canal Zone and is in the United States or any of the Territories or possessions thereof, he may make in the place where he is any order or orders which in his discretion may be necessary, and which could have been made in chambers on the Canal Zone, notwithstanding the fact that such order or orders were made by him outside of the jurisdiction of said court. Any such order so made shall have the same force and effect as though made in chambers on the Canal Zone.</p>
<p>Jurors, pay.</p>	<p>“Whenever any such order is made as provided in this section the judge shall forward the same to the clerk of the court by mail. He shall also communicate the substance of such order to the clerk of the court by radio or other means, and upon the receipt of such message the clerk of the court shall proceed to have the same carried into effect as fully as though such procedure were had on a written order made by the judge in chambers.</p>
<p>Pay, etc., of judge.</p>	<p>“The district judge shall appoint the clerk of the district court and the President may authorize the appointment of such deputy clerk or deputy clerks and clerical assistants to the judge and the clerk as he shall deem necessary; and all of such officials and employees shall receive such compensation as the President shall prescribe.</p>
<p>Clerk, etc.</p>	<p>“When no special judge has been appointed and the district judge is absent from the Canal Zone and is in the United States or any of the Territories or possessions thereof, he may make in the place where he is any order or orders which in his discretion may be necessary, and which could have been made in chambers on the Canal Zone, notwithstanding the fact that such order or orders were made by him outside of the jurisdiction of said court. Any such order so made shall have the same force and effect as though made in chambers on the Canal Zone.</p>
<p>Orders of judge when absent from Canal Zone.</p>	<p>“Whenever any such order is made as provided in this section the judge shall forward the same to the clerk of the court by mail. He shall also communicate the substance of such order to the clerk of the court by radio or other means, and upon the receipt of such message the clerk of the court shall proceed to have the same carried into effect as fully as though such procedure were had on a written order made by the judge in chambers.</p>
<p>Communication of, to clerk. By mail. By radio.</p>	<p>“Whenever any such order is made as provided in this section the judge shall forward the same to the clerk of the court by mail. He shall also communicate the substance of such order to the clerk of the court by radio or other means, and upon the receipt of such message the clerk of the court shall proceed to have the same carried into effect as fully as though such procedure were had on a written order made by the judge in chambers.</p>

"The judge shall make such rules respecting such radio procedure, including the fixing and the payment of the cost thereof, as may, in his discretion, be necessary.

Rules of radio procedure.

"There shall be a district attorney for the Canal Zone, whose compensation shall be fixed by the President.

District attorney.

"It shall be the duty of the district attorney to conduct all legal proceedings, civil and criminal, for the Government of the United States and for the government of the Canal Zone, and it shall also be his duty to advise the Governor of the Panama Canal, upon request of the latter, on matters pertaining to the office of the governor.

Pay, duties, etc.

"The district attorney shall be allowed such assistant district attorneys, clerks, and other employees as the President may authorize, and all of such officials and employees shall receive such compensation as the President shall prescribe.

Assistants, etc.

"There shall be a marshal of the said district whose compensation shall be fixed by the President. The said marshal shall be allowed such deputy marshals as the President may authorize, and such deputies shall receive such compensation as the President shall prescribe.

Marshal, etc.  
Pay.

"It shall be the duty of said marshal to attend the district court when sitting and to execute throughout the district all lawful precepts directed to him and issued under the authority of the United States or of the government of the Canal Zone, except process returnable to the magistrates courts; and he shall have power to command all necessary assistance in the execution of his duty. He shall perform such other duties, not inconsistent with law, as may be prescribed from time to time by the President.

Duties.

"The district judge, the district attorney, and the marshal shall be appointed by the President, as heretofore, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, for terms of four years each. They shall continue to discharge the duties of their respective offices, unless sooner removed by the President, until their successors shall be appointed and qualify in their stead. During their term of office they shall reside within the Canal Zone, and shall be allowed sixty days' leave of absence each year, with pay, under such regulations as the President may from time to time prescribe."

District judge, district attorney and marshal.  
Appointment, tenure, etc.  
Vol. 44, p. 924.

SEC. 3. That section 9 of the Panama Canal Act, as amended, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 9. The Circuit Court of Appeals of the Fifth Circuit of the United States shall have jurisdiction to review, revise, modify, reverse, or affirm the final judgments and decrees of the said district court, and to render such judgments as in the opinion of the said appellate court should have been rendered by the trial court in all cases whereof original trial jurisdiction is in the district court. And such appellate jurisdiction, subject to the right of review by the Supreme Court of the United States as in other cases authorized by law, may be exercised by said Circuit Court of Appeals in the same manner, under the same regulations, and by the same procedure as nearly as practicable as is done in reviewing the final judgments and decrees of the district courts of the United States.

Circuit Court of Appeals of Fifth Circuit.  
Right of review, etc.

Appellate jurisdiction.

Procedure.

"Cases pending in the said Circuit Court of Appeals at the time of the passage of this Act shall not be affected hereby, but the same shall be disposed of as though this Act had not been enacted.

Pending cases not affected.

"That it shall not be necessary in the district court to exercise separately the law and equity jurisdiction vested in said court."

Equity and law jurisdiction.

Approved, February 16, 1933.

## [CHAPTER 92.]

## AN ACT

February 16, 1933.  
[H. R. 7518.]  
[Public, No. 358.]

To amend an Act entitled "An Act extending certain privileges of canal employees to other officials on the Canal Zone and authorizing the President to make rules and regulations affecting health, sanitation, quarantine, taxation, public roads, self-propelled vehicles, and police powers on the Canal Zone, and for other purposes, including provision as to certain fees, money orders, and interest deposits," approved August 21, 1916.

Canal Zone.  
Sanitation, etc., regu-  
lations, amended.  
Vol. 39, p. 527,  
amended.  
U. S. C., p. 1639.

*Proviso.*  
President may au-  
thorize local board of  
health to issue healing-  
art licenses.

Conditions of issue or  
revocation.  
Punishment for vio-  
lating regulations.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That section 1 of the Act approved August 21, 1916 (ch. 371, 39 Stat. 527), is hereby amended to read as follows: "That, until otherwise provided by Congress, the President is authorized to make rules and regulations in matters of sanitation, health, and quarantine for the Canal Zone or to modify or change existing rules and regulations and those hereafter made from time to time: *Provided,* That the President, under such regulations as he may prescribe, may authorize the Board of Health of the Canal Zone to issue licenses to practice the healing art, which regulations shall include conditions under which such licenses shall be issued and include provisions for revocation for cause of licenses issued. Violations of any quarantine regulations provided for herein shall be punished by fine not to exceed \$500 or by imprisonment in jail not to exceed ninety days, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court; and a violation of any sanitary or health regulation authorized hereunder shall be punished by a fine not to exceed \$25 or by imprisonment in jail not to exceed thirty days, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court. Each day such violation may continue shall constitute a separate offense."

Approved, February 16, 1933.

## [CHAPTER 93.]

## AN ACT

February 16, 1933.  
[H. R. 13770.]  
[Public, No. 359.]

To authorize an appropriation to carry out the provisions of the Act of May 3, 1928 (45 Stat. L. 484).

Sioux Indians.  
Payment authorized  
to certain members  
against tribal funds.

Vol. 45, p. 484.

*Proviso.*  
Attorneys' services.

Limitation.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That there is hereby authorized to be appropriated out of any money in the Treasury of the United States of America not otherwise appropriated, \$19,357 to pay certain individual enrolled Indians under the Pine Ridge, Standing Rock, Cheyenne River, and Rosebud Sioux Agencies, in full settlement of such claims against the Government, the amounts which they have been awarded by the Secretary of the Interior under the Act of Congress of May 3, 1928 (45 Stat. 484): *Provided,* That the Secretary of the Interior is authorized and directed to determine what attorney or attorneys have rendered services of value in behalf of said Indians and to pay such attorney or attorneys on such findings when appropriation is available the reasonable value of such services, not to exceed 10 per centum of the recovery on any individual claim, which payment shall be in full settlement for all services rendered by such attorney or attorneys to said claimants.

Approved, February 16, 1933.

[CHAPTER 94.]

## JOINT RESOLUTION

To amend the joint resolution entitled "Joint resolution to authorize the merger of street-railway corporations operating in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes," approved January 14, 1933.

February 16, 1933.  
[S. J. Res. 248.]  
[Pub. Res., No. 54.]

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That paragraph "Second" of the preamble of the joint resolution entitled "Joint resolution to authorize the merger of street-railway corporations operating in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes," approved January 14, 1933, is hereby amended to read as follows:

Merger of street rail-  
ways, D. C.  
Correction of text.  
*Ante*, p. 753.

"Second. The New Company shall be incorporated under the provisions of Subchapter IV of Chapter XVIII of the Code of Law of the District of Columbia and pursuant to an Act of Congress entitled 'An Act to permit the merger of street-railway corporations operating in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes,' approved March 4, 1925, with power subject to the approval of the Public Utilities Commission to acquire, construct, own, and operate directly transit properties within the District of Columbia and either directly or through subsidiaries in adjacent States, including the power to acquire, own, and operate the properties to be conveyed to the New Company in accordance with this agreement, and to acquire and own the stock and/or bonds of said companies and of any other company or companies engaged in the transportation of passengers by street railway or bus in the District of Columbia and adjacent States with the power to mortgage its property, rights, and franchises, and to conduct such other activities as may be useful or necessary in connection with or incident to the foregoing purposes, including the power to buy, sell, hold, own, and convey real estate within and without the District of Columbia. Said New Company when incorporated shall become and remain subject in all respects to regulation by the Public Utilities Commission of the District of Columbia or its successors to the extent of the jurisdiction now or hereafter vested in it or them by law over corporations engaged in the transportation of passengers by street railway or bus within the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That before they are recorded, the articles of incorporation and/or any amendments thereto shall be approved by the Public Utilities Commission."

Ownership, etc., lim-  
itations, added.

SEC. 2. That Congress hereby expressly reserves the right to alter, amend, or repeal this resolution.

Amendment, etc.

Approved, February 16, 1933.

[CHAPTER 97.]

## AN ACT

Repealing certain provisions of the Act of June 21, 1906, as amended, relating to the sale and encumbrance of lands of Kickapoo and affiliated Indians of Oklahoma.

February 17, 1933.  
[S. 4339.]  
[Public, No. 360.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the paragraph relating to the sale and encumbrance of lands of the Kickapoo and affiliated Indians under the heading "Kickapoo" (34 Stat. L. 363) in the Act entitled "An Act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes, and for

Kickapoo, etc., In-  
dians of Oklahoma.

Paragraph relating to  
sale, etc., of lands, re-  
pealed.  
Vol. 34, p. 363, re-  
pealed.

other purposes, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907," approved June 21, 1906, as amended, is hereby repealed.

Restrictions on present Indian holdings reimposed for ten years.

*Provisos.*  
Valid encumbrances not affected.

Discretionary extension of period.

SEC. 2. All restrictions upon said lands, which were removed by operation of said Act are hereby reimposed for a period of ten years from the date of the approval of this Act on all of such lands as are still held or owned by the Indians: *Provided, however,* That valid encumbrances now resting against any of said lands shall not in any manner be affected by the provisions of this Act, but any of such lands so encumbered, if still owned by the Indians, shall, when such encumbrances have been removed, become subject to the provisions of this Act as fully and to the same extent as if such lands were now unencumbered: *Provided further,* That the President may, in his discretion, in accordance with existing law, further extend the period of restriction herein provided for.

Approved, February 17, 1933.

[CHAPTER 98.]

AN ACT

February 17, 1933.  
[H. R. 13710.]  
[Public, No. 361.]

Making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1934, and for other purposes.

Interior Department appropriations, fiscal year 1934.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1934, namely:

Secretary's office.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

SALARIES

Secretary, Assistants, and office personnel.

*Provisos.*  
Salaries restricted to average rates under Classification Acts.  
Vol. 42, p. 1488; Vol. 45, p. 776; Vol. 46, p. 1003.  
U. S. C., p. 66; Supp. VI, p. 31.

Salaries: For the Secretary of the Interior, First Assistant Secretary, Assistant Secretary, and other personal services in the District of Columbia, \$372,420: *Provided,* That in expending appropriations or portions of appropriations, contained in this Act, for the payment for personal services in the District of Columbia in accordance with the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, with the exception of the First Assistant Secretary and the Assistant Secretary the average of the salaries of the total number of persons under any grade in any bureau, office, or other appropriation unit shall not at any time exceed the average of the compensation rates specified for the grade by such Act, as amended: *Provided,* That this restriction shall not apply (1) to grades 1, 2, 3, and 4 of the clerical-mechanical service, or (2) to require the reduction in salary of any person whose compensation was fixed, as of July 1, 1924, in accordance with the rules of section 6 of such act, (3) to require the reduction in salary of any person who is transferred from one position to another position in the same or different grade in the same or a different bureau, office, or other appropriation unit, (4) to prevent the payment of a salary under any grade at a rate higher than the maximum rate of the grade when such higher rate is permitted by the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, and is specifically authorized by other law, or (5) to reduce the compensation of any person in a grade in which only one position is allocated.

Restriction not applicable to clerical-mechanical service.

No reduction in fixed salaries.  
Vol. 42, p. 1490;  
U. S. C., p. 66.  
Transfer without reduction.

Payments under higher rates permitted.

If only one position in a grade.

Solicitor's office.

OFFICE OF SOLICITOR

Office personnel.

For personal services in the District of Columbia, \$99,920.

## CONTINGENT EXPENSES, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

For contingent expenses of the office of the Secretary and the bureaus and offices of the department; furniture, carpets, ice, lumber, hardware, dry goods, advertising, telegraphing, telephone service, including personal services of temporary or emergency telephone operators; street-car fares for use of messengers not exceeding \$150; expressage, diagrams, awnings, filing devices, typewriters, adding and addressing machines and other labor-saving devices, including the repair, exchange, and maintenance thereof; constructing model and other cases and furniture; postage stamps to prepay postage on foreign mail and for special-delivery and air mail stamps for use in the United States; traveling expenses, including necessary expenses of inspectors; fuel and light; examination of estimates for appropriations in the field for any bureau, office, or service of the department; not exceeding \$500 shall be available for the payment of damages caused to private property by department motor vehicles; purchase and exchange of motor trucks, motor cycles, and bicycles, maintenance, repair, and operation of two motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles and motor trucks, motor cycles, and bicycles to be used only for official purposes; rent of department garage; expense of taking testimony and preparing the same in connection with disbarment proceedings instituted against persons charged with improper practices before the department, its bureaus and offices; expense of translations, and not exceeding \$1,000 for contract stenographic reporting services; not exceeding \$700 for newspapers; stationery, including tags, labels, index cards, cloth-lined wrappers, and specimen bags, printed in the course of manufacture, and such printed envelopes as are not supplied under contracts made by the Postmaster General, for the department and its several bureaus and offices, and other absolutely necessary expenses not hereinbefore provided for, \$85,000; and, in addition thereto, sums amounting to \$34,000 for stationery supplies shall be deducted from other appropriations made for the fiscal year 1934, as follows: General Land Office, \$4,500; Geological Survey, \$5,500; Freedman's Hospital, \$1,000; Saint Elizabeths Hospital, \$2,900; National Park Service, \$8,100; Bureau of Reclamation, \$12,000, any unexpended portion of which shall revert and be credited to the reclamation fund; and said sums so deducted shall be credited to and constitute, together with the first-named sum of \$85,000, the total appropriation for contingent expenses for the department and its several bureaus and offices for the fiscal year 1934.

For the purchase or exchange of professional and scientific books, law and medical books, and books to complete broken sets, periodicals, directories, and other books of reference relating to the business of the department, \$500, and in addition there is hereby made available from any appropriations made for any bureau or office of the department not to exceed the following respective sums: Indian Service, \$500; Office of Education, \$1,800; Bureau of Reclamation, \$2,000; Geological Survey, \$3,000; National Park Service, \$1,500; General Land Office, \$500.

## PRINTING AND BINDING

For printing and binding for the Department of the Interior, including all of its bureaus, offices, institutions, and services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, except the Alaska Railroad, the Geological Survey, and the Bureau of Reclamation, \$135,000, of which \$35,000 shall be for the National Park Service, and \$40,000

Department contin-  
gent expenses.

Traveling expenses.

Property damages,  
Vehicles.Disbarment ex-  
penses.

Stationery, etc.

Additional, from  
specified appropria-  
tions.Books, periodicals,  
etc.

Office allotments.

Printing and bind-  
ing.For Department, bu-  
reaus, etc.

for the Office of Education, no part of which shall be available for correspondence instruction.

EXPENSES OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS

Indian Commissioners, etc. For expenses of the Board of Indian Commissioners, \$11,430, of which amount not to exceed \$6,330 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

General Land Office.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE

SALARIES

Commissioner, and office personnel. For Commissioner of the General Land Office and other personal services in the District of Columbia, \$600,000, including one clerk of grade 1, clerical, administrative, and fiscal service, who shall be designated by the President, to sign land patents.

General expenses, public lands.

GENERAL EXPENSES

Traveling expenses, maps, etc.

For traveling expenses of officers and employees, including employment of stenographers and other assistants when necessary; for separate maps of public-land States and Alaska, including maps showing areas designated by the Secretary of the Interior under the enlarged homestead Acts, prepared by the General Land Office; for the reproduction by photolithography or otherwise official plats of surveys; for expenses of restoration to the public domain of lands in forest reserves and of lands temporarily withdrawn for forest-reserve purposes; and for expenses of hearings or other proceedings held by order of the General Land Office to determine the character of lands, whether alleged fraudulent entries are of that character or have been made in compliance with the law, and of hearings in disbarment proceedings, \$23,000.

Restoring lands in national forests, etc.

Hearings, etc.

Surveying.

Surveying public lands: For surveys and resurveys of public lands, examination of surveys heretofore made and reported to be defective or fraudulent, inspecting mineral deposits, coal fields, and timber districts, making fragmentary surveys, and such other surveys or examinations as may be required for identification of lands for purposes of evidence in any suit or proceeding in behalf of the United States, under the supervision of the Commissioner of the General Land Office and direction of the Secretary of the Interior, \$500,000, including not to exceed \$5,000 for the purchase, exchange, operation, and maintenance of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$5,000 of this appropriation may be expended for salaries of employees of the field surveying service temporarily detailed to the General Land Office: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$10,000 of this appropriation may be used for the survey, classification, and sale of the lands and timber of the so-called Oregon and California Railroad lands and the Coos Bay Wagon Road lands: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be available for surveys or resurveys of public lands in any State which, under the Act of August 18, 1894 (U. S. C., title 43, sec. 863), advances money to the United States for such purposes for expenditure during the fiscal year 1934: *Provided further*, That this appropriation may be expended for surveys made under the supervision of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, but when expended for surveys that would not otherwise be chargeable hereto it shall be reimbursed from the applicable appropriation, fund, or special deposit.

Vehicles.

*Provisos*. Detailed field employees.

Oregon and California Railroad and Coos Bay Wagon Road lands.

Not available for surveys in States advancing money therefor.

Vol. 28, p. 394; U. S. C., p. 1358.

Applicable for other surveys; reimbursable.

Registers: For salaries and commissions of registers of district land offices, \$68,750.

Registers.

Contingent expenses of land offices: For clerk hire, rent, and other incidental expenses of the district land offices, including the expenses of depositing public money; traveling expenses of clerks detailed to examine the books and management of district land offices and to assist in the operation of said offices, and for traveling expenses of clerks transferred in the interest of the public service from one district land office to another, \$150,000: *Provided*, That no expenses chargeable to the Government shall be incurred by registers in the conduct of local land offices except upon previous specific authorization by the Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Contingent expenses.

*Proviso.*  
Previous authorization of expenses required.

Depredations on public timber, protecting public lands, and settlement of claims for swamp land and swamp-land indemnity: For protecting timber on the public lands, and for the more efficient execution of the law and rules relating to the cutting thereof; protecting public lands from illegal and fraudulent entry or appropriation, adjusting claims for swamp lands and indemnity for swamp lands; and traveling expenses of agents and others employed hereunder, \$400,000, including not exceeding \$30,000 for the purchase, exchange, operation, and maintenance of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles and motor boats for the use of agents and others employed in the field service and including \$60,000 for prevention and fighting of forest and other fires on the public lands, to be available for this and no other purpose, and to be expended under the direction of the commissioner.

Timber depredations, protecting public lands, etc.

Swamp lands, indemnity.

Fighting forest fires.

Opening Indian reservations (reimbursable): For expenses pertaining to the opening to entry and settlement of such Indian reservation lands as may be opened during the fiscal year 1934, \$300: *Provided*, That the expenses pertaining to the opening of each of said reservations and paid for out of this appropriation shall be reimbursed to the United States from the money received from the sale of the lands embraced in said reservations, respectively.

Indian reservations. Opening, to entry.

*Proviso.*  
Reimbursement.

## BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Indian Affairs Bureau.

### SALARIES

For the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and other personal services in the District of Columbia, \$356,000.

Commissioner, and office personnel.

### GENERAL EXPENSES

General expenses.

For transportation and incidental expenses of officers and clerks of the Bureau of Indian Affairs when traveling on official duty; for telegraph and telephone toll messages on business pertaining to the Indian Service sent and received by the Bureau of Indian Affairs at Washington, and for other necessary expenses of the Indian Service for which no other appropriation is available, \$20,000.

Transportation, etc.

For expenses necessary to the purchase of goods and supplies for the Indian Service, including inspection, pay of necessary employees, and all other expenses connected therewith, including advertising, storage, and transportation of Indian goods and supplies, \$650,000: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used in payment for any services except bill therefor is rendered within one year from the time the service is performed.

Supplies. Purchase, transportation, etc.

*Proviso.*  
Limitation on payments.

For salaries, traveling and incidental expenses of field representatives of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, \$19,000.

Field representatives.

Judges.	For pay of judges of Indian courts where tribal relations now exist, at rates to be fixed by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, \$15,000.
Police.	For pay of Indian police, including chiefs of police at not to exceed \$70 per month each and privates at not to exceed \$50 per month each, to be employed in maintaining order, and for purchase of equipments and supplies, \$150,000.
Suppressing liquor, etc., traffic.	For the suppression of the traffic in intoxicating liquors and deleterious drugs, including peyote, among Indians, \$95,300.
Agency buildings. Lease, purchase, repairs, etc.	For lease, purchase, repair, and improvement of agency buildings, exclusive of hospital buildings, including the purchase of necessary lands and the installation, repair, and improvement of heating, lighting, power, and sewerage and water systems in connection therewith, \$164,260; for construction of physical improvements, exclusive of hospitals, \$55,000; in all, \$219,260: <i>Provided</i> , That not more than \$7,500 shall be expended for new construction at any one agency, except as follows: Northern Navajo, New Mexico, flood protection, \$42,000, to be immediately available; Zuni, New Mexico, improving water supply, \$8,800, to be immediately available.
<i>Proviso.</i> Limitation on new construction. Exceptions.	
Vehicles. Maintenance, etc.	Vehicles, Indian Service: Not to exceed \$230,000 of applicable appropriations made herein for the Bureau of Indian Affairs shall be available for the maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled and horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles for the use of employees in the Indian field service, including the transportation of Indian school pupils: <i>Provided</i> , That not to exceed \$115,000 may be used for the purchase and exchange of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, and that such vehicles shall be used only for official service, including the transportation of Indian school pupils.
Transporting Indian pupils. <i>Proviso.</i> Purchases limited.	
Emergency allowance by diversions from specified appropriations.	Replacement of property destroyed by fire, flood, or storm: That to meet possible emergencies not exceeding \$75,000 of the appropriations made by this Act for support of reservation and nonreservation schools, for school and agency buildings, and for conservation of health among Indians shall be available, upon approval of the Secretary of the Interior, for replacing any buildings, equipment, supplies, livestock, or other property of those activities of the Indian Service above referred to which may be destroyed or rendered unserviceable by fire, flood, or storm: <i>Provided</i> , That the limitations for new construction contained in the appropriations for Indian school, agency, and hospital buildings shall not apply to such emergency expenditures: <i>Provided further</i> , That any diversions of appropriations made hereunder shall be reported to Congress in the annual Budget.
<i>Provisos.</i> Building construction limited.	
Report to Congress.	
Attendance at meetings.	Authorization for attending health and educational meetings: Not to exceed \$7,000 shall be available from applicable funds for expenses (not membership fees) of employees of the Indian Service when authorized by the Secretary of the Interior to attend meetings of medical, health, educational, agricultural, forestry, engineering, and industrial associations in the interest of work among the Indians.

## Probate matters.

## EXPENSES IN PROBATE MATTERS

Determining heirs of allottees.

For the purpose of determining the heirs of deceased Indian allottees having right, title, or interest in any trust or restricted property, under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior, \$60,000, reimbursable as provided by existing law, of which \$12,000 shall be available for personal services in the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That the provisions of this paragraph shall not apply to the Osage Indians nor to the Five Civilized Tribes of Oklahoma.

Services in the District. *Proviso.* Tribes excepted.

For salaries and expenses of such attorneys and other employees as the Secretary of the Interior may, in his discretion, deem necessary in probate matters affecting restricted allottees or their heirs in the Five Civilized Tribes and in the several tribes of the Quapaw Agency, and for the costs and other necessary expenses incident to suits instituted or conducted by such attorneys, \$30,000: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be available for the payment of (with the exception of attorneys) employees unless appointed after a competitive examination by the Civil Service Commission and from an eligible list furnished by such commission.

Five Civilized Tribes and Quapaws. Attorneys, etc., for.

*Proviso.* Restricted to civil-service eligibles.

## INDIAN LANDS

Indian lands.

For the survey, resurvey, classification, and allotment of lands in severalty under the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the allotment of lands in severalty to Indians," approved February 8, 1887 (U. S. C., title 25, sec. 331), and under any other Act or Acts providing for the survey or allotment of Indian lands, \$20,000: *Provided*, That no part of said sum shall be used for the survey, resurvey, classification, or allotment of any land in severalty on the public domain to any Indian, whether of the Navajo or other tribes, within the State of New Mexico and the State of Arizona, who was not residing upon the public domain prior to June 30, 1914.

Surveying, allotting in severalty, etc. Vol. 24, p. 338. U. S. C., p. 711.

*Proviso.* Use in New Mexico and Arizona limited.

For carrying out the provisions of section 13 of the Act entitled "An Act to quiet the title to lands within Pueblo Indian land grants, and for other purposes," approved June 7, 1924 (43 Stat., p. 636), \$10,000, together with the unexpended balance of the appropriation for this purpose for the fiscal year 1933.

Pueblo Board, expenses. Vol. 43, p. 640. *Ante*, p. 96.

For the payment of newspaper advertisements and printing locally of posters of sales of Indian lands, \$500, reimbursable from payments by purchasers of costs of sale, under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe.

Advertising land sales.

For the pay of one special attorney for the Pueblo Indians of New Mexico, to be designated by the Secretary of the Interior, and for necessary traveling expenses of said attorney, \$3,440.

Pueblo Indians, N. Mex. Attorney for.

Purchase of land and water rights, and so forth, Pueblo Indians, New Mexico (tribal funds): For the purchase of additional land and water rights, development of water for irrigation and domestic use, purchase of equipment for industrial advancement of direct benefit to the several pueblos involved, as follows:

Additional land and water rights, etc.

Cochiti, \$10,630.56; Nambe, \$24,767.03; Pecos, \$28,145; Picuris, \$52,574.09; Sandia, \$3,823.35; San Felipe, \$9,805.53; San Ildefonso, \$22,627.91; San Juan, \$4,485.54; Santa Ana, \$3,695.69; Santa Clara, \$112,976.74; Santo Domingo, \$13,911; Taos, \$27,631.85; Tesuque, \$426.23; in all, \$315,500.52, payable from funds held in trust by the United States for said pueblos: *Provided*, That the unexpended balances of appropriations heretofore made, from the trust funds of the several pueblos, for the purchase of land and water rights, and fencing, irrigating, and improving lands, are hereby continued available for the same purposes until June 30, 1934.

Payment to designated pueblos.

Payable from trust funds. *Proviso.* Balance available.

Public Laws, 1st sess., p. 96.

Purchase of land for Navajo Indians (tribal funds): For purchase, or lease pending purchase, of additional land and water rights for the use and benefit of Indians of the Navajo Tribe as authorized to be acquired by the Act of May 29, 1928 (45 Stat., p. 899), the unexpended balances of the appropriations available for this purpose for the fiscal year 1933 are hereby continued available for the same purpose and subject to the same conditions and provisions until June 30, 1934: *Provided*, That title to all such lands so purchased shall be taken in the name of the United States in trust for the Navajo Tribe,

Navajo Indians. Additional land and water rights.

Vol. 45, pp. 899, 1569. Balance available. *Ante*, p. 96.

*Proviso.* Title for surface only.

and in purchasing such lands title may be taken, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, for the surface only.

Loyal Shawnee Indians, Okla.  
Paying award to, under treaty obligations.  
Vol. 15, p. 516; Vol. 45, p. 1550.  
Vol. 46, p. 105.  
*Ante*, p. 96.

The unexpended balance of the appropriation of \$109,746.25 contained in the First Deficiency Act, fiscal year 1930, for payment to the loyal Shawnee Indians in settlement of their claim arising under the twelfth article of the treaty with said Indians proclaimed October 14, 1868 (15 Stat., p. 513), as authorized by and in accordance with the Act of March 4, 1929, and continued available until June 30, 1933, is hereby continued available until June 30, 1934.

Kiowa, etc., Okla.  
Payment to, from royalty funds.

Payment to Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache Indians, Oklahoma (tribal funds): For payment to the Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache Indians, of Oklahoma, under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe, \$75,000, from the tribal trust fund established by joint resolution of Congress, approved June 12, 1926 (44 Stat., p. 740), being a part of the Indians' share of the money derived from the south half of the Red River in Oklahoma: *Provided*, That said sum herein made available shall be paid out in two equal installments—one during the month of October and one during the month of March.

Vol. 44, p. 740.

*Proviso*.  
Payable in two installments.

#### INDUSTRIAL ASSISTANCE AND ADVANCEMENT

Industrial assistance and advancement.

Timber preservation, etc.

For the preservation of timber on Indian reservations and allotments other than the Menominee Indian Reservation in Wisconsin, the education of Indians in the proper care of forests, and the general administration of forestry and grazing work, including fire prevention and payment of reasonable rewards for information leading to arrest and conviction of a person or persons setting forest fires in contravention of law on Indian lands, \$197,000: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available for the expenses of administration of Indian forest lands from which timber is sold to the extent only that proceeds from the sales of timber from such lands are insufficient for that purpose.

*Proviso*.  
Administration of forest lands, from timber sales, etc.

Timber sales, etc., expenses.

For expenses incidental to the sale of timber, and for the expenses of administration, including fire prevention, of Indian forest lands from which such timber is sold to the extent that the proceeds of such sales are sufficient for that purpose, \$103,521.67, reimbursable to the United States as provided in the Act of February 14, 1920 (U. S. C., title 25, sec. 413): *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available for the payment of reasonable rewards for information leading to arrest and conviction of a person or persons setting forest fires in contravention of law.

Reimbursable.  
Vol. 41, p. 415.  
U. S. C., p. 720.

*Proviso*.  
Rewards for information.

Klamath Reservation, Ore.  
Forest insect control.

Insect control work, Klamath Indian Reservation, Oregon (tribal funds): For continuation of forest insect control work on the Klamath Indian Reservation in Oregon, \$20,000, payable from funds on deposit in the Treasury to the credit of the Klamath Indians.

Emergency forest-fire suppression.

For the suppression or emergency prevention of forest fires on or threatening Indian reservations, \$40,000, together with \$25,000 from funds held by the United States in trust for the respective tribes of Indians interested: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$50,000 of appropriations herein made for timber operations and for support and administration purposes may be transferred, upon the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, for fire suppression or emergency prevention purposes, and allotments of funds so transferred shall be made by the Secretary of the Interior only after the obligation for the expenditure has been incurred: *Provided further*, That any diversions of appropriations made hereunder shall be reported to Congress in the annual Budget.

*Provisos*.  
Additional sums available.

Limitation.  
Report to Congress.

For transfer to the Geological Survey for expenditures to be made in inspecting mines and examining mineral deposits on Indian lands and in supervising mining operations on restricted, tribal, and allotted Indian lands leased under the provisions of the Acts of February 28, 1891 (26 Stat., p. 795), May 27, 1908 (35 Stat., p. 312), March 3, 1909 (U. S. C., title 25, sec. 396), and other Acts authorizing the leasing of such lands for mining purposes, \$60,000.

For the purpose of obtaining remunerative employment for Indians, \$21,160, and \$30,000 of the unexpended balance for this purpose for the fiscal year 1933 is continued available for the same purpose for the fiscal year 1934.

For the purpose of developing agriculture and stock raising among the Indians, including necessary personnel, traveling and other expenses, and purchase of supplies and equipment, \$355,000, of which not to exceed \$15,000 may be used to conduct agricultural experiments and demonstrations on Indian school or agency farms and to maintain a supply of suitable plants or seed for issue to Indians.

For the purpose of encouraging industry and self-support among the Indians and to aid them in the culture of fruits, grains, and other crops, \$449,200, which sum may be used for the purchase of seeds, animals, machinery, tools, implements, and other equipment necessary, and for advances to Indians having irrigable allotments to assist them in the development and cultivation thereof, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, to enable Indians to become self-supporting: *Provided*, That the expenditures for the purposes above set forth shall be under conditions to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior for repayment to the United States on or before June 30, 1939, except in the case of loans on irrigable lands for permanent improvement of said lands, in which the period for repayment may run for not exceeding twenty years, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior: *Provided further*, That \$150,000 shall be immediately available for expenditures for the benefit of the Pima Indians, and not to exceed \$25,000 of the amount herein appropriated shall be expended on any other one reservation or for the benefit of any other one tribe of Indians: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for the purchase of tribal herds: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized, in his discretion and under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, to make advances from this appropriation to old, disabled, or indigent Indian allottees, for their support, to remain a charge and lien against their lands until paid: *Provided further*, That advances may be made to worthy Indian youths to enable them to take educational courses, including courses in nursing, home economics, forestry, and other industrial subjects in colleges, universities, or other institutions, and advances so made shall be reimbursed in not to exceed eight years, under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe.

Industrial assistance (tribal funds): For the construction of homes for individual members of the tribes; the purchase for sale to them of seed, animals, machinery, tools, implements, building material, and other equipment and supplies; and for advances to old, disabled, or indigent Indians for their support, and Indians having irrigable allotments to assist them in the development and cultivation thereof, the unexpended balances of the appropriations under this head contained in the Interior Department Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1933, and the Act of June 27, 1932 (47 Stat., p. 335), are hereby continued available during the fiscal year 1934

Geological Survey.  
Supervising mining operation.

Vol. 26, p. 795; Vol. 35, pp. 312, 444, 783. U. S. C., p. 717.

Employment for Indians.  
Balance available.  
*Ante*, p. 98.

Developing agriculture and stock raising.

Agricultural experiments on farms.

Encouraging industry, etc., among Indians.

*Proviso*.  
Repayment.

Pima Indians, Ariz.

Purchase of tribal herds.

Advances to old, etc., allottees.

Education of Indian youths.

Repayment.

Industrial assistance.  
Construction of homes, purchase of equipment, etc.

Advances to old, etc., Indians.

Balances available.  
*Ante*, pp. 98, 335.

From tribal funds.	together with the following amounts payable from tribal funds on deposit in the Treasury: San Carlos, Arizona, \$50,000; Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache, Oklahoma, \$75,000; Klamath, Oregon, \$3,000; Truxton Canyon, Arizona, \$15,000; in all \$143,000: <i>Provided</i> , That the expenditures for the purposes above set forth shall be under conditions to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior for repayment to the United States on or before June 30, 1939, except in the case of loans on irrigable lands for permanent improvement of said lands in which the period for repayment may run for not exceeding twenty years, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, and advances to old, disabled, or indigent Indians for their support, which shall remain a charge and lien against their land until paid: <i>Provided further</i> , That advances may be made to worthy Indian youths to enable them to take educational courses, including courses in nursing, home economics, forestry, and other industrial subjects in colleges, universities, or other institutions, and advances so made shall be reimbursed in not to exceed eight years, under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe: <i>Provided further</i> , That all moneys reimbursed during the fiscal year 1934 shall be credited to the respective appropriations and be available for the purposes of this paragraph.
<i>Provisos.</i> Conditions for re- payment.	
Loans on irrigable lands.	
Reimbursement of advances to youths for educational courses.	
Credits and availa- bility.	
Livestock infected with dourine. Reimbursement for animals destroyed.	For reimbursing Indians for livestock destroyed on account of being infected with dourine, and for expenses in connection with the work of eradicating and preventing dourine in livestock of Indians, to be expended under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe, \$3,000.
Scabies in sheep and goats. Eradication, etc.	For assisting Indians in the eradication of scabies in their sheep and goats, \$5,000, which amount may be transferred by the Secretary of the Interior, with the approval of the Secretary of Agriculture, to the Bureau of Animal Industry for direct expenditure.

## Water supply.

## DEVELOPMENT OF WATER SUPPLY

Developing, conserv- ing, etc.	Developing water supply: For improving springs, drilling wells, and otherwise developing and conserving water for Indian use, including the purchase, construction, and installation of pumping machinery, tanks, troughs, and other necessary equipment, for operation and maintenance thereof, and for necessary investigations and surveys for the purpose of increasing the available grazing range on unallotted lands on Indian reservations; for the Navajo and Hopi Indians in Arizona and New Mexico, the Papago Indians in Arizona, and the Pueblo Indian lands in New Mexico, \$87,300.
Increasing grazing range.	
Improving, from tribal funds.	Water supply for Indian use and increasing grazing range on unallotted Indian land (tribal funds): For improving springs, drilling wells, and otherwise developing and conserving water for Indian use, including the purchase, construction, and installation of pumping machinery, tanks, troughs, and other necessary equipment, for operation and maintenance thereof, and for necessary investigations and surveys for the purpose of increasing the available grazing range on unallotted lands on Indian reservations: For the Mescalero Reservation, New Mexico, \$5,000; for the Ute Mountain Reservation, Colorado, \$3,000; for the Jicarilla Reservation, New Mexico, \$6,000; for the Truxton Canyon Reservation, Arizona, \$3,000; in all, \$17,000; to be paid from funds held in trust for said tribes of Indians, respectively, by the United States.
Reservations desig- nated.	
From tribal funds.	

## IRRIGATION AND DRAINAGE

For the construction, repair, and maintenance of irrigation systems, and for purchase or rental of irrigation tools and appliances, water rights, ditches, and lands necessary for irrigation purposes for Indian reservations and allotments; for operation of irrigation systems or appurtenances thereto when no other funds are applicable or available for the purpose; for drainage and protection of irrigable lands from damage by floods or loss of water rights, upon the Indian irrigation projects named below, in not to exceed the following amounts, respectively:

Miscellaneous projects, \$13,000; Arizona: Ak Chin, \$5,700; Chiu Chui, \$3,800; Navajo and Hopi, miscellaneous projects, Arizona and New Mexico, \$7,500; Camp McDowell, \$5,000; California: Coachella Valley, \$1,925; Morongo, \$3,200; Pala and Rincon, \$1,950; Colorado: Southern Ute, \$15,250; Nevada: Walker River, \$8,750; Western Shoshone, \$5,000; New Mexico: Miscellaneous pueblos, \$4,900; Zuni, \$9,500; Washington: Colville, \$4,100;

For necessary miscellaneous expenses incident to the general administration of Indian irrigation projects, including pay of employees and their traveling and incidental expenses, \$76,225;

In all, for irrigation on Indian reservations, not to exceed \$161,500, reimbursable: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be expended on any irrigation system or reclamation project for which public funds are or may be otherwise available: *Provided further*, That the foregoing amounts appropriated for such purposes shall be available interchangeably, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, for the necessary expenditures for damages by floods and other unforeseen exigencies, but the amount so interchanged shall not exceed in the aggregate 10 per centum of all the amounts so appropriated: *Provided further*, That the cost of irrigation projects and of operating and maintaining such projects where reimbursement thereof is required by law shall be apportioned on a per acre basis against the lands under the respective projects and shall be collected by the Secretary of the Interior as required by such law, and any unpaid charges outstanding against such lands shall constitute a first lien thereon which shall be recited in any patent or instrument issued for such lands.

For operation and maintenance, of the San Carlos project for the irrigation of lands in the Gila River Indian Reservation, and in the Casa Grande Valley, Arizona, including not more than \$5,000 for crop and improvement damages and not more than \$5,000 for purchases of rights of way, \$143,500; for continuing construction, \$77,100, including \$54,000 for purchase or construction of transmission and distribution lines; in all, \$220,600, reimbursable.

For improvement, operation, and maintenance of the pumping plants and irrigation system on the Colorado River Indian Reservation, Arizona, as provided in the Act of April 4, 1910 (36 Stat., p. 273), \$12,010, reimbursable.

For operation and maintenance of the Ganado irrigation project, Arizona, reimbursable, \$1,830.

Operation and maintenance, pumping plants, San Carlos Reservation, Arizona (tribal funds): For the operation and maintenance of pumping plants for the irrigation of lands on the San Carlos Reservation in Arizona, \$4,830, to be paid from the funds held by the United States in trust for the Indians of such reservation: *Provided*, That the sum so used shall be reimbursed to the tribe by the Indians benefited, under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe.

Irrigation and drainage.

Construction, maintenance, etc.

Allotments.

Administration. Traveling, etc., expenses.

Reimbursable.

*Provisos.*  
Use restricted.

Flood damage, etc., expenses interchangeable.

Limitation.

Apportionment of costs on per acre basis.

Unpaid charges a first lien on property.

San Carlos project, Ariz.  
Operation, etc.Colorado River Reservation, Ariz.  
Improvement, etc.  
Vol. 36, p. 273.

Ganado project, Ariz.

Operation, etc.

San Carlos Reservation, Ariz.  
Irrigating tribal lands.*Proviso.*  
Reimbursable.

Yuma Reservation, Ariz.-Calif. Reclamation, etc., charges.	For reclamation and maintenance charges on Indian lands within the Yuma Reservation, California, and on ten acres within each of the eleven Yuma homestead entries in Arizona under the Yuma reclamation project, \$19,500, reimbursable.
Fort Hall project, Idaho. Operation, etc.	For improvements, maintenance, and operation of the Fort Hall irrigation system, Idaho, \$27,200.
Damage claims. Vol. 46, p. 1061.	For improvements to the Fort Hall irrigation project, Idaho, including payment of damage claims and purchase of rights of way, as authorized by and in accordance with the provisions of the Act of February 4, 1931 (46 Stat., p. 1061), the unexpended balance of the appropriation for this purpose contained in the Interior Department Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1933 is continued available until June 30, 1934: <i>Provided</i> , That no part of this appropriation shall be available for expenditure until repayment contracts shall have been entered into in accordance with the provisions of the Act of February 4, 1931: <i>Provided further</i> , That no part of this appropriation shall be available for the extension of canals or ditches in connection with the Michaud Division.
Balance available. <i>Ante</i> , p. 100.	For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the Act approved May 29, 1928 (45 Stat., p. 938), to provide reclamation of Kootenai Indian allotments in Idaho within the exterior boundaries of drainage districts that may be benefited by drainage works of such districts, the unexpended balance of the appropriation of \$114,000 contained in the Act of March 4, 1929 (45 Stat., p. 1574), and continued available until June 30, 1933, is hereby continued available until June 30, 1934.
<i>Provisos.</i> Repayment. Vol. 46, p. 1062.	For maintenance and operation, repairs, purchase of stored waters, and continuation of construction of the irrigation systems on the Fort Belknap Reservation, in Montana, \$21,200, reimbursable.
Michaud Division extension, excluded.	For maintenance and operation of the Little Porcupine Division, the Big Porcupine Division, and not exceeding four thousand acres under the West Side Canal of the Poplar River Division, Fort Peck project, Montana, \$5,650, reimbursable.
Kootenai Indians, Idaho. Drainage, etc. Vol. 45, p. 938; Vol. 46, p. 1127.	For operation and maintenance of the irrigation systems on the Flathead Indian Reservation, Montana, \$12,000; for completing Pablo Reservoir enlargement, \$35,000, to be immediately available; enlargement and improvement of Tabor feed canal, \$22,000; construction of Alder Creek and Lost Creek feed canals, \$12,000; purchase of water rights, Mission Creek, \$6,200; continuing construction of power distributing system, \$50,000; lateral systems betterment, \$20,000; miscellaneous engineering, surveys, and examinations, \$5,000; in all, not to exceed \$152,000, reimbursable: <i>Provided</i> , That the unexpended balance of the appropriation of \$55,000 contained in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1932 (46 Stat., p. 1127), for purchase of sites for reservoirs, construction headquarters and administrative uses, is hereby made available for the same purpose until June 30, 1934: <i>Provided further</i> , That (with the consent of the irrigation districts on the Flathead irrigation project which have executed repayment contracts with the United States as required by law) the Secretary of the Interior may modify the terms of such contracts by requiring the operation and maintenance charges (not heretofore carried into construction costs and dealt with in the Act of March 7, 1928 (45 Stat., pp. 212-213)) to be paid over the same period of years and in like manner as the construction costs are to be paid under the terms of the public notice issued by such Secretary on November 1, 1930, as amended April 20, 1931: <i>Provided further</i> , That the first installment of such operation and maintenance charges shall be due and payable on the same date as the first
Fund available. Vol. 45, p. 1574. <i>Ante</i> , p. 101.	For maintenance and operation, repairs, purchase of stored waters, and continuation of construction of the irrigation systems on the Fort Belknap Reservation, in Montana, \$21,200, reimbursable.
Fort Belknap Reservation, Mont. Maintenance, etc.	For operation and maintenance of the irrigation systems on the Flathead Indian Reservation, Montana, \$12,000; for completing Pablo Reservoir enlargement, \$35,000, to be immediately available; enlargement and improvement of Tabor feed canal, \$22,000; construction of Alder Creek and Lost Creek feed canals, \$12,000; purchase of water rights, Mission Creek, \$6,200; continuing construction of power distributing system, \$50,000; lateral systems betterment, \$20,000; miscellaneous engineering, surveys, and examinations, \$5,000; in all, not to exceed \$152,000, reimbursable: <i>Provided</i> , That the unexpended balance of the appropriation of \$55,000 contained in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1932 (46 Stat., p. 1127), for purchase of sites for reservoirs, construction headquarters and administrative uses, is hereby made available for the same purpose until June 30, 1934: <i>Provided further</i> , That (with the consent of the irrigation districts on the Flathead irrigation project which have executed repayment contracts with the United States as required by law) the Secretary of the Interior may modify the terms of such contracts by requiring the operation and maintenance charges (not heretofore carried into construction costs and dealt with in the Act of March 7, 1928 (45 Stat., pp. 212-213)) to be paid over the same period of years and in like manner as the construction costs are to be paid under the terms of the public notice issued by such Secretary on November 1, 1930, as amended April 20, 1931: <i>Provided further</i> , That the first installment of such operation and maintenance charges shall be due and payable on the same date as the first
Fort Peck Reservation, Mont. Maintenance, etc., of projects.	For operation and maintenance of the irrigation systems on the Flathead Indian Reservation, Montana, \$12,000; for completing Pablo Reservoir enlargement, \$35,000, to be immediately available; enlargement and improvement of Tabor feed canal, \$22,000; construction of Alder Creek and Lost Creek feed canals, \$12,000; purchase of water rights, Mission Creek, \$6,200; continuing construction of power distributing system, \$50,000; lateral systems betterment, \$20,000; miscellaneous engineering, surveys, and examinations, \$5,000; in all, not to exceed \$152,000, reimbursable: <i>Provided</i> , That the unexpended balance of the appropriation of \$55,000 contained in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1932 (46 Stat., p. 1127), for purchase of sites for reservoirs, construction headquarters and administrative uses, is hereby made available for the same purpose until June 30, 1934: <i>Provided further</i> , That (with the consent of the irrigation districts on the Flathead irrigation project which have executed repayment contracts with the United States as required by law) the Secretary of the Interior may modify the terms of such contracts by requiring the operation and maintenance charges (not heretofore carried into construction costs and dealt with in the Act of March 7, 1928 (45 Stat., pp. 212-213)) to be paid over the same period of years and in like manner as the construction costs are to be paid under the terms of the public notice issued by such Secretary on November 1, 1930, as amended April 20, 1931: <i>Provided further</i> , That the first installment of such operation and maintenance charges shall be due and payable on the same date as the first
Flathead Reservation, Mont. Maintenance, etc. Construction of designated projects.	For operation and maintenance of the irrigation systems on the Flathead Indian Reservation, Montana, \$12,000; for completing Pablo Reservoir enlargement, \$35,000, to be immediately available; enlargement and improvement of Tabor feed canal, \$22,000; construction of Alder Creek and Lost Creek feed canals, \$12,000; purchase of water rights, Mission Creek, \$6,200; continuing construction of power distributing system, \$50,000; lateral systems betterment, \$20,000; miscellaneous engineering, surveys, and examinations, \$5,000; in all, not to exceed \$152,000, reimbursable: <i>Provided</i> , That the unexpended balance of the appropriation of \$55,000 contained in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1932 (46 Stat., p. 1127), for purchase of sites for reservoirs, construction headquarters and administrative uses, is hereby made available for the same purpose until June 30, 1934: <i>Provided further</i> , That (with the consent of the irrigation districts on the Flathead irrigation project which have executed repayment contracts with the United States as required by law) the Secretary of the Interior may modify the terms of such contracts by requiring the operation and maintenance charges (not heretofore carried into construction costs and dealt with in the Act of March 7, 1928 (45 Stat., pp. 212-213)) to be paid over the same period of years and in like manner as the construction costs are to be paid under the terms of the public notice issued by such Secretary on November 1, 1930, as amended April 20, 1931: <i>Provided further</i> , That the first installment of such operation and maintenance charges shall be due and payable on the same date as the first
<i>Provisos.</i> Balance for reservoir sites, etc., continued available. Vol. 46, p. 1127.	For operation and maintenance of the irrigation systems on the Flathead Indian Reservation, Montana, \$12,000; for completing Pablo Reservoir enlargement, \$35,000, to be immediately available; enlargement and improvement of Tabor feed canal, \$22,000; construction of Alder Creek and Lost Creek feed canals, \$12,000; purchase of water rights, Mission Creek, \$6,200; continuing construction of power distributing system, \$50,000; lateral systems betterment, \$20,000; miscellaneous engineering, surveys, and examinations, \$5,000; in all, not to exceed \$152,000, reimbursable: <i>Provided</i> , That the unexpended balance of the appropriation of \$55,000 contained in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1932 (46 Stat., p. 1127), for purchase of sites for reservoirs, construction headquarters and administrative uses, is hereby made available for the same purpose until June 30, 1934: <i>Provided further</i> , That (with the consent of the irrigation districts on the Flathead irrigation project which have executed repayment contracts with the United States as required by law) the Secretary of the Interior may modify the terms of such contracts by requiring the operation and maintenance charges (not heretofore carried into construction costs and dealt with in the Act of March 7, 1928 (45 Stat., pp. 212-213)) to be paid over the same period of years and in like manner as the construction costs are to be paid under the terms of the public notice issued by such Secretary on November 1, 1930, as amended April 20, 1931: <i>Provided further</i> , That the first installment of such operation and maintenance charges shall be due and payable on the same date as the first
Operation and maintenance charges. Vol. 45, p. 212.	For operation and maintenance of the irrigation systems on the Flathead Indian Reservation, Montana, \$12,000; for completing Pablo Reservoir enlargement, \$35,000, to be immediately available; enlargement and improvement of Tabor feed canal, \$22,000; construction of Alder Creek and Lost Creek feed canals, \$12,000; purchase of water rights, Mission Creek, \$6,200; continuing construction of power distributing system, \$50,000; lateral systems betterment, \$20,000; miscellaneous engineering, surveys, and examinations, \$5,000; in all, not to exceed \$152,000, reimbursable: <i>Provided</i> , That the unexpended balance of the appropriation of \$55,000 contained in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1932 (46 Stat., p. 1127), for purchase of sites for reservoirs, construction headquarters and administrative uses, is hereby made available for the same purpose until June 30, 1934: <i>Provided further</i> , That (with the consent of the irrigation districts on the Flathead irrigation project which have executed repayment contracts with the United States as required by law) the Secretary of the Interior may modify the terms of such contracts by requiring the operation and maintenance charges (not heretofore carried into construction costs and dealt with in the Act of March 7, 1928 (45 Stat., pp. 212-213)) to be paid over the same period of years and in like manner as the construction costs are to be paid under the terms of the public notice issued by such Secretary on November 1, 1930, as amended April 20, 1931: <i>Provided further</i> , That the first installment of such operation and maintenance charges shall be due and payable on the same date as the first
Payment of first installment.	For operation and maintenance of the irrigation systems on the Flathead Indian Reservation, Montana, \$12,000; for completing Pablo Reservoir enlargement, \$35,000, to be immediately available; enlargement and improvement of Tabor feed canal, \$22,000; construction of Alder Creek and Lost Creek feed canals, \$12,000; purchase of water rights, Mission Creek, \$6,200; continuing construction of power distributing system, \$50,000; lateral systems betterment, \$20,000; miscellaneous engineering, surveys, and examinations, \$5,000; in all, not to exceed \$152,000, reimbursable: <i>Provided</i> , That the unexpended balance of the appropriation of \$55,000 contained in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1932 (46 Stat., p. 1127), for purchase of sites for reservoirs, construction headquarters and administrative uses, is hereby made available for the same purpose until June 30, 1934: <i>Provided further</i> , That (with the consent of the irrigation districts on the Flathead irrigation project which have executed repayment contracts with the United States as required by law) the Secretary of the Interior may modify the terms of such contracts by requiring the operation and maintenance charges (not heretofore carried into construction costs and dealt with in the Act of March 7, 1928 (45 Stat., pp. 212-213)) to be paid over the same period of years and in like manner as the construction costs are to be paid under the terms of the public notice issued by such Secretary on November 1, 1930, as amended April 20, 1931: <i>Provided further</i> , That the first installment of such operation and maintenance charges shall be due and payable on the same date as the first

installment of construction charges is due and payable, where modifications of the contracts are made pursuant hereto.

For improvement, maintenance, and operation, of the irrigation systems, Blackfeet Reservation, Montana, \$28,120 (reimbursable).

Blackfeet Reserva-  
tion, Mont.  
Maintenance, etc.

For improvement, maintenance, and operation of the irrigation systems on the Crow Reservation, Montana, including maintenance assessments payable to the Two Leggins Water Users' Association and Bozeman Trail Ditch Company, Montana, properly assessable against lands allotted to the Indians irrigable thereunder, \$17,880, reimbursable.

Crow Reservation,  
Mont.  
Operating systems.

Reimbursement.

For operation and maintenance of the irrigation system on the Pyramid Lake Reservation, Nevada, \$3,750, reimbursable.

Pyramid Lake Res-  
ervation, Nev.  
Operation, etc.

For payment of annual installment of reclamation charges against Paiute Indian lands within the Newlands reclamation project, Nevada, \$5,381; and for payment in advance, as provided by district law, of operation and maintenance assessments, including assessments for the operation of drains to the Truckee-Carson irrigation district, which district, under contract, is operating the Newlands reclamation project, \$10,443, to be immediately available; in all, \$15,824.

Newlands project,  
Nev.  
Paying charges  
against Paiute lands.

For improvement, operation, and maintenance of the irrigation system for the Laguna and Acoma Indians in New Mexico, \$15,770, reimbursable.

Laguna and Acoma  
Indians, N. Mex.  
Maintenance, etc.

For improvement, operation, and maintenance of the Hogback irrigation project on that part of the Navajo Reservation in New Mexico under the jurisdiction of the Northern Navajo Agency, \$11,350, reimbursable.

Hogback project, N.  
Mex.  
Maintenance, etc.

For repair of damage to irrigation systems resulting from flood and for flood protection of irrigable lands on the several pueblos in New Mexico, \$4,850.

Flood damages, New  
Mexico pueblos.

For salaries and all other expenses of the Government engineer and assistants appointed in pursuance to contract executed December 14, 1928, by the Secretary of the Interior with the Middle Rio Grande Conservancy District, \$4,480, together with the unexpended balance of the appropriation for this purpose for the fiscal year 1933.

Middle Rio Grande  
Conservancy District,  
N. Mex., expenses.

Balance available.  
*Ante*, p. 102.

Irrigation systems, Klamath Reservation, Oregon (tribal funds): For improvements, maintenance, and operation of miscellaneous irrigation projects on the Klamath Reservation, \$2,750, to be paid from the funds held by the United States in trust for the Klamath Indians in the State of Oregon, said sum, or such part thereof as may be used, to be reimbursed to the tribe under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe.

Klamath Reserva-  
tion, Oreg.  
Maintenance of proj-  
ects, from tribal funds.

Repayment.

Irrigation system, Uintah Reservation, Utah (tribal funds): For continuing operation and maintenance and betterment of the irrigation system to irrigate allotted lands of the Uncompahgre, Uintah, and White River Utes in Utah, authorized under the Act of June 21, 1906 (34 Stat., p. 375), \$22,370, to be paid from tribal funds held by the United States in trust for said Indians, said sum to be reimbursed to the tribal fund by the individuals benefited under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior.

Uintah Reservation,  
Utah.  
Maintenance, etc.  
Vol. 34, p. 375.

From tribal funds.

For operation and maintenance, including repairs, of the Toppenish-Simcoe irrigation unit, on the Yakima Reservation, Washington, reimbursable, \$900.

Yakima Reservation,  
Wash.  
Toppenish - Simcoe  
unit.

For continuing construction of the Wapato irrigation and drainage system, for the utilization of the water supply provided by the Act of August 1, 1914 (38 Stat., p. 604), \$76,500, reimbursable.

Wapato project.  
Construction.  
Vol. 38, p. 604.

Yakima Reservation, Wash.  
Water payments.  
Vol. 38, p. 604.

For reimbursement to the reclamation fund the proportionate expense of operation and maintenance of the reservoirs for furnishing stored water to the lands in Yakima Indian Reservation, Washington, in accordance with the provisions of section 22 of the Act of August 1, 1914 (38 Stat., p. 604), \$11,000.

Lummi diking project, Wash.  
Flood damagerepairs.

For repairing flood damage, Lummi diking project, Washington, \$8,000, to be immediately available and reimbursable.

Wind River Reservation, Wyo.  
Extension of irrigation to additional lands.

For the extension of canals and laterals on the ceded portion of the Wind River Reservation, Wyoming, to provide for the irrigation of additional Indian lands, and for the Indians' pro rata share of the cost of the operation and maintenance of canals and laterals and for the Indians' pro rata share of the cost of the Big Bend drainage project on the ceded portion of that reservation, and for continuing the work of constructing an irrigation system within the diminished reservation, including the Big Wind River and Dry Creek Canals, and including the maintenance and operation of completed canals, \$45,000, reimbursable.

Big Bend project.

Big Wind River and Dry Creek Canals.

Expenditure under direction of Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Appropriations herein for irrigation and drainage of Indian lands shall be available only for expenditure by and under the direction of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, except for such engineering and economic studies and construction work as the Secretary of the Interior decides may be more advantageously performed by the Bureau of Reclamation.

Education.

EDUCATION

Support of schools.

For the support of Indian schools not otherwise provided for, and other educational and industrial purposes in connection therewith, including tuition for Indian pupils attending public schools, \$3,590,800: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$15,000 of this appropriation may be used for the support and education of deaf and dumb or blind, physically handicapped, or mentally deficient Indian children: *Provided further*, That \$4,500 of this appropriation may be used for the education and civilization of the Alabama and Coshatta Indians in Texas: *Provided further*, That not more than \$10,000 of the amount herein appropriated may be expended for the tuition of Indian pupils attending higher educational institutions, under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe, but formal contracts shall not be required, for compliance with section 3744 of the Revised Statutes (U. S. C., title 41, sec. 16), for payment of tuition of Indian pupils attending public schools, higher educational institutions, or schools for the deaf and dumb, blind, physically handicapped, or mentally deficient: *And provided further*, That not to exceed \$10,000 of the amount herein appropriated shall be available for educating Indian youth in stock raising at the United States Range Livestock Experiment Station at Miles City, Montana.

*Proviso.*  
Deaf and dumb, or blind.

Alabama and Coshattas.

Tuition of Indian children in public schools.

No formal contracts.  
R. S., sec. 3744, p. 738.  
U. S. C., p. 1310.

Education in stock raising.

Support of schools from tribal funds.  
Vol. 44, p. 589.  
U. S. C., Supp. VI, p. 380.

Red Lake, Minn., school.

*Proviso.*  
New construction limited.

Five Civilized Tribes.

Support of Indian schools from tribal funds: For the support of Indian schools, and other educational and industrial purposes in connection therewith, other than among the Five Civilized Tribes, there shall be expended from Indian tribal funds and from school revenues arising under the Act of May 17, 1926 (U. S. C., Supp. V, title 25, sec 155a), not more than \$618,100, including not to exceed \$95,000 from trust funds of the Red Lake Indians for support of schools on the Red Lake Reservation: *Provided*, That not more than \$7,500 of the above authorization of \$618,100 shall be expended for new construction at any one school unless herein expressly authorized; for tuition and other educational purposes in the Choctaw Nation, \$40,000; for payment of tuition for Chippewa

Indian children enrolled in the public schools of the State of Minnesota, \$48,000, payable from the principal sum on deposit to the credit of the Chippewa Indians in the State of Minnesota arising under section 7 of the Act of January 14, 1889 (25 Stat., p. 645); in all, \$706,100.

Vol. 25, p. 645.

Education, Osage Nation, Oklahoma (tribal funds): For the education of unallotted Osage Indian children in the Saint Louis Mission Boarding School, Oklahoma, \$2,500, payable from funds held in trust by the United States for the Osage Tribe.

Saint Louis Boarding School, Okla.  
Education of Osage children.

For subsistence of pupils retained in Government boarding schools of all classes during summer months, \$90,000.

Summer schools.  
Subsistence, etc.

For collection and transportation of pupils to and from Indian and public schools, and for placing school pupils, with the consent of their parents, under the care and control of white families qualified to give them moral, industrial, and educational training, \$95,000.

School transportation, etc.

For lease, purchase, repair, and improvement of buildings at Indian schools not otherwise provided for, including the purchase of necessary lands and the installation, repair, and improvement of heating, lighting, power, and sewerage and water systems in connection therewith, \$272,600, for construction of physical improvements, \$192,000, to be immediately available; in all, \$464,600: *Provided*, That not more than \$7,500 out of this appropriation shall be expended for new construction at any one school or institution except for new construction authorized as follows: New Mexico: Northern Navajo, construction of heating and power systems, \$57,000; North Dakota: Turtle Mountain, improvement of water supply and sewer system, \$17,000; South Dakota: Pine Ridge, central heating plant, \$38,000.

School buildings.  
Lease, repair, construction, etc.

*Proviso*.  
New construction limited.

Exceptions.

For flood protection and drainage, Leupp Indian School and Agency, Arizona, \$29,500, to be immediately available.

Leupp School and Agency, Ariz.  
Flood protection, etc.  
Support, etc., of designated boarding schools.

For support and education of Indian pupils at the following non-reservation boarding schools in not to exceed the following amounts, respectively:

Phoenix, Arizona: For seven hundred and twenty-five pupils, including not to exceed \$1,500 for printing and issuing school paper, \$226,860; for pay of superintendent, drayage, and general repairs and improvements, \$27,620; in all, \$254,480;

Phoenix, Ariz.

Truxton Canyon, Arizona: For two hundred and fifteen pupils, \$62,380; for pay of superintendent, drayage, and general repairs and improvements, \$9,735; for employees' quarters, \$3,000; in all, \$75,115;

Truxton Canyon, Ariz.

Theodore Roosevelt Indian School, Fort Apache, Arizona: Four hundred pupils, \$115,930; for pay of superintendent, drayage, and general repairs and improvements, \$22,750; in all, \$138,680;

Theodore Roosevelt, Fort Apache, Ariz.

Sherman Institute, Riverside, California: For eight hundred pupils, including not to exceed \$1,000 for printing and issuing school paper, \$251,285; for pay of superintendent, drayage, and general repairs and improvements, \$19,615; in all, \$270,900;

Sherman Institute, Riverside, Calif.

Haskell Institute, Lawrence, Kansas: For nine hundred pupils, including not to exceed \$2,500 for printing and issuing school paper, \$282,885; for pay of superintendent, drayage, and general repairs and improvements, including necessary drainage work, \$29,615; in all, \$312,500: *Provided*, That the unexpended balance of the appropriation contained in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1933, for shop building, including equipment, is hereby continued available until June 30, 1934;

Haskell Institute, Lawrence, Kans.

*Proviso*.  
Balance for shop building continued available.  
Anz., p. 105.

Mount Pleasant, Michigan: For three hundred and twenty-five pupils, \$97,850; for pay of superintendent, drayage, and general repairs and improvements, \$13,750; in all, \$111,600;

Mount Pleasant, Mich.

Pipestone, Minn.

Pipestone, Minnesota: For three hundred and twenty-five pupils, \$97,440; for pay of superintendent, drayage, and general repairs and improvements, \$17,740; for septic tank and sewer system, \$13,500, to be immediately available; in all, \$128,680: *Provided*, That the unexpended balance of the appropriation contained in the Second Deficiency Act, fiscal year 1932, for new school building and auditorium, including equipment, is hereby continued available for the same purpose until June 30, 1934;

*Proviso.*  
Balance for school  
building available.  
*Ante*, p. 534.

Genoa, Nebr.

Genoa, Nebraska: For four hundred pupils, including not more than \$400 for printing and issuing school paper, \$124,600; for pay of superintendent, drayage, and general repairs and improvements, \$17,650; in all, \$142,250;

Carson City, Nev.

Carson City, Nevada: For five hundred and twenty-five pupils, \$148,110; for pay of superintendent, drayage, and general repairs and improvements, \$14,690; in all, \$162,800;

Albuquerque, N. Mex.

Albuquerque, New Mexico: For eight hundred pupils, \$253,885; for pay of superintendent, drayage, and general repairs and improvements, \$24,615; in all, \$278,500;

Santa Fe, N. Mex.

Santa Fe, New Mexico: For five hundred and twenty-five pupils, \$159,085; for pay of superintendent, drayage, and general repairs and improvements, \$14,615; in all, \$173,700;

Charles H. Burke,  
Fort Wingate, N. Mex.

Charles H. Burke School, Fort Wingate, New Mexico: For six hundred pupils, \$177,515; for pay of superintendent, drayage, and general repairs and improvements, \$19,685; in all, \$197,200;

Bismarck, N. Dak.

Bismarck, North Dakota: For one hundred pupils, \$33,450; for pay of superintendent, drayage, and general repairs and improvements, \$6,750; in all, \$40,200;

Wahpeton, N. Dak.

Wahpeton, North Dakota: For three hundred and fifty pupils, \$104,250; for pay of superintendent, drayage, and general repairs and improvements, \$11,750; in all, \$116,000: *Provided* That the unexpended balance of the appropriation contained in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1933, for central heating plant, is hereby continued available for the same purpose until June 30, 1934;

*Proviso.*  
Balance for heating  
plant available.  
*Ante*, p. 106.

Chillico, Okla.

Chillico, Oklahoma: For eight hundred and fifty pupils, including not to exceed \$2,000 for printing and issuing school paper, \$268,850; for pay of superintendent, drayage, and general repairs and improvements, \$29,650; for improving heating system, \$12,500; in all, \$311,000;

Sequoyah Orphan  
Training School, Okla.

Sequoyah Orphan Training School, near Tahlequah, Oklahoma: For three hundred and fifty orphan Indian children of the State of Oklahoma belonging to the restricted class, to be conducted as an industrial school under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, \$105,420; for pay of superintendent, drayage, and general repairs and improvements, \$11,750; in all, \$117,170;

Carter Seminary,  
Okla.

Carter Seminary, Oklahoma: For one hundred and sixty-five pupils, \$53,365; for pay of superintendent, drayage, and general repairs and improvements, \$5,785; in all, \$59,150;

Euclaw, Okla.

Euclaw, Oklahoma: For one hundred and fifteen pupils, \$36,880; for pay of superintendent, drayage, and general repairs and improvements, \$6,790; in all, \$43,670;

Eufaula, Okla.

Eufaula, Oklahoma: For one hundred and thirty-five pupils, \$43,185; for pay of superintendent, drayage, and general repairs and improvements, \$6,785; in all, \$49,970;

Jones Academy,  
Okla.

Jones Academy, Oklahoma: For one hundred and seventy-five pupils, \$56,945; for pay of superintendent, drayage, and general repairs and improvements, \$6,775; for improvement of water supply, \$7,000; in all \$70,720;

Wheellock Academy, Oklahoma: For one hundred and thirty pupils, \$41,600; for pay of superintendent, drayage, and general repairs and improvements, \$6,790; for improvement of water supply, \$7,000; in all, \$55,390;

Wheellock Academy,  
Okla.

Chemawa, Salem, Oregon: For six hundred and fifty pupils, including not to exceed \$1,000 for printing and issuing school paper, \$204,785; for pay of superintendent, drayage, and general repairs and improvements, \$19,615; in all, \$224,400;

Chemawa, Salem,  
Oreg.

Flandreau, South Dakota: For four hundred and fifty pupils, \$147,835; for pay of superintendent, drayage, and general repairs and improvements, \$16,615; for repairs to heating system, \$23,000; in all, \$187,450;

Flandreau, S. Dak.

Pierre, South Dakota: For three hundred and twenty-five pupils, \$97,305; for pay of superintendents, drayage, and general repairs and improvements, \$14,615; for power house, \$10,000; in all, \$121,920;

Pierre, S. Dak.

Rapid City, South Dakota: For two hundred and seventy-five pupils, \$84,760; for pay of superintendent, drayage, and general repairs and improvements, \$14,710; in all, \$99,470;

Rapid City, S. Dak.

Tomah, Wisconsin: For three hundred and twenty-five pupils, \$96,485; for pay of superintendent, drayage, and general repairs and improvements, \$17,735; in all, \$114,220;

Tomah, Wis.

In all, for above-named nonreservation boarding schools, not to exceed \$3,755,000: *Provided*, That 10 per centum of the foregoing amounts shall be available interchangeably for expenditures for similar purposes in the various boarding schools named, but not more than 10 per centum shall be added to the amount appropriated for any one of said boarding schools or for any particular item within any boarding school. Any such interchanges shall be reported to Congress in the annual Budget.

Nonreservation  
boarding schools.  
*Proviso.*  
Summs interchangeable.

Report to Congress.

For aid to the common schools in the Cherokee, Creek, Choctaw, Chickasaw, and Seminole Nations and the Quapaw Agency in Oklahoma, \$387,680, to be expended in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior and under rules and regulations to be prescribed by him: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall not be subject to the limitation in section 1 of the Act of May 25, 1918 (U. S. C., title 25, sec. 297), limiting the expenditure of money to educate children of less than one-fourth Indian blood: *Provided further*, That of this appropriation not to exceed \$2,500 may be expended in the printing and issuance of a paper devoted to Indian education, which paper shall be printed at an Indian school, not to exceed \$10,000 may be expended under rules and regulations of the Secretary of the Interior, in part payment of truancy officers in any county or two or more contiguous counties where there are five hundred or more Indian children eligible to attend school and not to exceed \$10,000 may be expended in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior for the payment of salaries of public-school teachers employed by the State or county in special Indian day schools in full blood Indian communities where there are not adequate white day schools available for their attendance.

Five Civilized Tribes,  
Okla.  
Common schools.

*Proviso.*  
Parentage limitation  
not applicable.  
Vol. 40, p. 564.  
U. S. C., p. 708.

Printing, etc., school  
papers.

Truancy officers.

For support and maintenance of day and industrial schools among the Sioux Indians, including the erection and repairs of school buildings, in accordance with the provisions of article 5 of the agreement made and entered into September 26, 1876, and ratified February 28, 1877 (19 Stat., p. 254), \$373,650.

Sioux Indians, S.  
Dak.  
Day and industrial  
schools.

Vol. 19, p. 256.

Natives in Alaska: To enable the Secretary of the Interior, in his discretion and under his direction, to provide for support and education of the Eskimos, Aleuts, Indians, and other natives of Alaska, including necessary traveling expenses of pupils to and

Alaska natives.

from industrial boarding schools in Alaska; erection, purchase, repair, and rental of school buildings, including purchase of necessary lands; textbooks and industrial apparatus; pay and necessary traveling expenses of superintendents, teachers, physicians, and other employees; repair, equipment, maintenance, and operation of vessels; and all other necessary miscellaneous expenses which are not included under the above special heads, including \$300,000 for salaries in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, \$17,500 for traveling expenses, \$179,500 for equipment, supplies, fuel, and light, \$23,000 for repairs of buildings, \$15,000 for purchase or erection of buildings, \$62,000 for freight and operation and repair of vessels, \$1,000 for rentals, and \$2,000 for telephone and telegraph; total, \$600,000, to be immediately available: *Provided*, That not to exceed 10 per centum of the amounts appropriated for the various items in this paragraph shall be available interchangeably for expenditures on the objects included in this paragraph, but not more than 10 per centum shall be added to any one item of appropriation except in cases of extraordinary emergency and then only upon the written order of the Secretary of the Interior: *Provided further*, That of said sum not exceeding \$5,800 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

Services in the District.  
Specific allotments.

Provisos.  
Interchangeable sums.

Services in the District.

Conservation of health.

#### CONSERVATION OF HEALTH

Expenses designated.

For conservation of health among Indians including equipment, materials, and supplies; repairs and improvements to buildings and plants; compensation and traveling expenses of officers and employees and renting of quarters for them when necessary; transportation of patients and attendants to and from hospitals and sanatoria; returning to their former homes and interring the remains of deceased patients; and not exceeding \$1,000 for printing and binding circulars and pamphlets for use in preventing and suppressing trachoma and other contagious and infectious diseases, \$2,996,200, including not to exceed the sum of \$2,251,610 for the following-named hospitals and sanatoria:

Suppressing trachoma.  
Allotments for specified hospitals and sanatoria.

Arizona.

Arizona: Indian Oasis Hospital, \$22,100; Kayenta Sanatorium, \$43,200; Fort Defiance Sanatorium and Southern Navajo General Hospital, \$102,100; Phoenix Sanatorium, \$71,200; Pima Hospital, \$26,000; Truxton Canyon Hospital, \$11,250; Western Navajo Hospital, \$33,950; Chin Lee Hospital, \$10,450; Fort Apache Hospital, \$26,000; Havasupai Hospital, \$4,750; Hopi Hospital, \$38,650; Leupp Hospital, \$24,950; San Carlos Hospital, \$18,325; Tohatchi Hospital, \$11,450; Colorado River Hospital, \$22,150; San Xavier Sanatorium, \$36,000; Phoenix Hospital, \$29,050; Hopi Navajo Sanatorium, \$28,750;

California.

California: Hoopa Valley Hospital, \$20,900; Soboba Hospital, \$19,150; Fort Bidwell Hospital, \$14,350; Fort Yuma Hospital, \$13,350;

Colorado.

Colorado: Ute Mountain Hospital, \$11,650; Edward T. Taylor Hospital, \$24,400;

Idaho.

Idaho: Fort Lapwai Sanatorium, \$81,000; Fort Hall Hospitals, \$14,300;

Iowa.

Iowa: Sac and Fox Sanatorium, \$66,650; annex for general patients, \$6,000; in all, \$72,650;

Minnesota.

Minnesota: Pipestone Hospital, \$21,350;

Mississippi.

Mississippi: Choctaw Hospital, \$26,000;

Montana.

Montana: Blackfeet Hospital, \$23,900; Fort Peck Hospital, \$21,350; Crow Agency Hospital, \$23,300; Fort Belknap Hospital, \$28,900; Tongue River Hospital, \$28,900;

Nebraska: Winnebago Hospital, \$34,100;  
Nevada: Carson Hospital, \$19,125; Pyramid Lake Sanatorium, \$33,100; Walker River Hospital, \$19,950; Western Shoshone Hospital, \$9,450;

Nebraska.  
Nevada.

New Mexico: Jicarilla Hospital and Sanatorium, \$57,450; Laguna Sanatorium, \$28,600; Mescalero Hospital, \$19,200; Eastern Navajo Hospital, \$14,300; Northern Navajo Hospital, \$26,800; Taos Hospital, \$8,725; Zuni Sanatorium, \$52,200; Albuquerque Hospital, \$48,050; Charles H. Burke Hospital, \$7,650; Santa Fe Hospital, \$38,450; Toadlena Hospital, \$9,675;

New Mexico.

North Carolina: Cherokee Hospital, \$7,525;

North Carolina.

North Dakota: Turtle Mountain Hospital, \$33,850; Fort Berthold Hospital, \$17,450; Fort Totten Hospital, \$22,025; Standing Rock Hospital, \$24,100;

North Dakota.

Oklahoma: Cheyenne and Arapahoe Hospital, \$34,500; Choctaw and Chickasaw Sanatorium, \$52,360; Shawnee Sanatorium, \$86,900; for water supply, including payment for necessary rights of way, \$15,000, to be immediately available; in all, \$101,900; Claremore Hospital, \$30,400; Clinton Hospital, \$19,200; Pawnee and Ponca Hospital, \$28,350; Kiowa Hospital, \$67,550;

Oklahoma.

South Dakota: Canton Asylum, \$44,550; Crow Creek Hospital, \$20,700; Pine Ridge Hospitals, \$41,250; Rosebud Hospital, \$27,050;

South Dakota.

Utah: Uintah Hospital, \$10,450;

Utah.

Washington: Yakima Sanatorium, \$38,300; Tacoma Sanatorium, \$192,150; Tulalip Hospital, \$8,600;

Washington.

Wisconsin: Hayward Hospital, \$28,700; Tomah Hospital, \$25,950;

Wisconsin.

Wyoming: Shoshone, \$17,100;

Wyoming.

*Provided*, That 10 per centum of the foregoing amounts shall be available interchangeably for expenditures in the various hospitals named, but not more than 10 per centum shall be added to the amount appropriated for any one of said hospitals or for any particular item within any hospital, and any interchange of appropriations hereunder shall be reported to Congress in the Annual Budget: *Provided further*, That nonreservation boarding schools receiving specific appropriations shall contribute on a per diem basis for the hospitalization of pupils in hospitals located at such schools and supported from this appropriation: *Provided further*, That the unexpended balance of the appropriation contained in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1932, for the construction and equipment of the Albuquerque Sanatorium, and employees' quarters, New Mexico, and not to exceed \$300,000 of the unexpended balance of the appropriation for the Sioux Sanatorium and employees' quarters, South Dakota, contained in the same Act, are hereby continued available for the same purposes until June 30, 1934;

*Provisos.*  
Interchangeable expenditures.

Report to Congress.

Hospitalization of pupils.

Albuquerque Sanatorium, N. Mex.  
Balance reappropriated.  
Vol. 46, p. 1135.

Sioux Sanatorium, S. Dak.  
Vol. 46, p. 1136.

For a clinical survey of tuberculosis, trachoma, and venereal and other disease conditions among Indians, \$25,000, together with the unexpended balance of the appropriation for this purpose for the fiscal year 1933: *Provided*, That in conducting such survey the cooperation of such State and other organizations engaged in similar work shall be enlisted wherever practicable and where services of physicians, nurses, or other persons are donated their travel and other expenses may be paid from this appropriation.

Clinical survey of disease conditions.  
Balance reappropriated.  
Ante, p. 109.

*Proviso.*  
Local cooperation.

Support of hospitals, Chippewas in Minnesota (tribal funds): For support of hospitals maintained for the benefit of the Chippewa Indians in the State of Minnesota, including not to exceed \$12,000 for improvement of water and sewer systems, Onigum Sanatorium, \$131,550, payable from the principal sum on deposit to the credit

Chippewas in Minnesota.  
Hospitals for, from tribal funds.

Vol. 25, p. 645.

of said Indians arising under section 7 of the Act of January 14, 1889 (25 Stat., p. 645).

Health work.

There shall be available for health work among the several tribes of Indians not exceeding \$175,000 of the tribal trust funds authorized elsewhere in this Act for support of Indians and administration of Indian property: *Provided*, That not more than \$7,500 of such amount may be expended for new construction in connection with health activities at any one place.

*Proviso.*  
New construction.

Medical relief in Alaska.

Medical relief in Alaska: To enable the Secretary of the Interior, in his discretion, and under his direction through the Bureau of Indian Affairs, with the advice and cooperation of the Public Health Service, to provide for the medical and sanitary relief of the Eskimos, Aleuts, Indians, and other natives of Alaska; erection, purchase, repair, rental, and equipment of hospital buildings; books and surgical apparatus; pay and necessary traveling expenses of physicians, nurses, and other employees, and all other necessary miscellaneous expenses which are not included under the above special heads, \$281,600, to be available immediately.

Support and administration.

#### GENERAL SUPPORT AND ADMINISTRATION

Expenses, for sundry agencies and reservations.

*Proviso.*  
Special commissioner's salary, etc.

For general support of Indians and administration of Indian property, including pay of employees, \$1,590,900: *Provided*, That no part of the money appropriated in this Act shall be used for the payment of the salary or expenses of a special commissioner to negotiate with Indians.

Fulfilling treaties, etc.

Fulfilling treaties with Indians: For the purpose of discharging obligations of the United States under treaties and agreements with various tribes and bands of Indians as follows:

Northern Cheyennes and Arapahoes, Mont.  
Vol. 19, p. 256.

Pawnees, Okla.  
Vol. 11, p. 731; Vol. 27, p. 644.

Sioux.  
Vol. 15, p. 635; Vol. 19, p. 254.

Northern Cheyennes and Arapahoes, Montana (article 7, treaty of May 10, 1868, and agreement of February 28, 1877), \$73,000;

Pawnees, Oklahoma (articles 3 and 4, treaty of September 24, 1857, and article 3, agreement of November 23, 1892), \$50,000;

Sioux of different tribes, including Santee Sioux of Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota (articles 8 and 13, treaty of April 29, 1868, 15 Stat., p. 635, and Act of February 28, 1877, 19 Stat., p. 254), \$428,000;

Total.

In all, for said treaty stipulations, not to exceed \$551,000.

General support, etc., at specified agencies, from tribal funds.

For general support of Indians and administration of Indian property under the jurisdiction of the following agencies, to be paid from the funds held by the United States in trust for the respective tribes, in not to exceed the following sums, respectively:

Arizona.

Arizona: Colorado River, \$3,500; Fort Apache, \$18,900; Leupp, \$2,000; Paiute, \$7,500; San Carlos, \$48,700; Truxton Canyon, \$9,400; in all, \$90,000;

California.

California: Fort Yuma, \$4,000; Mission, \$3,000; Round Valley, \$1,000; in all, \$8,000;

Colorado.

Colorado: Consolidated Ute (Southern Ute, \$15,000; Ute Mountain, \$15,000); in all, \$30,000;

Idaho.

Idaho: Fort Hall, \$9,500; Fort Lapwai, \$4,800; in all, \$14,300;

Iowa.

Iowa: Sac and Fox, \$2,000;

Minnesota.

Minnesota: Red Lake, \$43,500;

Montana.

Montana: Blackfeet, \$7,500; Flathead, \$19,400; Tongue River, \$12,740; Rocky Boy, \$1,000; in all, \$40,640;

Nebraska.

Nebraska: Omaha, \$1,000;

Travel expenses.

For traveling and other necessary expenses of a delegation of Omaha Indians to and from Washington, District of Columbia, on business relating to the affairs of said Indians, \$650, to be imme-

diately available, payable from funds held by the United States in trust for the Omaha Tribe;

Nevada: Carson (Summit Lake), \$1,000; Pyramid Lake, \$2,860; Western Shoshone, \$9,640; in all, \$13,500;

North Carolina: Cherokee, \$10,000;

North Dakota: Fort Totten, \$1,000;

Oregon: Klamath, \$44,900; Umatilla, \$4,570; in all, \$49,470;

South Dakota: Cheyenne River, \$75,000; Pine Ridge, \$4,000; in all, \$79,000;

Utah: Uintah and Ouray, \$10,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$500 of this amount may be used to pay part of the expenses of the State Experimental Farm, located near Fort Duchesne, Utah, within the Uintah and Ouray Indian Reservation;

Washington: Colville, \$35,000; Neah Bay, \$4,740; Puyallup, \$2,000, of which \$1,000 shall be available for the upkeep of the Puyallup Indian cemetery; Taholah (Quinaialet), \$1,000; in all, \$42,740;

Wisconsin: Lac du Flambeau, \$2,000; Keshena, \$55,000, including \$5,000 for monthly allowances, under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe, to such old and indigent members of the Menominee Tribe as it is impracticable to place in the home for old and indigent Menominee Indians, and who reside with relatives or friends; in all, \$57,000;

Wyoming: Shoshone, \$37,050;

In all, not to exceed \$529,850.

Support of Chippewa Indians in Minnesota (tribal funds): For general support, administration of property, and promotion of self-support among the Chippewa Indians in the State of Minnesota, \$75,000, to be paid from the principal sum on deposit to the credit of said Indians, arising under section 7 of the Act entitled "An Act for the relief and civilization of the Chippewa Indians in the State of Minnesota," approved January 14, 1889 (25 Stat., p. 645), to be used exclusively for the purposes following: Not exceeding \$45,000 of this amount may be expended for general agency purposes; not exceeding \$30,000 may be expended in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior in aiding indigent Chippewa Indians upon the condition that any funds used in support of a member of the tribe shall be reimbursed out of and become a lien against any individual property of which such member may now or hereafter become seized or possessed, the two preceding requirements not to apply to any old, infirm, or indigent Indian, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior.

Expenses of tribal officers, Five Civilized Tribes, Oklahoma (tribal funds): For the current fiscal year money may be expended from the tribal funds of the Choctaw, Chickasaw, Creek, and Seminole Tribes for equalization of allotments, per capita, and other payments authorized by law to individual members of the respective tribes, salaries and contingent expenses of the governor of the Chickasaw Nation and chief of the Choctaw Nation and one mining trustee for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations at salaries at the rate heretofore paid for the said governor and said chief and \$4,000 for the said mining trustee, and one attorney each for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Tribes employed under contract approved by the President under existing law: *Provided*, That the expenses of the above-named officials shall be determined and limited by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, not to exceed \$2,500 each.

Support of Osage Agency and pay of tribal officers, Oklahoma (tribal funds): For the support of the Osage Agency, and for necessary expenses in connection with oil and gas production on

Nevada.

North Carolina.

North Dakota.

Oregon.

South Dakota.

Utah.  
*Proviso.*  
State Experimental Farm.

Washington.

Wisconsin.

Wyoming.

Chippewas in Minnesota.  
General support, etc.

Vol. 25, p. 645.

Purposes specified.

Five Civilized Tribes.  
Expenses specified.

*Proviso.*  
Limitation.

Osages, Okla.  
Agency expenses, from trust funds.

the Osage Reservation, Oklahoma, including pay of necessary employees, the tribal attorney and his stenographer, one special attorney in tax and other matters, and pay of tribal officers; repairs to buildings, rent of quarters for employees, traveling expenses, printing, telegraphing and telephoning, and purchase, repair, and operation of automobiles, \$125,000, payable from funds held by the United States in trust for the Osage Tribe of Indians in Oklahoma.

Visits of tribal council to Washington, D. C.

Expenses of Osage Tribal Council (tribal funds): For traveling and other expenses of the Osage Tribal Council or committees thereof when engaged on business of the Tribe, including visits to Washington, District of Columbia, when duly authorized or approved by the Secretary of the Interior, \$5,000, to be paid from the funds held by the United States in trust for the Osage Tribe.

Confederated Bands of Utes, Utah.  
Distribution to, from tribal funds.

Confederated Bands of Utes (tribal funds): The sum of \$24,250 is hereby appropriated out of the principal funds to the credit of the Confederated Bands of Ute Indians, the sum of \$14,710 of said amount for the benefit of the Ute Mountain (formerly Navajo Springs) Band of said Indians in Colorado, and the sum of \$9,540 of said amount for the Uintah, White River, and Uncompahgre Bands of Ute Indians in Utah, which sums shall be charged to said bands, and the Secretary of the Interior is also authorized to withdraw from the Treasury the accrued interest to and including June 30, 1933, on the funds of the said Confederated Bands of Ute Indians appropriated under the Act of March 4, 1913 (37 Stat., p. 934), and to expend or distribute the same for the purpose of administering the property of and promoting self-support among the said Indians, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe: *Provided*, That none of the funds in this paragraph shall be expended on road construction unless preference shall be given to Indians in the employment of labor on all roads constructed from the sums herein appropriated from the funds of the Confederated Bands of Utes.

Self-support and administering property.  
Vol. 37, p. 934.

*Proviso*.  
Indian labor on road construction.

Roads and bridges.

#### ROADS AND BRIDGES

Red Lake Reservation, Minn.  
Construction, etc., from Chippewa trust funds.

Roads and bridges, Red Lake, Minnesota (tribal funds): For the construction and repair of roads and bridges on the Red Lake Indian Reservation, including the purchase of material, equipment, and supplies, and the employment of labor, \$25,000, to be paid from the funds held by the United States in trust for the Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians in the State of Minnesota: *Provided*, That Indian labor shall be employed as far as practicable.

*Proviso*.  
Indian labor.

Road construction, non-Federal aid highways.

For the construction, repair, and maintenance of roads on Indian reservations not eligible to Government aid under the Federal Highway Act, including engineering and supervision and the purchase of material, equipment, supplies, and the employment of Indian labor, \$250,000: *Provided*, That where practicable the Secretary of the Interior shall arrange with the local authorities to defray the maintenance expenses of roads constructed hereunder and to cooperate in such construction.

*Proviso*.  
Local contribution.

Gallup-Shiprock Highway, N. Mex.  
Maintenance, etc.  
*Proviso*.  
Indian labor.

For maintenance and repair of that portion of the Gallup-Shiprock Highway within the Navajo Reservation, New Mexico, including the purchase of machinery, \$20,000, reimbursable: *Provided*, That other than for supervision and engineering only Indian labor shall be employed for such maintenance and repair work.

## ANNUITIES AND PER CAPITA PAYMENTS

For fulfilling treaties with Senecas of New York: For permanent annuity in lieu of interest on stock (Act of February 19, 1831, 4 Stat., p. 442), \$6,000.

For fulfilling treaties with Six Nations of New York: For permanent annuity, in clothing and other useful articles (article 6, treaty of November 11, 1794), \$4,500.

For fulfilling treaties with Choctaws, Oklahoma: For permanent annuity (article 2, treaty of November 16, 1805, and article 13, treaty of June 22, 1855), \$3,000; for permanent annuity for support of light horsemen (article 13, treaty of October 18, 1820, and article 13, treaty of June 22, 1855), \$600; for permanent annuity for support of blacksmith (article 6, treaty of October 18, 1820, and article 9, treaty of January 20, 1825, and article 13, treaty of June 22, 1855), \$600; for permanent annuity for education (article 2, treaty of January 20, 1825, and article 13, treaty of June 22, 1855), \$6,000; for permanent annuity for iron and steel (article 9, treaty of January 20, 1825, and article 13, treaty of June 22, 1855), \$320; in all \$10,520.

To carry out the provisions of the Chippewa treaty of September 30, 1854 (10 Stat., p. 1109), \$10,000, in part settlement of the amount, \$141,000, found due and heretofore approved for the Saint Croix Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin, whose names appear on the final roll prepared by the Secretary of the Interior pursuant to Act of August 1, 1914 (38 Stat., pp. 582-605), and contained in House Document Numbered 1663, said sum of \$10,000 to be expended in the purchase of land or for the benefit of said Indians by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs: *Provided*, That, in the discretion of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, the per capita share of any of said Indians under this appropriation may be paid in cash.

When, in the judgment of the Secretary of the Interior, it is necessary for accomplishment of the purposes of appropriations herein made for the Indian field service, such appropriations shall be available for purchase of ice, rubber boots for use of employees, for travel expenses of employees on official business, and for the cost of packing, crating, drayage, and transportation of personal effects of employees upon permanent change of station.

The appropriations for education of natives of Alaska and medical relief in Alaska shall be available for the payment of traveling expenses of new appointees from Seattle, Washington, to their posts of duty in Alaska, and of traveling expenses, packing, crating, and transportation (including drayage) of personal effects of employees upon permanent change of station within Alaska, under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior.

## BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

The following sums are appropriated out of the special fund in the Treasury of the United States created by the Act of June 17, 1902, and therein designated "the reclamation fund," to be available immediately:

Salaries: For the Commissioner of Reclamation and other personal services in the District of Columbia, \$126,700; for office expenses in the District of Columbia, \$20,000; in all, \$146,700.

Administrative provisions and limitations: For all expenditures authorized by the Act of June 17, 1902 (32 Stat., p. 388), and Acts amendatory thereof or supplementary thereto, known as the reclamation law, and all other Acts under which expenditures from said fund are authorized, including not to exceed \$156,000 for personal

Annuities, etc.

Senecas, N. Y.  
Vol. 4, p. 442.Six Nations, N. Y.  
Vol. 7, p. 46.Choctaws, Okla.  
Vol. 7, pp. 99, 212,  
213, 236.  
Vol. 11, p. 614.Saint Croix Chippe-  
was, Wis.  
Purchase of land.  
Vol. 10, p. 1109.

Vol. 38, p. 607.

*Proviso.*  
Discretionary cash  
payment.Field service appro-  
priations.Available for sup-  
plies, etc.Alaska natives.  
Education and med-  
ical relief.

Reclamation Bureau.

Payments, from rec-  
lamation fund.  
Vol. 32, p. 388.Commissioner, office  
personnel, and other  
expenses.Administrative pro-  
visions, etc.  
Vol. 32, p. 388.

Purposes designated.

services and \$15,000 for other expenses in the office of the chief engineer, \$20,000 for telegraph, telephone, and other communication service, \$5,000 for photographing and making photographic prints, \$41,250 for personal services, and \$10,000 for other expenses in the field legal offices; examination of estimates for appropriations in the field; refunds of overcollections and deposits for other purposes; not to exceed \$18,000 for lithographing, engraving, printing, and binding; purchase of ice; purchase of rubber boots for official use by employees; maintenance and operation of horse-drawn and motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; not to exceed \$35,000 for purchase and exchange of horse-drawn and motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; packing, crating, and transportation (including drayage) of personal effects of employees upon permanent change of station, under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior; payment of damages caused to the owners of lands or other private property of any kind by reason of the operations of the United States, its officers or employees, in the survey, construction, operation, or maintenance of irrigation works, and which may be compromised by agreement between the claimant and the Secretary of the Interior, or such officers as he may designate; payment for official telephone service in the field hereafter incurred in case of official telephones installed in private houses when authorized under regulations established by the Secretary of the Interior; not to exceed \$1,000 for expenses, except membership fees, of attendance, when authorized by the Secretary, upon meetings of technical and professional societies required in connection with official work of the bureau; payment of rewards, when specifically authorized by the Secretary of the Interior, for information leading to the apprehension and conviction of persons found guilty of the theft, damage, or destruction of public property: *Provided*, That no part of said appropriations may be used for maintenance of headquarters for the Bureau of Reclamation outside the District of Columbia except for an office for the chief engineer and staff and for certain field officers of the division of reclamation economics: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of the Interior in his administration of the Bureau of Reclamation is authorized to contract for medical attention and service for employees and to make necessary pay-roll deductions agreed to by the employees therefor: *Provided further*, That no part of any sum provided for in this Act for operation and maintenance of any project or division of a project by the Bureau of Reclamation shall be used for the irrigation of any lands within the boundaries of an irrigation district which has contracted with the Bureau of Reclamation and which is in arrears for more than twelve months in the payment of any charges due the United States, and no part of any sum provided for in this Act for such purpose shall be used for the irrigation of any lands which have contracted with the Bureau of Reclamation and which are in arrears for more than twelve months in the payment of any charges due from said lands to the United States;

Examination and inspection of projects: For examination of accounts and inspection of the works of various projects and divisions of projects operated and maintained by irrigation districts or water users' associations, and bookkeeping, accounting, clerical, legal, and other expenses incurred in accordance with contract provisions for the repayment of such expenses by the districts or associations, the unexpended balance of the appropriation for this purpose for the fiscal year 1933 is continued available for the same purpose for the fiscal year 1934;

Transporting personal effects. per-

Property damages.

Attendance at meetings, etc.

*Provisos.*  
Headquarters, outside of District restricted.

Medical attention for employees.

Restriction on use for irrigation districts in arrears.

Examination of projects operated by districts, etc.

Balance available.  
*Ante*, p. 115.

Operation and maintenance of reserved works: For operation and maintenance of the reserved works of a project or division of a project when irrigation districts, water-users' associations, or Warren Act contractors have contracted to pay in advance but have failed to pay their proportionate share of the cost of such operation and maintenance, to be expended under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior, the unexpended balance of the appropriation for this purpose for the fiscal year 1933 is continued available for the same purpose for the fiscal year 1934;	Operation of reserved works.
Yuma project, Arizona-California: For operation and maintenance, \$47,500; for continuation of construction of drainage, \$19,000; in all, \$66,500: <i>Provided</i> , That not to exceed \$25,000 from the power revenues shall be available during the fiscal year 1934 for the operation and maintenance of the commercial system;	Yuma, Ariz.-Calif.  <i>Proviso</i> , Operation of commercial system.
Orland project, California: For operation and maintenance, \$35,200;	Orland, Calif.
Boise project, Idaho: For operation and maintenance, Payette division, \$28,300: <i>Provided</i> , That the unexpended balance of the appropriation for continuation of construction, Arrowrock division, fiscal year 1933, shall remain available for the same purpose during the fiscal year 1934;	Boise, Idaho.  <i>Proviso</i> , Balance, Arrowrock division, continued available. <i>Ante</i> , p. 115.
Minidoka project, Idaho: For operation and maintenance, reserved works, \$12,300; for continuation of construction gravity extension unit, the unexpended balance of the appropriation for this purpose for the fiscal year 1933 is continued available for the fiscal year 1934: <i>Provided</i> , That not to exceed \$50,000 from the power revenues shall be available during the fiscal year 1934 for the operation of the commercial system; and not to exceed \$125,000 from power revenues shall be available during the fiscal year 1934 for continuation of construction, south side division;	Minidoka, Idaho.  Balance available. <i>Ante</i> , p. 115.  <i>Proviso</i> , Commercial system and construction.
Bitter Root project, Montana: For loaning to the Bitter Root irrigation district for necessary construction, betterment, and repair work, \$100,000, as authorized by the Act entitled "An Act for the rehabilitation of the Bitter Root irrigation project, Montana," approved July 3, 1930 (46 Stat., pp. 852, 853);	Bitter Root, Mont.  Vol. 46, p. 852.
Milk River project, Montana: For continuation of construction, \$14,200;	Milk River, Mont.
Sun River project, Montana: Of the unexpended balance of the appropriation for continuation of construction for the fiscal year 1932, \$100,000 is reappropriated and made available for the fiscal year 1934 for construction, Greenfields division;	Sun River, Mont. Sum reappropriated. Vol. 46, p. 1144.
North Platte project, Nebraska-Wyoming: Not to exceed \$120,000 from the power revenues shall be available during the fiscal year 1934 for the operation and maintenance of the commercial system;	North Platte, Nebr.-Wyo.
Rio Grande project, New Mexico-Texas: For operation and maintenance, \$305,000: <i>Provided</i> , That the unexpended balance of the appropriation for continuation of construction for the fiscal year 1933 shall remain available for the same purposes for the fiscal year 1934;	Rio Grande, N. Mex.-Tex.  <i>Proviso</i> , Balance available. <i>Ante</i> , p. 116.
Owyhee project, Oregon: For continuation of construction, \$1,577,000;	Owyhee, Ore.
Vale project, Oregon: For operation and maintenance, \$19,000: <i>Provided</i> , That the unexpended balance of the appropriation for the purchase of right of way, fiscal year 1932, shall be available for the same purpose during the fiscal year 1934;	Vale, Ore.  <i>Proviso</i> , Right of way. Vol. 46, p. 1144.
Klamath project, Oregon-California: For operation and maintenance, \$45,500: <i>Provided</i> , That revenues received from the lease of marginal lands, Tule Lake division, shall be available for refunds to the lessees in such cases where it becomes necessary to make refunds	Klamath, Ore.-Calif.  <i>Proviso</i> , Revenues from Tule Lake division.

Sum reappropriated. Vol. 46, p. 1144.	because of flooding or other reasons within the terms of such leases: <i>Provided further</i> , That \$85,000 of the unexpended balance of the appropriation for continuation of construction, fiscal year 1932, shall be available for continuation of construction during the fiscal year 1934;
Salt Lake Basin, Utah. Balance available. <i>Ante</i> , p. 116.	Salt Lake Basin project, Utah, second division: The unexpended balance of the appropriation for the fiscal year 1933 shall remain available for the same purposes for the fiscal year 1934, the proviso to said original appropriation for said second division being hereby amended so as to read as follows: " <i>Provided</i> , That no part of this sum shall be available for construction work until a contract or contracts shall be made as required by the reclamation laws with an irrigation district or districts or water users' association or associations for the payment to the United States of the cost of such second division";
<i>Proviso</i> . Contracts required.	
Yakima, Wash.	Yakima project, Washington: For operation and maintenance, \$265,000; for continuation of construction, \$355,000; in all, \$620,000: <i>Provided</i> , That not to exceed \$40,000 from power revenues shall be available during the fiscal year 1934 for operation and maintenance of the power system;
<i>Proviso</i> . Power system.	
Kittitas division.	Yakima project (Kittitas division), Washington: The unexpended balance of the appropriation for continuation of construction for the fiscal year 1933 shall remain available during the fiscal year 1934;
Riverton, Wyo.	Riverton project, Wyoming: For operation and maintenance, \$21,000: <i>Provided</i> , That not to exceed \$20,000 from the power revenues shall be available during the fiscal year 1934 for the operation and maintenance of the commercial system;
<i>Proviso</i> . Sum from power revenues.	
Shoshone, Wyo. Willwood division. <i>Provisos</i> . Balance reappropriated. <i>Ante</i> , p. 117.	Shoshone project, Wyoming: For operation and maintenance, Willwood division, \$12,300: <i>Provided</i> , That the unexpended balance of the appropriation for construction, Willwood division, for the fiscal year 1933, shall remain available for the same purposes for the fiscal year 1934: <i>Provided further</i> , That not to exceed \$25,000 from power revenues shall be available during the fiscal year 1934 for the operation and maintenance of the commercial system;
Use of power revenues.	
Secondary projects, etc. Investigations.	Secondary and economic investigations: For cooperative and general investigations, including investigations necessary to determine the economic conditions and financial feasibility of projects and investigations and other activities relating to the reorganization, settlement of lands, and financial adjustments of existing projects, including examination of soils, classification of land, land-settlement activities, including advertising in newspapers and other publications, and obtaining general economic and settlement data, the unexpended balances of the appropriations for these purposes for the fiscal year 1933 shall remain available for the same purposes for the fiscal year 1934: <i>Provided</i> , That the expenditures from this appropriation for any reclamation project shall be considered as supplementary to the appropriation for that project and shall be accounted for and returned to the reclamation fund as other expenditures under the Reclamation Act: <i>Provided further</i> , That the expenditure of any sums from this appropriation for investigations of any nature requested by States, municipalities, or other interests shall be upon the basis of the State, municipality, or other interest advancing at least 50 per centum of the estimated cost of such investigation;
<i>Provisos</i> . Expenditures supplementary to appropriations for projects.	
Division of expense for investigations.	
Information to settlers.	Giving information to settlers: For the purpose of giving information and advice to settlers on reclamation projects in the selection of lands, equipment, and livestock, the preparation of land for irrigation, the selection of crops, methods of irrigation and agricultural practice, and general farm management, the cost of which shall be charged to the general reclamation fund and shall not be charged

as a part of the construction or operation and maintenance cost payable by the water users under the projects the unexpended balance of the appropriation for this purpose for the fiscal year 1933 is continued available for the same purpose for the fiscal year 1934;

**Limitation of expenditures:** Under the provisions of this Act no greater sum shall be expended, nor shall the United States be obligated to expend during the fiscal year 1934, on any reclamation project appropriated for herein, an amount in excess of the sum herein appropriated therefor, nor shall the whole expenditures or obligations incurred for all of such projects for the fiscal year 1934 exceed the whole amount in the "reclamation fund" for the fiscal year;

**Interchange of appropriations:** Ten per centum of the foregoing amounts shall be available interchangeably for expenditures on the reclamation projects named; but not more than 10 per centum shall be added to the amount appropriated for any one of said projects, except that should existing works or the water supply for lands under cultivation be endangered by floods or other unusual conditions an amount sufficient to make necessary emergency repairs shall become available for expenditure by further transfer of appropriation from any of said projects upon approval of the Secretary of the Interior;

Total from reclamation fund, \$3,003,000.

To defray the cost of operating and maintaining the Colorado River front work and levee system adjacent to the Yuma Federal irrigation project in Arizona and California, subject only to section 4 of the Act entitled "An Act authorizing the construction, repair, and preservation of certain public works on rivers and harbors, and for other purposes," approved January 21, 1927 (44 Stat., p. 1010), \$48,000, to be immediately available, together with the unexpended balance of the appropriation for the fiscal year 1933.

**Boulder Canyon project:** For the continuation of construction of the Hoover Dam and incidental works in the main stream of the Colorado River at Black Canyon, to create a storage reservoir, and of a complete plant and incidental structures suitable for the fullest economic development of electrical energy from the water discharged from such reservoir; to acquire by proceedings in eminent domain or otherwise, all lands, rights of way, and other property necessary for such purposes; and for incidental operations, as authorized by the Boulder Canyon Project Act, approved December 21, 1928 (U. S. C., Supp. V, title 43, ch. 12A): \$8,000,000, to be immediately available and to remain available until advanced to the Colorado River Dam fund, which amount shall be available for personal services in the District of Columbia and for all other objects of expenditure that are specified for projects included in this Act under the caption "Bureau of Reclamation" without regard to the limitations of amounts therein set forth: *Provided*, That of this fund not to exceed \$18,000 shall be available for the erection, operation, and maintenance of necessary school buildings and appurtenances on the Boulder Canyon project Federal reservation, and for the purchase and repair of required desks, furnishings, including maps, globes, stationery, books, schoolroom equipment, and other suitable facilities: *Provided further*, That of this fund not to exceed \$50,000, reimbursable, shall be available for investigation and reports as authorized by section 15 of the Boulder Canyon Project Act: *Provided further*, That no part of any appropriation in this Act for the Bureau of Reclamation shall be used for investigations to determine the economic and/or financial feasibility of any new reclamation project.

Balance available.  
*Ante*, p. 117.

Expenditures limited to specific allotments.

Interchange of appropriations.

Emergency flood repairs.

Yuma project, Ariz.-Calif.  
Colorado River front work adjacent to.  
Vol. 44, p. 1016.

*Ante*, p. 118.

Boulder Canyon project, construction.

Vol. 45, p. 1087.  
U. S. C., Supp. VI, p. 785.

*Proviso*.  
School buildings, etc.

Investigations and reports.  
Vol. 45, p. 1065.  
U. S. C., Supp. VI, p. 789.  
Not available for investigating new projects.

Geological Survey.

## GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

## SALARIES

Director, and office personnel. For the Director of the Geological Survey and other personal services in the District of Columbia, \$125,000;

General expenses.

## GENERAL EXPENSES

Authorization for all services, etc. For every expenditure requisite for and incident to the authorized work of the Geological Survey, including personal services in the District of Columbia and in the field, including not to exceed \$35,000

Vehicles.

for the purchase and exchange, and not to exceed \$55,000 for the hire, maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled and horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles for field use only by geologists, topographers, engineers, and land classifiers, and the Geological Survey is authorized to exchange unserviceable and worn-out passenger-carrying and freight-carrying vehicles as part payment for new freight-carrying vehicles, and including not to exceed \$4,000 for necessary traveling expenses of the director and members of the Geological Survey acting under his direction, for attendance upon meetings of technical, professional, and scientific societies when required in connection with the authorized work of the Geological Survey, to be expended under the regulations from time to time prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior, and under the following heads:

Attendance at meetings.

Topographic surveys.

Topographic surveys: For topographic surveys in various portions of the United States, \$450,000, of which amount not to exceed \$275,000 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be expended in cooperation with States or municipalities except upon the basis of the State or municipality bearing all of the expense incident thereto in excess of such an amount as is necessary for the Geological Survey to perform its share of standard topographic surveys, such share of the Geological Survey in no case exceeding 50 per centum of the cost of the survey: *Provided further*, That \$254,000 of this amount shall be available only for such cooperation with States or municipalities;

*Provisos.*  
Cooperation with States, etc., restricted.

Sum for cooperation.

Geologic surveys.

Geologic surveys: For geologic surveys in the various portions of the United States and chemical and physical researches relative thereto, \$300,000, of which not to exceed \$265,000 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia;

Volcanologic surveys.

Volcanologic surveys: For volcanologic surveys, measurements, and observatories in Hawaii, including subordinate stations elsewhere, \$12,500;

Alaska mineral resources.

For continuation of the investigation of the mineral resources of Alaska, \$30,000, to be available immediately, of which amount not to exceed \$15,000 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia;

Water supply.  
Stream gaging investigations.

Gaging streams: For gaging streams and determining the water supply of the United States, the investigation of underground currents and artesian wells, and the preparation of reports upon the best methods of utilizing the water resources, \$500,000; for operation and maintenance of the Lees Ferry, Arizona, gaging station and other base gaging stations in the Colorado River drainage, \$40,000; in all, \$540,000, of which amount not to exceed \$125,000 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be expended in cooperation with States or municipalities except upon the basis of the State or municipality bearing all of the expense incident thereto

Gaging stations.

*Provisos.*  
Cooperation with States, etc.

in excess of such an amount as is necessary for the Geological Survey to perform its share of general water-resource investigations, such share of the Geological Survey in no case exceeding 50 per centum of the cost of the investigation: *Provided further*, That \$400,000 of this amount shall be available only for such cooperation with States or municipalities;

Amount for cooperation.

**Classification of lands:** For the examination and classification of lands with respect to mineral character, water resources, and agricultural utility as required by the public land laws and for related administrative operations; for the preparation and publication of land classification maps and reports; for engineering supervision of power permits and grants under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior; and for performance of work of the Federal Power Commission, \$100,000, of which amount not to exceed \$75,000 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia;

Classifying lands as to mineral character.

**Printing and binding, and so forth:** For printing and binding, \$110,000; for preparation of illustrations, \$15,000; and for engraving and printing geologic and topographic maps, \$85,000; in all, \$210,000;

Printing and binding.

**Mineral leasing:** For the enforcement of the provisions of the Acts of October 20, 1914 (U. S. C., title 48, sec. 435), October 2, 1917 (U. S. C., title 30, sec. 141), February 25, 1920 (U. S. C., title 30, sec. 181), and March 4, 1921 (U. S. C., title 48, sec. 444), and other Acts relating to the mining and recovery of minerals on Indian and public lands and naval petroleum reserves; and for every other expense incident thereto, including supplies, equipment, expenses of travel and subsistence, the construction, maintenance, and repair of necessary camp buildings and appurtenances thereto, \$225,000, of which amount not to exceed \$40,000 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia;

Nonmetallic mineral mining Act.  
Enforcing provisions.  
Vol. 38, p. 741; Vol. 40, p. 297; Vol. 41, pp. 437, 1363.  
U. S. C., pp. 903, 904, 1595, 1596.

During the fiscal year 1934 the head of any department or independent establishment of the Government having funds available for scientific and technical investigations and requiring cooperative work by the Geological Survey on scientific and technical investigations within the scope of the functions of that bureau and which it is unable to perform within the limits of its appropriations may, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, transfer to the Geological Survey such sums as may be necessary to carry on such investigations. The Secretary of the Treasury shall transfer on the books of the Treasury Department any sums which may be authorized hereunder, and such amounts shall be placed to the credit of the Geological Survey for the performance of work for the department or establishment from which the transfer is made: *Provided*, That any sums transferred by any department or independent establishment of the Government to the Geological Survey for cooperative work in connection with this appropriation may be expended in the same manner as sums appropriated herein may be expended: *Provided further*, That any funds herein appropriated for the Geological Survey for cooperative work may be utilized prior to July 1, 1933, as required to enable the Geological Survey to continue its cooperative work pending reimbursement from cooperative agencies, the amount so utilized to be repaid to the appropriation from which advanced;

Scientific investigation with departments, etc., by the bureau.

Credit of funds.

*Provisos.*  
Transfer of funds.

Cooperative work.

During the fiscal year 1934, upon the request of the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of War or the Secretary of the Navy is authorized to furnish aerial photographs required for mapping projects, in so far as the furnishing of such photographs will be economical to the Federal Government and does not conflict with military or naval operations or the other parts of the regular train-

Aerial photographs.  
Authorized, for aviators.

Reimbursement. ing program of the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps flying services, and the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to reimburse the War or Navy Department for the cost of making the photographs, such cost to be confined to the actual cost of gasoline, oil, film, paper, chemicals, and the labor performed in developing the photographic negatives and the printing of copies of photographs, and the per diem expenses of the personnel authorized by law, together with such incidental expenses as care and minor repairs to plane and transportation of personnel to and from projects, and the War Department or the Navy Department, on request of the Department of the Interior, is authorized to furnish copies to any State, county, or municipal agency cooperating with the Federal Government in the mapping project for which the photographs were taken. In the event that the Director of the Geological Survey deems it advantageous to the Government, the Geological Survey is authorized to contract with civilian aerial photographic concerns for the furnishing of such photographs;

Contracts with civilians. Appropriations herein made shall be available for payment of the costs of packing, crating, and transportation (including drayage) of personal effects of employees upon permanent change of station, under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior;

Transfer of effects of employees. Total, United States Geological Survey, \$1,992,500.

### NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

National Park Service.

Director, and office personnel.

Accounting services.

Specialists, experts, etc.

Vol. 43, p. 959.  
*Proviso.*  
 Employment without reference to Classification Act.  
 Vol. 42, p. 1488; Vol. 45, p. 776; Vol. 46, p. 1003.  
 U. S. C., p. 65; Supp. VI, p. 31.  
 Vol. 22, p. 403.

Administrative expenses.

*Proviso.*  
 Field employees' expenses.

Acadia, Me.

Salaries: For the Director of the National Park Service and other personal services in the District of Columbia, including accounting services in checking and verifying the accounts and records of the various operators, licensees, and permittees conducting utilities and other enterprises within the national parks and monuments, and including the services of specialists and experts for investigations and examinations of lands to determine their suitability for national park and national monument purposes and members of the commission appointed under the provisions of the Act of February 21, 1925 (43 Stat., p. 959): *Provided*, That such specialists and experts may be employed for temporary service at rates to be fixed by the Secretary of the Interior to correspond to those established by the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, and without reference to the Civil Service Act of January 16, 1883, \$160,000, of which amount not to exceed \$25,100 may be expended for the services of field employees engaged in examination of lands and in developing the educational work of the National Park Service.

General expenses: For every expenditure requisite for and incident to the authorized work of the office of the Director of the National Park Service not herein provided for, including traveling expenses, telegrams, photographic supplies, prints, and motion-picture films, necessary expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the work of the National Park Service when authorized by the Secretary of the Interior, and necessary expenses of field employees engaged in examination of lands and in developing the educational work of the National Park Service, \$25,000: *Provided*, That necessary expenses of field employees in attendance at such meetings, when authorized by the Secretary, shall be paid from the various park and monument appropriations.

Acadia National Park, Maine: For administration, protection, and maintenance, including \$3,000 for George B. Dorr as superintendent, \$3,000 for temporary clerical services for investigation of

titles and preparation of abstracts thereof of lands donated to the United States for inclusion in the Acadia National Park, and not exceeding \$1,800 for the purchase, maintenance, operation, and repair of motor-driven passenger-carrying vehicles for the use of the superintendent and employees in connection with general park work, \$54,200; for the construction of physical improvements, \$800; in all, \$55,000.

Bryce Canyon National Park, Utah: For administration, protection, and maintenance, including not exceeding \$300 for the maintenance, operation, and repair of motor-driven passenger-carrying vehicles for the use of the superintendent and employees in connection with the general park work, \$11,390; for construction of an equipment shed, \$2,400; in all, \$13,790.

Bryce Canyon, Utah.

Carlsbad Caverns National Park, New Mexico: For administration, protection, and maintenance, including not exceeding \$800 for the maintenance, operation, and repair of motor-driven passenger-carrying vehicles for the use of the superintendent and employees in connection with general park work, \$68,330.

Carlsbad Caverns,  
N. Mex.

Crater Lake National Park, Oregon: For administration, protection, and maintenance, including not exceeding \$800 for the maintenance, operation, and repair of motor-driven passenger-carrying vehicles for the use of the superintendent and employees in connection with general park work, \$53,670; for construction of physical improvements, \$8,000, including \$2,000 for extension of electric system and \$6,000 for extension and improvement of water system; in all, \$61,670.

Crater Lake, Oreg.

General Grant National Park, California: For administration, protection, and maintenance, including not exceeding \$400 for the maintenance, operation, and repair of a motor-driven passenger-carrying vehicle, \$15,000.

General Grant, Calif.

Glacier National Park, Montana: For administration, protection, and maintenance, including necessary repairs to the roads from Glacier Park Station through the Blackfeet Indian Reservation to the various points in the boundary line of the Glacier National Park and the international boundary, including not exceeding \$750 for the maintenance, operation, and repair of motor-driven passenger-carrying vehicles for the use of the superintendent and employees in connection with general park work, \$191,300; for construction of physical improvements, \$8,700, including not exceeding \$4,000 for a ranger station, \$1,500 for a road maintenance camp, \$1,200 for two snowshoe cabins, and \$2,000 for two camp-tender cabins; in all, \$200,000.

Glacier, Mont.

Grand Canyon National Park, Arizona: For administration, protection, and maintenance, including not exceeding \$1,000 for the maintenance, operation, and repair of motor-driven passenger-carrying vehicles for the use of the superintendent and employees in connection with general park work, \$128,890; for construction of physical improvements, \$7,000, including not exceeding \$3,000 for laborers' cabins and \$4,000 for camp-ground development; in all, \$135,890.

Grand Canyon, Ariz.

Grand Teton National Park, Wyoming: For administration, protection, and maintenance, including not exceeding \$1,500 for the purchase, maintenance, operation, and repair of motor-driven passenger-carrying vehicles for the use of the superintendent and employees in connection with general park work, \$20,000.

Grand Teton, Wyo.

Proposed Great Smoky Mountains National Park, North Carolina and Tennessee: For administration and protection of the portion of the area of such proposed park the title of which has been vested

Great Smoky Moun-  
tains, N. C.-Tenn.

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in the United States under the provisions of section 3 of the Act of May 22, 1926 (U. S. C., title 16, sec. 403b), including not to exceed \$300 for the maintenance, operation, and repair of motor-driven passenger-carrying vehicles for use in connection with such work, \$28,430.

Hawaii.

Hawaii National Park: For administration, protection, and maintenance, including not exceeding \$800 for the maintenance, operation, and repair of motor-driven passenger-carrying vehicles for the use of the superintendent and employees in connection with general park work, \$36,770; for construction of physical improvements, \$9,500, of which \$4,400 shall be available for employees' quarters and \$2,400 for comfort stations; in all, \$46,270.

Hot Springs, Ark.

Hot Springs National Park, Arkansas: For administration, protection, maintenance, and improvement including not exceeding \$700 for the maintenance, operation, and repair of motor-driven passenger-carrying vehicles for the use of the superintendent and employees in connection with general park work, \$74,180; for construction of physical improvements, \$8,500; in all, \$82,680.

Lassen, Calif.

Lassen Volcanic National Park, California: For administration, protection, and maintenance, including not exceeding \$1,000 for the purchase, maintenance, operation, and repair of motor-driven passenger-carrying vehicles for the use of the superintendent and employees in connection with general park work, \$25,000; for construction of physical improvements, \$1,500; in all, \$26,500.

Mesa Verde, Colo.

Mesa Verde National Park, Colorado: For administration, protection, and maintenance, including not exceeding \$700 for the maintenance, operation, and repair of motor-driven passenger-carrying vehicles for the use of the superintendent and employees in connection with general park work, \$50,700.

Mount McKinley,  
Alaska.

Mount McKinley National Park, Alaska: For administration, protection, and maintenance, \$28,480.

Mount Rainier,  
Wash.

Mount Rainier National Park, Washington: For administration, protection, and maintenance, including not exceeding \$1,500 for the maintenance, operation, and repair of motor-driven passenger-carrying vehicles for the use of the superintendent and employees in connection with general park work, \$132,050; for construction of physical improvements, \$10,000, including not exceeding \$6,000 for comfort stations, \$2,000 for cold-storage plant, and \$2,000 for campground development; in all, \$142,050.

Platt, Okla.

Platt National Park, Oklahoma: For administration, protection, and maintenance, including not exceeding \$300 for the maintenance, operation, and repair of motor-driven passenger-carrying vehicles for the use of the superintendent and employees in connection with general park work, \$21,520; for construction of physical improvements, \$7,000, including not exceeding \$3,000 for the construction of buildings; in all, \$28,520.

Rocky Mountain,  
Colo.

Rocky Mountain National Park, Colorado: For administration, protection, and maintenance, including not exceeding \$1,600 for the purchase, maintenance, operation, and repair of motor-driven passenger-carrying vehicles for the use of the superintendent and employees in connection with general park work, \$93,190; for construction of a bunk house, \$3,000; in all, \$96,190.

Sequoia, Calif.

Sequoia National Park, California: For administration, protection, and maintenance, including not exceeding \$1,200 for the maintenance, operation, and repair of motor-driven passenger-carrying vehicles for the use of the superintendent and employees in connection with general park work, \$108,900; for construction of physical improvements, \$2,600, including not exceeding \$2,200 for a comfort station; in all, \$111,500.

Wind Cave National Park, South Dakota: For administration, protection, and maintenance, including not exceeding \$250 for the maintenance, operation, and repair of motor-driven passenger-carrying vehicles for the use of the superintendent and employees in connection with general park work, \$18,160.

Wind Cave, S. Dak.

Yellowstone National Park, Wyoming: For administration, protection, and maintenance, including not exceeding \$6,825 for the purchase, maintenance, operation, and repair of motor-driven passenger-carrying vehicles for the use of the superintendent and employees in connection with general park work, not exceeding \$8,400 for maintenance of the road in the national forest leading out of the park from the east boundary, not exceeding \$7,500 for maintenance of the road in the national forest leading out of the park from the south boundary, and including feed for buffalo and other animals and salaries of buffalo keepers, \$450,100; for construction of physical improvements \$14,400, including not exceeding \$9,000 for extension of water and sewer systems, and not exceeding \$2,400 for a comfort station and \$3,000 for camp-ground development; in all, \$464,500.

Yellowstone, Wyo.

Yosemite National Park, California: For administration, protection, and maintenance, including not exceeding \$1,800 for the maintenance, operation, and repair of motor-driven passenger-carrying vehicles for the use of the superintendent and employees in connection with general park work, not exceeding \$2,000 for maintenance of the road in the Stanislaus National Forest connecting the Tioga Road with the Hetch Hetchy Road near Mather Station, and including necessary expenses of a comprehensive study of the problems relating to the use and enjoyment of the Yosemite National Park and the preservation of its natural features, \$313,400; for construction of physical improvements, \$20,100, including not exceeding \$14,700 for the construction of buildings, of which not exceeding \$1,800 shall be available for a garage, \$3,300 for a comfort station, \$3,700 for a heating plant, \$1,500 for an addition to a cabin, and \$4,400 for a ranger station; in all, \$333,500.

Yosemite, Calif.

Zion National Park, Utah: For administration, protection, and maintenance, including not exceeding \$1,150 for the purchase, maintenance, operation, and repair of motor-driven passenger-carrying vehicles for the use of the superintendent and employees in connection with general park work, \$40,940; for construction of a checking station, employees' quarters, and water system at the east entrance, \$6,500; in all, \$47,440.

Zion, Utah.

National monuments: For administration, protection, maintenance, and preservation of national monuments, including not exceeding \$2,100 for the purchase, maintenance, operation, and repair of motor-driven passenger-carrying vehicles for the use of the custodians and employees in connection with general monument work, \$78,760; for construction of physical improvements, \$10,300, including not exceeding \$1,200 for a checking station, \$3,300 for two equipment sheds, and \$2,000 for a comfort station; in all, \$89,060.

National monuments.  
Administration, etc.

Colonial National Monument, Virginia: For administration, protection, maintenance, and improvement, including not exceeding \$675 for the maintenance, operation, and repair of motor-driven passenger-carrying vehicles for the use of the superintendent and employees in connection with general monument work, \$52,030.

Colonial, Va.

George Washington Birthplace National Monument, Wakefield, Virginia: For administration, protection, maintenance, and improvement, including not exceeding \$400 for the maintenance, operation, and repair of motor-driven passenger-carrying vehicles for the use of the custodian and employees in connection with general monu-

George Washington  
Birthplace, Va.

ment work, \$18,250; for construction of physical improvements, \$3,000; in all, \$21,250.

Emergency recon-  
struction, etc.

Emergency reconstruction and fighting forest fires in national parks: For reconstruction, replacement, and repair of roads, trails, bridges, buildings, and other physical improvements and of equipment in national parks or national monuments that are damaged or destroyed by flood, fire, storm, or other unavoidable causes during the fiscal year 1934, and for fighting or emergency prevention of forest fires in national parks or other areas administered by the National Park Service, or fires that endanger such areas, \$50,000, and in addition thereto the unexpended balance for this purpose for the fiscal year 1933 is continued available during the fiscal year 1934, together with not to exceed \$100,000 to be transferred upon the approval of the Secretary of the Interior from the various appropriations for national parks and national monuments herein contained, any such diversions of appropriations to be reported to Congress in the annual Budget: *Provided*, That the allotment of these funds to the various national parks or areas administered by the National Park Service as may be required for fire-fighting purposes shall be made by the Secretary of the Interior, and then only after the obligation for the expenditure has been incurred.

Balance available.  
*Ante*, p. 125.  
Transfer of funds.

*Proviso*.  
Allotment for fire  
fighting.

Forest insect control,  
fire prevention, etc.

Forest protection and fire prevention: For the control and the prevention of spread of forest insects and tree diseases, including necessary personnel and equipment for such work, \$70,000; for fire-prevention measures, including necessary personnel and fire-prevention equipment, \$68,400; and for fire-prevention improvements within national parks and national monuments, \$8,600, including not exceeding \$3,800 for a storehouse and \$1,600 for a lookout station; in all, \$147,000.

Commissioners' sala-  
ries.

For salaries of commissioners in Crater Lake, Glacier, Hawaii, Lassen Volcanic, Mesa Verde, Mount Rainier, Rocky Mountain, Sequoia and General Grant, Yellowstone, and Yosemite National Parks, \$18,150, which shall be in lieu of all fees and compensation heretofore authorized.

Sums immediately  
available.

The foregoing amounts for the National Park Service available for construction of physical improvements, for tree-disease and insect-control work, for fire-prevention measures, and for the purchase of equipment, shall be immediately available for such purposes.

Lectures.

Appropriations made for the national parks and national monuments shall be available for the giving of educational lectures therein.

Roads and trails,  
Construction, etc., of  
in parks and monu-  
ments.

Construction, and so forth, of roads and trails: For the construction, reconstruction, and improvement of roads and trails, inclusive of necessary bridges, in national parks and monuments under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior, including the roads from Glacier Park Station through the Blackfeet Indian Reservation to various points in the boundary line of the Glacier National Park and the international boundary, and areas to be established as national parks under the Act of May 22, 1926 (U. S. C. title 16, sec. 403), and for the replacement of a road at Felsgate Creek on the Navy mine depot in connection with the Colonial National Monument Parkway, Virginia, at a cost of not to exceed \$20,000, to be immediately available and remain available until expended, \$2,435,700, a part of the amount of the contractual authorization of \$2,500,000 contained in the Act making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year 1933: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$23,000 of the amount herein appropriated may be

Special authoriza-  
tions.

Vol. 44, p. 616.  
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Contractual authori-  
zation.

*Provisos*.  
Services in the Dis-  
trict.

expended for personal services in the District of Columbia during the fiscal year 1934.

## OFFICE OF EDUCATION

Office of Education.

### SALARIES

For the Commissioner of Education and other personal services in the District of Columbia, \$250,000.

Commissioner, and office personnel.

### GENERAL EXPENSES

General expenses.

For necessary traveling expenses of the commissioner and employees acting under his direction, including attendance at meetings of educational associations, societies, and other organizations; for compensation, not to exceed \$500, of employees in field service; for purchase, distribution, and exchange of educational documents, motion-picture films, and lantern slides; collection, exchange, and cataloguing of educational apparatus and appliances, articles of school furniture and models of school buildings illustrative of foreign and domestic systems and methods of education, and repairing the same; and other expenses not herein provided for, \$20,000.

Travel, attendance at meetings, etc.

The unexpended balance of the appropriation for the investigation of teacher training, contained in the Interior Department Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1933, shall remain available for the fiscal year 1934 for the purpose of editing and printing the reports prepared under the provisions of those appropriations, including the payment of salaries in the District of Columbia and elsewhere.

Reports on teacher training.  
Sums available.  
*Ante*, p. 127.

## GOVERNMENT IN THE TERRITORIES

Government in the Territories.

### TERRITORY OF ALASKA

Alaska.

Salaries of the governor and of the secretary, \$14,140.

Governor and secretary.  
Incidental and contingent expenses.

For incidental and contingent expenses of the offices of the governor and of the secretary of the Territory, clerk hire, not to exceed \$7,870; janitor service for the governor's office and the executive mansion, not to exceed \$2,750; traveling expenses of the governor while absent from the capital on official business and of the secretary of the Territory while traveling on official business under direction of the governor; repair and preservation of governor's house and furniture; for care of grounds and purchase of necessary equipment; stationery, lights, water, and fuel; in all, \$16,520, to be expended under the direction of the governor.

Reindeer for Alaska: For support of reindeer stations in Alaska and instruction in the care and management of reindeer, including salaries of necessary employees in Alaska, traveling expenses of employees, including expenses of new appointees from Seattle, Washington, to their posts of duty in Alaska, and expenses of packing, crating, and transportation (including drayage) of personal effects of employees upon permanent change of station within Alaska, under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior, purchase, erection, and repair of cabins for supervisors, herders, and apprentices, equipment, and all other necessary miscellaneous expenses, \$32,400, to be available immediately.

Reindeer.

Insane of Alaska: For care and custody of persons legally adjudged insane in Alaska, including compensation of medical supervisor detailed from Public Health Service, transportation, burial, and other expenses, \$161,600: *Provided*, That authority is granted to the Secretary of the Interior to pay from this appropriation to

Care of insane.

*Provisos.*  
Payments.

the Sanitarium Company, of Portland, Oregon, or to other contracting institution or institutions, not to exceed \$564 per capita per annum for the care and maintenance of Alaskan insane patients during the fiscal year 1934: *Provided further*, That so much of this sum as may be required shall be available for all necessary expenses in ascertaining the residence of inmates and in returning those who are not legal residents of Alaska to their legal residence or to their friends, and the Secretary of the Interior shall, so soon as practicable, return to their places of residence or to their friends all inmates not residents of Alaska at the time they became insane, and the commitment papers for any person hereafter adjudged insane shall include a statement by the committing authority as to the legal residence of such person.

Return, etc., of persons not Alaskan residents.

Suppressing liquor traffic.

Traffic in intoxicating liquors: For suppression of the traffic in intoxicating liquors among the natives of Alaska, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, \$11,370.

Roads, bridges, trails, etc.

For the construction, repair, and maintenance of roads, tramways, ferries, bridges, and trails, Territory of Alaska, to be expended under the provisions of Public Resolution Numbered 218, approved June 30, 1932, \$466,300; for repair and maintenance of Government wharf at Juneau, Alaska, \$3,000; in all, \$469,300, to be immediately available.

*Ante*, p. 446.

Government wharf.

Alaska Railroad. Maintenance, etc.

The Alaska Railroad: For every expenditure requisite for and incident to the authorized work of the Alaska Railroad, including maintenance, operation, and improvements of railroads in Alaska; maintenance and operation of river steamers and other boats on the Yukon River and its tributaries in Alaska; operation and maintenance of ocean-going or coastwise vessels by ownership, charter, or arrangement with other branches of the Government service, for the purpose of providing additional facilities for the transportation of freight, passengers, or mail, when deemed necessary, for the benefit and development of industries and travel affecting territory tributary to the Alaska Railroad; stores for resale; payment of claims for losses and damages arising from operations including claims of employees of the railroad for loss and damage resulting from wreck or accident on the railroad, not due to negligence of the claimant, limited to clothing and other necessary personal effects used in connection with his duties and not exceeding \$100 in value; payment of amounts due connecting lines under traffic agreements; payment of compensation and expenses as authorized by section 42 of the Injury Compensation Act approved September 7, 1916 (U. S. C., title 5, sec. 793), to be reimbursed as therein provided, \$250,000, in addition to all amounts received by the Alaska Railroad during the fiscal year 1934, to continue available until expended: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$5,500 of this fund shall be available for personal services in the District of Columbia during the fiscal year 1934, and no one other than the general manager of said railroad shall be paid an annual salary out of this fund of more than \$5,500: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$10,000 of such fund shall be available for printing and binding: *Provided further*, That \$100,000 of such fund shall be available only for such capital expenditures as are chargeable to capital account under accounting regulations prescribed by the Interstate Commerce Commission, which amount shall be available immediately.

Operation, etc., of vessels.

Additional facilities for freight transportation.

Vol. 39, p. 750.  
U. S. C., p. 81.

*Provisos.*  
Services in the District.

Printing and binding.  
Capital account of expenditures.

## TERRITORY OF HAWAII

Hawaii.

Salaries of the governor and of the secretary, \$14,320.

For contingent expenses, to be expended by the governor for stationery, postage, and incidentals, \$1,000; private secretary to the governor; temporary clerk hire, \$500; for traveling expenses of the governor while absent from the capital on official business, \$1,500; in all, \$5,850.

Governor and secretary.  
Contingent expenses.

## TEMPORARY GOVERNMENT FOR THE VIRGIN ISLANDS

Virgin Islands.

For salaries of the governor, judge of the district court, and employees incident to the execution of the Act of March 3, 1917 (U. S. C., title 48, sec. 1391), traveling expenses of officers and employees while absent from place of duty on official business, necessary janitor service, care of Federal grounds, repair and preservation of Federal buildings and furniture, purchase of equipment, stationery, lights, water, and other necessary miscellaneous expenses, including not to exceed \$4,000 for purchase, including exchange, maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, and not to exceed \$4,000 for personal services, household equipment and furnishings, fuel, ice, and electricity necessary in the operation of Government House at Saint Thomas and Government House at Saint Croix; \$134,750.

Governor, judge, etc.  
Vol. 39, p. 1132.  
U. S. C., p. 1643.

Miscellaneous expenses.

For salaries and expenses of the agricultural experiment station and the vocational school in the Virgin Islands, including technical personnel, clerks, and other persons; scientific investigations of plants and plant industries and diseases of animals; demonstrations in practical farming; official traveling expenses; fixtures, apparatus, and supplies; clearing and fencing of land; and other necessary expenses, including not to exceed \$2,000 for purchase, including exchange, maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, \$25,000.

Agricultural experiment stations.

For defraying the deficits in the treasuries of the municipal governments because of the excess of current expenses over current revenues for the fiscal year 1934, municipality of Saint Thomas and Saint John, \$98,500, and municipality of Saint Croix, \$98,500; in all, \$197,000: *Provided*, That the amount herein appropriated for each municipal government shall be expended only if an equivalent amount is raised by municipal revenues and applied to the operating costs of the respective government, except that for the fiscal year 1934 the contribution to either municipal government shall not be less than \$90,000: *Provided further*, That should the revenues of the municipality of Saint Thomas and Saint John, during the fiscal year 1934, exceed \$98,500, and/or the revenues of the municipality of Saint Croix exceed \$98,500, such excess revenues may be expended for municipal improvements and operating costs of the municipalities under such rules and regulations as the President may prescribe.

Deficits of municipal governments.

*Proviso*.  
Division of deficit.

Excess revenues for municipal improvements.

For such projects for the further development of agriculture and industry, and for promoting the general welfare of the islands as may be approved by the President, including the acquisition by purchase, condemnation, or otherwise, of land and the construction of buildings for use in administering the affairs of the islands; the purchase of land for sale as homesteads to citizens of the Virgin Islands; and the making of loans for the construction of buildings, for the purchase of farming implements and equipment, and for other expenses incident to the cultivation of land purchased for resale as homesteads, \$15,000, and in addition thereto the unex-

Further development projects.

Acquisition of land.

Loans for building construction.

pended balance of the appropriation for the temporary government for the Virgin Islands contained in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1933.

SAINT ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL

Saint Elizabeths Hospital.

Maintenance, etc.

For support, clothing, and treatment in Saint Elizabeths Hospital for the Insane of insane persons from the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard, insane inmates of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, persons charged with or convicted of crimes against the United States who are insane, all persons who have become insane since their entry into the military and naval service of the United States, insane civilians in the quartermaster service of the Army, insane persons transferred from the Canal Zone who have been admitted to the hospital and who are indigent, American citizens legally adjudged insane in the Dominion of Canada whose legal residence in one of the States, Territories, or the District of Columbia it has been impossible to establish, insane beneficiaries of the United States Employees' Compensation Commission, and insane beneficiaries of the United States Veterans' Administration, including not exceeding \$27,000 for the purchase, exchange, maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles for the use of the superintendent, purchasing agent, and general hospital business, and including not to exceed \$200,000 for repairs and improvements to buildings and grounds, \$1,116,700, including maintenance and operation of necessary facilities for feeding employees and others (at not less than cost), and the proceeds therefrom shall reimburse the appropriation for the institution; and not exceeding \$1,500 of this sum may be expended in the removal of patients to their friends, not exceeding \$1,500 in the purchase of such books, periodicals, and newspapers, as may be required for the purposes of the hospital and for the medical library, and not exceeding \$1,500 for the actual and necessary expenses incurred in the apprehension and return to the hospital of escaped patients: *Provided*, That so much of this sum as may be required shall be available for all necessary expenses in ascertaining the residence of inmates who are not or who cease to be properly chargeable to Federal maintenance in the institution and in returning them to such places of residence: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be expended for the purchase of oleomargarine or butter substitutes except for cooking purposes: *Provided further*, That during the fiscal year 1934 the District of Columbia, or any branch of the Government requiring Saint Elizabeths Hospital to care for patients for which they are responsible, shall pay by check to the superintendent, upon his written request, either in advance or at the end of each month, all or part of the estimated or actual cost of such maintenance, as the case may be, and bills rendered by the superintendent of Saint Elizabeths Hospital in accordance herewith shall not be subject to audit or certification in advance of payment; proper adjustments on the basis of the actual cost of the care of patients paid for in advance shall be made monthly or quarterly, as may be agreed upon between the superintendent of Saint Elizabeths Hospital and the District of Columbia government, department, or establishments concerned. All sums paid to the superintendent of Saint Elizabeths Hospital for the care of patients that he is authorized by law to receive shall be deposited to the credit on the books of the Treasury Department of the appropriation made for the care and maintenance of the patients at Saint

Insane citizens in Canada.

Vehicles.

Improvement of buildings, etc.

Return of escaped patients.

Provision for returning inmates who are not Federal charges.

Purchase of butter substitutes.

Patients in the District.

Credit of sums paid for patients.

Elizabeths Hospital for the year in which the support, clothing, and treatment is provided, and be subject to requisition by the disbursing agent of Saint Elizabeths Hospital, upon the approval of the Secretary of the Interior: *Provided further*, That there shall be available for replacement of boilers and remodeling of the power plant, including preparation of plans and specifications, advertising for proposals, and not to exceed \$11,000 for necessary traveling expenses and personal services without reference to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, or civil-service rules and regulations, \$250,000, from funds accrued, or which may accrue, prior to July 1, 1934, under the Act approved February 2, 1909 (U. S. C., title 24, sec. 165), such portions of funds as have accrued under said Act to be immediately available for this use.

For beginning the construction and equipment of a female receiving building, including not to exceed \$15,000 for preparation of plans and specifications and advertising for proposals, there is hereby made available not to exceed \$250,000 of the unexpended balance of the appropriation of \$750,000 for completing the construction and equipment of the male receiving building contained in the Interior Department Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1932; and the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to enter into contract, or contracts, for such construction and equipment at a cost not to exceed \$750,000.

COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF

For support of the institution, including salaries and incidental expenses, books and illustrative apparatus, and general repairs and improvements, \$122,200.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY

Salaries: For payment in full or in part of the salaries of the officers, professors, teachers, and other regular employees of the university, the balance to be paid from privately contributed funds, \$412,500, of which sum not less than \$2,200 shall be used for normal instruction;

General expenses: For equipment, supplies, apparatus, furniture, cases and shelving, stationery, ice, repairs to buildings and grounds, and for other necessary expenses, including reimbursement to the appropriation for Freedman's Hospital of actual cost of heat and light furnished, \$220,000;

For construction and completion of a heat, light, and power plant, at Howard University, \$460,000, to be immediately available.

Total, Howard University, \$1,092,500.

FREEDMAN'S HOSPITAL

For officers and employees and compensation for all other professional and other services that may be required and expressly approved by the Secretary of the Interior, \$199,270; for subsistence, fuel and light, clothing, to include white duck suits and white canvas shoes for the use of internes, and rubber surgical gloves, bedding, forage, medicine, medical and surgical supplies, surgical instruments, electric lights, repairs, replacement of X-ray apparatus, furniture, including not exceeding \$300 for the purchase of books, periodicals, and newspapers; and not to exceed \$1,200 for the special instruction of pupil nurses, and other absolutely necessary expenses, \$76,860; in all, for Freedman's Hospital, \$276,130, of which amount one-half

Repairs, etc.

Personal services.  
Vol. 42, p. 1488; Vol. 45, p. 776; Vol. 46, p. 1003.  
U. S. C., p. 65; Supp. VI, p. 31.  
U. S. C., p. 679; Supp. VI, p. 375.

Female receiving building.

Sum available.  
Vol. 46, p. 324.

Contracts.

Columbia Institution for the Deaf.

Maintenance.

Howard University.

Salaries.

General expenses.

Power, etc., plant.  
Construction, etc.

Freedman's Hospital.

Salaries.

Contingent expenses.

Division of expenses.

shall be chargeable to the District of Columbia and paid in like manner as other appropriations of the District of Columbia are paid.

Field work appropriations available for work animals, etc.

SEC. 2. Appropriations herein made for field work under the General Land Office, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, the Bureau of Reclamation, the Geological Survey, and the National Park Service shall be available for the hire, with or without personal services, of work animals and animal-drawn and motor-propelled vehicles and equipment.

Approved, February 17, 1933.

[CHAPTER 103.]

AN ACT

To amend section 812 of the Code of Law for the District of Columbia.

February 18, 1933.  
[S. 4694.]  
[Public, No. 362.]

District of Columbia Code amendment.  
Vol. 31, p. 1322, amended.

Kidnaping, abducting, etc.

Punishment for.  
Scope.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That section 812 of the Act entitled "An Act to establish a Code of Law for the District of Columbia," approved March 3, 1901, as amended (D. C. Code, title 6, sec. 36), is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 812. Whoever shall be guilty of, or of aiding or abetting in, seizing, confining, inveigling, enticing, decoying, kidnaping, abducting, concealing, or carrying away any individual, by any means whatsoever, and holding or detaining, or with the intent to hold or detain, such individual for ransom or reward, shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by imprisonment for life or for such term as the court in its discretion may determine. This section shall be held to have been violated if either the seizing, confining, inveigling, enticing, decoying, kidnaping, abducting, concealing, carrying away, holding, or detaining occurs in the District of Columbia. If two or more individuals enter into any agreement or conspiracy to do any act or acts which would constitute a violation of the provisions of this section, and one or more of such individuals do any act to effect the object of such agreement or conspiracy, each such individual shall be deemed to have violated the provisions of this section."

Approved, February 18, 1933.

[CHAPTER 106.]

AN ACT

To amend an Act entitled "An Act to incorporate the trustees of the Female Orphan Asylum in Georgetown, and the Washington City Orphan Asylum in the District of Columbia," approved May 24, 1828, as amended by Act of June 23, 1874.

February 20, 1933.  
[S. 4673.]  
[Public, No. 363.]

Orphan asylums, D. C. Limitation on incomes of certain, removed.

Vol. 6, p. 381; Vol. 18, p. 618, amended.  
*Ante*, p. 87.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That section 3 of the Act entitled "An Act to incorporate the trustees of the Female Orphan Asylum in Georgetown, and the Washington City Orphan Asylum in the District of Columbia," approved May 24, 1828, as amended by Act of June 23, 1874 (relating to the amount of annual income from property belonging to the trustees of either of said corporations), is amended by striking out "to a sum not exceeding \$25,000 per annum" and inserting in lieu thereof "and such clear annual income of each of said corporations shall be applied to and for the purposes for which it was incorporated."

Approved, February 20, 1933.

## [CHAPTER 107.]

## AN ACT

To amend section 98 of the Judicial Code, as amended.

February 20, 1933.  
[H. R. 6456.]  
[Public, No. 364.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the proviso in the fifth paragraph of section 98 of the Judicial Code, as amended (U. S. C., title 28, sec. 179), is hereby amended to read as follows: "Provided, That the cities of Winston-Salem and Rockingham shall each provide and furnish at its own expense a suitable and convenient place for holding the district court until Federal buildings containing quarters for the court are erected at such places."

North Carolina middle judicial district. Vol. 44, p. 1340; U. S. C., Supp. VI, p. 608, amended.  
*Proviso.*  
Quarters for district court at Winston-Salem and Rockingham.

Approved, February 20, 1933.

## [CHAPTER 109.]

## AN ACT

To amend the Penal Code of the Canal Zone.

February 21, 1933.  
[H. R. 7519.]  
[Public, No. 365.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That section 1 of the Penal Code of the Canal Zone is hereby amended to read as follows:

Criminal Code of the Canal Zone.

"SECTION 1. That this Act shall hereafter be known as the 'Criminal Code of the Canal Zone.'"

SEC. 2. That section 4 of the Penal Code of the Canal Zone is hereby repealed.

Sections repealed.

SEC. 3. That section 6 of the Penal Code of the Canal Zone is hereby repealed.

SEC. 4. That section 14 of the Penal Code is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 14. As to all offenses included in this code, a felony is a crime which is punishable with death or by imprisonment in the penitentiary. Every other crime is a misdemeanor. When a crime punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary is also punishable by fine or imprisonment in jail, in the discretion of the court, it shall be deemed a misdemeanor for all purposes after a judgment imposing a punishment other than imprisonment in the penitentiary.

"Felony" and "misdemeanor" defined.

"As to all offenses against the general laws of the United States applicable to the Canal Zone, a felony is a crime which may be punished by death or imprisonment for a term exceeding one year, and all other such offenses shall be deemed misdemeanors."

SEC. 5. That section 15 of the Penal Code is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 15. Except in cases where a different punishment is prescribed by law, every offense declared to be a felony is punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary not exceeding five years or by a fine not exceeding \$5,000 or by both such fine and imprisonment."

Punishment for.

SEC. 6. That section 16 of the Penal Code of the Canal Zone is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 16. Except in cases where a different punishment is prescribed by law, every offense declared to be a misdemeanor is punishable by imprisonment in jail not exceeding thirty days or by a fine not exceeding \$100, or by both."

SEC. 7. That section 20 of the Penal Code of the Canal Zone is hereby repealed.

SEC. 8. That Title II of the Penal Code of the Canal Zone is hereby amended by inserting therein after section 23 a new section numbered 23a to read as follows:

Probation after conviction in trial court.

"SEC. 23a. Any trial court of the Canal Zone, in exercise of its jurisdiction of criminal actions, when it shall appear to the satisfaction of the court that the ends of justice and the best interests of the public, as well as the defendant, will be subserved thereby, shall have power, after conviction or after a plea of guilty for any crime or offense not punishable by death or life imprisonment, to suspend the imposition or execution of sentence and to place the defendant upon probation for such period and upon such terms and conditions as the court deems best; or the court may impose a fine and may also place the defendant upon probation in the manner aforesaid. The court may revoke or modify any condition of probation, or may change the period of probation. The period of probation, together with any extension thereof, shall not exceed five years in the district court, or one year in a magistrate court.

Discretionary revocation by court.

Period of probation.

Payments by defendant during probationary status.

Restitution for loss, etc.

"While on probation the defendant may be required to pay in one or several sums a fine imposed at the time of being placed on probation and may also be required to make restitution or reparation to the aggrieved party or parties for actual damages or loss caused by the offense for which conviction was had, and may also be required to provide for the support of any person or persons for whose support he is legally responsible."

SEC. 9. That section 26 of the Penal Code of the Canal Zone is hereby amended to read as follows:

Confinement after sentence of imprisonment.

"SEC. 26. A sentence of imprisonment in jail, when imposed, may be executed by confinement in any jail of the Canal Zone."

SEC. 10. That section 29 of the Penal Code of the Canal Zone is hereby amended to read as follows:

Determination of period.

"SEC. 29. Whenever any person is declared punishable for a crime by imprisonment in the penitentiary for a term not less than any specified number of years, and no limit of the duration of such imprisonment is declared, the court authorized to pronounce judgment upon such conviction may, in its discretion, sentence such offender to imprisonment for any number of years not less than that prescribed."

Persons liable to prosecution, etc.

SEC. 11. That subdivision 2 of section 34 of the Penal Code of the Canal Zone is hereby amended to read as follows:

"2. All who commit any offense without the Canal Zone which, if committed within the Canal Zone, would be larceny, robbery, or embezzlement under the laws of the Canal Zone, and bring the property stolen or embezzled, or any part of it, or are found with it, or any part of it, within the Canal Zone."

Consideration of intoxication by jury when intent, etc., essential element.

SEC. 12. That section 37 of the Penal Code is hereby amended by adding, after the word "court" in sentence two, the words "or jury"

SEC. 13. That Title III of the Penal Code of the Canal Zone is hereby amended by inserting therein after section 43 a new section numbered 43a to read as follows:

Postal penal laws, etc., of United States extended to Canal Zone.

"SEC. 43a. The Postal Laws and Regulations of the United States, not locally inapplicable, which define crimes against the Postal Service, and prescribe punishments therefor, are hereby extended to the Canal Zone and shall be enforceable in the courts of the Canal Zone in the manner and form prescribed for other criminal cases by the Canal Zone laws."

Conviction of attempt to commit crime.

SEC. 14. That the word "intent" in section 44 of the Penal Code is hereby amended to read "attempt."

SEC. 15. That section 49 of the Penal Code of the Canal Zone is hereby amended to read as follows:

Right of self defense.

"SEC. 49. The right of self-defense in no case extends to the infliction of more harm than is necessary for the purpose of defense."

SEC. 16. That the word "magistrate" in sections 58, 59, and 60 shall hereafter be deemed to refer to the magistrates authorized by section 7 of the Panama Canal Act, approved August 24, 1912, as amended.

"Magistrate," use of word.  
Vol. 37, p. 564.

SEC. 16a. That Title VIII of the Penal Code of the Canal Zone is hereby amended by inserting therein, preceding section 75, a new section numbered 74a, to read, as follows:

"SEC. 74a. The words 'executive office' as used in this title shall be construed to mean such offices as are occupied and administered by the Governor of the Panama Canal and the heads of the various departments or divisions of the Panama Canal and the Panama Railroad Company, and the words 'executive officer' to mean the Governor of the Panama Canal and the heads of the various departments or divisions of the Panama Canal and the Panama Railroad Company."

"Executive office,"  
"executive officer" construed.

SEC. 17. That section 79 of the Penal Code of the Canal Zone is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 79. Every executive or ministerial officer who knowingly asks or receives any emolument, gratuity or reward, or any promise thereof, excepting such as may be authorized by law, for doing any official act, is guilty of a felony."

Receiving, etc., unauthorized rewards by officials a felony.

SEC. 17a. That section 80 of the Penal Code of the Canal Zone is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 80. No officer or agent of any corporation, joint-stock company, or association, and no member or agent of any firm, or person directly or indirectly interested in the pecuniary profits or contracts of such corporation, joint-stock company, association, or firm, shall be employed or shall act as an officer or agent of the United States, the Panama Canal, or the Panama Railroad Company, for the transaction of business with such corporation, joint-stock company, association, or firm. Whoever shall violate the provisions of this section shall be fined not more than \$2,000 and imprisoned in the penitentiary not more than two years."

Interested persons prohibited to act as government agents.

SEC. 18. That section 83 of the Penal Code of the Canal Zone is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 83. Every public officer who, for any gratuity, or reward, appoints another person to a public office, or permits another person to exercise or discharge any of the duties of his office, is guilty of a felony, and in addition thereto forfeits his office, and is forever disqualified from holding any office in the Government of the Canal Zone."

Punishment for violations.

Appointments to public office for gratuity a felony.

Forfeiture of office.

SEC. 19. That section 89, section 90, section 91, section 92, and section 93 of the Penal Code of the Canal Zone, defining under Title IX crimes against the legislative power, are hereby repealed.

Repeal of obsolete sections.  
Crimes against legislative power.

SEC. 20. That section 94 of the Penal Code of the Canal Zone is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 94. Every person who gives or offers to give a bribe to any judicial officer, juror, referee, arbitrator, or umpire, or to any person who may be authorized by law to hear or determine any question or controversy, with intent to influence his vote, opinion, or decision upon any matter or question which is brought before him for a decision, is punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary not more than ten years."

Bribing judicial officers.

Punishment for.

SEC. 21. That section 95 of the Penal Code of the Canal Zone is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 95. Every judicial officer, juror, referee, arbitrator, or umpire, and every person authorized by law to hear or determine any question or controversy, who asks, receives, or agrees to receive, any bribe, upon any agreement or understanding that his vote,

Punishment of judicial officer receiving, etc., bribe.

opinion, or decision upon any matter or question which is or may be brought before him for decision, shall be influenced thereby, is punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary not more than ten years."

SEC. 22. That section 96 of the Penal Code of the Canal Zone is hereby amended to read as follows:

Receiving unauthor-  
ized reward, etc., by  
judicial officer a felony.

"SEC. 96. Every judicial officer who asks or receives any emolument, gratuity, or reward, or any promise thereof, except such as may be authorized by law, for doing an official act, is guilty of a felony."

SEC. 23. That section 98 of the Penal Code of the Canal Zone is hereby amended to read as follows:

Attempts to influence  
jurors.

"SEC. 98. Every person who corruptly attempts to influence a juror, or any person summoned or drawn as a juror, or chosen as an arbitrator, or umpire, or appointed a referee, in respect to his verdict in, or decision of any cause, or proceeding, pending, or about to be brought before him, either:

"1. By means of any communication, oral or written, had with him except in the regular course of proceedings;

"2. By means of any book, paper, or instrument exhibited, otherwise than in the regular course of proceedings;

"3. By means of any threat, intimidation, persuasion, or entreaty;

or,  
"4. By means of any promise, or assurance of any pecuniary or other advantage;

Punishment for.

"Is punishable by a fine not exceeding \$5,000, or by imprisonment in the penitentiary not exceeding five years."

SEC. 24. That section 99 of the Penal Code of the Canal Zone is hereby amended to read as follows:

Corrupt conduct of  
judicial officers and  
jurors.

"SEC. 99. Every juror, or person drawn or summoned as a juror, or chosen arbitrator or umpire, or appointed referee, who either:

"1. Makes any promise or agreement to give a verdict or decision for or against any party; or,

"2. Willfully and corruptly permits any communication to be made to him, or receives any book, paper, instrument, or information relating to any cause or matter pending before him, except according to the regular course of proceedings, is punishable by fine not exceeding \$5,000, or by imprisonment in the penitentiary not exceeding five years."

Punishment for.

SEC. 25. That section 102 of the Penal Code of the Canal Zone is hereby amended to read as follows:

Punishment of per-  
sons not referred to.

"SEC. 102. Every person, not an officer referred to in the preceding section, who is guilty of any of the acts specified in that section, is punishable by imprisonment either in the penitentiary not exceeding five years, or in jail not exceeding one year, or by a fine not exceeding \$1,000, or both such fine and imprisonment."

SEC. 26. That Chapter II of Title X of the Penal Code of the Canal Zone is hereby amended by inserting therein after section 103 a new section numbered 103a to read as follows:

Adding names, etc.,  
to jury lists a felony.

"SEC. 103a. Every person who adds any names to the list of persons selected to serve as jurors, either by placing the same in the jury-box, or otherwise, or extracts any name therefrom, or destroys the jury-box or any of the pieces of paper containing the names of jurors, or mutilates or defaces such names so that the same can not be read, or changes such names on the pieces of paper, except in cases allowed by law, is guilty of a felony."

SEC. 27. That Chapter II of Title X of the Penal Code of the Canal Zone is hereby amended by inserting therein after section 103a a new section numbered 103b, to read as follows:

"SEC. 103b. Every officer or person required by law to certify to the list of persons selected as jurors who maliciously, corruptly, or willfully certifies to a false or incorrect list, or a list containing other names than those selected, or who, being required by law to write down the names placed on the certified lists on separate pieces of paper, does not write down and place in the jury box the same names that are on the certified list, and no more and no less than are on such list, is guilty of a felony." Falsifying jury lists,  
etc.

SEC. 28. That Chapter III of Title X of the Penal Code of the Canal Zone is hereby amended by inserting therein after section 104 a new section numbered 104a to read as follows:

"SEC. 104a. Any person who, in any affidavit taken before any person authorized to administer oaths, swears, affirms, declares, deposes, or certifies that he will testify, declare, depose, or certify before any competent tribunal, officer, or person, in any case then pending or thereafter to be instituted, in any particular manner, or to any particular fact, and in such affidavit willfully and contrary to such oath states as true any material matter which he knows to be false, is guilty of perjury. In any prosecution under this section, the subsequent testimony of such person, in any action involving the matters in such affidavit contained, which is contrary to any of the matters in such affidavit contained, shall be prima facie evidence that the matters in such affidavit were false." Perjury.  
False affidavits.

SEC. 29. That section 110 of the Penal Code of the Canal Zone is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 110. Perjury is punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary for a term not exceeding ten years." Subsequent testimony  
of affiant to deter-  
mine.

SEC. 30. That section 113 of the Penal Code of the Canal Zone is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 113. Every person who practices any fraud or deceit, or knowingly makes or exhibits any false statement, representation, token, or writing, to any witness, or person about to be called as a witness upon any trial, proceeding, inquiry, or investigation whatever, authorized by law, with intent to affect the testimony of such witness, is guilty of a felony." Punishment for.

SEC. 31. That section 115 of the Penal Code of the Canal Zone is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 115. Every person who, knowing that any book, paper, record, instrument in writing or other matter or thing, is about to be produced in evidence upon any trial, inquiry, or investigation whatever authorized by law, willfully destroys or conceals the same, with intent thereby to prevent it from being produced, is guilty of a felony." Falsifying evidence  
to deceive witness a  
felony.

SEC. 32. That section 116 of the Penal Code of the Canal Zone is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 116. Every person who willfully prevents or dissuades any person who is or may become a witness from attending upon any trial, proceeding or inquiry, authorized by law, is guilty of a felony." Destroying evidence.

SEC. 33. That section 122 of the Penal Code of the Canal Zone is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 122. Every officer, warden or jailer, or guard who is guilty of willful inhumanity toward any prisoner under his care or in his custody, is punishable by imprisonment in jail not exceeding one year, or by a fine not exceeding \$2,000, or by both such fine and imprisonment, and by removal from office." Preventing, etc., at-  
tendance of witness.

SEC. 34. That section 123 of the Penal Code of the Canal Zone is hereby amended to read as follows:

Inhuman treatment  
of prisoner.

Resisting public officer in discharge of duty.

"SEC. 123. Every person who willfully resists, delays, or obstructs any public officer in the discharge, or attempt to discharge any duty of his office, when no other punishment is prescribed, is punishable by fine not exceeding \$5,000, or imprisonment in jail not exceeding one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment."

SEC. 35. That section 124 of the Penal Code of the Canal Zone is hereby amended to read as follows:

Assaults, etc., by public officer.

"SEC. 124. Every public officer who, under color of authority, without lawful necessity, assaults, wrongs, oppresses, or beats any person, is guilty of a felony."

SEC. 36. That section 127 of the Penal Code of the Canal Zone is hereby amended to read as follows:

Removal of property by debtor in fraud of creditors.

"SEC. 127. Every debtor who fraudulently removes his property or effects beyond the jurisdiction of the courts, or fraudulently sells, conveys, assigns, or conceals his property, with intent to defraud, hinder, or delay his creditors of their rights, claims, or demands, is punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary not exceeding one year, or by a fine not exceeding \$5,000, or by both."

Punishment for.

SEC. 37. That section 131 of the Penal Code of the Canal Zone is hereby amended to read as follows:

Contempt of court.

"SEC. 131. A person guilty of misbehavior in the presence of or so near a court, judge, or magistrate as to obstruct the administration of justice, including the refusal of a person present in court to be sworn as a witness or to answer as a witness when lawfully required, shall be guilty of contempt, which the court may punish summarily, by imprisonment in jail not exceeding ten days, or by fine not exceeding \$100, or by both such fine and imprisonment."

Punishment for.

SEC. 38. That the Penal Code of the Canal Zone is hereby amended by inserting section 131a, to read as follows:

Offenses punishable as contempt of court.

"SEC. 131a. A person guilty of any of the following acts may be punished as for contempt:

"1. Disobedience of or resistance to a lawful writ, process, order, judgment, or command of the district or a magistrate's court, or injunction granted by the district court or judge;

"2. Misbehavior of an officer of a court in the performance of his official duties, or in his official transactions;

"3. A failure to obey a subpoena duly served;

"4. The rescue, or attempted rescue, of a person or property in the custody of an officer by virtue of an order or process of a court held by him."

SEC. 39. That the Penal Code of the Canal Zone is hereby amended by inserting section 131b, to read as follows:

Determination of guilt.

"SEC. 131b. The court shall determine whether the accused is guilty of contempt, and, if he be adjudged guilty, he may be fined not exceeding \$100, or imprisoned not more than ten days, or both. If the contempt consists in the violation of an injunction, the person guilty of such contempt may also be ordered to make complete restitution to the party injured by such violation."

Violation of injunction.

SEC. 40. That section 132 of the Penal Code of the Canal Zone is hereby amended to read as follows:

False certificates by public officer.

"SEC. 132. Every public officer authorized by law to make or give any certificate or other writing, who makes and delivers as true any such certificate or writing containing statements which he knows to be false, is guilty of a felony."

SEC. 41. That section 133 of the Penal Code of the Canal Zone is hereby amended to read as follows:

Disclosing fact that presentment, etc., made.

"SEC. 133. Every district attorney, clerk, judge, or other officer, who, except by issuing or in executing a warrant of arrest, willfully discloses the facts of a presentment or information having been made

for a felony, until the defendant has been arrested, is guilty of a felony.”

SEC. 42. That section 135 of the Penal Code of the Canal Zone is hereby amended to read as follows:

“SEC. 135. Every captain, master of a vessel, or other person, who willfully imports, brings, or sends, or causes or procures to be brought or sent into the Canal Zone, any person who is a foreign convict of any crime which, if committed within the Canal Zone, would be punishable as a felony, or who is delivered or sent to him from any prison or place of confinement in any place without the Canal Zone, is guilty of a felony, and every person so landing shall also be guilty of a felony.”

Importing foreign convicts.

SEC. 43. That section 136 of the Penal Code of the Canal Zone is hereby amended by adding after the word “imprisonment,” in subsection 3 thereof, the words “in the penitentiary.”

Punishment for attempting to rescue prisoner.

SEC. 44. That section 137 of the Penal Code of the Canal Zone is hereby amended to read as follows:

“SEC. 137. Every person who willfully injures or destroys, or takes or attempts to take, or assists any person in taking or attempting to take, from the custody of any officer or person, any personal property which such officer or person has in charge under any process of law, is guilty of a felony.”

Destroying, etc., property held under process of law.

SEC. 45. That Chapter V of Title X of the Penal Code of the Canal Zone is hereby amended by inserting therein after section 141 a new section numbered 141a to read as follows:

“SEC. 141a. Any person who willfully assists any person legally confined in a hospital of the Government of the Canal Zone to escape, or in an attempt to escape therefrom, is guilty of a misdemeanor.”

Assisting escape of person legally confined in hospital.

SEC. 46. That section 142 of the Penal Code of the Canal Zone is hereby amended to read as follows:

“SEC. 142. Every officer or person to whom a writ of habeas corpus may be directed who, after service thereof, neglects or refuses to obey the command thereof, is guilty of a felony.”

Habeas corpus. Refusal to obey, a felony.

SEC. 47. That section 143 of the Penal Code of the Canal Zone is hereby amended to read as follows:

“SEC. 143. Every person who, either solely or as a member of a court, knowingly and unlawfully recommit, imprisons, or restrains of his liberty, for the same cause, any person who has been discharged upon a writ of habeas corpus, is guilty of a felony.”

Recommitting person discharged upon.

SEC. 48. That section 144 of the Penal Code of the Canal Zone is hereby amended to read as follows:

“SEC. 144. Every person having in his custody, or under his restraint or power, any person for whose relief a writ of habeas corpus has been issued, who, with intent to elude the service of such writ, or to avoid the effect thereof, transfers such person to the custody of another, or places him under the power or control of another, or conceals or changes the place of confinement or restraint, or removes him without the jurisdiction of the court or judge issuing the writ, is guilty of a felony.”

Concealing persons entitled to benefits of.

SEC. 49. That chapter 5 of Title X of the Penal Code of the Canal Zone is hereby amended by adding thereto the following sections:

“145a. Every attorney who, whether as attorney or as counselor, either—

Attorneys.

“1. Is guilty of any deceit or collusion, or consents or any party; <sup>1</sup> or

Misconduct of.

“2. Willfully delays his client's suit with a view to his own gain; or

<sup>1</sup> So in original.

"3. Willfully receives any money or allowance for or on account of any money which he has not laid out or to any deceit or collusion, with intent to deceive the court become answerable for, is guilty of a felony.

Buying evidence of debt, etc., by.

"145b. Every attorney who, either directly or indirectly, buys or is interested in buying any evidence of debt or thing in action, with intent to bring suit thereon, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Who may advertise as attorney.

"145c. Any person other than one regularly admitted to the bar of the district court of the Canal Zone who advertises or represents himself as practicing or entitled to practice law in any court of the Canal Zone, other than for himself, is guilty of a misdemeanor."

SEC. 50. That section 148 of the Penal Code of the Canal Zone is hereby amended to read as follows:

Murder.  
Degrees of.

"SEC. 148. Murder which is perpetrated by means of poison, lying in wait, torture, or by other willful, deliberate, or premeditated act or acts, or which is committed in the perpetration or attempt to perpetrate arson, rape, robbery, burglary or mayhem, is murder of the first degree, and all other kinds of murders are of the second degree."

SEC. 50a. That section 162 of the Penal Code of the Canal Zone is hereby amended to read as follows:

Kidnapping.

"SEC. 162. Kidnapping is punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary not more than fifty years."

SEC. 50b. That section 163 of the Penal Code of the Canal Zone is hereby amended to read as follows:

Child stealing.  
Punishment for.

"SEC. 163. Every person who maliciously, forcibly or fraudulently takes or entices away any child under the age of twelve years, with intent to detain and conceal such child from its parent, guardian, or other person having the lawful charge of such child, is punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary for not more than fifty years."

SEC. 50c. That section 164 of the Penal Code of the Canal Zone is hereby amended to read as follows:

Attempts to kill.  
Administering poisons.

"SEC. 164. Every person who, with intent to kill, administers, or causes or procures to be administered to another, any poison or other noxious or destructive substance or liquid, but by which death is not caused, is punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary not more than twenty years."

SEC. 50d. That section 165 of the Penal Code of the Canal Zone is hereby amended to read as follows:

Assaults.

"SEC. 165. Every person who assaults another with intent to commit murder is punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary not more than twenty years."

SEC. 50e. That section 166 of the Penal Code of the Canal Zone is hereby amended to read as follows:

Train wrecking.

"SEC. 166. Every person who shall unlawfully throw out a switch, remove a rail, or place any obstruction on any railroad, tramway, or electric railway, with the intent of derailing any passenger, freight, or other car, or who shall unlawfully board any passenger train with intent of robbing the same, or who shall unlawfully place any dynamite or any other explosive material or any obstruction on the track of any railroad, tramway, or electric railway, with the intent of blowing up or derailing any passenger, freight, or other car, or who shall unlawfully set fire to any railroad, tramway, or electric railway, bridge or trestle, over which any passenger, freight or other car must pass, with intent of wrecking said car, upon conviction thereof shall be adjudged guilty of a felony, and shall be punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary for not more than forty years."

Punishment for.

SEC. 51. That section 167 of the Penal Code of the Canal Zone is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 167. Every physician who, in a state of intoxication, does any act as such physician to another person by which the life of such other person is endangered, is guilty of a felony."

Physicians.  
Liability when in-  
toxicated.

SEC. 51a. That section 168 of the Penal Code of the Canal Zone is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 168. Every person who willfully mingles any poison with any food, drink, or medicine, with intent that the same shall be taken by any human being, to his injury, and every person who willfully poisons any spring, well, or reservoir of water, is punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary for a term not more than twenty years."

Poisoning of food,  
medicine, etc.

SEC. 51b. That section 169 of the Penal Code of the Canal Zone is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 169. Every person who assaults another with intent to commit rape, the infamous crime against nature, mayhem, robbery or grand larceny, is punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary not more than fourteen years."

Assault with intent  
to commit rape, etc.

SEC. 51c. That section 182 of the Penal Code of the Canal Zone is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 182. Every person who willfully and maliciously places or throws, or causes to be placed or thrown, upon the person of another any vitriol, corrosive acid, or caustic chemical of any nature with the intent to injure the flesh or disfigure the body of such person is punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary not more than fourteen years."

Assault with disfig-  
uring acids, chemicals,  
etc.

SEC. 52. That section 188 of the Penal Code of the Canal Zone is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 188. False imprisonment is punishable by fine not exceeding \$5,000, or by imprisonment in the penitentiary not more than one year, or both."

False imprisonment.

SEC. 53. That section 190 of the Penal Code of the Canal Zone is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 190. Every person who willfully and with a malicious intent to injure another publishes or procures to be published any libel is punishable by a fine not exceeding \$5,000, or imprisonment in the penitentiary not exceeding one year."

Libel.

SEC. 54. That section 192 of the Penal Code of the Canal Zone is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 192. In all criminal prosecutions for libel the truth may be given in evidence to the jury, and if it appears to the jury that the matter charged as libelous is true and was published with good motives and for justifiable ends the party shall be acquitted."

Truth as defense in  
evidence.

SEC. 55. That section 198 of the Penal Code of the Canal Zone is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 198. Every person who threatens another to publish a libel concerning him, or any parent, husband, wife, or child of such person or member of his family, and every person who offers to prevent the publication of any libel upon another person, with intent to extort any money or other valuable consideration from any person, is guilty of a felony."

Threatening to pub-  
lish libel.

Offering to prevent  
publication, with in-  
tent to extort money.

SEC. 56. That section 204 of the Penal Code of the Canal Zone is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 204. Rape is punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary not more than fifty years, except where the offense is under subdivision one of section 201 of the Penal Code, in which case the punishment shall be either by imprisonment in jail for not more than one year or in the penitentiary for not more than fifty years, and in such case the jury shall recommend by their verdict whether the

Rape.  
Punishment for.

punishment shall be by imprisonment in jail or in the penitentiary; provided that when the defendant pleads guilty of an offense under subdivision one of section 201 of the Penal Code the punishment shall be in the discretion of the trial court, either by imprisonment in jail for not more than one year or in the penitentiary for not more than fifty years."

SEC. 56a. That section 205 of the Penal Code of the Canal Zone is hereby amended to read as follows:

Abduction of women.

"SEC. 205. Every person who takes any woman unlawfully, against her will, and by force, menace, or duress, compels her to marry him, or to marry any other person, or to be defiled, is punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary not more than fourteen years."

SEC. 56b. That section 211 of the Penal Code of the Canal Zone is hereby amended to read as follows:

Administering drugs, etc., with intent to procure miscarriage.

"SEC. 211. Every person who provides, supplies, or administers to any pregnant woman, or procures any such woman to take any medicine, drug or substance, or uses or employs any instrument or other means whatever, with intent thereby to procure the miscarriage of such woman, unless the same is necessary to preserve her life, is punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary not more than five years."

SEC. 56c. That section 212 of the Penal Code of the Canal Zone is hereby amended to read as follows:

Attempting to procure miscarriage.

"SEC. 212. Every woman who solicits of any person any medicine, drug, or substance whatever, and takes the same, or who submits to any operation, or to the use of any means whatever, with intent thereby to procure a miscarriage, unless the same is necessary to preserve her life, is punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary not more than five years."

SEC. 56d. That section 218 of the Penal Code of the Canal Zone is hereby amended to read as follows:

Bigamy.

"SEC. 218. Bigamy is punishable as a felony."

SEC. 57. That section 220 of the Penal Code of the Canal Zone is hereby amended to read as follows:

Incest. Punishment for.

"SEC. 220. Persons being within the degrees of consanguinity within which marriages are declared by this section to be incestuous, who intermarry with each other, or who commit fornication or adultery with each other, are punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary not exceeding ten years. Marriages between parents and children, ancestors and descendants of every degree, and between brothers and sisters of the half as well as the whole blood, and between uncles and nieces, or aunts and nephews, are incestuous, whether the relationship is legitimate or illegitimate."

"Incest" defined.

SEC. 58. That section 221 and section 222 of the Penal Code of the Canal Zone are hereby repealed.

Sections repealed. Solemnizing marriages forbidden by law; making false return.

SEC. 59. That chapter V of title XII of the Penal Code of the Canal Zone is hereby amended by inserting therein after section 223 a new section numbered 223a to read as follows:

Crimes against children.

"SEC. 223a. Any person who shall willfully and lewdly commit any lewd or lascivious act other than the acts constituting other crimes provided for in this code upon or with the body, or any part or member thereof, of a child under the age of thirteen years, with the intent of arousing, appealing to, or gratifying the lust or passions or sexual desires of such person or of such child, shall be guilty of a felony and shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary for a term not exceeding ten years."

Punishment for.

SEC. 60. That section 227 of the Penal Code of the Canal Zone is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 227. Every person who shall bury or inter, or cause to be buried or interred, the dead body of any human being, or any human remains, in any place other than in a cemetery or place of burial now existing under the laws of the Canal Zone, and in which interments have been made or that is now or may hereafter be established or organized, except with the permission of the Governor of the Panama Canal, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor."

Interments in other than designated cemetery.

SEC. 61. That section 229 of the Penal Code of the Canal Zone is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 229. Every person who is authorized or enjoined to arrest any person for a violation of subdivision 3 of the preceding section is equally authorized and enjoined to seize any obscene or indecent writing, paper, book, picture, print, or figure found in possession or under the control of the person so arrested, and to deliver the same to the magistrate before whom the person so arrested is required to be taken."

Obscene books, writings. Seizure of.

SEC. 62. That section 230 of the Penal Code of the Canal Zone is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 230. The magistrate to whom any obscene or indecent writing, paper, book, picture, print, or figure is delivered, pursuant to the foregoing section, must, upon the examination of the accused, or if the examination is delayed or prevented, without awaiting such examination, determine the character of such writing, paper, book, picture, print, or figure, and if he finds it to be obscene or indecent, he must deliver one copy to the district attorney."

Delivery to district attorney.

SEC. 63. That section 235 of the Penal Code of the Canal Zone is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 235. Whoever, through invitation or device, prevails upon any person to visit any room, building, or other places kept for the purposes of prostitution, is guilty of a misdemeanor; and upon conviction thereof shall be imprisoned in jail not exceeding six months, or fined not exceeding \$500, or be punished by both such fine and imprisonment."

Prevailing upon person to visit place kept for prostitution.

SEC. 64. That sections 236 to 241, inclusive, of the Penal Code of the Canal Zone, are hereby repealed.

Section repealed. Pawnbrokers.

SEC. 65. That section 243 of the Penal Code of the Canal Zone is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 243. Every member of a partnership who commits any fraud upon the other members in the affairs of the partnership is punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary for not more than one year."

Fraud upon other partnership members.

SEC. 66. That section 244 of the Penal Code of the Canal Zone is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 244. Every person guilty of any harsh, cruel, or unkind treatment of, or any neglect of duty toward any idiot, lunatic, or insane person, is guilty of a felony."

Cruel treatment of lunatics, etc.

SEC. 67. That section 245 of the Penal Code of the Canal Zone is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 245. Every person who makes, issues, or puts in circulation any bill, check, ticket, certificate, promissory note, or the paper of any bank, to circulate as money, except as authorized by the laws of the United States or the Canal Zone, is guilty of a felony."

Making, etc., fictitious bills, etc.

SEC. 67a. That section 248 of the Penal Code of the Canal Zone is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 248. Every person having charge of any steam boiler or steam engine, or other apparatus for generating or employing steam used in any manufactory, or on any railroad, or in any vessel, or in any kind of mechanical work, who willfully or from ignorance or neglect, creates, or allows to be created, such an undue quantity of

Mismanagement of steam boiler.

steam as to burst or break the boiler, engine, or apparatus, or to cause any other accident whereby the death of a human being is produced, is punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary for not more than ten years."

SEC. 67b. That section 250 of the Penal Code of the Canal Zone is hereby amended to read as follows:

Collision on rail-  
roads.  
Punishment for neg-  
ligently causing.

"SEC. 250. Every conductor, engineer, brakeman, switchman, or other person having charge, wholly or in part, of any railroad car, locomotive, or train, which is used as a common carrier, who willfully or negligently suffers or causes the same to collide with another car, locomotive, or train, or with any other object or thing whereby the death of a human being is produced, is punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary not more than ten years."

SEC. 68. That Title XIII of the Penal Code of the Canal Zone is hereby amended by inserting therein after section 250 a new section numbered 250a to read as follows:

Collision of vehicles.  
Duties of drivers.

"SEC. 250a. Whenever an automobile, motor cycle, or other motor vehicle, or any vehicle whatsoever, regardless of the power by which the same may be propelled or drawn, strikes any person, or collides with any vehicle containing a person, the driver of, and all persons in, such automobile, motor cycle, or other motor vehicle, or other vehicle, who have or assume authority over such driver, shall immediately cause such automobile, motor cycle, or other motor vehicle, or other vehicle, to stop and shall render to the person struck, or to the occupants of the vehicle collided with, all necessary assistance including the carrying of such person or occupant to a physician or surgeon for medical or surgical treatment, if such treatment be required, or if such carrying is requested by the person struck or the occupant of the vehicle struck; and such driver, and person having or assuming authority over such driver, shall either remain at the scene of the accident until the arrival of the police authorities, or shall communicate without delay to the nearest police authorities a full report of the accident.

Punishment for vio-  
lation.

"Any person violating any of the provisions of this section is punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary not exceeding five years or in jail not exceeding one year, or by fine not exceeding \$5,000, or by both such fine and imprisonment."

SEC. 69. That Title XIII of the Penal Code of the Canal Zone is hereby amended by inserting therein after section 250a a new section numbered 250b to read as follows:

Driving motor ve-  
hicle while intoxicated.

"SEC. 250b. Any person operating or driving an automobile, motorcycle or other motor vehicle who becomes or is intoxicated while so engaged in operating or driving such automobile, motorcycle or other motor vehicle shall be guilty of a misdemeanor."

SEC. 70. That Title XIII of the Penal Code of the Canal Zone is hereby amended by inserting therein after section 250b a new section numbered 250c to read as follows:

Intoxicated driver of  
motor vehicle commit-  
ting negligent acts.

"SEC. 250c. Any person operating or driving an automobile, motorcycle or other motor vehicle who becomes or is intoxicated while so engaged in operating or driving such automobile, motorcycle or other motor vehicle, and who by reason of such intoxication does any act, or neglects any duty imposed by law, which act or neglect of duty causes the death of, or bodily injury to, any person, shall be punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary not exceeding ten years, or in jail not exceeding one year, or by fine not exceeding \$500, or by both such fine and imprisonment."

SEC. 71. That section 255 of the Penal Code of the Canal Zone is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 255. Every person who makes or keeps on the zone or transports on or across the zone more than five pounds of gunpowder, nitroglycerine, or other highly explosive substance without a permit from the governor so to do, is guilty of a misdemeanor." Transporting explosives.

SEC. 72. That section 258 of the Penal Code of the Canal Zone is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 258. Any person who places in bales, bags, boxes, barrels, or other packages of sugar, tobacco, coffee, rice, or other goods usually sold in bales, bags, boxes, barrels, or other packages, by weight or otherwise, and conceals therein anything whatever for the purposes of increasing the weight or measurement of such bales, bags, boxes, barrels, or other packages, with intent thereby to sell the goods therein, or to enable another to sell the same for an increased weight or measurement, is guilty of a misdemeanor." Placing extraneous materials in containers, etc., to increase salable weight.

SEC. 73. That section 269 of the Penal Code of the Canal Zone is hereby repealed. Section repealed.  
Sale of intoxicating liquors to habitual drunkard.

SEC. 74. That section 270 of the Penal Code of the Canal Zone is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 270. If the owner of a ferocious, vicious, or mischievous animal, knowing its propensities, willfully suffers it to go at large, or keeps it without ordinary care, and such animal, while so at large, or while not kept with ordinary care, kills any human being who has taken all the precautions which the circumstances permitted, or which a reasonable person would ordinarily take in the same situation, such owner is guilty of a felony." Allowing ferocious, etc., animal to go at large.  
Deaths caused by.

SEC. 75. That Title XIII of the Penal Code of the Canal Zone is hereby amended by inserting therein a new section numbered 270a to read as follows:

"SEC. 270a. If the owner of a ferocious, vicious, or mischievous animal, knowing its propensities, willfully suffers it to go at large, or keeps it without ordinary care, and such animal, while so at large, or while not kept with ordinary care, attacks, bites or maims any human being who has taken all the precautions which the circumstances permitted, or which a reasonable person would ordinarily take in the same situation, such owner is punishable by imprisonment in jail not exceeding one year, or by fine not exceeding \$500, or both." Other injuries.

SEC. 76. That section 276 of the Penal Code of the Canal Zone is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 276. Every person who brings into the Canal Zone any cattle, horses, mules, or asses, after the governor has made proclamation holding in quarantine, for the purpose of inspection for contagious or infectious diseases, such animals, and allows the same or any of them to leave the place of their first arrival in the Canal Zone until they have been examined by the health department, and a certificate has been obtained therefrom that such animals are free from disease, or permits any such animals to run at large, or to be removed, or to escape, before such certificate has been received, is punishable by a fine not exceeding \$500." Importing quarantined animals.

SEC. 77. That section 279 of the Penal Code of the Canal Zone is hereby repealed.

SEC. 78. That section 282 of the Penal Code of the Canal Zone is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 282. Every person who participates in any riot is punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary not exceeding two years, or by fine not exceeding \$2,000, or both." Participating in riots.

SEC. 79. That section 283 of the Penal Code of the Canal Zone is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 283. Whenever two or more persons, assembled and acting together, make any attempt or advance toward the commission of an "Rout" construed. "Rout" construed.

act which would be a riot if actually committed, such assembly is a rout."

Participating in rout. SEC. 80. That section 285 of the Penal Code of the Canal Zone is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 285. Every person who participates in any rout or unlawful assembly is guilty of a misdemeanor."

SEC. 81. That section 286 of the Penal Code of the Canal Zone is hereby amended to read as follows:

Refusing to disperse upon lawful warning.

"SEC. 286. Every person remaining present at the place of any riot, rout, or unlawful assembly, after the same has been lawfully warned to disperse, except public officers and persons assisting them in attempting to disperse the same, is guilty of a misdemeanor."

SEC. 82. That section 293a of the Penal Code of the Canal Zone, as added by the Executive order of January 9, 1908, is hereby amended to read as follows:

Vagrancy.

"SEC. 293a. Every vagrant or person found within the Canal Zone without legitimate business or visible means of support; and

"2. Every mendicant or habitual beggar found within the Canal Zone; and

"3. Every person found within or loitering about any laborers' camp, mess house, quarters, or other Canal Zone building, or any railroad car, or station, or other building of the Panama Railroad Company, or any dwelling or other building owned by any private person without due and proper authority and permission so to be; or peddling goods or merchandise about any laborers' camp or mess house during hours when laborers are ordinarily employed at work, or in or about places where groups of men are at work; and

"4. Every person found in any public place in such a state of intoxication as to disturb others, or unable, by reason of his condition, to care for his own safety or the safety of others; shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not to exceed \$25, or by imprisonment in jail not to exceed thirty days, or by both such fine and imprisonment."

Punishment for.

Crimes against the revenue of the Canal Zone.

Punishment for.

SEC. 82a. That the last paragraph of section 294 of the Penal Code of the Canal Zone is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Is punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary for not more than ten years, and is disqualified from holding any office in the Canal Zone."

SEC. 83. That section 295 of the Penal Code of the Canal Zone is hereby amended to read as follows:

Failing to account, etc., for collected revenues.

"SEC. 295. Any employee of the United States, the Panama Canal, or the Panama Railroad Company, who collects or receives public moneys:

"1. Who fails, fully and promptly, to account for any and all public funds, fines, internal revenue stamps, licenses, receipts, books, documents, records, papers, or any other form of public property; or,

"2. Who is guilty of any extortion or willful oppression under color of law; or,

"3. Who, knowingly, demands other or greater sums than are authorized by law, or receives any fee, compensation or award, except as herein provided for the performance of any duty; or,

"4. Who willfully neglects to perform any of the duties enjoined upon him by laws; or,

"5. Who conspires or colludes with any person to defraud the public revenues; or,

"6. Who makes opportunities for any person to defraud the public revenues; or,

"7. Who does, or omits to do, any act with intent to enable any other person to defraud the public revenues; or,

"8. Who, negligently or designedly, permits any violation of the law by any person; or,

"9. Who makes or signs any false entry in any book, or makes or signs any false certificate or return in any case where he is required by law to make any entry, certificate or return; or,

"10. Who, having knowledge or information of the violation of any provision of the laws respecting public revenues by any person, or of fraud committed by any person against the public revenues, fails to report in writing such violation or fraud to the designated authority; or

"11. Who demands, accepts, or attempts to collect, directly or indirectly, as payment, gift, or otherwise, any sum of money or other thing of value for the compromise, adjustment, or settlement of any charge or complaint for any violation or alleged violation of the laws respecting public revenues; or

"12. Who shall divulge or make known, in any manner whatsoever not provided by law, to any persons, the accounts, condition of business affairs, or manner of conducting the same of any person, association, or corporation whose books, accounts, and business operations may have been investigated in the discharge of their duties, shall be dismissed from office and shall be guilty of a felony, and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than \$2,000, or be imprisoned in the penitentiary not more than five years, or both, at the discretion of the court. For the purpose of this section, all funds, moneys, and properties of the Panama Railroad Company shall be deemed public funds."

Punishment for.

SEC. 84. That section 297 of the Penal Code of the Canal Zone is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 297. The phrase 'public moneys,' as used in the preceding sections, includes all bonds and evidences of indebtedness, and all moneys belonging to the United States, the government of the Canal Zone, the Panama Canal, or the Panama Railroad Company, and all moneys, bonds, and evidences of indebtedness received or held by Canal Zone or Panama Railroad officers or employees in their official capacity."

"Public moneys" construed.

SEC. 85. That section 298 of the Penal Code of the Canal Zone is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 298. If any clerk, marshal, or other officer, who receives any fine or forfeiture or other moneys, refuses or neglects to pay over the same according to law, and within thirty days after the receipt thereof, he is punishable by imprisonment in jail not exceeding six months, or by a fine not exceeding \$500, or by both."

Officer failing to pay over fines, etc.

SEC. 86. That sections 299, 300, 301, and 302 of the Penal Code of the Canal Zone are hereby repealed.

Sections repealed. Tax collections.

SEC. 87. That section 305 of the Penal Code of the Canal Zone is hereby repealed.

SEC. 88. That section 306 of the Penal Code of the Canal Zone is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 306. Arson is the willful and malicious burning of a building with intent to destroy it."

"Arson" defined.

SEC. 88a. That section 311 of the Penal Code of the Canal Zone is hereby repealed.

Section repealed. Ownership of building set on fire.

SEC. 89. That section 324 of the Penal Code of the Canal Zone is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 324. Forgery is punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary for a term not exceeding fourteen years."

Forgery.

SEC. 90. That section 325 of the Penal Code of the Canal Zone is hereby amended to read as follows:

Forging telegraph,  
etc., messages.

"SEC. 325. Every person who knowingly and willfully sends by telegraph or telephone to any person a false or forged message, purporting to be from a telegraph or telephone office, or from any other person, or who willfully delivers or causes to be delivered to any person any such message falsely purporting to have been received by telegraph or telephone, or who furnishes, or conspires to furnish, or causes to be furnished to any agent, operator, or employee, to be sent by telegraph or telephone, or to be delivered, any such message, knowing the same to be false or forged, with the intent to deceive, injure, or defraud another, is punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary not exceeding five years, or in jail not exceeding one year, or by fine not exceeding \$5,000, or by both such fine and imprisonment."

SEC. 91. That section 326 of the Penal Code of the Canal Zone is hereby amended to read as follows:

Passing or receiving  
forged notes.

"SEC. 326. Every person who has in his possession, or receives from another person, any forged promissory note or bank bill, or bills for payment of money or property, with the intention to pass the same or to permit, cause, or procure the same to be uttered or passed, with the intention to defraud any person, knowing the same to be forged or counterfeited, or has or keeps in his possession any blank or unfinished note or bill made in the form or similitude of any promissory note or bill for payment of money or property, made to be issued by any incorporated bank or banking company, with intention to fill up and complete such blank and unfinished note or bill, or to permit, or cause, or procure the same to be filled up and completed, in order to utter or pass the same, or to permit, or cause, or procure the same to be uttered or passed, or to defraud any person, is punishable by a fine of not more than \$1,000 or by imprisonment at hard labor in the penitentiary not more than five years, or by both."

SEC. 91a. That section 327 of the Penal Code of the Canal Zone is hereby amended to read as follows:

Making, uttering,  
etc., fictitious bills, etc.

"SEC. 327. Every person who makes, passes, utters, or publishes, with the intention to defraud any other person, or who, with the like intention, attempts to pass, utter, or publish, or who has in his possession, with like intent to utter, pass, or publish, any fictitious bill, note, or check, purporting to be the bill, note, or check or other instrument in writing for the payment of money or property of some bank, corporation, copartnership, or individual, when, in fact, there is no such bank, corporation, copartnership, or individual in existence, knowing the bill, note, check, or instrument in writing to be fictitious, is punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary for not more than five years."

SEC. 92. That Chapter IV of Title XVI of the Penal Code of the Canal Zone is hereby amended by inserting therein after section 327 a new section numbered 327a to read as follows:

Issuing bank check,  
etc., with intent to  
defraud.

"SEC. 327a. Every person who for himself or as the agent or representative of another or as an officer of a corporation, willfully, with intent to defraud, makes or draws or utters or delivers to another person any check or draft on a bank, banker, or depository for the payment of money, knowing at the time of such making, drawing, uttering, or delivery, that he or his principal or the corporation of which he is an officer has not sufficient funds in, or credit with such bank, banker, or depository, to meet such check or draft in full upon its presentation, is punishable by imprisonment in jail for not more than one year or in the penitentiary for not more than fourteen years.

Punishment for.

"Credit" construed.

The word 'credit' as herein used shall be construed to be an arrange-

ment or understanding with the bank or depository for the payment of such check or draft."

SEC. 92a. That section 329 of the Penal Code of the Canal Zone is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 329. Counterfeiting is punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary for not more than five years."

Counterfeiting.

SEC. 92b. That section 330 of the Penal Code of the Canal Zone is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 330. Every person who has in his possession, or receives from any other person, any counterfeit gold or silver coin of the species current in the Canal Zone, or any counterfeit gold dust, gold or silver bullion, or bars, lumps, pieces, or nuggets, with the intention to sell, utter, put off, or pass the same, or permits, causes, or procures the same to be sold, uttered, or passed, with intention to defraud any person, knowing the same to be counterfeit, is punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary not more than five years."

Possessing or receiving counterfeit coins, bullion, etc.

SEC. 93. That section 336 of the Penal Code of the Canal Zone is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 336. That every person who, within the Canal Zone, shall have in his possession any such false, forged or counterfeited bond, certificate, obligation, security, Treasury note, bill, promise to pay, bank note, or bill issued by a bank or other corporation of the United States, State, or Territory thereof, or any foreign country, with intent to utter, pass, or put off the same, or to deliver the same to any other person with intent that the same may thereafter be uttered, passed, or put off as true, or who shall knowingly deliver the same to any other person, with such intent, shall, upon conviction thereof as aforesaid, be punished by a fine of not more than \$1,000, or by imprisonment at hard labor in the penitentiary not more than five years, or by both."

Possessing counterfeited bond, etc.

SEC. 94. That section 339 of the Penal Code of the Canal Zone is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 339. Every person who, for the purpose of restoring to its original appearance and nominal value in whole or in part, removes, conceals, fills up, or obliterates the cuts, marks, punch holes, or other evidence of cancellation, from any ticket, check, order, coupon, receipt for fare, or pass, issued by any railroad company, or any lessee or manager thereof, canceled in whole or in part, with intent to dispose of by sale or gift, or to circulate the same, or with intent to defraud the railroad company, or lessees thereof, or any other person, or who, with like intent to defraud, offers for sale, or in payment of fare on the railroad of the company, such ticket, check, order, coupon, or pass, knowing the same to have been so restored, in whole or in part, is punishable by imprisonment in jail not exceeding six months or by fine not exceeding \$1,000, or by both imprisonment and fine."

Restoring canceled railroad tickets.

SEC. 94a. That the Penal Code of the Canal Zone is hereby amended by inserting after section 339 thereof, a new section numbered 339a, reading as follows:

"SEC. 339a. Every person who, with intent to defraud, alters any clubhouse, commissary, or restaurant check, ticket, coupon, or other evidence of a transaction with such clubhouse, commissary, or restaurant, is guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment in jail not exceeding six months or by fine not exceeding \$1,000, or by both such fine and imprisonment."

Altering clubhouse, etc., check.

SEC. 95. That section 345 of the Penal Code of the Canal Zone is hereby repealed.

Section repealed. Larceny after severance from real property.

SEC. 96. That section 352 of the Penal Code of the Canal Zone is hereby amended to read as follows:

Receiving property stolen in another country, etc.

"SEC. 352. Every person who, in any country or State of the United States, embezzles or steals the property of another, or receives such property, knowing it to have been embezzled or stolen, and brings the same into the Canal Zone, may be convicted and punished in the same manner as if such embezzlement, larceny, or receiving had been committed in the Canal Zone."

SEC. 97. That Chapter V of Title XVI of the Penal Code of the Canal Zone is hereby amended by inserting therein after section 354 a new section numbered 354a to read as follows:

Taking motor vehicle, etc., temporarily.

"SEC. 354a. Any person who shall, without the permission of the owner thereof, take any automobile, bicycle, motor cycle, or other vehicle, for the purpose of temporarily using or operating the same, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$200, or by imprisonment in jail not exceeding three months, or by both such fine and imprisonment."

SEC. 98. That Chapter V of Title XVI of the Penal Code of the Canal Zone is hereby amended by inserting therein after section 354a a new section numbered 354b to read as follows:

Unlawful use of automobile.

"SEC. 354b. Every owner or manager of an automobile garage, or agent or employee of such owner or manager, or any other person, having the care, custody, or possession of any automobile, who takes, hires, runs, drives, or uses such automobile, or who takes or removes therefrom any part thereof, without the owner's consent, is punishable by a fine not exceeding \$1,000, or by imprisonment in jail not exceeding one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment."

SEC. 98a. That section 355 of the Penal Code of the Canal Zone is hereby amended to read as follows:

Keeping property saved from fire.

"SEC. 355. Every person who saves from fire, or from a building endangered by fire, any property, and for two days thereafter corruptly neglects to notify the owner thereof, is punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary not more than ten years."

SEC. 99. That section 359 of the Penal Code of the Canal Zone is hereby amended to read as follows:

Embezzlement. Appropriation by trustee of trust property to own use.

"SEC. 359. Every officer of the government of the Canal Zone, and every deputy, clerk, or servant of any such officer, and every officer, director, trustee, clerk, servant, attorney, or agent of any association, society, or corporation (public or private), and any other person who fraudulently appropriates to any use or purpose not in the due and lawful execution of his trust, any property which he has in his possession or under his control by virtue of his trust, or secretes it with a fraudulent intent to appropriate it to such use or purpose, is guilty of embezzlement."

SEC. 100. That section 366 of the Penal Code of the Canal Zone is hereby amended to read as follows:

Intention to restore as defense.

"SEC. 366. The fact that the accused intended to restore the property embezzled is no ground of defense or of mitigation of punishment, if it has not been restored before a complaint has been laid before a magistrate or an information has been filed before the district court, charging the commission of the offense."

SEC. 101. That section 367 of the Penal Code of the Canal Zone is hereby amended to read as follows:

Actual restoration a ground for mitigation of punishment.

"SEC. 367. Whenever, prior to any complaint laid before a magistrate or an information filed in the district court, charging the commission of embezzlement, the person accused voluntarily and actually restored or tendered restoration of the property alleged to have been embezzled, or any part thereof, such fact is not a ground of defense, but it authorizes the court to mitigate punishment, in its discretion."

SEC. 101a. That section 383 of the Penal Code of the Canal Zone is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 383. Every person who, after once selling, bartering, or disposing of any property, real or personal, or any interest therein, or after executing any bond or agreement for the sale of any of such property, again willfully and with intent to defraud previous or subsequent purchasers, sells, barter, or disposes of the same property, or any part thereof, or interest therein, or willfully and with intent to defraud previous or subsequent purchasers, executes any bond or agreement to sell, barter, or dispose of the same property, or any part thereof, or interest therein, to any other person for a valuable consideration, is punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary not more than ten years."

Subsequent sales with intent to deceive prior vendee, etc.

SEC. 102. That section 386 of the Penal Code of the Canal Zone is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 386. Every commission merchant, broker, agent, factor, or consignee, who shall willfully and corruptly make, or cause to be made, to the principal or consignor of such commission merchant, agent, broker, factor, or consignee, a false statement concerning the price obtained for or the quality or quantity of any property consigned or intrusted to such commission merchant, agent, broker, factor, or consignee, for sale, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by fine not exceeding \$500, or imprisonment in jail not exceeding six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment."

False statements by factors, etc.

SEC. 102a. That the Penal Code of the Canal Zone is hereby amended by adding thereto, after section 389, a new section reading as follows:

"SEC. 389a. Every person who, after mortgaging any personal property, during the existence of such mortgage, with intent to defraud the mortgagee, his representative or assigns, takes, drives, carries away, or otherwise removes or permits the taking, driving, or carrying away, or other removal of the mortgaged property, or any part thereof from the Canal Zone, without the written consent of the mortgagee; or who sells, transfers, or in any manner further incumbers the said mortgaged property, or any part thereof, or causes the same to be sold, transferred, or further incumbered, is guilty of larceny and is punishable accordingly; unless at or before the time of making such sale, transfer, or incumbrance, such mortgagor informs the person to whom such sale, transfer, or incumbrance is made, of the existence of the prior mortgage, and also informs the prior mortgagee of the intended sale, transfer, or incumbrance, in writing, by giving the name and place of residence of the party to whom the sale, transfer, or incumbrance is to be made."

Removing mortgaged personal property.

SEC. 102b. That section 390 of the Penal Code of the Canal Zone is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 390. Every person who willfully burns or in any other manner injures or destroys any property which is at the time insured against loss or damage by fire, or by any other casualty, with intent to defraud or prejudice the insurer, whether the same be the property of or in the possession of such person, or of any other, is punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary not more than ten years."

Willfully destroying property to defraud insurer.

SEC. 102c. That section 401 of the Penal Code of the Canal Zone is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 401. Every director, officer, or agent of any corporation or joint-stock association who knowingly receives or possesses himself of any property of such corporation or association otherwise than in payment of a just demand, and who, with intent to defraud, omits

Books, accounts, etc. of corporations, etc. Frauds in keeping.

to make, or to cause or direct to be made, a full and true entry thereof in the books or accounts of such corporations or associations, and every director, officer, agent, or member of any corporation or joint-stock association, who, with intent to defraud, destroys, alters, mutilates, or falsifies any of the books, papers, writings, or securities belonging to such corporation or association, or makes, or concurs in making, any false entries, or omits, or concurs in omitting, to make any material entry in any book of accounts, or other record or document kept by such corporation or association, is punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary not more than ten years or a fine not exceeding \$500, or by both such fine and imprisonment."

SEC. 103. That Chapter XIII of Title XVI of the Penal Code of the Canal Zone is hereby amended by inserting therein after section 420 a new section numbered 420a to read as follows:

Highways.  
Throwing glass, etc.,  
upon.

"SEC. 420a. Any person who throws or deposits any glass bottle, glass, nails, tacks, hoops, wire, cans or any other substance likely to injure any person, animal, or vehicle upon any public highway in the Canal Zone shall be guilty of a misdemeanor."

Section repealed.  
Killing birds within  
public parks.

SEC. 104. That section 424 of the Penal Code of the Canal Zone is hereby repealed.

Trespasses to prop-  
erty.

SEC. 105. That subsections 4, 5, and 6, of section 426 of the Penal Code of the Canal Zone are hereby amended to read as follows:

"Every person who willfully commits any trespass by either—

"4. Digging, taking, or carrying away from any lot situated within the Canal Zone, without the license of the owner or legal occupant thereof, any earth, soil or stone; or,

"5. Digging, taking, or carrying away from any land in the Canal Zone, recognized or established as a street, alley, avenue or park, without the license of the proper authorities, any earth, soil or stone; or

"6. Putting up, affixing, fastening, printing, or painting upon any property of any person, without license from the owner, any notice, advertisement, or designation of, or any name for any commodity, whether for sale or otherwise, or any picture, sign, or device intended to call attention thereto, is guilty of a misdemeanor."

SEC. 106. That section 431 of the Penal Code of the Canal Zone is hereby amended to read as follows:

Destroying irriga-  
tion, etc., construction.

"SEC. 431. Every person who willfully and maliciously cuts, breaks, injures, or destroys any bridge, dam, canal, flume, aqueduct, levee, embankment, reservoir, or other structure erected to create hydraulic power, or to drain or reclaim any swamp and overflowed tide or marsh land, or to store or conduct water for agricultural or other purposes, or for the supply of the inhabitants of any city or town, or any embankment necessary to the same, or either of them, or willfully or maliciously makes, or causes to be made, any aperture in such dam, canal, flume, aqueduct, reservoir, embankment, levee, or structure, with intent to injure or destroy the same, or draws up, cuts, or injures any piles fixed in the ground for the purpose of securing any seabank, or sea-walls, or any dock, quay, or jetty, lock, or sea-wall, is guilty of a felony, and upon conviction, punishable by a fine not exceeding \$1,000, or by imprisonment in the penitentiary not exceeding two years, or by both."

Section repealed.  
Throwing ballast  
overboard in port.

SEC. 107. That section 434 of the Penal Code of the Canal Zone is hereby repealed.

Mooring to buoy.

SEC. 108. That section 435 of the Penal Code of the Canal Zone is hereby repealed.

SEC. 109. That section 436 of the Penal Code of the Canal Zone, as amended by the Executive order of April 24, 1908, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 436. Every person who willfully injures, defaces, or removes any signal, monument, building, or appurtenance thereto, placed, erected, or used by persons engaged in the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, the Military Survey of the United States Army, the Hydrographic Office of the United States Navy, or any other Government surveys, or the Panama Canal, or any public service company within the Canal Zone, knowing the same to be a boundary or survey monument, is guilty of a felony."

Defacing Federal, etc., monuments, etc.

SEC. 110. That section 438 of the Penal Code of the Canal Zone is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 438. Every person who maliciously mutilates, tears, defaces, obliterates, or destroys any written instrument, the property of another, the false making of which would be forgery, is punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary for a term not exceeding five years."

Mutilating written instruments.

SEC. 111. That section 440 of the Penal Code of the Canal Zone is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 440. Every person, not the owner thereof, who willfully injures, disfigures, or destroys any monument, work of art, or useful or ornamental improvement within the limits of the Canal Zone, or any shade tree or ornamental plant growing therein, whether situated upon private grounds or on any street, sidewalk, or public park, or place, is guilty of a misdemeanor."

Disfiguring works of art, etc.

SEC. 112. That section 444 of the Penal Code of the Canal Zone is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 444. Every person who, by means of any machine, instrument, or contrivance, or in any other manner, willfully and fraudulently reads, or attempts to read, any message, or to learn the contents thereof, whilst the same is being sent over any telegraph line, or willfully and fraudulently, or clandestinely learns, or attempts to learn, the contents or meaning of any message while the same is in any telegraph or cable office, or is being received thereat or sent therefrom, or who uses or attempts to use, or communicates to others, any information so obtained, is punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary for not more than five years, or by fine of not to exceed \$5,000, or both."

Fraudulent reading of messages over telegraph lines.

SEC. 113. That section 445 of the Penal Code of the Canal Zone is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 445. Every person who, by the payment or promise of any bribe, inducement, or reward, procures, or attempts to procure, any telegraph or cable agent, operator, or employee to disclose any private message, or the contents, purport, substance, or meaning thereof, or offers to any such agent, operator, or employee any bribe, compensation or reward for the disclosure of any private information received by him by reason of his trust as such agent, operator or employee, or uses, or attempts to use, any such information so obtained, is punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary for not more than five years, or by fine of not more than \$5,000, or both."

Bribing cable agents, etc., to obtain disclosure of contents of messages.

SEC. 114. That the first subdivision of section 461 of the Penal Code of the Canal Zone, defining the word "willfully," is hereby amended to read as follows:

"First. The word 'willfully,' when applied to the intent with which an act is done or omitted, implies simply a purpose or willingness to commit the act, or make the omission referred to. It does not require any intent to violate law, or to injure another, or to acquire any advantage."

"Willfully" construed.

SEC. 115. Nothing contained in this Act shall apply to an offense committed prior to the time when this Act takes effect. Such an

Saving clause.

offense shall be punished according to the provisions of law existing when it was committed in the same manner as if this Act had not been passed.

Approved, February 21, 1933.

[CHAPTER 110.]

AN ACT

An Act to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure for the Canal Zone.

February 21, 1933.  
[H. R. 7520.]  
[Public, No. 366.]

Code of Criminal Procedure, Canal Zone. Amendments.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That section 2 of the Code of Criminal Procedure for the Canal Zone is hereby amended to read as follows:

Jury trials.

“SEC. 2. No person can be convicted of a public offense unless by the verdict of a jury, accepted and recorded by the court, or upon a plea of guilty, or upon a judgment of the district court, a jury having been waived, or upon the judgment of a magistrate’s court.”

Waiver.

SEC. 2. That section 3 of the Code of Criminal Procedure for the Canal Zone is hereby amended to read as follows:

Prosecution by information signed by district attorney.

“SEC. 3. Every offense of which the district court has original jurisdiction must be prosecuted by information signed by the district attorney, or in the case of his absence by an assistant district attorney. The information must state that it is based upon due investigation of the facts relating to the crime charged therein, and on the sworn testimony of one or more witnesses.”

SEC. 2a. That the Code of Criminal Procedure for the Canal Zone is hereby amended by adding a new section numbered 3a, reading as follows:

“District attorney” to include assistant.

“SEC. 3a. Wherever the designation ‘district attorney’ appears in this code, such designation shall include an assistant district attorney: *Provided, however,* That this section shall only apply during the absence or disability of the district attorney or during a vacancy in the office of district attorney.”

Proviso. Application.

SEC. 3. That section 8 of the Code of Criminal Procedure for the Canal Zone is hereby amended to read as follows:

Jurisdiction over offense.

“SEC. 8. The jurisdiction of an offense triable either in the district or magistrates’ courts shall be in the division or subdivision where the offense has been committed.”

SEC. 4. That section 9 of the Code of Criminal Procedure for the Canal Zone is hereby amended to read as follows:

Offenses committed within Canal Zone.

“SEC. 9. Every person is liable to punishment by the law of the Canal Zone, or by the laws of the United States which are made applicable to the Canal Zone, for an offense committed by him therein.”

SEC. 5. That section 11 of the Code of Criminal Procedure for the Canal Zone is hereby amended to read as follows:

Rights of defendant.

“SEC. 11. In a criminal action, the defendant is entitled—

“1. To a speedy and public trial.

“2. To be allowed counsel as in civil actions, or to appear and defend in person and with counsel.

“3. To produce witnesses on his behalf and to be confronted with the witnesses against him, in the presence of the court, except that where the charge has been preliminarily examined before a committing magistrate and the testimony taken down by question and answer in the presence of the defendant, who has, either in person or by counsel, cross-examined or had an opportunity to cross-examine the witness; or where the testimony of a witness on the

part of the Government, who is unable to give security for his appearance, has been taken conditionally in the like manner in the presence of the defendant, who has, either in person or by counsel, cross-examined or had an opportunity to cross-examine the witness, the deposition of such witness may be read, upon its being satisfactorily shown to the court that he is dead or insane, or can not with due diligence be found within the Canal Zone; and except also that in the case of offenses hereafter committed the testimony on behalf of the Government or the defendant of a witness deceased, insane, out of jurisdiction, or who can not, with due diligence, be found within the Canal Zone, given on a former trial of the action in the presence of the defendant who has, either in person or by counsel, cross-examined or had an opportunity to cross-examine the witness, may be admitted."

SEC. 6. That section 12 of the code of Criminal Procedure for the Canal Zone is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 12. The magistrates and the district attorney shall have power to issue warrants for the arrest of persons charged with public offenses."

Warrants, power to issue.

SEC. 7. That section 14 of the Code of Criminal Procedure for the Canal Zone is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 14. One magistrate may conduct the proceedings of the magistrate of the other subdivision upon inability to act, sickness, or any other cause. In such cases the proper entry of the proceedings of such magistrate so acting shall be made in the docket of the magistrate for whom he so acts."

SEC. 7a. That section 18 of the Code of Criminal Procedure for the Canal Zone is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 18. Before a magistrate shall issue a warrant in any case, a complaint must be made by affidavit of the complaining witness, clearly charging therein the offense committed, and such affidavit must be signed by said complaining witness."

Complaint by affidavit before issue of warrant.

SEC. 8. That section 19 of the Code of Criminal Procedure for the Canal Zone is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 19. Every affidavit shall contain as particularly as can be done the nature of the offense charged and the particulars as to the time, place, person, and property, so as to enable the defendant to understand the nature and character of such offense."

Contents.

SEC. 9. That section 20 of the Code of Criminal Procedure for the Canal Zone is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 20. After a complaint has been made charging that an offense has been committed against the laws of the Canal Zone, and the magistrate before whom such complaint was made is satisfied that the complaint charges an offense, he shall forthwith issue a warrant of arrest for the offending party, directed to any peace officer, commanding the said peace officer to forthwith arrest the offender and bring him before the said magistrate."

Issue of warrant of arrest.

SEC. 11. That the Code of Criminal Procedure for the Canal Zone be amended by inserting therein, following section 21, a new section numbered 21a, to read as follows:

"SEC. 21a. The warrant must specify the name of the defendant, or, if it is unknown to the magistrate, the defendant may be designated therein by any name. It must also state the time of issuing it, and the place where it is issued, and be signed by the magistrate, with his name and office. The warrant must be directed to and executed by a peace officer."

Contents of warrant.

Execution of.

SEC. 12. That the Code of Criminal Procedure for the Canal Zone is hereby amended by inserting therein, following section 21a, a new section numbered 21b, to read as follows:

Peace officers; who are.

"SEC. 21b. The following are peace officers: The marshal and deputy marshals of the Canal Zone, constables of the magistrate courts, and all officers and members of the police force of the Canal Zone."

SEC. 13. That section 22 of the Code of Criminal Procedure for the Canal Zone is hereby amended to read as follows:

Admission to bail.

"SEC. 22. In the event that the offense charged against the person be triable in the magistrate's court, the defendant may be admitted to bail upon executing a bond in a sum to be fixed by the magistrate not exceeding \$500. Such bond shall be in favor of the 'Government of the Canal Zone' upon condition that the defendant shall be and appear before said magistrate at a certain date therein mentioned; said bond shall be signed by the defendant and two or more good and sufficient sureties. The date of the appearance shall not be later than three days from the signing of the bond. Should the defendant fail to enter into such bond, the said magistrate shall commit him to jail awaiting trial."

Bond.

SEC. 14. That section 23 of the Code of Criminal Procedure for the Canal Zone is hereby amended to read as follows:

Subpoenas. Issue of.

"SEC. 23. Whenever a person arrested charged with an offense cognizable by a magistrate is placed on trial, he shall give the names of his witnesses, if he has any, and their places of abode; and the magistrate shall forthwith issue subpoenas for the same to testify in said cause. The subpoenas shall state the day, hour, and place of trial."

SEC. 15. That section 24 of the Code of Criminal Procedure for the Canal Zone is hereby amended to read as follows:

Pleadings of defendant.

"SEC. 24. When a defendant is put upon trial in a magistrate's court, the magistrate shall read the complaint to the defendant, whereupon the defendant may plead to the same, which plea shall be 'guilty' or 'not guilty'. Should the defendant refuse to answer or plead to the same, the magistrate shall enter a plea of not guilty. Should the defendant plead guilty, the magistrate shall, after hearing testimony to determine the gravity of the offense, within twenty-four hours thereafter render his decision as to the amount of punishment to be inflicted."

SEC. 16. That section 25 of the Code of Criminal Procedure for the Canal Zone is hereby amended to read as follows:

Proceedings if plea "not guilty."

"SEC. 25. After having heard the charge, if the defendant plead 'not guilty', the proceedings shall be as follows:

"First. The witnesses for the prosecution shall be examined under oath. The oath shall be as follows: 'You do solemnly swear before Almighty God that you will tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, in the matter now pending before me.'

Examination of witnesses.

"Second. The witnesses for the defendant, including the defendant himself if he wishes to testify, shall be examined under oath; if the defendant does not testify, that fact can not be used against him.

Rebuttal.

"Third. Witnesses for the prosecution may be called to testify in rebuttal only of testimony given by the defendant or his witnesses.

Consideration of evidence.

"Fourth. The court shall then consider the evidence, and within twenty-four hours thereafter render his decision. The trial must be had and a decision rendered in the presence of the defendant. When a decision is in favor of the defendant by acquitting him of the charge, he shall be at once released. Should the decision be that the defendant is guilty, the court shall, within the time limit, fine or commit the defendant to jail, or both, as the case may be."

SEC. 17. That section 26 of the Code of Criminal Procedure for the Canal Zone is hereby amended to read as follows:

“SEC. 26. A private person who has arrested another for the commission of an offense must without unnecessary delay, take the person arrested before a magistrate or deliver him to a peace officer.”

Arrests by private persons.

SEC. 18. That section 30 of the Code of Criminal Procedure for the Canal Zone is hereby amended to read as follows:

“SEC. 30. If the offense charged is bailable and the defendant is arrested in another division or subdivision, the officer must, upon being required by the defendant, take him before the magistrate in that subdivision who may admit the defendant to bail to answer before the magistrate issuing the warrant within a reasonable time.”

Admission of defendant to bail.

SEC. 19. That section 32 of the Code of Criminal Procedure for the Canal Zone is hereby amended to read as follows:

“SEC. 32. If, on the admission of the defendant to bail, the bail is not forthwith given, the officer must take the defendant before the magistrate who issued the warrant or to whom it is made returnable.”

When bail not given forthwith.

SEC. 20. That section 33 of the Code of Criminal Procedure for the Canal Zone is hereby amended to read as follows:

“SEC. 33. When a magistrate orders the defendant to be held to answer, after preliminary investigation in cases triable in the district court, he must make out a commitment signed by him, with his name and office, and deliver it, with the defendant, to the officer to whom he is committed, or if that officer is not present, to a peace officer, who must deliver the defendant to the proper custody, together with the commitment.”

Commitment, when defendant held to answer.

SEC. 21. That section 40 of the Code of Criminal Procedure for the Canal Zone is hereby amended to read as follows:

“SEC. 40. Any attorney at law entitled to practice in the courts of the Canal Zone may, at the request of a prisoner, after his arrest, visit the person so arrested.”

Counsel of person under arrest.

SEC. 22. That section 41 of the Code of Criminal Procedure for the Canal Zone is hereby amended to read as follows:

“SEC. 41. Whenever any person is charged, other than by information direct, with an offense not triable before the magistrate, the said magistrate shall hold a preliminary hearing, and if the magistrate be satisfied that the offense has been committed, and there exists probable cause that the defendant has committed the same, he shall remand the defendant to jail, or admit him to bail, as the case may be, for his appearance before the district court to answer said charge. If there be no evidence that an offense has been committed, or no probable cause showing the defendant's connection therewith, he shall be discharged.”

Preliminary hearing before magistrate.

When probable cause established.

SEC. 23. That section 44 of the Code of Criminal Procedure for the Canal Zone is hereby amended to read as follows:

“SEC. 44. An appeal from the judgment of a magistrate's court may be taken by the defendant by giving notice in open court of his intention so to do at the time the judgment is rendered. Upon the perfection of such an appeal the magistrate shall forthwith transmit the warrant and the complaint to the clerk of the district court.”

Appeals. Notice in open court.

Perfection of.

SEC. 24. That section 50 of the Code of Criminal Procedure for the Canal Zone is hereby amended to read as follows:

“SEC. 50. When a judgment is rendered against a defendant that he pay a fine and the cost of said proceeding, should he fail to do so at once, the magistrate shall commit him to jail, to be confined one day for each \$1 fine and costs remaining unpaid: *Provided, however,* That such imprisonment shall not exceed thirty days in any case.”

Commitment in default of payment of fine.

*Proviso.* Period limited.

SEC. 25. That the second and third subsections of section 52 of the Code of Criminal Procedure for the Canal Zone are hereby amended to read, respectively, as follows:

Magistrates.  
Powers.

"SEC. 52. \* \* \*

"Second. To enforce order in the proceedings before him.

"Third. To provide for the orderly conduct of proceedings before him."

SEC. 26. That section 59 of the Code of Criminal Procedure for the Canal Zone is hereby amended to read as follows:

Duties.  
Papers relating to  
criminal matters.

"SEC. 59. It shall be the duty of magistrates to keep all papers relating to criminal matters in which preliminary examination has been held in good order and on file in their offices for a term not to exceed two days, and within said time to deliver to the district attorney a transcript of all proceedings had in such cases and all papers relating to such cases, including original complaint and warrant, affidavits, and the names of the witnesses. The district attorney shall return all such papers to the magistrate in every case where the district attorney does not file an information."

SEC. 27. That section 60 of the Code of Criminal Procedure for the Canal Zone is hereby amended to read as follows:

Undertakings, etc.,  
deposited.

"SEC. 60. It shall be the duty of the magistrates, after the filing of an information by the district attorney, to turn over to the clerk of the district court all undertakings or moneys deposited in lieu thereof with the magistrate for appearance in the district court."

SEC. 28. That section 62 of the Code of Criminal Procedure for the Canal Zone is hereby amended to read as follows:

Information.

"SEC. 62. The first pleading on part of the government in all criminal matters within the original jurisdiction of the district court is the information."

SEC. 29. That section 64 of the Code of Criminal Procedure for the Canal Zone is hereby amended to read as follows:

Filing of.

"SEC. 64. All informations must be filed with the clerk of the district court."

SEC. 30. That section 67 of the Code of Criminal Procedure for the Canal Zone is hereby amended to read as follows:

Form.

"SEC. 67. It may be substantially in the following form:

"In the district court in and for the division of \_\_\_\_\_, Canal Zone.

"The government of the Canal Zone against \_\_\_\_\_: Information.

"\_\_\_\_\_, district attorney for the Canal Zone, comes into the district court for the said division, and for the government of the Canal Zone gives the court here to be informed and to understand that: on the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ A. D. 19\_\_\_\_, in the division aforesaid, did then and there (here set forth the act or omission charged as an offense) and so did then and there commit the offense of (here state the character of the offense committed, whether it be murder, arson, larceny, or the like, or designating it as a felony or misdemeanor) contrary to the law in such case made and provided and against the peace and dignity of the government of the Canal Zone.

"This information is based upon due investigation of the facts relating to the crime charged therein, and on the sworn testimony of one or more witnesses, and I believe there is just cause for the filing of this information.

"Signed this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, A. D. 19\_\_\_\_

"District Attorney."

SEC. 30a. That sections 68 and 69 of the Code of Criminal Procedure for the Canal Zone are hereby repealed.

Sections repealed.  
Issue of bench warrants.

SEC. 31. That the word "directed" in section 70 of the Code of Criminal Procedure for the Canal Zone is hereby amended to read "direct."

Information must be direct.

SEC. 32. That subdivision 2 of section 77 of the Code of Criminal Procedure for the Canal Zone is hereby amended to read as follows:  
"2. That the information be signed and filed by the district attorney of the Canal Zone."

Signing of.

SEC. 33. That the Code of Criminal Procedure for the Canal Zone be amended by inserting therein, following section 86, a new section numbered 86a, to read as follows:

"SEC. 86a. In charging in an information the fact of a previous conviction of felony, or of an attempt to commit an offense which, if perpetrated, would have been a felony, or of petit larceny, it is sufficient to state, 'That the defendant, before the commission of the offense charged in this information, was in (giving the title of the court in which the conviction was had) convicted of a felony (or attempt, and so forth, or of petit larceny).' If more than one previous conviction is charged, the date of the judgment upon each conviction must be stated, but not more than two previous convictions must be charged in any one information."

Previous conviction of felony, etc.

Including statement of.

SEC. 34. That section 90 of the Code of Criminal Procedure for the Canal Zone is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 90. The district attorney shall have power to issue subpoenas for witnesses."

Power of district attorney to subpoena witnesses.

SEC. 35. That section 92 of the Code of Criminal Procedure for the Canal Zone is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 92. When a defendant has been committed as provided in sections 33 and 41, the district attorney may, within twenty days thereafter, issue subpoenas for witnesses and examine such witnesses under oath as to the offense charged. Such examination shall be conducted in private."

Examination of, after preliminary hearing.

SEC. 36. That section 93 of the Code of Criminal Procedure for the Canal Zone is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 93. If, after investigation, it appears either that no public offense has been committed, or that there is not sufficient cause to believe the defendant guilty, the district attorney must, within such twenty-day period, order that the defendant be discharged, and shall file with the committing magistrate the original proceedings indorsed thereon as follows: 'There being no sufficient cause to believe the within named, A. B., to be guilty of an offense, I order his discharge.'"

Discharge of defendant if no public offense committed, etc.

Indorsement on original proceedings.

SEC. 37. That section 94 of the Code of Criminal Procedure for the Canal Zone is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 94. If, however, it appears from the examination that a public offense has been committed, and that there is sufficient cause to believe the defendant guilty thereof, the district attorney shall, within such twenty-day period, file an information against such person in the division of the district court in which the offense is triable, charging the defendant with such offense."

Information filed, if otherwise.

SEC. 38. That section 97 of the Code of Criminal Procedure for the Canal Zone is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 97. All offenses triable in the magistrates' courts, when appealed to the district court, shall be tried de novo on the original complaint and warrant: *Provided, however,* That the complaint may be amended in the district court as to matters of form or substance where the rights of the defendant are not substantially prejudiced thereby; but the amended complaint may not charge a crime different

Trial de novo.

Proviso. Amendments.

from that charged or sought to be charged, in the original complaint."

SEC. 38a. That section 103 of the Code of Criminal Procedure for the Canal Zone is hereby amended to read as follows:

Criminal docket.  
Clerk of district court  
to keep.

"SEC. 103. A docket must be kept by the clerk of the district court denominated a criminal docket, in which he shall enter each criminal action and whatever proceedings are had therein, and a statement of the costs. The clerk shall at the end of each month turn over to the collector of the Panama Canal all the government revenues collected or paid to him of whatever character or nature."

Deposit of govern-  
ment revenues.

SEC. 39. That section 105 of the Code of Criminal Procedure for the Canal Zone is hereby amended to read as follows:

Other duties of clerk.

"SEC. 105. The clerk shall perform such other duties as may from time to time be assigned him by the judge of said court."

SEC. 40. That section 113 of the Code of Criminal Procedure for the Canal Zone is hereby amended to read as follows:

Arrest.  
When offense a fel-  
ony.  
Misdemeanor.

"SEC. 113. If the offense charged is a felony, the arrest may be made on any day and at any time of day or night. If it is a misdemeanor, the arrest can not be made at night, except upon direction of a magistrate by indorsement on the warrant, or except when the offense is committed in the presence of the arresting officer."

SEC. 41. That the Code of Criminal Procedure for the Canal Zone is hereby amended by inserting therein, following section 114, a new section numbered 114a, to read as follows:

Execution of war-  
rant.

"SEC. 114a. A warrant of arrest may be executed in either division or subdivision of the Canal Zone."

SEC. 42. That section 116 of the Code of Criminal Procedure for the Canal Zone is hereby amended to read as follows:

Arrest of person re-  
sisting or about to flee.

"SEC. 116. If a person about to be arrested either flees or forcibly resists, after he has been informed of the intention of the arresting officer to place him under arrest, the officer may use all reasonable means to effect the arrest."

SEC. 43. That section 119 of the Code of Criminal Procedure for the Canal Zone is hereby amended to read as follows:

Right to take weap-  
ons from person ar-  
rested.

"SEC. 119. Any person making an arrest may take from the person arrested all dangerous weapons which he may have about his person."

SEC. 44. That section 125 of the Code of Criminal Procedure for the Canal Zone is hereby amended to read as follows:

Arraignment for fel-  
ony; presence of de-  
fendant required.  
Misdemeanor.

"SEC. 125. The defendant must be personally present on arraignment for felony. If the offense be a misdemeanor, he need not be arraigned, but when the trial begins the clerk shall read the information."

SEC. 45. That section 129 of the Code of Criminal Procedure for the Canal Zone is hereby amended to read as follows:

Form of bench war-  
rant.

"SEC. 129. The bench warrant upon the information must be substantially in the following form:

In the district court of the Canal Zone Division of  
The government of the Canal Zone.

BENCH WARRANT

To the MARSHAL OR ANY PEACE OFFICER OF THE CANAL ZONE:

An information having been filed on the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ A. D. \_\_\_\_\_, in the \_\_\_\_\_ division of the district court of the Canal Zone, charging \_\_\_\_\_ with the crime of \_\_\_\_\_, you are

(designating it generally)

therefore commanded forthwith to arrest the above-named and bring him before the court (or if the information has been sent to the other division, that division must be named as the place to bring the defendant) to answer said information; or if the court

be not in session, that you deliver him into the custody of the warden of said district.

Given under my hand, with the seal of the court affixed, this day of \_\_\_\_\_, A. D. \_\_\_\_\_.

By order of the Court.

[SEAL]

Clerk of the Court."

SEC. 46. That section 134 of the Code of Criminal Procedure for the Canal Zone is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 134. If the defendant appears for arraignment without counsel, he must be informed by the court that it is his right to have counsel before being arraigned, and must be asked if he desires the aid of counsel. If he desires and is unable to employ counsel, the court may assign counsel to defend him."

Right of defendant appearing for arraignment to have counsel.

SEC. 47. That section 138 of the Code of Criminal Procedure for the Canal Zone as amended by Executive order of August 16, 1910, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 138. When the information is not subscribed by the district attorney, it must be set aside by the court in which the defendant is arraigned, upon his motion."

Motion to set aside information not subscribed.

SEC. 48. That section 140 of the Code of Criminal Procedure for the Canal Zone is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 140. The motion must be heard at the time it is made, unless, for cause, the court postpones the hearing to another time. If the motion is denied, the defendant must immediately answer the information either by demurring or pleading thereto. If the motion is granted, the court must order that the defendant, if in custody, be discharged therefrom; or, if admitted to bail, that his bail be exonerated; or, if he has deposited money instead of bail, that the same be refunded to him, unless it directs that an information be filed by the district attorney."

Hearing of motion. When denied.

Granted.

SEC. 49. That section 150 of the Code of Criminal Procedure for the Canal Zone is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 150. An information may be amended by the district attorney without leave of court, at any time before the defendant pleads. Such amendment may be made at any time thereafter, in the discretion of the court, where it can be done without prejudice to the substantial rights of the defendant. If a demurrer is allowed, the judgment is final upon the information demurred to, and is a bar to another prosecution for the same offense, unless the court, being of the opinion that the objection on which the demurrer is sustained may be avoided in a new information, directs a new information to be filed."

Amendment of information.

Demurrer if allowed, bar to subsequent prosecution for same offense.

SEC. 50. That the Code of Criminal Procedure for the Canal Zone is hereby amended by inserting therein, following section 163, a new section numbered 163a, to read as follows:

"SEC. 163a. When a defendant who is charged in the information with having suffered a previous conviction, pleads either guilty or not guilty of the offense for which he is informed against, he must be asked whether he has suffered such previous conviction. If he answers that he has, his answer must be entered by the clerk in the minutes of the court, and must, unless withdrawn by consent of the court, be conclusive of the fact of his having suffered such previous conviction in all subsequent proceedings. If he answers that he has not, his answer must be entered by the clerk in the minutes of the court, and the question whether or not he has suffered such previous conviction must be tried by the court or jury which tries the issue upon the plea of not guilty, or in case of a plea of guilty, by the court

Previous convictions charged in information.

*Ante*, p. 885.

or a jury impaneled for that purpose. The refusal of the defendant to answer is equivalent to a denial that he has suffered such previous conviction. In case the defendant pleads not guilty, and answers that he has suffered the previous conviction, the charge of the previous conviction must not be read to the court or jury, nor alluded to on the trial."

SEC. 51. That the Code of Criminal Procedure for the Canal Zone is hereby amended by inserting therein, following section 169, a new section numbered 169a, to read as follows:

"SEC. 169a. The court may also order the removal of the action from one division to the other upon the agreement of the parties."

SEC. 52. That section 170 of the Code of Criminal Procedure for the Canal Zone is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 170. An issue of fact arises:

"1. Upon a plea of not guilty.

"2. Upon a plea of a former conviction or acquittal of the same offense.

"3. Upon a plea of once in jeopardy."

SEC. 53. That section 171 of the Code of Criminal Procedure for the Canal Zone is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 171. Issues of fact in criminal cases within the original jurisdiction of the district court of the Canal Zone must be tried by jury, unless a trial by jury be waived."

SEC. 54. That section 175 of the Code of Criminal Procedure for the Canal Zone is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 175. After his plea the defendant is entitled to at least two days to prepare for trial."

SEC. 55. That chapter I of title VII of the Code of Criminal Procedure for the Canal Zone is hereby amended by inserting therein, before section 177, new sections numbering 176a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, j, k, l, m, n, o, oo, p, q, r, s, t, u, v, w, x, y, and z, reading as follows:

"SEC. 176a. A challenge is an objection made to the trial jurors, and is of two kinds:

"1. To the panel;

"2. To an individual juror."

"SEC. 176b. When several defendants are tried together they can not sever their challenges, but must join therein."

"SEC. 176c. The panel is a list of jurors to serve for a particular period or for the trial of a particular action."

"SEC. 176d. A challenge to the panel is an objection made to all the jurors returned, and may be taken by either party."

"SEC. 176e. A challenge to the panel can be founded only on a material departure from the forms prescribed in respect to the drawing and return of the jury, or on the intentional omission of the marshal to summon one or more of the jurors drawn."

"SEC. 176f. A challenge to the panel must be taken before a juror is sworn and must be in writing or be noted by the reporter, and must plainly and distinctly state the facts constituting the ground of challenge."

"SEC. 176g. If the sufficiency of the facts alleged as ground of the challenge is denied, the adverse party may except to the challenge. The exception need not be in writing, but must be entered on the minutes of the court, or of the reporter, and thereupon the court must proceed to try the sufficiency of the challenge, assuming the facts alleged therein to be true."

"SEC. 176h. If on exception the court finds the challenge sufficient, it may, if justice requires it, permit the party excepting to withdraw his exception and to deny the facts alleged in the challenge. If

Removal of action upon agreement of parties.

Mode of trial.

Issues of fact.

Tried by jury in criminal cases.

Right of defendant to prepare.

"Challenge" defined.

Several defendants can not sever.

"Panel" defined.

"Challenge to panel" defined.

When can be founded.

When and how taken.

Exceptions to, when sufficiency denied.

Denial allowed if exception overruled.

exception is allowed, the court may, in like manner, permit an amendment of the challenge."

"SEC. 176i. If the challenge is denied, the denial may be oral, and must be entered on the minutes of the court, or of the reporter, and the court must proceed to try the question of fact; and upon such trial, the officers, whether judicial or ministerial, whose irregularity is complained of, as well as any other persons, may be examined to prove or disprove the facts alleged as the ground of the challenge."

"SEC. 176j. When the panel is formed from persons whose names are not drawn as jurors, a challenge may be taken to the panel on account of any bias of the officer who summoned them, which would be good ground of challenge to a juror. Such challenge must be made in the same form, and determined in the same manner, as if made to a juror."

"SEC. 176k. If, either upon an exception to the challenge or a denial of the facts, the challenge is allowed, the court must discharge the jury so far as the trial in question is concerned. If it is disallowed, the court must direct the jury to be impaneled."

"SEC. 176l. Before a juror is called, the defendant must be informed by the court, or under its direction, that if he intends to challenge an individual juror he must do so when the juror appears, and before he is sworn."

"SEC. 176m. A challenge to an individual juror is either—

- "1. Peremptory; or
- "2. For cause."

"SEC. 176n. It must be taken when the juror appears, and before he is sworn to try the cause; but the court may for cause permit it to be taken after the juror is sworn, and before the jury is completed."

"SEC. 176o. A peremptory challenge can be taken by either party, and may be oral. It is an objection to a juror for which no reason need be given, but upon which the court must exclude him."

"SEC. 176oo. Upon a trial by jury, each side shall be entitled to six peremptory challenges. A waiver of a challenge by either party shall preclude such party, except by consent of court, from thereafter challenging peremptorily any juror then in the jury box, and the remaining challenges of such party shall be limited to jurors thereafter called."

"SEC. 176p. A challenge for cause may be taken by either party. It is an objection to a particular juror, and is either—

"1. General—that the juror is disqualified from serving in any case; or

"2. Particular—that he is disqualified from serving in the action on trial."

"SEC. 176q. General causes of challenge are:

- "1. A conviction for felony;
- "2. A want of any of the qualifications prescribed by law to render a person a competent juror;
- "3. Unsoundness of mind, or such defect in the faculties of the mind or organs of the body as to render him incapable of performing the duties of a juror."

"SEC. 176r. Particular causes of challenge are of two kinds:

"First. For such a bias as, when the existence of the facts is ascertained, in judgment of law disqualifies the juror, and which is known in this code as implied bias.

"Second. For the existence of a state of mind on the part of the juror in reference to the case, or to either of the parties, which will prevent him from acting with entire impartiality and without prejudice to the substantial rights of either party, which is known in this code as actual bias."

Amendment.

Trial of denial.

Examinations during trial.

Challenge when jurors summoned but not drawn.

Discharge of jury when challenge allowed.

Impaneled, when disallowed.

Defendant to be informed of right to challenge.

Kinds of challenges to juror.

When taken.

General causes of challenge.

Particular causes.

Challenges for im-  
plied bias.

"SEC. 176s. A challenge for implied bias may be taken for all or any of the following causes, and for no other:

"1. Consanguinity or affinity within the fourth degree to the person alleged to be injured by the offense charged, or on whose complaint the prosecution was instituted, or to the defendant.

"2. Standing in the relation of guardian and ward, attorney and client, master and servant, or landlord and tenant, or being a member of the family of the defendant, or of the person alleged to be injured by the offense charged or on whose complaint the prosecution was instituted, or in his employment on wages.

"3. Being a party adverse to the defendant in a civil action, or having complained against or been accused by him in a criminal prosecution.

"4. Having served on a trial jury which has tried another person for the offense charged.

"5. Having been one of a jury formerly sworn to try the same charge, and whose verdict was set aside, or which was discharged without a verdict after the case was submitted to it.

"6. Having served as a juror in a civil action brought against the defendant for the act charged as an offense.

"7. If the offense charged be punishable with death, the entertaining of such conscientious opinions as would preclude his finding the defendant guilty; in which case he must neither be permitted nor compelled to serve as a juror."

Exemption not cause  
of.

"SEC. 176t. An exemption from service on a jury is not a cause of challenge, but the privilege of the person exempted."

Stating causes of.

"SEC. 176u. In a challenge for implied bias, one or more of the causes stated in section 176s must be alleged. In a challenge for actual bias, the cause stated in the second subdivision of section 176r must be alleged; but no person shall be disqualified as a juror by reason of having formed or expressed an opinion upon the matter or cause to be submitted to such jury, founded upon public rumor, statements in public journals, or common notoriety; provided it appear to the court, upon his declaration, under oath or otherwise, that he can and will, notwithstanding such an opinion, act impartially and fairly upon the matters to be submitted to him. The challenge may be oral, but must be entered in the minutes of the court or of the reporter."

Exceptions to chal-  
lenge and denial.

"SEC. 176v. The adverse party may except to the challenge in the same manner as to a challenge to the panel, and the same proceedings must be had thereon as are prescribed in section 176g, except that if the exception be allowed the juror must be excluded. The adverse party may also orally deny the facts alleged as the ground of challenge."

Trial of.

"SEC. 176w. If the facts are denied, the challenge must be tried by the court."

Examination of chal-  
lenged juror.

"SEC. 176x. Upon the trial of a challenge to an individual juror, the juror challenged may be examined as a witness to prove or disprove the challenge and must answer every question pertinent to the inquiry."

Rules governing ad-  
missibility of evidence.

"SEC. 176y. Other witnesses may also be examined on either side, and the rules of evidence applicable to the trial of other issues govern the admission or exclusion of evidence on the trial of the challenge."

Decision.

"SEC. 176z. The court must allow or disallow the challenge, and its decision must be entered in the minutes of the court."

Rebutting testimony.

SEC. 56. That the word "respectfully" in subsection 3 of section 177 of the Code of Criminal Procedure for the Canal Zone is hereby amended to read "respectively."

SEC. 57. That the Code of Criminal Procedure for the Canal Zone is hereby amended by inserting therein, following section 184, a new section numbered 184a, to read as follows:

"SEC. 184a. The rules of evidence in civil actions are applicable also to criminal actions, except as otherwise provided in this code."

Rules of evidence.

SEC. 58. That the Code of Criminal Procedure for the Canal Zone is hereby amended by inserting therein, following section 184a, a new section numbered 184b, to read as follows:

"SEC. 184b. Perjury must be proved by the testimony of two witnesses, or of one witness and corroborating circumstances."

Perjury, how proved.

SEC. 59. That section 199 of the Code of Criminal Procedure for the Canal Zone is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 199. When, in the opinion of the court, it is proper that the jury should view the place in which the offense is charged to have been committed, or in which any other material fact occurred, it may order the jury to be conducted in a body, in the custody of the marshal, to the place, which must be shown to them by a person appointed by the court for that purpose; and the marshal must be sworn to suffer no person to speak or communicate with the jury, nor to do so himself, on any subject connected with the trial, and to return them into court without unnecessary delay or at a specified time."

Viewing of premises by jury.

SEC. 60. That the Code of Criminal Procedure for the Canal Zone is hereby amended by inserting therein, following section 202, a new section numbered 202a, to read as follows:

"SEC. 202a. When the jury have agreed upon their verdict they must be conducted into court by the officer having them in charge. When the jury appear they must be asked by the court, or clerk, whether they have agreed upon their verdict, and if the foreman answers in the affirmative, they must, on being required, declare the same."

Return of jury when agreement on verdict reached.

SEC. 61. That the Code of Criminal Procedure for the Canal Zone is hereby amended by inserting therein, following section 202a, a new section numbered 202b, to read as follows:

"SEC. 202b. The jury may render a general verdict, or, when they are in doubt as to the legal effects of the facts proved, they may, except upon a trial for libel, find a special verdict."

Verdict. General or special.

SEC. 62. That the Code of Criminal Procedure for the Canal Zone is hereby amended by inserting therein, following section 202b, a new section numbered 202c, to read as follows:

"SEC. 202c. A special verdict is that by which the jury find the facts only, leaving the judgment to the court. It must present the conclusions of fact as established by the evidence, and not the evidence to prove them, and these conclusions of fact must be so presented as that nothing remains to the court but to draw conclusions of law upon them."

"Special verdict" defined.

SEC. 63. That the Code of Criminal Procedure for the Canal Zone is hereby amended by inserting therein, following section 202c, a new section numbered 202d, to read as follows:

"SEC. 202d. The special verdict must be reduced to writing by the jury, or in their presence entered upon the minutes of the court, read to the jury and agreed to by them, before they are discharged."

Reduced to writing.

SEC. 64. That the Code of Criminal Procedure for the Canal Zone is hereby amended by inserting therein, following section 202d, a new section numbered 202e, to read as follows:

"SEC. 202e. The special verdict need not be in any particular form, but is sufficient if it present intelligibly the facts found by the jury."

Form.

SEC. 65. That the Code of Criminal Procedure for the Canal Zone is hereby amended by inserting therein, following section 202e, a new section numbered 202f, to read as follows:

Judgment upon.

“SEC. 202f. The court must give judgment upon the special verdict as follows:

“1. If the plea is not guilty, and the facts prove the defendant guilty of the offense charged in the information, or of any other offense of which he could be convicted under that information, judgment must be given accordingly. But if otherwise, judgment of acquittal must be given.

“2. If the plea is a former conviction or acquittal of the same offense, the court must give judgment of acquittal or conviction, as the facts prove or fail to prove the former conviction or acquittal.”

SEC. 66. That the Code of Criminal Procedure for the Canal Zone is hereby amended by inserting therein, following section 202f, a new section numbered 202g, to read as follows:

New trial to be ordered if defective.

“SEC. 202g. If the jury do not, in a special verdict, pronounce affirmatively or negatively on the facts necessary to enable the court to give judgment, or if they find the evidence of facts merely, and not the conclusions of fact, from the evidence, as established to their satisfaction, the court must order a new trial.”

SEC. 67. That the Code of Criminal Procedure for the Canal Zone is hereby amended by inserting therein, following section 202g, a new section numbered 202h, to read as follows:

Reconsideration by jury.

“SEC. 202h. When there is a verdict of conviction, in which it appears to the court that the jury have mistaken the law, the court may explain the reason for that opinion and direct the jury to reconsider their verdict, and if, after the reconsideration, they return the same verdict, it must be entered; but when there is a verdict of acquittal, the court can not require the jury to reconsider it. If the jury render a verdict which is neither general nor special, the court may direct them to reconsider it, and it can not be recorded until it is rendered in some form from which it can be clearly understood that the intent of the jury is either to render a general verdict or to find the facts specially and to leave the judgment to the court.”

SEC. 68. That the Code of Criminal Procedure for the Canal Zone is hereby amended by inserting therein, following section 202h, a new section numbered 202i, to read as follows:

Judgment on informal verdict.

“SEC. 202i. If the jury persist in finding an informal verdict, from which, however, it can be clearly understood that their intention is to find in favor of the defendant upon the issue, it must be entered in the terms in which it is found, and the court must give judgment of acquittal. But no judgment of conviction can be given unless the jury expressly find against the defendant upon the issue, or judgment is given against him on a special verdict.”

SEC. 69. That the Code of Criminal Procedure for the Canal Zone is hereby amended by inserting therein, following section 202i, a new section numbered 202j, to read as follows:

Polling of jury.

“SEC. 202j. When a verdict is rendered, and before it is recorded, the jury may be polled, at the request of either party, in which case they must be severally asked whether it is their verdict, and if anyone answer in the negative, the jury must be sent out for further deliberation.”

SEC. 70. That the Code of Criminal Procedure for the Canal Zone is hereby amended by inserting therein, following section 202j, a new section numbered 202k, to read as follows:

Recording verdict.

“SEC. 202k. When the verdict given is such as the court may receive, the clerk must immediately record it in full upon the minutes, read it to the jury, and inquire of them whether it is their verdict. If any juror disagree, the fact must be entered upon the minutes and the jury again sent out; but if no disagreement is

expressed, the verdict is complete, and the jury must be discharged from the case."

SEC. 71. That section 206 of the Code of Criminal Procedure for the Canal Zone is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 206. Whenever the fact of a previous conviction of another offense is charged in an information, the court or jury, if it finds a verdict of guilty of the offense with which he is charged, must also, unless the answer of the defendant admits the charge, find whether or not he has suffered such previous conviction. The verdict of the court or jury upon a charge of a previous conviction may be: 'The charge of previous conviction is true,' or 'The charge of previous conviction is not true.'"

Previous convictions.  
Jury to find on, when charged in information and denied.

SEC. 72. That section 207 of the Code of Criminal Procedure for the Canal Zone is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 207. The court or jury may find the defendant guilty of any offense, the commission of which is necessarily included in that with which he is charged, or of an attempt to commit the offense."

Conviction for lesser offense, or attempt.

SEC. 73. That section 208 of the Code of Criminal Procedure for the Canal Zone is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 208. On an information against several, if the court or jury can not agree upon a verdict as to all, they may render a verdict as to those in regard to whom they do agree, on which a judgment must be entered accordingly, and the case as to the others may be retired."

Verdict as to some defendants.

Retirement as to others.

SEC. 74. That the Code of Criminal Procedure for the Canal Zone is hereby amended by inserting therein, following section 209, a new section numbered 209a, to read as follows:

"SEC. 209a. The court may, without regard to the consent or objection of parties, direct the jury, in case they should agree, to sign the verdict, place it in an envelope, and return it into open court, or may direct the marshal to permit the jury, upon agreement, to sign and seal their verdict and return it into open court the following morning, or, upon the jury's coming into court to report agreement, counsel being absent, may instruct the jury to seal their verdict and return it into court on the following day."

Signing and sealing of verdict.

SEC. 75. That the Code of Criminal Procedure for the Canal Zone is hereby amended by inserting therein, following section 209a, a new section numbered 209b, to read as follows:

"SEC. 209b. All criminal cases in the district court in which a jury is had, shall be tried by a jury of twelve, all of whom must concur to render a verdict."

Number of jurors. Criminal cases.

SEC. 76. That section 210 of the Code of Criminal Procedure for the Canal Zone is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 210. An exception is an objection upon a matter of law to a decision made by a court, tribunal, judge, or other judicial officer in an action or proceeding. Except as provided in section 212, the exception must be taken at the time the decision is made. Rulings of the court upon minor discretionary matters, such as adjournments, postponements of trials, and the like, shall not be subject to exception."

"Exception" defined.

When taken.

Rulings on minor discretionary matters.

SEC. 77. That section 212 of the Code of Criminal Procedure for the Canal Zone is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 212. The verdict of the jury, the final decision in an action or proceeding, an interlocutory order or decision finally determining the rights of the parties or some of them, an order or decision from which an appeal may be taken, an order sustaining or overruling a demurrer, granting or refusing a motion to set aside an information, a motion in arrest of judgment, a motion for a new trial, making or refusing to make an order after judgment affecting any substantial

What deemed to have been excepted to.

rights of the parties, refusing to grant a change of the place of trial, allowing or refusing to allow an amendment to a pleading, striking out a pleading or a portion thereof, an order made upon ex parte application, an order or decision made in the absence of a party, and instructions given or refused, are deemed to have been excepted to."

SEC. 78. That section 214 of the Code of Criminal Procedure for the Canal Zone is hereby amended to read as follows:

Bill of exceptions.  
Preparation, de-  
livery, etc.

"SEC. 214. Where a party desires to have the exceptions settled in a bill of exceptions, the draft of a bill must be prepared by him and presented, upon notice of at least two days to the adverse party, to the judge for settlement within ten days after the announcement of the verdict, unless further time is granted by the judge, or within that period the draft must be delivered to the clerk of the court for the judge. When received by the clerk, he must deliver it to the judge, or transmit it to him at the earliest period practicable. When settled, the bill must be signed by the judge and filed with the clerk of the court. If the judge in any case refuses to allow an exception in accordance with the facts, the party desiring the bill settled may apply by petition to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit to prove the same. The application may be made in the mode and manner and under such regulations as that court may prescribe; and the bill, when proven, must be certified by the court as correct, and filed with the clerk of the court in which the action was tried, and when so filed, it has the same force and effect as if settled by the judge who tried the cause. If the judge who presided at the trial ceases to hold office before the bill is tendered or settled, he may nevertheless settle such bill, or the party may, as provided in this section, apply to the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit to prove the same."

SEC. 79. That section 215 of the Code of Criminal Procedure for the Canal Zone is hereby amended to read as follows:

Contents and form.

"SEC. 215. A bill of exceptions must contain only so much of the evidence as may be necessary to present clearly the questions of law involved in the rulings to which exceptions are reserved, and such evidence as is embraced therein shall be set forth in condensed and narrative form, save as a proper understanding of the questions presented may require that parts of it be set forth otherwise."

SEC. 80. That the Code of Criminal Procedure for the Canal Zone is hereby amended by inserting therein, following section 215, a new section numbered 215a, to read as follows:

Matter not to be in-  
cluded.

"SEC. 215a. No bill of exceptions shall be allowed which shall contain the charge of the court at large to the jury, upon any general exception to the whole of such charge. But the party excepting shall be required to state distinctly the several matters of law in such charge to which he excepts; and those matters of law, and those only, shall be inserted in the bill of exceptions and allowed by the court."

SEC. 81. That section 219 of the Code of Criminal Procedure for the Canal Zone is hereby amended to read as follows:

Motion for new trial.  
When may be made.

"SEC. 219. A motion for a new trial shall be made only after verdict of the jury or decision by the court, and before judgment. Such motion shall be filed within five days after verdict of the jury or decision by the court, unless, for good cause shown, the court or judge, within such five-day period, extends such time. Such motion shall be in writing and must set out specifically the grounds upon which the same is made. When a ground of a motion is the insufficiency of the evidence to justify the verdict or decision, the motion must specify the particulars in which the evidence is alleged to be insufficient. If a ground of the motion be error in law occurring

Writing, etc.

at the trial and excepted to by the moving party, the motion must specify the particular errors upon which the party will rely, and in the case of a question as to the admissibility of evidence the question, objection or motion, ruling, and exception thereto must be fully set out. Such motion shall be heard and determined as speedily as possible after the same is filed."

SEC. 82. That section 237 of the Code of Criminal Procedure for the Canal Zone is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 237. A judgment that the defendant pay a fine and costs may also direct that he be imprisoned until the fine and costs be satisfied. But the judgment must specify the extent of the imprisonment, which must not exceed one day for every dollar of the fine and costs, nor extend in any case beyond the term for which the defendant might be sentenced to imprisonment for the offense of which he has been convicted."

Imprisonment until fine paid.

SEC. 84. That subsection 1 of section 241 of the Code of Criminal Procedure for the Canal Zone is hereby amended to read as follows:

Papers to be filed.

"SEC. 241. \* \* \*

1. The information, and a copy of the minutes of the plea or demurrer."

SEC. 84a. That section 242 of the Code of Criminal Procedure for the Canal Zone is hereby amended to read as follows:

Papers filed when judgment upon conviction rendered.

"SEC. 242. When a judgment, other than death, has been pronounced, the clerk shall forthwith furnish a mittimus to the officer whose duty it is to execute the judgment, and no other warrant or authority is necessary to justify or require its execution."

Execution of judgment other than of death.

SEC. 85. That section 243 of the Code of Criminal Procedure for the Canal Zone is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 243. If the judgment is for a fine and costs alone, execution may be issued thereon attaching the property of the defendant."

Attachments.

SEC. 86. That section 244 of the Code of Criminal Procedure for the Canal Zone is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 244. If the judgment is for imprisonment, or a fine and costs and imprisonment until they be paid, the defendant must forthwith be committed to the custody of the proper officer, and by him detained until the judgment is complied with."

Imprisonment.

SEC. 87. That section 289 of the Code of Criminal Procedure for the Canal Zone is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 289. After conviction of an offense not punishable with death, a defendant who has appealed may be admitted to bail—

Admission to bail, when not judgment of death.

"1. As a matter of right, when the appeal is from a judgment imposing a fine only.

"2. As a matter of right, when the appeal is from a judgment imposing imprisonment in cases of misdemeanor.

"3. As a matter of discretion in all other cases."

SEC. 88. That section 290 of the Code of Criminal Procedure for the Canal Zone is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 290. If the offense is bailable, the defendant may be admitted to bail before conviction—

Bailable offenses, before conviction.

"1. For his appearance before a magistrate for trial or for preliminary investigation in cases triable in the district court.

"2. To appear at the court to which the magistrate is required to return the complaint and warrant, upon the defendant being held to answer after investigation.

"3. After the information is filed either before the bench warrant is issued for his arrest, or upon any order of the court committing him, or enlarging the amount of bail, or upon his being surrendered

by his bail, to answer the information in the court in which it is found or to which it may be transferred for trial.

"And after conviction, and upon appeal—

Upon appeal.

"4. If the appeal is from a judgment imposing a fine only, on the undertaking of bail that he will pay the same, or such part of it as the appellate court may direct, if the judgment is affirmed or modified, or the appeal is dismissed.

"5. If judgment of imprisonment has been given, that he will surrender himself in execution of the judgment, upon its being affirmed or modified, or that in case the judgment be reversed and the cause be remanded for a new trial, that he will appear in the court to which said cause may be remanded, and submit himself to the orders and process thereof."

SEC. 88-A. That the Code of Criminal Procedure for the Canal Zone is hereby amended by adding after section 291 thereof a section reading as follows:

Deposit of bond,  
when arrest in misde-  
meanor case.

"SEC. 291a. When an arrest is made, either with or without a warrant, in a misdemeanor case triable in a magistrate's court, and for any reason the officer making the arrest is unable to take the offender forthwith before a magistrate, he may take such offender forthwith to the nearest police station and the officer in charge thereof may accept bond, or a cash deposit in lieu thereof, in a sum not exceeding \$500, to secure the appearance of the offender before the magistrate having jurisdiction of the case, and the offender shall then be released from custody, and the bond, or cash deposit in lieu thereof, shall be delivered to the magistrate having jurisdiction of the case, and a receipt for such bond or deposit shall be given to such officer by said magistrate.

Disposition of money  
deposit.  
Post, p. 897.

"When a money deposit is made in lieu of bail bond the deposit shall be held and disposed of in accordance with the provisions of sections 305, 306, 307, 310, and 311."

SEC. 89. That section 293 of the Code of Criminal Procedure for the Canal Zone is hereby amended to read as follows:

Form of undertaking  
when held to answer  
after preliminary hear-  
ing.

"SEC. 293. Bail upon being held to answer after a preliminary investigation is a written undertaking, executed by two sufficient sureties (with or without the defendant, in the discretion of the court or magistrate), and acknowledged before the court or magistrate in substantially the following form:

"An order having been made on the — day of — A. D. 19—, by — (as the officer may be), that — be held to answer upon a charge of (stating briefly the nature of the offense) upon which he has been admitted to bail in the sum of — dollars; we, — and — of — (stating their place of residence and occupation), hereby undertake that the above-named —, will appear and answer any information growing out of the charge above mentioned, in whatever court it may be prosecuted, and will at all times hold himself amenable to the order and process of the court, and if convicted, will appear for judgment, and render himself in execution thereof; or, if he fails to perform either of these conditions, that we will pay to the Government of the Canal Zone, the sum of — dollars (inserting the sum in which the defendant is admitted to bail)."

Qualifications of sure-  
ties.  
Residence.

SEC. 90. That subdivision 1 of section 294 of the Code of Criminal Procedure for the Canal Zone is hereby amended to read as follows:

"1. Each of them must be a resident of the Canal Zone."

SEC. 91. That section 297 of the Code of Criminal Procedure for the Canal Zone is hereby amended to read as follows:

Continuance of bail  
for appearance in dis-  
trict court, etc.

"SEC. 297. The bail fixed by a magistrate under sections 292 to 296 upon holding the defendant to answer for an offense triable in

the district court, shall be construed to continue so as to require the defendant to appear and answer the information filed in the district court and to at all times render himself amenable to the orders and process of the court, and if convicted to appear for judgment and render himself in execution thereof."

SEC. 92. That section 302 of the Code of Criminal Procedure for the Canal Zone is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 302. After the filing of an information, the court in which the charge is pending, may fix, or, upon good cause shown, either increase or reduce the amount of bail. If the amount be increased, the court may order the defendant to be committed to actual custody, unless he give bail in such increased amount. If application be made by the defendant for a reduction of the amount, notice of the application must be served on the district attorney."

Increasing, etc., amount of bail when information filed.

SEC. 93. That section 304 of the Code of Criminal Procedure for the Canal Zone is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 304. The sureties must possess the qualifications, and the bail must be put in, in all respects as provided in sections 292 to 296 except that the undertaking must be conditioned as prescribed in section 290 for undertakings of bail on appeal."

Additional requirements.

SEC. 94. That section 305 of the Code of Criminal Procedure for the Canal Zone is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 305. The defendant in a criminal proceeding may make a cash deposit in lieu of a bail bond and a certificate of deposit shall be issued to the defendant in each case by the magistrate or clerk of the district court as the case may be."

Cash deposit in lieu of bail bond.

SEC. 95. That section 307 of the Code of Criminal Procedure for the Canal Zone is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 307. When money has been deposited, if it remains on deposit at the time of a judgment for the payment of a fine, the magistrate, or the clerk of the district court under the direction of the court, as the case may be, must apply the money in satisfaction thereof, and after satisfying the fine and costs, must refund the surplus, if any, to the defendant. If the defendant be not found within a period of two years from the date of the judgment, the magistrate or the clerk of the district court, as the case may be, shall turn over such surplus to the collector of the Panama Canal to be accounted for by him in the same manner as fines are accounted for."

Application of, in satisfaction of fine.

SEC. 96. That section 313 of the Code of Criminal Procedure for the Canal Zone is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 313. If, by reason of the neglect of the defendant to appear, money deposited instead of bail is forfeited, and the forfeiture is not discharged or remitted, the magistrate, or the clerk of the district court, as the case may be, with whom it is deposited must pay over the same to the collector of the Panama Canal in the manner prescribed for the paying over of other funds."

Refund or deposit of balance.

Forfeiture of deposit on failure to appear.

SEC. 97. That section 315 of the Code of Criminal Procedure for the Canal Zone is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 315. The court to which the magistrate commits the defendant, or in which an information or appeal is pending, or to which a judgment on appeal is remitted to be carried into effect, may, by an order entered upon its minutes, direct the arrest of the defendant and his commitment to the officer to whose custody he was committed at the time of giving bail, and his detention until legally discharged, in the following cases:

Recommitment of defendant after bail given.

"1. When, by reason of his failure to appear, he has incurred a forfeiture of his bail, or of money deposited instead thereof.

In what cases had.

"2. When it satisfactorily appears to the court that his bail, or either of them, are dead or insufficient, or have removed from the Canal Zone."

SEC. 98. That section 320 of the Code of Criminal Procedure for the Canal Zone is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 320. When the defendant is admitted to bail, the bail may be taken by any magistrate."

SEC. 99. That section 322 of the Code of Criminal Procedure for the Canal Zone is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 322. The process by which the attendance of a witness before a court or magistrate is required is a subpoena. It may be signed and issued by:

"1. A magistrate before whom a complaint is made, for witnesses in the Canal Zone, either on behalf of the Government or of the defendant.

"2. The judge of the district court.

"3. The clerk of the district court upon application of either the district attorney or the defendant.

"4. A magistrate or the clerk of the district court must, at any time and without charge, issue subpoenas for witnesses for the defendant upon his request."

SEC. 100. That section 323 of the Code of Criminal Procedure for the Canal Zone is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 323. A subpoena authorized by the preceding section must be substantially in the following form:

" 'The government of the Canal Zone:

" ' You are commanded to appear before (the district court or the magistrate) of (division or subdivision) (or as the case may be) at (naming the place) on (stating the day and hour), as a witness in a criminal action prosecuted by the government of the Canal Zone.

" ' Given under my hand this day of A. D. 19 . (Magistrate, or "By order of the court, clerk," or as the case may be). If books, papers or documents are required, a direction to the following effect must be contained in the subpoena: 'And you are required also to bring with you the following (describing intelligibly the books, papers, or documents required).'"

SEC. 101. That section 325 of the Code of Criminal Procedure for the Canal Zone is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 325. When a witness attends before a magistrate or court as a witness in a criminal case, upon a subpoena or in pursuance of an undertaking to testify on behalf of the prosecution, and it appears that he has come from a place more than three miles distant from the place where he is to appear, or that he is poor and unable to pay the expenses of such attendance, the court, in its discretion, if the attendance of the witness be upon a trial, by an order upon its minutes, or in any other case, the judge, at his discretion, by a written order, may direct the clerk of the court to pay the witness a reasonable sum to pay his expenses, which shall be charged against his per diem.

SEC. 102. That the Code of Criminal Procedure for the Canal Zone is hereby amended by inserting therein, following section 328, a new section numbered 328a, to read as follows:

"SEC. 328a. The rules for determining the competency of witnesses in civil actions are applicable also to criminal actions and proceedings except as otherwise provided in this code."

SEC. 103. That the Code of Criminal Procedure for the Canal Zone is hereby amended by inserting therein, following section 328a, a new section numbered 328b, to read as follows:

"Subpoena" defined.

Who may sign and issue.

Form of.

Witness' expenses.

Rules to determine competency of witnesses.

"SEC. 328b. Neither husband nor wife is a competent witness for or against the other in a criminal action or proceeding to which one or both are parties, except with the consent of both, or in case of criminal actions or proceedings for a crime committed by one against the person or property of the other, or in cases of criminal violence upon one by the other, or in cases of criminal actions or proceedings brought under provisions of law requiring the husband to furnish proper maintenance and support to wife and minor children and providing for punishment for abandonment of wife or minor children."

Husband and wife.

SEC. 104. That the Code of Criminal Procedure for the Canal Zone is hereby amended by inserting therein, following section 328b, a new section numbered 328c, to read as follows:

"SEC. 328c. A defendant in a criminal action or proceeding can not be compelled to be a witness against himself; but if he offers himself as a witness, he may be cross-examined by the counsel for the government as to all matters about which he was examined in chief. His neglect or refusal to be a witness can not in any manner prejudice him nor be used against him on the trial or proceeding."

Defendant as witness.

SEC. 105. That section 329 of the Code of Criminal Procedure for the Canal Zone is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 329. When defendant has been held to answer a charge for a public offense either or both defendant and the government may, either before or after an information, have witnesses examined conditionally in his or its behalf, as prescribed in this chapter."

Conditional examinations.

SEC. 106. That section 330 of the Code of Criminal Procedure for the Canal Zone is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 330. When a material witness for the defendant, or for the Government, is about to leave the Canal Zone, or is so sick or infirm as to afford reasonable grounds for apprehension that he will be unable to attend the trial, the defendant or the Government may apply for an order that the witness be examined conditionally."

When may be had.

SEC. 107. That section 331 of the Code of Criminal Procedure for the Canal Zone is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 331. The application must be made upon affidavit stating:

Application for.

"1. The nature of the offense charged;

"2. The state of the proceedings in the action;

"3. The name and residence of the witness, and that his testimony is material to the defense or the prosecution of the action;

"4. That the witness is about to leave the Canal Zone, or is so sick or infirm as to afford reasonable grounds for apprehending that he will not be able to attend the trial.

"The application may be made to the district court or the judge thereof, and in case of his absence or inability to act may be made to a magistrate, and must be made upon three days' notice to the opposite party."

SEC. 108. That section 332 of the Code of Criminal Procedure for the Canal Zone is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 332. If the court, judge, or magistrate is satisfied that the examination of the witness is necessary, an order must be made that the witness be examined conditionally, at a specified time and place, and before a magistrate designated therein."

Order to issue.

SEC. 109. That section 333 of the Code of Criminal Procedure for the Canal Zone is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 333. The defendant has the right to be present in person and with counsel at such examination, and if the defendant is in

Right of defendant to be present in person.

custody, the officer in whose custody he is, must be informed of the time and place of such examination and must take the defendant thereto and keep him in the presence and hearing of the witness during the examination."

SEC. 110. That section 334 of the Code of Criminal Procedure for the Canal Zone is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 334. If, at the time and place so designated, it is shown to the satisfaction of the magistrate that the witness is not about to leave the Canal Zone, or is not sick or infirm, or that the application was made to avoid the examination of the witness on the trial, the examination can not take place."

SEC. 111. That the word "sixty" in subsection 1 of section 362 of the Code of Criminal Procedure for the Canal Zone is hereby amended to read "twenty."

SEC. 112. That section 366 of the Code of Criminal Procedure for the Canal Zone is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 366. An order for the dismissal of the action, as provided in this chapter, is a bar to any other prosecution for the same offense, if it is a misdemeanor, unless such order is explicitly made for the purpose of amending the complaint in such action, in which instance such order for dismissal of the action shall not act as a bar to a prosecution upon such amended complaint; but an order for the dismissal of the action is not a bar if the offense is a felony."

SEC. 113. That section 368 of the Code of Criminal Procedure for the Canal Zone is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 368. The summons must be served at least five days before the day of appearance fixed therein, by delivering a copy thereof and showing the original to the president or other head of the corporation, or to the secretary, cashier, or managing agent within the Canal Zone."

SEC. 114. That section 379 of the Code of Criminal Procedure for the Canal Zone is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 379. If the property stolen or embezzled is not claimed by the owner before the expiration of six months from the conviction of a person for stealing or embezzling it, the court shall order it sold on such terms and under such conditions as the court shall direct. The officer making such sale shall return the proceeds into court, whereupon the court shall order the balance of such proceeds, after deducting therefrom the expenses incurred in the preservation and sale of the property, to be delivered to the collector of the Panama Canal to be covered into the Treasury of the United States as miscellaneous receipts."

SEC. 115. That section 399 of the Code of Criminal Procedure for the Canal Zone is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 399. Any person who has been committed on a criminal charge may be brought before the district judge on a writ of habeas corpus."

SEC. 116. The Code of Criminal Procedure for the Canal Zone is hereby amended by inserting therein, following section 413, a new section numbered 413a, to read as follows:

"SEC. 413a. During the absence of the district judge, the powers conferred upon said judge and the jurisdiction conferred upon the district court by this chapter may be exercised by a magistrate or a magistrate's court: *Provided, however,* That the magistrate herein referred to must be one other than one who has committed the party to jail. In the event the magistrate or magistrate's court denies the

When conditions on which order for examination based do not exist.

Dismissal of actions.

Information not filed within 20 days, etc.

Order of dismissal as bar to subsequent prosecution for same offense.

If offense a felony.

Service of summons.

Sale of unclaimed stolen, etc., property, after conviction of defendant.

Writ of habeas corpus.

Jurisdiction, etc., of magistrate in absence of judge.

Proviso. Restrictions.

writ, the proceedings may be begun and proceeded with de novo before the district judge or district court upon the return of the district judge."

SEC. 117. That section 427 of the Code of Criminal Procedure for the Canal Zone is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 427. When the property is delivered to a court, judge, or magistrate, he must, if it was stolen or embezzled, dispose of it as provided in sections 376 to 381, inclusive. If it was taken on a warrant issued on the grounds stated in the second and third subdivisions of section 415, he must retain it in his possession, subject to the order of the court to which he is required to return the proceedings before him, or of any other court in which the offense in respect to which the property taken is triable."

Stolen, etc., property.  
Disposition of.

SEC. 118. That section 447 of the Code of Criminal Procedure for the Canal Zone is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 447. In case in any penal institution there should not be sufficient room for the prisoners confined therein, or, in the cases of women prisoners or of prisoners under eighteen years of age, if the governor determines that the public welfare will best be subserved by their imprisonment elsewhere than at Gamboa, they shall be transferred to such penal institutions within the Canal Zone as the governor may designate.

Transfer of prisoners.

"This transfer, however, will not aggravate or affect in any way the condition of the prisoners, who will serve in accordance with the penalty to which they have been sentenced."

SEC. 119. That the following sections of the Code of Criminal Procedure for the Canal Zone be, and they are hereby, repealed: Sections 13, 29, 39, 42, 54, 55, 56, 65, 68, 69, 91, 95, 98, 99, 100, 102, 104, 106, 120, 121, 130, 132, 152, 203, 211, 238, 240, 298, 299, 300, and 301.

Sections repealed.

That the Executive order of July 28, 1925, prescribing rules of practice and procedure for the District Court of the Canal Zone, be, and it is hereby, repealed.

Repeal of Executive order, No. 4276.

SEC. 120. This Act shall apply to criminal actions and proceedings from the time it takes effect except that all such actions and proceedings theretofore commenced shall be conducted in the same manner as if this Act had not been passed.

Applicability of Act.

Approved, February 21, 1933.

[CHAPTER 113.]

AN ACT

Authorizing the acceptance of title to sites for public building projects subject to the reservation of ore and mineral rights.

February 23, 1933.  
[S. 5588.]  
[Public. No. 367.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That title to sites and additional land for the construction thereon of public building projects authorized by the Emergency Relief and Construction Act of 1932 and subsequent Acts, may be acquired subject to the reservation of title in and the right to mine ores and minerals on such sites and land.

Public building sites.  
Acceptance of title,  
subject to mineral, etc.,  
reservations.  
Act, p. 722, amended.

Approved, February 23, 1933.

[CHAPTER 114.]

JOINT RESOLUTION

February 23, 1933.  
[S. J. Res. 237.]  
[Pub. Res., No. 55.]

Authorizing the erection in the Department of State Building of a memorial to the American diplomatic and consular officers who while on active duty lost their lives under heroic or tragic circumstances.

Department of State Building.  
Memorial authorized in, to American diplomatic and consular officers dying under heroic, etc., circumstances.

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Director of Public Buildings and Public Parks of the National Capital be, and he is hereby, authorized to grant permission to the American Foreign Service Association for the erection of a memorial to the American diplomatic and consular officers who while on active duty lost their lives under heroic or tragic circumstances. The design of the memorial shall be approved and the site in the Department of State Building shall be chosen by the Commission of Fine Arts, and the United States shall be put to no expense in or by the erection of the said memorial.

Approval of design and site.

No Federal expense.

Approved, February 23, 1933.

[CHAPTER 116.]

AN ACT

February 24, 1933.  
[S. 4065.]  
[Public, No. 368.]

Authorizing the packing of oleomargarine and adulterated butter in tin and other suitable packages.

Oleomargarine, etc.  
Vol. 24, p. 210; Vol. 40, p. 1003, amended.  
U. S. C., p. 777.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That section 6 of the Act entitled "An Act defining butter, also imposing a tax upon and regulating the manufacture, sale, importation, and exportation of oleomargarine," approved August 2, 1886, as amended (U. S. C., title 26, secs. 543, 544), is amended to read as follows:

Receptacles used in packing, may include tin.

Minimum weight; branding, etc.

To be sold in original packages.

Retail sale requirements.

Punishment for violations.

"SEC. 6. That all oleomargarine shall be packed by the manufacturer thereof in firkins, tubs, or other wooden, tin-plate, or paper packages, not before used for that purpose, containing, or encased in a manufacturer's package made from any of such materials of, not less than ten pounds and marked, stamped, and branded as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall prescribe; and all sales made by manufacturers of oleomargarine and wholesale dealers in oleomargarine shall be in original stamped packages. Retail dealers in oleomargarine must sell only from original stamped packages, in quantities not exceeding ten pounds, and shall pack, or cause to be packed, the oleomargarine sold by them in suitable wooden, tin-plate, or paper packages which shall be marked and branded as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall prescribe. Every person who knowingly sells or offers for sale, or delivers or offers to deliver, any oleomargarine in any other form than in new wooden, tin-plate, or paper packages as above described, or who packs in any package any oleomargarine in any manner contrary to law, or who falsely brands any package or affixes a stamp on any package denoting a less amount of tax than that required by law shall be fined for each offense not more than \$1,000, and be imprisoned not more than two years."

Adulterated butter. Packages requirements modified.  
Vol. 32, p. 195, amended.  
Tin-plate added.

SEC. 2. (a) The eighth paragraph of section 4 of the Act of May 9, 1902 (32 Stat. 193, ch. 784), is amended to read as follows: "That all adulterated butter shall be packed by the manufacturer thereof in firkins, tubs, or other wooden, tin-plate, or paper packages not before used for that purpose, containing, or encased in a manufacturer's package made from any of such materials of, not less than ten pounds, and marked, stamped, and branded as the Commissioner

of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall prescribe, and all sales made by manufacturers of adulterated butter shall be in original, stamped packages.”

(b) The ninth paragraph of such section 4 is amended by adding after the word “wooden” wherever it appears in such paragraph a comma and the word “tin-plate”.

Sales, etc.

Approved, February 24, 1933.

[CHAPTER 117.]

AN ACT

To extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Missouri River at or near Farnam Street, Omaha, Nebraska.

February 24, 1933.  
[S. 5370.]  
[Public, No. 369.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Missouri River at or near Farnam Street, Omaha, Nebraska, authorized to be built by the Omaha-Council Bluffs Missouri River Bridge Board of Trustees by an Act of Congress approved June 10, 1930, heretofore extended by Acts of Congress approved February 20, 1931, and June 9, 1932, are hereby further extended one and three years, respectively, from June 10, 1933.

Missouri River.  
Time extended for  
bridging, at Omaha,  
Nebr.  
Vol. 46, pp. 544, 1192,  
amended.  
Ante, p. 290.

SEC. 2. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this Act is hereby expressly reserved.

Amendment.

Approved, February 24, 1933.

[CHAPTER 118.]

AN ACT

Authorizing the State of Georgia to construct, maintain, and operate a toll bridge across the Savannah River at or near Lincolnton, Georgia.

February 24, 1933.  
[S. 5659.]  
[Public, No. 370.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That in order to promote interstate commerce, improve the postal service, and provide for military and other purposes, the State of Georgia be, and is hereby, authorized to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge and approaches thereto across the Savannah River, at a point suitable to the interests of navigation, at or near Lincolnton, Georgia, and between Lincolnton, Georgia, and McCormick, South Carolina, in accordance with the provisions of the Act entitled “An Act to regulate the construction of bridges over navigable waters,” approved March 23, 1906, and subject to the conditions and limitations contained in this Act.

Savannah River.  
Georgia may bridge,  
at Lincolnton.

SEC. 2. There is hereby conferred upon the State of Georgia all such rights and powers to enter upon lands and to acquire, condemn, occupy, possess, and use real estate and other property needed for the location, construction, maintenance, and operation of such bridge and its approaches, as are possessed by railroad corporations for railroad purposes or by bridge corporations for bridge purposes in the State in which such real estate or other property is situated, upon making just compensation therefor, to be ascertained and paid according to the laws of such State, and the proceedings therefor shall be the same as in the condemnation or expropriation of property for public purposes in such State.

Construction.  
Vol. 34, p. 84.

Acquisition of real  
estate, etc., for location,  
approaches, etc.

Condemnation pro-  
ceedings.

Tolls authorized.  
Vol. 34, p. 85.

SEC. 3. The said State of Georgia is hereby authorized to fix and charge tolls for transit over such bridge, and the rates of toll so fixed shall be the legal rates until changed by the Secretary of War under the authority contained in the Act of March 23, 1906.

Rates, applied to operation, sinking fund, etc.

SEC. 4. In fixing the rates of toll to be charged for the use of such bridge the same shall be so adjusted as to provide a fund sufficient to pay for the reasonable cost of maintaining, repairing, and operating the bridge and its approaches under economical management, and to provide a sinking fund sufficient to amortize the cost of such bridge and its approaches, including reasonable interest and financing cost, as soon as possible, under reasonable charges, but within a period of not to exceed twenty years from the completion thereof. After a sinking fund sufficient for such amortization shall have been so provided, such bridge shall thereafter be maintained and operated free of tolls, or the rates of toll shall thereafter be so adjusted as to provide a fund of not to exceed the amount necessary for the proper maintenance, repair, and operation of the bridge and its approaches under economical management. An accurate record of the cost of the bridge and its approaches, the expenditures for maintaining, repairing, and operating the same, and of the daily tolls collected shall be kept and shall be available for the information of all persons interested.

Maintenance as free bridge, etc., after amortizing costs.

Record of expenditure and receipts.

Amendment.

SEC. 5. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this Act is hereby expressly reserved.

Approved, February 24, 1933.

[CHAPTER 119.]

AN ACT

February 24, 1933.  
[S. 4020.]

[Public, No. 371.]

To give the Supreme Court of the United States authority to prescribe rules of practice and procedure with respect to proceedings in criminal cases after verdict.

Supreme Court of the United States.  
Authority granted, to prescribe rules of practice and procedure in criminal cases after verdict.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Supreme Court of the United States shall have the power to prescribe, from time to time, rules of practice and procedure with respect to any or all proceedings after verdict in criminal cases in district courts of the United States, including the District Courts of Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Canal Zone, and Virgin Islands, in the Supreme Courts of the District of Columbia, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico, in the United States Court for China, in the United States Circuit Courts of Appeals, and in the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia.

Existing right of appeal continued.  
Rules for taking appeals, preparing records, etc.  
Supersedeas or bail.

SEC. 2. The right of appeal shall continue in those cases in which appeals are now authorized by law, but the rules made as herein authorized may prescribe the times for and manner of taking appeals and of preparing records and bills of exceptions and the conditions on which supersedeas or bail may be allowed.

Effective date, etc.

SEC. 3. The Supreme Court may fix the dates when such rules shall take effect and the extent to which they shall apply to proceedings then pending, and after they become effective all laws in conflict therewith shall be of no further force.

Conflicting laws void.

Approved, February 24, 1933.

## [CHAPTER 120.]

## JOINT RESOLUTION

Amending section 2 of the joint resolution entitled "Joint resolution authorizing the President, under certain conditions, to invite the participation of other nations in the Chicago World's Fair, providing for the admission of their exhibits, and for other purposes," approved February 5, 1929, and amending section 7 of the Act entitled "An Act to protect the copyrights and patents of foreign exhibitors at A Century of Progress (Chicago World's Fair Centennial Celebration), to be held at Chicago, Illinois, in 1933," approved July 19, 1932.

February 24, 1933.  
[H. J. Res. 561.]  
[Pub. Res., No. 56.]

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That section 2 of the joint resolution entitled "Joint resolution authorizing the President, under certain conditions, to invite the participation of other nations in the Chicago World's Fair, providing for the admission of their exhibits, and for other purposes," approved February 5, 1929, be, and the same hereby is, amended so as to read as follows:

A Century of Progress exposition.  
Vol. 45, p. 1152,  
amended.

"SEC. 2. That all articles which shall be imported from foreign countries for the purpose of exhibition at the exposition to be held by and known as A Century of Progress, in section 1 of this joint resolution called the Chicago World's Fair Centennial Celebration, or for use in constructing, installing, or maintaining foreign buildings or exhibits at the said exposition, upon which articles there shall be a tariff or customs duty, shall be admitted without payment of such tariff, customs duty, fees, or charges under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe; but it shall be lawful, at any time during or within six months after the close of the said exposition, to sell any articles provided for herein, subject to such regulations for the security of the revenue and for the collection of import duties as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe: *Provided*, That all such articles, when sold or withdrawn for consumption or use in the United States, shall be subject to the duties, if any, imposed upon such articles by the revenue laws in force at the date of their withdrawal; and on such articles, which shall have suffered diminution or deterioration from incidental handling or exposure, the duties, if payable, shall be assessed according to the appraised value at the time of withdrawal: *Provided further*, That imported articles provided for herein shall not be subject to any marking requirements of the general tariff laws, except when such articles are withdrawn for consumption or use in the United States, in which case they shall not be released from customs custody until properly marked, but no additional duty shall be assessed because such articles were not sufficiently marked when imported into the United States: *Provided further*, That articles which have been admitted without payment of duty for exhibition under any general tariff law may be accorded the privilege of transfer to and entry for exhibition at the said exposition under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe: *And provided further*, That all necessary expenses incurred, including salaries of customs officials in charge of imported articles, shall be reimbursed to the Government of the United States by A Century of Progress, also known as the Chicago World's Fair Centennial Celebration, under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury."

Dutiable articles imported for exhibition, etc., purposes, admitted free under prescribed regulations.  
Vol. 46, p. 684.

Sales permitted.

*Provisos.*  
Payment of duty.

Marking requirements.

Transfer privileges.

Expenses reimbursable.

*Ante*, p. 705, amended.

SEC. 2. That section 7 of the Act entitled "An Act to protect the copyrights and patents of foreign exhibitors at A Century of Progress (Chicago World's Fair Centennial Celebration), to be held

at Chicago, Illinois, in 1933," approved July 19, 1932, be, and the same hereby is, amended so as to read as follows:

Incurred Federal expenses to be repaid.

"SEC. 7. All necessary expenses incurred by the United States in carrying out the provisions of this Act shall be reimbursed to the Government of the United States by A Century of Progress, also known as the Chicago World's Fair Centennial Celebration, under regulations to be prescribed by the Librarian of Congress and by the Commissioner of Patents, respectively."

Repayments to be deposited as refunds to appropriate appropriations.

SEC. 3. That the receipts from reimbursements to the Government of the United States paid by A Century of Progress, also known as the Chicago World's Fair Centennial Celebration, as provided in the joint resolution entitled "Joint resolution authorizing the President, under certain conditions, to invite the participation of other nations in the Chicago World's Fair, providing for the admission of their exhibits, and for other purposes," approved February 5, 1929, as hereby amended, and in the Act entitled "An Act to protect the copyrights and patents of foreign exhibitors at A Century of Progress (Chicago World's Fair Centennial Celebration), to be held at Chicago, Illinois, in 1933," approved July 19, 1932, as hereby amended, shall be deposited as refunds to the appropriations from which paid, instead of being covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts as provided by the Act entitled "An Act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908, and for other purposes," approved March 4, 1907, in the manner provided for receipts from reimbursable charges for labor, services, and other expenses connected with the customs, in section 524 of the Tariff Act of 1930.

Vol. 45, p. 1152, amended.

Ante, p. 705, amended.

Vol. 34, p. 1315.

Reimbursable customs charges. Vol. 46, p. 741.

Approved, February 24, 1933.

[CHAPTER 121.]

JOINT RESOLUTION

February 24, 1933. [S. J. Res. 243.] [Pub. Res., No. 57.]

Authorizing the President of the United States to extend a welcome to the Pan-American Medical Association which holds its convention in the United States in March, 1933.

Pan-American Medical Association. Welcome to be extended its congress at Dallas, Tex.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States is authorized on behalf of the Government of the United States to extend a welcome to the Pan-American Medical Association, which is to hold its fourth congress, being its first congress held in an English-speaking nation, at Dallas, Texas, from March 21 to March 25, 1933.

Approved, February 24, 1933.

[CHAPTER 123.]

AN ACT

February 25, 1933. [S. 4589.] [Public, No. 372.]

To authorize the Secretary of the Interior to make payment of part of the expenses incurred in securing improvements in drainage project of drainage district numbered 1, Richardson County, Nebraska, and for other purposes.

Richardson County, Nebr. Payment of part expenses, drainage district, numbered one, for enlarging channel, etc., authorized.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior, with the consent of the Indians of the Sac and Fox Reservation, Nebraska, whose lands shall be benefited by the project of drainage district numbered 1, Richardson County, Nebraska, is hereby authorized to pay, from funds now or hereafter on deposit to the credit of the individuals concerned, such Indians' pro rata share of the expenses incurred by landowners interested in such project in the prosecution of a suit in equity to require the said

drainage district to enlarge the channel of its system, and to do all things necessary to accommodate the water accumulated therein and to prevent overflows thereof: *Provided*, That the amounts so paid on behalf of such Indians shall not exceed the rate of \$2 per acre for each acre of Indian land benefited nor a total of \$600.

Approved, February 25, 1933.

*Proviso.*  
Maximum amount.

[CHAPTER 124.]

AN ACT

To authorize the Veterans' Administration or other Federal agencies to turn over to superintendents of the Indian Service amounts due Indians who are under legal disability, or to estates of such deceased Indians.

February 25, 1933.  
[S. 4766.]  
[Public, No. 373.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That any money accruing from the Veterans' Administration or other governmental agency to incompetent adult Indians, or minor Indians, who are recognized wards of the Federal Government, for whom no legal guardians or other fiduciaries have been appointed may be paid, in the discretion of the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, or other head of a governmental bureau or agency, having such funds for payment, to such superintendent or other bonded officer of the Indian Service as the Secretary of the Interior shall designate, for the use of such beneficiaries, or to be paid to or used for, the heirs of such deceased beneficiaries, to be handled and accounted for by him with other moneys under his control, in accordance with existing law and the regulations of the Department of the Interior.

Indian Service.  
Amounts due Indians under legal disability, etc., to be paid designated superintendent for use of beneficiaries, or their heirs.

Approved, February 25, 1933.

[CHAPTER 125.]

AN ACT

Authorizing the appropriation of funds for the payment of claims to the Mexican Government under the circumstances hereinafter enumerated.

February 25, 1933.  
[H. R. 13534.]  
[Public, No. 374.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That there are hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$15,000 for payment to the Government of Mexico for the account of the family of Emilio Cortez Rubio, and a further sum of \$15,000 for payment to the Government of Mexico for the account of the family of Manuel Gomez, as an act of grace and without reference to the question of legal liability of the United States, for the killing in or near Ardmore, Oklahoma, on June 7, 1931, of Emilio Cortez Rubio and Manuel Gomez by two deputy sheriffs of the State of Oklahoma.

Mexico.  
Payment to, authorized as indemnity for the killing of Emilio Cortez Rubio and Manuel Gomez.

Approved, February 25, 1933.

[CHAPTER 126.]

JOINT RESOLUTION

Authorizing the Comptroller of the Currency to exercise with respect to national banking associations powers which State officials, may have with respect to State banks, savings banks, and/or trust companies under State laws.

February 25, 1933.  
[S. J. Res. 266.]  
[Pub. Res., No. 68.]

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Comptroller of the Currency shall have and may exercise to such extent as he deems advisable with respect to any national banking association any powers which the State officials having supervision of State banks, savings

National banking associations.  
Authority of Comptroller of Currency over.

banks and/or trust companies in the State in which such national banking associations are located may have with respect to such State institutions under State laws now in force or hereafter enacted: *Provided*, That nothing herein shall be construed to permit the establishment of branches of either national or State member banks or allow consolidation of either national or State member banks not allowed by existing laws.

*Proviso.*  
Restriction.

Assessment of ex-  
penses.

Expenses incurred by the Comptroller of the Currency in the exercise of such powers may be assessed by him against the banks concerned and, when so assessed, shall be paid by such banks.

Powers not impaired  
hereby.

Nothing herein shall be construed to impair any power otherwise possessed by the Comptroller of the Currency, the Secretary of the Treasury or the Federal Reserve Board.

Duration.

The powers herein conferred shall terminate six months from its approval by the President; but the President of the United States may extend its force by proclamation for an additional six months.

Approved, February 25, 1933.

[CHAPTER 127.]

AN ACT

February 27, 1933.  
[H. R. 7521.]  
[Public, No. 375.]

To provide a new Code of Civil Procedure for the Canal Zone and to repeal the existing Code of Civil Procedure.

Code of Civil Pro-  
cedure, Canal Zone.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the thirty-nine chapters hereinafter set forth shall constitute the Code of Civil Procedure for the Canal Zone.

PRELIMINARY  
PROVISIONS.

CHAPTER 1.—PRELIMINARY PROVISIONS

Title.

SECTION 1. TITLE OF THIS CODE.—This code shall be known as the Code of Civil Procedure of the Canal Zone.

Effective date.

SEC. 2. WHEN THIS CODE TAKES EFFECT.—This code shall take effect on the first day of October, 1933.

Not retroactive.

SEC. 3. NOT RETROACTIVE.—No part of it is retroactive unless expressly so declared.

Rule of construction.

SEC. 4. RULE OF CONSTRUCTION OF THIS CODE.—The rule of the common law, that statutes in derogation thereof are to be strictly construed, has no application to this code. The code establishes the law of the Canal Zone respecting the subjects to which it relates, and its provisions and all proceedings under it are to be liberally construed with a view to effect its objects and to promote justice.

Holidays.

SEC. 5. HOLIDAYS.—Holidays within the meaning of this code are every Sunday and such other days as are enumerated as holidays in section 7 of the Civil Code.

Computation of time.

SEC. 6. COMPUTATION OF TIME.—The time in which any Act provided by law is to be done is computed by excluding the first day and including the last, unless the last day is a holiday, and then it is also excluded.

Words and phrases.  
Construction of.

SEC. 7. WORDS AND PHRASES.—Words and phrases are construed according to the context and the approved usage of the language; but technical words and phrases, and such others as have acquired a peculiar and appropriate meaning in law, or are defined in section 8, are to be construed according to such peculiar and appropriate meaning or definition.

Definition of terms.

SEC. 8. CERTAIN TERMS USED IN THIS CODE DEFINED.—Words used in this code in the present tense include the future as well as the present; words used in the masculine gender include the feminine

and neuter; the singular number includes the plural, and the plural the singular; the word "person" includes a corporation as well as a natural person; writing includes printing and typewriting; oath includes affirmation or declaration; and every mode of oral statement, under oath or affirmation, is embraced by the term "testify," and every written one in the term "depose"; signature or subscription includes mark, when the person can not write, his name being written near it by a person who writes his own name as a witness: *Provided*, That when a signature is by mark it must, in order that the same may be acknowledged or may serve as the signature to any sworn statement, be witnessed by two persons who must subscribe their own names as witness thereto.

The following words have in this code the signification attached to them in this section, unless otherwise apparent from the context:

1. The word "property" includes both real and personal property;

2. The words "real property" are coextensive with lands, tenements, and hereditaments;

3. The words "personal property" include money, goods, chattels, things in action, and evidences of debt;

4. The word "month" means a calendar month, unless otherwise expressed;

5. The word "will" includes codicil;

6. The word "writ" signifies an order or precept in writing, issued in the name of the people, or of a court or judicial officer; and the word "process" a writ or summons issued in the course of judicial proceedings;

7. The word "State," when applied to the different parts of the United States, includes the District of Columbia and the Territories; and the words "United States" may include the District and Territories;

8. The word "affinity," when applied to the marriage relation, signifies the connection existing in consequence of marriage between each of the married persons and the blood relatives of the other.

SEC. 9. DIVISION OF JUDICIAL REMEDIES.—Judicial remedies are divided into two classes:

1. Actions; and

2. Special proceedings.

SEC. 10. ACTION DEFINED.—An action is an ordinary proceeding in a court of justice by which one party prosecutes another for the enforcement or protection of a right, the redress or prevention of a wrong, or the punishment of a public offense.

SEC. 11. SPECIAL PROCEEDINGS DEFINED.—Every other remedy is a special proceeding.

SEC. 12. CIVIL ACTIONS ARISE OUT OF OBLIGATIONS OR INJURIES.—A civil action arises out of—

1. An obligation;

2. An injury.

SEC. 13. OBLIGATION DEFINED.—An obligation is a legal duty, by which one person is bound to do or not to do a certain thing, and arises from:

1. Contract; or

2. Operation of law.

SEC. 14. DIVISION OF INJURIES.—An injury is of two kinds:

1. To the person; and

2. To property.

SEC. 15. INJURIES TO PROPERTY.—An injury to property consists in depriving its owner of the benefit of it, which is done by taking, withholding, deteriorating, or destroying it.

"Person."

"Testify"; "depose."

*Provided*.  
Signature by mark.

"Property."

"Real property."

"Personal property."

"Month."

"Will."

"Writ"; "process."

"State."

"United States."

"Affinity."

Judicial remedies, division of.

"Action" defined.

Special proceedings.

Civil actions.

"Obligation" defined.

Division of injuries.

Injuries to property.

To person.

SEC. 16. INJURIES TO THE PERSON.—Every other injury is an injury to the person.

Prosecution of civil action.

SEC. 17. CIVIL ACTION, BY WHOM PROSECUTED.—A civil action is prosecuted by one party against another for the enforcement or protection of a right, or the redress or prevention of a wrong.

Civil and criminal remedies not merged.

SEC. 18. CIVIL AND CRIMINAL REMEDIES NOT MERGED.—When the violation of a right admits of both a civil and criminal remedy, the right to prosecute the one is not merged in the other.

COURTS OF JUSTICE, GENERAL PROVISIONS.

CHAPTER 2.—GENERAL PROVISIONS RESPECTING COURTS OF JUSTICE

Sittings, public.

SEC. 19. SITTINGS, PUBLIC.—The sittings of every court of justice shall be public, except as provided in section 20.

Sittings, private.

SEC. 20. SITTINGS, WHEN PRIVATE.—In an action for divorce, criminal conversation, seduction, or breach of promise of marriage, the court may direct the trial of any issue of fact joined therein to be private, and may exclude all persons except the officers of the court, the parties, their witnesses, and counsel: *Provided*, That in any cause the court may, in the exercise of a sound discretion, during the examination of a witness, exclude any or all other witnesses in the cause.

*Proviso.*  
Exclusion of witnesses.

Conduct of proceedings.  
Power of court.

SEC. 21. POWERS RESPECTING CONDUCT OF PROCEEDINGS.—Every court shall have power:

1. To preserve and enforce order in its immediate presence;
2. To enforce order in the proceedings before it, or before a person or persons empowered to conduct a judicial investigation under its authority;
3. To provide for the orderly conduct of proceedings before it, or its officers;
4. To compel obedience to its judgments, orders, and process, and to the orders of a judge out of court, in an action or proceeding pending therein;
5. To control in furtherance of justice, the conduct of its ministerial officers, and of all other persons in any manner connected with a judicial proceeding before it, in every matter appertaining thereto;
6. To compel the attendance of persons to testify in an action or proceeding pending therein, in the cases and manner provided in this code;
7. To administer oaths in an action or proceeding pending therein, and in all other cases where it may be necessary in the exercise of its powers and duties;
8. To amend and control its process and orders so as to make them conformable to law and justice.

District court seal.

SEC. 22. DISTRICT COURT TO HAVE SEAL.—The district court shall have a seal, which shall be kept by the clerk of the court.

To what documents affixed.

SEC. 23. SAME; TO WHAT DOCUMENTS AFFIXED.—The seal of the district court need not be affixed to any proceeding therein or document, except:

1. To a writ;
2. To the certificate of probate of a will or of the appointment of an executor, administrator, or guardian;
3. To the authentication of a copy of a record or other proceeding of the court, or of an officer thereof, or of a copy of a document on file in the office of the clerk.

District court dockets.

SEC. 24. DISTRICT COURT DOCKETS.—In addition to such dockets as may be specially provided for herein, the clerk of the district court, under the direction of the judge, must cause to be prepared,

and shall keep, such other dockets as may be required for the purposes of said court.

SEC. 25. POWERS OF DISTRICT JUDGE.—The district judge may, at chambers, grant all orders and writs which are usually granted in the first instance upon an ex parte application, and may, at chambers, hear and dispose of such orders and writs; and may also, at chambers, appoint appraisers, receive inventories and accounts to be filed, suspend the powers of executors, administrators, or guardians in the cases allowed by law, grant special letters of administration or guardianship, approve claims and bonds, and direct the issuance from the court of all writs and process necessary in the exercise of their powers in matters of probate.

District judge, powers, etc.

SEC. 26. DISQUALIFICATION OF JUDGES.—No judge or magistrate shall sit or act as such in any action or proceeding:

Disqualification of judges.

1. To which he is a party or in which he is interested;

2. When he is related to either party, or to an officer of a corporation, which is a party, or to an attorney, counsel, or agent of either party, by consanguinity or affinity within the third degree computed according to the rules of law;

3. When, in the action or proceeding, or in any previous action or proceeding involving any of the same issues, he has been attorney or counsel for any party; or when he has given advice to any party upon any matter involved in the action or proceeding; or when he has been retained or employed as attorney or counsel for any party within two years prior to the commencement of the action or proceeding;

4. When it appears from the affidavit or affidavits on file that either party can not have a fair and impartial trial before the district judge, about to try the case, by reason of the prejudice or bias of such judge. The affidavit or affidavits alleging the disqualification of the judge must be filed and served upon the adverse party or the attorney for such party at least one day before the day set for trial of such action or proceeding; provided, counteraffidavits may be filed at least one day thereafter, or such further time as the court may extend the time for filing such counteraffidavits, not exceeding five days, and for this purpose the court may continue the trial.

SEC. 27. NO JUDGE OR MAGISTRATE TO HAVE PARTNER PRACTICING LAW.—No judge or magistrate shall have a partner acting as attorney or counsel in any court of the Canal Zone.

Partner of judge practicing law, prohibited.

SEC. 28. POWERS OF DISTRICT JUDGE.—The district judge may exercise out of court all the powers expressly conferred upon the judge, as contradistinguished from the court.

Powers of district judge, out of court.

SEC. 29. POWERS OF JUDICIAL OFFICERS AS TO CONDUCT OF PROCEEDINGS.—Every judicial officer shall have power:

Powers of judicial officers, conduct of proceedings.

1. To preserve and enforce order in his immediate presence, and in proceedings before him, when he is engaged in the performance of official duty;

2. To compel obedience to his lawful orders as provided in this code;

3. To compel the attendance of persons to testify in a proceeding before him, in the cases and manner provided in this code;

4. To administer oaths to persons in a proceeding pending before him, and in all other cases where it may be necessary in the exercise of his powers and duties.

SEC. 30. TO PUNISH FOR CONTEMPT.—For the effectual exercise of the powers conferred by section 29, a judicial officer may punish for contempt in the cases provided in this code.

To punish for contempt.

Take acknowledgments and affidavits.

SEC. 31. TO TAKE ACKNOWLEDGMENTS AND AFFIDAVITS.—The district judge and the magistrates shall have power to take and certify:

1. The proof and acknowledgment of a conveyance of real property or of any other written instrument;
2. The acknowledgment of satisfaction of a judgment of any court;
3. An affidavit or deposition to be used in the Canal Zone.

CROSS REFERENCE

Post, p. 1164.

Proof and acknowledgment of instruments, see Civil Code, sections 289 et seq.

Proceedings in English.

SEC. 32. PROCEEDINGS TO BE IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE.—Every written proceeding in a court of justice in the Canal Zone shall be in the English language, and judicial proceedings shall be conducted and preserved in no other.

Means to carry jurisdiction into effect.

SEC. 33. MEANS TO CARRY JURISDICTION INTO EFFECT.—When jurisdiction is, by this code, or by any other statute, conferred on a court or judicial officer, all the means necessary to carry it into effect are also given; and in the exercise of this jurisdiction, if the course of proceeding be not specifically pointed out by this code or the statute, any suitable process or mode of proceeding may be adopted which may appear most conformable to the spirit of this code.

District court reports prima facie correct.

SEC. 34. REPORTS PRIMA FACIE CORRECT STATEMENTS.—The report of the official reporter, or official reporter pro tempore, of the district court, duly appointed and sworn, when transcribed and certified as being a correct transcript of the testimony and proceedings in the case, is prima facie evidence of such testimony and proceedings.

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW.

CHAPTER 3.—ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW

Admission to practice.

SEC. 35. ADMISSION TO PRACTICE.—1. Any person of good moral character who has been admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the United States, or in the highest court of the District of Columbia, or in the highest court of any State or Territory, may be admitted, on motion in open court, to practice as an attorney of the district court.

Foreign attorneys.

2. Any person of good moral character who has been admitted to practice in the highest court of any foreign country may be admitted to practice as an attorney of the district court: *Provided, however,* That the requirements for practice in such foreign countries be a preliminary education, in addition to grade and high school education, of at least two years law course in an approved law school: *Provided further,* That such person shall have practiced law in the courts of his own or of a foreign country for a period of three years.

Prerequisites. Requirements.

Law practice.

3. Every applicant for admission shall file his application with the clerk, produce his license and satisfactory evidence that it has not been revoked, file with the clerk statements of at least three reputable persons, one of whom must be a member in good standing of the bar of the district court, attesting to the good moral character of the applicant; and, if admission is sought under subdivision 2 of this section, every applicant shall, in addition, furnish satisfactory evidence as to the requirements for practice in such foreign country and the applicant's practice for the requisite period. The motion for admission must be made in open court by a member in good standing of the bar of the district court. Such person shall upon the filing of his application pay to the clerk a fee of \$15 which fee shall be accounted for by the clerk as miscellaneous receipts.

Application for admission.

Requirements.

4. Any person of good moral character who has attained the age of twenty-one years may be admitted to the practice of law in the courts of the Canal Zone by the judge of the United States district

court thereof upon giving satisfactory evidence that he has a general education equivalent to graduation from a high school of the Canal Zone, has studied law under proper instruction for at least three years, and has passed an examination in the law to be prescribed and conducted by the judge of the district court or by a committee of the bar appointed by him for that purpose. The judge of the district court is empowered to make rules to establish the qualifications of the candidates.

SEC. 36. **CERTIFICATE OF ADMISSION.**—Upon admission of an applicant to the bar, the district court shall direct an order to be entered to that effect upon its records, and that a certificate of such admission be given to him by the clerk of the court, which certificate shall be his license. Certificate of admission.

SEC. 37. **OATHS.**—Before receiving a certificate the applicant shall take and subscribe in court the following oaths: Oaths.

1. "I, ——— recognize and accept the supreme authority of the United States of America, in the Canal Zone, and I do swear that I will obey the existing laws which rule in the Canal Zone, as well as the legal orders and decrees of the duly constituted authorities therein; that I impose upon myself this voluntary obligation without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion. So help me God.

2. "I do solemnly swear that I will do no falsehood, nor consent to the doing of any in court; I will not wittingly or willingly promote or sue any false, groundless or unlawful suit, nor give aid nor consent to the same; I will delay no man for money or malice, but will conduct myself in the office of a lawyer within the courts according to the best of my knowledge and discretion, with all good fidelity as well to the courts as to my clients. So help me God."

SEC. 38. **ROLL OF ATTORNEYS.**—The clerk of the district court shall keep a roll of attorneys admitted to practice, which roll must be signed by the person admitted before he receives his license. Roll of attorneys.

SEC. 39. **ATTORNEYS ON BONDS.**—Attorneys will not be accepted as sureties upon bonds or recognizances required to be filed in court. Attorneys on bonds.

SEC. 40. **WHO MAY CONDUCT LITIGATION.**—A person may conduct his litigation personally or by the aid of a lawyer, in either the district or magistrates' courts. Who may conduct litigation.

SEC. 41. **DUTIES.**—It is the duty of an attorney and counselor: Duties of attorneys.

1. To support the laws of the Canal Zone and the applicable laws of the United States;

2. To maintain the respect due to the courts of justice and judicial officers;

3. To counsel or maintain such actions, proceedings, or defenses only as appear to him legal or just, except the defense of a person charged with a public offense;

4. To employ, for the purpose of maintaining the causes confided to him, such means only as are consistent with truth, and never seek to mislead the judge or any judicial officer by an artifice or false statement of fact or law;

5. To maintain inviolate the confidence, and at every peril to himself, to preserve the secrets of his client;

6. To abstain from all offensive personality, and to advance no fact prejudicial to the honor or reputation of a party or witness, unless required by the justice of the cause with which he is charged;

7. Not to encourage either the commencement or the continuance of an action or proceeding from any corrupt motive of passion or interest;

8. Never to reject, for any consideration personal to himself, the cause of the defenseless or the oppressed.

## Authority.

SEC. 42. AUTHORITY.—An attorney shall have authority:

1. To bind his client in any of the steps of an action or proceeding by his agreement filed with the clerk, or entered upon the minutes of the court, and not otherwise;

2. To receive money claimed by his client in an action or proceeding during the pendency thereof, or after judgment, unless a revocation of his authority is filed, and upon the payment thereof, and not otherwise, to discharge the claim or acknowledge satisfaction of the judgment.

## Change of attorney.

SEC. 43. CHANGE OF ATTORNEY.—The attorney in an action or special proceeding may be changed at any time before or after judgment or final determination, as follows:

1. Upon consent of both client and attorney, filed with the clerk, or entered upon the minutes;

2. Upon the order of the court, upon the application of either client or attorney, after notice from one to the other.

## Notice of change.

SEC. 44. NOTICE OF CHANGE.—When an attorney is changed, as provided in section 43, written notice of the change and of the substitution of a new attorney, or of the appearance of the party in person, must be given to the adverse party. Until then he must recognize the former attorney.

## Death or removal of attorney.

SEC. 45. DEATH OR REMOVAL OF ATTORNEY.—When an attorney dies, or is removed or suspended, or ceases to act as such, a party to an action, for whom he was acting as attorney, must, before any further proceedings are had against him, be required by the adverse party, by written notice, to appoint another attorney, or to appear in person.

## Causes for removal, by court.

SEC. 46. CAUSES FOR WHICH COURT MAY REMOVE ATTORNEY.—An attorney may be removed or suspended by the district court, for any of the following causes, arising after his admission to practice:

1. His conviction of a felony or misdemeanor involving moral turpitude, in which case the record of conviction shall be conclusive evidence;

2. Willful disobedience or violation of an order of the district court requiring him to do or forbear an act connected with, or in the course of his profession, which he ought in good faith to do or forbear, and any violation of the oath taken by him, or of his duties as such attorney and counselor;

3. Corruptly or willfully and without authority appearing as attorney for a party to an action or proceeding;

4. Lending his name to be used as attorney and counselor by another person who is not an attorney and counselor;

5. For the commission of any act involving moral turpitude, dishonesty, or corruption, whether the same be committed in the course of his relations as an attorney or counselor at law, or otherwise, and whether the same shall constitute a felony or misdemeanor or not; and in the event that such act shall constitute a felony or misdemeanor, conviction thereof in a criminal proceeding shall not be a condition precedent to disbarment or suspension from practice therefor.

## Proceedings for removal or suspension.

SEC. 47. PROCEEDINGS FOR REMOVAL OR SUSPENSION.—The proceedings to remove or suspend an attorney and counselor, under the first subdivision of section 46, must be taken by the district court on the receipt of a certified copy of the record of conviction. The proceedings under any of the other subdivisions of that section may be taken by the court for the matters within its knowledge, or may be taken upon the information of another.

## Accusation.

SEC. 48. ACCUSATION.—If the proceedings are upon the information of another, the accusation must be in writing.

SEC. 49. VERIFICATION OF ACCUSATION.—The accusation must state the matters charged, and be verified by the oath of some person, to the effect that the charges therein contained are true, which verification may be made upon information and belief when the accusation is presented by an organized bar association.

Verification of

SEC. 50. CITATION OF ACCUSED BY PUBLICATION.—Upon receiving the accusation, the district court shall make an order requiring the accused to appear and answer it at a specified time, and shall cause a copy of the order and of the accusation to be served upon the accused at least five days before the day appointed in the order. If it shall appear by affidavit to the satisfaction of the court or judge that the accused resides out of the Canal Zone; or has departed from the Canal Zone; or can not, after due diligence, be found within the Canal Zone; or conceals himself to avoid the service of the order to show cause, the court or judge may direct the service of a citation to the accused, requiring him to appear and answer the accusation, to be made by publication in a newspaper of general circulation, in the Canal Zone for thirty days. Such citation must be directed to the accused, recite the date of the filing of the accusation, the name of the accuser, and the general nature of the charges against him, and require him to appear and answer the accusation at a specified time. On proof of the publication of the citation as herein required the court shall have jurisdiction to proceed to hear the accusation and render judgment with like effect as if an order to show cause and a copy of the accusation had been personally served on the accused.

Citation of accused  
by publication.

SEC. 51. APPEARANCE.—The accused must appear at the time appointed in the order, and answer the accusation, unless, for sufficient cause, the court assign another day for that purpose. If he do not appear, the court may proceed and determine the accusation in his absence.

Appearance.

SEC. 52. OBJECTIONS TO ACCUSATION.—The accused may answer to the accusation either by objecting to its sufficiency or denying it.

Objections to accusa-  
tion.

SEC. 53. DEMURRER.—If he object to the sufficiency of the accusation, the objection must be in writing, but need not be in any specific form, it being sufficient if it presents intelligibly the grounds of the objection. If he deny the accusation, the denial may be oral and without oath, and must be entered upon the minutes.

Demurrer.

SEC. 54. ANSWER.—If an objection to the sufficiency of the accusation be not sustained, the accused must answer within such time as may be designated by the court.

Answer.

SEC. 55. TRIAL.—If the accused plead guilty, or refuse to answer the accusation, the court shall proceed to judgment of removal or suspension. If he deny the matters charged, the court shall, at such time as it may appoint, proceed to try the accusation.

Trial.

SEC. 56. REFERENCE TO TAKE DEPOSITIONS.—The court may, in its discretion, order a reference to a committee to take depositions in the matter.

Committee to take  
depositions.

SEC. 57. JUDGMENT.—Upon the receipt of a certified copy of the record of conviction of an attorney of a crime involving moral turpitude, the district court must suspend the attorney until judgment in the case has become final. When a judgment of conviction in such case has become final the court shall order the attorney permanently disbarred. When the attorney has been found guilty of the charges made in proceedings not based upon a record of conviction, judgment shall be rendered disbaring the attorney either permanently or for a limited time, according to the gravity of the offense charged. During such suspension or disbarment the attorney shall be precluded from practicing as an attorney at law or as an attorney or agent of another in and before all courts, commissions,

Judgment.

and tribunals in the Canal Zone, and from practicing as attorney or counselor at law in any manner and from holding himself out to the public as an attorney or counselor at law. When permanently disbarred his name shall be stricken from the roll of attorneys and counselors.

Disqualified attorney as plaintiff.

SEC. 58. DISQUALIFIED ATTORNEY AS PLAINTIFF.—No person who has been an attorney and counselor shall while a judgment of disbarment or suspension is in force, appear on his own behalf as plaintiff in the prosecution of any action where the subject of said action has been assigned to him subsequent to the entry of the judgment of disbarment or suspension.

Compensation; contract for services.

SEC. 59. COMPENSATION TO BE REASONABLE; CONTRACT FOR SERVICES.—An attorney shall be entitled to have and recover from his client no more than a reasonable compensation for the services rendered, having in view the importance of the subject matter of the controversy, the extent of the services rendered, and the professional standing of the attorney. But in such cases the court shall not be bound by the opinion of attorneys as expert witnesses as to the proper compensation, but may disregard such testimony and base its conclusion on its own professional knowledge. A written contract for services shall control the amount of recovery if found by the court not to be unconscionable or unreasonable.

FORM OF CIVIL ACTIONS.

CHAPTER 4.—FORM OF CIVIL ACTIONS

Single form.

SEC. 60. ONE FORM OF CIVIL ACTION ONLY.—There is in the Canal Zone but one form of civil actions for the enforcement or protection of private rights and the redress or prevention of private wrongs.

Parties to action.

SEC. 61. PARTIES TO ACTIONS, HOW DESIGNATED.—In such action the party complaining is known as the plaintiff, and the adverse party as the defendant.

Trial of special issues not made by pleadings.

SEC. 62. SPECIAL ISSUES NOT MADE BY PLEADINGS, HOW TRIED.—A question of fact not put in issue by the pleadings may be tried by the district court or a jury therein, upon an order for the trial, stating distinctly and plainly the question of fact to be tried; and such order is the only authority necessary for a trial.

TIME OF COMMENCING CIVIL ACTIONS.

CHAPTER 5.—TIME OF COMMENCING CIVIL ACTIONS

TIME OF COMMENCING ACTIONS IN GENERAL

Commencement of.

SEC. 63. COMMENCEMENT OF CIVIL ACTIONS.—Civil actions, without exception, can only be commenced within the periods prescribed in this chapter, after the cause of action shall have accrued, unless where, in special cases, a different limitation is prescribed by statute.

CROSS REFERENCE

Post, p. 920.

Action for wrongful death must be brought within one year, see section 96.

Periods of limitation prescribed.

SEC. 64. PERIODS OF LIMITATION PRESCRIBED.—The periods prescribed for the commencement of actions are as follows:

Five years.

SEC. 65. WITHIN FIVE YEARS.—Within five years:

- 1. An action upon a judgment or decree of any court of the United States or of any State within the United States.
- 2. An action for mesne profits of real property.

Four years.

SEC. 66. WITHIN FOUR YEARS.—Within four years:

- 1. An action upon any contract, obligation or liability founded upon an instrument in writing.
- 2. An action to recover (1) upon a book account whether consisting of one or more entries; (2) upon an account stated; (3) a balance

due upon a mutual, open and current account: *Provided, however,* That where an account stated is based upon an account of one item, the time shall begin to run from the date of said item, and where an account stated is based upon an account of more than one item, the time shall begin to run from the date of the last item.

*Proviso.*  
Accounts stated.

SEC. 67. WITHIN THREE YEARS.—Within three years:

Three years.

1. An action upon a liability created by statute, other than a penalty or forfeiture.

2. An action for trespass upon or injury to real property.

3. An action for taking, detaining, or injuring any goods or chattels, including actions for the specific recovery of personal property.

4. An action for relief on the ground of fraud or mistake. The cause of action in such case not to be deemed to have accrued until the discovery, by the aggrieved party, of the facts constituting the fraud or mistake.

SEC. 68. WITHIN TWO YEARS.—Within two years:

Two years.

1. An action upon a contract, obligation, or liability not founded upon an instrument of writing, other than that mentioned in subdivision two of section 66; or an action founded upon a contract, obligation, or liability, evidenced by a certificate, or abstract or guaranty of title of real property, or by a policy of title insurance; provided, that the cause of action upon a contract, obligation, or liability, evidenced by a certificate, or abstract or guaranty of title of real property or policy of title insurance shall not be deemed to have accrued until the discovery of the loss or damage suffered by the aggrieved party thereunder.

2. An action against a marshal, coroner, or constable upon a liability incurred by the doing of an act in his official capacity and in virtue of his office, or by the omission of an official duty including the nonpayment of money collected upon an execution. But this subdivision does not apply to an action for an escape.

SEC. 69. WITHIN ONE YEAR.—Within one year:

One year.

1. An action upon a statute for a penalty or forfeiture, when the action is given to an individual, or to an individual and the Government, except when the statute imposing it prescribes a different limitation.

2. An action upon a statute, or upon an undertaking in a criminal action, for a forfeiture or penalty to the Government of the Canal Zone.

3. An action for libel, slander, assault, battery, false imprisonment, seduction, or for injury to or for the death of one caused by the wrongful act or neglect of another, or by a depositor against a bank for the payment of a forged or raised check.

4. An action against the marshal or other officer for the escape of a prisoner arrested or imprisoned on civil process.

SEC. 70. ACTIONS FOR RELIEF NOT HEREINBEFORE PROVIDED FOR.—

Actions for relief not hereinbefore provided for.

An action for relief not hereinbefore provided for must be commenced within four years after the cause of action shall have accrued.

SEC. 71. WHERE CAUSE OF ACTION ACCRUES ON MUTUAL ACCOUNT.—

Where cause of action accrues on mutual account.

In an action brought to recover a balance due upon a mutual, open, and current account, where there have been reciprocal demands between the parties, the cause of action is deemed to have accrued from the time of the last item proved in the account on either side.

SEC. 72. NO LIMITATION TO CERTAIN ACTIONS; NOT APPLICABLE TO

No limitation to certain actions.

BANKS, ETC.—To actions brought to recover money or other property deposited with any bank, banker, trust company, building and loan association, or savings and loan society there is no limitation.

Not applicable to insolvent banks, etc.

This section shall not apply to banks, bankers, trust companies, building and loan associations, and savings and loan societies which have become insolvent and are in process of liquidation and in such cases the statute of limitations shall be deemed to have commenced to run from the beginning of the process of liquidation; provided, however, nothing herein contained shall be construed so as to relieve any stockholder of any banking corporation or trust company from stockholder's liability as shall, at any time, be provided by law.

General provisions, commencing actions.

#### GENERAL PROVISIONS AS TO TIME OF COMMENCING ACTIONS

When commenced.

SEC. 73. WHEN AN ACTION IS COMMENCED.—An action is commenced, within the meaning of this chapter, when the complaint is filed.

Exceptions. Where defendant out of Zone.

SEC. 74. EXCEPTION, WHERE DEFENDANT IS OUT OF THE ZONE.—If, when the cause of action accrues against a person, he is out of the Canal Zone, the action may be commenced within the term herein limited, after his return to the Zone, and if, after the cause of action accrues, he departs from the Zone, the time of his absence is not part of the time limited for the commencement of the action.

Persons under disabilities. Ante, p. 916.

SEC. 75. EXCEPTION, AS TO PERSONS UNDER DISABILITIES.—If a person entitled to bring an action, mentioned in sections 63 to 72, be, at the time the cause of action accrued, either:

1. Under the age of majority; or,
2. Insane; or,

3. Imprisoned on a criminal charge, or in execution under the sentence of a criminal court for a term less than for life; or

4. A married woman, and her husband be a necessary party with her in commencing such action;

The time of such disability is not a part of the time limited for the commencement of the action.

Where person entitled dies before limitation expires.

SEC. 76. PROVISION WHERE PERSON ENTITLED DIES BEFORE LIMITATION EXPIRES.—If a person entitled to bring an action die before the expiration of the time limited for the commencement thereof, and the cause of action survive, an action may be commenced by his representatives, after the expiration of that time, and within six months from his death. If a person against whom an action may be brought die before the expiration of the time limited for the commencement thereof, and the cause of action survive, an action may be commenced against his representatives, after the expiration of that time, and within one year after the issuing of letters testamentary or of administration.

Suits by aliens, time of war deducted.

SEC. 77. IN SUITS BY ALIENS, TIME OF WAR TO BE DEDUCTED.—When a person is an alien subject, or citizen of a country at war with the United States, the time of the continuance of the war is not part of the period limited for the commencement of the action.

Where judgment reversed.

SEC. 78. PROVISION WHERE JUDGMENT HAS BEEN REVERSED.—If an action is commenced within the time prescribed therefor, and a judgment therein for the plaintiff be reversed on appeal, the plaintiff, or if he die and the cause of action survive, his representatives, may commence a new action within one year after the reversal.

Where action stayed by injunction.

SEC. 79. PROVISION WHERE ACTION IS STAYED BY INJUNCTION.—When the commencement of an action is stayed by injunction or statutory prohibition, the time of the continuance of the injunction or prohibition is not part of the time limited for the commencement of the action.

Disability must exist when right of action accrued.

SEC. 80. DISABILITY MUST EXIST WHEN RIGHT OF ACTION ACCRUED.—No person can avail himself of a disability, unless it existed when his right of action accrued.

SEC. 81. WHEN TWO OR MORE DISABILITIES EXIST, ETC.—When two or more disabilities coexist at the time the right of action accrues, the limitation does not attach until they are removed.

When two or more disabilities exist, etc.

SEC. 82. ACKNOWLEDGMENT OR NEW PROMISE MUST BE IN WRITING.—No acknowledgment or promise is sufficient evidence of a new or continuing contract, by which to take the case out of the operation of this chapter, unless the same is contained in some writing, signed by the party to be charged thereby.

Acknowledgments, etc., must be in writing.

SEC. 83. LIMITATION LAWS OF STATES OR FOREIGN COUNTRIES, EFFECTS OF.—When a cause of action has arisen in a State of the United States, or in a foreign country, and by the laws thereof an action thereon can not there be maintained against a person by reason of the lapse of time, an action thereon shall not be maintained against him in the Canal Zone, except in favor of one who has been a resident of the Zone, and who has held the cause of action from the time it accrued.

Limitation laws of States or foreign countries, effect of.

SEC. 84. EXISTING CAUSES OF ACTION NOT AFFECTED.—This chapter does not extend to actions already commenced, nor to cases where the time prescribed in any existing statute for acquiring a right or barring a remedy has fully run, but the laws now in force are applicable to such actions and cases, and are repealed subject to the provisions of this section.

Existing causes of action not affected.

SEC. 85. "ACTION" INCLUDES A SPECIAL PROCEEDING.—The word "action" as used in this chapter is to be construed, whenever it is necessary so to do, as including a special proceeding of a civil nature.

"Action" includes a special proceeding.

## CHAPTER 6.—PARTIES TO CIVIL ACTIONS

PARTIES TO CIVIL ACTIONS.

SEC. 86. CIVIL ACTIONS OR SPECIAL PROCEEDINGS BETWEEN NONRESIDENTS.—No civil action or special proceeding shall be brought or proceeded with in the courts of the Canal Zone, in any case in which both of the parties, plaintiff and defendant, are alien nonresidents of the Canal Zone, and the cause of action is one which arose without the territorial limits of the Canal Zone, and the party proceeded against has no property within said territorial limits, subject to the jurisdiction of the Canal Zone courts.

Civil actions or special proceedings between nonresidents.

Neither shall any civil action or special proceeding be brought or proceeded with in the courts of the Canal Zone when both parties, plaintiff and defendant, though citizens of the United States, are found transiently within the limits of the Canal Zone, unless the cause of action is one arising within the said territorial limits, or the party proceeded against has property within the said limits, subject to the jurisdiction of the Canal Zone courts.

Transients.

This section shall not be construed to exclude from the jurisdiction of the Canal Zone courts cases between parties who have an official or business residence within the territorial limits of the Canal Zone Government, or who reside therein for the purpose of any occupation or employment, notwithstanding that they may not have acquired a permanent residence within said territorial limits.

Persons having business situs, etc.

SEC. 87. ACTION TO BE IN NAME OF PARTY IN INTEREST.—Every action must be prosecuted in the name of the real party in interest.

Action in name of party in interest.

SEC. 88. ASSIGNMENT OF THING IN ACTION NOT TO PREJUDICE DEFENSE.—In the case of an assignment of a thing in action, the action by the assignee is without prejudice to any set off, or other defense existing at the time of, or before, notice of the assignment; but this section does not apply to a negotiable promissory note or bill of exchange, transferred in good faith, and upon good consideration, before maturity.

Assignment of a thing in action not to prejudice defense.

Executor, trustee, etc., may sue without joining beneficiary.

SEC. 89. EXECUTOR, TRUSTEE, AND SO FORTH, MAY SUE WITHOUT JOINING THE PERSONS BENEFICIALLY INTERESTED.—An executor or administrator, or trustee of an express trust, or a person expressly authorized by statute, may sue without joining with him the persons for whose benefit the action is prosecuted. A person with whom, or in whose name, a contract is made for the benefit of another, is a trustee of an express trust, within the meaning of this section.

Married women as parties.

SEC. 90. MARRIED WOMEN AS PARTIES TO ACTIONS.—A married woman may be sued without her husband being joined as a party, and may sue without her husband being joined as a party in all actions, including those for injury to her person, libel, slander, false imprisonment, or malicious prosecution, or for the recovery of her earnings.

When wife may defend.

SEC. 91. WIFE MAY DEFEND, WHEN.—If a husband and wife be sued together, the wife may defend for her own right, and if the husband neglect to defend, she may defend for his right also.

Appearance of infant, etc.

SEC. 92. APPEARANCE OF INFANT, AND SO FORTH, BY GUARDIAN; MAY COMPROMISE.—When an infant, or an insane or incompetent person is a party, he must appear either by his general guardian or by a guardian ad litem appointed by the court in which the action is pending, in each case. A guardian ad litem may be appointed in any case, when it is deemed by the court in which the action or proceeding is prosecuted, or by a judge thereof, expedient to represent the infant, insane, or incompetent person in the action or proceeding, notwithstanding he may have a general guardian and may have appeared by him. The general guardian or guardian ad litem so appearing for any infant, or insane or incompetent person in any suit shall have power to compromise the same and to agree to the judgment to be entered therein for or against his ward, subject to the approval of the court in which such suit is pending.

Power of guardian, etc., to compromise.

How guardian appointed.

SEC. 93. GUARDIAN, HOW APPOINTED.—When a guardian ad litem is appointed by the court, he must be appointed as follows:

1. When the infant is plaintiff, upon the application of the infant, if he be of the age of fourteen years, or if under that age, upon the application of a relative or friend of the infant.

2. When the infant is defendant, upon the application of the infant, if he be of the age of fourteen years, and apply within ten days after the service of the summons, or if under that age, or if he neglect so to apply, then upon the application of a relative or friend of the infant, or of any other party to the action.

3. When an insane or incompetent person is a party to an action or proceeding, upon the application of a relative or friend of such insane or incompetent person, or of any other party to the action or proceeding.

Suits by unmarried female for seduction.

SEC. 94. UNMARRIED FEMALE MAY SUE FOR HER OWN SEDUCTION.—An unmarried female may prosecute, as plaintiff, an action for her own seduction, and may recover therein such damages, pecuniary or exemplary, as are assessed in her favor.

Suit by father, etc.

SEC. 95. FATHERS, ETC., MAY SUE FOR SEDUCTION OF DAUGHTER, ETC.—A father, or, in case of his death or desertion of his family, the mother, may prosecute as plaintiff for seduction of the daughter, and the guardian for the seduction of the ward, though the daughter or ward be not living with or in the service of the plaintiff at the time of the seduction or afterwards, and there be no loss of service.

Actions for wrongful death.

SEC. 96. ACTIONS FOR WRONGFUL DEATH.—1. Whenever by any injury done or happening within the Canal Zone the death of a person shall be caused by wrongful act, neglect, or default, and the act, neglect, or default is such as would, if death had not ensued, have entitled the party injured (or, in the case of a married woman,

have entitled her or her husband, either individually or jointly) to maintain an action and recover damages in respect thereof, the individual who or corporation, company, or association which would have been liable if death had not ensued shall be liable to an action for damages notwithstanding the death of the person injured, and even though the death shall have been caused under such circumstances as amount in law to a felony.

2. Every action under this section shall be brought by and in the name of the personal representatives and within one year after the death of such deceased person.

3. No action shall be maintained under this section if the person suffering injury and death, or any person for him, has recovered damages on account of such injury.

4. In an action under this section the court or jury shall award such damages as it shall deem to be a fair and just compensation assessed with reference to the pecuniary injury, resulting from such death, to the surviving spouse and the children of the deceased, and if there is neither a surviving spouse nor child, then to the parents of the deceased, and if there is no parent, then to the brothers and sisters and other blood relatives dependent upon the deceased for support.

5. Damages recovered in an action under this section shall be for the exclusive benefit of the surviving spouse and other persons enumerated in subdivision 4, and shall be distributed to them, in the order named in such subdivision, according to the laws in force in the Canal Zone applicable to the distribution of estates.

6. In no case shall recovery under this section exceed the sum of \$10,000.

7. This section shall not be construed as authorizing a suit against the United States nor as modifying or repealing any other law. (Act Cong. Dec. 29, 1926, c. 19, § 7, 44 Stat. 927.)

SEC. 97. WHO MAY BE JOINED AS PLAINTIFFS.—All persons having an interest in the subject of the action, and in obtaining the relief demanded, may be joined as plaintiffs, except when otherwise provided in this chapter.

SEC. 98. WHO MAY BE JOINED AS DEFENDANTS.—Any person may be made a defendant who has or claims an interest in the controversy adverse to the plaintiff, or who is a necessary party to a complete determination or settlement of the question involved therein. And in an action to determine the title or right of possession to real property which, at the time of the commencement of the action, is in the possession of a tenant, the landlord may be joined as a party defendant.

SEC. 99. SAME.—All persons may be joined as defendants against whom the right to any relief is alleged to exist, whether jointly, severally or in the alternative; and judgments may be given against such one or more of the defendants as may be found to be liable, according to their respective liabilities.

SEC. 100. ORDER PREVENTING EMBARRASSMENT.—It shall not be necessary that each defendant shall be interested as to all relief prayed for, or as to every cause of action included in any proceeding against him; but the court may make such order as may appear just to prevent any defendant from being embarrassed or put to expense by being required to attend any proceedings in which he may have no interest.

SEC. 101. DOUBT AS TO DEFENDANT LIABLE.—Where the plaintiff is in doubt as to the person from whom he is entitled to redress, he may join two or more defendants, with the intent that the question as to which, if any, of the defendants is liable, and to what extent, may be determined between the parties.

Vol. 44, p. 927.

Joinder of parties.  
Plaintiff.

Defendant.

Order preventing embarrassment.

When person liable in doubt.

Actions to determine conflicting claims to real property.

**SEC. 102. PARTIES DEFENDANT IN AN ACTION TO DETERMINE CONFLICTING CLAIMS TO REAL PROPERTY.**—In an action brought by a person out of possession of real property, to determine an adverse claim of an interest or estate therein, the person making such adverse claim and persons in possession may be joined as defendants, and if the judgment be for the plaintiff, he may have a writ for the possession of the premises, as against the defendants in the action, against whom the judgment has passed.

When parties in interest joined.

**SEC. 103. PARTIES IN INTEREST, WHEN TO BE JOINED; WHEN ONE OR MORE MAY SUE OR DEFEND FOR THE WHOLE.**—Of the parties to the action, those who are united in interest must be joined as plaintiffs or defendants; but if the consent of any one who should have been joined as plaintiff can not be obtained, he may be made a defendant, the reason thereof being stated in the complaint; and when the question is one of a common or general interest, of many persons, or when the parties are numerous, and it is impracticable to bring them all before the court, one or more may sue or defend for the benefit of all.

When one or more may sue or defend for the whole.

Suits on commercial paper, etc.

**SEC. 104. PLAINTIFF MAY SUE IN ONE ACTION THE DIFFERENT PARTIES TO COMMERCIAL PAPER OR INSURANCE POLICIES.**—Persons severally liable upon the same obligation or instrument, including the parties to bills of exchange and promissory notes, and sureties on the same or separate instruments, may all or any of them be included in the same action, at the option of the plaintiff; and all or any of them join as plaintiffs in the same action, concerning or affecting the obligation or instrument upon which they are severally liable. Where the same person is insured by two or more insurers separately in respect to the same subject and interest, such person, or the payee under the policies, or the assignee of the cause of action, or other successor in interest of such assured or payee, may join all or any of such insurers in a single action for the recovery of a loss under the several policies, and in case of judgment a several judgment must be rendered against each of such insurers according as his liability shall appear.

By tenants in common, etc.

**SEC. 105. TENANTS IN COMMON, AND SO FORTH, MAY SEVER IN BRINGING OR DEFENDING ACTIONS.**—All persons holding as tenants in common, joint tenants, or coparceners, or any number less than all, may jointly or severally commence or defend any civil action or proceeding for the enforcement or protection of the rights of such party.

Action, when not abated.

**SEC. 106. ACTION, WHEN NOT TO ABATE BY DEATH, MARRIAGE, OR OTHER DISABILITY; PROCEEDINGS IN SUCH CASE.**—An action or proceeding does not abate by the death, or any disability of a party, or by the transfer of any interest therein, if the cause of action survive or continue. In case of the death or any disability of a party, the court, on motion, may allow the action or proceeding to be continued by or against his representative or successor in interest. In case of any other transfer of interest, the action or proceeding may be continued in the name of the original party, or the court may allow the person to whom the transfer is made to be substituted in the action or proceeding.

Substitution of defendant; conflicting claims, how made.

**SEC. 107. ANOTHER PERSON MAY BE SUBSTITUTED FOR THE DEFENDANT; CONFLICTING CLAIMS, HOW MADE.**—A defendant, against whom an action is pending upon a contract, or for specific personal property, may, at any time before answer, upon affidavit that a person not a party to the action makes against him, and without any collusion with him, a demand upon such contract, or for such property, upon notice to such person and the adverse party, apply to the court for an order to substitute such person in his place, and discharge him from liability to either party, on his depositing in court the amount claimed on the contract, or delivering the property or its value to

such person as the court may direct; and the court may, in its discretion, make the order. And whenever conflicting claims are or may be made upon a person for or relating to personal property, or the performance of an obligation, or any portion thereof, such person may bring an action against the conflicting claimants to compel them to interplead and litigate their several claims among themselves. The order of substitution may be made and the action of interpleader may be maintained, and the applicant or plaintiff be discharged from liability to all or any of the conflicting claimants, although their titles or claims have not a common origin, or are not identical, but are adverse to and independent of one another.

SEC. 108. INTERVENTION, WHEN IT TAKES PLACE, AND HOW MADE.—At any time before trial, any person, who has an interest in the matter in litigation, or in the success of either of the parties, or an interest against both, may intervene in the action or proceeding. An intervention takes place when a third person is permitted to become a party to an action or proceeding between other persons, either by joining the plaintiff in claiming what is sought by the complaint, or by uniting with the defendant in resisting the claims of the plaintiff, or by demanding anything adversely to both the plaintiff and the defendant, and is made by complaint, setting forth the grounds upon which the intervention rests, filed by leave of the court and served upon the parties to the action or proceeding who have not appeared, and upon the attorneys of the parties who have appeared, who may answer or demur to it within ten days from the service thereof, if served within the Canal Zone, or within forty days if served elsewhere.

Intervention.

SEC. 109. ASSOCIATES MAY BE SUED BY NAME OF ASSOCIATION.—When two or more persons, associated in any business, transact such business under a common name, whether it comprises the names of such persons or not, the associates may be sued by such common name, the summons in such cases being served on one or more of the associates; and the judgment in the action shall bind the joint property of all the associates, and the individual property of the party or parties served with process, in the same manner as if all had been named defendants and had been sued upon their joint liability.

Suits against business associates.

SEC. 110. COURT, WHEN TO DECIDE CONTROVERSY OR TO ORDER OTHER PARTIES TO BE BROUGHT IN.—The court may determine any controversy between parties before it, when it can be done without prejudice to the rights of others, or by saving their rights; but when a complete determination of the controversy can not be had without the presence of other parties, the court must then order them to be brought in, and to that end may order amended and supplemental pleadings, or a cross-complaint to be filed, and summons thereon to be issued and served. And when, in an action for the recovery of real or personal property, or to determine conflicting claims thereto, a person, not a party to the action, but having an interest in the subject thereof, makes application to the court to be made a party, it may order him to be brought in, by the proper amendment.

Court, when to decide controversy or to order other parties to be brought in.

## CHAPTER 7.—PLACE OF TRIAL OF CIVIL ACTIONS

PLACE OF TRIAL OF CIVIL ACTIONS.

SEC. 111. PLACE OF TRIAL OF CIVIL ACTIONS IN GENERAL.—All actions not hereinafter otherwise provided for may be brought in the division or subdivision where the defendant or necessary party defendant may reside or be found, or in the division or subdivision where the plaintiff or one of the plaintiffs resides, at the election of the plaintiff, except in cases where other special provision is made in this code. In case neither the plaintiff nor the defendant resides within the

In general.

Canal Zone, and the action is brought to seize or obtain title to property of the defendant within the Canal Zone, the action shall be brought in the division or subdivision where the property which the plaintiff seeks to seize or obtain title to is situated or is found.

Actions against executors, administrators, and guardians touching the performance of their official duties, and actions for account and settlement by them, and actions for the distribution of the estates of deceased persons among the heirs and distributees, and actions for the payment of legacies, shall be brought in the division in which the will was admitted to probate, or letters of administration were granted, or the guardian was appointed.

Actions to obtain possession of real property, or to recover damages for injuries to real property, or to establish any interest or right in or to real property, shall be brought in the division where such property, or some part thereof, is situated.

And in all cases process may issue from the division of the district court in which an action or special proceedings is pending, to be in force in either division, to bring in defendants and to enforce all orders and decrees of the court.

The failure of the defendant to object to the venue of the action at the time of entering his appearance in the action shall be deemed a waiver on his part of all objections thereto, except in the case of actions against executors, administrators, and guardians, and for the distribution of estates and payment of legacies.

Actions for divorce.

Vol. 42, p. 1008.

**SEC. 112. ACTIONS FOR DIVORCE.**—Complaints for divorce shall be filed in the division of the district court in which the plaintiff resides. (Act Cong. Sept. 21, 1922, C. 370, § 13, 42 Stat. 1008.)

#### CROSS REFERENCE

Post, p. 1135.

Residence defined, see Civil Code, section 91.

Change of venue.

**SEC. 113. CHANGE OF VENUE.**—The district judge may order a change of venue in any civil case or special proceeding from one division of said court to the other, whenever in his opinion, in the interest of justice, such action becomes necessary. Such change of venue may be ordered upon the motion of the judge, on the application of either party or by consent of parties.

Whenever a change of venue has been ordered by the court, the clerk shall immediately make out a true transcript of all the orders made in said cause, and certify thereto under his official seal, and transmit the same with the original papers in the case to the other division of the district, and the case shall be tried therein as if it had been instituted there originally.

MANNER OF  
COMMENCING  
CIVIL ACTIONS.

## CHAPTER 8.—MANNER OF COMMENCING CIVIL ACTIONS

#### CROSS REFERENCE

Ante, p. 923.

Process may issue from one division of the district court to be in force in the other, see section 111.

Complaints.

**SEC. 114. ACTIONS, HOW COMMENCED.**—Civil actions in the district court of the Canal Zone are commenced by filing a complaint.

Indorsement; when  
summons may issue;  
how waived.

**SEC. 115. COMPLAINT, HOW INDORSED; WHEN SUMMONS MAY BE ISSUED, AND HOW WAIVED.**—The clerk must indorse on the complaint the day, month, and year that it is filed, and at any time within one year thereafter, the plaintiff may have a summons issued, and if the action be brought against two or more defendants, who reside in different divisions, may have a summons issued for each of such divisions at the same time. But at any time within the year after the

complaint is filed, the defendant may, in writing, or by appearing and answering or demurring, waive the issuing of summons; or, if the action be brought upon a joint contract of two or more defendants, and one of them has appeared within the year, the other or others may be served or appear after the year at any time before trial.

SEC. 116. SUMMONS, HOW ISSUED, DIRECTED, AND WHAT TO CONTAIN, IN GENERAL.—The summons must be directed to the defendant, signed by the clerk, and issued under the seal of the court, and must contain:

Summons, how issued, directed, contents.

1. The names of the parties to the action, the court in which it is brought, and the division in which the complaint is filed;

2. A direction that the defendant appear and answer the complaint within ten days, if the summons is served within the Canal Zone; within forty days, if served outside of the Canal Zone;

3. A notice that, unless the defendant so appears and answers, the plaintiff will take judgment for any money or damages demanded in the complaint as arising upon contract, or will apply to the court for any other relief demanded in the complaint.

SEC. 117. ALIAS SUMMONS.—If the summons is returned without being served on any or all of the defendants, or if it has been lost, the clerk, upon the demand of the plaintiff, may issue an alias summons in the same form as the original, and within such time as the original might have been served if it had not been lost or returned.

Alias summons.

SEC. 118. SUMMONS, HOW SERVED AND RETURNED, IN GENERAL.—The summons may be served by the marshal, or by any other person over the age of eighteen, not a party to the action. A copy of the complaint must be served, with the summons, upon each of the defendants. When the summons is served by the marshal, it must be returned, with his certificate of its service and of the service of any copy of the complaint, where such copy is served, to the office of the clerk from which it issued. When it is served by any other person, it must be returned to the same place, with an affidavit of such person of its service, and of the service of a copy of the complaint, where such copy is served.

Service, return of.

SEC. 119. SERVICE OF SUMMONS, IN GENERAL.—The summons must be served by delivering a copy thereof as follows:

Service of summons.

1. If suit is against a foreign corporation, or a nonresident joint stock company or association doing business within the Canal Zone: To a managing or business agent, cashier or secretary, if such there be within the Canal Zone; or to any agent authorized to accept service for it.

2. If against a minor, under the age of fourteen years, residing within the Canal Zone: To such minor, personally, and also to his father, mother, or guardian; or if there be none within the Canal Zone, then to any person having the care or control of such minor, or with whom he resides, or in whose service he is employed.

3. If against a person residing within the Canal Zone who has been judicially declared to be of unsound mind, or incapable of conducting his own affairs, and for whom a guardian has been appointed: To such person, and also to his guardian.

4. In all cases where a corporation has forfeited its right to do business in the Canal Zone, by delivering a copy thereof to one of the persons who have become the trustees of the corporation and of its stockholders or members.

5. In all other cases to the defendant personally.

SEC. 120. PROCEEDINGS WHERE THERE ARE SEVERAL DEFENDANTS, AND PART ONLY ARE SERVED.—When the action is against two or more defendants jointly or severally liable on a contract, and the summons is served on one or more, but not on all of them, the plaintiff may

Proceedings against several defendants when not all are served.

proceed against the defendants served in the same manner as if they were the only defendants.

Service by publication, in general.

**SEC. 121. CASES IN WHICH SERVICE OF SUMMONS MAY BE BY PUBLICATION, IN GENERAL.**—Where the person on whom service is to be made resides out of the Canal Zone; or has departed from the Zone; or can not, after due diligence, be found within the Zone; or conceals himself to avoid the service of summons; or is a corporation having no officer or other person upon whom summons may be served, who, after due diligence, can be found within the Zone, and the fact appears by affidavit to the satisfaction of the court, or the judge thereof; and it also appears by such affidavit, or by the verified complaint on file, that a cause of action exists against the defendant in respect to whom the service is to be made, or that he is a necessary or proper party to the action; or when it appears by such affidavit, or by the complaint on file, that it is an action which relates to or the subject of which is real or personal property in the Zone, in which such person defendant or corporation defendant has or claims a lien or interest, actual or contingent, therein, or in which the relief demanded consists wholly or in part in excluding such person or corporation from any interest therein, such court or judge may make an order that the service be made by the publication of the summons.

#### CROSS REFERENCE

Post, p. 927.

Divorce actions, service by publication, see section 126.

Manner of publication.

**SEC. 122. MANNER OF PUBLICATION IN GENERAL.**—The order must direct the publication to be made in such newspaper or newspapers, to be designated by the judge, as is, or are most likely to give notice to the person to be served, and for such length of time as may be deemed reasonable, at least once a week for three consecutive weeks; but the last publication against a defendant residing out of the Zone, or absent therefrom, must not be less than forty days before the day on which the defendant is required to appear. In case of publication, where the residence of a nonresident or absent defendant is known, the judge must direct a copy of the summons and complaint to be forthwith deposited by the clerk in the postoffice, directed to the person to be served, at his place of residence. If the residence of the defendant is unknown, then to his last known place of residence with the request to forward if not called for in five days.

In any case where service by publication may be ordered, the court or judge, upon application of the plaintiff, shall authorize personal service upon the defendant outside of the Canal Zone. Such service shall be made by delivering to the defendant in person a true copy of the summons and the complaint, and may be made by any person not a party to or otherwise interested in the subject matter in controversy. Such service shall have only the effect of service of summons by publication. Return on such service shall be made under oath, with a notation of the time and place of service.

Proof of service, how made.

**SEC. 123. PROOF OF SERVICE, HOW MADE, IN GENERAL.**—Proof of the service of summons and complaint must be as follows:

1. If served by the marshal or deputy, his certificate thereof;
2. If by any other person, his affidavit thereof; or,
3. In case of publication, the certificate of the clerk of the court to which a copy of the publication shall be attached; and a certificate of the clerk showing the deposit of a copy of the summons in the post office, if the same has been deposited; or,
4. The written admission of the defendant.

In case of service otherwise than by publication, the certificate or affidavit must state the time and place of service.

## CROSS REFERENCE

Proof of service in divorce actions, see section 126.

SEC. 124. WHEN JURISDICTION OF ACTION IS ACQUIRED.—From the time of the service of the summons and of a copy of the complaint in a civil action, where service of a copy of the complaint is required, or of the completion of the publication when service by publication is ordered, the court is deemed to have acquired jurisdiction of the parties, and to have control of all the subsequent proceedings. In all cases where a corporation has forfeited its right to do business in the Canal Zone, the persons who become the trustees of the corporation and of its stockholders or members may be sued in the corporate name of such corporation in like manner as if no forfeiture had occurred and from the time of service of the summons and of a copy of the complaint in a civil action, upon one of said trustees, or of the completion of the publication when service by publication is ordered, the court is deemed to have acquired jurisdiction of all said trustees, and to have control of all the subsequent proceedings. The voluntary appearance of a defendant is equivalent to personal service of the summons and copy of the complaint upon him.

When jurisdiction of action is acquired.

## PROCESS IN DIVORCE ACTIONS

Process in divorce actions.

SEC. 125. PROCESS IN DIVORCE ACTIONS IN GENERAL.—The process and practice under proceedings for divorce shall be the same as in other cases in chancery except as otherwise provided in sections 112, 126, 127, 147, and 1224 of this code or in chapter 5 of the Civil Code. (Act Cong. Sept. 21, 1922, C. 370, § 16, 42 Stat. 1010; Act Cong. Dec. 29, 1926, C. 19, § 4, 44 Stat. 926.)

In general.

*Post*, pp. 932, 1121  
1132.  
Vol. 42, p. 1010; Vol.  
44, p. 926.

SEC. 126. SAME; PROCESS AND SERVICE, PERSONAL AND BY PUBLICATION.—(a) Upon the filing of a complaint for divorce and the affidavit required by subdivision (b), of section 91 of the Civil Code, the clerk of the district court shall issue a summons requiring the defendant to appear and answer. If the defendant can be found in the Canal Zone, such summons shall be served by delivering to the defendant in person a true copy thereof and a copy of the complaint for divorce. If the defendant can not be found in the Canal Zone, the summons shall be returned to such clerk with an indorsement thereon showing such fact.

Process and service,  
personal and by publi-  
cation.  
*Post*, p. 1135.

(b) Upon application of the plaintiff, accompanied by the affidavit required by subdivision (c), if the summons has not been served as provided in subdivision (a), the court, or the judge thereof, shall enter an order directing service of a summons by publication if it appears to the satisfaction of such court or judge—

(1) That the defendant can not be found in the Canal Zone; and  
(2) That a proper cause for divorce is alleged in favor of the plaintiff; and

(3) Either (A) that the husband and wife have resided together in the Canal Zone and that the defendant has gone out of the Canal Zone and willfully refuses to return, so that process can not be personally served upon such defendant; or (B) that the marriage was celebrated in the Canal Zone and that the defendant has abandoned the plaintiff and gone out of the Canal Zone in disregard of his or her marital obligations.

(c) The plaintiff shall file, with the application for an order directing service of summons by publication, an affidavit stating the present address of the defendant, except that if such address is not known to the plaintiff such affidavit shall state the last known address of the defendant, and that, after the exercise of due diligence, the

plaintiff has been unable to ascertain such present address. Such affidavit shall contain such other information as the court, or the judge thereof, may require.

(d) Upon entry of an order directing service of a summons by publication the clerk of the court shall cause such summons to be published at least once each week for three successive weeks in the newspaper designated in such order. The court, or the judge thereof, shall designate a newspaper printed and published in the Canal Zone and of general circulation therein, or a newspaper printed in English or having an English section or edition and published in the Republic of Panama and having a general circulation in the Canal Zone, which, in the opinion of the court or judge, will be most likely to give notice to the defendant. The clerk of the court shall mail a copy of the summons and a copy of the complaint, not later than ten days after the first publication of the summons, addressed to the defendant at his or her last known place of residence. The court is authorized to adopt rules prescribing the form of such summons.

(e) The clerk of the court, after the last publication of a summons, shall make certificate that the summons has been published and that a copy of the summons and complaint has been mailed as required in subdivision (d), and a copy of such summons as published shall be attached to such certificate. Such certificate and copy shall be evidence of such publication and mailing.

(f) In any case where service by publication may be ordered the court, or the judge thereof, upon application of the plaintiff, shall authorize personal service upon the defendant outside the Canal Zone. Such service shall be made by delivering to the defendant in person a true copy of the summons and a copy of the complaint for divorce, and may be made by any person not a party to or otherwise interested in the subject matter in controversy. Such service shall have only the effect of service of summons by publication. Return of such summons shall be made with a notation of the time and place of service and the fact that the defendant served is a nonresident of the Canal Zone. Such return shall be made under oath. The cost of making such service shall be borne by the party at whose instance the same was made, except that if made by any officer authorized to serve process, the actual cost of such service shall be included as a part of the cost of the case.

(g) All the facts relating to the service of summons, whether made personally or by publication, must be established to the satisfaction of the court, or the judge thereof, before any decree is entered pursuant to a complaint for divorce. (Act Cong. Sept. 21, 1922, C. 370, § 15, 42 Stat. 1009; Act Cong. Dec. 29, 1926, C. 19, § 3, 44 Stat. 924.)

Vol. 42, p. 1009; Vol. 44, p. 924.

#### CROSS REFERENCES

- Post*, p. 1136. Additional notice to defendant may be ordered in case of default, see section 95 of the Civil Code.
- Post*, p. 1137. No judgment for alimony unless defendant is personally served or appears, see section 161 of the Civil Code.
- Post*, p. 1135. Residence defined, see section 91 of the Civil Code.

Time for appearance and answer.

SEC. 127. TIME FOR APPEARANCE AND ANSWER IN SUITS FOR DIVORCE.—In no divorce proceedings shall the cause stand for trial before the expiration of the time allowed for the defendant to appear and answer. A summons issued or published under section 126 shall require the defendant to appear and answer—

(1) Within ten days after personal service thereof if such service is had in the Canal Zone;

(2) Within thirty days after personal service thereof if such service is had in the Republic of Panama;

(3) Within ninety days after personal service if such service is had outside of the Canal Zone and the Republic of Panama;

(4) Within thirty days after the first publication of summons if the defendant resides in the Canal Zone or the Republic of Panama; and

(5) Within ninety days after the first publication of summons if the defendant resides outside the Canal Zone and the Republic of Panama. (Act Cong. Sept. 21, 1922, C. 370, § 16, 42 Stat. 1010; Act Cong. Dec. 29, 1926, C. 19, § 4, 44 Stat. 926.)

Vol. 42, p. 1010; Vol. 44, p. 926.

## CHAPTER 9.—PLEADINGS IN CIVIL ACTIONS

PLEADINGS IN CIVIL ACTIONS.

### PLEADINGS IN GENERAL

In general.

SEC. 128. DEFINITION OF PLEADINGS.—The pleadings are the formal allegations by the parties of their respective claims and defenses, for the judgment of the court.

“Pleadings,” defined.

SEC. 129. THIS CODE PRESCRIBES THE FORM AND RULES OF PLEADINGS.—The forms of pleading in civil actions, and the rules by which the sufficiency of the pleadings is to be determined, are those prescribed in this code.

Forms and rules.

SEC. 130. WHAT PLEADINGS ARE ALLOWED.—The only pleadings allowed on the part of the plaintiff are:

What pleadings allowed.

1. The complaint;
2. The demurrer to the answer;
3. The demurrer to the cross-complaint;
4. The answer to the cross-complaint.

And on the part of the defendant:

1. The demurrer to the complaint;
2. The answer;
3. The cross-complaint;
4. The demurrer to the answer to the cross-complaint.

### COMPLAINT

Complaint.

SEC. 131. COMPLAINT, FIRST PLEADING.—The first pleading on the part of the plaintiff is the complaint.

First pleading.

SEC. 132. COMPLAINT, WHAT TO CONTAIN.—The complaint must contain:

Contents.

1. The title of the action, the name of the court and division in which the action is brought, and the names of the parties to the action;

2. A statement of the facts constituting the cause of action, in ordinary and concise language;

3. A demand of the relief which the plaintiff claims. If the recovery of money or damages be demanded, the amount thereof must be stated.

SEC. 133. STATEMENT OF FACTS IN DIVORCE COMPLAINT.—In the action for divorce the complaint must set forth, among other matters, as near as can be ascertained, the following facts:

Statement of facts in divorce complaint.

- (1) The State or country in which the parties were married.
- (2) The date of marriage.
- (3) The date of separation.
- (4) The number of years from marriage to separation.
- (5) The number of children of the marriage, if any, and if none, a statement of that fact.
- (6) The ages of the minor children.

Causes of action which may be united.

SEC. 134. CAUSES OF ACTION WHICH MAY BE UNITED; CAUSES UNITED MUST BELONG TO ONE CLASS.—The plaintiff may unite several causes of action in the same complaint, where they all arise out of:

1. Contracts, express or implied;
2. Claims to recover damages for the withholding of specific real property, or for waste committed thereon, and the rents and profits of the same;
3. Claims to recover specific personal property, with or without damages for the withholding thereof;
4. Claims against a trustee by virtue of a contract or by operation of law;
5. Injuries to character;
6. Injuries to person;
7. Injuries to property;
8. Claims arising out of the same transaction, or transactions connected with the same subject of action, and not included within one of the foregoing subdivisions of this section.

Must belong to one class.

The causes of action so united must all belong to one only of these classes, and must affect all the parties to the action, and not require different places of trial, and must be separately stated; but an action for malicious arrest and prosecution, or either of them, may be united with an action for either an injury to character or to the person; provided, however, that in any action brought by the husband and wife, to recover damages caused by any injury to the wife, all consequential damages suffered or sustained by the husband alone, including loss of the services of his said wife, moneys expended and indebtedness incurred by reason of such injury to his said wife, may be alleged and recovered without separately stating such cause of action arising out of such consequential damages suffered or sustained by the husband; provided, further, that causes of action for injuries to person and injuries to property, growing out of the same tort, may be joined in the same complaint, and it is not required that they be stated separately.

Demurrer to complaint.

#### DEMURRER TO COMPLAINT

When defendant may demur.

SEC. 135. WHEN DEFENDANT MAY DEMUR.—The defendant may demur to the complaint within the time required in the summons to answer, when it appears upon the face thereof, either:

1. That the court has no jurisdiction of the person of the defendant, or the subject of the action;
2. That the plaintiff has not legal capacity to sue;
3. That there is another action pending between the same parties for the same cause;
4. That there is a defect or misjoinder of parties plaintiff or defendant;
5. That several causes of action have been improperly united, or not separately stated;
6. That the complaint does not state facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action;
7. That the complaint is ambiguous;
8. That the complaint is unintelligible; or,
9. That the complaint is uncertain.

Demurrer must specify grounds; may be taken in part; may answer and demur at same time.

SEC. 136. DEMURRER MUST SPECIFY GROUNDS; MAY BE TAKEN TO PART; MAY ANSWER AND DEMUR AT SAME TIME.—The demurrer must distinctly specify the grounds upon which any of the objections to the complaint are taken. Unless it does so, it may be disregarded. It may be taken to the whole complaint, or to any of the causes of action stated therein, and the defendant may demur and answer at the same time.

SEC. 137. WHAT PROCEEDINGS ARE TO BE HAD WHEN COMPLAINT IS AMENDED.—If the complaint is amended, a copy of the amendments must be filed, or the court may, in its discretion, require the complaint as amended to be filed, and a copy of the amendments or amended complaint must be served upon the defendants affected thereby. The defendant must answer the amendments, or the complaint as amended, within ten days after service thereof, or such other time as the court may direct, and judgment by default may be entered upon failure to answer, as in other cases.

Proceedings when complaint amended.

SEC. 138. OBJECTION NOT APPEARING ON COMPLAINT, MAY BE TAKEN BY ANSWER.—When any of the matters enumerated in section 135 do not appear upon the face of the complaint, the objection may be taken by answer.

Objection not appearing on complaint, may be taken by answer.  
*Ante*, p. 930.

SEC. 139. OBJECTIONS, WHEN DEEMED WAIVED.—If no objection be taken, either by demurrer or answer, the defendant must be deemed to have waived the same, excepting only the objection to the jurisdiction of the court, and the objection that the complaint does not state facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action.

When deemed waived.

#### ANSWER

Answer.

SEC. 140. ANSWER, WHAT TO CONTAIN.—The answer of the defendant shall contain:

Contents.

1. A general or specific denial of the material allegations of the complaint controverted by the defendant.

2. A statement of any new matter constituting a defense or counterclaim.

If the complaint be verified, the denial of each allegation controverted must be specific, and be made positively, or according to the information and belief of the defendant. If the defendant has no information or belief upon the subject sufficient to enable him to answer an allegation of the complaint, he may so state in his answer, and place his denial on that ground. If the complaint be not verified, a general denial is sufficient, but only puts in issue the material allegations of the complaint.

SEC. 141. ACTIONS TO RECOVER INSURANCE; WHAT DEFENDANT CLAIMING EXEMPTION MUST SET UP.—In an action to recover upon a contract of insurance wherein the defendant claims exemption from liability upon the ground that, although the proximate cause of the loss was a peril insured against, the loss was remotely caused by or would not have occurred but for a peril excepted in the contract of insurance, the defendant shall in his answer set forth and specify the peril which was the proximate cause of the loss, in what manner the peril excepted contributed to the loss or itself caused the peril insured against, and if he claim that the peril excepted caused the peril insured against, he shall in his answer set forth and specify upon what premises or at what place the peril excepted caused the peril insured against.

Actions to recover insurance; what defendant claiming exemption must plead.

SEC. 142. WHEN COUNTERCLAIM MAY BE SET UP.—The counterclaim mentioned in section 140 must be one existing in favor of a defendant and against a plaintiff, between whom a several judgment might be had in the action, and arising out of one of the following causes of action:

When counterclaim may be set up.

1. A cause of action arising out of the transaction set forth in the complaint as the foundation of the plaintiff's claim, or connected with the subject of the action;

2. In an action arising upon contract; any other cause of action arising also upon contract and existing at the commencement of the action.

When defendant omits to plead.

SEC. 143. WHEN DEFENDANT OMITTS TO SET UP COUNTERCLAIM.—If the defendant omits to set up a counterclaim upon a cause arising out of the transaction set forth in the complaint as the foundation of the plaintiff's claim, neither he nor his assignee can afterwards maintain an action against the plaintiff therefor.

Counterclaim not barred by death or assignment.

SEC. 144. COUNTERCLAIM NOT BARRED BY DEATH OR ASSIGNMENT.—When cross demands have existed between persons under such circumstances that, if one had brought an action against the other, a counterclaim could have been set up, the two demands shall be deemed compensated, so far as they equal each other, and neither can be deprived of the benefit thereof by the assignment or death of the other.

Contents of answer, etc.

SEC. 145. ANSWER MAY CONTAIN SEVERAL GROUNDS OF DEFENSE; DEFENDANT MAY ANSWER PART AND DEMUR TO PART OF COMPLAINT.—The defendant may set forth by answer as many defenses and counterclaims as he may have. They must be separately stated, and the several defenses must refer to the causes of action which they are intended to answer, in a manner by which they may be intelligibly distinguished. The defendant may also answer one or more of the several causes of action stated in the complaint and demur to the residue.

Cross-complaint, in general.

SEC. 146. CROSS-COMPLAINT, IN GENERAL.—Whenever the defendant seeks affirmative relief against any party, relating to or depending upon the contract, transaction, matter, happening or accident upon which the action is brought, or affecting the property to which the action relates, he may, in addition to his answer, file at the same time, or by permission of the court subsequently, a cross-complaint. The cross-complaint must be served upon the parties affected thereby, and such parties may demur or answer thereto as to the original complaint. If any of the parties affected by the cross-complaint have not appeared in the action, a summons upon the cross-complaint must be issued and served upon them in the same manner as upon the commencement of an original action.

Divorce, etc., action.

SEC. 147. CROSS-COMPLAINT FOR DIVORCE AND PROCEEDINGS THEREON.—In addition to an answer, the defendant may file a cross-complaint for divorce; and when filed the court shall decree the divorce to the party legally entitled thereto. If the original complaint be dismissed after the filing of the cross-complaint, the defendant may proceed to the trial of the cross-complaint without further notice to the adverse party; and the case upon such cross-complaint shall in all things be governed by the same rules applicable to a case on an original complaint. (Act Cong. Sept. 21, 1922, C. 370, § 19, 42 Stat. 1010.)

Vol. 42, p. 1010.

Demurrer to answer.

#### DEMURRER TO ANSWER

By plaintiff.

SEC. 148. WHEN PLAINTIFF MAY DEMUR TO ANSWER.—The plaintiff may within ten days after the service of the answer demur thereto, or to one or more of the several defenses or counterclaims set up therein.

Grounds of.

SEC. 149. GROUNDS OF DEMURRER.—The demurrer may be taken upon one or more of the following grounds:

1. That several causes of counterclaim have been improperly joined, or not separately stated;
2. That the answer does not state facts sufficient to constitute a defense or counterclaim;
3. That the answer is ambiguous;
4. That the answer is unintelligible; or
5. That the answer is uncertain.

VERIFICATION OF PLEADINGS

Pleadings.

Verification of.

SEC. 150. VERIFICATION OF PLEADINGS.—Every pleading must be subscribed by the party or his attorney; and when the complaint is verified, or when the Government, or any officer of the Government, in his official capacity, is plaintiff, the answer must be verified, unless the admission of the truth of the complaint might subject the party to a criminal prosecution, or, unless an officer of the Government, in his official capacity, is defendant. In all cases of a verification of a pleading, the affidavit of the party must state that the same is true of his own knowledge, except as to the matters which are therein stated on his information or belief, and as to those matters that he believes it to be true; and where a pleading is verified, it must be by the affidavit of a party, unless the parties are absent from the division where the attorney has his office, or from some cause unable to verify it, or the facts are within the knowledge of his attorney or other person verifying the same. When the pleading is verified by the attorney, or any other person except one of the parties, he must set forth in the affidavit the reasons why it is not made by one of the parties. When a corporation is a party, the verification may be made by any officer thereof. When the Government, or any officer of the Government in his official capacity, is plaintiff, the complaint need not be verified.

SEC. 151. COPY OF WRITTEN INSTRUMENT CONTAINED IN COMPLAINT ADMITTED, UNLESS ANSWER IS VERIFIED.—When an action is brought upon a written instrument, and the complaint contains a copy of such instrument, or a copy is annexed thereto, the genuineness and due execution of such instrument are deemed admitted, unless the answer denying the same be verified.

Admittance of copy of instrument in complaint, etc.

SEC. 152. WHEN DEFENSE IS FOUNDED ON WRITTEN INSTRUMENT SET OUT IN ANSWER, ITS EXECUTION ADMITTED, UNLESS DENIED BY PLAINTIFF UNDER OATH.—When the defense to an action is founded on a written instrument, and a copy thereof is contained in the answer, or is annexed thereto, the genuineness and due execution of such instrument are deemed admitted, unless the plaintiff file with the clerk, within ten days after receiving a copy of the answer, an affidavit denying the same, and serve a copy thereof on the defendant.

In defense.

SEC. 153. EXCEPTIONS TO RULES PRESCRIBED BY TWO PRECEDING SECTIONS.—But the execution of the instrument mentioned in sections 151 and 152, is not deemed admitted by a failure to deny the same under oath, if the party desiring to controvert the same is, upon demand, refused an inspection of the original. Such demand must be in writing, served by copy, upon the adverse party or his attorney, and filed with the papers in the case.

Exceptions.

GENERAL RULES OF PLEADING

SEC. 154. PLEADINGS TO BE LIBERALLY CONSTRUED.—In the construction of a pleading, for the purpose of determining its effect, its allegations must be liberally construed, with a view to substantial justice between the parties.

General rules of pleading.

To be liberally construed.

SEC. 155. SHAM AND IRRELEVANT ANSWERS, AND SO FORTH, MAY BE STRICKEN OUT.—Sham and irrelevant answers, and irrelevant and redundant matter inserted in a pleading, may be stricken out, upon such terms as the court may, in its discretion, impose.

Irrelevant answers, etc.

SEC. 156. HOW TO STATE AN ACCOUNT IN A PLEADING.—It is not necessary for a party to set forth in a pleading the items of an account therein alleged, but he must deliver to the adverse party, within five days after a demand thereof in writing, a copy of the

Stating an account.

- account, or be precluded from giving evidence thereof. The court or judge may order a further account when the one delivered is too general, or is defective in any particular.
- DESCRIPTION OF REAL PROPERTY IN A PLEADING.**—In an action for the recovery of real property, it must be described in the complaint with such certainty as to enable an officer, upon execution, to identify it.
- JUDGMENTS, HOW PLEADED.**—In pleading a judgment or other determination of a court, officer, or board, it is not necessary to state the facts conferring jurisdiction, but such judgment or determination may be stated to have been duly given or made. If such allegation be controverted, the party pleading must establish on the trial the facts conferring jurisdiction.
- CONDITIONS PRECEDENT, HOW TO BE PLEADED.**—In pleading the performance of conditions precedent in a contract, it is not necessary to state the facts showing such performance, but it may be stated generally that the party duly performed all the conditions on his part, and if such allegation be controverted, the party pleading must establish, on the trial, the facts showing such performance.
- STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS, HOW PLEADED.**—In pleading the statute of limitations it is not necessary to state the facts showing the defense, but it may be stated generally that the cause of action is barred by the provisions of section — (giving the number of the section and subdivision thereof, if it is so divided, relied upon) of the Code; and if such allegation be controverted, the party pleading must establish, on the trial, the facts showing that the cause of action is so barred.
- LIBEL AND SLANDER, HOW STATED IN COMPLAINT.**—In an action for libel or slander it is not necessary to state in the complaint any extrinsic facts for the purpose of showing the application to the plaintiff of the defamatory matter out of which the cause of action arose; but it is sufficient to state, generally, that the same was published or spoken concerning the plaintiff; and if such allegation be controverted, the plaintiff must establish on the trial that it was so published or spoken.
- ANSWER IN SUCH CASES.**—In the actions mentioned in section 161 the defendant may, in his answer, allege both the truth of the matter charged as defamatory, and any mitigating circumstances, to reduce the amount of damages; and whether he prove the justification or not, he may give in evidence the mitigating circumstances.
- ALLEGATIONS NOT DENIED, WHEN TO BE DEEMED TRUE; WHEN TO BE DEEMED CONTROVERTED.**—Every material allegation of the complaint, not controverted by the answer, must, for the purposes of the action, be taken as true; the statement of any new matter in the answer in avoidance or constituting a defense or counterclaim, must, on the trial, be deemed controverted by the opposite party.
- A MATERIAL ALLEGATION DEFINED.**—A material allegation in a pleading is one essential to the claim or defense, and which could not be stricken from the pleading without leaving it insufficient.
- SUPPLEMENTAL COMPLAINT AND ANSWER.**—The plaintiff and defendant, respectively, may be allowed, on motion, to make a supplemental complaint or answer, alleging facts material to the case occurring after the former complaint or answer.
- PLEADINGS SUBSEQUENT TO COMPLAINT MUST BE FILED AND SERVED.**—All pleadings subsequent to the complaint, must be filed with the clerk, and copies thereof served upon the adverse party or his attorney.
- DESCRIPTION OF REAL PROPERTY.**
- JUDGMENTS, HOW PLEADED.**
- CONDITIONS PRECEDENT.**
- STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS.**
- LIBEL AND SLANDER, HOW STATED IN COMPLAINT.**
- ANSWER IN SUCH CASES.**
- ALLEGATIONS NOT DENIED, WHEN DEEMED TRUE; WHEN DEEMED CONTROVERTED.**
- "MATERIAL ALLEGATION," DEFINED.**
- SUPPLEMENTAL COMPLAINT AND ANSWER.**
- PLEADINGS SUBSEQUENT TO COMPLAINT; FILING; SERVICE OF.**

## VARIANCE; MISTAKES IN PLEADING AND AMENDMENTS

SEC. 167. MATERIAL VARIANCE, HOW PROVIDED FOR.—No variance between the allegation in a pleading and the proof is to be deemed material, unless it has actually misled the adverse party to his prejudice in maintaining his action or defense upon the merits. Whenever it appears that a party has been so misled, the court may order the pleading to be amended, upon such terms as may be just.

Variance; mistakes in pleadings and amendments.

How provided for. When material.

SEC. 168. IMMATERIAL VARIANCE, HOW PROVIDED FOR.—Where the variance is not material, as provided in section 167, the court may direct the fact to be found according to the evidence, or may order an immediate amendment, without costs.

Immaterial.

SEC. 169. WHAT NOT TO BE DEEMED A VARIANCE.—Where, however, the allegation of the claim or defense to which the proof is directed, is unproved, not in some particular or particulars only, but in its general scope and meaning, it is not to be deemed a case of variance, within sections 167 and 168, but a failure of proof.

What not to be deemed a variance.

SEC. 170. AMENDMENTS OF COURSE, AND EFFECT OF DEMURRER.—Any pleading may be amended once by the party of course, and without costs, at any time before answer or demurrer filed, or after demurrer and before the trial of the issue of law thereon, by filing the same as amended and serving a copy on the adverse party, who may have ten days thereafter in which to answer or demur to the amended pleading. A demurrer is not waived by filing an answer at the same time; and when the demurrer to a complaint is overruled and there is no answer filed, the court may, upon such terms as may be just, allow an answer to be filed. If a demurrer to the answer be overruled, the facts alleged in the answer must be considered as denied, to the extent mentioned in section 163.

Amendments of course, and effect of demurrer.

*Ante*, p. 934.

SEC. 171. PLEADING MAY BE AMENDED.—The court may in furtherance of justice, and on such terms as may be proper, allow a party to amend any pleading or proceeding by adding or striking out the name of any party, or by correcting a mistake in the name of a party, or a mistake in any other respect; and may, upon like terms, enlarge the time for answer or demurrer. The court may likewise, in its discretion, after notice to the adverse party, allow, upon such terms as may be just, an amendment to any pleading or proceeding in other particulars; and may upon like terms allow an answer to be made after the time limited by this code.

Pleadings; amendment of.

RELIEF FROM JUDGMENT OR ORDER; TIME FOR APPLICATION; PROCEDURE.—And may, also, upon such terms as may be just, relieve a party or his legal representative from a judgment, order, or other proceeding taken against him through his mistake, inadvertence, surprise, or excusable neglect; provided, that application therefor be made within a reasonable time, but in no case exceeding six months after such judgment, order, or proceeding was taken (and provided, further, that said application must be accompanied with a copy of the answer, or other pleading proposed to be filed therein, otherwise said application shall not be granted). When from any cause the summons in an action has not been personally served on the defendant, the court may allow, on such terms as may be just, such defendant or his legal representative, at any time within one year after the rendition of any judgment in such action, to answer to the merits of the original action.

Relief from judgment or order.

Application; time for making. Procedure.

ACTION TO RECOVER PERSONAL PROPERTY.—When, in an action to recover the possession of personal property, the person making any affidavit did not truly state the value of the property, and the officer taking the property, or the sureties on any bond or undertaking is sued for taking the same, the officer or sureties may in their

Personal property, recovery.

answer set up the true value of the property, and that the person in whose behalf said affidavit was made was entitled to the possession of the same when said affidavit was made, or that the value in the affidavit stated was inserted by mistake, the court shall disregard the value as stated in the affidavit, and give judgment according to the right of possession of said property at the time the affidavit was made.

Suing party by fictitious name.

**SEC. 172. SUING A PARTY BY A FICTITIOUS NAME, WHEN ALLOWED.**—When the plaintiff is ignorant of the name of a defendant, he must state that fact in the complaint, and such defendant may be designated in any pleading or proceeding by any name, and when his true name is discovered, the pleading or proceeding must be amended accordingly.

Immaterial errors, etc., disregarded.

**SEC. 173. NO ERROR OR DEFECT TO BE REGARDED UNLESS IT AFFECTS SUBSTANTIAL RIGHTS.**—The court must, in every stage of an action, disregard any error, improper ruling, instruction, or defect, in the pleadings or proceedings which, in the opinion of said court, does not affect the substantial rights of the parties. No judgment, decision, or decree shall be reversed or affected by reason of any error, ruling, instruction, or defect, unless it shall appear from the record that such error, ruling, instruction, or defect was prejudicial, and also that by reason of such error, ruling, instruction, or defect, the said party complaining or appealing sustained and suffered substantial injury, and that a different result would have been probable if such error, ruling, instruction, or defect had not occurred or existed. There shall be no presumption that error is prejudicial, or that injury was done if error is shown.

Time to amend or answer, running of.

**SEC. 174. TIME TO AMEND OR ANSWER, RUNNING OF.**—When a demurrer to any pleading is sustained or overruled, and time to amend or answer is given, the time so given runs from the service of notice of the decision or order.

PROVISIONAL  
REMEDIES IN  
CIVIL ACTIONS.

## CHAPTER 10.—PROVISIONAL REMEDIES IN CIVIL ACTIONS

Arrest and bail.

### ARREST AND BAIL

Arrest in civil actions.

**SEC. 175. NO PERSON TO BE ARRESTED EXCEPT AS PRESCRIBED BY THIS CODE.**—No person can be arrested in a civil action, except as prescribed in this code.

When.

**SEC. 176. CASES IN WHICH DEFENDANT MAY BE ARRESTED.**—The defendant may be arrested, as hereinafter prescribed, in the following cases:

1. In an action for the recovery of money or damages on a cause of action arising upon contract, express or implied, when the defendant is about to depart from the Canal Zone with intent to defraud his creditors.

2. In an action for a fine or penalty, or for money or property embezzled, or fraudulently misapplied, or converted to his own use, by a public officer, or an officer of a corporation, or an attorney, factor, broker, agent, or clerk, in the course of his employment as such, or by any other person in a fiduciary capacity; or for misconduct or neglect in office, or in a professional employment, or for a willful violation of duty.

3. In an action to recover the possession of personal property unjustly detained, when the property, or any part thereof, has been concealed, removed, or disposed of, to prevent its being found or taken by the marshal.

4. When the defendant has been guilty of a fraud in contracting the debt or incurring the obligation for which the action is brought; or in concealing or disposing of the property for the taking, detention, or conversion, of which the action is brought.

5. When the defendant has removed or disposed of his property, or is about to do so, with intent to defraud his creditors.

SEC. 177. AFFIDAVIT TO OBTAIN ORDER, WHAT TO CONTAIN.—The order for the arrest of the defendant may be made whenever it appears to the judge, by the affidavit of the plaintiff, or some other person, that a sufficient cause of action exists, and that the case is one of those mentioned in section 176. The affidavit must be either positive or upon information and belief; and when upon information and belief, it must state the facts upon which the information and belief are founded. If an order of arrest be made, the affidavit must be filed with the clerk of the court.

Order for arrest; contents.

SEC. 178. SECURITY BY PLAINTIFF BEFORE ORDER OF ARREST.—Before making the order, the judge must require a written undertaking on the part of the plaintiff, with sureties in an amount to be fixed by the judge, which must be at least \$500, to the effect that the plaintiff will pay all costs which may be adjudged to the defendant, and all damages which he may sustain by reason of the arrest, if the same be wrongful, or without sufficient cause, not exceeding the sum specified in the undertaking. The undertaking must be filed with the clerk of the court.

Security by plaintiff before order made.

SEC. 179. ORDER, WHEN MADE, AND ITS FORM.—The order may be made at the time of the issuing of the summons, or any time afterwards before judgment. It must require the marshal forthwith to arrest the defendant and hold him to bail in a specified sum, and to return the order at a time therein mentioned, to the clerk of the court.

Order, when made; form.

SEC. 180. AFFIDAVIT AND ORDER TO BE DELIVERED TO THE MARSHAL, AND COPY TO DEFENDANT.—The order of arrest, with a copy of the affidavit upon which it is made, must be delivered to the marshal, who, upon arresting the defendant, must deliver to him a copy of the affidavit, and also, if desired, a copy of the order of arrest.

Delivery of affidavit and order; copy to defendant.

SEC. 181. ARREST, HOW MADE.—The marshal must execute the order by arresting the defendant and keeping him in custody until discharged by law.

How arrest made.

SEC. 182. DEFENDANT TO BE DISCHARGED ON BAIL OR DEPOSIT.—The defendant, at any time before execution, must be discharged from the arrest, either upon giving bail or upon depositing the amount mentioned in the order of arrest.

Defendant to be discharged on bail or deposit.

SEC. 183. BAIL, HOW GIVEN.—The defendant may give bail by causing a written undertaking to be executed by two or more sufficient sureties, to the effect that they are bound in the amount mentioned in the order of arrest, that the defendant will at all times render himself amenable to the process of the court, during the pendency of the action, and to such as may be issued to enforce the judgment therein, or that they will pay to the plaintiff the amount of any judgment which may be recovered in the action.

Bail, how given.

SEC. 184. SURRENDER OF DEFENDANT.—At any time before judgment, or within ten days thereafter, the bail may surrender the defendant in their exoneration; or he may surrender himself to the marshal.

Surrender of defendant.

SEC. 185. SAME.—For the purpose of surrendering the defendant, the bail, at any time or place before they are finally charged, may themselves arrest, or, by a written authority indorsed on a certified copy of the undertaking, may empower the marshal to do so. Upon the arrest of defendant by the marshal, or upon his delivery to the

Arrest by bail, etc.

marshal by the bail, or upon his own surrender, the bail are exonerated, if such arrest, delivery, or surrender take place before the expiration of ten days after judgment; but if such arrest, delivery, or surrender be not made within ten days after judgment, the bail are finally charged on their undertaking, and bound to pay the amount of the judgment within ten days thereafter.

Procedure against bail.

SEC. 186. BAIL, HOW PROCEEDED AGAINST.—If the bail neglect or refuse to pay the judgment within ten days after they are finally charged, an action may be commenced against such bail for the amount of the original judgment.

How exonerated.

SEC. 187. BAIL, HOW EXONERATED.—The bail are exonerated by the death of the defendant or his imprisonment in jail or in the penitentiary, or by his legal discharge from the obligation to render himself amenable to the process.

Delivery of undertaking to plaintiff, acceptance or rejection.

SEC. 188. DELIVERY OF UNDERTAKING TO PLAINTIFF, AND ITS ACCEPTANCE OR REJECTION BY HIM.—Within the time limited for that purpose, the marshal must file the order of arrest in the office of the clerk of the court in which the action is pending, with his return indorsed thereon, together with a copy of the undertaking of the bail. The original undertaking he must retain in his possession until filed, as herein provided. The plaintiff, within ten days thereafter, may serve upon the marshal a notice that he does not accept the bail, or he is deemed to have accepted them, and the marshal is exonerated from liability. If no notice be served within ten days, the original undertaking must be filed with the clerk of the court.

Notice of justification; new undertaking, if other bail.

SEC. 189. NOTICE OF JUSTIFICATION; NEW UNDERTAKING, IF OTHER BAIL.—Within five days after the receipt of notice, the marshal or defendant may give to the plaintiff or his attorney notice of the justification of the same, or other bail (specifying the places of residence and occupations of the latter), before the judge or clerk of the court, at a specified time and place; the time to be not less than five nor more than ten days thereafter, except by consent of parties. In case other bail be given, there must be a new undertaking.

Qualifications of bail.

SEC. 190. QUALIFICATIONS OF BAIL.—The qualifications of bail are as follows:

1. Each of them must be a resident of the Canal Zone.

2. Each must be worth the amount specified in the order of the arrest, or the amount to which the order is reduced, as provided in this subchapter, over and above all his debts and liabilities, exclusive of property exempt from execution; but the judge or clerk, on justification, may allow more than two sureties to justify severally, in amounts less than that expressed in the order, if the whole justification be equivalent to that of two sufficient bail.

Justification of.

SEC. 191. JUSTIFICATION OF BAIL.—For the purpose of justification, each of the bail must attend before the judge or clerk, at the time and place mentioned in the notice, and may be examined on oath on the part of the plaintiff, touching his sufficiency, in such manner as the judge or clerk, in his discretion, may think proper. The examination must be reduced to writing, and subscribed by the bail, if required by the plaintiff.

Allowance of.

SEC. 192. ALLOWANCE OF BAIL.—If the judge or clerk find the bail sufficient, he must annex the examination to the undertaking, indorse his allowance thereon, and cause them to be filed, and the marshal is thereupon exonerated from liability.

Deposit of money with marshal.

SEC. 193. DEPOSIT OF MONEY WITH MARSHAL.—The defendant may, at the time of his arrest, instead of giving bail, deposit with the marshal the amount mentioned in the order. In case the amount of the bail be reduced, as provided in this subchapter, the defendant may deposit such amount instead of giving bail. In either case the

marshal must give the defendant a certificate of the deposit made, and the defendant must be discharged from custody.

SEC. 194. PAYMENT OF MONEY INTO COURT BY MARSHAL.—The marshal must, immediately after the deposit, pay the same into court, and take from the clerk receiving the same two certificates of such payment, the one of which he shall deliver to the plaintiff's attorney, and the other to the defendant. For any default in making such payment, the same proceedings may be had on the official bond of the marshal, to collect the sum deposited, as in other cases of delinquency.

Payment of money into court by marshal.

SEC. 195. SUBSTITUTING BAIL FOR DEPOSIT.—If money is deposited, as provided in sections 193 and 194, bail may be given and may justify upon notice, at any time before judgment; and on the filing of the undertaking and justification with the clerk, the money deposited must be refunded to the defendant.

Substituting bail for deposit.

SEC. 196. MONEY DEPOSITED, HOW APPLIED OR DISPOSED OF.—Where money has been deposited, if it remain on deposit at the time of the recovery of a judgment in favor of the plaintiff, the clerk must, under the direction of the court, apply the same in satisfaction thereof; and after satisfying the judgment, refund the surplus, if any, to the defendant. If the judgment is in favor of the defendant, the clerk must, under like direction of the court, refund to him the whole sum deposited and remaining unapplied.

Money deposited, disposition of, after judgment.

SEC. 197. MARSHAL, WHEN LIABLE AS BAIL, AND HIS DISCHARGE FROM LIABILITY.—If, after being arrested, the defendant escape or is rescued, the marshal is liable as bail; but he may discharge himself from such liability by the giving of bail at any time before judgment.

Marshal, when liable as bail; discharge from liability.

SEC. 198. PROCEEDINGS ON JUDGMENT AGAINST MARSHAL.—If a judgment is recovered against the marshal upon his liability as bail, and an execution thereon is returned unsatisfied in whole or in part, the same proceedings may be had on his official bond, for the recovery of the whole or any deficiency, as in other cases of delinquency.

Proceedings on judgment against marshal.

SEC. 199. MOTION TO VACATE ORDER OF ARREST OR REDUCE BAIL; AFFIDAVITS ON MOTION.—A defendant arrested may, at any time before the trial of the action, or if there be no trial, before the entry of judgment, apply to the court or judge, upon reasonable notice, to vacate the order of arrest or to reduce the amount of bail. If the application be made upon affidavits on the part of the defendant, but not otherwise, the plaintiff may oppose the same by affidavits or other proofs, in addition to those on which the order of arrest was made.

Motion to vacate order of arrest or reduce bail; affidavits on motion.

SEC. 200. WHEN THE ORDER VACATED OR BAIL REDUCED.—If, upon such application, it appears that there was not sufficient cause for the arrest, the order must be vacated; or if it appears that the bail was fixed too high, the amount must be reduced.

When order vacated or bail reduced.

#### CLAIM AND DELIVERY OF PERSONAL PROPERTY

Claim and delivery of personal property.

SEC. 201. DELIVERY OF PERSONAL PROPERTY, WHEN IT MAY BE CLAIMED.—The plaintiff in an action to recover the possession of personal property may, at the time of issuing the summons, or at any time before answer, claim the delivery of such property to him as provided in this subchapter.

When may be claimed.

SEC. 202. AFFIDAVIT AND ITS REQUISITES.—Where a delivery is claimed, an affidavit must be made by the plaintiff, or by some one in his behalf, showing:

Affidavit.

1. That the plaintiff is the owner of the property claimed (particularly describing it), or is entitled to the possession thereof;
2. That the property is wrongfully detained by the defendant;

3. The alleged cause of the detention thereof, according to his best knowledge, information, and belief;

4. That it has not been taken for a tax, assessment, or fine, pursuant to a statute; or seized, under an execution or an attachment against the property of the plaintiff; or, if so seized, that it is by statute exempt from such seizure;

5. The actual value of the property.

Requisition to marshal.

SEC. 203. REQUISITION TO MARSHAL TO TAKE AND DELIVER THE PROPERTY.—The plaintiff or his attorney may, thereupon, by an indorsement in writing upon the affidavit, require the marshal to take the property from the defendant.

Security on part of plaintiff, and service of order.

SEC. 204. SECURITY ON THE PART OF THE PLAINTIFF, AND PROCEEDINGS IN SERVING THE ORDER.—Upon a receipt of the affidavit and notice, with a written undertaking, executed by two or more sufficient sureties, approved by the marshal, to the effect that they are bound to the defendant in double the value of the property as stated in the affidavit for the prosecution of the action, for the return of the property to the defendants, if return thereof be adjudged, and for the payment to him of such sum as may from any cause be recovered against the plaintiff, the marshal must forthwith take the property described in the affidavit, if it be in the possession of the defendant or his agent, and retain it in his custody. He must, without delay, serve on the defendant a copy of the affidavit, notice, and undertaking, by delivering the same to him personally, if he can be found, or to his agent from whose possession the property is taken; or, if neither can be found, by leaving them at the usual place of abode of either, with some person of suitable age and discretion, or, if neither have any known place of abode, by putting them in the nearest post office, directed to the defendant.

Exception to sureties; proceedings.

SEC. 205. EXCEPTION TO SURETIES AND PROCEEDINGS THEREON, OR ON FAILURE TO EXCEPT.—The defendant may, within two days after the service of a copy of the affidavit and undertaking, give notice to the marshal that he excepts to the sufficiency of the sureties. If he fails to do so, he is deemed to have waived all objections to them. When the defendant excepts, the sureties must justify on notice in like manner as upon bail on arrest; and the marshal is responsible for the sufficiency of the sureties until the objection to them is either waived or until they justify. If the defendant except to the sureties, he can not reclaim the property as provided in section 206.

Redelivery, when defendant entitled to.

SEC. 206. DEFENDANT, WHEN ENTITLED TO REDELIVERY.—At any time before the delivery of the property to the plaintiff, the defendant may, if he do not except to the sureties of the plaintiff, require the return thereof, upon giving to the marshal a written undertaking, executed by two or more sufficient sureties, to the effect that they are bound in double the value of the property, as stated in the affidavit of the plaintiff, for the delivery thereof to the plaintiff, if such delivery be adjudged, and for the payment to him of such sum as may, for any cause, be recovered against the defendant. If a return of the property be not so required within five days after the taking and service of notice to the defendant, it must be delivered to the plaintiff, except as provided in section 211.

Justification of defendant's sureties.

SEC. 207. JUSTIFICATION OF DEFENDANT'S SURETIES.—The defendant's sureties, upon notice to the plaintiff of not less than two or more than five days, must justify before the judge or clerk of the court, in the same manner as upon bail on arrest; and upon such justification the marshal must deliver the property to the defendant. The marshal is responsible for the defendant's sureties until they justify, or until the justification is completed or waived, and may

retain the property until that time. If they, or others in their place, fail to justify at the time and place appointed, he must deliver the property to the plaintiff.

SEC. 208. QUALIFICATION OF SURETIES.—The qualification of sureties must be such as are prescribed by this code, in respect to bail upon an order of arrest. Qualification of sureties.

SEC. 209. PROPERTY, HOW TAKEN WHEN CONCEALED IN BUILDING OR INCLOSURE.—If the property, or any part thereof, be concealed in a building or inclosure, the marshal must publicly demand its delivery. If it be not delivered, he must cause the building or inclosure to be broken open, and take the property into his possession. Concealed property, how taken.

SEC. 210. PROPERTY, HOW KEPT.—When the marshal has taken property, as in this subchapter provided, he must keep it in a secure place, and deliver it to the party entitled thereto, upon receiving his fees for taking and his necessary expenses for keeping the same. How kept.

SEC. 211. CLAIM OF PROPERTY BY THIRD PERSON.—If the property taken be claimed by any other person than the defendant or his agent, and such person make affidavit of his title thereto, or right to the possession thereof, stating the grounds of such title or right, and serve the same upon the marshal, the marshal is not bound to keep the property or deliver it to the plaintiff, unless the plaintiff, on demand of him or his agent, indemnify the marshal against such claim, by an undertaking by two sufficient sureties; and no claim to such property by any other person than the defendant or his agent is valid against the marshal unless so made. When claimed by third person.

SEC. 212. NOTICE AND AFFIDAVIT, WHEN AND WHERE TO BE FILED.—The marshal must file the notice, undertaking, and affidavit, with his proceedings thereon, with the clerk of the court, within twenty days after taking the property mentioned therein. Filing of notice and affidavit.

SEC. 213. PROTECTION OF PLAINTIFF IN POSSESSION OF PROPERTY.—After the property has been delivered to the plaintiff as in this subchapter provided, the court shall, by appropriate order, protect the plaintiff in possession of said property until the final determination of the action. Protection of plaintiff in possession.

#### INJUNCTION

SEC. 214. INJUNCTION, WHAT IS, AND WHO MAY GRANT IT.—An injunction is a writ or order requiring a person to refrain from a particular act. It may be granted by the district court, or the judge thereof, in any action brought in said court; and when granted by the judge, it may be enforced as an order of the court. Injunction.

SEC. 215. WHEN INJUNCTION MAY BE GRANTED OR MAY NOT.—An injunction may be granted in the following cases: Definition of; who may grant.

1. When it appears by the complaint that the plaintiff is entitled to the relief demanded, and such relief, or any part thereof, consists in restraining the commission or continuance of the act complained of, either for a limited period or perpetually;

2. When it appears by the complaint or affidavits that the commission or continuance of some act during the litigation would produce waste, or great or irreparable injury, to a party to the action;

3. When it appears, during the litigation, that a party to the action is doing, or threatens, or is about to do, or is procuring or suffering to be done, some act in violation of the rights of another party to the action respecting the subject of the action, and tending to render the judgment ineffectual;

4. When pecuniary compensation would not afford adequate relief;

5. Where it would be extremely difficult to ascertain the amount of compensation which would afford adequate relief; When granted.

6. Where the restraint is necessary to prevent a multiplicity of judicial proceedings;

7. Where the obligation arises from a trust.

When denied.

**AN INJUNCTION CAN NOT BE GRANTED—**

1. To stay a judicial proceeding pending at the commencement of the action in which the injunction is demanded, unless such restraint is necessary to prevent a multiplicity of such proceedings;

2. To prevent the execution of a public statute by officers of the law for the public benefit;

3. To prevent the breach of a contract, the performance of which would not be specifically enforced;

4. To prevent the exercise of a public or private office, in a lawful manner, by the person in possession.

Time of granting;  
service of copy.

**SEC. 216. INJUNCTION; TIME OF GRANTING; SERVICE OF COPY.**—An injunction may be granted at any time before judgment upon a verified complaint, or upon affidavits if the complaint in the one case, or the affidavits in the other, show satisfactorily that sufficient grounds exist therefor. A copy of the complaint or of the affidavits, upon which the injunction was granted, must, if not previously served, be served therewith.

Notice.  
Preliminary injunction;  
temporary restraining order.

**NOTICE.**—No preliminary injunction shall be granted without notice to the opposite party; nor shall any temporary restraining order be granted without notice to the opposite party, unless it shall appear from facts shown by affidavit or by the verified complaint that great or irreparable injury would result to the applicant before the matter can be heard on notice. In case a temporary restraining order shall be granted without notice, in the contingency above specified, the matter shall be made returnable on an order requiring cause to be shown why the injunction should not be granted, on the earliest day that the business of the court will admit of, but not later than ten days from the date of such order.

Proceedings when  
hearing had.

**PARTY OBTAINING ORDER MUST BE READY; SERVICE OF COMPLAINT, AFFIDAVITS AND POINTS AND AUTHORITIES.**—When the matter first comes up for hearing the party who obtained the temporary restraining order must be ready to proceed and must have served upon the opposite party at least two days prior to such hearing, a copy of the complaint and of all affidavits to be used in such application and a copy of his points and authorities in support of such application; if he be not ready, or if he shall fail to serve a copy of his complaint, affidavits and points and authorities, as herein required, the court shall dissolve the temporary restraining order.

Defendant entitled to  
continuance.

**DEPENDANT ENTITLED TO CONTINUANCE.**—The defendant, however, shall be entitled, as of course, to one continuance for a reasonable period, if he desires it, to enable him to meet the application for the preliminary injunction.

Counter-affidavits.

**COUNTER-AFFIDAVITS.**—The defendant may, in response to such order to show cause, present affidavits relating to the granting of the preliminary injunction, and if such affidavits are served on the applicant at least two days prior to the hearing, the applicant shall not be entitled to any continuance on account thereof.

Precedence.

**PRECEDENCE.**—On the day upon which such order is made returnable, such hearing shall take precedence of all other matters on the calendar of said day, except older matter of the same character, and matters to which special precedence may be given by law. When the cause is at issue it shall be set for trial at the earliest possible date and shall take precedence of all other cases, except older matters of the same character, and matters to which special precedence may be given by law.

SEC. 217. INJUNCTION AFTER ANSWER.—An injunction can not be allowed after the defendant has answered, unless upon notice or upon an order to show cause; but in such case the defendant may be restrained until the decision of the court or judge granting or refusing the injunction. Injunction after answer.

SEC. 218. SECURITY UPON INJUNCTION.—On granting an injunction, the court or judge must require, except when it is granted on the application of the Government, or a wife against her husband, a written undertaking on the part of the applicant, with sufficient sureties, to the effect that he will pay to the party enjoined such damages, not exceeding an amount to be specified, as such party may sustain by reason of the injunction, if the court finally decides that the applicant was not entitled thereto. Within five days after the service of the injunction, the person enjoined may except to the sufficiency of the sureties, and unless within five days thereafter, upon notice of not less than two days to the person enjoined, such sureties, or others in their place, justify before the judge or clerk of the court at a time and place designated in such notice, the order granting the injunction must be dissolved. Security upon.

SEC. 219. MOTION TO VACATE OR MODIFY INJUNCTION; PROCEDURE.—If an injunction is granted without notice to the person enjoined, he may apply, upon reasonable notice to the district court or judge, to dissolve or modify the same. The application may be made upon the complaint or the affidavit on which the injunction was granted, or upon affidavit on the part of the person enjoined, with or without the answer. If the application is made upon affidavits on the part of the person enjoined, but not otherwise, the person against whom the application is made may oppose the same by affidavits or other evidence in addition to that on which the injunction was granted. Motion to vacate or modify injunction; procedure.

#### ATTACHMENT

Attachment.

SEC. 220. ATTACHMENT, WHEN AND IN WHAT CASES MAY ISSUE.—The plaintiff, at the time of issuing the summons, or at any time afterward, may have the property of the defendant attached, as security for the satisfaction of any judgment that may be recovered, unless the defendant give security to pay such judgment, as in this subchapter provided, in the following cases: When and in what cases may issue.

1. In an action upon a contract, express or implied, for the direct payment of money, where the contract is made or is payable in the Canal Zone, and is not secured by any mortgage or lien upon real or personal property, or any pledge of personal property, or, if originally so secured, such security has, without any act of the plaintiff, or the person to whom the security was given, become valueless.

2. In an action upon a contract, express or implied, against a defendant not residing in the Canal Zone.

3. In an action against a defendant, not residing in the Zone, to recover a sum of money as damages, arising from an injury to property in the Zone, in consequence of negligence, fraud, or other wrongful act.

SEC. 221. AFFIDAVIT FOR ATTACHMENT.—The clerk of the court must issue the writ of attachment upon receiving an affidavit by or on behalf of the plaintiff showing: Affidavit for.

1. The facts specified in section 220 which entitle him to the writ;
2. The amount of the indebtedness claimed, over and above all legal set-offs or counterclaims, or the amount claimed as damages; and
3. That the attachment is not sought, and the action is not prosecuted, to hinder, delay, or defraud any creditor of the defendant.

Undertaking on.

**SEC. 222. UNDERTAKING ON ATTACHMENT; EXCEPTIONS TO SURETIES.**—Before issuing the writ, the clerk must require a written undertaking on the part of the plaintiff, in the sum not less than \$200 and not exceeding the amount claimed by the plaintiff, with sufficient sureties, to the effect that if the defendant recovers judgment, the plaintiff will pay all costs that may be awarded to the defendant and all damages which he may sustain by reason of the attachment, not exceeding the sum specified in the undertaking, and that if the attachment is discharged on the ground that the plaintiff was not entitled thereto under section 220, the plaintiff will pay all damages which the defendant may have sustained by reason of the attachment, not exceeding the sum specified in the undertaking. At any time after the issuing of the attachment, but not later than five days after actual notice of the levy thereof, the defendant may except to the sufficiency of the sureties. If he fails to do so, he is deemed to have waived all objections to them. When excepted to, the plaintiff's sureties, upon notice to the defendant of not less than two or more than five days, must justify before the judge or clerk of the court in the same manner as upon bail on arrest; and upon failure to justify, or if others in their place fail to justify, at the time and place appointed, the judge or clerk must issue an order vacating the writ of attachment.

Exceptions to sureties.

Writ, to whom directed; contents.

**SEC. 223. WRIT, TO WHOM DIRECTED AND WHAT TO STATE.**—The writ must be directed to the marshal, and must require him to attach and safely keep all the property of such defendant within the Canal Zone not exempt from execution, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to satisfy the plaintiff's demand against such defendant, the amount of which must be stated in conformity with the complaint, unless such defendant give him security by the undertaking of at least two sufficient sureties in an amount sufficient to satisfy such demand against such defendant, besides costs, or in an amount equal to the value of the property of such defendant which has been or is about to be attached; in which case to take such undertaking.

If more than one defendant.

**IF MORE THAN ONE DEFENDANT.**—In the event that the action is against more than one defendant, any defendant whose property has been or is about to be attached in such action may give the marshal such undertaking, and the marshal shall take the same, and such undertaking shall not subject such defendant to or be answerable for any demand against any other defendant, nor shall the marshal thereby be prevented from attaching or be obliged to release from attachment, any property of any other defendant: *Provided, however,* That such defendant, at the time of giving such undertaking to the marshal, shall file with the marshal, a statement, duly verified under oath, wherein such defendant shall aver and declare that the other defendant or defendants in the action in which said undertaking was given has or have not any interest or claim of any nature whatsoever in or to said property. Such statement must further contain the character of such defendant's title and the manner in which he acquired title to such attached property: *Provided further,* That before said attachment shall be released, the undertaking required by this section must be approved by the judge or, in the absence or disability of the judge, by the clerk of the court.

Provisos. Sworn statement to be filed.

Interest in property.

Judicial approval.

Shares of stock, etc., attachment of.

**SEC. 224. SHARES OF STOCK AND DEBTS DUE DEFENDANT, HOW ATTACHED AND DISPOSED OF.**—The rights or shares which the defendant may have in the stock of any corporation or company, together with the interest and profit thereon, and all debts due such defendant, and all other property in the Canal Zone of such defend-

ant not exempt from execution, may be attached, and if judgment be recovered, be sold to satisfy the judgment and execution.

SEC. 225. HOW REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY SHALL BE ATTACHED.—The marshal to whom the writ is directed and delivered, must execute the same without delay, and if the undertaking mentioned in section 223 be not given, as follows:

Attachment of real and personal property.

1. Real property must be attached, by filing with the registrar of property a copy of the writ, together with a description of the property attached, and a notice that it is attached; and by leaving a similar copy of the writ, description, and notice with an occupant of the property, if there is one; if not, then by posting the same in a conspicuous place on the property attached.

2. Real property, or an interest therein, belonging to the defendant, and held by any other person, must be attached, by filing with the registrar of property a copy of the writ, together with a description of the property, and a notice that such real property, and any interest of the defendant therein, held by or standing in the name of such other person (naming him), are attached; and by leaving with the occupant, if any, and with such other person, or his agent, if known and within the Canal Zone, or at the residence of either, if within the Canal Zone, a copy of the writ, with a similar description and notice. If there is no occupant of the property, a copy of the writ, together with such description and notice, must be posted in a conspicuous place upon the property. The registrar must index such attachment when filed, in the names, both of the defendant and of the person by whom the property is held.

3. Personal property, capable of manual delivery, must be attached by taking it into custody.

4. Stocks or shares, or interest in stocks or shares, of any corporation or company, must be attached by leaving with the president, or other head of the same, or the secretary, cashier, or other managing agent thereof, a copy of the writ, and a notice stating that the stock or interest of the defendant is attached, in pursuance of such writ.

5. Debts and credits and other personal property, not capable of manual delivery, must be attached by leaving with the person owing such debts, or having in his possession, or under his control, such credits and other personal property, or with his agent, a copy of the writ, and a notice that the debts owing by him to the defendant, or the credits and other personal property in his possession, or under his control, belonging to the defendant, are attached in pursuance of such writ, except in the case of attachment of growing crops, a copy of the writ, together with a description of the property attached, and a notice that it is attached, shall be recorded the same as in the attachment of real property.

SEC. 226. ATTACHMENT LIEN ON REAL PROPERTY.—The lien of the attachment on real property attaches and becomes effective upon the filing of a copy of the writ, together with a description of the property attached and a notice that it is attached, with the registrar of property: *Provided, however,* That in event that the marshal does not complete the execution of said writ in the manner prescribed in section 225 of this code within a period of fifteen days next following said filing in the registrar's office then said lien shall cease at the expiration of said period of fifteen days.

Attachment lien on real property.

*Provido.*  
When lien to cease.

EXPIRATION; EXTENSION.—The attachment whether heretofore levied or hereafter to be levied shall be a lien upon all real property attached for a period of three years after the date of levy unless sooner released or discharged as provided in this subchapter, by

Expiration; extension.

dismissal of the action or by entry and docketing of judgment in the action. At the expiration of three years the lien shall cease and any proceeding or proceedings against the property under the attachment shall be barred: *Provided*, That upon motion of a party to the action, made not less than five nor more than sixty days before the expiration of said period of three years, the court in which the action is pending may extend the time of said lien for a period not exceeding two years from the date on which the original lien would expire, and the lien shall be extended for the period specified in the order upon the filing, before the expiration of the existing lien, of a certified copy of the order with the registrar of property. The lien may be extended from time to time in the manner herein prescribed.

*Proriso.*  
Motion for extension.

Attorney to give  
written instructions to  
marshal what to at-  
tach.

SEC. 227. ATTORNEY TO GIVE WRITTEN INSTRUCTIONS TO MARSHAL WHAT TO ATTACH.—Upon receiving information in writing from the plaintiff or his attorney, that any person has in his possession, or under his control, any credits or other personal property belonging to the defendant, or is owing any debt to the defendant, the marshal must serve upon such person a copy of the writ, and a notice that such credits, or other property or debts, as the case may be, are attached in pursuance of such writ.

Garnishment, when  
garnishee liable to  
plaintiff.

SEC. 228. GARNISHMENT, WHEN GARNISHEE LIABLE TO PLAINTIFF.—All persons having in their possession, or under their control, any credits or other personal property belonging to the defendant, or owing any debts to the defendant at the time of service upon them of a copy of the writ and notice, as provided in sections 226 and 227, shall be, unless such property be delivered up or transferred, or such debts be paid to the marshal, liable to the plaintiff for the amount of such credits, property, or debts, until the attachment be discharged, or any judgment recovered by him be satisfied.

Citation to garnishee  
to appear.

SEC. 229. CITATION TO GARNISHEE TO APPEAR BEFORE THE COURT OR JUDGE.—Any person owing debts to the defendant, or having in his possession or under his control, any credits or other personal property belonging to the defendant, may be required to attend before the court or judge, or in case of the absence or disability of the judge by the clerk of the court, and be examined on oath respecting the same. The defendant may also be required to attend for the purpose of giving information respecting his property, and may be examined on oath. The court or judge may, after such examination, order personal property, capable of manual delivery, to be delivered to the marshal on such terms as may be just, having reference to any liens thereon or claims against the same, and a memorandum to be given of all other personal property, containing the amount and description thereof.

Inventory, how  
made.

SEC. 230. INVENTORY, HOW MADE; PARTY REFUSING TO GIVE MEMORANDUM MAY BE COMPELLED TO PAY COSTS.—The marshal must make a full inventory of the property attached, and return the same with the writ. To enable him to make such return as to debts and credits attached, he must request, at the time of service, the party owing the debt or having the credit to give him a memorandum, stating the amount and description of each; and if such memorandum be refused, he must return the fact of refusal with the writ. The party refusing to give the memorandum may be required to pay the costs of any proceeding taken for the purpose of obtaining information respecting the amounts and description of such debt or credit.

Payment of costs by  
party refusing to give  
memorandum.

Perishable property,  
how sold; disposition of  
proceeds.

SEC. 231. PERISHABLE PROPERTY, HOW SOLD; DISPOSITION OF PROCEEDS; ACCOUNTS TO BE COLLECTED WITHOUT SUIT.—If any of the property attached be perishable, the marshal must sell the same in the manner in which such property is sold on execution. The proceeds, and

other property attached by him, must be retained by him to answer any judgment that may be recovered in the action, unless sooner subjected to execution upon another judgment recovered previous to the issuing of the attachment. Debts and credits attached may be collected by him, if the same can be done without suit. The marshal's receipt is a sufficient discharge for the amount paid.

Collection of accounts.

SEC. 232. PROPERTY ATTACHED MAY BE SOLD AS UNDER EXECUTION, IF THE INTERESTS OF THE PARTIES REQUIRE.—Whenever property has been taken by an officer under a writ of attachment, and it is made to appear satisfactorily to the court or the judge thereof that the interest of the parties to the action will be subserved by a sale thereof, the court or judge may order such property to be sold in the same manner as property is sold under an execution, and the proceeds to be deposited in the court to abide the judgment in the action. Such order can be made only upon notice to the adverse party or his attorney, in case such party has been personally served with a summons in the action.

Sale of attached property.

SEC. 233. WHEN PROPERTY CLAIMED BY A THIRD PARTY, HOW TRIED.—If any personal property attached be claimed by a third person as his property, the same rules shall prevail as to the contents and making of said claim, and as to the holding of said property, as in case of a claim after levy upon execution, as provided for in section 357.

Claims of third party, how tried.

Post, p. 970.

SEC. 234. IF PLAINTIFF OBTAINS JUDGMENT, HOW SATISFIED.—If judgment be recovered by the plaintiff, the marshal must satisfy the same out of the property attached by him which has not been delivered to the defendant, or a claimant as hereinbefore provided, or subjected to execution on another judgment recovered previous to the issuing of the attachment, if it be sufficient for that purpose:

Satisfaction of judgment.

1. By paying to the plaintiff the proceeds of all sales of perishable property sold by him, or of any debts or credits collected by him, or so much as shall be necessary to satisfy the judgment;

2. If any balance remain due, and an execution shall have been issued on the judgment, he must sell under the execution so much of the property, real or personal, as may be necessary to satisfy the balance, if enough for that purpose remain in his hands. Notices of the sales must be given, and the sales conducted as in other cases of sales on execution.

SEC. 235. WHEN THERE REMAINS A BALANCE DUE, HOW COLLECTED.—If, after selling all the property attached by him remaining in his hands, and applying the proceeds, together with the proceeds of any debts or credits collected by him, deducting his fees, to the payment of the judgment, any balance shall remain due, the marshal must proceed to collect such balance, as upon an execution in other cases. Whenever the judgment shall have been paid, the marshal, upon reasonable demand, must deliver over to the defendant the attached property remaining in his hands, and any proceeds of the property attached unapplied on the judgment.

Collection of balance due.

SEC. 236. WHEN SUITS MAY BE COMMENCED ON THE UNDERTAKING.—If the execution be returned, unsatisfied, in whole or in part, the plaintiff may prosecute any undertaking given pursuant to section 223 or section 239, or he may proceed, as in other cases, upon the return of an execution.

When suits may be commenced on the undertaking.

Ante, p. 944.

Post, p. 948.

SEC. 237. IF DEFENDANT RECOVERS JUDGMENT, WHAT THE MARSHAL IS TO DELIVER.—If the defendant recovers judgment against the plaintiff and no appeal is perfected and undertaking executed, any undertaking received in the action, all the proceeds of sales and money collected by the marshal, and all the property attached remaining in the marshal's hands, must be delivered to the defendant or his

If defendant recovers judgment, what marshal to deliver.

agent, the order of attachment be discharged, and the property released therefrom.

Proceedings to release attachments.

SEC. 238. PROCEEDINGS TO RELEASE ATTACHMENTS.—Whenever any defendant has appeared in the action, such defendant may, upon reasonable notice to the plaintiff, apply to the district court, or to the judge thereof, for an order to discharge the attachment wholly or in part; and upon the execution of the undertaking mentioned in section 555, an order may be made releasing from the operation of the attachment, any or all of the property of such defendant attached; and all of the property so released and all of the proceeds of the sales thereof, must be delivered to such defendant upon the justification of the sureties on the undertaking, if required by the plaintiff. Such justification must take place within five days after the notice of the filing of such undertaking.

Requirements by court for release of attachment.

SEC. 239. REQUIREMENTS BY COURT FOR RELEASE OF ATTACHMENT.—Before making such order, the court or judge must require an undertaking on behalf of such defendant, by at least two sureties, to the effect that in case the plaintiff recovers judgment in the action against the defendant, by whom or in whose behalf such undertaking shall be given, such defendant will, on demand, redeliver the attached property so released to the proper officer, to be applied to the payment of any judgment in such action against said defendant, or in default thereof, that such defendant and sureties will, on demand, pay to the plaintiff the full value of the property released not exceeding the amount of such judgment against such defendant. The court or judge making such order may fix the sum for which the undertaking must be executed, and if necessary in fixing such sum to know the value of the property released, the same may be appraised by one or more disinterested persons, to be appointed for that purpose. The sureties may be required to justify before the court or judge and the property attached can not be released from the attachment without their justification if the same is required.

Motion to discharge attachment; grounds.

SEC. 240. WHEN A MOTION TO DISCHARGE ATTACHMENT MAY BE MADE, AND UPON WHAT GROUNDS.—The defendant may also at any time, either before or after the release of the attached property, or before any attachment shall have been actually levied, apply, on motion, upon reasonable notice to the plaintiff, to the court, or to the judge thereof, that the writ of attachment be discharged on the ground that the same was improperly or irregularly issued.

Motion made on affidavit.

SEC. 241. WHEN MOTION MADE ON AFFIDAVIT, IT MAY BE OPPOSED BY AFFIDAVIT.—If the motion be made upon affidavits on the part of the defendant, but not otherwise, the plaintiff may oppose the same by affidavits or other evidence, in addition to those on which the attachment was made.

When writ must be discharged.

SEC. 242. WHEN WRIT MUST BE DISCHARGED.—If upon such application, it satisfactorily appears that the writ of attachment was improperly or irregularly issued it must be discharged; provided that such attachment shall not be discharged if at or before the hearing of such application, the writ of attachment, or the affidavit, or undertaking upon which such attachment was based shall be amended and made to conform to the provisions of this subchapter.

When returned.

SEC. 243. WHEN WRIT TO BE RETURNED.—The marshal must return the writ of attachment with the summons, if issued at the same time; otherwise, within twenty days after its receipt, with a certificate of his proceedings indorsed thereon or attached thereto; and whenever an order has been made discharging or releasing an attachment upon real property, a certified copy of such order may be filed in the office of the registrar of property.

SEC. 244. RELEASE OF REAL PROPERTY FROM ATTACHMENT.—An attachment as to any real property may be released by a writing signed by the plaintiff, or his attorney, or the officer who levied the writ and acknowledged in the manner provided in chapter 22 of the Civil Code; and upon the filing of such release, it is the duty of the registrar of property to note the same on the record of the copy of the writ on file in his office. Such attachment may also be released by an entry in the margin of the record thereof, in the registrar's office, in the manner provided for the discharge of mortgages under section 1349 of the Civil Code.

Release of real property from attachment.

Post, p. 1164.

SEC. 245. ATTACHMENT OF INTEREST OF DEFENDANT IN ESTATE OF DECEDENT.—The interest of a defendant in personal property belonging to the estate of a decedent, whether as heir, legatee, or devisee, may be attached by serving the personal representative of the decedent with a copy of the writ and a notice that said interest is attached. Such attachment shall not impair the powers of the representative over the property for the purposes of administration. A copy of said writ of attachment and of said notice shall also be filed in the office of the clerk of the court in which said estate is being administered and the personal representative shall report such attachment to the court when any petition for distribution is filed, and in the decree made upon such petition distribution shall be ordered to such heir, legatee, or devisee, but delivery of such property shall be ordered to the officer making the levy subject to the claim of such heir, legatee, or devisee, or any person claiming under him. The property shall not be delivered to the officer making the levy until the decree distributing such interest has become final.

Attachment of defendant's interest in estate of decedent.

#### RECEIVERS

Receivers.

SEC. 246. APPOINTMENT OF RECEIVERS.—A receiver may be appointed by the district court in an action pending therein, or by the judge of said court.

Appointment of.

1. In an action by a vendor to vacate a fraudulent purchase of property, or by a creditor to subject any property or fund to his claim, or between partners or others jointly owning or interested in any property or fund, on the application of the plaintiff, or of any party whose right to or interest in the property or fund, or the proceeds thereof, is probable, and where it is shown that the property or fund is in danger of being lost, removed, or materially injured;

2. In an action by a mortgagee for the foreclosure of his mortgage and sale of the mortgaged property, where it appears that the mortgaged property is in danger of being lost, removed, or materially injured, or that the condition of the mortgage has not been performed, and that the property is probably insufficient to discharge the mortgage debt;

3. After judgment, to carry the judgment into effect;

4. After judgment, to dispose of the property according to the judgment, or to preserve it during the pendency of an appeal, or in proceedings in aid of execution, when an execution has been returned unsatisfied, or when the judgment debtor refuses to apply his property in satisfaction of the judgment;

5. In the cases when a corporation has been dissolved, or is insolvent, or in imminent danger of insolvency, or has forfeited its corporate rights;

6. In all other cases where receivers have heretofore been appointed by the usages of courts of equity.

Appointment, upon dissolution of corporation.

SEC. 247. APPOINTMENT OF RECEIVERS UPON DISSOLUTION OF CORPORATION.—Upon the dissolution of any corporation having its principal place of business in the Canal Zone, the district court, on application of any creditor of the corporation, or of any stockholder or member thereof, may appoint one or more persons to be receivers or trustees of the corporation, to take charge of the estate and effects thereof and to collect the debts and property due and belonging to the corporation, and to pay the outstanding debts thereof, and to divide the moneys and other property that shall remain over among the stockholders or members.

Restrictions; ex parte application, undertaking on.

SEC. 248. RECEIVER, RESTRICTIONS ON APPOINTMENT; EX PARTE APPLICATION, UNDERTAKING ON.—No party, or attorney of a party, or person interested in an action, or related to the judge of the court by consanguinity or affinity within the third degree, can be appointed receiver therein without the written consent of the parties, filed with the clerk. If a receiver is appointed upon an ex parte application, the court, before making the order, must require from the applicant an undertaking, with sufficient sureties, in an amount to be fixed by the court, to the effect that the applicant will pay to the defendant all damages he may sustain by reason of the appointment of such receiver and the entry by him upon his duties, in case the applicant shall have procured such appointment wrongfully, maliciously, or without sufficient cause; and the court may, in its discretion, at any time after said appointment, require an additional undertaking.

Oath and undertaking of receiver.

SEC. 249. OATH AND UNDERTAKING OF RECEIVER.—Before entering upon his duties, the receiver must be sworn to perform them faithfully, and with two or more sureties, approved by the court or judge, execute an undertaking to the Government of the Canal Zone in such sum as the court or judge may direct, to the effect that he will faithfully discharge the duties of receiver in the action and obey the orders of the court therein.

Powers.

SEC. 250. POWERS OF RECEIVERS.—The receiver has, under the control of the court, power to bring and defend actions in his own name, as receiver; to take and keep possession of the property, to receive rents, collect debts, to compound for and compromise the same, to make transfers, and generally to do such acts respecting the property as the court may authorize.

Investment of funds.

SEC. 251. INVESTMENT OF FUNDS.—Funds in the hands of a receiver may be invested upon interest, by order of the court; but no such order can be made, except upon the consent of all the parties to the action.

Notice of unclaimed funds in receiver's hands; disposition of.

SEC. 252. NOTICE OF UNCLAIMED FUNDS IN RECEIVER'S HANDS; DISPOSITION OF.—A receiver having any funds in his hands belonging to a person whose whereabouts are unknown to him, shall, before receiving his discharge as such receiver, publish a notice, in one or more newspapers of general circulation in the Canal Zone, at least once a week for four consecutive weeks, setting forth the name of the owner of any unclaimed funds, the last known place of residence or post office address of such owner and the amount of such unclaimed funds. Any funds remaining in his hands unclaimed for thirty days after the date of the last publication of such notice, shall be reported to the court, and upon order of the court, all such funds must be paid to the collector of the Panama Canal accompanied with a copy of the order, which must set forth the facts required in the notice herein provided. Such funds shall be paid out by the collector to the owner thereof or his order in such manner and upon such terms as the court may direct.

All costs and expenses connected with such advertising shall be paid out of the funds the whereabouts of whose owners are unknown.

DEPOSITS IN COURT; HANDLING OF FUNDS BY CLERK

SEC. 253. DEPOSIT IN COURT.—When it is admitted by the pleadings, or shown upon the examination of a party to the action, that he has in his possession, or under his control, any money or other thing capable of delivery, which, being the subject of litigation, is held by him as trustee for another party, or which belongs or is due to another party, the court may order the same, upon motion, to be deposited in court or delivered to such party, upon such conditions as may be just, subject to the further direction of the court.

Deposits in court;  
handling funds by  
clerk.  
Court order.

SEC. 254. MANNER OF ENFORCING THE ORDER.—Whenever, in the exercise of its authority, a court has ordered the deposit or delivery of money, or other thing, and the order is disobeyed, the court, beside punishing the disobedience, may make an order requiring the marshal to take the money, or thing, and deposit or deliver it in conformity with the direction of the court.

Enforcement.

SEC. 255. MONEY DEPOSITED DEEMED IN REGISTRY OF COURT.—Every sum of money deposited with a clerk of said court, by or for the use of any party, upon a judgment of the court or in a pending action or proceeding by virtue of the law or by direction of the court, as soon as deposited with the clerk, shall be deemed to be in the registry of the court.

Deemed in registry  
of court.

SEC. 256. CLERK TO DEPOSIT SUMS OVER \$200 IN DEPOSITORY; DISBURSEMENT; RECORD OF RECEIPT AND DISBURSEMENT.—The clerk shall deposit in some depository designated by the judge of said court, in the name of the "District Court, Canal Zone," every sum of money deposited in the registry of the court which exceeds \$200, as soon as the same is received; and such money may thereafter be paid out only on a check, voucher, or order of the court, or the judge thereof, countersigned by a clerk of the court. The clerk in each division of the district court shall make a record showing the date of receipt, the amount received, from whom received, and the case in which any such money is deposited in the registry of the court; and the date, amount, and to whom the same was paid out.

Sums over \$200; dis-  
bursement; record of

SEC. 257. MAINTENANCE OF GENERAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNT; INTEREST; COMMISSION; DEPOSIT OF FUNDS OF \$200 OR LESS.—The clerk shall maintain a general deposit account in a designated depository in which shall be deposited every cash fund exceeding \$200 deposited in the registry of the court. Interest earned on such general account shall be retained by the clerk as his commission for receiving and caring therefor and shall be accounted for by him as fees of his office. No commission shall be charged by the clerk for handling any fund of \$200 or less.

Maintenance of gen-  
eral deposit account;  
interest; commission.

Deposit of funds of  
\$200 or less.

In any case, however, where any such fund is likely to remain in the registry of the court for six months or more, and where the parties so stipulate or the court so directs, such fund shall be deposited in a designated bank in a savings account at interest. The clerk's commission for caring for such fund in such case shall be paid only out of interest earned thereon, to the amount of one-fourth of such interest. The remainder of such interest shall be deemed a part of such fund and shall be paid out on order or decree of the court according to the exigency of the case.

Deposit in bank.

SEC. 258. JUDGE TO DESIGNATE ONE OR MORE DEPOSITORIES.—The judge of the district court shall designate one or more depositories in which money deposited in the registry of the court shall be deposited by the clerks.

Designation of de-  
positories.

“Clerk” to include assistant and acting clerks.

SEC. 259. “CLERK” DEFINED TO INCLUDE ASSISTANT AND ACTING CLERKS.—The word “clerk” as used in sections 255 to 258 shall include the clerk of the district court, the assistant clerks thereof, and any acting clerk when performing the duties of the clerk or assistant clerk when they or any of them are absent on account of illness or vacation, or are unable to act from any cause.

Disposition of unclaimed funds.

SEC. 260. DISPOSITION OF UNCLAIMED FUNDS BY CLERK.—All moneys, securities, or funds now in the hands or under the possession or control of the clerk of the district court where, for a period of four years or more, no order has been made, or no step or proceeding has been had or taken in the case, action, or proceeding in, by, or through which said moneys, securities, or funds may have been deposited or left with said clerk or his predecessors in office, and where no valid claim has been made upon or for any such moneys, securities, or funds for a period of four years or more, and where the owner or ownership of said moneys, securities, or funds is unknown or where such owner refuses to accept the same, shall be held by said clerk and his successor in office until one year after the enactment of this code, unless sooner demanded by and turned over to the legal owner or owners thereof.

One year after the enactment of this code, the clerk of the district court having in his possession any such moneys, securities, or funds shall turn the same over to the collector of the Panama Canal to be held and disposed of as hereinafter provided.

Whenever the clerk of the district court has in his hands for a period of two years or more any fund or moneys belonging to any person or persons, which funds or moneys he has been unable to disburse to such person or persons because of his inability to locate them, or because of their refusal to accept the same, the said clerk shall upon order of the court turn the same over to the collector of the Panama Canal to be held and disposed of as hereinafter provided.

Any person claiming to be entitled to any amount so deposited with the collector may, within five years after such deposit, petition the court or judge for an order directing payment to the said claimant. A copy of such petition shall be served on the collector and thereafter no such amount shall be covered into the Treasury of the United States, as hereinafter directed, until so ordered by the court.

If no one claims the amount, as herein provided, or if a claim be made and disallowed and the court so directs, such amount devolves to the United States and shall be covered into the Treasury by the collector as miscellaneous receipts.

TRIAL AND JUDGMENT IN CIVIL ACTIONS.

CHAPTER 11.—TRIAL AND JUDGMENT IN CIVIL ACTIONS

General.

JUDGMENT IN GENERAL

“Judgment,” defined.

SEC. 261. JUDGMENT DEFINED.—A judgment is the final determination of the rights of the parties in an action or proceeding.

May be for or against one of the parties.

SEC. 262. JUDGMENT MAY BE FOR OR AGAINST ONE OF THE PARTIES.—Judgment may be given for or against one or more of several plaintiffs, and for or against one or more of several defendants; and it may, when the justice of the case requires it, determine the ultimate rights of the parties on each side, as between themselves.

Against one party; action may proceed as to others.

SEC. 263. JUDGMENT MAY BE AGAINST ONE PARTY, AND ACTION PROCEED AS TO OTHERS.—In an action against several defendants, the court may, in its discretion, render judgment against one or more of them, leaving the action to proceed against the others, whenever a several judgment is proper.

SEC. 264. THE RELIEF TO BE AWARDED TO THE PLAINTIFF.—The relief granted to the plaintiff, if there be no answer, can not exceed that which he shall have demanded in his complaint; but in any other case, the court may grant him any relief consistent with the case made by the complaint and embraced within the issue. Relief granted plaintiff.

SEC. 265. DISMISSAL OF ACTIONS AND ENTRY OF NONSUIT.—An action may be dismissed, or a judgment of nonsuit entered, in the following cases: Dismissal of actions; entry of nonsuit.

1. By the plaintiff, by written request to the clerk, filed with the papers in the case, at any time before the trial, upon payment of his costs; provided, a counterclaim has not been set up, or affirmative relief sought by the cross-complaint or answer of the defendant. If a provisional remedy has been allowed, the undertaking must thereupon be delivered by the clerk to the defendant, who may have his action thereon;

2. By either party, upon the written consent of the other;

3. By the court, when either party fails to appear on the trial, and the other party appears and asks for the dismissal;

4. By the court, when upon the trial and before the final submission of the case, the plaintiff abandons it;

5. By the court, upon motion of the defendant, when upon the trial the plaintiff fails to prove a sufficient case.

But no dismissal mentioned in subdivisions 1 and 2 hereof shall be entered unless upon written consent of his attorney of record, or if said consent is not obtained, upon order of the court, after notice to the attorney.

The dismissals mentioned in said subdivisions 1 and 2 hereof, when written consent of the attorney of record of the party requesting the dismissals are filed, may be made by entry in the clerk's register.

The dismissals mentioned in subdivisions three, four, and five of this section must be made by orders of the court entered upon the minutes thereof, and are effective for all purposes when so entered; but the clerk of the court must note such orders in his register of actions in the case.

SEC. 266. DISMISSAL OF ACTION FOR FAILURE TO ISSUE SUMMONS, WHEN.—No action heretofore or hereafter commenced shall be further prosecuted, and no further proceedings shall be had therein, and all actions heretofore or hereafter commenced must be dismissed by the court in which the same shall have been commenced, on its own motion, or on motion of any party interested therein, whether named in the complaint as a party or not, unless summons shall have issued within one year, and all such actions must be in like manner dismissed, unless the summons shall be served and return thereon made within three years after the commencement of said action. But all such actions may be prosecuted, if appearance has been made by the defendant or defendants, within said three years in the same manner as if summons had been issued and served; provided, that, except in actions to partition or to recover possession of, or to enforce a lien upon, or to determine conflicting claims to, real or personal property, no dismissal shall be had under this section as to any defendant because of the failure to serve summons on him during his absence from the zone, or while he has secreted himself within the zone to prevent the service of summons on him. Failure to issue summons, when.

SEC. 267. ALL OTHER JUDGMENTS ARE ON THE MERITS.—In all cases other than those mentioned in sections 265, 266, and 268, judgment must be rendered on the merits. Judgments on merits.

SEC. 268. DISMISSAL OF ACTIONS.—The court may in its discretion dismiss any action for want of prosecution on its own motion or on motion of the defendant and after due notice to the plaintiff, when- Dismissal of actions.

ever plaintiff has failed for two years after answer filed to bring such action to trial.

Judgment upon failure to answer.

#### JUDGMENT UPON FAILURE TO ANSWER

If defendant fails.

SEC. 269. JUDGMENT IF DEFENDANT FAILS TO ANSWER.—Judgment may be had, if the defendant fails to answer the complaint, as follows:

1. In an action arising upon contract for the recovery of money or damages only, if the defendant has been personally served and no answer has been filed with the clerk of the court within the time specified in the summons, or such further time as may have been granted, the clerk, upon application of the plaintiff, must enter the default of the defendant, and immediately thereafter enter judgment for the amount demanded in the complaint, including the costs, against the defendant, or against one or more of several defendants, in the cases provided for in section 120.

2. In other actions, if the defendant has been personally served and no answer has been filed with the clerk of the court within the time specified in the summons, or such further time as may have been granted, the clerk must enter the default of the defendant; and thereafter the plaintiff may apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint. If the taking of an account, or the proof of any fact, is necessary to enable the court to give judgment, or to carry the judgment into effect, the court may take the account or hear the proof, or may, in its discretion, order a reference for that purpose. And where the action is for the recovery of damages, in whole or in part, the court may order the damages to be assessed by a jury; or if, to determine the amount of damages, the examination of a long account is involved, by a reference as above provided.

3. In all actions where the service of the summons was by publication, the plaintiff, upon the expiration of the time for answering, may, upon proof of the publication, and that no answer has been filed, apply for judgment; and the court must thereupon require proof to be made of the allegations of the complaint; and if the defendant is not a resident of the Zone, must require the plaintiff, or his agent, to be examined, on oath, respecting any payments that have been made to the plaintiff, or to anyone for his use, on account of any demand mentioned in the complaint, and may render judgment for the amount which he is entitled to recover; provided, that, in actions involving merely the possession of real property where the complaint is verified and shows by proper allegations that no party to the action claims title to the real property involved, either by accession, transfer, will, or succession but only the possession thereof, the court may render judgment upon proof of occupancy by plaintiff and ouster by defendant.

Issues; mode of trial and postponements.

#### ISSUES; MODE OF TRIAL AND POSTPONEMENTS

"Issue," defined.

SEC. 270. ISSUE DEFINED, AND THE DIFFERENT KINDS.—Issues arise upon the pleadings when a fact or a conclusion of law is maintained by the one party and is controverted by the other. They are of two kinds:

1. Of law; and,
2. Of fact.

How raised. Issue of law.

SEC. 271. ISSUE OF LAW, HOW RAISED.—An issue of law arises upon a demurrer to the complaint or answer, or to some part thereof.

Issue of fact.

SEC. 272. ISSUE OF FACT, HOW RAISED.—An issue of fact arises—

1. Upon a material allegation in the complaint controverted by the answer; and,

2. Upon new matters in the answer, except an issue of law is joined thereon.

SEC. 273. **ISSUE OF LAW, HOW TRIED.**—An issue of law must be tried by the court, unless it is referred upon consent.

How tried.  
Issue of law.

SEC. 274. **ISSUES OF FACT, HOW TRIED.**—Issues of fact shall be tried by the court, except where a jury is demanded as provided in sections 279 and 280 or a reference is ordered as provided in this code.

Issue of fact.

SEC. 275. **CLERK MUST ENTER CAUSES ON THE CALENDAR, TO REMAIN UNTIL DISPOSED OF; WHEN MAY BE RESTORED.**—The clerk must enter causes upon the calendar of the court according to the date of issue. Causes once placed on the calendar must remain upon the calendar until finally disposed of; provided, that causes may be dropped from the calendar by consent of parties, and may be again restored upon notice.

Causes to be calendared, etc.

SEC. 276. **PARTIES OR COURT MAY BRING ISSUE TO TRIAL.**—Either party may bring an issue to trial or to a hearing, and, in the absence of the adverse party, unless the court, for good cause, otherwise direct, may proceed with his case, and take a dismissal of the action, or a verdict, or judgment, as the case may require; provided, however, if the issue to be tried is an issue of fact, proof must first be made to the satisfaction of the court that the adverse party has had five days' notice of such trial. The court or judge may on its own motion bring an issue to trial or to a hearing.

Parties or court may bring issue to trial.

SEC. 277. **MOTION TO POSTPONE A TRIAL FOR ABSENCE OF EVIDENCE OR A MATERIAL WITNESS.**—A motion to postpone a trial on the ground of the absence of evidence can only be made upon affidavit showing the materiality of the evidence expected to be obtained, and that due diligence has been used to procure it. The court may require the moving party, where application is made on account of the absence of a material witness, to state upon affidavit the evidence which he expects to obtain; and if the adverse party thereupon admits that such evidence would be given, and that it be considered as actually given on the trial, or offered and overruled as improper, the trial must not be postponed.

Motion to postpone; when can be made.

SEC. 278. **IN CASES OF ADJOURNMENT A PARTY MAY HAVE THE TESTIMONY OF ANY WITNESS TAKEN.**—The party obtaining a postponement of a trial in the district court must, if required by the adverse party, consent that the testimony of any witness of such adverse party, who is in attendance, be then taken by deposition before the judge or clerk of the court, or before such notary public as the court may indicate, which must accordingly be done; and the testimony so taken may be read on the trial, with the same effect, and subject to the same objections, as if the witnesses were produced.

Depositions of witnesses in cases of adjournment.

#### TRIAL BY JURY

Trial by jury.

#### RIGHT TO JURY TRIAL

SEC. 279. **RIGHT TO TRIAL BY JURY.**—A jury shall be had, on the demand of either party, in any civil case at law originating in the district court. (Acts Cong. Aug. 24, 1912, c. 390, § 8, 37 Stat. 565; Sept. 21, 1922, c. 370, § 2, 42 Stat. 1005; Dec. 29, 1926, c. 19, § 1, 44 Stat. 924.)

Right to.

Vol. 37, p. 565; Vol. 42, p. 1005; Vol. 44, p. 924.

SEC. 280. **REQUEST FOR JURY.**—In the trial of any civil cause where a jury trial may be demanded, if either party shall desire a jury, request therefor must be made at the time such cause is assigned for trial.

Request for.

## Formation of.

## FORMATION OF JURY

Peremptory challenges, civil cases.

SEC. 281. PEREMPTORY CHALLENGES, CIVIL CASES.—Either party may challenge the jurors, but where there are several parties on either side, they must join in the challenge before it can be made. The challenges are to individual jurors and are either peremptory or for cause. Each party is entitled to four peremptory challenges. If no peremptory challenges are taken until the panel is full, they must be taken by the parties alternately, commencing with the plaintiff, and each party shall be entitled to have the panel full before exercising any peremptory challenge.

Challenges for cause.

SEC. 282. CHALLENGES OF JURORS FOR CAUSE.—Challenges for cause may be taken on one or more of the following grounds:

1. A want of any of the qualifications prescribed to render a person competent as a juror.
2. Consanguinity or affinity within the fourth degree to any party, or to an officer of a corporation, which is a party;
3. Standing in the relation of guardian and ward, master and servant, employer and clerk, or principal and agent, or debtor and creditor, to either party, or to an officer of a corporation which is a party, or being a member of the family of either party; or a partner in business with either party; or surety on any bond or obligation for either party, or being the holder of bonds or shares of the capital stock of a corporation which is a party.
4. Having served as a juror in a civil action or been a witness on a previous trial between the same parties, for the same cause of action; or having served as a juror within one year previously in any civil action or proceeding in which either party was plaintiff or defendant.
5. Interest on the part of the juror in the event of the action, or in the main question involved in the action.
6. Having an unqualified opinion or belief as to the merits of the action founded upon knowledge of its material facts or of some of them.
7. The existence of a state of mind in the juror evincing enmity against or bias to either party.
8. That he is a party to an action pending in the court for which he is drawn and which action is set for trial before the panel of which he is a member.

How tried.

SEC. 283. CHALLENGES, HOW TRIED.—Challenges for cause must be tried by the court. The juror challenged and any other person may be examined as a witness on the trial of the challenge.

Jury to be sworn.

SEC. 284. JURY TO BE SWORN.—As soon as the jury is completed, an oath must be administered to the jurors, in substance, that they and each of them will well and truly try the matter in issue between ———, the plaintiff, and ———, defendant, and a true verdict render according to the evidence.

Conduct of trial.

## CONDUCT OF TRIAL

Order of proceedings on trial.

SEC. 285. ORDER OF PROCEEDING ON TRIAL.—When the jury has been sworn, the trial must proceed in the following order, unless the judge, for special reasons, otherwise directs:

1. The plaintiff, after stating the issue and his case, must produce the evidence on his part;
2. The defendant may then open his defense, and offer his evidence in support thereof;
3. The parties may then respectively offer rebutting evidence only, unless the court, for good reason, in furtherance of justice, permit them to offer evidence upon their original case;

4. When the evidence is concluded, unless the case is submitted to the jury on either side or on both sides without argument, the plaintiff must commence and may conclude the argument;

5. If several defendants, having separate defenses, appear by different counsel, the court must determine their relative order in the evidence and argument;

6. The court may then charge the jury.

SEC. 286. CHARGE TO THE JURY; COURT MUST FURNISH, IN WRITING, UPON REQUEST, THE POINTS OF LAW CONTAINED THEREIN.—In charging the jury the court may state to them all matters of law which it thinks necessary for their information in giving their verdict; and, if it state the testimony of the case, it must inform the jury that they are the exclusive judges of all questions of fact. The court must furnish to either party, at the time, upon request, a statement in writing of the points of law contained in the charge, or sign, at the time, a statement of such points prepared and submitted by the counsel of either party.

Charge to the jury; writing required.

SEC. 287. SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS.—Where either party asks special instructions to be given to the jury, the court must either give such instruction, as requested, or refuse to do so, or give the instruction with a modification, in such manner that it may distinctly appear what instructions were given in whole or in part.

Special instructions.

SEC. 288. VIEW BY JURY OF THE PREMISES.—When, in the opinion of the court, it is proper for the jury to have a view of the property which is the subject of litigation, or of the place in which any material fact occurred, it may order them to be conducted, in a body, under the charge of an officer, to the place, which shall be shown to them by some person appointed by the court for that purpose. While the jury are thus absent, no person, other than the person so appointed, shall speak to them on any subject connected with the trial.

View of premises by jury.

SEC. 289. ADMONITION WHEN JURY PERMITTED TO SEPARATE.—If the jury are permitted to separate, either during the trial or after the case is submitted to them, they shall be admonished by the court that it is their duty not to converse with, or suffer themselves to be addressed by any other person, on any subject of the trial, and that it is their duty not to form or express an opinion thereon until the case is finally submitted to them.

Admonition on separation of jury.

SEC. 290. JURY MAY TAKE WITH THEM CERTAIN PAPERS.—Upon retiring for deliberation the jury may take with them all papers which have been received as evidence in the cause, except depositions or copies of such papers as ought not, in the opinion of the court, to be taken from the person having them in possession; and they may also take with them notes of the testimony or other proceedings on the trial, taken by themselves or any of them, but none taken by any other person.

Papers jury may take upon retiring.

SEC. 291. DELIBERATION OF JURY, HOW CONDUCTED.—When the case is finally submitted to the jury, they may decide in court or retire for deliberation; if they retire, they must be kept together in some convenient place, under charge of an officer, until at least three-fourths of them agree upon a verdict or are discharged by the court. Unless by order of the court, the officer having them under his charge must not suffer any communication to be made to them, or make any himself, except to ask them if they or three-fourths of them are agreed upon a verdict, and he must not, before their verdict is rendered, communicate to any person the state of their deliberations or the verdict agreed upon.

Deliberation of jury.

SEC. 292. MAY COME INTO COURT FOR FURTHER INSTRUCTIONS.—After the jury have retired for deliberation, if there be a disagreement

Return to court for further instructions.

between them as to any part of the testimony, or if they desire to be informed of any point of law arising in the cause, they may require the officer to conduct them into court. Upon their being brought into court, the information required must be given in the presence of, or after notice to, the parties or counsel.

Proceedings if juror becomes sick.

SEC. 293. PROCEEDINGS IF JUROR BECOMES SICK.—If, after the impaneling of the jury, and before verdict, a juror becomes sick, so as to be unable to perform his duty, the court may order him to be discharged. In that case the trial may proceed with the other jurors with the consent of the parties, or another juror may be sworn and the trial begin anew or the jury may be discharged and a new jury then or afterwards impaneled.

When verdict prevented; cause again tried.

SEC. 294. WHEN PREVENTED FROM GIVING VERDICT, THE CAUSE MAY BE AGAIN TRIED.—In all cases where the jury are discharged, or prevented from giving a verdict, by reason of accident or other cause, during the progress of the trial, or after the cause is submitted to them, the action may be again tried immediately, or at a future time, as the court may direct.

Adjournment during absence of jury; sealed verdict.

SEC. 295. WHILE JURY ARE ABSENT, COURT MAY ADJOURN FROM TIME TO TIME; SEALED VERDICT.—While the jury are absent the court may adjourn from time to time, in respect to other business; but it is nevertheless open for every purpose connected with the cause submitted to the jury, until a verdict is rendered or the jury discharged. The court may direct the jury to bring in a sealed verdict, at the opening of the court, in case of an agreement during a recess or adjournment for the day.

Verdict, how declared; form.

SEC. 296. VERDICT, HOW DECLARED; FORM OF; POLLING THE JURY.—When the jury, or three-fourths of them, have agreed upon a verdict, they must be conducted into court, their names called by the clerk, and the verdict rendered by their foreman; the verdict must be in writing, signed by the foreman, and must be read by the clerk to the jury, and the inquiry made whether it is their verdict. Either party may require the jury to be polled, which is done by the court or clerk asking each juror if it is his verdict; if upon such inquiry or polling, more than one-fourth of the jurors disagree thereto, the jury must be sent out again, but if no such disagreement be expressed, the verdict is complete and the jury discharged from the case.

Polling jury.

Informal verdict; proceedings.

SEC. 297. PROCEEDINGS WHEN VERDICT IS INFORMAL.—When the verdict is announced, if it is informal or insufficient, in not covering the issue submitted, it may be corrected by the jury under the advice of the court, or the jury may be again sent out.

The verdict.

#### THE VERDICT

“General” and “special,” defined.

SEC. 298. GENERAL AND SPECIAL VERDICTS DEFINED.—The verdict of a jury is either general or special. A general verdict is that by which they pronounce generally upon all or any of the issues, either in favor of the plaintiff or defendant; a special verdict is that by which the jury find the facts only, leaving the judgment to the court. The special verdict must present the conclusions of fact as established by the evidence, and not the evidence to prove them; and those conclusions of fact must be so presented as that nothing shall remain to the court but to draw from them conclusions of law.

When may be rendered.

SEC. 299. WHEN A GENERAL OR SPECIAL VERDICT MAY BE RENDERED.—In an action for the recovery of money only, or specific real property, the jury, in their discretion, may render a general or special verdict. In all other cases the court may direct the jury to find a special verdict in writing upon all, or any of the issues, and in all cases may instruct them, if they render a general verdict, to find upon particu-

lar questions of fact, to be stated in writing, and may direct a written finding thereon. The special verdict or finding must be filed with the clerk and entered upon the minutes. Where a special finding of facts is inconsistent with the general verdict, the former controls the latter, and the court must give judgment accordingly.

SEC. 300. VERDICT IN ACTIONS FOR RECOVERY OF MONEY OR ON ESTABLISHING COUNTERCLAIM.—When a verdict is found for the plaintiff in an action for the recovery of money, or for the defendant, when a counterclaim for the recovery of money is established, exceeding the amount of the plaintiff's claim as established, the jury must also find the amount of the recovery.

Actions for recovery of money or on establishing counterclaim.

SEC. 301. VERDICT IN ACTIONS FOR THE RECOVERY OF SPECIFIC PERSONAL PROPERTY.—In an action for the recovery of specific personal property, if the property has not been delivered to the plaintiff, or the defendant, by his answer, claim a return thereof, the jury, if their verdict be in favor of the plaintiff, or if being in favor of defendant, they also find that he is entitled to a return thereof, must find the value of the property, and, if so instructed, the value of specific portions thereof, and may at the same time assess the damages, if any are claimed in the complaint or answer, which the prevailing party has sustained by reason of the taking or detention of such property.

Actions for recovery of specific personal property.

SEC. 302. ENTRY OF VERDICT.—Upon receiving a verdict, an entry must be made by the clerk in the minutes of the court, specifying the time of trial, the names of the jurors and witnesses, and setting out the verdict at length; and where special verdict is found, either the judgment rendered thereon, or if the case be reserved for argument or further consideration, the order thus reserving it.

Entry of verdict.

SEC. 303. JUDGMENT NOTWITHSTANDING VERDICT.—When a motion for a directed verdict, which should have been granted, has been denied and a verdict rendered against the moving party, the court, at any time before the entry of judgment, either of its own motion or on motion of the aggrieved party, shall render judgment in favor of the aggrieved party notwithstanding the verdict.

Judgment notwithstanding verdict.

A motion for judgment notwithstanding such verdict may also be made in the alternative form, asking therefor and reserving, if that be denied, the right to apply for a new trial. If the motion for a directed verdict or for judgment notwithstanding the verdict be denied, the trial court on motion for new trial may order judgment to be so entered when it appears from the whole evidence that a verdict should have been so directed at the trial.

New trial.

#### TRIAL BY COURT

SEC. 304. UPON TRIAL BY COURT, DECISION TO BE IN WRITING AND FILED WITHIN THIRTY DAYS.—Upon the trial of a question of fact by the court, its decision must be given in writing and filed with the clerk within thirty days after the cause is submitted for decision.

Trial by court.

Decision; form; filing.

SEC. 305. FACTS FOUND AND CONCLUSIONS OF LAW MUST BE SEPARATELY STATED; JUDGMENT ON.—In giving the decision, the facts found and the conclusions of law must be separately stated. Judgment upon the decision must be entered accordingly.

Statement of facts found and conclusions of law; judgment on.

SEC. 306. WAIVING FINDINGS OF FACT.—Findings of fact may be waived by several parties to an issue of fact:

Waiving findings of fact.

1. By failing to appear at the trial;
2. By consent in writing filed with the clerk;
3. By oral consent in open court, entered in the minutes.

In all cases where the court directs a party to prepare findings, a copy of said proposed findings shall be served upon all the parties

to the action at least five days before findings shall be signed by the court, and the court shall not sign any findings therein prior to the expiration of such five days.

Proceedings after determining issue of law.

SEC. 307. PROCEEDINGS AFTER DETERMINATION OF ISSUE OF LAW.—On a judgment for the plaintiff upon an issue of law, he may proceed in the manner prescribed by the first two subdivisions of section 269, upon the failure of the defendant to answer. If judgment be for the defendant upon an issue of law, and the taking of an account, or the proof of any fact, be necessary to enable the court to complete the judgment, a reference may be ordered, as in that section provided.

References and trials by referees.

#### REFERENCES AND TRIALS BY REFEREES

Reference ordered upon agreement of parties, in what cases.

SEC. 308. REFERENCE ORDERED UPON AGREEMENT OF PARTIES, IN WHAT CASES.—A reference may be ordered upon the agreement of the parties filed with the clerk, or entered in the minutes:

1. To try any or all of the issues in an action or proceeding, whether of fact or of law, and to report a finding and judgment thereon;

2. To ascertain a fact necessary to enable the court to determine an action or proceeding.

Ordered on motion in what cases.

SEC. 309. REFERENCE ORDERED ON MOTION, IN WHAT CASES.—When the parties do not consent, the court may, upon the application of either, or of its own motion, direct a reference in the following cases:

1. When the trial of an issue of fact requires the examination of a long account on either side; in which case the referees may be directed to hear and decide the whole issue, or report upon any specific question of fact involved therein;

2. When the taking of an account is necessary for the information of the court before judgment, or for carrying a judgment or order into effect;

3. When a question of fact, other than upon the pleadings, arises upon motion or otherwise, in any stage of the action;

4. When it is necessary for the information of the court in a special proceeding.

Objection to appointment of referee. When may offer grounds of.

SEC. 310. A PARTY MAY OBJECT; GROUNDS OF OBJECTION.—A party may object to the appointment of any person as referee, on one or more of the following grounds:

1. A want of any of the qualifications prescribed to render a person competent as a juror;

2. Consanguinity or affinity, within the third degree, to either party, or to an officer of a corporation which is a party, or to the judge of the court in which the appointment shall be made;

3. Standing in the relation of guardian and ward, master and servant, employer and clerk, or principal and agent, to either party; or being a member of the family of either party; or a partner in business with either party; or security on any bond or obligation for either party;

4. Having served as a juror or been a witness on any trial between the same parties for the same cause of action;

5. Interest on the part of such person in the event of the action, or in the main question involved in the action;

6. Having formed or expressed an unqualified opinion or belief as to the merits of the action;

7. The existence of a state of mind in such person evincing enmity against or bias to either party.

How disposed of.

SEC. 311. OBJECTIONS, HOW DISPOSED OF.—The objections taken to the appointment of any person as referee must be heard and dis-

posed of by the court. Affidavits may be read and witnesses examined as to such objections.

SEC. 312. REFEREES TO REPORT WITHIN TWENTY DAYS.—The referees or commissioner must report their findings in writing to the court within twenty days after the testimony is closed and the facts found and conclusions of law must be separately stated therein.

Report of referees.

SEC. 313. EFFECT OF REFEREE'S FINDING.—The finding of the referee or commissioner upon the whole issue must stand as the finding of the court, and upon filing of the finding with the clerk of the court, judgment may be entered thereon in the same manner as if the action had been tried by the court.

Effect of referee's finding.

SEC. 314. HOW EXCEPTED TO, AND SO FORTH.—The findings of the referee or commissioner may be excepted to and reviewed in like manner as if made by the court. When the reference is to report the facts, the finding reported has the effect of a special verdict.

How excepted to, etc.

PROVISIONS RELATING TO TRIALS IN GENERAL  
EXCEPTIONS

Provisions relating to trials in general.

SEC. 315. "EXCEPTION" DEFINED; WHEN TAKEN.—An exception is an objection upon a matter of law to a decision made, either before or after judgment, by a court, tribunal, judge, or other judicial officer, in an action or proceeding. The exception must be taken at the time the decision is made, except as provided in section 316.

"Exception" defined; when taken.

SEC. 316. VERDICT OR ORDER IN ABSENCE OF PARTY, DEEMED EXCEPTED TO.—The verdict of the jury, the final decision in an action or proceeding, an interlocutory order or decision, finally determining the rights of the parties, or some of them, an order or decision from which an appeal may be taken, an order sustaining or overruling a demurrer, allowing or refusing to allow an amendment to a pleading, striking out a pleading or a portion thereof, refusing a continuance, an order made upon ex parte application, giving an instruction, although no objection to such instruction was made, refusing to give an instruction, modifying an instruction requested, an order or decision made in the absence of the party or an order granting or denying a nonsuit or a motion to strike out evidence or testimony and a ruling sustaining or overruling an objection to evidence, are deemed to have been excepted to.

Verdict or order in absence of party, deemed excepted to.

SEC. 317. EXCEPTION, FORM OF.—No particular form of exception is required, but when the exception is to the verdict or decision, upon the ground of the insufficiency of the evidence to justify it, the objection must specify the particulars in which such evidence is alleged to be insufficient. The objection must be stated, with so much of the evidence or other matter as is necessary to explain it, and no more. Only the substance of the reporter's notes of the evidence shall be stated. Documents on file in the action or proceeding may be copied, or the substance thereof stated, or a reference thereto sufficient to identify them may be made.

Form of exception.

SEC. 318. BILL OF EXCEPTIONS, WHEN TO BE PRESENTED, ETC.—A bill containing the exception to any decision may be presented to the court or judge, for settlement at any time after the decision is made, but the same must be presented within ten days after written notice of making such decision, and after having been settled must be signed by the judge and filed with the clerk. When the decision excepted to is made by a tribunal other than a court, or by a judicial officer, the bill of exceptions must be presented to and settled and signed by such tribunal or officer.

Bill of exceptions, when to be presented, etc.

SEC. 319. BILL OF EXCEPTIONS, PREPARATION AND SETTLEMENT; TIME OF FILING.—When a party desires to have exceptions taken at a

Preparation and settlement; time of filing.

trial settled in a bill of exceptions, he may, at any time thereafter, and within ten days after the entry of judgment, if the action was tried with a jury, or after receiving notice of the entry of judgment, if the action was tried without a jury, or if proceedings on motion for a new trial be pending, within ten days after notice of decision denying said motion, or other determination thereof, or such further time as the court in which the action is pending, or the judge thereof, may allow, prepare the draft of a bill, and serve the same, or a copy thereof, upon the adverse party.

Contents of draft.

**CONTENTS OF DRAFT.**—Such draft must contain all the exceptions and proceedings taken upon which the party relies, and may contain all matters reviewable on the same appeal whether occurring at the trial or on motion for a new trial. It may also contain a statement of any matters occurring upon the trial, in the presence of the court, showing any of the matters mentioned in subdivisions one and two of section 324.

Post, p. 963.

Adverse party may propose amendments.

**ADVERSE PARTY MAY PROPOSE AMENDMENTS.**—Within ten days after such service, the adverse party may propose amendments thereto, and serve the same or a copy thereof, upon the other party.

Delivery to judge.

**DELIVERY TO THE JUDGE.**—The proposed bill and amendments must, within ten days thereafter be presented by the party seeking the settlement of the bill, to the judge who tried or heard the case, upon five days' notice to the adverse party, or be delivered to the clerk of the court for the judge. When received by the clerk he must immediately deliver them to the judge, if he is in the Canal Zone; if he is absent from the Zone, and either party desires the paper to be forwarded to the judge, the clerk must, upon notice in writing of such party, immediately forward them by mail, or other safe channel; if not thus forwarded the clerk must deliver them to the judge immediately after his return to the Zone.

Judge to designate time of settling.

**JUDGE TO DESIGNATE TIME OF SETTLING.**—When received from the clerk, the judge must designate the time at which he will settle the bill, and the clerk must immediately notify the parties of such designation. At the time designated the judge must settle the bill. The bill must thereupon be engrossed and presented to the judge to be certified, by the party presenting it, within ten days.

Action tried before referee.

**ACTION TRIED BEFORE REFEREE.**—If the action was tried before a referee, the proposed bill, with the amendments, if any, must be presented to such referee for settlement within ten days after service of the amendments, upon notice of five days to the adverse party, and thereupon the referee must settle the bill. If no amendments are served or if served are allowed, the proposed bill may be presented, with the amendments, if any, to the judge or referee, for settlement without notice to the adverse party.

Judge to strike out useless matter.

**JUDGE TO STRIKE OUT USELESS MATTER.**—It is the duty of the judge or referee, in settling the bill, to strike out of it all redundant and useless matter, so that the exceptions and proceedings may be presented as briefly as possible. When settled, the bill must be signed by the judge or referee, with his certificate to the effect that the same is allowed, and must then be filed with the clerk.

Service when default entered.

**NOT TO BE SERVED ON PARTY WHEN DEFAULT ENTERED.**—No bill of exceptions, notice of appeal, or notice or paper, other than amendments to the pleadings or an amended pleading, need be served upon any party whose default has been duly entered, or who has not appeared in the action or proceeding.

Exceptions after judgment.

**SEC. 320. EXCEPTIONS AFTER JUDGMENT.**—Exceptions to any decision made after judgment may be presented to the judge at the time of such decision, and be settled or noted, as provided in section 318, or a bill thereof may be presented and settled afterward, as pro-

vided in section 319, and within like periods after written notice of entry of the order, upon appeal from which such decision is reviewable.

SEC. 321. PROCEEDINGS IF JUDGE REFUSE TO ALLOW BILL OF EXCEPTIONS.—If the judge in any case refuses to allow a bill of exceptions in accordance with the facts, the party desiring the bill settled may apply by petition to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit to prove the same; the application may be made in the mode and manner, and under such regulations as that court may prescribe; and the bill, when proven, must be certified by the court as correct, and filed with the clerk of the court in which the action was tried, and when so filed it has the same force and effect as if settled by the judge who tried the cause.

Proceedings if bill of exceptions refused.

SEC. 322. SETTLEMENT OF BILL OF EXCEPTIONS.—When the decision excepted to was made by any judicial officer, other than a judge, the bill of exceptions shall be presented to such judicial officer, and be settled and signed by him in the same manner as it is required to be presented to, settled, and signed by a court or judge. A judge or judicial officer may settle and sign a bill of exceptions after, as well as before, he ceases to be such judge or judicial officer. If such judge or judicial officer, before the bill of exceptions is settled, dies, is removed from office, becomes disqualified, is absent from the Canal Zone, or refuses to settle the bill of exceptions, or if no mode is provided by law for the settlement of the same, it shall be settled and certified in such manner as the circuit court of appeals may, by its order or rules, direct.

Settlement of bill of exceptions.

#### NEW TRIALS

New trials.

SEC. 323. NEW TRIAL DEFINED.—A new trial is a reexamination of an issue of fact in the same court after a trial and decision by a jury, court, or referee.

Defined.

SEC. 324. WHEN NEW TRIAL MAY BE GRANTED.—The former verdict or other decision may be vacated and a new trial granted, on the application of the party aggrieved, for any of the following causes, materially affecting the substantial rights of such party:

When granted.

1. Irregularity in the proceedings of the court, jury, or adverse party, or any order of the court or abuse of discretion by which either party was prevented from having a fair trial;

2. Misconduct of the jury; and whenever any one or more of the jurors have been induced to assent to any general or special verdict, or to a finding on any question submitted to them by the court, by a resort to the determination of chance, such misconduct may be proved by the affidavit of any one of the jurors;

3. Accident or surprise, which ordinary prudence could not have guarded against;

4. Newly discovered evidence, material for the party making the application, which he could not, with reasonable diligence, have discovered and produced at the trial;

5. Excessive damages, appearing to have been given under the influence of passion or prejudice;

6. Insufficiency of the evidence to justify the verdict or other decision, or that it is against law;

7. Error in law, occurring at the trial and excepted to by the party making the application.

When a new trial is granted upon the ground of the insufficiency of the evidence to sustain the verdict, the order shall so specify; otherwise, on appeal from such order, it will be presumed that the order was not based upon that ground.

Application for.

SEC. 325. MANNER OF MAKING APPLICATION FOR NEW TRIAL.—When the application is made for a cause mentioned in the first, second, third, and fourth subdivisions of section 324, it must be made upon affidavits; otherwise it must be made on the minutes of the court.

Notice of motion,  
upon whom served;  
contents.

SEC. 326. NOTICE OF MOTION, UPON WHOM TO BE SERVED, AND WHAT TO CONTAIN.—The party intending to move for a new trial must, either before the entry of judgment or within ten days after receiving notice of the entry of the judgment, or within ten days after verdict, if the trial was by jury, file with the clerk and serve upon the adverse party a notice of his intention to move for a new trial, designating the grounds upon which the motion will be made and whether the same will be made upon affidavits or the minutes of the court or both. The time above specified shall not be extended by order or stipulation. If the motion is to be made upon affidavits, the moving party must, within ten days after serving the notice, or such further time as the court in which the action is pending, or the judge thereof, may allow (but not to exceed twenty days' additional time) file such affidavits with the clerk and serve a copy thereof upon the adverse party, who shall have ten days thereafter, or such further time as the court may allow (not exceeding twenty days' additional time) to file counter-affidavits and serve a copy thereof upon the moving party.

Time of hearing motion; reference to pleadings, orders and evidence at hearing.

SEC. 327. TIME OF HEARING MOTION; REFERENCE TO PLEADINGS, ORDERS AND EVIDENCE AT HEARING.—The motion for a new trial must be heard at the earliest practicable time after the filing of affidavits and counter-affidavits, in case the motion is made on affidavits, in other cases after the filing of the notice. On such hearing reference may be had in all cases to the pleadings and orders of the court on file, and when the motion is made on the minutes, reference may also be had to any depositions and documentary evidence offered at the trial and to the report of the proceedings on the trial taken by the reporter, or to any certified transcript, of such report, or if there be no such report or certified transcript, to such proceedings occurring at the trial as are within the recollection of the judge; when the proceedings at the trial have been reported, but the reporter's notes have not been transcribed, the reporter must, upon request of the court, or either party, attend the hearing of the motion, and shall read his notes, or such parts thereof as the court, or either party, may require.

New trial has precedence.

NEW TRIAL HEARING HAS PRECEDENCE.—The hearing and disposition of the motion for a new trial shall have precedence over all other matters except criminal cases, probate matters, and cases actually on trial, and it shall be the duty of the court to determine the same at the earliest possible moment.

To be passed on within two months.

MOTION TO BE PASSED ON WITHIN TWO MONTHS.—The power of the court to pass on motion for a new trial shall expire within two months after the verdict of the jury or service on the moving party of notice of the entry of the judgment. If such motion is not determined within said two months, the effect shall be a denial of the motion without further order of the court.

Vacation of judgment.

SEC. 328. VACATION OF JUDGMENT.—A judgment or decree of the district court, when based upon findings of fact made by the court, or the special verdict of a jury, may, upon motion of the party aggrieved, be set aside and vacated by the court, and another and different judgment entered, for either of the following causes, materially affecting the substantial rights of such party and entitling him to a different judgment:

1. Incorrect or erroneous conclusions of law not consistent with or not supported by the findings of fact; and in such case when

the judgment is set aside, the conclusions of law shall be amended and corrected.

2. A judgment or decree not consistent with or not supported by the special verdict.

SEC. 329. NOTICE OF INTENTION TO MOVE TO VACATE JUDGMENT; TIME FOR MAKING MOTION.—The party intending to make the motion mentioned in section 328 must, within ten days after notice of the entry of judgment, serve upon the adverse party and file with the clerk of the court a notice of his intention, designating the grounds upon which, and the time at which the motion will be made, and specifying the particulars in which the conclusions of law are not consistent with the finding of facts, or in which the judgment or decree is not consistent with the special verdict. The time designated for the making of the motion must not be more than sixty days from the time of the service of the notice.

Notice of intention to move to vacate judgment.

#### MANNER OF GIVING AND ENTERING JUDGMENT

Manner of giving and entering judgment.

SEC. 330. JUDGMENT TO BE ENTERED IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS, AND SO FORTH.—When trial by jury has been had, judgment must be entered by the clerk, in conformity to the verdict, within twenty-four hours after the rendition of the verdict, unless the court order the case to be reserved for argument or further consideration, or grant a stay of proceedings. If the trial has been had by the court, judgment must be entered by the clerk, in conformity to the decision of the court, immediately upon the filing of such decision. In no case is a judgment effectual for any purpose until so entered.

Entry within twenty-four hours, etc.

SEC. 331. CASE MAY BE BROUGHT BEFORE THE COURT FOR ARGUMENT.—When the case is reserved for argument or further consideration, as mentioned in section 330, it may be brought by either party before the court for argument.

Argument before court.

SEC. 332. WHEN COUNTERCLAIM ESTABLISHED EXCEEDS PLAINTIFF'S DEMAND.—If a counterclaim, established at the trial, exceed the plaintiff's demand, judgment for the defendant must be given for the excess; or if it appear that the defendant is entitled to any other affirmative relief, judgment must be given accordingly.

When established counterclaim exceeds plaintiff's demand.

SEC. 333. IN REPLEVIN, JUDGMENT TO BE IN THE ALTERNATIVE, AND WITH DAMAGES; GOLD COIN OR CURRENCY JUDGMENT.—In an action to recover the possession of personal property, judgment for the plaintiff may be for the possession or the value thereof, in case a delivery can not be had, and damages for the detention. If the property has been delivered to the plaintiff, and the defendant claim a return thereof, judgment for the defendant may be for a return of the property or the value thereof, in case a return can not be had, and damages for taking and withholding the same. In an action on a contract or obligation in writing, for the direct payment of money, made payable in a specified kind of money or currency, judgment for the plaintiff, whether it be by default or after verdict, may follow the contract or obligation, and be made payable in the kind of money or currency specified therein; and in all actions for the recovery of money, if the plaintiff allege in his complaint that the same was understood and agreed by the respective parties to be payable in a specified kind of money or currency, and this fact is admitted by the default of the defendant or established by evidence, the judgment for the plaintiff must be made payable in the kind of money or currency so alleged in the complaint; and in an action against any person for the recovery of money received by such person in a fiduciary capacity, or to the use of another, judg-

In replevin, judgment to be in the alternative, and with damages; gold coin or currency judgment.

ment for the plaintiff must be made payable in the kind of money or currency so received by such person.

Clerk to enter abstract of judgment.

SEC. 334. CLERK TO ENTER ABSTRACT OF JUDGMENT.—The clerk must enter an abstract of the judgment in a column set aside for that purpose on the civil docket.

If a party die after verdict, judgment may be entered.

SEC. 335. IF A PARTY DIE AFTER VERDICT, JUDGMENT MAY BE ENTERED.—If a party die after a verdict or decision upon any issue of fact, and before judgment, the court may nevertheless render judgment thereon. Such judgment is payable in the course of administration on his estate.

What constitutes judgment roll.

SEC. 336. JUDGMENT ROLL, WHAT CONSTITUTES.—Immediately after entering the judgment, the clerk must attach together and file the following papers, which constitute the judgment roll:

1. In case the complaint is not answered by any defendant, the summons, with the affidavit or proof of service; the complaint with a memorandum indorsed thereon that the default of the defendant in not answering was entered, and a copy of the judgment; and in case the service so made is by publication, the affidavit for publication of summons, and the order directing the publication of summons.

2. In all other cases, the pleadings, all orders striking out any pleading in whole or in part, a copy of the verdict of the jury, or finding of the court or referee, and a copy of any order made on demurrer, or relating to a change of parties, and a copy of the judgment; if there are two or more defendants in the action, and any one of them has allowed judgment to pass against him by default, the summons, with proof of its service, on such defendant; and if the service on such defaulting defendant be by publication, then the affidavit for publication, and the order directing the publication of the summons.

Clerk to enter judgment.

SEC. 337. CLERK TO ENTER JUDGMENT.—Immediately after filing the judgment roll, the clerk must make the proper entries of the judgment under appropriate heads, in the civil docket kept by him.

Inspection of docket.

SEC. 338. DOCKET TO BE OPEN FOR INSPECTION WITHOUT CHARGE.—The docket kept by the clerk is open at all times, during office hours, for the inspection of the public, without charge. The clerk must arrange the several dockets kept by him in such a manner as to facilitate their inspection.

Satisfaction of judgment, how made.

SEC. 339. SATISFACTION OF A JUDGMENT, HOW MADE.—Satisfaction of a judgment may be entered in the clerk's docket upon an execution returned satisfied, or upon an acknowledgment of satisfaction filed with the clerk, made in the manner prescribed in chapter 22 of the Civil Code, by the judgment creditor, or by his indorsement on the face, or on the margin of the record of the judgment, or by the attorney, unless a revocation of his authority is filed. Whenever a judgment is satisfied in fact, otherwise than upon an execution, the party or attorney must give such acknowledgment, or make such indorsement, and, upon motion, the court may compel it, or may order the entry of satisfaction to be made without it.

Undertaking in actions to set aside transfer of property.

SEC. 340. UNDERTAKING IN ACTIONS TO SET ASIDE TRANSFER OF PROPERTY.—Where an action is commenced to set aside a transfer or conveyance of property on the grounds that such transfer or conveyance was made to hinder, delay, or defraud a creditor or creditors, the transferee or grantee to whom it is alleged the property was transferred or conveyed to hinder, delay, or defraud creditors or the successors or assigns of such transferee or grantee, may give an undertaking as herein provided, and when such undertaking is given as herein provided, the transferee or grantee to whom it is alleged the property was transferred or conveyed to hinder, delay, or defraud

creditors, or the successors and assigns of such transferee or grantee, may sell, encumber, transfer, convey, mortgage, pledge, or otherwise dispose of the property, or any part thereof, which is alleged to have been transferred or conveyed to hinder, delay, or defraud creditors, so that the purchaser, encumbrancer, transferee, mortgagee, grantee, or pledgee of such property, will take, own, hold, and possess such property unaffected by such action and suit, or the judgment which may be rendered therein.

SEC. 341. CONDITIONS OF UNDERTAKING.—Such undertaking with two sureties shall be executed by the transferee or grantee to whom it is alleged the property was transferred or conveyed to hinder, delay, or defraud creditors, or the successor or assign of such transferee or grantee, in double the estimated value of the property so alleged to have been transferred or conveyed; provided, in no case need such undertaking be for a greater sum than double the amount of the debt or liability alleged to be due and owing to the plaintiff in such action, commenced to set aside said transfer and conveyance; and where such estimated value of the property alleged so to have been conveyed is less than the sum alleged to be due and owing to the plaintiff in the action, such estimated value shall be stated in the undertaking, and said undertaking shall be conditioned that, if it be adjudged in said action that the transfer or conveyance was made to hinder, delay, or defraud a creditor or creditors, then that the transferee or grantee or the said successor or assigns of such transferee or grantee giving such undertaking, will pay to the plaintiff in said action a sum equal to the value, as the same is estimated in said undertaking, of said property alleged to have been transferred or conveyed to hinder, delay, or defraud creditors, not exceeding the sum alleged to be due and owing to the plaintiff in the action.

Conditions of.

SEC. 342. FILING AND SERVING UNDERTAKING.—Said undertaking shall be filed in the action in which said execution issued and a copy thereof served upon the plaintiff or his attorney in said action.

Filing and serving.

SEC. 343. OBJECTIONS TO SURETIES.—Within ten days after service of the copy of undertaking the plaintiff may object to such undertaking on the ground of inability of the sureties, or either of them, to pay the sum for which they become bound in said undertaking, and upon the ground that the estimated value of the property therein is less than the market value of such property. Such objection to the undertaking shall be made in writing, specifying the ground or grounds of objection, and if the objection is made to the undertaking that the estimated value therein is less than the market value of the property, such objection shall specify the plaintiff's estimate of the market value of the property. Such written objection shall be served upon the said transferee or grantee, or the successor or assigns of such transferee or grantee giving such undertaking.

Objections to sureties.

SEC. 344. JUSTIFICATION OF SURETIES; APPROVAL AND DISAPPROVAL OF UNDERTAKING.—When the sureties or either of them, are objected to, the surety or sureties so objected to shall justify before the court in which the action is commenced, upon ten days' notice of the time when they will so justify being given to the plaintiff, or plaintiff's attorney. Upon the hearing and examination into the sufficiency of a surety, witnesses may be required to attend and evidence may be procured and introduced in the same manner as in trial of civil cases. Upon such hearing and examination the court shall make its order, in writing, approving or disapproving the sufficiency of the sureties or surety on such undertaking. In case the court disapproves of the surety or sureties on any undertaking, a new undertaking may be filed and served, and to any undertaking given

Justification of sureties; approval and disapproval of undertaking.

under the provisions of this act the same objection to the sureties may be made and the same proceedings had as in case of the first undertaking filed and served.

Objection because estimated value in undertaking less than market value; new undertaking.

**SEC. 345. OBJECTION BECAUSE ESTIMATED VALUE IN UNDERTAKING LESS THAN MARKET VALUE; NEW UNDERTAKING.**—When objection is made to the undertaking upon the ground that the estimated value of the property, as stated in the undertaking, is less than the market value of the property, the transferee or grantee, or the successor or assigns of such transferee or grantee giving the undertaking may accept the estimated value stated by the plaintiff in said objection, and a new undertaking may at once be filed, with the plaintiff's estimate stated therein as the estimated value, and no objection shall thereafter be made upon that ground; if the plaintiff's estimate of the market value is not accepted, the transferee or grantee, or the successor or assigns of the grantee or transferee giving such undertaking, upon ten days' notice to the plaintiff, shall move the court in which the action is pending to estimate the market value of the property, and upon the hearing of such motion, witnesses may be required to attend and testify, and evidence may be produced in the same manner as in the trial of civil actions. Upon the hearing of the motion the court shall estimate the market value of the property, and if the estimated value of the property as made by the court exceeds the estimated value as stated in the undertaking, a new undertaking shall be filed and served with the market value determined by the stated value therein as the estimated value of the property.

Justification of sureties. *Post*, p. 1002.

**SEC. 346. JUSTIFICATION OF SURETIES.** The sureties shall justify upon the undertaking as required by section 533.

When undertaking effective.

**SEC. 347. WHEN UNDERTAKING BECOMES EFFECTIVE.**—The undertaking shall become effective for the purpose stated in section 340, ten days after service of copy thereof on the plaintiff, unless objection to such undertaking is made as provided in sections 343 or 345, and in case objection is so made to the undertaking filed and served, the same shall become effective for such purpose when an order is made by such court approving the sureties, when the surety or sureties are objected to, or affirming the estimate of the value of property when objection is made thereto, or in case any objection to the undertaking is sustained by the court when a new undertaking is filed and served as required by sections 344 or 345, to which no objection is made, or if made is not sustained by the court.

Judgment against sureties.

**SEC. 348. JUDGMENT AGAINST SURETIES.**—If judgment be rendered in said action that the alleged transfer or conveyance was made to hinder, delay, or defraud creditors, then judgment shall be rendered in such action without further proceeding in favor of plaintiff and against the principal and sureties on said undertaking for the sum for which said undertaking was executed according to the conditions thereof.

**EXECUTION OF JUDGMENT IN CIVIL ACTIONS.**

**CHAPTER 12.—EXECUTION OF JUDGMENT IN CIVIL ACTIONS**

**EXECUTION**

Time execution may issue.

**SEC. 349. WITHIN WHAT TIME EXECUTION MAY ISSUE.**—The party in whose favor judgment is given may, at any time within five years after the entry thereof, have a writ of execution issued for its enforcement. If, after the entry of the judgment, the issuing of execution thereon is stayed or enjoined by any judgment or order of court, or by operation of law, the time during which it is so

stayed or enjoined must be excluded from the computation of the five years within which execution may issue.

SEC. 350. STAY OF EXECUTION.—The court or the judge thereof shall not have the power, without the consent of the adverse party, to stay, for a longer period than thirty days, the execution of any judgment or order the execution whereof would be stayed on appeal only by the execution of a stay bond.

Stay of.

SEC. 351. WHO MAY ISSUE THE EXECUTION, ITS FORM, TO WHOM DIRECTED, AND WHAT IT SHALL REQUIRE.—The writ of execution must be issued in the name of the government of the Canal Zone, sealed with the seal of the court, and subscribed by the clerk, and be directed to the marshal, and it must intelligibly refer to the judgment, stating the court, the division where the judgment-roll is filed, and if it be for money, the amount thereof, and the amount actually due thereon, and if made payable in a specified kind of money or currency, as provided in section 333, the execution must also state the kind of money or currency in which the judgment is payable, and must require the marshal substantially as follows:

Who may issue, form, to whom directed, requirements.

Ante, p. 965.

1. If it be against the property of the judgment debtor, it must require the marshal to satisfy the judgment, with interest, out of the property of such debtor.

2. If it be against property in the hands of the personal representatives, heirs, devisees, legatees, tenants, or trustees, it must require the marshal to satisfy the judgment, with interest, out of such property.

3. If it be against the person of the judgment debtor, it must require the marshal to arrest such debtor and commit him to jail until he pay the judgment, with interest, or be discharged according to law.

4. If it be issued on a judgment made payable in a specified kind of money or currency, as provided in section 333, it must also require the marshal to satisfy the same in the kind of money or currency in which the judgment is made payable, and the marshal must refuse payment in any other kind of money or currency; and in case of levy and sale of the property of the judgment debtor, he must refuse payment from any purchaser at such sale in any other kind of money or currency than that specified in the execution. The marshal collecting money or currency in the manner required by this subchapter, must pay to the plaintiff or party entitled to recover the same, the same kind of money or currency received by him, and in case of neglect or refusal so to do, he shall be liable on his official bond to the judgment creditor in three times the amount of the money so collected.

5. If it be for the delivery of the possession of property, it must require the marshal to deliver the possession of the same, describing it, to the party entitled thereto, and may at the same time require the marshal to satisfy any costs, damages, rents, or profits recovered by the same judgment, out of the property of the person against whom it was rendered, and the value of the property for which the judgment was rendered to be specified therein if a delivery thereof can not be had.

SEC. 352. WHEN MADE RETURNABLE.—The execution may be made returnable, at any time not less than ten nor more than sixty days after its receipt by the marshal, to the clerk with whom the judgment roll is filed. When the execution is returned the clerk must attach it to the judgment roll.

When made returnable.

SEC. 353. MONEY JUDGMENTS AND OTHERS, HOW ENFORCED.—When the judgment is for money, or the possession of property, the same may be enforced by a writ of execution; and if the judgment direct

How money judgments and others enforced.

that the defendant be arrested, the execution may issue against the person of the judgment debtor, after the return of an execution against his property unsatisfied in whole or part; when the judgment requires the sale of property, the same may be enforced by a writ reciting such judgment, or the material parts thereof, and directing the proper officer to execute the judgment, by making the sale and applying the proceeds in conformity therewith; when the judgment requires the performance of any other act than as above designated, a certified copy of the judgment may be served upon the party against whom the same is rendered, or upon the person or officer required thereby or by law to obey the same, and obedience thereto may be enforced by the court.

Execution after five years.

**SEC. 354.—EXECUTION AFTER FIVE YEARS.**—In all cases the judgment may be enforced or carried into execution after the lapse of five years from the date of its entry, by leave of the court, upon motion, or by judgment for that purpose, founded upon supplemental pleadings; but nothing in this section shall be construed to revive a judgment for the recovery of money which shall have been barred by limitation at the time of the enactment of this code.

Execution on property of deceased party.

**SEC. 355. WHEN EXECUTION MAY ISSUE AGAINST THE PROPERTY OF A PARTY AFTER HIS DEATH.**—Notwithstanding the death of a party after the judgment, execution thereon may be issued, or it may be enforced, as follows:

1. In case of the death of the judgment creditor, upon the application of his executor or administrator, or successor in interest;
2. In case of the death of the judgment debtor, if the judgment be for the recovery of property, or the enforcement of a lien thereon.

Property liable to execution; not affected until levied on.

**SEC. 356. PROPERTY LIABLE TO EXECUTION; NOT AFFECTED UNTIL LEVIED ON.**—All goods, chattels, moneys, and other property, both real and personal, or any interest therein, of the judgment debtor, not exempt by law, and all property and rights of property seized and held under attachment in the action, are liable to execution. Shares and interests in any corporation or company, and debts and credits, and all other property, both real and personal, or any interest in either real or personal property, and all other property not capable of manual delivery, may be levied upon or released from levy in like manner as like property may be attached or released from attachment. Until a levy, property is not affected by the execution; but no levy shall bind any property for a longer period than one year from the date of the issuance of the execution; provided, however, an alias execution may be issued on said judgment and levied on any property not exempt from execution.

Indemnity where property claimed by third party.

**SEC. 357. INDEMNITY WHERE PROPERTY CLAIMED BY THIRD PARTY.**—If the property levied on is claimed by a third person as his property by a written claim verified by his oath or that of his agent, setting out his right to the possession thereof, and served upon the marshal, the marshal is not bound to keep the property unless the plaintiff, or the person in whose favor the writ of execution runs, on demand, indemnifies the marshal against such claim by an undertaking by at least two good and sufficient sureties in a sum equal to double the value of the property levied on; and the marshal is not liable for damages for the taking or keeping of such property to any such third person, unless such a claim is made.

The marshal may demand and exact the undertaking herein provided for notwithstanding any defect, informality, or insufficiency of the verified claim served upon him.

What exempt from execution.

**SEC. 358. WHAT EXEMPT FROM EXECUTION.**—The following property is exempt from execution or attachment, except as herein otherwise specially provided:

1. Chairs, tables, desks, and books, to the value of \$200 belonging to the judgment debtor; Exemptions.

2. Household furniture and utensils necessary for housekeeping and used for that purpose by the debtor, such as the debtor may select, of a value not exceeding \$250; and all wearing apparel;

3. Tools and implements necessarily used by him in his trade or employment;

4. Two domestic animals such as the debtor may select, not exceeding \$100 in value, and necessarily used by him in his ordinary occupation;

5. The professional libraries of lawyers, judges, clergymen, doctors, school teachers, and music teachers, not exceeding \$250 in value;

6. One fishing boat and net, not exceeding the total value of \$200, the property of any fisherman, by the lawful use of which he earns his livelihood;

7. The wages and earnings of all seamen and seagoing fishermen, not exceeding \$300, regardless of where or when earned, and in addition to all other exemptions otherwise provided by any law;

8. The earnings of the judgment debtor for his personal services rendered at any time within thirty days next preceding the levy of execution or attachment, when it appears by the debtor's affidavit or otherwise, that such earnings are necessary for the use of his family, residing in the Canal Zone, supported in whole or in part by his labor; but where debts are incurred by any such person, or his wife or family for the common necessities of life, or have been incurred at a time when the debtor had no family residing in the Canal Zone, supported in whole or in part by his labor, the one-half of such earnings above mentioned is nevertheless subject to execution, garnishment, or attachment to satisfy debts so incurred;

9. All the nautical instruments and wearing apparel of any master, officer, or seaman of any steamer or other vessel;

10. All arms, uniforms, and accouterments required by law to be kept by any person, and also one gun, to be selected by the debtor;

11. Life insurance benefits. All moneys, benefits, privileges, or immunities accruing or in any manner growing out of any life insurance, if the annual premiums paid do not exceed \$500, and if they exceed that sum a like exemption shall exist which shall bear the same proportion to the moneys, benefits, privileges, and immunities so accruing or growing out of such insurance that said \$500 bears to the whole annual premiums paid;

12. Pensions. All money received by any person, a resident of the Canal Zone, as a pension from the United States Government, whether the same shall be in the actual possession of such pensioner or deposited, loaned, or invested by him.

NOT EXEMPT FROM JUDGMENT FOR PRICE.—No article, however, or species of property mentioned in this section is exempt from execution issued upon a judgment recovered for its price, or upon a judgment of foreclosure of a mortgage or other lien thereon. Not exempt from judgment for price.

SEC. 359. WRIT, HOW EXECUTED.—The marshal must execute the writ against the property of the judgment debtor, by levying on a sufficient amount of property, if there be sufficient; collecting or selling the things in action, and selling the other property, and paying to the plaintiff or his attorney so much of the proceeds as will satisfy the judgment. Any excess in the proceeds over the judgment and accruing costs must be returned to the judgment debtor, unless otherwise directed by the judgment or order of the court. When there is more property of the judgment debtor than is sufficient to satisfy the judgment and accruing costs within the view of the marshal, he must levy only on such part of the property as the How writ executed.

judgment debtor may indicate, if the property indicated be amply sufficient to satisfy the judgment and costs.

Notice of sale under execution, how given.

**SEC. 360. NOTICE OF SALE UNDER EXECUTION, HOW GIVEN.**—Before the sale of property on execution or under power contained in any deed of trust, notice thereof must be given as follows:

1. In case of perishable property: By posting written notice of the time and place of sale in three public places of the town where the sale is to take place, for such time as may be reasonable, considering the character and condition of the property.

2. In case of other personal property: By posting a similar notice in three public places in the town where the sale is to take place, for not less than five days nor more than ten days.

3. In case of real property: By posting a similar notice particularly describing the property for twenty days, in three public places of the town where the property is to be sold and publishing a copy thereof once a week for the same period, in some newspaper of general circulation in the Canal Zone. Provided that where real property is to be sold under the provision of any deed of trust the copy of said notice shall be posted in some conspicuous place on the property to be sold, at least twenty days before date of sale.

4. When the judgment under which the property is to be sold is made payable in a specified kind of money or currency, the several notices required by this section must state the kind of money or currency in which bids may be made at such sale, which must be the same as that specified in the judgment.

Selling without notice, penalty.

**SEC. 361. SELLING WITHOUT NOTICE WHAT PENALTY ATTACHED.**—An officer selling without the notice prescribed by the last section forfeits \$500 to the aggrieved party, in addition to his actual damages; and a person willfully taking down or defacing the notice posted, if done before the sale or the satisfaction of the judgment (if the judgment be satisfied before sale), forfeits \$500.

Sales, how conducted.

**SEC. 362. SALES, HOW CONDUCTED; NEITHER THE OFFICER CONDUCTING IT NOR HIS DEPUTY TO BE A PURCHASER; REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY, HOW SOLD; JUDGMENT DEBTOR, IF PRESENT, MAY DIRECT ORDER OF SALE, AND THE OFFICER SHALL FOLLOW HIS DIRECTIONS.**—All sales of property under execution must be made at auction, to the highest bidder, between the hours of nine in the morning and five in the afternoon. After sufficient property has been sold to satisfy the execution, no more can be sold. Neither the officer holding the execution nor his deputy can become a purchaser or be interested in any purchase at such sale. When the sale is of personal property, capable of manual delivery, it must be within view of those who attend the sale, and be sold in such parcels as are likely to bring the highest price; and when the sale is of real property, consisting of several known lots or parcels, they must be sold separately; or when a portion of such real property is claimed by a third person, and he requires it to be sold separately, such portion must be thus sold. The judgment debtor, if present at the sale, may also direct the order in which property, real or personal, shall be sold, when such property consists of several known lots or parcels, or of articles which can be sold to advantage separately, and the marshal must follow such directions.

Proceedings if purchaser refuses to pay purchase money.

**SEC. 363. IF PURCHASER REFUSES TO PAY PURCHASE-MONEY, WHAT PROCEEDINGS.**—If a purchaser refuse to pay the amount bid by him for property struck off to him at a sale under execution, the officer may again sell the property at any time to the highest bidder, and if any loss be occasioned thereby, the officer may recover the amount of such loss, with costs, from the bidder so refusing, in any court of competent jurisdiction.

SEC. 364. OFFICER MAY REFUSE SUCH PURCHASER'S SUBSEQUENT BID.—When a purchaser refuses to pay, the officer may, in his discretion, thereafter reject any subsequent bid of such person.

Refusal of purchaser's subsequent bid.

Liability of officer.

SEC. 365. THESE TWO SECTIONS NOT TO MAKE OFFICER LIABLE BEYOND A CERTAIN AMOUNT.—Sections 363 and 364 must not be construed to make the officer liable for any more than the amount bid by the second or subsequent purchaser, and the amount collected from the purchaser refusing to pay.

SEC. 366. PERSONAL PROPERTY CAPABLE OF MANUAL DELIVERY, HOW DELIVERED TO PURCHASER.—When the purchaser of any personal property capable of manual delivery pays the purchase-money, the officer making the sale must deliver to the purchaser the property, and, if desired, execute and deliver to him a certificate of the sale. Such certificate conveys to the purchaser all the right which the debtor had in such property on the day of <sup>1</sup> the execution or attachment was levied.

Delivery of personal property.

SEC. 367. PERSONAL PROPERTY NOT CAPABLE OF MANUAL DELIVERY, HOW SOLD AND DELIVERED.—When the purchaser of any personal property not capable of manual delivery pays the purchase-money, the officer making the sale must execute and deliver to the purchaser a certificate of sale. Such certificate conveys to the purchaser all the right which the debtor had in such property on the day the execution or attachment was levied.

When not capable of manual delivery.

SEC. 368. SALE OF REAL PROPERTY; WHAT PURCHASER IS SUBSTITUTED TO AND ACQUIRES.—Upon a sale of real property, the purchaser is substituted to and acquires all the right, title, interest, and claim of the judgment debtor thereto on the date of the levy of the execution thereon. And in case property, real or personal, has been attached in the action, the purchaser is substituted to and acquires all the right, title, interest, and claim of the judgment debtor on or at any time after the day the attachment was levied upon such property.

Sale of real property, status of purchaser.

SEC. 369. WHEN SALES ARE ABSOLUTE; WHAT CERTIFICATE MUST SHOW.—Sales of personal property, and of real property, when the estate therein is less than a leasehold of two years' unexpired term, are absolute. In all other cases the property is subject to redemption, as provided in this subchapter. The officer must give to the purchaser a certificate of sale, and file a duplicate thereof for record in the office of the registrar of property, which certificate must state the date of the judgment under which the sale was made and the names of the parties thereto, and contain:

When sales absolute; what certificate must show.

1. A particular description of the real property sold;
2. The price bid for each distinct lot or parcel;
3. The whole price paid;
4. If the property is subject to redemption, the certificate must so declare, and if the redemption can be effected only in a particular kind of money or currency, that fact must be stated.

SEC. 370. REAL PROPERTY SO SOLD, BY WHOM IT MAY BE REDEEMED.—Property sold subject to redemption, as provided in section 369, or any part sold separately, may be redeemed in the manner hereinafter provided, by the following persons, or their successors in interest:

Redemption of real property so sold.

1. The judgment debtor, or his successor in interest, in the whole or any part of the property;
2. A creditor having a lien or mortgage on the property sold, or on some share or part thereof, subsequent to that on which the property was sold. The persons mentioned in the second subdivision of this section are, in this subchapter, termed redemptioners.

SEC. 371. WHEN IT MAY BE REDEEMED, AND REDEMPTION MONEY.—The judgment debtor, or redemptioner, may redeem the property from the purchaser any time within twelve months after the sale on

When may be redeemed; redemption money.

<sup>1</sup> So in original.

paying the purchaser the amount of his purchase, with 1 per cent per month thereon in addition, up to the time of redemption. And if the purchaser be also a creditor, having a prior lien to that of the redemptioner, other than the judgment under which said purchase was made, the amount of such lien with interest.

Another redemption-  
er may redeem.

**SEC. 372. ANOTHER REDEMPTIONER MAY REDEEM.**—If property be so redeemed by a redemptioner, another redemptioner may, within sixty days after the last redemption, again redeem it from the last redemptioner, on paying the sum paid on such last redemption, with 2 per cent thereon in addition, and, in addition, the amount of any liens held by said redemptioner prior to his own, with interest; but the judgment under which the property was sold need not be so paid as a lien.

Selling property  
again.

**SELLING PROPERTY AGAIN.**—The property may be again, and as often as a redemptioner is so disposed, redeemed from any previous redemptioner within sixty days after the last redemption, on paying the sum paid on the last previous redemption, with 2 per cent thereon in addition, and the amount of any liens, other than the judgment under which the property was sold, held by the last redemptioner previous to his own with interest.

Written notice to  
marshal; to be filed  
with registrar.

**WRITTEN NOTICE TO MARSHAL; TO BE FILED WITH REGISTRAR.**—Written notice of redemption must be given to the marshal and a duplicate filed with the registrar of property, and if the redemptioner has or acquires any lien other than that upon which the redemption was made, notice thereof must in like manner be given to the marshal and filed with the registrar; and if such notice be not filed, the property may be redeemed without paying such lien.

Marshal's deed.

**MARSHAL'S DEED.**—If no redemption be made within twelve months after the sale, the purchaser, or his assignee, is entitled to a conveyance; or if so redeemed, whenever sixty days have elapsed, and no other redemption has been made, and notice thereof given and the time for redemption has expired, the last redemptioner, or his assignee, is entitled to a marshal's deed; but, in all cases, the judgment debtor shall have the entire period of twelve months from the date of the sale to redeem the property.

Redemption by judgment  
debtor.

**REDEMPTION BY JUDGMENT DEBTOR.**—If the judgment debtor redeem, he must make the same payments as are required to effect a redemption by a redemptioner. If the debtor redeem, the effect of the sale is terminated and he is restored to his estate.

Certificate of redemption.

**CERTIFICATE OF REDEMPTION.**—Upon a redemption by the debtor, the person to whom the payment is made must execute and deliver to him a certificate of redemption, acknowledged or proved before an officer authorized to take acknowledgments. Such certificate must be filed and recorded in the office of the registrar of property, and the registrar must note the record thereof in the margin of the record of the certificate of sale.

Payments, in case of  
redemption.  
*Post*, p. 1029.

**SEC. 373. IN CASES OF REDEMPTION, TO WHOM THE PAYMENTS ARE TO BE MADE.**—The payments mentioned in sections 702 and 703<sup>1</sup> may be made to the purchaser or redemptioner, or for him, to the officer who made the sale. When the judgment under which the sale has been made is payable in a specified kind of money or currency, payments must be made in the same kind of money or currency, and a tender of the money is equivalent to payment.

Redemptioner's duties  
to redeem.

**SEC. 374. WHAT A REDEMPTIONER MUST DO IN ORDER TO REDEEM.**—A redemptioner must produce to the officer or person from whom he seeks to redeem and serve with his notice to the marshal making the sale, or his successor in office:

1. A copy of the docket of the judgment under which he claims the right to redeem, certified by the clerk of the court, where the

<sup>1</sup> So in original.

judgment is docketed; or, if he redeem upon a mortgage or other lien, a note of the record thereof, certified by the registrar;

2. A copy of any assignment necessary to establish his claim, verified by the affidavit of himself, or of a subscribing witness thereto;

3. An affidavit by himself or his agent, showing the amount then actually due on the lien.

SEC. 375. UNTIL THE EXPIRATION OF REDEMPTION-TIME, COURT MAY RESTRAIN WASTE ON THE PROPERTY; WHAT CONSIDERED WASTE.—Until the expiration of the time allowed for redemption, the court may restrain the commission of waste on the property, by order granted with or without notice, on the application of the purchaser or the judgment creditor. But it is not waste for the person in possession of the property at the time of sale, or entitled to possession afterwards, during the period allowed for redemption, to continue to use it in the same manner in which it was previously used; or to use in the ordinary course of husbandry; or to make the necessary repairs of buildings thereon; or to use wood or timber on the property therefor; or for the repair of fences; or for fuel in his family, while he occupies the property.

Restraint of property waste.

SEC. 376. RENTS AND PROFITS.—The purchaser from the time of the sale until a redemption, and a redemptioner, from the time of his redemption until another redemption, is entitled to receive, from the tenant in possession, the rents of the property sold, or the value of the use and occupation thereof. But when any rents or profits have been received by the judgment creditor or purchaser, or his or their assigns, from the property thus sold preceding such redemption, the amounts of such rents and profits shall be a credit upon the redemption money to be paid; and if the redemptioner or judgment debtor, before the expiration of the time allowed for such redemption, demands in writing of such purchaser or creditor, or his assigns, a written and verified statement of the amounts of such rents and profits thus received, the period for redemption is extended five days after such sworn statement is given by such purchaser or his assigns, to such redemptioner or debtor. If such purchaser or his assigns shall, for a period of one month from and after such demand, fail or refuse to give such statement, such redemptioner or debtor may bring an action in any court of competent jurisdiction, to compel an accounting and disclosure of such rents and profits, and until fifteen days from and after the final determination of such action, the right of redemption is extended to such redemptioner or debtor.

Rents and profits.

SEC. 377. IF PURCHASER OF REAL PROPERTY BE EVICTED FOR IRREGULARITIES IN SALE, WHAT HE MAY RECOVER, AND FROM WHOM; WHEN JUDGMENT TO BE REVIVED; PETITION FOR THE PURPOSE, HOW AND BY WHOM MADE.—If the purchaser of real property sold on execution, or his successor in interest, be evicted therefrom in consequence of irregularities in the proceedings concerning the sale, or of the reversal or discharge of the judgment, he may recover the price paid, with interest, from the judgment creditor. If the purchaser of property at marshal's sale, or his successor in interest, fail to recover possession in consequence of irregularity in the proceedings concerning the sale, or because the property sold was not subject to execution and sale, the court having jurisdiction thereof must, after notice and on motion of such party in interest, or his attorney, revive the original judgment in the name of the petitioner, for the amount paid by such purchaser at the sale, with interest thereon from the time of payment at the same rate that the original judgment bore; and the

Recovery, etc., by evicted purchaser of real property.

Procedure.

judgment so revived has the same force and effect as would an original judgment of the date of the revival, and no more.

Contribution.  
Who may compel.

**SEC. 378. PARTY WHO PAYS MORE THAN HIS SHARE MAY COMPEL CONTRIBUTION.**—When property, liable to an execution against several persons, is sold thereon, and more than a due proportion of the judgment is satisfied out of the proceeds of the sale of the property of one of them, or one of them pays, without a sale, more than his proportion, he may compel contribution from the others; and when a judgment is against several, and is upon an obligation of one of them, as security for another, and the surety pays the amount, or any part thereof, either by sale of his property or before sale, he may compel repayment from the principal. In such case the person so paying or contributing is entitled to the benefit of the judgment, to enforce contribution or repayment, if, within ten days after his payment, he file with the clerk of the court where the judgment was rendered, notice of his payment and claim to contribution or repayment. Upon a filing of such notice, the clerk must make an entry thereof in the margin of the docket.

Claimant may give  
undertaking and re-  
lease property.

**SEC. 379. CLAIMANT OF PROPERTY MAY GIVE UNDERTAKING AND RELEASE PROPERTY.**—Where property levied upon under execution to satisfy a judgment for the payment of money is claimed, in whole or in part, by a person, corporation, partnership or association, other than the judgment debtor, such claimant may give an undertaking as hereinafter provided, which undertaking shall release the property in the undertaking described from the lien and levy of such execution.

Claim of property;  
undertaking, amount  
and condition of.

**SEC. 380. CLAIM OF PROPERTY; UNDERTAKING, AMOUNT AND CONDITIONS OF.**—Such undertaking, with two sureties, shall be executed by the person, corporation, partnership or association, claiming in whole or in part, the property upon which execution is levied in double the estimated value of the property claimed by the person, corporation, partnership or association; provided, in no case need such undertaking be for a greater sum than double the amount for which the execution is levied; and where the estimated value of the property so claimed by the person, corporation, partnership or association is less than the sum for which such attachment is levied, such estimated value shall be stated in the undertaking, and said undertaking shall be conditioned that if the property claimed by the person, corporation, partnership or association is finally adjudged to be the property of the judgment debtor, said person, corporation, partnership or association will pay of said judgment upon which execution has issued a sum equal to the value, as estimated in said undertaking, of said property claimed by said person, corporation, partnership or association, and said property claimed shall be described in said undertaking.

Filing and serving  
undertaking.

**SEC. 381. CLAIM OF PROPERTY; UNDERTAKING, FILING, AND SERVING.**—Said undertaking shall be filed in the action in which said execution issued, and a copy thereof served upon the judgment creditor or his attorney in said action.

Objections to.

**SEC. 382. CLAIM OF PROPERTY; UNDERTAKING, OBJECTIONS TO.**—Within ten days after the service of the copy of undertaking, the judgment creditor may object to such undertaking on the ground of inability of the sureties, or either of them, to pay the sum for which they become bound in said undertaking, and upon the ground that the estimated value of property therein is less than the market value of the property claimed. Such objection to the undertaking shall be made in writing, specifying the ground or grounds of objection, and if the objection is made to the undertaking that the estimated value therein is less than the market value of the property claimed,

such objection shall specify the judgment creditor's estimate of the market value of the property claimed. Such written objection shall be served upon the person, partnership, corporation, or association giving such undertaking and claiming the property therein described.

SEC. 383. CLAIM OF PROPERTY; JUSTIFICATION, APPROVAL, AND DISAPPROVAL.—When the sureties, or either of them, are objected to, the surety or sureties so objected to shall justify before the court out of which such execution issued, upon ten days' notice of the time when they will so justify being given to the judgment debtor or his attorney. Upon the hearing and examination into the sufficiency of a surety, witnesses may be required to attend and evidence may be procured and introduced in the same manner as in trial of civil cases. Upon such hearing and examination, the court shall make its order, in writing, approving or disapproving the sufficiency of the surety or sureties on such undertaking. In case the court disapproves of the surety or sureties on any undertaking, a new undertaking may be filed and served, and to any undertaking given under the provisions of sections 379 to 386, the same objection to the sureties may be made, and the same proceedings had as in case of the first undertaking filed and served.

Justification, approval, and disapproval.

SEC. 384. CLAIM OF PROPERTY; UNDERTAKING, ESTIMATE OF VALUE, AND NEW UNDERTAKINGS.—When objection is made to the undertaking upon the ground that the estimated value of the property claimed, as stated in the undertaking, is less than the market value of the property claimed, the person, corporation, partnership, or association may accept the estimated value stated by the judgment creditor in said objection, and a new undertaking may be at once filed with the judgment creditor's estimate stated therein as the estimated value, and no objection shall thereafter be made upon that ground; if the judgment creditor's estimate of the market value is not accepted, the person, corporation, partnership, or association giving the undertaking shall move the court in which the execution issued, upon ten days' notice to the judgment creditor, to estimate the market value of the property claimed and described in the undertaking, and upon the hearing of such motion witnesses may be required to attend and testify, and evidence be produced in the same manner as in the trial of civil actions. Upon the hearing of such motion, the court shall estimate the market value of the property described in the undertaking, and if the estimated value made by the court exceeds the estimated value as stated in the undertaking, a new understanding<sup>1</sup> shall be filed and served, with the market value determined by the court stated therein as the estimated value.

Undertaking, estimate of value, and new undertakings.

SEC. 385. CLAIM OF PROPERTY; UNDERTAKING, JUSTIFICATION OF SURETIES.—The sureties shall justify on the undertaking as required by section 533.

Undertaking, justification of sureties.

SEC. 386. CLAIM OF PROPERTY; UNDERTAKING, WHEN BECOMES EFFECTIVE.—The undertaking shall become effective for the purpose herein specified ten days after service of copy thereof on the judgment debtor, unless objection to such undertaking is made as herein provided, and in case objection is made to the undertaking filed and served, then the undertaking shall become effective for such purposes when an undertaking is given as herein provided.

When becomes effective.

#### PROCEEDINGS SUPPLEMENTAL TO EXECUTION

Proceedings supplemental to execution.

SEC. 387. DEBTOR REQUIRED TO ANSWER CONCERNING HIS PROPERTY, WHEN.—When an execution against property of the judgment debtor,

Debtor required to answer concerning his property, when.

<sup>1</sup> So in original.

or of any one of several debtors in the same judgment, issued to the marshal, is returned unsatisfied in whole or in part, the judgment creditor, at any time after such return is made, is entitled to an order from the judge of the court, requiring such judgment debtor to appear and answer concerning his property before such judge, or a referee appointed by him, at a time and place specified in the order.

Proceedings to compel debtor to appear; when may be arrested; bail.

SEC. 388. PROCEEDINGS TO COMPEL DEBTOR TO APPEAR; IN WHAT CASES HE MAY BE ARRESTED; WHAT BAIL MAY BE GIVEN.—After the issuing of an execution against property, and upon proof, by affidavit of a party or otherwise, to the satisfaction of the judge of the court, that any judgment debtor has property which he unjustly refuses to apply toward the satisfaction of the judgment, such judge may, by an order, require the judgment debtor to appear, at a specified time and place, before such judge, or a referee appointed by him, to answer concerning the same; and such proceedings may thereupon be had for the application of the property of the judgment debtor toward the satisfaction of the judgment as are provided upon the return of an execution. Instead of the order requiring the attendance of the judgment debtor, the judge may, upon affidavit of the judgment creditor, his agent or attorney, if it appear to him that there is danger of the debtor absconding, order the marshal to arrest the debtor and bring him before such judge. Upon being brought before the judge, he may be ordered to enter into an undertaking, with sufficient surety, that he will attend from time to time before the judge or referee, as may be directed during the pendency of proceedings and until the final termination thereof, and will not in the meantime dispose of any portion of his property not exempt from execution. In default of entering into such undertaking he may be committed to jail.

Any debtor of the judgment debtor may pay the latter's creditor.

SEC. 389. ANY DEBTOR OF THE JUDGMENT DEBTOR MAY PAY THE LATTER'S CREDITOR.—After the issuing of an execution against property, and before its return, any person indebted to the judgment debtor may pay to the marshal the amount of his debt, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the execution; and the marshal's receipt is a sufficient discharge for the amount so paid.

Examination of debtors of judgment debtor, etc.

SEC. 390. EXAMINATION OF DEBTORS OF JUDGMENT DEBTOR, OR OF THOSE HAVING PROPERTY BELONGING TO HIM.—After the issuing or return of an execution against property of the judgment debtor, or of any one of several debtors in the same judgment, and upon proof by affidavit or otherwise, to the satisfaction of the judge, that any person or corporation has property of such judgment debtor, or is indebted to him in an amount exceeding \$50, the judge may, by an order, require such person or corporation, or any officer or member thereof, to appear at a specified time and place before him, or a referee appointed by him, and answer concerning the same.

Witnesses required to testify.

SEC. 391. WITNESSES REQUIRED TO TESTIFY.—Witnesses may be required to appear and testify before the judge or referee, upon any proceeding under this subchapter, in the same manner as upon the trial of an issue.

Judge may order property to be applied on execution.

SEC. 392. JUDGE MAY ORDER PROPERTY TO BE APPLIED ON EXECUTION.—The judge or referee may order any property of the judgment debtor, not exempt from execution, in the hands of such debtor, or any other person, or due to the judgment debtor, to be applied toward the satisfaction of the judgment; but no such order can be made as to money or property in the hands of any other person or claimed to be due from him to the judgment debtor, if such person claims an interest in the property adverse to the judgment debtor or denies the debt.

SEC. 393. PROCEEDINGS UPON CLAIM OF ANOTHER PARTY.—If it appears that a person or corporation, alleged to have property of the judgment debtor, or to be indebted to him, claims an interest in the property adverse to him, or denies the debt, the judgment creditor may maintain an action against such person or corporation for the recovery of such interest or debt; and the court or judge may, by order, forbid a transfer or other disposition of such interest or debt, until an action can be commenced and prosecuted to judgment. Such order may be modified or vacated by the judge granting the same, or the court in which the action is brought, at any time, upon such terms as may be just.

Proceedings upon claim of another party.

SEC. 394. DISOBEDIENCE OF ORDERS, HOW PUNISHED.—If any person, party, or witness disobey an order of the referee, properly made, in the proceedings before him under this subchapter, he may be punished by the court or judge ordering the reference, for a contempt.

Punishment for disobedience of orders.

## CHAPTER 13.—ACTIONS IN PARTICULAR CASES

ACTIONS IN PARTICULAR CASES.

### ACTIONS FOR FORECLOSURE OF MORTGAGES

Foreclosure of mortgages.

Proceedings.

SEC. 395. PROCEEDINGS IN FORECLOSURE SUITS.—There can be but one action for the recovery of any debt, or the enforcement of any right secured by mortgage upon real or personal property, which action must be in accordance with the provisions of this subchapter. In such action the court may, by its judgment, direct the sale of the encumbered property (or so much thereof as may be necessary), and the application of the proceeds of the sale to the payment of the costs of court, and the expenses of the sale, and the amount due plaintiff, including, where the mortgage provides for the payment of attorney's fees, such sum for such fees as the court shall find reasonable, not exceeding the amount named in the mortgage.

The court may, by its judgment, or at any time after judgment, appoint a commissioner to sell the encumbered property. It must require of him an undertaking in an amount fixed by the court, with sufficient sureties, to be approved by the judge, to the effect that the commissioner will faithfully perform the duties of his office according to law. Before entering upon the discharge of his duties he must file such undertaking, so approved, together with his oath that he will faithfully perform the duties of his office.

If it appear from the marshal's return, or from the commissioner's report, that the proceeds are insufficient, and a balance still remains due, judgment must then be docketed by the clerk in the manner provided in this code for such balance against the defendant or defendants personally liable for the debt. No person holding a conveyance from or under the mortgager of the property mortgaged, or having a lien thereon, which conveyance or lien does not appear of record in the office of the registrar of property at the time of the commencement of the action, need be made a party to such action, and the judgment therein rendered, and the proceedings therein had, are as conclusive against the party holding such unrecorded conveyance or lien as if he had been a party to the action.

If the court appoint a commissioner for the sale of the property, he must sell it in the manner provided by law for the sale of like property by the marshal upon execution; and the provisions of sections 349 to 386 are hereby made applicable to sale made by such commissioner, and the powers therein given and the duties therein imposed on the marshal are extended to such commissioner.

*Ante*, p. 968.

SEC. 396. SURPLUS MONEY TO BE DEPOSITED IN COURT.—If there be surplus money remaining, after payment of the amount due on the

Surplus money to be deposited in court.

mortgage, lien, or encumbrance, with costs, the court may cause the same to be paid to the person entitled to it, and in the meantime may direct it to be deposited in court.

When debt secured falls due at different times.

**SEC. 397. PROCEEDINGS WHEN DEBT SECURED FALLS DUE AT DIFFERENT TIMES.**—If the debt for which the mortgage, lien, or encumbrance is held is not all due, so soon as sufficient of the property has been sold to pay the amount due, with costs, the sale must cease, and afterwards, as often as more becomes due, for principal or interest, the court may, on motion, order more to be sold. But if the property can not be sold in portions, without injury to the parties, the whole may be ordered to be sold in the first instance, and the entire debt and costs paid, there being a rebate of interest where such rebate is proper.

Commissioner's oath, bond, report, and compensation.

**SEC. 398. COMMISSIONER'S OATH, BOND, REPORT, AND COMPENSATION.**—The commissioner, before entering upon his duties, must be sworn to perform them faithfully, and the court making the appointment shall require of him an undertaking, with sufficient sureties, to be approved by the court, in an amount to be fixed by the court, to the effect that he will faithfully perform the duties of commissioner, according to law. Within thirty days after such sale, the commissioner must file with the clerk of the court in which the action is pending, a verified report and account of the sale, together with the proper affidavits, showing that the regular and required notice of the time and place of the sale was given, which report and account shall have the same force and effect as the marshal's return in sales under execution. In all cases of sales made by a commissioner, the court in which the proceedings are pending shall fix a reasonable compensation for the commissioner's services, but in no case to be less than the sum of \$10.

Actions for nuisance and waste.

**ACTIONS FOR NUISANCE AND WASTE**

Nuisance defined; abatement, by whom actions instituted.

**SEC. 399. NUISANCE DEFINED; ABATEMENT OF; ACTIONS INSTITUTED, BY WHOM.**—An action may be brought by any person whose property is injuriously affected, or whose personal enjoyment is lessened by a nuisance, as the same is defined in section 1685 of the Civil Code, and by the judgment in such action the nuisance may be enjoined or abated as well as damages recovered therefor. A civil action may be brought in the name of the Government of the Canal Zone to abate a public nuisance, as the same is defined in section 1686 of the Civil Code, by the district attorney.

Actions for waste.

**SEC. 400. WASTE, ACTIONS FOR.**—If a guardian, tenant for life or years, joint tenant, or tenant in common of real property, commit waste thereon, any person aggrieved by the waste may bring an action against him therefor, in which action there may be judgment for treble damages.

Conflicting claims to property; real estate.

**ACTIONS TO DETERMINE CONFLICTING CLAIMS TO PROPERTY, AND OTHER PROVISIONS RELATING TO ACTIONS CONCERNING REAL ESTATE**

To quiet title.

**SEC. 401. ACTION TO QUIET TITLE TO REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY.**—An action may be brought by any person against another who claims an estate or interest in real or personal property adverse to him, for the purpose of determining such adverse claim; provided, however, that whenever in an action to quiet title to, or to determine adverse claims to, real or personal property, the validity or interpretation of any gift, devise, bequest, or trust, under any will or instrument purporting to be a will, whether admitted to probate or not, shall be

Claim arising under will.

involved, such will, or instrument purporting to be a will, is admissible in evidence; and all questions concerning the validity of any gift, devise, bequest, or trust therein contained, save such as belong exclusively to the probate jurisdiction, shall be determined in such action: *Provided*, That if the said will shall have been admitted to probate and interpreted by a decree of the district court, which decree has become final, such interpretation shall be conclusive as to the proper construction of said will, or any part thereof, so construed, in any action under this section: *And provided, however*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to deprive a party of the right to a jury trial in any case where by the law such right is now given.

*Provisos.*  
Construction of will.

Jury trials.

When plaintiff can not recover costs.

SEC. 402. WHEN PLAINTIFF CAN NOT RECOVER COSTS.—If the defendant in such action disclaim in his answer any interest or estate in the property, or suffer judgment to be taken against him without answer, the plaintiff can not recover costs.

SEC. 403. WHERE PLAINTIFF'S RIGHT TERMINATES PENDING SUIT, WHAT HE MAY RECOVER.—In an action for the recovery of property, where the plaintiff shows a right to recover at the time the action was commenced, but it appears that his right has terminated during the pendency of the action, the verdict and judgment must be according to the fact, and the plaintiff may recover damages for withholding the property.

Where plaintiff's right terminates pending suit, what he may recover.

SEC. 404. WHEN VALUE OF IMPROVEMENTS CAN BE ALLOWED AS A SET-OFF.—When damages are claimed for withholding the property recovered, upon which permanent improvements have been made by a defendant, or those under whom he claims, holding under color of title adversely to the claim of the plaintiff, in good faith, the value of such improvements must be allowed as a set-off against such damages.

When value of improvements can be allowed as set-off.

SEC. 405. AN ORDER MAY BE MADE TO ALLOW A PARTY TO SURVEY AND MEASURE THE LAND IN DISPUTE.—The court in which an action is pending for the recovery of real property, or for damages for an injury thereto, or the judge thereof may, on motion, upon notice by either party for good cause shown, grant an order allowing to such party the right to enter upon the property and make survey and measurement thereof, for the purpose of the action, even though entry for such purpose has to be made through other lands belonging to parties to the action.

Surveying, etc., land in dispute.

SEC. 406. ORDER, WHAT TO CONTAIN, AND HOW SERVED; IF UNNECESSARY INJURY DONE, THE PARTY SURVEYING TO BE LIABLE THEREFOR.—The order must describe the property, and a copy thereof must be served on the owner or occupant; and thereupon such party may enter upon the property, with necessary surveyors and assistants, and make such survey and measurements; but if any unnecessary injury be done to the property he is liable therefor.

Order, what to contain, service; liability for unnecessary injury.

SEC. 407. A MORTGAGE MUST NOT BE DEEMED A CONVEYANCE, WHATEVER ITS TERMS.—A mortgage of real property shall not be deemed a conveyance, whatever its terms, so as to enable the owner of the mortgage to recover possession of the real property without a foreclosure and sale.

Mortgage not a conveyance, whatever its terms.

SEC. 408. WHEN COURT MAY GRANT INJUNCTION DURING FORECLOSURE OR AFTER SALE ON EXECUTION, BEFORE CONVEYANCE.—The court may, by injunction, on good cause shown, restrain the party in possession from doing any act to the injury of real property during the foreclosure of a mortgage thereon; or, after a sale on execution, before a conveyance.

Injunction during foreclosure or after sale on execution, before conveyance.

Recovery of damages.

SEC. 409. DAMAGES MAY BE RECOVERED FOR INJURY TO THE POSSESSION AFTER SALE AND BEFORE DELIVERY OF POSSESSION.—When real property has been sold on execution, the purchaser thereof, or any person who may have succeeded to his interest, may, after his estate becomes absolute, recover damages for injury to the property by the tenant in possession after sale, and before possession is delivered under the conveyance.

Action not to be prejudiced by alienation pending suit.

SEC. 410. ACTION NOT TO BE PREJUDICED BY ALIENATION PENDING SUIT.—An action for the recovery of real property against a person in possession can not be prejudiced by any alienation made by such person, either before or after the commencement of the action.

PROCEEDINGS IN MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

## CHAPTER 14.—PROCEEDINGS IN MAGISTRATES' COURTS

Place of trial.

### PLACE OF TRIAL OF ACTIONS IN MAGISTRATES' COURTS

Where actions must be commenced.

SEC. 411. ACTIONS, WHERE MUST BE COMMENCED.—Actions in magistrates' courts must be commenced, and, subject to the right to change the place of trial, as in this subchapter provided, must be tried:

1. In the subdivision in which the defendant resides;
2. When two or more persons are jointly, or jointly and severally, bound in any debt or contract, or otherwise jointly liable in the same action, and reside in different subdivisions—in either subdivision;
3. In cases of injury to the person or property—in the subdivision where the injury was committed, or where the defendant resides;
4. If for the recovery of personal property, or the value thereof, or damages for taking or detaining the same—in the subdivision in which the property may be found, or in which the property was taken, or in which the defendant resides;
5. When the defendant is a nonresident of the Canal Zone—in either subdivision;
6. When a person has contracted to perform an obligation at a particular place, and resides in the other subdivision—in the subdivision in which such obligation is to be performed, or in which he resides; and the subdivision in which the obligation is incurred is deemed to be the subdivision in which it is to be performed, unless there is a special contract in writing to the contrary;
7. When the parties voluntarily appear and plead without summons—in either subdivision;
8. In all other cases—in the subdivision in which the defendant resides.

Change of venue.

SEC. 412. PLACE OF TRIAL MAY BE CHANGED IN CERTAIN CASES.—The court may, at any time before the trial, on motion, change the place of trial in the following cases:

1. When it appears to the satisfaction of the magistrate before whom the action is pending, by affidavit of either party, that such magistrate is a material witness for either party;
2. When either party makes and files an affidavit that he believes that he can not have a fair and impartial trial before such magistrate, by reason of the interest, prejudice, or bias of the magistrate;
3. When, from any cause, the magistrate is disqualified from acting.

Proceedings thereafter.

SEC. 413. PROCEEDINGS AFTER ORDER CHANGING PLACE OF TRIAL.—After an order has been made, transferring the action for trial to another court, the following proceedings must be had:

1. The magistrate ordering the transfer must immediately transmit to the magistrate of the court to which it is transferred, on payment

by the party applying of all the costs that have accrued, all the papers in the action, together with a certified transcript from his docket of the proceedings therein;

2. Upon the receipt by him of such papers, the magistrate to whom the case is transferred has thereafter the same jurisdiction over the action as though it had been commenced in his court.

#### MANNER OF COMMENCING ACTIONS IN MAGISTRATES' COURTS

Actions in magistrates' courts.

SEC. 414. ACTIONS, HOW COMMENCED.—An action in a magistrate's court is commenced by filing a complaint.

Complaint.

SEC. 415. SUMMONS MAY ISSUE WITHIN A YEAR.—The court must indorse on the complaint the date upon which it was filed, and at any time within one year thereafter the plaintiff may have summons issued.

Summons.

SEC. 416. DEFENDANT MAY WAIVE SUMMONS.—At any time after the complaint is filed the defendant may, in writing, or by appearing and pleading, waive the issuing of summons.

Waiver of, by defendant.

SEC. 417. PARTIES MAY APPEAR IN PERSON OR BY ATTORNEY.—Parties in magistrates' courts may appear and act in person or by attorney.

Appearance.

SEC. 418. WHEN GUARDIAN NECESSARY, HOW APPOINTED.—When an infant, insane, or incompetent person is a party, he must appear either by his general guardian, if he have one, or by a guardian ad litem appointed by the magistrate. When a guardian ad litem is appointed by the magistrate, he must be appointed as follows:

Appointment of guardian.

1. If the infant, insane, or incompetent person, be plaintiff, the appointment must be made before the summons is issued, upon the application of the infant, if he be of the age of fourteen years; if under that age, or if insane, or incompetent, upon the application of a relative or friend.

2. If the infant, insane, or incompetent person, be defendant, the appointment must be made at the time the summons is returned, or before the answer, upon the application of the infant, if he be of the age of fourteen years and apply at or before the summons is returned; if he be under the age of fourteen, or be insane or incompetent, or neglect so to apply, then upon the application of a relative or friend, or any other party to the action, or by the magistrate on his own motion.

SEC. 419. SUMMONS, HOW ISSUED, DIRECTED, AND WHAT TO CONTAIN.—The summons must be directed to the defendant, signed by the magistrate, and must contain:

Summons.

1. The title of the court, name of the subdivision in which the action is brought, and the names of the parties thereto;

2. A direction that the defendant appear and answer before the magistrate, as specified in section 420;

3. A notice that unless the defendant so appear and answer, the plaintiff will take judgment for any money or damages demanded in the complaint, as arising upon contract, or will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint. If the plaintiff appears by attorney, the name of the attorney must be indorsed upon the summons.

SEC. 420. TIME FOR APPEARANCE OF DEFENDANT.—The time specified in the summons for the appearance of the defendant must be as follows:

Time for appearance of defendant.

1. If an order of arrest is indorsed upon the summons, forthwith;

2. In all other cases, within five days, if the summons is served in the subdivision, in which the action is brought; within ten days, if served in the other subdivision.

Alias summons.

SEC. 421. ALIAS SUMMONS.—If the summons is returned without being served upon any or all of the defendants, or if it has been lost, the magistrate, upon the demand of the plaintiff, may issue an alias summons, in the same form as the original, except that he may fix the time for the appearance of the defendant at a period not to exceed ninety days from its date.

SEC. 422. SAME.—The magistrate may, within a year from the date of the filing of the complaint, issue as many alias summonses as may be demanded by the plaintiff.

Service of, outside of subdivision.

SEC. 423. SERVICE OF SUMMONS OUTSIDE OF SUBDIVISION.—The summons can not be served out of the subdivision wherein the action is brought, except in the following cases:

1. When the action is upon the joint contract or obligation of two or more persons, one of whom resides within the subdivision;

2. When the action is brought against a party who has contracted in writing to perform an obligation at a particular place, and resides in the other subdivision;

3. When the action is for injury to person or property, and the defendant resides in the other subdivision;

4. In all cases where the defendant was a resident of the subdivision when the action was brought, or when the obligation was incurred, and thereafter departed therefrom, in which event he may be served wherever he may be found;

5. In actions of forcible entry and detainer, or to enforce and foreclose liens on, or to recover possession of, personal property situated within the subdivision.

By whom and how served and returned.

SEC. 424. SUMMONS, BY WHOM AND HOW SERVED AND RETURNED.—The summons may be served by the constable of either of the Magistrates' Courts of the Canal Zone or by any other person of the age of eighteen years or over not a party to the action. When a summons issued by a magistrate is to be served out of the subdivision in which it is issued the summons must be served and returned as provided in chapter 8 of this code, or it may be served by publication and sections 121 and 122 so far as they relate to the publication of summons are made applicable to magistrates' courts, the word magistrate being substituted for the word judge wherever the latter word occurs.

*Ante*, p. 924.

Notice of hearing in magistrates' courts.

SEC. 425. NOTICE OF HEARING IN MAGISTRATES' COURTS.—When all the parties served with process shall have appeared, or some of them have appeared, and the remaining defendants have made default, the magistrate must fix the day for the trial of said cause, and give notice thereof to the parties to the action who have appeared, but in case any of the parties are represented by an attorney, then to such attorney: *Provided, however*, That where a party has appeared in person, such party shall leave with the magistrate or magistrate's clerk, and the same shall be entered upon the register in the action, an address where service of the notice of hearing of such matter may be made: *Provided, further*, That such notice shall be personally served on said person if he can be found at said address, but in case said person can not, after due diligence, be found at said address and such fact appears by affidavit to the satisfaction of the magistrate, then the service of such notice may be by registered mail and in the manner hereinafter provided for service of notice by mail. Such notice shall be in writing, signed by the magistrate, and substantially in the following form, filling blanks according to the facts:

*Provisos.*  
Address of party appearing in person.

Service of notice.

FORM OF NOTICE.—In the magistrate’s court, subdivision of \_\_\_\_\_, Canal Zone.

Form of notice.

“ \_\_\_\_\_ plaintiff, v. \_\_\_\_\_ defendant

“ To \_\_\_\_\_ plaintiff, or \_\_\_\_\_ attorney for plaintiff, and to defendant, or \_\_\_\_\_ attorney for defendant:

“ You and each of you will please take notice that the undersigned magistrate before whom the above-entitled cause is pending, has set for hearing the demurrer of \_\_\_\_\_, filed in said cause (or has set the said cause for trial, as the case may be), before me at \_\_\_\_\_, at \_\_\_\_\_ o’clock — m., on the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 19—.

“ Dated this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 19—.

“(Signed) \_\_\_\_\_,

“ Magistrate.”

SERVICE; SERVICE BY MAIL.—Said notice shall be served by mail or personally. When served by mail the magistrate shall deposit copies thereof in a sealed envelope in the post office at least ten days before the trial or hearing addressed to each of the persons on whom it is to be served at their place of residence: *Provided*, That such notice shall be served by mail only when the person on whom service is to be made resides out of the subdivision in which said magistrate’s court is situated, or is absent therefrom or has appeared in person. When personally served said notice shall be served at least five days before the trial or hearing on the persons on whom it is to be served by any person competent and qualified to serve a summons in a magistrate’s court, and when personally served it shall be served, returned and filed in like manner as a summons. When a party has appeared by attorney the notice may be served in the manner prescribed by subdivision 1 of section 515.

Service by mail.

*Proviso.*  
When to be resorted to.

Post, p. 990.

Docket entries.

DOCKET ENTRIES.—The magistrate shall enter on his docket the date of trial or hearing; and when such notice shall have been served by mail the magistrate shall enter on his docket the date of mailing such notice of trial or hearing and such entry shall be prima facie evidence of the fact of such service. The parties are entitled to one hour in which to appear after the time fixed in said notice, but are not bound to remain longer than that time unless both parties have appeared and the magistrate being present is engaged in the trial of another cause.

PLEADINGS IN MAGISTRATES’ COURTS

Pleadings in magistrates’ courts.

SEC. 426. FORM OF PLEADINGS.—Pleadings in magistrates’ courts—

Form.

1. Are not required to be in any particular form, but must be such as to enable a person of common understanding to know what is intended;

2. May, except the complaint, be oral or in writing;

3. Need not be verified, unless otherwise provided in this chapter;

4. If in writing, must be filed with the magistrate;

5. If oral, an entry of their substance must be made in the docket.

SEC. 427. PLEADINGS IN MAGISTRATES’ COURTS.—The pleadings are:

1. The complaint by the plaintiff;

2. The demurrer to the complaint;

3. The answer by the defendant;

4. The demurrer to the answer.

SEC. 428. COMPLAINT DEFINED.—The complaint in magistrates’ courts is a concise statement, in writing, of the facts constituting the plaintiff’s cause of action; or a copy of the account, note, bill, bond, or instrument upon which the action is based.

“Complaint” defined.

Demurrer.

SEC. 429. WHEN DEMURRER TO COMPLAINT MAY BE PUT IN.—The defendant may, at any time before answering, demur to the complaint.

Answer.

SEC. 430. ANSWER, WHAT TO CONTAIN.—The answer may contain a denial of any or all of the material facts stated in the complaint, which the defendant believes to be untrue, and also a statement, in a plain and direct manner, of any other facts constituting a defense or counterclaim, upon which an action might be brought by the defendant against the plaintiff, or his assignor, in a magistrate's court.

Counterclaim.

SEC. 431. IF THE DEFENDANT OMIT TO SET UP COUNTERCLAIM.—If the defendant omit to set up a counterclaim in the cases mentioned in section 430, neither he nor his assignee can afterwards maintain an action against the plaintiff therefor.

Demurrer to answer.

SEC. 432. WHEN PLAINTIFF MAY DEMUR TO ANSWER.—When the answer contains new matter in avoidance, or constituting a defense or a counterclaim, the plaintiff may, at any time before the trial, demur to the same for insufficiency, stating therein the grounds of such demurrer.

When affirmative judgment may be rendered.

SEC. 433. WHEN AFFIRMATIVE JUDGMENT MAY BE RENDERED FOR DEFENDANT.—Affirmative judgment may be rendered for the defendant on his cross-complaint (counterclaim) whenever the defendant proves that he is entitled to more than the plaintiff has proven or whenever the plaintiff fails to prove that he is entitled to any judgment.

Proceedings on demurrer.

SEC. 434. THE PROCEEDINGS ON DEMURRER.—The proceedings on demurrer are as follows:

1. If the demurrer to the complaint is sustained, the plaintiff may, within such time, not exceeding two days, as the court allows, amend his complaint;

2. If the demurrer to a complaint is overruled, the defendant may answer forthwith;

3. If the demurrer to an answer is sustained, the defendant may amend his answer within such time, not exceeding two days, as the court may allow;

4. If the demurrer to an answer is overruled, the action must proceed as if no demurrer had been interposed.

Amendment of pleadings.

SEC. 435. AMENDMENT OF PLEADINGS.—Either party may, at any time before the conclusion of the trial, amend any pleading; but if the amendment is made after the issue, and it appears to the satisfaction of the court, by oath, that an adjournment is necessary to the adverse party in consequence of such amendment, an adjournment must be granted. The court may also, in its discretion, when an adjournment will by the amendment be rendered necessary, require as a condition to the allowance of such amendment, made after issue joined, the payment of costs to the adverse party.

Relief against judgment.

RELIEF AGAINST JUDGMENT.—The court may also, on such terms as may be just, and on payment of costs, relieve a party from a judgment by default taken against him by his mistake, inadvertence, surprise, or excusable neglect, but the application for such relief must be made within ten days after notice of the entry of the judgment and upon an affidavit showing good cause therefor.

Answer or demurrer to amended pleadings.

SEC. 436. ANSWER OR DEMURRER TO AMENDED PLEADINGS.—When a pleading is amended, the adverse party may answer or demur to it within such time, as the court may allow, not exceeding five days after notice of the amendment.

PROVISIONAL REMEDIES IN MAGISTRATES' COURTS  
ARREST AND BAIL

Provisional remedies  
in magistrates' courts.  
Arrest and bail.

Order of arrest;  
arrest of defendant.

SEC. 437. ORDER OF ARREST, AND ARREST OF DEFENDANT.—An order to arrest the defendant may be indorsed on a summons issued by the magistrate, and the defendant may be arrested thereon by the constable, at the time of serving the summons, and brought before the magistrate, and there detained until duly discharged, in the following cases:

1. In an action for the recovery of money or damages on a cause of action arising upon contract, express, or implied, when the defendant is about to depart from the Canal Zone, with intent to defraud his creditors;

2. In an action for a fine or penalty, or for money or property embezzled or fraudulently misapplied, or converted to his own use by one who received it in a fiduciary capacity;

3. When the defendant has been guilty of a fraud in contracting the debt or incurring the obligation for which the action is brought;

4. When the defendant has removed, concealed, or disposed of his property, or is about to do so, with intent to defraud his creditors.

SEC. 438. AFFIDAVIT AND UNDERTAKING FOR ORDER OF ARREST.—Before an order for an arrest can be made, the party applying must prove to the satisfaction of the magistrate by the affidavit of himself, or some other person, the facts upon which the application is founded. The plaintiff must also execute and deliver to the magistrate a written undertaking in the sum of \$300, with sufficient sureties, to the effect that the plaintiff will pay all costs that may be adjudged to the defendant, and all damages which he may sustain by reason of the arrest, if the same be wrongful, or without sufficient cause, not exceeding the sum specified in the undertaking.

Affidavit and under-  
taking for order of  
arrest.

SEC. 439. A DEFENDANT ARRESTED MUST BE TAKEN BEFORE THE MAGISTRATE IMMEDIATELY.—The defendant, immediately upon being arrested, must be taken before the magistrate who made the order, and if he is absent or unable to try the action, or if it appears to him by the affidavit of the defendant that he is a material witness in the action, the officer must immediately take the defendant before the magistrate of the other subdivision, who must take jurisdiction of the action and proceed thereon, as if the summons had been issued and the order of arrest made by him.

Appearance of de-  
fendant.

SEC. 440. THE OFFICER MUST GIVE NOTICE TO THE PLAINTIFF OF ARREST.—The officer making the arrest must immediately give notice thereof to the plaintiff, or his attorney or agent, and indorse on the summons, and subscribe a certificate, stating the time of serving the same, the time of the arrest, and of his giving notice to the plaintiff.

Notice to plaintiff of  
arrest.

SEC. 441. THE OFFICER MUST DETAIN THE DEFENDANT.—The officer making the arrest must keep the defendant in custody until he is discharged by order of the magistrate.

Detention of defend-  
ant.

ATTACHMENT

Attachment.

Issue of writ.

SEC. 442. ISSUE OF WRIT OF ATTACHMENT.—A writ to attach the property of the defendant must be issued by the magistrate at the time of or after issuing summons in actions in which the sum claimed exclusive of interest exceeds \$10, on receiving an affidavit by or on behalf of the plaintiff, showing the same facts as are required to be shown by the affidavit specified in section 221.

Undertaking on; ex-  
ceptions to sureties.

SEC. 443. ATTACHMENT, UNDERTAKING ON; EXCEPTIONS TO SURETIES.—Before issuing the writ, the magistrate must require a written under-

taking on the part of the plaintiff, with two or more sufficient sureties, in a sum not less than \$50 nor more than \$300, to the effect that if the defendant recovers judgment, the plaintiff will pay all costs that may be awarded to the defendant, and all damages which he may sustain by reason of the attachment, not exceeding the sum specified in the undertaking. At any time after the issuing of the attachment, but not later than five days after the notice of its levy, the defendant may except to the sufficiency of the sureties. If he fails to do so, he is deemed to have waived all objections to them. When excepted to they must justify in the manner and within the time provided in section 222, otherwise the magistrate must order the writ of attachment vacated.

*Ante*, p. 944.

To whom writ directed; requirements.

SEC. 444. TO WHOM WRIT DIRECTED; WHAT TO REQUIRE.—The writ must be directed to the constable and must require him to attach and safely keep all of the property of the defendant within his subdivision not exempt from execution, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to satisfy the plaintiff's demand against the defendant, the amount of which must be stated in conformity with the complaint, unless the defendant, whose property has been or is about to be attached, give him security by the undertaking of two sufficient sureties, in an amount sufficient to satisfy such demand against such defendant besides costs; in which case to take such undertaking.

In the event that the action is against more than one defendant, any defendant whose property has been or is about to be attached in such action may give the constable such undertaking, and the constable shall take the same, and such undertaking shall not subject such defendant to or be answerable for any demand against any other defendant, nor shall the constable thereby be prevented from attaching or be obliged to release from attachment, any property of any other defendant: *Provided, however*, That such defendant, at the time of giving such undertaking to the constable, shall file with the constable a statement duly verified under oath, wherein such defendant shall aver and declare that the other defendant or defendants in the action in which said undertaking was given has or have not any interest or claim of any nature whatsoever in or to said property. Such statement must further contain the character of such defendant's title and the manner in which he acquired title to such attached property.

*Proviso.*  
Sworn statement to be filed.

Service out of subdivision.

SERVICE OUT OF SUBDIVISION.—A writ may be issued at the same time to the constable of the other subdivision.

Provisions applicable to all attachments in magistrates' courts.  
*Ante*, pp. 926, 944.

SEC. 445. CERTAIN PROVISIONS APPLY TO ALL ATTACHMENTS IN MAGISTRATES' COURTS.—Section 121 and sections 224 to 243, both inclusive, of this code are applicable to attachments issued in magistrates' courts, the word "constable" being substituted for the word "marshal," and the word "magistrate" being substituted for the word "judge."

Claim and delivery of personal property.

#### CLAIM AND DELIVERY OF PERSONAL PROPERTY

How enforced.

SEC. 446. HOW CLAIM AND DELIVERY ENFORCED.—In an action to recover possession of personal property, the plaintiff may, at the time of issuing summons or at any time thereafter before answer, claim the delivery of such property to him; and the sections of this code from section 202 to section 213, both inclusive, are applicable to such claim when made in magistrates' courts, the powers therein given and duties imposed on the marshal being extended to constables, and the word "magistrate" substituted for "judge."

*Ante*, p. 939.

## JUDGMENT BY DEFAULT IN MAGISTRATES' COURTS

Judgment by default.

Failure of defendant to appear.

SEC. 447. JUDGMENT WHEN DEFENDANT FAILS TO APPEAR.—If the defendant fails to appear and to answer or demur within the time specified in the summons, then, upon proof of service of summons, the following proceedings must be had:

1. If the action is based upon a contract, and is for the recovery of money, or damages only, the court must render judgment in favor of plaintiff for the sum specified in the summons.

2. In all other actions the court must hear the evidence offered by the plaintiff, and must render judgment in his favor for such sum (not exceeding the amount stated in the summons), as appears by such evidence to be just.

SEC. 448. JUDGMENT BY DEFAULT.—In the following cases the same proceedings must be had and judgment must be rendered in like manner as if the defendant had failed to appear and answer, or demur:

Other cases, when must be rendered.

1. If the complaint has been amended, and the defendant fails to answer it, as amended, within the time allowed by the court;

2. If the demurrer to the complaint is overruled, and the defendant fails to answer within the time allowed by the court, not to exceed five days;

3. If the demurrer to the answer is sustained and the defendant fails to amend the answer within the time allowed by the court.

## TIME OF TRIAL AND POSTPONEMENTS IN MAGISTRATES' COURTS

Time of trial and postponements.

Commencement.

SEC. 449. TIME WHEN TRIAL MUST BE COMMENCED.—Unless postponed, as provided in this subchapter, or unless transferred to the other subdivision, the trial of the action must commence at the expiration of one hour from the time specified in the notice mentioned in section 425, and the trial must be continued, without adjournment for more than twenty-four hours at any one time, until all the issues therein are disposed of.

SEC. 450. WHEN COURT MAY, OF ITS OWN MOTION, POSTPONE TRIAL.—The court may, of its own motion, postpone the trial—

Postponement.

1. For not exceeding one day, if, at the time fixed by law or by an order of the court for the trial, the court is engaged in the trial of another action;

2. For not exceeding two days, if, by an amendment of the pleadings, or the allowance of time to make such amendment or to plead, a postponement is rendered necessary.

SEC. 451. POSTPONEMENT BY CONSENT.—The court may, by consent of the parties, given in writing or in open court, postpone the trial to a time agreed upon by the parties.

By consent.

SEC. 452. POSTPONEMENT UPON APPLICATION OF A PARTY.—The trial may be postponed upon the application of either party, for a period not exceeding four months:

Upon application of a party.

1. The party making the application must prove, by his own oath or otherwise, that he can not, for want of material testimony, which he expects to procure, safely proceed to trial, and must show in what respect the testimony expected is material, and that he has used due diligence to procure it and has been unable to do so;

2. If the application is on the part of the plaintiff, and the defendant is under arrest, a postponement for more than three hours discharges the defendant from custody, but the action may proceed notwithstanding, and the defendant is subject to arrest on execution, in the same manner as if he had not been discharged;

3. If the application is on the part of a defendant under arrest, before it can be granted he must execute an undertaking, with two or more sufficient sureties, to be approved by, and in a sum to be fixed by, the justice, to the effect that he will render himself amenable to the process of the court during the pendency of the action, and to such as may be issued to enforce the judgment therein; or that the sureties will pay to the plaintiff the amount of any judgment which he may recover in the action, not exceeding the amount specified in the undertaking. On filing the undertaking specified in this subdivision, the magistrate must order the defendant to be discharged from custody.

4. The party making the application must, if required by the adverse party, consent that the testimony of any witness of such adverse party, who is in attendance, may be then taken by deposition before the magistrate, and that the testimony so taken may be read on the trial, with the same effect, and subject to the same objections, as if the witness was produced;

But the court may require the party making the application to state, upon affidavit, the evidence which he expects to obtain; and if the adverse party thereupon admits that such evidence would be given, and that it be considered as actually given on the trial, or offered and overruled as improper, the trial must not be postponed.

Limitation on continuance.

SEC. 453. NO CONTINUANCE FOR MORE THAN TEN DAYS TO BE GRANTED, UNLESS UPON FILING OF UNDERTAKING.—No adjournment must, unless by consent, be granted for a period longer than ten days, upon the application of either party, except upon condition that such party file an undertaking, in an amount fixed by the magistrate, with two sureties, to be approved by the magistrate, to the effect that they will pay to the opposite party the amount of any judgment which may be recovered against the party applying, not exceeding the sum specified in the undertaking.

Trials in magistrates' courts.

TRIALS IN MAGISTRATES' COURTS

"Issue" defined.

SEC. 454. ISSUE DEFINED, AND THE DIFFERENT KINDS.—Issues arise upon the pleadings when a fact or conclusion of law is maintained by the one party and is controverted by the other. They are of two kinds:

Kinds.

1. Of law; and,
2. Of fact.

How raised. Issue of law.

SEC. 455. ISSUE OF LAW, HOW RAISED.—An issue of law arises upon a demurrer to the complaint or answer, or to some part thereof.

Of fact.

SEC. 456. ISSUE OF FACT, HOW RAISED.—An issue of fact arises—  
 1. Upon a material allegation in the complaint controverted by the answer; and,  
 2. Upon new matter in the answer, except an issue of law is joined thereon.

How tried.

SEC. 457. ISSUES, HOW TRIED.—Issues, both of law and of fact, must be tried by the court.

Failure of party to appear.

SEC. 458. EITHER PARTY FAILING TO APPEAR, TRIAL MAY PROCEED AT REQUEST OF OTHER PARTY.—If either party fails to appear at the time fixed for trial, the trial may proceed at the request of the adverse party.

Exhibition of original instrument.

SEC. 459. REQUIRING EXHIBITION OF ORIGINAL INSTRUMENT.—When the cause of action or counterclaim arises upon an account or instrument for the payment of money only, the court, at any time before the trial, may, by an order under his hand, require the original to be exhibited to the inspection of, and a copy to be furnished to, the adverse party, at such time as may be fixed in the order; or, if

such order is not obeyed, the account or instrument can not be given in evidence.

SEC. 460. COMPLAINT, WHEN ACCOMPANYING INSTRUMENT DEEMED GENUINE.—If the complaint of the plaintiff, or the answer of the defendant, contains a copy, or consists of the original of the written obligation upon which the action is brought or the defense founded, the genuineness and due execution of such instrument are deemed admitted, unless the answer denying the same is verified, or unless the plaintiff, within two days after the service on him of such answer, files with the magistrate an affidavit denying the same, and serves a copy thereof on the defendant.

Complaint, when accompanying instrument deemed genuine.

#### JUDGMENTS (OTHER THAN BY DEFAULT) IN MAGISTRATES' COURTS

Judgments (other than by default).  
By confession.

SEC. 461. JUDGMENT BY CONFESSION.—Judgments upon confession may be entered up in either magistrate's court specified in the confession.

SEC. 462. JUDGMENT OF DISMISSAL ENTERED IN CERTAIN CASES WITHOUT PREJUDICE.—Judgment that the action be dismissed, without prejudice to a new action, may be entered with costs, in the following cases:

Dismissal without prejudice.

1. When the plaintiff voluntarily dismisses the action before it is finally submitted; or fails to prosecute the action to judgment with reasonable diligence; provided a counterclaim has not been made, or affirmative relief sought by the cross-complaint or answer of the defendant; if a provisional remedy has been allowed, the undertaking must thereupon be delivered by the magistrate to the defendant who may have his action thereon;

2. When he fails to appear at the time specified in the summons, or at the time to which the action has been postponed, or within one hour thereafter;

3. When, after a demurrer to the complaint has been sustained, the plaintiff fails to amend it within the time allowed by the court;

4. When the action is brought in the wrong subdivision.

SEC. 463. ENTRY OF JUDGMENT OF DISMISSAL.—Judgment of dismissal must be entered whenever the plaintiff fails to bring the action to trial within two years after the case is brought to an issue of law or fact, except where the parties have stipulated in writing that the time may be extended.

Entry of.

SEC. 464. ENTRY OF JUDGMENT IN THIRTY DAYS.—Judgment must be entered within thirty days after the submission of the case to the court.

Entry within thirty days.

SEC. 465. FORM OF MAGISTRATE'S JUDGMENT; NOTICE.—The judgment of a magistrate must be entered substantially in the form required in section 333, and where the defendant is subject to arrest and imprisonment thereon the fact must be stated in the judgment. No judgment shall have effect for any purpose until so entered.

Form of magistrate's judgment.

Notice of the rendition of judgment must be given to the parties to the action in writing signed by the magistrate. Where any of the parties are represented by an attorney, notice shall be given to the attorney. Said notice shall be served by mail or personally, and shall be substantially in the form of the abstract of judgment required in section 469. When served by mail the magistrate shall deposit copies thereof in a sealed envelope in the post office not later than five days after the rendition of the judgment, addressed to each of the persons on whom notice is to be served at their places of residence, or place of business if on an attorney. When served personally said notice shall be served within five days after the

Notice.

rendition of the judgment. Entry of the date of mailing shall be made by the magistrate in his docket.

Excess remitted if sum found due exceeds magistrate's jurisdiction.

SEC. 466. IF THE SUM FOUND DUE EXCEEDS THE JURISDICTION OF THE MAGISTRATE, THE EXCESS MAY BE REMITTED.—When the amount found due to either party exceeds the sum for which the magistrate is authorized to enter judgment, such party may remit the excess, and judgment may be rendered for the residue.

Offer to compromise before trial.

SEC. 467. OFFER TO COMPROMISE BEFORE TRIAL.—If the defendant, at any time before the trial, offers, in writing, to allow judgment to be taken against him for a specified sum, the plaintiff may immediately have judgment therefor, with the costs then accrued; but if he does not accept such offer before the trial, and fails to recover in the action a sum in excess of the offer, he can not recover costs incurred after the offer, but costs must be adjudged against him, and, if he recovers, be deducted from his recovery. The offer and failure to accept it can not be given in evidence nor affect the recovery, otherwise than as to costs.

Costs included in judgment.

SEC. 468. COSTS MAY BE INCLUDED IN THE JUDGMENT.—The magistrate must tax and include in the judgment the costs allowed by law to the prevailing party.

Abstract of judgment.

SEC. 469. ABSTRACT OF JUDGMENT.—The magistrate, on the demand of a party in whose favor judgment is rendered, must give him an abstract of the judgment in substantially the following form (filling blanks according to the facts):

Form.

“Canal Zone, magistrate's court, subdivision of \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, plaintiff, v. \_\_\_\_\_, defendant. Judgment entered for plaintiff (or defendant) for \$\_\_\_\_\_, on the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_.”

“I certify that the foregoing is a correct abstract of a judgment rendered in said action in this court.”

“\_\_\_\_\_, Magistrate.”

“Date of abstract \_\_\_\_\_.”

Correction of clerical mistakes.

SEC. 470. CORRECTION OF CLERICAL MISTAKES IN JUDGMENT.—The magistrate shall have power upon motion of the injured party and notice to the adverse party to correct any clerical mistakes in his judgment as entered, so as to conform to the judgment ordered. Said magistrate shall have power to set aside any void judgment upon motion of either party to the action after notice to the adverse party, and thereupon said action shall be treated as if no judgment had been entered.

Executions from magistrates' courts.

#### EXECUTIONS FROM MAGISTRATES' COURTS

May issue at any time within five years.

SEC. 471. EXECUTION MAY ISSUE AT ANY TIME WITHIN FIVE YEARS.—Execution for the enforcement of a judgment of a magistrate's court may be issued by the magistrate who entered the judgment, or his successor in office, on the application of the party entitled thereto, at any time within five years from the entry of judgment.

Stay of execution.

SEC. 472. STAY OF EXECUTION OF JUDGMENT.—The court, or the magistrate thereof, may stay the execution of any judgment, including any judgment in a case of forcible entry or unlawful detainer, for a period not exceeding ten days.

Contents of.

SEC. 473. CONTENTS OF EXECUTION.—The execution must be directed to the constable, and must be subscribed by the magistrate and bear date the day of its delivery to the officer. It must intelligibly refer to the judgment, by stating the names of the parties, and the name of the magistrate before whom, and of the subdivision where, and the time when it was rendered; the amount of judgment, if it be for money; and, if less than the whole is due, the true amount due thereon. It must contain, in like cases, similar directions to the

constable, as are required by the provisions of chapter 12, of this code, in an execution to the marshal.

*Ante*, p. 969.

SEC. 474. RENEWAL OF EXECUTION.—An execution may, at the request of the judgment creditor, be renewed before the expiration of the time fixed for its return, by the word "renewed" written thereon, with the date thereof, and subscribed by the magistrate. Such renewal has the effect of an original issue, and may be repeated as often as necessary. If an execution is returned unsatisfied, another may be afterwards issued.

Renewal of.

SEC. 475. DUTY OF OFFICER RECEIVING EXECUTION.—The constable to whom the execution is directed must execute the same in the same manner as the marshal is required by the provisions of chapter 12 of this code, to proceed upon executions directed to him; and the constable, when the execution is directed to him, is vested for that purpose with all the powers of the marshal.

Duty of officer receiving.

*Ante*, p. 968.

SEC. 476. PROCEEDINGS SUPPLEMENTARY TO EXECUTION.—The sections of this code, from 387 to 394, both inclusive, are applicable to magistrates' courts, the word "constable" being substituted, to that end, for the word "marshal," and the word "magistrate" for "judge." If the judgment debtor does not reside in the subdivision wherein the judgment was entered, an abstract of the judgment, in the form prescribed by section 469, may be filed in the office of the magistrate of the subdivision wherein the defendant resides, and such magistrate may issue execution on such judgment, and may take and exercise such jurisdiction in proceedings supplemental to execution, as if such judgment were originally entered in his court.

Proceedings supplementary to.

*Ante*, p. 977.

#### CONTEMPTS IN MAGISTRATES' COURTS

Contempts in magistrates' courts.

SEC. 477. WHAT SECTIONS GOVERN CONTEMPTS.—Contempts in magistrates' courts are governed by sections 634 to 647.

Sections governing.

*Post*, p. 1018.

#### DOCKETS OF MAGISTRATES

Dockets of magistrates.

SEC. 478. DOCKET, WHAT TO CONTAIN.—Each magistrate must keep a book, denominated a "docket," in which he must enter:

Contents.

1. The title of every action or proceeding.
2. The object of the action or proceeding; and if a sum of money be claimed, the amount thereof.
3. The date of the summons, and the time of its return; and if an order to arrest the defendant be made, or a writ of attachment be issued, a statement of the fact.
4. The time when the parties, or either of them, appear, or their nonappearance, if default be made; a minute of the pleadings and motions; if in writing, referring to them; if not in writing, a concise statement of the material parts of the pleading.
5. Every adjournment, stating on whose application and to what time.
6. The judgment of the court, specifying the costs included and the time when rendered.
7. The issuing of the execution, when issued and to whom; the renewals thereof, if any, and when made, and a statement of any money paid to the magistrate, when and by whom.
8. The receipt of a notice of appeal, if any be given, and of the appeal bond.

SEC. 479. ENTRIES THEREIN PRIMA FACIE EVIDENCE OF THE FACT.—The several particulars of the last section specified must be entered under the title of the action to which they relate, and (unless otherwise in this chapter provided) at the time when they occur. Such

Entries, prima facie evidence of fact.

entries in a magistrate's docket, or a transcript thereof, certified by the magistrate, or his successor in office, are prima facie evidence of the facts so stated.

Index must be kept.

SEC. 480. AN INDEX TO THE DOCKET MUST BE KEPT.—A magistrate must keep an alphabetical index to his docket, in which must be entered the names of the parties to each judgment, with a reference to the page of entry. The names of the plaintiffs must be entered in the index, in the alphabetical order of the first letter of the family name.

Delivery to successor.

SEC. 481. DOCKETS MUST BE DELIVERED BY MAGISTRATE TO HIS SUCCESSOR.—Every magistrate, upon the expiration of his term of office, must deposit with his successor his official dockets and all papers filed in his office, as well his own as those of his predecessors, or any other which may be in his custody to be kept as public records.

General provisions relating to magistrates' courts.

#### GENERAL PROVISIONS RELATING TO MAGISTRATES' COURTS

Subpoenas; final process.

SEC. 482. MAGISTRATES MAY ISSUE SUBPŒNAS AND FINAL PROCESS TO ANY PART OF THE SUBDIVISION.—Magistrates may issue subpoenas in any action or proceeding in the courts held by them, and final process on any judgment recovered therein, to any part of the subdivision.

Filling in blanks.

SEC. 483. BLANKS MUST BE FILLED IN ALL PAPERS ISSUED BY A MAGISTRATE, EXCEPT SUBPŒNAS.—The summons, execution, and every other paper made or issued by a magistrate, except a subpoena, must be issued without a blank left to be filled by another, otherwise it is void.

Receipt and payment of moneys.

SEC. 484. MAGISTRATES TO RECEIVE ALL MONEYS COLLECTED AND PAY THE SAME TO PARTIES.—Magistrates must receive from the constables, all moneys collected on any process or order issued from their courts respectively, and must pay the same, and all moneys paid to them in their official capacity, over to the parties entitled or authorized to receive them, without delay.

Disability of magistrate; substitutions.

SEC. 485. IN CASE OF DISABILITY OF MAGISTRATE, OTHER MAGISTRATE MAY ATTEND ON HIS BEHALF.—In case of the sickness or other disability or necessary absence of a magistrate, the other magistrate may, at his request, attend in his behalf, and thereupon is vested with the power and may perform all the duties and issue all the papers or process of the absent magistrate. In case of a trial the proper entry of the proceedings before the attending magistrate, subscribed by him, must be made in the docket of the magistrate before whom the summons was returnable. If the case is adjourned, the magistrate before whom the summons was returnable may resume jurisdiction.

Security for costs.

SEC. 486. MAGISTRATES MAY REQUIRE SECURITY FOR COSTS.—Magistrates may in all cases require a deposit of money or an undertaking, as security for costs of court, before issuing a summons.

Deposit in lieu of undertaking.

SEC. 487. DEPOSIT IN LIEU OF UNDERTAKING.—In all civil cases arising in magistrates' courts, wherein an undertaking is required as prescribed in this code, the plaintiff or defendant may deposit with said magistrate a sum of money in United States currency equal to the amount required by the said undertaking, which said sum of money shall be taken as security in place of said undertaking.

Code provisions applicable to magistrates' courts.

SEC. 488. WHAT PROVISIONS OF CODE APPLICABLE TO MAGISTRATES' COURTS.—Magistrates' courts being courts of limited jurisdiction, only those provisions of this code which are, in their nature, applicable to the organization, powers, and course of proceedings in magistrates' courts, or which have been made applicable by special provisions in this chapter, are applicable to magistrates' courts and the proceedings therein.

## CHAPTER 15.—APPEALS IN CIVIL ACTIONS

APPEALS IN  
CIVIL ACTIONS.

## REVIEW BY JUDGE OF ORDERS MADE OUT OF COURT

SEC. 489. ORDERS MADE OUT OF COURT, WITHOUT NOTICE, MAY BE REVIEWED BY THE JUDGE.—An order made out of court, without notice to the adverse party, may be vacated or modified, without notice, by the judge who made it; or may be vacated or modified on notice, in the manner in which other motions are made.

Review of orders  
made out of court.

## APPEALS TO UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS

SEC. 490. APPEALS TO CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS, HOW GOVERNED.—Appeals from the district court to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit are governed by section 9 of the Panama Canal Act, as amended, and by § 1 of Act Apr. 11, 1928, C. 354, 45 Stat. 422.

Appeals to U. S. Cir-  
cuit Court of Appeals.

How governed.

Vol. 45, p. 422.

## CROSS REFERENCE

Time for making application for appeal, see United States Code, title 28, section 230.

U. S. C., p. 896.

## APPEALS TO DISTRICT COURT

SEC. 491. APPEALS TO DISTRICT COURT.—Any party dissatisfied with the judgment rendered in a civil action in a magistrate's court, may appeal therefrom to the district court, at any time within thirty days after notice of the rendition of the judgment. The appeal is taken by filing a notice of appeal with the magistrate, and serving a copy on the adverse party. The notice must state whether the appeal is taken from the whole or a part of the judgment, and if from a part, what part, and whether the appeal is taken on questions of law or fact or both.

Appeals to district  
court.

SEC. 492. APPEAL ON QUESTION OF LAW.—When a party appeals to the district court on a question of law alone, he must, within ten days after notice of the rendition of judgment, prepare a statement of the case and file the same with the magistrate. The statement must contain the grounds upon which the party intends to rely upon the appeal, and so much of the evidence, as may be necessary to explain the grounds, and no more. Within ten days after receiving notice that the statement is filed, the adverse party, if dissatisfied with the same, may file amendments. The proposed statement and amendments must be settled by the magistrate, and if no amendment be filed the original statements stand as adopted. The statement thus adopted or as settled by the magistrate, with a copy of the docket of the magistrate, and all motions filed with him by the parties, during the trial and the notice of appeal, may be used on the hearing of the appeal before the district court.

On question of law.

SEC. 493. APPEAL ON QUESTIONS OF FACT, OR LAW AND FACT.—When a party appeals to the district court on questions of fact, or on questions of both law and fact, no statement need be made, but the action must be tried anew in the district court.

On questions of fact,  
or law and fact.

SEC. 494. TRANSMISSION OF PAPERS TO DISTRICT COURT.—Upon receiving the notice of appeal, and on payment of the fees of the magistrate, payable on appeal and not included in the judgment, and filing an undertaking as required in the next section, and after settlement or adoption of statement, if any, the magistrate must, within five days, transmit to the clerk of the district court, if the appeal be on questions of law alone, a certified copy of his docket, the statement as admitted or as settled, the notice of appeal, and the undertaking filed; or, if the appeal be on questions of fact, or both law and fact, a certified copy of his docket, the pleadings, all notices, motions, and all other papers filed in the cause, the notice

Transmission of pa-  
pers to district court.

of appeal, and the undertaking filed; and the magistrate may be compelled by the district court, by an order entered upon motion, to transmit such papers, and may be fined for neglect or refusal to transmit the same. A certified copy of such order may be served on the magistrate by the party or his attorney. In the district court, either party may have the benefit of all legal objections made in the magistrate's court.

Undertaking on appeal.

SEC. 495. UNDERTAKING ON APPEAL.—An appeal from a magistrate's court is not effectual for any purpose, unless an undertaking be filed with two or more sureties in the sum of \$25 for the payment of the costs on the appeal, or, if a stay of proceedings be claimed, in the sum of \$25 plus a sum equal to the amount of the judgment, including costs, when the judgment is for the payment of money; or plus twice the value of the property including costs, when the judgment is for the recovery of specific personal property; and must be conditioned, when the action is for the recovery of money, that the appellant will pay the amount of the judgment appealed from, and all costs, if the appeal be withdrawn or dismissed, or the amount of any judgment and all costs that may be recovered against him in the action in the district court.

When the action is for the recovery of or to enforce or foreclose a lien on specific personal property, the undertaking must be conditioned that the appellant will pay the judgment and costs appealed from, and obey the order of the court made therein, if the appeal be withdrawn or dismissed, or any judgment and costs that may be recovered against him in said action in the district court, and will obey any order made by the court therein.

When the judgment appealed from directs the delivery of possession of real property, the execution of the same can not be stayed unless a written undertaking be executed on the part of the appellant, with two or more sureties, to the effect that during the possession of such property by the appellant, he will not commit, or suffer to be committed any waste thereon, and that if the appeal be dismissed or withdrawn, or the judgment affirmed, or judgment be recovered against him in the action in the district court, he will pay the value of the use and occupation of the property from the time of the appeal until the delivery of possession thereof; or that he will pay any judgment and costs that may be recovered against him in said action in the district court, not exceeding a sum to be fixed by the magistrate of the court from which the appeal is taken, and which sum must be specified in the undertaking.

A deposit of the sum of \$50 plus the amount of the judgment, including all cost appealed from, or plus the value of the property, including all costs, in actions for the recovery of specific personal property, with the magistrate, is equivalent to the filing of the undertaking, and in such cases the magistrate must transmit the money to the clerk of the district court to be by him paid out on the order of the court.

Filing of undertaking; exception to and justification of sureties.

SEC. 496. FILING OF UNDERTAKING; EXCEPTION TO AND JUSTIFICATION OF SURETIES.—The undertaking on appeal must be filed within five days after the filing of the notice of appeal, and notice of the filing of the undertaking must be given to the respondent. The adverse party may except to the sufficiency of the sureties within five days after the filing of the undertaking, and unless they or other sureties justify before the magistrate within five days thereafter, upon notice to the adverse party, to the amounts stated in their affidavits, the appeal must be regarded as if no such undertaking had been given.

**SEC. 497. STAY OF PROCEEDINGS ON FILING UNDERTAKING.**—If an execution be issued on the filing of the undertaking staying proceedings, the magistrate must, by order, direct the officer to stay all proceedings on the same. Such officer must, upon payment of his fees for services rendered on the execution, thereupon relinquish all property levied upon and deliver the same to the judgment debtor, together with all moneys collected from sales or otherwise. If his fees be not paid, the officer may retain so much of the property or proceeds thereof as may be necessary to pay the same.

Stay of proceedings.

**SEC. 498. POWERS OF DISTRICT COURT ON APPEAL.**—Upon an appeal heard upon a statement of the case, the district court may review all orders affecting the judgment appealed from, and may set aside, or confirm, or modify any or all of the proceedings subsequent to and dependent upon such judgment, and may, if necessary or proper, order a new trial. When the action is tried anew, on appeal, the trial must be conducted in all respects as other trials in the district court. The provisions of this code as to changing the place of trial, and all the provisions as to trials in the district court, are applicable to trials on appeal in the district court. For a failure to prosecute an appeal, or unnecessary delay in bringing it to a hearing, the district court, after notice, may order the appeal to be dismissed, with costs; and if it appear to such court that the appeal was made solely for delay, it may add to the costs such damages as may be just, not exceeding 25 per cent of the judgment appealed from. Judgments rendered in the district court on appeal shall have the same force and effect and may be enforced in the same manner as judgments in actions commenced in the district court.

Powers of district court on appeal.

**SEC. 499. NO APPEAL EFFECTIVE UNLESS FEES FOR FILING ARE PAID.**—No appeal taken from a judgment rendered in a magistrate's court in civil matters shall be effectual for any purpose whatever unless the appellant shall, at the time of filing the notice of appeal, pay to the magistrate, in addition to the fee payable to the magistrate on appeal, a docket fee of \$5 for filing the appeal and for placing the action on the calendar in the district court. Upon transmitting the papers on appeal, the magistrate shall transmit to the clerk of the district court the sum thus deposited for filing the appeal in the district court and for placing the action on the calendar. No notice of appeal shall be filed unless the fees herein provided for are paid in accordance with the provisions of this section.

No appeal effective unless fees for filing paid.

**SEC. 500. DISMISSAL OF APPEALS FROM MAGISTRATE'S COURT WHERE NOT BROUGHT TO TRIAL WITHIN ONE YEAR.**—No action heretofore or hereafter appealed from the magistrate's court to the district court, shall be further prosecuted, and no further proceedings shall be had therein, and all such actions heretofore, or hereafter appealed, must be dismissed by the court to which the same shall have been appealed, on its own motion, or on the motion of any party interested therein, whether named in the complaint as a party or not, where the appealing party fails to bring such appeal to trial within one year from the date of filing such appeal in said district court, unless such time be otherwise extended by a written stipulation by the parties to the action filed with the clerk of the district court to which the appeal is taken.

Time limitation on appeal from magistrate's court.

**SEC. 501. PAPERS RETURNED ON DISMISSAL OF APPEAL.**—Upon dismissal of the appeal the clerk of the district court shall return all the papers to the court from which the appeal was taken, and the magistrate of said court shall have jurisdiction the same as if no appeal had been taken.

Papers returned on dismissal.

## MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

## CHAPTER 16.—MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

## PROCEEDINGS AGAINST JOINT DEBTORS

Proceedings against joint debtors.

Summons after judgment.

*Ante*, p. 925.

Contents.

Affidavit to accompany.

Answer; contents.

What constitute pleadings in the case.

Trial of issues; verdict.

Offer of defendant to compromise.

Proceedings on, after suit brought.

SEC. 502. PARTIES NOT SUMMONED IN ACTION ON JOINT CONTRACT MAY BE SUMMONED AFTER JUDGMENT.—When a judgment is recovered against one or more of several persons, jointly indebted upon an obligation, by proceeding as provided in section 120, those who were not originally served with the summons, and did not appear to the action, may be summoned to show cause why they should not be bound by the judgment, in the same manner as though they had been originally served with the summons.

SEC. 503. SUMMONS IN THAT CASE, WHAT TO CONTAIN, AND HOW SERVED.—The summons, as provided in the last section, must describe the judgment, and require the person summoned to show cause why he should not be bound by it, and must be served in the same manner, and returnable within the same time, as the original summons. It is not necessary to file a new complaint.

SEC. 504. AFFIDAVIT TO ACCOMPANY SUMMONS.—The summons must be accompanied by an affidavit of the plaintiff, his agent, representative, or attorney, that the judgment, or some part thereof, remains unsatisfied, and must specify the amount due thereon.

SEC. 505. ANSWER; WHAT IT MAY CONTAIN.—Upon such summons, the defendant may answer within the time specified therein, denying the judgment, or setting up any defense which may have arisen subsequently; or he may deny his liability on the obligation upon which the judgment was recovered, by reason of any defense existing at the commencement of the action.

SEC. 506. WHAT CONSTITUTE THE PLEADINGS IN THE CASE.—If the defendant, in his answer, denies the judgment, or sets up any defense which may have arisen subsequently, the summons, with the affidavit annexed, and the answer, constitute the written allegations in the case; if he denies his liability on the obligation upon which the judgment was recovered, a copy of the original complaint and judgment, the summons, with the affidavit annexed, and the answer, constitute such written allegations, subject to the right of the parties to amend their pleadings as in other cases.

SEC. 507. ISSUES, HOW TRIED; VERDICT, WHAT TO BE.—The issues formed may be tried as in other cases; but when the defendant denies, in his answer, any liability on the obligation upon which the judgment was rendered, if a verdict be found or a decision rendered against him, it must be for not exceeding the amount remaining unsatisfied on such original judgment, with interest thereon.

## OFFER OF DEFENDANT TO COMPROMISE

SEC. 508. PROCEEDINGS ON OFFER OF THE DEFENDANT TO COMPROMISE AFTER SUIT BROUGHT.—The defendant may, at any time before the trial or judgment, serve upon the plaintiff an offer to allow judgment to be taken against him for the sum or property, or to the effect therein specified. If the plaintiff accept the offer, and give notice thereof within five days, he may file the offer, with proof of notice of acceptance, and the clerk must thereupon enter judgment accordingly. If the notice of acceptance be not given, the offer is to be deemed withdrawn, and can not be given in evidence upon the trial; and if the plaintiff fail to obtain a more favorable judgment, he can not recover costs, but must pay the defendant's costs from the time of the offer.

## INSPECTION OF WRITINGS

Inspection of writings.

SEC. 509. A PARTY MAY DEMAND INSPECTION AND COPY OF A BOOK, PAPER, AND SO FORTH.—Any court in which an action is pending, or the judge thereof may, upon notice, order either party to give to the other, within a specified time, an inspection and copy, or permission to take a copy, of entries of accounts in any book, or of any document or paper in his possession, or under his control, containing evidence relating to the merits of the action, or the defense therein. If compliance with the order be refused, the court may exclude the entries of accounts of the book, or the document, or paper from being given in evidence, or if wanted as evidence by the party applying may presume them, or direct the jury to presume them, to be such as he alleges them to be; and the court may also punish the party refusing for a contempt. This section is not to be construed to prevent a party from compelling another to produce books, papers, or documents, when he is examined as a witness.

May be demanded, etc.

## MOTIONS AND ORDERS

Motions and orders.

SEC. 510. ORDER AND MOTION DEFINED.—Every direction of a court or judge, made or entered in writing, and not included in a judgment, is denominated an order. An application for an order is a motion.

Defined.

SEC. 511. MOTIONS AND ORDERS, WHERE MADE.—Motions must be made in the division, in which the action is pending. Orders made out of court may be made by the judge of the court in either division.

Where made.

SEC. 512. NOTICE OF MOTION, WHEN TO BE GIVEN.—When a written notice of a motion is necessary, it must be given five days before the time appointed for the hearing.

Notice.

SEC. 513. ORDER FOR PAYMENT OF MONEY, HOW ENFORCED.—Whenever an order for the payment of a sum of money is made by a court pursuant to the provisions of this code, it may be enforced by execution in the same manner as if it were a judgment.

Order for payment of money.

## NOTICES AND FILING AND SERVICE OF PAPERS

Notices, filing and service of papers.

SEC. 514. NOTICES AND PAPERS, HOW SERVED.—Notices must be in writing, and the notice of a motion, other than for a new trial, must state when, and the grounds upon which it will be made, and the papers, if any, upon which it is to be based. If any such paper has not previously been served upon the party to be notified and was not filed by him, a copy of such paper must accompany the notice. Notices and other papers may be served upon the party or attorney in the manner prescribed in this subchapter, when not otherwise provided by this code.

Form and contents.

SEC. 515. NOTICES AND PAPERS, WHEN AND HOW SERVED.—The service may be personal, by delivery to the party or attorney on whom the service is required to be made, or it may be as follows:

Service.

1. If upon an attorney, it may be made during his absence from his office, by leaving the notice or other papers with his clerk therein, or with a person having charge thereof; or when there is no person in the office, by leaving them between the hours of nine in the morning and five in the afternoon, in a conspicuous place in the office; or, if it is not open so as to admit of such service, then by leaving them at the attorney's residence, with some person of not less than eighteen years of age, if his residence is in the same division with his office; and if his residence is not known, or is not in the same division with his office, or being in the same division it is not open, or there is not found thereat any person of not less than eighteen years of age, then

Manner of service.

On attorney.

by putting the same, inclosed in a sealed envelope, into the post office directed to such attorney at his office, if known; otherwise to his residence, if known; and if neither his office nor his residence is known, then by delivering the same to the clerk of the court for the attorney;

On party.

2. If upon a party, it may be made by leaving the notice or other paper at his residence, between the hours of eight in the morning and six in the evening, with some person of not less than eighteen years of age; if at the time of attempted service between the said hours no such person can be found at his residence, the same may be served by mail; and, if his residence is not known, then by delivering the same to the clerk of the court for such party.

Service by mail,  
when.

SEC. 516. SERVICE BY MAIL, WHEN.—Service by mail may be made where the person making the service and the person on whom it is to be made reside or have their offices in different places between which there is a regular communication by mail.

How.

SEC. 517. SERVICE BY MAIL, HOW.—In case of service by mail, the notice or other paper must be deposited in the post office, in a sealed envelope addressed to the person on whom it is to be served, at his office or place of residence. The service is complete at the time of the deposit.

Appearance of de-  
fendant.

SEC. 518. APPEARANCE; NOTICES AFTER APPEARANCE.—A defendant appears in an action when he answers, demurs, or gives the plaintiff written notice of his appearance, or when an attorney gives notice of appearance for him. After appearance, a defendant or his attorney is entitled to notice of all subsequent proceedings of which notice is required to be given. But where a defendant has not appeared, service of notice or papers need not be made upon him unless he is imprisoned for want of bail.

Notice of subsequent  
proceedings.

Service on nonresi-  
dents.

SEC. 519. SERVICE ON NONRESIDENTS.—When a plaintiff or a defendant, who has appeared, resides out of the Canal Zone, and has no attorney in the action or proceeding, the service may be made on the clerk for him. But in all cases where a party has an attorney in the action or proceeding, the service of papers, when required, must be upon the attorney instead of the party, except service of subpoenas, of writs, and other process issued in the suit, and of papers to bring him into contempt. If the sole attorney for a party is removed or suspended from practice, then the party has no attorney within the meaning of this section. If his sole attorney has no known office in the Canal Zone, notices and papers may be served by leaving a copy thereof with the clerk of the court, unless such attorney shall have filed in the cause an address of a place at which notices and papers may be served on him, in which event they may be served at such place.

Preceding provisions  
not to apply in con-  
tempt proceedings.

SEC. 520. PRECEDING PROVISIONS NOT TO APPLY TO PROCEEDING TO BRING PARTY INTO CONTEMPT.—The foregoing provisions of this subchapter do not apply to the service of a summons or other process, or of any paper to bring a party into contempt.

General provisions.

#### GENERAL PROVISIONS

Lost papers, how  
supplied.

SEC. 521. LOST PAPERS, HOW SUPPLIED.—If an original pleading or paper be lost, the court may authorize a copy thereof to be filed and used instead of the original.

Title of action not  
necessary on papers.

SEC. 522. PAPERS WITHOUT THE TITLE OF THE ACTION, OR WITH DEFECTIVE TITLE, MAY BE VALID.—An affidavit, notice, or other paper, without the title of the action or proceeding in which it is made, or with a defective title, is as valid and effectual for any purpose as if duly entitled, if it intelligibly refer to such action or proceeding.

SEC. 523. SUCCESSIONE ACTIONS ON THE SAME CONTRACT, ETC.—Successive actions may be maintained upon the same contract or transaction, whenever, after the former action, a new cause of action arises therefrom.

Successive actions on same contract, etc.

SEC. 524. SEVERANCE AND CONSOLIDATION.—An action may be severed and actions may be consolidated, in the discretion of the court, whenever it can be done without prejudice to a substantial right.

Severance and consolidation of actions.

SEC. 525. ACTIONS, WHEN DEEMED PENDING.—An action is deemed to be pending from the time of its commencement until its final determination upon appeal, or until the time for appeal has passed, unless the judgment is sooner satisfied.

Action, when deemed pending.

SEC. 526. ACTIONS TO DETERMINE ADVERSE CLAIMS, AND BY SURETIES.—An action may be brought by one person against another for the purpose of determining an adverse claim, which the latter makes against the former for money or property upon an alleged obligation; and also against two or more persons, for the purpose of compelling one to satisfy a debt due to the other, for which plaintiff is bound as a surety.

Action by adverse claimant; surety.

SEC. 527. TESTIMONY; WHO MAY TAKE DOWN.—On the trial of an action in the district court, if there is no shorthand reporter of the court in attendance, the testimony may be taken down in writing by anyone agreed to by the parties.

Recording of testimony.

SEC. 528. THE CLERK SHALL KEEP MINUTE BOOKS.—The clerk shall in person or by assistant attend all sessions of the court and keep minute books, in which he shall record, under the direction of the judge, all the proceedings of the court.

Clerk to keep minutes.

SEC. 529. TWO OF THREE REFEREES, AND SO FORTH, MAY DO ANY ACT.—When there are three referees, all must meet, but two of them may do any act which might be done by all.

Authority of two of three referees to act.

SEC. 530. EXTENSION OF TIME WITHIN WHICH AN ACT IS TO BE DONE; NOT TO EXCEED THIRTY DAYS; EXCEPTION.—When an act to be done, as provided in this code, relates to the pleadings in the action, or the undertakings to be filed, or the justifications of sureties, or the preparation of bills of exceptions, or of amendments thereto, or to the service of notices other than of appeal, the time allowed by this code, unless otherwise expressly provided, may be extended, upon good cause shown, by the judge of the district court; but such extension shall not exceed thirty days, without the consent of the adverse party.

Extension of time for filing pleadings, etc.

SEC. 531. ACTION AGAINST OFFICER FOR OFFICIAL ACTS.—If an action is brought against any officer or person for an act for the doing of which he had theretofore received any valid bond or covenant of indemnity, and he gives seasonable notice thereof in writing to the persons who executed such bond or covenant, and permits them to conduct the defense of such action, the judgment recovered therein is conclusive evidence against the persons so notified; and the court may, on motion of the defendant, upon notice of five days, and upon proof of such bond or covenant, and of such notice and permission, enter judgment against them for the amount so recovered and costs.

Action against officer for official acts.

SEC. 532. CORPORATIONS MAY BECOME SURETIES ON UNDERTAKINGS AND BONDS.—In all cases where an undertaking or bond, with any number of sureties, is authorized or required by any provision of this code, or of any law of the Canal Zone, any corporation with a paid-up capital of not less than \$100,000, incorporated under the laws of any State of the United States for the purpose of making, guaranteeing, or becoming a surety upon bonds or undertakings required or authorized by law, or which, by the laws of the State

Corporations as sureties.

where it was incorporated has such power, and which shall have complied with all the requirements of the law of the Canal Zone regulating the admission of these corporations to transact such business in the Canal Zone, may become and shall be accepted as surety or as sole and sufficient surety upon such undertaking or bond, and such corporate surety shall be subject to all the liabilities and entitled to all the rights of natural persons' sureties.

Requisites of undertakings.

SEC. 533. UNDERTAKINGS MENTIONED IN THIS CODE, REQUISITES OF.—In any case where an undertaking or bond is authorized or required by any law of the Canal Zone, the officer taking the same must, except in the case of such a corporation as is mentioned in the next preceding section, require the sureties to accompany it with an affidavit that they are each residents of the Canal Zone, and are each worth the sum specified in the undertaking or bond, over and above all their just debts and liabilities, exclusive of property exempt from execution; but when the amount specified in the undertaking or bond exceeds \$3,000, and there are more than two sureties thereon, they may state in their affidavits that they are severally worth amounts less than the amount specified in the undertaking or bond, if the whole amount is equivalent to that of two sufficient sureties.

Any corporation such as is mentioned in the next preceding section may become sole surety on such bond.

New undertaking.

NEW UNDERTAKING.—Whenever an undertaking has been given and approved in any action or proceeding, and it is thereafter made to appear to the satisfaction of the court that any surety upon such undertaking has for any reason become insufficient, the court may, upon notice, order the giving of a new undertaking, with sufficient sureties, in lieu of such insufficient undertaking. In case such new undertaking so required shall not be given within the time required by such order, or in case the sureties thereon fail to justify thereon when required, all rights obtained by the filing of such original undertaking shall immediately cease.

Justification by corporate surety.

SEC. 534. JUSTIFICATION BY CORPORATE SECURITY ON BONDS.—Whenever the surety on a bond or undertaking authorized or required by any law of the Canal Zone is a foreign corporation, authorized to become surety on bonds or undertakings in the Canal Zone, and exception is taken to the sufficiency of such surety as required by law, such corporate surety may justify on such bond or undertaking as follows:

Procedure.

PROCEDURE.—Any agent, attorney in fact, or officer of such corporation shall submit to the court, judge, officer, board, or other person before whom the justification is to be made:

Production of power of attorney.

First. The original, or a certified copy of, the power of attorney, by-laws or other instrument showing the authority of the person or persons who executed the bond or undertaking to execute the same;

Certificate of authority.

Second. A certified copy of the certificate of authority, showing that the corporation is authorized to transact business;

Continuation of such authority.

Third. A certificate from the executive secretary showing that the said certificate of authority has not been surrendered, revoked, canceled, annulled, or suspended, or in the event that it has been, that renewed authority to act under such certificate has been granted;

Financial statement.

Fourth. A financial statement showing the assets and liabilities of such corporation at the end of the quarter calendar year prior to forty-five days next preceding the date of the execution of the bond or undertaking; such financial statement must be verified under oath by the president, or a vice president and attested by the secretary or an assistant secretary of such corporation.

**JUSTIFICATION WHEN COMPLETE.**—Upon complying with the foregoing provisions and it appearing that the bond or undertaking was duly executed, that the corporation is authorized to transact business in the Canal Zone, and that its assets exceed its liabilities in an amount equal to or in excess of the amount of the bond or undertaking, the justification of the surety shall be complete and it shall be accepted as the sole and sufficient surety on the bond or undertaking.

Justification, when complete.

**SEC. 535. CLERK MAY ACCEPT CASH DEPOSIT IN LIEU OF BOND.**—In all proceedings in which a bond is required the clerk of the district court may accept a cash deposit in the sum of the bond. Where a cash bond is given, such moneys or any part thereof may be withdrawn only upon order of the court.

Cash deposit in lieu of bond.

**SEC. 536. CLERK TO COPY CERTAIN BONDS IN APPROPRIATE BOOK.**—All bonds of every nature and description required in civil actions or proceedings, except bonds for arrest or appeal from inferior courts, shall be copied in full by the clerk in an appropriate book, and such copy, duly authenticated by him, shall have the force and effect of the original.

Bonds to be copied in appropriate book.

**SEC. 536a. CLERK TO BE EX OFFICIO REGISTRAR OF PROPERTY.**—The clerk of the district court is ex officio registrar of property of the Canal Zone, and the assistant clerks shall have and exercise like powers in the name of their principal. The clerk and his assistants shall have the duties of registrar so as to give constructive notice in all cases where provision is made for such notice by law. They shall keep proper books of record, which shall at all reasonable hours be open to the public.

Clerk ex officio registrar of property.

**SEC. 537. GOVERNMENT NOT REQUIRED TO GIVE BONDS WHEN A PARTY.**—In any civil action or proceeding wherein the Government is a party plaintiff, or any government officer, in his official capacity or on behalf of the Government, is a party plaintiff or defendant, no bond, written undertaking, or security can be required of the Government, or any officer thereof; but on complying with the other provisions of this code the Government, or any government officer acting in his official capacity, have the same rights, remedies, and benefits as if the bond, undertaking, or security were given and approved as required by this code.

Government not required to give bond.

**SEC. 538. SURETY ON APPEAL SUBSTITUTED TO RIGHTS OF JUDGMENT CREDITOR.**—Whenever any surety on an undertaking on appeal, executed to stay proceedings upon a money judgment, pays the judgment, either with or without action, after its affirmation by the appellate court, he is substituted to the rights of the judgment creditor, and is entitled to control, enforce, and satisfy such judgment, in all respects as if he had recovered the same.

Subrogation of surety on appeal bond.

#### DECLARATORY RELIEF

**SEC. 539. DECLARATORY RELIEF.**—Any person interested under a deed, will or other written instrument, or under a contract, or who desires a declaration of his rights or duties with respect to another or in respect to, in, over or upon property, may, in cases of actual controversy relating to the legal rights and duties of the respective parties, bring an action in the district court for a declaration of his rights and duties in the premises, including a determination of any question of construction or validity arising under such instrument or contract. He may ask for a declaration of rights or duties, either alone or with other relief; and the court may make a binding declaration of such rights or duties, whether or not further relief is or could be claimed at the time. The declaration may be either affirmative or negative in form and effect, and such declaration

Declaratory relief.

shall have the force of a final judgment. Such declaration may be had before there has been any breach of the obligation in respect to which said declaration is sought.

Powers not exercised, when.

SEC. 540. POWER NOT EXERCISED WHEN.—The court may refuse to exercise the power granted by this subchapter in any case where its declaration or determination is not necessary or proper at the time under all the circumstances.

Other remedies not affected.

SEC. 541. OTHER REMEDIES NOT AFFECTED.—The remedies provided by this sub-chapter are cumulative, and shall not be construed as restricting any remedy, provisional or otherwise, provided by law for the benefit of any party to such action, and no judgment under this sub-chapter shall preclude any party from obtaining additional relief based upon the same facts.

FEES, COSTS, ETC., DISTRICT AND MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

## CHAPTER 17.—FEES; COSTS AND SECURITY FOR COSTS IN THE DISTRICT AND MAGISTRATES' COURTS

Fees in general.

### FEES IN GENERAL

Specific fees only, to be demanded.

SEC. 542. LAWFUL TO DEMAND SPECIFIC FEES ONLY.—It shall be lawful for the clerk of the district court, referees, and commissioners appointed by the district court, the marshal, magistrates, constables, and other officers and persons hereinafter mentioned, together with their assistants and deputies, to demand, and receive, the hereinafter mentioned fees and no more; but all fees collected by officers drawing a regular salary or fixed compensation from the Government shall be paid over to the Collector of the Panama Canal.

Docket fees, etc., for services of clerk or magistrate.

SEC. 543. DOCKET FEES AND OTHER DEPOSITS FOR SERVICES OF CLERK OR MAGISTRATE.—The United States of America, the Government of the Canal Zone, and the Panama Canal, or any officer thereof who sues or is sued in his official capacity, shall not be required to pay any costs for the bringing or defending of an action. Every other plaintiff in a civil action commenced in the district court, except as hereinafter designated, shall deposit with the clerk or assistant clerk thereof a docket fee of \$8 upon the filing of the complaint. An intervenor who is allowed to intervene therein shall deposit \$5 upon the filing of the petition of intervention. A plaintiff in a habeas corpus, mandamus, certiorari, or prohibition proceeding, or any other special proceeding, except a probate or guardianship proceeding, shall deposit \$3 upon the filing of the complaint. Such sum or sums so deposited shall be full compensation for the clerk or assistant clerk for all services performed in any such action or proceeding, except lawful copy fees for furnishing copies of any paper or record therein. Any other plaintiff in a civil action commenced in a magistrate's court at the time of commencing the action shall deposit a docket fee of \$3. An intervenor who intervenes therein shall deposit a fee of \$1 at the time of appearance. Such sum or sums so deposited shall be full compensation for all services of the magistrate in said action; except that lawful copy fees may be charged and collected for furnishing copies of any paper or record therein.

Jury fees.

SEC. 544. JURY FEE.—Any party to a civil case in the district court, who demands a trial by jury, shall accompany said demand with a deposit of \$10 as a jury fee; and unless such deposit is made, the case shall be tried without the intervention of a jury.

Probate, etc., fees.

SEC. 545. FEES IN PROBATE AND GUARDIANSHIP MATTERS.—The fees for the services of the clerk or assistant clerk of the district court in probate and guardianship matters shall be as follows: Where the value of the estate does not exceed \$1,000, \$3; where the value of

the estate exceeds \$1,000, and does not exceed \$5,000, \$5; where the value of the estate exceeds \$5,000, \$8.

Such fees shall be in full of the services of the clerk or assistant clerk in such proceedings, except that they shall be entitled to charge lawful fees for furnishing copies of papers and records therein. The judge of the district court shall have the power, in his discretion, in any case where the estate is small and the circumstances warrant, to waive the payment of any fee to the clerk or assistant clerk for services to be performed in such proceedings.

SEC. 546. CLERK OF DISTRICT COURT; FEES FOR VARIOUS SERVICES; COPIES OF PAPERS AND RECORDS.—For certifying the official act of a magistrate or other certificate, with seal, 25 cents.

Clerk, district court, fees of.

For certified copies of any paper, record, decree, judgment, or entry, for each one hundred words or fraction thereof, 10 cents, and the further sum of 25 cents for each certification: *Provided, however,* That where copies are furnished by those desiring the same, the certification fee alone shall be collected.

Certifications, etc.

*Provido.*  
When copies furnished by applicant.

For all copies of records, or bills of exception, or testimony, or of other documents for transmission to the circuit court of appeals, 10 cents for each one hundred words or fraction thereof, and the further sum of 25 cents for each certification thereof: *Provided, however,* That where copies are furnished by those desiring the same, the certification fee alone shall be collected.

Copies of records, etc., for transmission to circuit court of appeals.

*Provido.*  
When copies furnished by applicant.

SEC. 547. MARSHAL, CONSTABLES, AND OTHER PERSONS SERVING PROCESS.—For executing process, preliminary and final judgments, and decrees of any court, for each mile of travel in the service of process going one way, reckoned from the place of service to the place to which the process is returnable, 10 cents; for serving an attachment against the property of the defendant, \$1, together with a reasonable allowance to be made by the court for expenses, if any, necessarily incurred in caring for the property attached; for arresting each defendant, 50 cents; for serving summons and copy of complaint for each defendant, \$1; but in special proceedings, testamentary or administrative, where several members of a family residing at the same place are defendants the fee for each defendant shall be 50 cents; for serving subpoenas, for each witness served, 25 cents besides travel fees; for each copy of any process necessarily deposited in the office of Registrar of Property, 10 cents for each one hundred words, but not less than 50 cents in each case; for taking bonds or other instruments of indemnity or security, for each, 25 cents; for executing a writ of process to put a person in possession of real estate, \$1; for attending with prisoner on habeas corpus trial, each day, \$1; for transporting each prisoner on habeas corpus or otherwise, when required, for every mile going and returning, 10 cents; for advertising sale, besides printer's charge, 50 cents; for taking inventory of goods levied upon, to be charged only when the inventory is necessary, a sum fixed by the court not exceeding the actual reasonable cost of the same to be shown by vouchers; for levying an execution on property, \$1.

Fees for service of process.

On all money collected by him by order or any decree, execution, attachment, or any other process, the following sums, to wit:

For collection of money.

On the first \$100 or less, 2 per centum.

On the second \$100, 1½ per centum; on all sums between \$200 and \$1,000, 1 per centum; on all sums in excess of \$1,000, ½ per centum.

SEC. 548. SAME; ATTEMPTS TO SERVE PROCESS.—The following fees shall be charged for return on and mileage in attempts to serve

For attempted service.

process, or any order, judgment, or decree of any court in civil cases:

(a) For each return, \$1.

(b) For mileage going one way in attempting to serve or execute any process, order, judgment, or decree of any court, for each mile traveled one way, 10 cents.

(c) No such fees shall be charged against the United States or The Panama Canal or an officer thereof sued in his official capacity.

Magistrates' fees.

SEC. 549. **MAGISTRATES.**—For all services of a magistrate in a civil case, the fees prescribed in section 543; for administering oath upon any affidavit or other paper with certificate of oath, 20 cents; for an appeal, with proceedings taking bond, making and forwarding transcript of record, 75 cents; for each certificate not otherwise provided for, 15 cents; for writing and certifying deposition, including the administration of oath to the witness, 10 cents for each one hundred words in the deposition and certificate; for certified copies of any record of proceeding of which any person is entitled to receive a copy, 10 cents for each one hundred words.

Account of fees to be rendered.

A magistrate upon receiving payment of fees allowed to him by law, must render to the person or persons so paying an itemized account thereof.

Witness fees, district court.

SEC. 550. **WITNESS FEES.**—Witnesses in the district court, either in actions or special proceedings, shall be entitled to \$1 per day and 10 cents for each mile going to the place of trial from their homes by the nearest route of usual travel; but mileage shall be charged but once in the action unless witness is compelled to attend more than one term of court, nor shall any allowance be made for mileage except that traveled within the Canal Zone.

Magistrates', etc., courts.

Witnesses before magistrates' courts and other inferior tribunals shall be allowed 50 cents per day and the travel fees above provided and no more.

Allowance of, on affidavit of witness.

Fees to which witness may be entitled in a civil action shall be allowed, on the affidavit of the witness, stating the number of days he has attended, the amount of mileage to which he is entitled, to be taken and preserved by the clerk of the court, magistrate, or other officer before whom the witness was called to testify, and a certificate of the allowance shall be given to the witness. But on final taxation of costs the truth of the affidavit may be contested and this allowance may be set aside in whole or in part as the facts require. A witness shall not be allowed compensation for his attendance in more than one case or on more than one side of the same case at the same time, but may elect in which of several cases or on which side of the case, when he is summoned by both sides, to claim his attendance; a person who is compelled to attend court on other business shall not be paid as a witness.

Referee's fees.

SEC. 551. **REFEREE'S FEES.**—The fees of referees are \$5 to each for every day spent in the business of the reference; but the parties may agree, in writing, upon any other rate of compensation, and thereupon such rates shall be allowed.

Additional fees.

SEC. 552. **OTHER FEES TO BE FIXED BY GENERAL RULES OF THE DISTRICT COURT.**—If it shall appear that services are required of clerks of court, marshals or officers of the court, other than those for which specific fees have been provided in this subchapter, the district judge shall by general rules provide for a scale of fees for such other services, which scale shall be proportionate to the fees in this subchapter provided for similar services.

## COSTS

Costs.

Responsibility for.

SEC. 553. EACH PARTY RESPONSIBLE FOR HIS COSTS; FEES FOR SERVICE OF PROCESS PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.—Each party to any civil suit instituted in the district court or any magistrate's court of the Canal Zone shall be responsible for the costs incurred by him in such suit, and the marshal, constable or other officer, authorized to execute any process in such cases, shall not execute the same unless the fees allowed by law for the service of such process, shall be paid in advance by the party seeking such process, unless such party to the suit is entitled to prosecute the same in forma pauperis, as provided in section 554.

SEC. 554. PROSECUTION OR DEFENSE OF SUITS IN FORMA PAUPERIS.—Any citizen of the United States, entitled to commence any suit or action in any court in the Canal Zone, may commence and prosecute or defend to conclusion any such suit or action, without being required to prepay fees or costs or give security therefor, before or after bringing such suit or action, upon filing in the said court a statement, under oath, in writing, that because of his poverty he is unable to pay the costs of said suit or action, or to give security for same, and that he believes that he is entitled to the redress he seeks by such suit or action, and setting forth the nature of the said cause of action.

Suits in forma pauperis.

The opposing party in the suit, the clerk of the district court, or his assistant, or the magistrate, as the case may be, may contest the inability of the party to pay costs or his inability to furnish security for same; and the contest shall be heard at such time as the court or magistrate may determine.

Right to contest inability to pay costs.

If no contest is made upon the affidavit, or if the same is admitted by the court or magistrate after the contest, it shall be the duty of the officers of the court thereafter to issue and serve all processes and perform all duties on behalf of such party as in other cases.

If no contest, court to issue, etc., process, etc.

SEC. 555. COSTS ORDINARILY ALLOWED TO PREVAILING PARTY.—Costs shall ordinarily be allowed to the prevailing party as a matter of course, but the court shall have power for special reasons to adjudge that either party shall pay the costs of an action, or that the same be divided as may be equitable.

Allowance of costs to prevailing party.

SEC. 556. BILL OF COSTS AND TAXING OF COSTS IN DISTRICT COURT.—The party in whose favor judgment is rendered in the district court and who claims his costs, must within five days after the verdict or notice of the decision of the court deliver to the clerk and to the adverse party, or his attorney, a memorandum of the items of his costs in the action or proceeding, which memorandum must be verified by the oath of the party, or his attorney or agent, or by the clerk of his attorney, stating that to the best of his knowledge and belief the items are correct and that the disbursements have been necessarily incurred in the action or proceeding. A party dissatisfied with the costs so claimed, may, within five days after notice of filing of the bill of costs, file a motion to have the same taxed by the court or the judge thereof in said action.

Bill of costs and taxing of.

SEC. 557. WHAT COSTS MAY BE RECOVERED IN DISTRICT COURT.—In an action pending in the district court, the prevailing party may recover the following costs and no others:

Costs recoverable in district court.

For each witness necessarily produced by him, for each day's necessary attendance of such witness at the trial, the witness' lawful fees.

For each deposition lawfully taken by him, and produced in evidence, \$2.50.

For original documents, deeds, or papers of any kind produced by him, nothing.

For official copies of such documents, deeds, or papers, the lawful fees necessarily paid for obtaining such copies.

The lawful fees paid by him for the service of any process in the action, and all lawful clerk's fees paid by him.

Magistrate to tax costs in his court.

SEC. 558. **MAGISTRATE TO TAX COSTS IN HIS COURT.**—The costs in the magistrate's court shall be taxed by the magistrate without the filing and service of a memorandum of costs as provided in section 556, and upon such information as to magistrate and constable costs and other costs and fees and mileage of witnesses as the magistrate may require.

Costs recoverable in magistrates' courts.

SEC. 559. **WHAT COSTS MAY BE RECOVERED IN MAGISTRATES' COURTS.**—In an action pending before a magistrate, the plaintiff may recover the following costs, and no others:

For each witness produced by him, for each day's necessary attendance at the trial, the witness' lawful fees.

For each deposition lawfully taken by him and produced in evidence, \$2.50.

For original documents, deeds, or papers of any kind produced by him, nothing.

For official copies of such documents, deeds, or papers, the lawful fees necessarily paid for obtaining such copies.

The lawful fees paid by him for service of the summons and other process in the action.

The lawful docket fee paid by him.

If the judgment is for the defendant, he may recover the following costs, and no others:

For each witness produced by him, for each day's necessary attendance at the trial, the witness' lawful fees.

For each deposition lawfully taken by him and produced in evidence, \$2.50.

For original documents, deeds, or papers of any kind produced by him, nothing.

For official copies of such deeds or papers, the lawful fees necessarily paid for obtaining such copies.

The lawful fees paid by him for service of any process in the action.

Costs on continuance.

SEC. 560. **CONTINUANCE, COSTS MAY BE IMPOSED AS CONDITION OF.**—When an application is made to a court or referee to postpone a trial, the payment of costs occasioned by the postponement may be imposed, in the discretion of the court or referee, as a condition of granting the same.

When action dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

SEC. 561. **WHEN ACTION DISMISSED FOR WANT OF JURISDICTION.**—If an action is dismissed for want of jurisdiction, courts nevertheless shall have power to render judgment for costs as justice may require.

Security for costs.

**SECURITY FOR COSTS**

Plaintiff may be required to give.

SEC. 562. **PLAINTIFF MAY BE REQUIRED TO GIVE.**—The plaintiff in any civil suit or proceedings in the district court or in either of the magistrates' courts may be ruled to give security for the costs upon motion of the opposing party or of any officer of the court interested in the costs accruing in said suit; and it shall be the duty of the court to require the plaintiff to give such security for costs within a reasonable time thereafter and not later than ten days after the motion is presented to the court; and if the plaintiff shall fail to comply with the order of the court within the time prescribed by the court or judge thereof, the suit shall be dismissed.

## CROSS REFERENCE

See also section 568.<sup>1</sup>

**SEC. 563. NEW OR ADDITIONAL UNDERTAKING BY PLAINTIFF; FORM OF SECURITY.**—A new or additional undertaking may be ordered, within such time as the court or judge may prescribe, upon proof that the original undertaking is insufficient security, and failure on the part of the plaintiff to comply with the order of the court, or judge, within the time prescribed, shall cause the dismissal of the suit.

Additional undertakings by plaintiff.

The security for costs required by this subchapter may consist of a money deposit, bond of a surety company, or cost bond with two or more good and sufficient sureties; the form of such security to be determined by the judge or magistrate of the court before whom the proceedings are pending. If personal security is furnished, the sureties must be residents of the Canal Zone, and no officer of the court or attorney practicing before the court shall be accepted as surety.

Nature of.

**SEC. 564. BONDS, WHAT TO AUTHORIZE.**—All bonds given as security for costs shall authorize judgment against all of the obligors of the said bonds, jointly and severally, for such costs, to be entered in the final judgment of the case or special proceedings.

Bonds to authorize judgment for costs.

**SEC. 565. SECURITY NOT REQUIRED FROM GOVERNMENT.**—No security for costs shall be required of the United States, the Panama Canal, or any of its dependencies or from the public administrator of the Panama Canal.

Security not required from Government.

**SEC. 566. SECURITY BY INTERVENOR OR COUNTERCLAIMANT.**—The provisions of this subchapter, relating to security for costs, shall apply to an intervenor; and shall also apply to a defendant who seeks a judgment against the plaintiff on a counterclaim, after the defendant shall have discontinued his suit.

Of intervenor or counterclaimant.

**SEC. 567. COSTS SECURED BY ATTACHMENT OR OTHER BOND.**—When the costs are secured by the provisions of an attachment or other bond, filed by the party required to give satisfactory security for costs, no further security shall be required.

Security by attachment or other bond.

## CHAPTER 18.—WRITS OF REVIEW, MANDATE, AND PROHIBITION

WRITS OF REVIEW, MANDATE, AND PROHIBITION.

### WRIT OF REVIEW

**SEC. 569. WRIT OF REVIEW DEFINED.**—The writ of certiorari may be denominated the writ of review.

"Writ of review," defined.

**SEC. 570. WHEN GRANTED BY DISTRICT COURT.**—A writ of review may be granted by the district court, when an inferior tribunal, board, or officer, exercising judicial functions, has exceeded the jurisdiction of such tribunal, board, or officer, and there is no appeal, nor, in the judgment of the court, any plain, speedy, and adequate remedy.

When granted.

**SEC. 571. APPLICATION FOR WRIT, HOW MADE.**—The application must be made on the verified petition of the party beneficially interested, and the court may require a notice of the application to be given to the adverse party, or may grant an order to show cause why it should not be allowed, or may grant the writ without notice.

Application for.

**SEC. 572. THE WRIT TO BE DIRECTED TO THE INFERIOR TRIBUNAL, ETC.**—The writ may be directed to the inferior tribunal, board, or officer, or to any other person having the custody of the record or proceedings to be certified. When directed to a tribunal, the clerk, if there be one, must return the writ with the transcript required.

Direction of.

**SEC. 573. CONTENTS OF THE WRIT.**—The writ of review must command the party to whom it is directed to certify fully to the district

Contents.

<sup>1</sup> So in original.

court, at a specified time and place, a transcript of the record and proceedings (describing or referring to them with convenient certainty), that the same may be reviewed by the court; and requiring the party, in the meantime, to desist from further proceedings in the matter to be reviewed.

**Stay of proceedings.** SEC. 574. PROCEEDINGS IN INTERIOR COURT MAY BE STAYED, OR NOT.—If a stay of proceedings be not intended, the words requiring the stay must be omitted from the writ; these words may be inserted or omitted, in the sound discretion of the court, but if omitted, the power of the inferior court or officer is not suspended or the proceedings stayed.

**Service.** SEC. 575. SERVICE OF THE WRIT.—The writ must be served in the same manner as a summons in civil action, except when otherwise expressly directed by the court.

**Extent of review under.** SEC. 576. THE REVIEW UNDER THE WRIT, EXTENT OF.—The review upon this writ can not be extended further than to determine whether the inferior tribunal, board, or officer has regularly pursued the authority of such tribunal, board, or officer.

**Perfection of return of.** SEC. 577. A DEFECTIVE RETURN OF THE WRIT MAY BE PERFECTED; HEARING AND JUDGMENT.—If the return of the writ be defective, the court may order a further return to be made. When a full return has been made, the court must hear the parties, or such of them as may attend for that purpose, and may thereupon give judgment, either affirming or annulling, or modifying the proceedings below.

**Hearing and judgment.** SEC. 578. COPY OF THE JUDGMENT MUST BE SENT TO THE INTERIOR TRIBUNAL.—A copy of the judgment, signed by the clerk, must be transmitted to the inferior tribunal, board, or officer having the custody of the record or proceeding certified up.

**Copy of judgment to inferior court.** SEC. 579. JUDGMENT-ROLLS.—A copy of the judgment, signed by the clerk, entered upon or attached to the writ and return, constitute the judgment-roll.

**Writ of mandate.**

#### WRIT OF MANDATE

**Mandamus denominated as.** SEC. 580. MANDATE DEFINED.—The writ of mandamus may be denominated the writ of mandate.

**Purpose for which issued.** SEC. 581. WHEN ISSUED BY DISTRICT COURT.—It may be issued by the district court, to any inferior tribunal, corporation, board, or person, to compel the performance of an act which the law specially enjoins, as a duty resulting from an office, trust, or station; or to compel the admission of a party to the use and enjoyment of a right or office to which he is entitled, and from which he is unlawfully precluded by such inferior tribunal, corporation, board, or person.

**When to issue.** SEC. 582. WRIT, WHEN AND UPON WHAT TO ISSUE.—The writ must be issued in all cases where there is not a plain, speedy, and adequate remedy, in the ordinary course of law. It must be issued upon the verified petition of the party beneficially interested.

**Alternative or peremptory.** SEC. 583. WRIT MAY BE EITHER ALTERNATIVE OR PEREMPTORY; SUBSTANCE.—The writ may be either alternative or peremptory. The alternative writ must command the party to whom it is directed immediately after the receipt of the writ, or at some other specified time, to do the act required to be performed, or to show cause before the court at a specified time and place why he has not done so. The peremptory writ must be in a similar form, except that the words requiring the party to show cause why he has not done as commanded must be omitted and a return-day inserted.

**Effect of notice.** SEC. 584. IF THE APPLICATION BE WITHOUT NOTICE, THE ALTERNATIVE WRIT MAY ISSUE, OTHERWISE, THE PEREMPTORY; NOTICE AND DEFAULT.—When the application to the court is made without notice to the adverse party, and the writ is allowed, the alternative must be first

issued; but if the application is upon due notice and the writ is allowed, the peremptory may be issued in the first instance. With the alternative writ and also with any notice of an intention to apply for the writ, there must be served on each person against whom the writ is sought a copy of the petition. The notice of the application, when given, must be at least ten days. The writ can not be granted by default. The case must be heard by the court, whether the adverse party appears or not.

SEC. 585. THE ADVERSE PARTY MAY ANSWER UNDER OATH.—On the return of the alternative, or the day on which the application for the writ is noticed, the party on whom the writ or notice has been served may answer the petition under oath, in the same manner as an answer to a complaint in a civil action.

SEC. 586. APPLICANT NOT PRECLUDED BY ANSWER FROM OBJECTION TO ITS SUFFICIENCY.—On the trial, the applicant is not precluded by the answer from any valid objection to its sufficiency, and may countervail it by proof either in direct denial or by way of avoidance.

SEC. 587. HEARINGS BY COURT.—If no answer be made, the case must be heard on the papers of the applicant.

SEC. 588. RECOVERY OF DAMAGES BY APPLICANT.—If judgment be given for the applicant, he may recover the damages which he has sustained as may be determined by the court or referee, upon a reference to be ordered, together with costs; and for such damages and costs an execution may issue; and a peremptory mandate must also be awarded without delay.

SEC. 589. SERVICE OF THE WRIT.—The writ must be served in the same manner as a summons in a civil action, except when otherwise expressly directed by order of the court. Service upon a majority of the members of any board or body, is service upon the board or body, whether at the time of the service the board or body was in session or not.

SEC. 590. PENALTY FOR DISOBEDIENCE TO THE WRIT.—When a peremptory mandate has been issued and directed to any inferior tribunal, corporation, board, or person, if it appear to the court that any member of such tribunal, corporation, or board, or such person upon whom the writ has been personally served, has, without just excuse, refused or neglected to obey the same, the court may, upon motion, impose a fine not exceeding \$1,000. In case of persistence in a refusal of obedience, the court may order the party to be imprisoned until the writ is obeyed, and may make any orders necessary and proper for the complete enforcement of the writ.

#### WRIT OF PROHIBITION

SEC. 591. WRIT OF PROHIBITION DEFINED.—The writ of prohibition is the counterpart of the writ of mandate. It arrests the proceedings of any tribunal, corporation, board, or person exercising judicial functions, when such proceedings are without or in excess of the jurisdiction of such tribunal, corporation, board, or person.

SEC. 592. WHERE AND WHEN WRIT ISSUED.—It may be issued by the district court, to an inferior tribunal or to a corporation, board, or person, in all cases where there is not a plain, speedy, and adequate remedy in the ordinary course of law. It is issued upon the verified petition of the person beneficially interested.

SEC. 593. WRIT MUST BE EITHER ALTERNATIVE OR PEREMPTORY; FORM OF.—The writ must be either alternative or peremptory. The alternative writ must command the party to whom it is directed to desist or refrain from further proceedings in the action or matter specified therein, until the further order of the district court, and to show

Answer under oath.

Applicant not precluded thereby from objection to sufficiency of answer.

Hearing.

Recovery of damages.

Service of.

Penalty for disobedience to.

Writ of prohibition.

Defined.

Issue of.

Either alternative or peremptory.

cause before such court, at a specified time and place, why such party should not be absolutely restrained from any further proceedings in such action or matter. The peremptory writ must be in a similar form, except that the words requiring the party to show cause why he should not be absolutely restrained, and so forth, must be omitted, and a return day inserted.

Provisions governing.  
*Ante*, p. 1010.

SEC. 594. CERTAIN PROVISIONS OF THE PRECEDING SUBCHAPTER APPLICABLE.—The provisions of sections 584 to 590 apply to this proceeding.

Issuance, return, and hearing.

#### ISSUANCE, RETURN, AND HEARING

Writs of review, mandate, and prohibition.

SEC. 595. WRITS OF REVIEW, MANDATE, AND PROHIBITION; ISSUANCE, RETURN, AND HEARING.—Writs of review, mandate, and prohibition issued by the district court, may, in the discretion of the court, be made returnable, and a hearing thereon be had at any time.

Rules of practice.

#### RULES OF PRACTICE

*Ante*, pp. 916-998, to govern.

SEC. 596. CERTAIN PRECEDING CHAPTERS APPLICABLE.—Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, the provisions of chapters 4 to 16 of this code are applicable to and constitute the rules of practice in the proceedings mentioned in this chapter.

SUMMARY PROCEEDINGS.

### CHAPTER 19.—SUMMARY PROCEEDINGS

Confession of judgment without action.

#### CONFESSION OF JUDGMENT WITHOUT ACTION

For debt due or contingent liability.

SEC. 597. JUDGMENT MAY BE CONFESSED FOR DEBT DUE OR CONTINGENT LIABILITY.—A judgment by confession may be entered without action, either for money due or to become due, or to secure any person against contingent liability on behalf of the defendant, or both, in the manner prescribed by this subchapter. Such judgment may be entered in any court having jurisdiction for like amounts.

Statement in writing required.

SEC. 598. STATEMENT IN WRITING, AND FORM THEREOF.—A statement in writing must be made, signed by the defendant and verified by his oath, to the following effect:

Contents.

1. It must authorize the entry of judgment for a specified sum;
2. If it be for money due, or to become due, it must state concisely the facts out of which it arose, and show that the sum confessed therefor is justly due, or to become due;
3. If it be for the purpose of securing the plaintiff against a contingent liability, it must state concisely the facts constituting the liability, and show that the sum confessed therefor does not exceed the same.

Filing of statement and entering judgment, district court.

SEC. 599. FILING STATEMENT AND ENTERING JUDGMENT.—The statement must be filed with the clerk of the district court if the judgment is to be entered in that court, who must indorse upon it, and enter of record, a judgment of such court for the amount confessed, with \$10 costs. The statement and affidavit, with the judgment indorsed, thereupon becomes the judgment-roll.

Magistrate's court.

SEC. 600. HOW, IN MAGISTRATES' COURTS.—In a magistrate's court, where the court has authority to enter the judgment, the statement may be filed with the magistrate, who must thereupon enter in his docket a judgment of his court for the amount confessed, with \$3 costs.

Submitting controversy without action.

#### SUBMITTING A CONTROVERSY WITHOUT ACTION

By parties to question.

SEC. 601. CONTROVERSY, HOW SUBMITTED WITHOUT ACTION.—Parties to a question in difference, which might be the subject of a civil action, may, without action, agree upon a case containing the facts upon which the controversy depends, and present a submission of

the same to any court which would have jurisdiction if an action had been brought; but it must appear, by affidavit, that the controversy is real and the proceedings in good faith, to determine the rights of the parties. The court must thereupon hear and determine the case, and render judgment thereon, as if an action were depending.

Affidavit that controversy is real.

SEC. 602. JUDGMENT ON, AS IN OTHER CASES, BUT WITHOUT COSTS PRIOR TO NOTICE OF TRIAL.—Judgment must be entered as in other cases, but without costs for any proceeding prior to the trial. The case, the submission, and a copy of the judgment constitute the judgment roll.

Judgment on.

SEC. 603. JUDGMENT MAY BE ENFORCED OR APPEALED FROM AS IN AN ACTION.—The judgment may be enforced in the same manner as if it had been rendered in an action, and is in the same manner subject to appeal.

Enforcement of, and appeal from.

#### DISCHARGE OF PERSONS IMPRISONED ON CIVIL PROCESS

Persons imprisoned on civil process.

SEC. 604. PERSONS CONFINED MAY BE DISCHARGED.—Any person confined in jail, on an execution issued on a judgment rendered in a civil action, must be discharged therefrom upon the conditions in this subchapter specified.

Discharge of.

SEC. 605. NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR DISCHARGE FROM PRISON.—Such person must cause a notice in writing to be given to the plaintiff, his agent, or attorney, that at a certain time and place he will apply to the judge of the district court for the purpose of obtaining a discharge from his imprisonment.

Notice of application for.

SEC. 606. SERVICE OF NOTICE.—Such notice must be served upon the plaintiff, his agent, or attorney, one day at least before the hearing of the application.

Service of.

SEC. 607. EXAMINATION BEFORE JUDGE.—At the time and place specified in the notice, such person must be taken before such judge, who must examine him under oath concerning his estate and property and effects, and the disposal thereof, and his ability to pay the judgment for which he is committed; and such judge may also hear any other legal and pertinent evidence that may be produced by the debtor or the creditor.

Examination before judge.

SEC. 608. INTERROGATORIES MAY BE IN WRITING.—The plaintiff in the action may, upon such examination, propose to the prisoner any interrogatories pertinent to the inquiry, and they must, if required by him, be proposed and answered in writing, and the answer must be signed and sworn to by the prisoner.

Interrogatories.

SEC. 609. OATH TO BE ADMINISTERED.—If, upon the examination, the judge is satisfied that the prisoner is entitled to his discharge, he must administer to him the following oath, to wit:

Oath.

“I, \_\_\_\_\_, do solemnly swear that I have not any estate, real or personal, to the amount of \$50, except such as is by law exempted from being taken in execution; and that I have not any other estate now conveyed or concealed, or in any way disposed of, with design to secure the same to my use, or to hinder, delay, or defraud my creditors, so help me God.”

SEC. 610. ORDER OF DISCHARGE.—After administering the oath, the judge must issue an order that the prisoner be discharged from custody, and the officer, upon the service of such order, must discharge the prisoner forthwith, if he be imprisoned for no other cause.

Order of discharge.

SEC. 611. IF NOT DISCHARGED, PRISONER MAY AGAIN APPLY, WHEN.—If such judge does not discharge the prisoner, he may apply for his discharge at the end of every succeeding ten days, in the same

Additional applications for.

manner as above provided, and the same proceedings must thereupon be had.

Discharge final.

SEC. 612. DISCHARGE FINAL.—The prisoner, after being so discharged, is forever exempted from arrest or imprisonment for the same debt, unless he be convicted of having willfully sworn falsely upon his examination before the judge, or in taking the oath before prescribed.

Judgment to remain in force.

SEC. 613. JUDGMENT REMAINS IN FORCE.—The judgment against any prisoner who is discharged remains in full force against any estate which may then or at any time afterward belong to him, and the plaintiff may take out a new execution against the goods and estate of the prisoner, in like manner as if he had never been committed.

Discharge ordered by plaintiff.

SEC. 614. PLAINTIFF MAY ORDER DISCHARGE OF PRISONER, WHO SHALL NOT THEREAFTER BE LIABLE TO IMPRISONMENT FOR THE SAME CAUSE OF ACTION.—The plaintiff in the action may at any time order the prisoner to be discharged, and he is not thereafter liable to imprisonment for the same cause of action.

Plaintiff to advance funds for support of prisoner.

SEC. 615. PLAINTIFF TO ADVANCE FUNDS FOR SUPPORT OF PRISONER.—Whenever a person is committed to jail on an execution issued on a judgment recovered in a civil action, the creditor, his agent, or attorney must advance to the jailer, on such commitment, sufficient money for the support of the prisoner for one week, and must make the like advance for every successive week of his imprisonment; and in case of failure to do so, the jailer must forthwith discharge such prisoner from custody, and such discharge has the same effect as if made by order of the creditor.

Summary proceedings, possession of real property.

SUMMARY PROCEEDINGS FOR OBTAINING POSSESSION OF REAL PROPERTY IN CERTAIN CASES

#### CROSS REFERENCE

Vol. 42, p. 1004.  
U. S. C., p. 1641.

Magistrates' courts to have exclusive original jurisdiction of all actions for the forcible entry and detainer of real estate, see section 7 of the Panama Canal Act.

"Forcible entry," defined.

SEC. 616. FORCIBLE ENTRY DEFINED.—Every person is guilty of a forcible entry who either—

1. By breaking open doors, windows, or other parts of a house, or by any kind of violence or circumstance of terror enters upon or into any real property; or

2. Who, after entering peaceably upon real property, turns out by force, threats, or menacing conduct, the party in possession.

"Forcible detainer."

SEC. 617. FORCIBLE DETAINER DEFINED.—Every person is guilty of a forcible detainer who either—

1. By force, or by menaces and threats of violence, unlawfully holds and keeps the possession of any real property, whether the same was acquired peaceably or otherwise; or

2. Who, in the nighttime, or during the absence of the occupant of any lands, unlawfully enters upon real property, and who, after demand made for the surrender thereof, for the period of five days, refuses to surrender the same to such former occupant.

The occupant of real property, within the meaning of this subdivision, is one who, within five days preceding such unlawful entry, was in the peaceable and undisturbed possession of such lands.

"Unlawful detainer."

SEC. 618. UNLAWFUL DETAINER DEFINED.—A tenant of real property, for a term less than life, is guilty of unlawful detainer:

By holding after termination of lease.

1. When he continues in possession, in person or by subtenant, of the property, or any part thereof, after the expiration of the

term for which it is let to him, without the permission of his landlord, or the successor in estate of his landlord, if any there be; but in case of a tenancy at will it must first be terminated by notice, as prescribed in the Civil Code.

2. When he continues in possession, in person or by subtenant, without the permission of his landlord, or the successor in estate of his landlord, if any there be, after default in the payment of rent, pursuant to the lease or agreement under which the property is held, and three days' notice, in writing, requiring its payment stating the amount which is due, or possession of the property, shall have been served upon him and if there is a subtenant in actual occupation of the premises, also upon such subtenant.

Such notice may be served at any time within one year after the rent becomes due.

3. When he continues in possession, in person or by subtenant, after a neglect or failure to perform other conditions or covenants of the lease or agreement under which the property is held, including any covenant not to assign or sublet, than the one for the payment of rent, and three days' notice, in writing, requiring the performance of such conditions or covenants, or the possession of the property, shall have been served upon him, and if there is a subtenant in actual occupation of the premises, also, upon such subtenant. Within three days after the service of the notice, the tenant, or any subtenant in actual occupation of the premises, or any mortgagee of the term, or other person interested in its continuance, may perform the conditions or covenants of the lease or pay the stipulated rent, as the case may be, and thereby save the lease from forfeiture: *Provided*, That if the conditions and covenants of the lease, violated by the lessee, cannot afterward be performed, then no notice, as last prescribed herein, need be given to said lessee or his subtenant, demanding the performance of the violated conditions or covenants of the lease.

A tenant may take proceedings, similar to those prescribed in this subchapter, to obtain possession of the premises let to a subtenant, in case of his unlawful detention of the premises underlet to him.

4. Any tenant or subtenant assigning or subletting or committing waste upon the demised premises, contrary to the conditions or covenants of his lease, thereby terminates the lease, and the landlord, or his successor in estate, shall upon service of three days' notice to quit upon the person or persons in possession, be entitled to restitution of possession of such demised premises under the provisions of this subchapter.

SEC. 619. SERVICE OF NOTICE.—The notices required by the preceding section may be served, either:

1. By delivering a copy to the tenant personally; or
2. If he be absent from his place of residence, and from his usual place of business, by leaving a copy with some person of suitable age and discretion at either place, and sending a copy through the mail addressed to the tenant at his place of residence; or
3. If such place of residence and business can not be ascertained, or a person of suitable age or discretion there can not be found, then by affixing a copy in a conspicuous place on the property, and also delivering a copy to a person there residing, if such person can be found; and also sending a copy through the mail addressed to the tenant at the place where the property is situated. Service upon a subtenant may be made in the same manner.

SEC. 620. PARTIES DEFENDANT.—No person other than the tenant of the premises and subtenant, if there be one, in the actual occupation of the premises when the complaint is filed, need be made parties

After default in rent.

Notice.

After breach of covenant.

Performance after notice.

*Proviso.*  
When performance impossible.

Proceedings against subtenant.

After subletting, etc., contrary to conditions of lease.

Notice.

Service of.

Parties defendant.

defendant in the proceeding, nor shall any proceeding abate, nor the plaintiff be nonsuited for the nonjoinder of any person who might have been made party defendant, but when it appears that any of the parties served with process, or appearing in the proceeding, are guilty of the offense charged, judgment must be rendered against him. In case a defendant has become a subtenant of the premises in controversy after the service of the notice provided for by part two of section 618 upon the tenant of the premises, the fact that such notice was not served on each subtenant shall constitute no defense to the action.

Married woman.

In case a married woman be a tenant, or a subtenant, her coverture shall constitute no defense; but in case her husband be not joined, or unless she be doing business as a sole trader, an execution issued upon a personal judgment against her can only be enforced against property on the premises at the commencement of the action.

Persons entering under tenant.

All persons who enter the premises under the tenant, after the commencement of the suit, shall be bound by the judgment, the same as if he or they had been made party to the action.

*Ante*, pp. 919-923, to govern.

SEC. 621. PARTIES GENERALLY.—Except as provided in the preceding section, the provisions of sections 86 to 110, relating to parties to civil actions, are applicable to this proceeding.

Verification of complaint.

SEC. 622. COMPLAINT MUST BE VERIFIED.—The plaintiff in his complaint, which shall be verified, must set forth the facts on which he seeks to recover, and describe the premises with reasonable certainty, and may set forth therein any circumstances of fraud, force, or violence, which may have accompanied the alleged forcible entry or forcible or unlawful detainer, and claim damages therefor. In case the unlawful detainer charged is after default in the payment of rent, the complaint must state the amount of such rent. Upon filing the complaint, a summons must be issued thereon.

Summons, form and service.

SEC. 623. SUMMONS, FORM AND SERVICE OF.—The summons must require the defendant to appear and answer within three days after the service of the summons upon him, and must notify him that if he fails to so appear and answer, the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint. In all other respects the summons, or any alias summons in such proceedings, must be issued and served and returned in the same manner as summons in a civil action.

Arrest.

SEC. 624. ARREST.—If the complaint presented establishes, to the satisfaction of the magistrate, fraud, force, or violence, in the entry or detainer, and that the possession held is unlawful, he may make an order for the arrest of the defendant.

Judgment by default.

SEC. 625. JUDGMENT BY DEFAULT.—If, at the time appointed, the defendant do not appear and defend, the court must enter his default and render judgment in favor of the plaintiff as prayed for in the complaint.

Appearance of defendant.

SEC. 626. DEFENDANT MAY APPEAR, AND SO FORTH.—On or before the day fixed for his appearance, the defendant may appear and answer or demur.

Proof of charge of forcible entry or detainer.

SEC. 627. SHOWING REQUIRED OF PLAINTIFF IN FORCIBLE ENTRY OR DETAINER; OF DEFENDANT.—On the trial of any proceeding for any forcible entry or forcible detainer, the plaintiff shall only be required to show, in addition to the forcible entry or forcible detainer complained of, that he was peaceably in the actual possession at the time of the forcible entry, or was entitled to the possession at the time of the forcible detainer. The defendant may show in his defense that he or his ancestors, or those whose interest in such premises he claims, have been in the quiet possession thereof for the space of one whole year together next before the commencement of the proceed-

Defense.

ings, and that his interest therein is not then ended or determined; and such showing is a bar to the proceedings.

**SEC. 628. COMPLAINT MUST BE AMENDED IN CERTAIN CASES; CONTINUANCE.**—When, upon the trial of any proceeding under this subchapter, it appears from the evidence that the defendant has been guilty of either a forcible entry or a forcible or unlawful detainer, and other than the offense charged in the complaint, the magistrate must order that such complaint be forthwith amended to conform to such proofs; such amendment must be made without any imposition of terms. No continuance shall be permitted upon account of such amendment unless the defendant, by affidavit filed, shows to the satisfaction of the court good cause therefor.

Amendment of complaint; continuances.

**SEC. 629. JUDGMENT, WHAT IT SHALL DECLARE.**—If upon the trial the finding of the court be in favor of the plaintiff and against the defendant, judgment shall be entered for the restitution of the premises; and if the proceedings be for an unlawful detainer after neglect or failure to perform the conditions or covenants of the lease or agreement under which the property is held, or after default in the payment of rent, the judgment shall also declare the forfeiture of such lease or agreement.

Judgment, declaration of.

**ASSESSMENT OF DAMAGES.**—The court shall also assess the damages occasioned to the plaintiff by any forcible entry, or by any forcible or unlawful detainer, alleged in the complaint and proved on the trial, and find the amount of any rent due, if the alleged unlawful detainer be after default in the payment of rent. Judgment against the defendant guilty of the forcible entry, or forcible or unlawful detainer, may be entered in the discretion of the court either for the amount of the damages and rent found due, or for three times the amount so found.

Assessment of damages.

**EXECUTION.**—When the proceeding is for an unlawful detainer after default in the payment of rent, and the lease or agreement under which the rent is payable has not by its terms expired, execution upon the judgment shall not be issued until the expiration of five days after the entry of the judgment, within which time the tenant, or any subtenant, or any mortgagee of the term, or any other party interested in its continuance, may pay into court, for the landlord, the amount found due as rent, with interest thereon, and the amount of the damages found by the court for the unlawful detainer, and the costs of the proceedings, and thereupon the judgment shall be satisfied and the tenant be restored to his estate.

Execution.

**SATISFACTION OF JUDGMENT.**—But if payment as here provided be not made within five days, the judgment may be enforced for its full amount, and for the possession of the premises. In all other cases the judgment may be enforced immediately.

Satisfaction of judgment.

**SEC. 630. EFFECT OF AN APPEAL UPON THE JUDGMENT.**—An appeal taken by the defendant shall not stay proceedings upon the judgment unless the magistrate before whom the same was rendered so directs.

Effect of appeal.

**SEC. 631. RULES OF PRACTICE.**—Except as otherwise provided in this subchapter the provisions of chapters 4 to 16 of this code are applicable to, and constitute the rules of practice in the proceedings mentioned in this subchapter.

Rules of practice. *Anie*, pp. 916-998, to govern.

**SEC. 632. APPEALS, HOW TAKEN, AND SO FORTH.**—The provisions of sections 491 to 501 of this code, relative to appeals, except in so far as they are inconsistent with the provisions of this subchapter, apply to the proceedings mentioned in this subchapter.

Taking of appeal.

**SEC. 633. RELIEF AGAINST FORFEITURE OF LEASE.**—The court may relieve a tenant against a forfeiture of a lease, and restore him to his former estate, in case of hardship, where application for such

Relief against forfeiture of lease.

relief is made within thirty days after the forfeiture is declared by the judgment of the court, as provided in section 629. The application may be made by a tenant or subtenant, or a mortgagee of the term, or any person interested in the continuance of the term. It must be made upon petition, setting forth the facts upon which the relief is sought, and be verified by the applicant. Notice of the application, with a copy of the petition, must be served on the plaintiff in the judgment, who may appear and contest the application. In no case shall the application be granted except on condition that full payment of rent due, or full performance of conditions or covenants stipulated, so far as the same is practicable, be made.

## CONTEMPTS.

## CHAPTER 20.—CONTEMPTS

Summary punishment in certain cases.

**SEC. 634. WHAT CONTEMPT OF COURT MAY BE PUNISHED SUMMARILY.**—A person guilty of misbehavior in the presence of or so near a court, judge, or magistrate as to obstruct the administration of justice, including the refusal of a person present in court to be sworn as a witness or to answer as a witness when lawfully required, shall be guilty of contempt, which the court may punish summarily, by imprisonment in jail not exceeding ten days, or by fine not exceeding \$100, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Order adjudging guilt.

**SEC. 635. ORDER ADJUDGING GUILT UNDER PRECEDING SECTION.**—When a contempt under section 634 is committed, an order must be made, reciting the facts as occurring in such presence or proximity, adjudging that the person proceeded against is thereby guilty of a contempt, and that he be punished as therein prescribed.

Further contempts.

**SEC. 636. WHAT OTHER ACTS ARE CONTEMPTS OF COURT.**—A person guilty of any of the following acts may be punished as for contempt:

1. Disobedience of or resistance to a lawful writ, process, order, judgment, or command of the district or a magistrate's court, or injunction granted by the district court or judge;
2. Misbehavior of an officer of a court in the performance of his official duties, or in his official transactions;
3. A failure to obey a subpoena duly served;
4. The rescue, or attempted rescue, of a person or property in the custody of an officer by virtue of an order or process of a court held by him.

Affidavit of facts constituting.

**SEC. 637. AFFIDAVIT OF FACTS CONSTITUTING CONTEMPT.**—When a contempt under section 636 is committed, an affidavit shall be presented to the court, judge, or magistrate of the facts constituting the contempt.

Warrant of attachment may issue.

**SEC. 638. A WARRANT OF ATTACHMENT MAY ISSUE, OR A NOTICE TO SHOW CAUSE.**—When a contempt under section 636 is committed, a warrant of attachment may be issued to bring the person charged to answer, or, without a previous arrest, a warrant of commitment may, upon notice, or upon an order to show cause, be granted; and no warrant of commitment can be issued without such previous attachment to answer, or such notice or order to show cause.

Notice to show cause.

Bail, as matter of right.

**SEC. 639. BAIL MAY BE GIVEN BY A PERSON ARRESTED UNDER SUCH WARRANT.**—Whenever a warrant of attachment is issued, pursuant to this chapter, the court, judge, or magistrate must direct, by an indorsement on such warrant, that the person charged may be let to bail for his appearance, in an amount to be specified in such indorsement.

Arrest and detention by marshal, etc.

**SEC. 640. MARSHAL OR CONSTABLE MUST, UPON EXECUTING THE WARRANT, ARREST AND DETAIN THE PERSON UNTIL DISCHARGED.**—Upon executing the warrant of attachment, the marshal or constable must keep the person in custody, bring him before the court, judge, or

magistrate and detain him until an order be made in the premises, unless the person arrested entitle himself to be discharged, as provided in section 641.

SEC. 641. BAIL BOND, FORM AND CONDITIONS OF.—When a direction to let the person arrested to bail is contained in the warrant of attachment, or indorsed thereon, he must be discharged from the arrest, upon executing and delivering to the officer, at any time before the return day of the warrant, a written undertaking, with two sufficient sureties, to the effect that the person arrested will appear on the return of the warrant and abide the order of the court, judge, or magistrate thereupon; or they will pay as may be directed, the sum specified in the warrant.

Bail bond.

SEC. 642. OFFICER MUST RETURN WARRANT AND UNDERTAKING, IF ANY.—The officer must return the warrant of arrest and undertaking, if any, received by him from the person arrested, by the return day specified therein.

Return by officer.

SEC. 643. HEARING.—When the person arrested has been brought up or appeared, the court, judge, or magistrate must proceed to investigate the charge, and must hear any answer which the person arrested may make to the same, and may examine witnesses for or against him, for which an adjournment may be had from time to time, if necessary.

Hearing.

SEC. 644. JUDGMENT AND PUNISHMENT, IF GUILTY.—The court shall determine whether the accused is guilty of contempt, and, if he be adjudged guilty, he may be fined not exceeding \$100, or imprisoned not more than ten days, or both. If the contempt consists in the violation of an injunction, the person guilty of such contempt may also be ordered to make complete restitution to the party injured by such violation.

Judgment, punishment.

SEC. 645. IF THE CONTEMPT IS THE OMISSION TO PERFORM ANY ACT, THE PERSON MAY BE IMPRISONED UNTIL PERFORMANCE.—When the contempt consists in the omission to perform an act which is yet in the power of the person to perform, he may be imprisoned until he have<sup>1</sup> performed it, and in that case the act must be specified in the warrant of commitment.

Imprisonment to enforce performance of act.

SEC. 646. IF A PARTY FAIL TO APPEAR, PROCEEDINGS.—When the warrant of arrest has been returned served, if the person arrested do not appear on the return-day, the court, judge, or magistrate may issue another warrant of arrest, or may order the undertaking to be prosecuted, or both. If the undertaking be prosecuted, the measure of damages in the action is the extent of the loss or injury sustained by the aggrieved party by reason of the misconduct for which the warrant was issued, and the costs of the proceedings.

Failure of defendant to appear.

SEC. 647. ILLNESS SUFFICIENT CAUSE FOR NONAPPEARANCE OF PARTY ARRESTED; CONFINEMENT UNDER ARRESTS FOR CONTEMPT.—Whenever, by the provisions of this chapter, an officer is required to keep a person arrested on a warrant of attachment in custody, and to bring him before a court, judge, or magistrate, the inability, from illness or otherwise, of the person to attend, is a sufficient excuse for not bringing him up; and the officer must not confine a person arrested upon the warrant in jail, or otherwise restrain him of personal liberty, except so far as may be necessary to secure his personal attendance.

Illness sufficient excuse. Confinement under arrests for contempt.

## CHAPTER 21.—ESCHEAT OF PROPERTY

ESCHEAT OF PROPERTY.

SEC. 648. WHAT PROPERTY ESCHEATS.—If an intestate decedent leaves no husband, wife, or kindred, and there are no heirs to take his estate or any portion thereof, under subdivision 8 of section 402

What property escheats.

Post, p. 1179.

<sup>1</sup> So in original.

of the Civil Code, or if any person dies leaving any property in his estate not disposed of by will, and there are no persons entitled to succeed thereto under the laws of the Canal Zone, the same shall escheat to the United States.

Action to determine right of United States to property.

**SEC. 649. ACTION TO DETERMINE RIGHT OF UNITED STATES TO ESCHEATED PROPERTY.**—Whenever the district attorney is informed that any estate has escheated or is about to escheat to the United States or that the property involved in any action or special proceeding has escheated or is about to escheat to the United States, he may commence an action on behalf of the United States to determine its rights to said property or may intervene on its behalf in any action or special proceeding affecting any such estate and contest the rights of any claimant or claimants thereto. Such action shall be commenced by filing a petition.

Description.

**DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.**—There shall be set forth in such petition a description of the property, the name of the person last possessed thereof, the name of the person, if any, claiming such property, or any portion thereof, and the facts and circumstances by virtue of which it is claimed the property has escheated.

Order requiring appearance of interested parties to issue.

**ORDER REQUIRING INTERESTED PARTIES TO APPEAR.**—Upon the filing of such petition, the court must make an order requiring all persons interested in the estate to appear and show cause, if any there be, within sixty days from the date of the order, why such estate should not vest in the United States. Notice of such order must be given by posting in three public places in the Canal Zone for four successive weeks prior to the date set for the hearing. Upon the giving of such notice the court shall have full and complete jurisdiction over the estate, the property, and the person of everyone having or claiming any interest in the said property, and shall have full and complete jurisdiction to hear and determine the issues therein, and render the appropriate judgment thereon.

Custody of property.

**CUSTODY OF SUCH PROPERTY.**—The property in such estates shall, in the discretion of the court, be sold in the manner provided in chapters 23 to 36 for the sale of property of a decedent's estate, and the proceeds deposited with the collector of the Panama Canal, to be held for a period of five years from the date of the judgment under section 650.

Joinder of parties and actions.

**JOINDER OF PARTIES AND ACTIONS.**—In any proceeding brought by the district attorney under this title any two or more causes of action may be joined in the same proceedings and in the same petition without being separately stated, and it shall be sufficient to allege in the petition that the decedent left no heirs to take the estate and the failure of the heirs to appear and set up their claims in any such proceeding, or in any proceeding for the administration of such estate, shall be sufficient proof upon which to base the judgment in any such proceeding or such decree of distribution.

Appearance, pleadings, and judgment.

**SEC. 650. APPEARANCE, PLEADINGS, AND JUDGMENT.**—All persons named in the petition may appear and answer, and traverse or deny the facts stated therein at any time before the time for answering expires, and any other person claiming an interest in such estate may appear and be made a defendant, by motion for that purpose in open court within the time allowed for answering, and if no such person appears and answers within the time, then judgment must be rendered that the United States is the owner of the property in such petition claimed;

Trial upon denial of title set up by United States.

But if any person appears and denies the title set up by the United States, or traverses any material fact set forth in the petition, the issue of fact must be tried as issues of fact are tried in civil actions.

If, after the issues are tried, it appears from the facts found or admitted that the United States has good title to the property in the petition mentioned, or any part thereof, judgment must be rendered that the United States is the owner and entitled to the possession thereof.

SEC. 651. CLAIM TO ESCHEATED PROPERTY.—Within five years after judgment in any proceeding had under this chapter, a person not a party or privy to such proceeding may file a petition in the district court, showing his claim or right to the property, or the proceeds thereof.

Claim to escheated property, by petition.

Said petition shall be verified, and, among other things, must state the full name and the place and date of birth of the decedent; whether or not such decedent was ever married, and if so, where, when, and to whom; how, when, and where such marriage, if any, was dissolved; whether or not said decedent was ever remarried, and, if so, where, when, and to whom; the full names and the dates of birth of lineal descendents and ascendants and of all other known heirs, and the names and places of residence of all who are then surviving; and such other information as may be required by the court. If for any reason the petitioner is unable to set forth any of the matters or things hereinabove required, he shall clearly state such reason in his petition.

Verification, contents, etc.

A copy of such petition must be served on the district attorney at least twenty days before the hearing of the petition, who must answer the same;

Service of.

And the court must thereupon try the issue as issues are tried in civil actions, and if it is determined that such person is entitled to the property, or the proceeds thereof, it must order the property, if it has not been sold, to be delivered to him, or if it has been sold and the proceeds paid to the Collector of the Panama Canal, then it must order the collector to pay the same.

Trial of issue.

All persons who fail to appear and file their petitions within the time limited are forever barred.

Limitation on action.

SEC. 652. PROCEEDS OF PROPERTY TO BE COVERED INTO TREASURY.—If no claim to the property or the proceeds thereof is filed within the time specified in the preceding section, the court may, on application of the district attorney, direct that the proceeds be covered into the Treasury of the United States as miscellaneous receipts.

Proceeds from escheated property covered into Treasury.

CHAPTER 22.—CHANGE OF NAMES

CHANGE OF NAMES.

SEC. 653. JURISDICTION.—Applications for change of names must be heard and determined by the district court.

Jurisdiction for.

SEC. 654. APPLICATION TO CHANGE NAME, MADE TO DISTRICT COURT.—All applications for change of names must be made to the division of the district court where the person whose name is proposed to be changed resides, by petition, signed by such person; and if such person is under twenty-one years of age, if a male, and under the age of eighteen years of age, if a female, by one of the parents, if living, or if both be dead, then by the guardian; and if there be no guardian, then by some near relative or friend.

Application.

Minor, through parent, etc.

The petition must specify the place of birth and residence of such person, his or her present name, the name proposed, and the reason for such change of name, and must, if the father of such person be not living, name, as far as known to the petitioner, the near relatives of such person, and their place of residence.

Contents of petition.

SEC. 655. ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE; PUBLICATION OF ORDER; PROOF OF PUBLICATION.—Upon the filing of the said petition the court shall thereupon make an order reciting the filing of the application, the name of the person by whom it is filed and the name proposed, and

Order to show cause

Publication.

Proof thereof.

directing all persons interested in said matter to appear before the court, at a time and place specified, not less than four or more than eight weeks from the time of making such order, to show cause why the application for change of name should not be granted. A copy of the order to show cause shall be posted by the clerk of the court in three of the most public places in the division in which the court is held, for a period of four successive weeks. Proof must be made to the satisfaction of the court, of such posting, at the time of the hearing of the application.

ESTATES OF DECEDENTS.

CHAPTER 23.—JURISDICTION OF DISTRICT COURT OVER ESTATES OF DECEDENTS

Jurisdiction of district court over.

SEC. 656. JURISDICTION OF DISTRICT COURT OVER THE ESTATE, WHEN EXERCISED.—Wills must be proved, and letters testamentary or of administration granted—

1. In the division of the district court of which the decedent was a resident at the time of his death, in whatever place he may have died;

2. In the division in which the decedent may have died, leaving estate therein, he not being a resident of the Canal Zone;

3. In the division in which any part of the estate may be, the decedent having died out of the Canal Zone, and not resident thereof at the time of his death;

4. In the division in which any part of the estate may be, the decedent not being a resident of the Canal Zone, and not leaving estate in the division in which he died;

5. In all other cases, in the division where application for letters is first made:

Proviso. Probate matters handled by public administrator.

Provided, however, That all matters of probate handled by the public administrator may be conducted in the Balboa division, regardless of the residence of the decedent or the location of the estate.

Jurisdiction decided by application.

SEC. 657. WHEN JURISDICTION OF DISTRICT COURT OVER ESTATES DECIDED BY FIRST APPLICATION.—When the estate of the decedent is in more than one division, he having died out of the Canal Zone, and not having been a resident thereof at the time of his death, or being such nonresident, and dying within the Canal Zone, and not leaving estate in the division where he died, the division of the district court in which application is first made, for letters testamentary or of administration, has exclusive jurisdiction of the settlement of the estate.

PROBATE OF WILLS.

CHAPTER 24.—PROBATE OF WILLS

Petition, notice, and proof.

PETITION, NOTICE, AND PROOF

Custodian to deliver will to district court.

SEC. 658. CUSTODIAN OF WILL TO DELIVER SAME TO WHOM; PENALTY.—Every custodian of a will, within thirty days after receipt of information that the maker thereof is dead, must deliver the same to the division of the district court having jurisdiction of the estate, or to the executor named therein. A failure to comply with the provisions of this section makes the person failing responsible for all damages sustained by anyone injured thereby.

Penalty on failure.

Petition for probate.

SEC. 659. WHO MAY PETITION FOR PROBATE OF WILL.—Any executor, devisee, or legatee named in any will, or any other person interested in the estate, may, at any time after the death of the testator, petition the division of the court having jurisdiction to have the will proved, whether the same be in writing, in his possession or not, or is lost or

destroyed, or beyond the jurisdiction of the Canal Zone, or a nuncupative will.

SEC. 660. WHAT PETITION FOR PROBATE OF WILL MUST SHOW.— Contents.  
A petition for the probate of a will must show:

1. The jurisdictional facts;
2. Whether the person named as executor consents to act, or renounces his right to letters testamentary;
3. The names, ages, and residences of the heirs, legatees, and devisees of the decedent, so far as known to the petitioner;
4. The probable value and character of the property of the estate;
5. The name of the person for whom letters testamentary are prayed.

No defect of form or in the statement of jurisdictional facts actually existing, shall make void the probate of a will.

SEC. 661. WHEN EXECUTOR FORFEITS RIGHT TO LETTERS.—If the person named in a will as executor, for thirty days after he has knowledge of the death of the testator, and that he is named as executor, fails to petition the proper division of the court for the probate of the will, and that letters testamentary be issued to him, he may be held to have renounced his right to letters, and the court may appoint any other competent person administrator, unless good cause for delay is shown. Forfeiture of right to letters by executor.

SEC. 662. POSSESSION OF WILL BY THIRD PERSON; PRODUCTION OF.— Possession of will by third party.  
If it is alleged in any petition that any will is in the possession of a third person, and the court is satisfied that the allegation is correct, an order must be issued and served upon the person having possession of the will, requiring him to produce it at a time named in the order. If he has possession of the will and neglects or refuses to produce it in obedience to the order, he may by warrant from the court be committed to jail, and be kept in close confinement until he produces it. Order for production to issue.

SEC. 663. NOTICE OF PETITION FOR PROBATE OF WILLS, HOW GIVEN.— Notice of petition.  
When the petition is filed, and the will produced, the clerk of the court must set the petition for hearing by the court upon some day not less than ten nor more than thirty days from the production of the will. Notice of the hearing shall be given by such clerk by publishing the same in a newspaper of general circulation in the Canal Zone. If the notice is published in a weekly newspaper, it must appear therein on at least three different days of publication; and if in a newspaper published oftener than once a week, it shall be so published that there must be at least ten days from the first to the last day of publication, both the first and the last day being included.

SEC. 664. NOTIFICATION OF TIME FOR PROBATE OF WILL.—Copies of the notice of the time appointed for the probate of the will must be addressed to the heirs of the testator and the devisees and legatees named in the will at their places of residence, if known to the petitioner, and deposited in the post office, at least ten days before the hearing. If their places of residence be not known, the copies of notice may be addressed to them, and deposited in the post office at the place where the proceedings are pending. A copy of the same notice must in like manner be mailed to the person named as executor, if he be not the petitioner; also, to any person named as coexecutor not petitioning, if their places of residence be known. Proof of mailing the copies of the notice must be made at the hearing. Personal service of copies of the notice at least ten days before the day of hearing is equivalent to mailing. Notice of time for probate.

Production of wills and attendance of witnesses.

SEC. 665. ORDER TO ENFORCE PRODUCTION OF WILLS OR ATTENDANCE OF WITNESSES.—The judge of the district court may at any time make and issue all necessary orders and writs to enforce the production of wills and the attendance of witnesses.

Hearing proof of will.

SEC. 666. HEARING PROOF OF WILL AFTER PROOF OF SERVICE OF NOTICE.—At the time appointed for the hearing, or the time to which the hearing may have been postponed, the court, unless the parties appear, must require proof that the notice has been given, which being made, the court must hear testimony in proof of the will.

Contest of will.

SEC. 667. WHO MAY APPEAR AND CONTEST THE WILL.—Any person interested may appear and contest the will. Devisees, legatees, or heirs of an estate may contest the will through their guardians, or attorneys appointed by themselves or by the court for that purpose; but a contest made by an attorney appointed by the court does not bar a contest after probate by the party so represented, if commenced within the time provided in section 682; nor does the nonappointment of an attorney by the court of itself invalidate the probate of a will.

Probate, when uncontested.

SEC. 668. PROBATE OF WILLS NOT CONTESTED.—If no person appears to contest the probate of a will, the court may admit it to probate on the testimony of one of the subscribing witnesses only, if he testifies that the will was executed in all particulars as required by law, and that the testator was of sound mind at the time of its execution. If it appears at the time fixed for the hearing that none of the subscribing witnesses reside in the Canal Zone, but that the deposition of one of them can be taken elsewhere, the court may direct it to be taken, and may authorize a photographic copy of the will to be made and to be presented to such witnesses on his examination, who may be asked the same questions with respect to it and the handwriting of himself, the testator, and the other witness, as would be pertinent and competent if the original will were present. If neither the attendance in court nor the deposition of any of the subscribing witnesses can be procured, the court may admit the will to probate upon the testimony of any other witness as provided in section 675.

Clerk's record.

SEC. 669. CLERK'S RECORD.—When the court admits a will to probate it must be recorded in the minutes by the clerk, with the notation: "Admitted to probate (giving date)."

Olographic wills, proof of.

SEC. 670. OLOGRAPHIC WILLS.—An olographic will may be proved in the same manner that other private writings are proved.

Probate of, detained outside Zone.

SEC. 671. PROBATE OF WILL DETAINED OUTSIDE ZONE.—If it is alleged in any petition that any will of any person who at the time of his death was a resident of the Canal Zone is detained beyond the jurisdiction of the zone, in a court of any State or foreign country, and that such will can not be produced for probate in the zone, and the court is satisfied that the allegations are true, a copy of the will duly authenticated may be proved, allowed, and admitted to probate in the zone in lieu of the original will, and have the same force and effect as the original will. The same proof shall be required in order to admit the will to probate in the zone as would be required under the provisions of this chapter if the original will were produced.

Authenticated copy admissible.

The court may authorize a photographic copy of the will to be presented to the subscribing witness upon his examination in court, or by deposition as provided in section 668, and such witness may be asked the same questions with respect to it, and the handwriting of himself, the testator, and the other witness, as would be pertinent and competent if the original will were present.

Subscribing witnesses may testify upon photographic copy.

## CONTESTING PROBATE OF WILL

Contesting probate.

SEC. 672. CONTESTANTS TO FILE GROUNDS OF CONTEST, AND PETITIONER TO REPLY.—If anyone appears to contest the will, he must file written grounds of opposition to the probate thereof, and serve a copy on the petitioner and other residents of the Canal Zone interested in the estate, any one or more of whom may demur thereto, upon any of the grounds of demurrer provided for in sections 135 to 139. If the demurrer is sustained, the court must allow the contestant a reasonable time, not exceeding ten days, within which to amend his written opposition. If the demurrer is overruled, the petitioner and others interested may jointly or separately answer the contestant's grounds, traversing, or otherwise obviating or avoiding the objections. Any issues of fact thus raised, involving:

Grounds of, to be filed.

Demurrer thereto.

Answer.

Issues of fact involved.

1. The competency of the decedent to make a last will and testament;

2. The freedom of the decedent at the time of the execution of the will from duress, menace, fraud, or undue influence;

3. The due execution and attestation of the will by the decedent or subscribing witnesses; or,

4. Any other questions substantially affecting the validity of the will;

Must, on request of either party in writing (filed at least ten days prior to the day set for the hearing), be tried by a jury. If no jury is demanded, the court must try and determine the issues joined. On the trial, the contestant is plaintiff and the petitioner is defendant.

Right to trial by jury.

SEC. 673. HOW JURY OBTAINED AND TRIAL HAD.—When a jury is demanded, the district court must impanel a jury to try the case, in the manner provided for impaneling trial juries in said court, and the trial must be conducted in accordance with the provisions of sections 279 to 303. A trial by the court must be conducted as provided in sections 304 to 307.

Impanelling, etc., of jury.

SEC. 674. VERDICT OF THE JURY; JUDGMENT.—The jury, after hearing the case, must return a special verdict upon the issues submitted to them by the court, upon which the judgment of the court must be rendered, either admitting the will to probate or rejecting it. In either case, the proofs of the subscribing witnesses must be reduced to writing. If the will is admitted to probate, the judgment, will, and proofs must be recorded.

Verdict and judgment thereon.

SEC. 675. WITNESSES, WHO AND HOW MANY TO BE EXAMINED; PROOF OF HANDWRITING ADMITTED, WHEN.—If the will is contested, all the subscribing witnesses who are present in the Canal Zone, and who are of sound mind, must be produced and examined; and the death, absence, or insanity of any of them must be satisfactorily shown to the court. If none of the subscribing witnesses reside in the Canal Zone at the time appointed for proving the will, the court may admit the testimony of other witnesses to prove the sanity of the testator and the execution of the will; and, as evidence of the execution, it may admit proof of the handwriting of the testator and of the subscribing witnesses, or any of them.

Witnesses, examination of, etc.

Proof of handwriting

SEC. 676. TESTIMONY REDUCED TO WRITING FOR FUTURE EVIDENCE.—The testimony of each witness, reduced to writing and signed by him, shall be good evidence in any subsequent contests concerning the validity of the will, or the sufficiency of the proof thereof, if the witness be dead, or has permanently removed from the Canal Zone.

Testimony reduced to writing as evidence.

SEC. 677. IF PROVED, CERTIFICATE TO BE ATTACHED.—If the court is satisfied, upon the proof taken, or from the facts found by the jury, that the will was duly executed, and that the testator at the

Certificate to be attached to will, if proved.

time of its execution was of sound and disposing mind, and not acting under duress, menace, fraud, or undue influence, a certificate of the proof and the facts found, signed by the judge and attested by the seal of the court, must be attached to the will.

Filing and recording.

SEC. 678. WILL AND PROOF TO BE FILED AND RECORDED.—The will, and a certificate of the proof thereof, must be filed and recorded by the clerk, and the same, when so filed and recorded, shall constitute part of the record in the cause or proceeding. All testimony shall be filed by the clerk.

Foreign wills.

#### PROBATE OF FOREIGN WILLS

Probated in any State or foreign country to be allowed and recorded.

SEC. 679. WILLS PROVED IN STATES OR FOREIGN COUNTRIES.—All wills duly proved and allowed in any State of the United States, or in any foreign country or State, may be allowed and recorded in the division of the district court in which the testator shall have left any estate, or shall have been a resident, at the time of his death.

Probate of.

SEC. 680. PROBATE OF FOREIGN WILL.—When a copy of the will, and the order or decree admitting same to probate, duly authenticated, shall be produced by the executor, or by any other person interested in the will, with a petition for letters, the same must be filed, and the clerk of the court must appoint a time for the hearing; notice whereof must be given as hereinbefore provided for an original petition for the probate of a will.

Hearing proofs of.

SEC. 681. HEARING PROOFS OF PROBATE OF FOREIGN WILL.—If, on the hearing, it appears upon the face of the record that the will has been proved, allowed, and admitted to probate in any State of the United States, or in any foreign country, and that it was executed according to the law of the place in which the same was made, or in which the testator was at the time domiciled, or in conformity with the laws of the Canal Zone, it must be admitted to probate, and have the same force and effect as a will first admitted to probate in the zone, and letters testamentary or of administration issued thereon.

Contesting will after probate.

#### CONTESTING WILL AFTER PROBATE

Limitation.

SEC. 682. THE PROBATE MAY BE CONTESTED WITHIN ONE YEAR.—When a will has been admitted to probate, any person interested may, at any time within one year after such probate, contest the same or the validity of the will. For that purpose he must file in the division of the court in which the will was proved a petition in writing, containing his allegations against the validity of the will or against the sufficiency of the proof, and praying that the probate may be revoked.

Citation to interested parties.

SEC. 683. CITATION TO BE ISSUED TO PARTIES INTERESTED.—Upon filing the petition, and within one year after such probate, a citation must be issued to the executor of the will, or to the administrator with the will annexed, and to all the legatees and devisees mentioned in the will, and heirs residing in the Canal Zone, so far as known to the petitioner or to their guardians, if any of them are minors, or to their personal representatives, if any of them are dead, requiring them to appear before the court on some day therein specified, to show cause why the probate of the will should not be revoked.

Hearing, on proof of service.

SEC. 684. THE HEARING HAD ON PROOF OF SERVICE.—At the time appointed for showing cause, or at any time to which the hearing is postponed, proof having been made of service of the citation upon

all of the persons named therein, the court must proceed to try the issues of fact joined in the same manner as an original contest of a will.

SEC. 685. PETITIONS TO REVOKE PROBATE OF WILL TRIED BY JURY OR COURT; JUDGMENT, WHAT.—In all cases of petitions to revoke the probate of a will, wherein the original probate was granted without a contest, on written demand of either party, filed three days prior to the hearing, a trial by jury must be had, as in cases of the contest of an original petition to admit a will to probate. If, upon hearing the proofs of the parties, the jury shall find, or, if no jury is had, the court shall decide, that the will is for any reason invalid, or that it is not sufficiently proved to be the last will of the testator, the probate must be annulled and revoked.

Trial by jury or court.

Judgment thereon.

SEC. 686. ON REVOCATION OF PROBATE, POWERS OF EXECUTOR, AND SO FORTH, CEASE, BUT NOT LIABLE FOR ACTS IN GOOD FAITH.—Upon the revocation being made, the powers of the executor or administrator with the will annexed, must cease; but such executor or administrator shall not be liable for any act done in good faith previous to the revocation.

Powers of executor to cease on revocation of probate.

No liability for acts in good faith.

SEC. 687. COSTS AND EXPENSES, BY WHOM PAID.—The fees and expenses must be paid by the party contesting the validity or probate of the will, if the will or probate is confirmed. If the probate is revoked, the costs must be paid by the party who resisted the revocation, or out of the property of the decedent, as the court directs.

Costs and expenses.

SEC. 688. PROBATE, WHEN CONCLUSIVE; ONE YEAR AFTER REMOVAL OF DISABILITY GIVEN TO INFANTS AND OTHERS.—If no person, within one year after the probate of a will, contest the same or the validity thereof, the probate of the will is conclusive; saving to infants and persons of unsound mind, a like period of one year after their respective disabilities are removed.

Probate, when conclusive.

Saving period to infants and lunatics.

#### PROBATE OF LOST OR DESTROYED WILL

SEC. 689. PROOF OF LOST OR DESTROYED WILL TO BE TAKEN.—Whenever any will is lost or destroyed, the district court must take proof of the execution and validity thereof and establish the same; notice to all persons interested being first given, as prescribed in regard to proofs of wills in other cases. All the testimony given must be reduced to writing, and signed by the witnesses.

Lost or destroyed will.

Proof of.

SEC. 690. PROBATE OF WILLS LOST; PUBLIC CALAMITY.—No will shall be proved as a lost or destroyed will, unless the same is proved to have been in existence at the time of the death of the testator, or is shown to have been fraudulently or by public calamity destroyed in the lifetime of the testator, without his knowledge, or unless its provisions are clearly and distinctly proved by at least two credible witnesses: *Provided, however,* That if the testator be committed to any hospital for the insane in the Canal Zone and after such commitment his last will and testament be destroyed by public calamity, and the testator is never restored to competency, then after the death of the said testator, his said last will may be probated as though it were in existence at the time of the death of the testator.

Matter to be shown.

Proviso. Will destroyed when testator insane.

SEC. 691. TO BE CERTIFIED, RECORDED, AND LETTERS THEREON GRANTED.—When a lost will is established, the provisions thereof must be distinctly stated and certified by the judge, under his hand and seal of the court, and the certificate must be filed and recorded as other wills are filed and recorded, and letters testamentary or of administration, with the will annexed, must be issued thereon in the same manner as upon wills produced and duly proved. The testimony must be reduced to writing, signed, certified, and filed as in

Certification and recordation.

Letters thereon granted.

Preservation of testimony.

other cases, and shall have the same effect as evidence as provided in section 676.

Restraint of injurious acts of executors, etc., during proceedings.

SEC. 692. COURT TO RESTRAIN INJURIOUS ACTS OF EXECUTORS OR ADMINISTRATORS DURING PROCEEDINGS TO PROVE LOST WILL.—If, before or during the pendency of an application to prove a lost or destroyed will, letters of administration are granted on the estate of the testator, or letters testamentary of any previous will of the testator are granted, the court may restrain the administrators or executors, so appointed, from any acts or proceedings which would be injurious to the legatees or devisees claiming under the lost or destroyed will.

Nuncupative will.

PROBATE OF NUNCUPATIVE WILL

Probate of.

SEC. 693. NUNCUPATIVE WILLS, WHEN AND HOW ADMITTED TO PROBATE.—Nuncupative wills may at any time, within six months after the testamentary words are spoken by the decedent, be admitted to probate, on petition and notice as provided in sections 658 to 671. The petition, in addition to the jurisdictional facts, must allege that the testamentary words or the substance thereof were reduced to writing within thirty days after they were spoken, which writing must accompany the petition.

Ante, pp. 1022-1024.

Additional requirements for.

SEC. 694. ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS IN PROBATE OF NUNCUPATIVE WILLS.—The district court must not receive or entertain a petition for the probate of a nuncupative will until the lapse of ten days from the death of the testator, nor must such petition at any time be acted on until the testamentary words are, or their substance is, reduced to writing and filed with the petition, nor until the surviving husband or wife (if any), and all other persons resident in the Canal Zone interested in the estate are notified as hereinbefore provided.

Contests, appointments, to conform to provisions.

SEC. 695. CONTESTS AND APPOINTMENTS TO CONFORM TO PROVISIONS AS TO OTHER WILLS.—Contests of the probate of nuncupative wills and appointments of executors and administrators of the estate devised thereby must be had, conducted, and made as hereinbefore provided in cases of the probate of written wills.

EXECUTORS AND ADMINISTRATORS.

CHAPTER 25.—EXECUTORS AND ADMINISTRATORS, THEIR LETTERS, BONDS, REMOVALS, AND SUSPENSIONS

Letters testamentary, etc.

LETTERS TESTAMENTARY AND OF ADMINISTRATION WITH THE WILL ANNEXED, HOW AND TO WHOM ISSUED

Trust companies eligible as executors.

SEC. 696. TRUST COMPANIES AS EXECUTORS.—Corporations or associations authorized to conduct the business of a trust company in the Canal Zone may be appointed to act as an executor, administrator, guardian of estates, assignee, receiver, depository, or trustee in like manner as individuals.

Oath, by officer of corporation.

OATH.—In all cases in which it is required that an executor, administrator, guardian of estates, assignee, receiver, depository or trustee, shall qualify by taking and subscribing an oath, or in which an affidavit is required, it shall be a sufficient qualification by such corporation if such oath be taken and subscribed or such affidavit be made by the president, vice-president, secretary, manager, trust officer, or assistant trust officer; provided, any such appointment as guardian shall apply to the estate only, and not to the person.

Appointment as guardian to apply to estate only.

Issue of letters.

SEC. 697. ISSUE OF LETTERS.—If no objection is made as provided in section 700, the court admitting a will to probate, after the same is proved and allowed, must issue letters thereon to the persons named therein as executors who are competent to discharge the trust, unless they or either of them have renounced their right to letters.

SEC. 698. WHO INCOMPETENT AS EXECUTOR.—No person is competent to serve as executor who, at the time the will is admitted to probate, is:

Persons incompetent as executor.

- 1. Under the age of majority;
- 2. Convicted of an infamous crime;
- 3. Adjudged by the court incompetent to execute the duties of the trust by reason of drunkenness, improvidence, or want of understanding or integrity.

SEC. 699. WHEN NO EXECUTOR IS NAMED IN WILL.—If no executor is named in the will, or if the sole executor or all the executors therein named are dead, or incompetent, or renounce, or fail to apply for letters, or to appear and qualify, letters of administration with the will annexed must be issued as designated and provided for in granting of letters in case of intestacy.

When no executor named, etc.

To proceed as in intestacy.

SEC. 700. INTERESTED PARTIES MAY FILE OBJECTIONS.—Any person interested in the estate or will may file objections in writing to granting letters testamentary to the persons named as executors or any of them, and the objections must be heard and determined by the court; a petition may, at the same time, be filed for letters of administration with the will annexed.

Objections by interested parties.

SEC. 701. MARRIED WOMAN MAY BE EXECUTRIX.—A married woman may be appointed an executrix. The authority of an executrix, who was unmarried when appointed, is not extinguished nor affected by her marriage.

Married woman as executrix.

SEC. 702. EXECUTOR OF AN EXECUTOR.—No executor of an executor shall, as such, be authorized to administer on the estate of the first testator, but on the death of the sole or surviving executor of any last will, letters of administration with the will annexed, of the estate of the first testator, left unadministered, must be issued.

Executor of an executor.

SEC. 703. LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION WHERE MINOR EXECUTOR.—Where a person absent from the Canal Zone, or a minor, is named executor—if there is another executor who accepts the trust and qualifies—the latter may have letters testamentary and administer the estate until the return of the absentee or the majority of the minor, who may then be admitted as joint executor. If there is no other executor, letters of administration, with the will annexed, must be granted; but the court may, in its discretion, revoke them on the return of the absent executor or the arrival of the minor at the age of majority.

Letters of administration. Granting of, when person named minor, or absent from Zone.

SEC. 704. ACTS OF A PORTION OF EXECUTORS VALID.—When all the executors named are not appointed by the court, those appointed have the same authority to perform all acts and discharge the trust, required by the will, as effectually for every purpose as if all were appointed and should act together; where there are two executors or administrators, the act of one alone shall be effectual, if the other is absent from the Canal Zone, or laboring under any legal disability from serving, or if he has given his co-executor or co-administrator authority, in writing, to act for both; and where there are more than two executors or administrators, the act of a majority is valid.

Validity of acts of portion of executors.

SEC. 705. AUTHORITY OF ADMINISTRATORS WITH WILL ANNEXED; LETTERS, HOW ISSUED.—Administrators with the will annexed have the same authority over the estates which executors named in the will would have, and their acts are as effectual for all purposes. Their letters must be signed by the clerk of the court, and bear the seal thereof.

Authority of administrators, c. t. a.

FORM OF LETTERS

Form of letters.

SEC. 706. FORM OF LETTERS TESTAMENTARY.—Letters testamentary must be substantially in the following form:

Letters testamentary.

“ Canal Zone, ——— division

“ The last will of A. B., deceased, a copy of which is hereto annexed, having been proved and recorded in the ——— division of the district court, C. D., who is named therein as such, is hereby appointed executor.

“ Witness, G. H., clerk of the district court, with the seal of the court affixed the ——— day of ———, A. D., 19—.

“ [SEAL.]

“ By order of the court :

“ G. H., Clerk.”

Letters of administration, c. t. a.

SEC. 707. FORM OF LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION WITH THE WILL ANNEXED.—Letters of administration, with the will annexed, must be substantially in the following form :

“ Canal Zone, ——— division

“ The last will of A. B., deceased, a copy of which is hereto annexed, having been proved and recorded in the ——— division of the district court, and there being no executor named in the will (or as the case may be), C. D. is hereby appointed administrator with the will annexed.

“ Witness, G. H., clerk of the district court, with the seal of the court affixed, the ——— day of ———, A. D., 19—.

“ [SEAL.]

“ By order of the court :

“ G. H., Clerk.”

Letters of administration.

SEC. 708. FORM OF LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION.—Letters of administration must be signed by the clerk, under the seal of the court, and substantially in the following form :

“ Canal Zone, ——— division

“ C. D. is hereby appointed administrator of the estate of A. B., deceased.

“ [SEAL.]

“ Witness, G. H., clerk of the district court, with the seal thereof affixed, the ——— day of ———, A. D. 19—.

“ By order of the court :

“ G. H., Clerk.”

To whom, and order in which granted.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION, TO WHOM AND THE ORDER  
IN WHICH THEY ARE GRANTED

Order of.

SEC. 709. ORDER OF PERSONS ENTITLED TO ADMINISTER.—Administration of the estate of a person dying intestate must be granted to some one or more of the persons hereinafter mentioned, the relatives of the deceased being entitled to administer only when they are entitled to succeed to his estate or some portion thereof; and they are, respectively, entitled thereto in the following order :

1. The surviving husband or wife, or some competent person whom he or she may request to have appointed.

2. The children.
3. The father and mother.
4. The brothers and sisters.
5. The grandchildren.
6. The next of kin entitled to share in the distribution of the estate.
7. The public administrator.
8. The creditors.
9. Any person legally competent.

If the decedent was a member of a partnership at the time of his decease, the surviving partner must in no case be appointed administrator of his estate. This section shall apply to the relatives of the previously deceased spouse of decedent when entitled to succeed to some portion of the estate under subdivision 8 of section 402 of the Civil Code.

**SEC. 710. RELATIVES OF WHOLE BLOOD PREFERRED TO HALF BLOOD.**—Of several persons claiming and equally entitled to administer, relatives of the whole blood must be preferred to those of the half blood.

Relatives of whole blood entitled to preference.

**SEC. 711. IN DISCRETION OF COURT TO APPOINT ADMINISTRATOR, WHEN.**—When there are several persons equally entitled to the administration, the court may grant letters to one or more of them; and when a creditor is claiming letters the court may, in its discretion, at the request of another creditor, grant letters to any other person legally competent.

Discretion in court with respect to parties equally eligible, etc.

**SEC. 712. WHEN MINOR OR INCOMPETENT ENTITLED, WHO APPOINTED ADMINISTRATOR.**—If any person entitled to administration is a minor, or an incompetent person, letters must be granted to his or her guardian, or any other person entitled to letters of administration, in the discretion of the court.

When minor or incompetent entitled.

**SEC. 713. WHO ARE INCOMPETENT TO ACT AS ADMINISTRATORS.**—No person is competent or entitled to serve as administrator or administratrix who is:

Persons incompetent to act.

1. Under the age of majority.
2. Not a bona fide resident of the Canal Zone.
3. Convicted of an infamous crime.
4. Adjudged by the court incompetent to execute the duties of the trust by reason of drunkenness, improvidence, or want of understanding or integrity.

**SEC. 714. MARRIED WOMAN MAY BE ADMINISTRATRIX.**—A married woman may be appointed administratrix. When an unmarried woman appointed administratrix marries, her authority is not thereby extinguished.

Married woman as administratrix.

#### PETITION AND CONTEST FOR LETTERS AND ACTION THEREON

Letters and action thereon.

**SEC. 715. PETITION FOR LETTERS, HOW MADE.**—Petitions for letters of administration must be in writing, signed by the applicant or his counsel, and filed with the clerk of the court, stating the facts essential to give the court jurisdiction of the case, and when known to the applicant, he must state the names, ages, and residences of the heirs of the decedent, and the value and character of the property. If the jurisdictional facts exist, and are proved at the hearing but are not fully set forth in the petition, the decree or order of administration and subsequent proceedings are not void on account of such want of jurisdictional averments.

Petition for.

**SEC. 716. LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION, WHEN GRANTED.**—Letters of administration may be granted by the court at any time appointed

Granting of.

for the hearing of the application, or at any time to which the hearing is continued or postponed.

Notice of hearing on.

SEC. 717. DATE FOR AND NOTICE OF HEARING.—When a petition praying for letters of administration is filed, the clerk of the court must set the petition for hearing by the court, and give notice thereof by causing a notice to be posted at the courthouse which notice shall contain the name of the decedent, the name of the applicant, and the time at which the application will be heard. Such notice must be given at least ten days before the hearing. The clerk shall cause similar notice to be mailed to the heirs of the decedent named in the petition, at least ten days before the hearing, addressed to them at their respective post-office addresses, as set forth in the petition, otherwise at the place where the proceedings are pending.

Contest of.

SEC. 718. CONTESTING APPLICATION.—Any person interested may contest the petition, by filing written opposition thereto, on the ground of the incompetency of the applicant, or may assert his own rights to the administration and pray that letters be issued to himself. In the latter case the contestant must file a petition and give the notice required for an original petition, and the court must hear the two petitions together.

Hearing of application.

SEC. 719. HEARING OF APPLICATION.—On the hearing, it being first proved that notice has been given as herein required, the court must hear the allegations and proofs of the parties, and order the issuing of letters of administration to the party best entitled thereto.

Evidence of notice.

SEC. 720. EVIDENCE OF NOTICE.—An entry in the minutes of the court, that the required proof was made and notice given, shall be conclusive evidence of the fact of such notice.

Grant to any applicant.

SEC. 721.—GRANT TO ANY APPLICANT.—Letters of administration must be granted to any applicant, though it appears that there are other persons having better rights to the administration, when such persons fail to appear and claim the issuing of letters to themselves.

Proofs before grant of letters.

SEC. 722. WHAT PROOFS MUST BE MADE BEFORE GRANTING LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION.—Before letters of administration are granted on the estate of any person who is represented to have died intestate, the fact of his dying intestate must be proved by the testimony of the applicant or others: and the court may also examine any other person concerning the time, place, and manner of his death, the place of his residence at the time, the value and character of his property, and whether or not the decedent left any will, and may compel any person to attend as a witness for that purpose.

Letters granted to other than those entitled.

SEC. 723. LETTERS MAY BE GRANTED TO OTHERS THAN THOSE ENTITLED.—Administration may be granted to one or more competent persons, although not otherwise entitled to the same, at the written request of the person entitled, filed in the court. When the person entitled is a nonresident of the Canal Zone, affidavits, taken ex parte before any officer authorized by the laws of the Canal Zone, to take acknowledgment and administer oaths out of the Canal Zone, may be received as prima facie evidence of the identity of the party, if free from suspicion, and the fact is established to the satisfaction of the court.

Requests for special notice of proceedings.

SEC. 724. REQUESTS FOR SPECIAL NOTICE OF PROCEEDINGS; GIVING NOTICES; FINDING REGARDING NOTICES.—At any time after the issuance of letters testamentary or of administration upon the estate of any decedent, any person interested in said estate, whether as heir, devisee, legatee or creditor, or the attorney for any such person may serve upon the executor or administrator, or upon the attorney for the executor or administrator, and file with the clerk of the court wherein administration of such estate is pending, a written

request, stating that he desires special notice of any or all of the following mentioned matters, steps or proceedings in the administration of said estate, to wit:

- (1) Filing of petitions for sales, leases or mortgages and confirmation of sales of any property of the estate;
- (2) Filing of accounts;
- (3) Filing of petitions for distribution;
- (4) Filing of petitions for partition of any property of the estate.

Such request shall state the post-office address of the person making same.

**GIVING OF NOTICES.**—And thereafter a brief notice of the filing of any of such petitions, or accounts, except petitions for sale of perishable property or other personal property which will incur expense or loss by keeping, shall be addressed to such person making such request, or his attorney, at his stated post-office address, and deposited in the post office with the postage thereon prepaid, within two days after the filing of such petition or account; or personal service of such notices may be made on the person making such request or his attorney, within said two days, and such personal service shall be equivalent to such deposit in the post office, and proof of mailing or of personal service must be filed with the clerk before the hearing of such petition or account.

Giving of notices.

**FINDING REGARDING NOTICES.**—If upon the hearing it shall appear to the satisfaction of the court that said notice has been regularly given, the court shall so find in its order or judgment, and such judgment shall be final and conclusive upon all persons.

Finding regarding notices.

**SEC. 725. UNITED STATES AS A PARTY TO ESTATES, PROCEEDINGS, ETC.**—Where compensation, pensions, insurance or other allowance is made or awarded by the United States Government or a department or bureau thereof, to estates of decedents or to minor or incompetent persons for whom guardians have been appointed, or to their estates, the department or bureau of the United States Government making or awarding such allowance, compensation, pension, or insurance shall have the same right to commence and prosecute actions on executors, administrators, and guardians' bonds, and shall have the same right to petition the court for appointment or removal of guardians of minor and incompetent persons, and shall have the same right to file exceptions in writing to accounts of executors, administrators, and guardians and to contest same, as is provided in this code for interested parties, heirs at law, and relatives.

United States as party, etc.

#### REVOCATION OF LETTERS, AND PROCEEDINGS THEREFOR

**SEC. 726. REVOCATION OF LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION.**—When letters of administration have been granted to any other person than the surviving husband or wife, child, father, mother, brother, or sister of the intestate, any one of them who is competent, or any competent person at the written request of any one of them, may obtain the revocation of the letters, and be entitled to the administration, by presenting to the court a petition praying the revocation, and that letters of administration may be issued to him.

Revocation of letters, etc.

Proceedings; petition.

**SEC. 727. WHEN PETITION FILED, CITATION TO ISSUE.**—When such petition is filed, the clerk must, in addition to the notice provided in section 717, issue a citation to the administrator to appear and answer the same at the time appointed for the hearing.

Citation to issue.

**SEC. 728. HEARING OF PETITION FOR REVOCATION.**—At the time appointed, the citation having been duly served and returned, the court must proceed to hear the allegations and proofs of the parties;

Hearing of petition.

and if the right of the applicant is established, and he is competent, letters of administration must be granted to him, and the letters of the former administrator revoked.

Assertion of prior rights of relatives.

SEC. 729. PRIOR RIGHTS OF RELATIVES ENTITLE THEM TO REVOKE PRIOR LETTERS.—The surviving husband or wife, when letters of administration have been granted to a child, father, brother, or sister of the intestate; or any of such relatives, when letters have been granted to any other of them, may assert his prior right, and obtain letters of administration, and have the letters before granted revoked in the manner prescribed in sections 726 to 728.

*Ante*, p. 1033.

Oaths and bonds, executors and administrators.

#### OATHS AND BONDS OF EXECUTORS AND ADMINISTRATORS

Oath; recording letters.

SEC. 730. OATH OF EXECUTOR OR ADMINISTRATOR; RECORDING LETTERS.—Before letters testamentary or of administration are issued to the executor or administrator, he must take and subscribe an oath before some officer authorized to administer oaths, that he will perform, according to law, the duties of executor or administrator, which oath must be attached to the letters. All letters testamentary and of administration, with the affidavits and certificates thereon, must be forthwith recorded by the clerk of the court, in books to be kept by him in his office for that purpose.

Bond.

SEC. 731. BOND OF EXECUTOR OR ADMINISTRATOR.—Every person to whom letters testamentary or of administration are directed to issue, must, before receiving them, execute a bond to the government of the Canal Zone, with two or more sufficient sureties, to be approved by the district court, or the judge thereof. In form the bond must be joint and several, and the penalty shall be in such reasonable sum as the court shall direct.

Conditions of.

SEC. 732. CONDITIONS OF BONDS.—The bond must be conditioned that the executor or administrator shall faithfully execute the duties of the trust according to law.

Separate bonds, when more than one administrator, required.

SEC. 733. SEPARATE BONDS, WHEN MORE THAN ONE ADMINISTRATOR.—When two or more persons are appointed executors or administrators, the district court, or the judge thereof, must require and take a separate bond from each of them.

Several recoveries on same bond.

SEC. 734. SEVERAL RECOVERIES MAY BE HAD ON SAME BOND.—The bond shall not be void upon the first recovery, but may be sued and recovered upon from time to time, by any person aggrieved, in his own name, until the whole penalty is exhausted.

Justification of sureties.

SEC. 735. JUSTIFICATION OF SURETIES.—In all cases where bonds or undertakings are required to be given, under chapters 23 to 36, the sureties must justify thereon in the same manner and in like amounts as required by section 533, and the certificate thereof must be attached to and filed with the bond or undertaking. All such bonds and undertakings must be approved by the judge of the district court before being filed. Upon filing, the clerk shall thereupon enter in the register of actions the date and amount of such bond or undertaking and the name or names of the surety or sureties thereon. In the event of the loss of such bond or undertaking, such entries so made shall be prima facie evidence of the due execution of such bond or undertaking as required by law.

Citation and requirements of judge on deficient bond.

SEC. 736. CITATION AND REQUIREMENTS OF JUDGE ON DEFICIENT BOND; ADDITIONAL SECURITY.—Before the judge approves any bond required under chapters 23 to 36, and after its approval, he may, of his own motion, or upon the motion of any person interested in the estate, supported by affidavit that the sureties, or some one or more of them, are not worth as much as they have justified to, order a citation to issue requiring such sureties to appear before him at

a designated time and place, to be examined touching their property and its value; and the judge must, at the same time, cause a notice to be issued to the executor or administrator requiring his appearance on the return of the citation; and on its return he may examine the sureties and such witnesses as may be produced, touching the property of the sureties and its value; and if, upon such examination, he is satisfied that the bond is insufficient, he must require sufficient additional security.

Additional security required.

SEC. 737. RIGHT CEASES WHEN SUFFICIENT SECURITY NOT GIVEN.—If sufficient security is not given within the time fixed by the judge's order, the right of such executor or administrator to the administration shall cease, and the person next entitled to the administration on the estate, who will execute a sufficient bond, must be appointed to the administration.

Upon failure to give sufficient security, right to cease.

SEC. 738. WHEN BOND MAY BE DISPENSED WITH.—When it is expressly provided in the will that no bond shall be required of the executor, letters testamentary may issue without any bond, unless the court, for good cause, require one to be executed; but the executor may at any time afterwards (if it appear from any cause necessary or proper) be required to file a bond, as in other cases.

Bond dispensed with.

SEC. 739. PETITION SHOWING FAILING SURETIES AND ASKING FOR FURTHER BONDS.—Any person interested in an estate may, by verified petition, represent to the district court, or the judge thereof, that the sureties of the executor or administrator thereof have become, or are becoming, insolvent, or that they have removed, or are about to remove, from the Canal Zone, or that from any other cause the bond is insufficient, and ask that further security be required.

Failing sureties; further bonds.

SEC. 740. CITATION TO EXECUTOR, ETC., TO SHOW CAUSE AGAINST SUCH APPLICATION.—If the court, or the judge thereof, is satisfied that the matter requires investigation, a citation must be issued to the executor or administrator requiring him to appear, at a time and place to be therein specified, to show cause why he should not give further security. The citation must be served personally on the executor or administrator, at least five days before the return-day. If he has absconded, or can not be found, it may be served by leaving a copy of it at his place of residence, or by such publication as the court, or the judge thereof, may order.

Citation to executor, etc., to show cause against application.

SEC. 741. FURTHER SECURITY MAY BE ORDERED.—On the return of the citation, or at such other time as the judge may appoint, he must proceed to hear the proofs and allegations of the parties. If it satisfactorily appears that the security is, from any cause, insufficient, he may make an order requiring the executor or administrator to give further security, or to file a new bond in the usual form within a reasonable time, not less than five days.

Further security ordered.

SEC. 742. NEGLECTING TO OBEY ORDER.—If the executor or administrator neglects to comply with the order within the time prescribed, the judge must, by order, revoke his letters, and his authority must thereupon cease.

Neglect to obey order, letters revoked.

SEC. 743. SUSPENDING POWERS OF EXECUTOR, AND SO FORTH.—When a petition is presented praying that an executor or administrator be required to give further security, or to give bond, where, by the terms of the will, no bond was originally required, and it is alleged, on oath, that the executor or administrator is wasting the property of the estate, the judge may, by order, suspend his powers until the matter can be heard and determined.

Suspension of executor's, etc., powers.

SEC. 744. FURTHER SECURITY ORDERED WITHOUT APPLICATION OF PARTY IN INTEREST.—When it comes to his knowledge that the bond of any executor or administrator is from any cause insufficient, the judge, without any application, must cause him to be cited to appear

Further security on initiative of judge.

and show cause why he should not give further security, and must proceed thereon as upon the application of any person interested.

Release of sureties.

SEC. 745. **RELEASE OF SURETIES.**—When a surety of any executor or administrator desires to be released from responsibility on account of future acts, he may make application to the district court, or the judge thereof, for relief. The court or judge must cause a citation to the executor or administrator to be issued, and served personally, requiring him to appear at a time and place, to be therein specified, and to give other security. If he has absconded, left, or removed from the Canal Zone, or if he can not be found, after due diligence and inquiry, service may be made as provided in section 740.

New sureties.

SEC. 746. **NEW SURETIES.**—If new sureties be given to the satisfaction of the judge, he may thereupon make an order that the sureties who applied for relief shall not be liable on their bond for any subsequent act, default, or misconduct of the executor or administrator.

Neglect to give, to act as forfeiture of letters.

SEC. 747. **NEGLECT TO GIVE NEW SURETIES FORFEITS LETTERS.**—If the executor or administrator neglects or refuses to give new sureties, to the satisfaction of the judge, on the return of the citation, or within such reasonable time as the judge shall allow, unless the surety making the application shall consent to a longer extension of time, the court or judge must, by order, revoke his letters.

Time of acting on applications.

SEC. 748. **APPLICATIONS TO BE DETERMINED AT ANY TIME.**—The applications authorized by the nine preceding sections of this chapter may be heard and determined at any time. All orders made therein must be entered upon the minutes of the court.

Liability on bond.

SEC. 749. **LIABILITY ON BOND.**—The liability of principal and sureties upon the bond of any executor, administrator, or guardian, is in all cases to pay in the kind of money or currency in which the principal is legally liable.

Special administrators; powers and duties.

#### SPECIAL ADMINISTRATORS, AND THEIR POWERS AND DUTIES

When appointed.

SEC. 750. **SPECIAL ADMINISTRATOR, WHEN APPOINTED.**—When there is delay in granting letters testamentary or of administration from any cause, or when such letters are granted irregularly, or no sufficient bond is filed as required, or when no application is made for such letters, or when an executor or administrator dies, or is suspended, or removed, the district court or judge, must appoint a special administrator to collect and take charge of the estate of the decedent in whatever division the same may be found, and to exercise such other powers as may be necessary for the preservation of the estate; or he may direct the public administrator to take charge of the estate.

Appointment of, issuance of letters.

SEC. 751. **APPOINTMENT OF—ISSUANCE OF LETTERS.**—The appointment may be made at any time upon such notice to such of the persons interested in the estate as the court may deem reasonable. After the person appointed has given bond, the clerk must issue special letters of administration to such person.

Preference in appointment.

SEC. 752. **PREFERENCE IN APPOINTMENT.**—In making the appointment of a special administrator the court must give preference to the person entitled to letters testamentary, or of administration.

Bond and oath.

SEC. 753. **BOND AND OATH OF.**—Before any letters issue to any special administrator, except to the public administrator, he must give bond in such sum as the court or judge may direct, with sureties to the satisfaction of the court or judge, conditioned for the faithful performance of his duties; and he must take the usual oath, and have the same indorsed on his letters.

Powers and duties.

SEC. 754. **POWERS AND DUTIES.**—The special administrator must collect and preserve for the executor or administrator, all the goods,

chattels, debts, and effects of the decedent, all incomes, rents, issues, and profits, claims, and demands of the estate; must take the charge and management of, enter upon, and preserve from damage, waste, and injury, the real estate, and for any such and all necessary purposes may commence and maintain or defend suits and other legal proceedings as an administrator; he may sell such perishable property as the court may order to be sold, and exercise such other powers as are conferred upon him by his appointment, but except when appointed with the powers, duties, and obligations of a general administrator, as hereinafter provided, he is not liable to an action by any creditor on a claim against the decedent.

When a special administrator is appointed pending determination of a contest of a will instituted prior to the probate thereof, or pending an appeal from an order appointing, suspending, or removing an executor or administrator, such special administrator shall have the same powers, duties, and obligations as a general administrator, and the letters of administration issued to him shall recite that such special administrator is appointed with the powers of a general administrator.

**SEC. 755. WHEN LETTERS TESTAMENTARY OR OF ADMINISTRATION ARE GRANTED, SPECIAL ADMINISTRATOR'S POWERS CEASE.**—When letters testamentary or of administration on the estate of the decedent have been granted, the powers of the special administrator cease, and he must forthwith deliver to the executor or administrator all the property and effects of the decedent in his hands; and the executor or administrator may prosecute to final judgment any suit commenced by the special administrator.

**SEC. 756. ACCOUNT.**—The special administrator must render an account on oath of his proceedings in like manner as other administrators are required to do.

His fees and those of his attorney shall be fixed by the court: *Provided, however,* That the total fees paid to the special administrator and executor, or to the special administrator and general administrator of an estate must not, together, exceed the sums provided for in section 858, including the further allowance therein provided; and that the total fees paid to the attorneys both of the special administrator and executor, or of the special administrator and general administrator, must not, together, exceed the sums provided for in section 859, including the further allowance therein provided.

And when the same person does not act as both special administrator and executor, or as special administrator and general administrator, of the estate, such fees shall be divided between the special administrator and executor, or between the special administrator and general administrator of the estate, in such proportions as the court shall determine to be just and reasonable.

And when the same attorney does not act for both the special administrator and executor, or for the special administrator and general administrator of the estate, such fees shall be divided between the attorneys in such proportion as the court shall determine to be just and reasonable.

**SEC. 757. PAYMENT OF SECURED DEBTS BY SPECIAL ADMINISTRATORS.**—If it shall appear by the verified petition of any special administrator, or other person interested in any estate in the charge of any special administrator, that any of the property of said estate is subject to any mortgage, lien or deed of trust, to secure the payment of money, and that any amount so secured, either principal or interest, is past due and unpaid; that the holder of the security threatens or is about to enforce or foreclose the same and that the

Special administrator, pending court action on estate.

Powers, duties, etc., of.

Termination of power, etc.

Account to be rendered.

Fees of.  
*Provido.*  
Limitation on.  
*Post*, p. 1058.

Total fees allowable.  
Limitation on.  
*Post*, p. 1059.

Division of.

Attorney's fees.

Payment of secured debts.

said property exceeds in value the amount of the entire obligation thereon, and an order is asked directing or permitting said special administrator to pay all or any part of the amount so secured, the court or judge shall fix a time for the hearing of said petition and shall direct notice of not less than ten days to be given by posting in three public places and by personal service on all parties who have appeared or their attorneys. At the time so appointed, if the allegations of such petition shall be proven to the satisfaction of the court and it shall appear to be for the best interests of said estate, the court may order the special administrator to pay interest or other portions or the whole of the secured debt, and, in its discretion, may direct the special administrator to take proceedings to secure funds for such purpose. Any such order for payment of interest may also direct that interest not yet accrued be paid as it becomes due and such order shall remain in effect and cover such future interest until and unless thereafter for good cause set aside or modified by the court upon similar petition and notice to that hereinabove provided.

By court order.

Interest.

Will found subsequently.

WILLS FOUND AFTER LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION GRANTED AND MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

Letters revoked on admission to probate.

SEC. 758. PREEXISTING GRANT OF LETTERS, WHEN REVOKED.—Upon the admission to probate of a will after a grant of letters of administration on the ground of intestacy, or upon the admission to probate of a later will than the one before admitted to probate, the preexisting grant of letters testamentary or of administration must be revoked, and the administrator or executor whose grant of authority is thus terminated must render an account of his administration within such time as the court may direct.

Powers of executor.

SEC. 759. POWER OF EXECUTOR IN SUCH A CASE.—In such case, the executor or the administrator with the will annexed is entitled to demand, sue for, recover, and collect all the rights, goods, chattels, debts, and effects of the decedent remaining unadministered, and may prosecute to final judgment any suit commenced by the administrator before the revocation of his letters of administration.

Remaining administrator or executor.

SEC. 760. REMAINING ADMINISTRATOR OR EXECUTOR TO CONTINUE WHEN HIS COLLEAGUES ARE DISQUALIFIED.—In case any one of several executors or administrators, to whom letters are granted, dies, becomes lunatic, is convicted of an infamous crime, or otherwise becomes incapable of executing the trust; or in case the letters testamentary or of administration are revoked or annulled, with respect to any one executor or administrator, the remaining executor or administrator must proceed to complete the execution of the will or administration.

When no executor, etc., competent.

SEC. 761. WHO TO ACT WHEN ALL ACTING ARE INCOMPETENT.—If all such executors or administrators die or become incapable, or the power and authority of all of them is revoked, the court must issue letters of administration, with the will annexed or otherwise, to the widow or next of kin, or others, in the same order and manner as is directed in relation to original letters of administration. The administrators so appointed must give bond in the like penalty, with like sureties and conditions, as hereinbefore required of administrators, and shall have the like power and authority.

Resignation.

SEC. 762. EXECUTOR OR ADMINISTRATOR MAY RESIGN, WHEN; COURT TO APPOINT SUCCESSOR; LIABILITY OF OUTGOER.—Any executor or administrator may, at any time, by writing, filed in the district court, resign his appointment, having first settled his accounts and delivered up all the estate to the person whom the court shall appoint

to receive the same. If, however, by reason of any delays in such settlement and delivery up of the estate, or for any other cause, the circumstances of the estate or the rights of those interested therein require it, the court may, at any time before settlement of accounts and delivering up of the estate is completed, revoke the letters of such executor or administrator, and appoint in his stead an administrator, either special or general, in the same manner as is directed in relation to original letters of administration. The liability of the outgoing executor or administrator, or of the sureties on his bond, shall not be in any manner discharged, released, or affected by such appointment or resignation.

Appointment of successor.

Liability of person resigning.

SEC. 763. ALL ACTS OF EXECUTOR, AND SO FORTH, VALID UNTIL HIS POWER IS REVOKED.—All acts of an executor or administrator, as such, before the revocation of his letters testamentary or of administration, are as valid, to all intents and purposes, as if such executor or administrator had continued lawfully to execute the duties of his trust.

Validity of executor's acts, etc.

SEC. 764.—TRANSCRIPT OF COURT MINUTES TO BE EVIDENCE.—A transcript from the minutes of the court, showing the appointment of any person as executor or administrator, together with the certificate of the clerk, under his hand and the seal of his court, that such person has given bond and been qualified, and that letters testamentary or of administration have been issued to him and have not been revoked, shall have the same effect in evidence as the letters themselves.

Court minutes as evidence.

#### DISQUALIFICATION OF JUDGE

Disqualification of judge.

When interested party.

SEC. 765.—WHEN JUDGE NOT TO ACT.—No will shall be admitted to probate, or letters testamentary or of administration granted, before any judge who is interested as next of kin to the decedent, or as a legatee or devisee under the will, or when he is named as executor or trustee in the will, or is a witness thereto, or is in any other manner interested or disqualified from acting.

#### REMOVALS AND SUSPENSIONS IN CERTAIN CASES

Removals and suspensions.

For fraud, waste, etc.

SEC. 766. SUSPENSION OF POWERS OF EXECUTOR OR ADMINISTRATOR.—Whenever the district judge has reason to believe from his own knowledge, or from credible information, that any executor or administrator has wasted, embezzled, or mismanaged, or is about to waste or embezzle the property of the estate committed to his charge, or has committed or is about to commit a fraud upon the estate, or is incompetent to act, or has removed or is about to remove from the Canal Zone, or has wrongfully neglected the estate, or has long neglected to perform any act as such executor or administrator, he must, by an order entered upon the minutes of the court, direct such executor or administrator to be cited to appear and show cause why his letters should not be revoked, and may also suspend the powers of such executor or administrator, until the matter is investigated.

SEC. 767.—REVOCATION OF LETTERS.—If the executor or administrator fails to appear in obedience to the citation, or, if he appears, and the court is satisfied from the evidence, that there exists cause for his removal, his letters must be revoked.

Revocation of letters for cause.

SEC. 768. ANY PARTY INTERESTED MAY APPEAR ON HEARING.—At the hearing, any person interested in the estate may appear and file his allegations in writing, showing that the executor or administrator should be removed; to which the executor or administrator may demur or answer, as hereinbefore provided. The issues raised must be heard and determined by the court.

Hearing, interested parties may appear.

Notice to absconding executors, etc.

**SEC. 769. NOTICE TO ABSCONDING EXECUTORS AND ADMINISTRATORS.**—If the executor or administrator has absconded or conceals himself, or has removed or absented himself from the Canal Zone, notice may be given him of the pendency of the proceedings by publication, in such manner as the court may direct, and the court may proceed upon such notice as if the citation had been personally served.

Power to compel attendance of executor, etc.

**SEC. 770. MAY COMPEL ATTENDANCE.**—In the proceedings authorized by the preceding sections of this subchapter, for the removal of an executor or administrator, the court may compel his attendance by attachment, and may compel him to answer questions, on oath, touching his administration, and, upon his refusal so to do, may commit him until he obey, or may revoke his letters, or both.

**INVENTORY AND COLLECTION OF EFFECTS OF DECEDENTS.**

## CHAPTER 26.—INVENTORY AND COLLECTION OF EFFECTS OF DECEDENTS

### INVENTORY, APPRAISEMENT, AND POSSESSION OF ESTATE

Inventory, appraisal, possession of estate.

Return of inventory and appraisal to court.

**SEC. 771. INVENTORY AND APPRAISEMENT TO BE RETURNED.**—Every executor or administrator must make and return to the court, within thirty days after his appointment, a true inventory, and, also, if the court so direct, an appraisal of all the estate of the decedent which has come to his possession or knowledge.

Appointment of appraisers.

**SEC. 772. APPRAISERS OF ESTATES OF DECEASED PERSONS.**—To make the appraisal, the court or judge must appoint three disinterested persons, any two of whom may act.

Compensation.

Each of said appraisers is entitled to receive from each estate he appraises, as compensation for his services, such sum as may be fixed by the court or judge.

Account of services, etc.

The appraisers or appraiser must, with the inventory, file a verified account of their or his services and disbursements.

Ineligible parties.

No clerk or deputy, nor any person related by consanguinity or affinity to or connected by marriage with, or being a partner or employee of the judge of the court, shall be appointed or shall be competent to act as appraiser in any estate, or matter or proceeding pending before said judge or in said court.

Oath of appraisers.

**SEC. 773. OATH OF APPRAISERS; INVENTORY MUST SHOW WHAT.**—Before proceeding to the execution of their duty, the appraisers must take and subscribe an oath, to be attached to the inventory, that they will truly, honestly, and impartially appraise the property exhibited to them, according to the best of their knowledge and ability.

Inventory.

They must then proceed to estimate and appraise the property; each item of property must be set down separately, with the value thereof in dollars and cents in figures, opposite the items respectively.

Contents.

The inventory must contain all the estate of the decedent, real and personal, a statement of all debts, bonds, mortgages, notes, and other securities for the payment of money belonging to the decedent, specifying the name of the debtor in each debt or security, the date, the sum originally payable, the indorsement thereon (if any), with their dates, and the sum which, in the judgment of the appraisers, may be collected on each debt or security; and a statement of the interest of the decedent in any partnership of which he was a member, to be appraised as a single item.

Interest of decedent in property.

The inventory must also show, so far as the same can be ascertained by the executor or administrator, what portion of the property is community property, and what portion is the separate property of the decedent.

Inventory to account for moneys.

**SEC. 774. INVENTORY TO ACCOUNT FOR MONEYS; IF ALL MONEY, NO APPRAISEMENT NECESSARY.**—The inventory must also contain an account of all moneys belonging to the decedent which have come

to the hands of the executor or administrator, and if none, the fact must be so stated in the inventory.

SEC. 775. EFFECT OF NAMING A DEBTOR EXECUTOR.—The naming of a person as executor does not thereby discharge him from any just claim which the testator has against him, but the claim must be included in the inventory, and the executor is liable for the same, as for so much money in his hands, when the debt or demand becomes due.

Effect of naming debtor executor.

SEC. 776. DISCHARGE OR BEQUEST OF DEBT AGAINST EXECUTOR.—The discharge or bequest in a will, of any debt or demand of the testator against the executor named, or any other person, is not valid against the creditors of the decedent, but is a specific bequest of the debt or demand. It must be included in the inventory, and, if necessary, applied in the payment of the debts. If not necessary for that purpose, it must be paid in the same manner and proportion as other specific legacies.

Discharge, etc., of debt against.

Not discharge as against creditors.

SEC. 777. TO MAKE OATH TO INVENTORY.—The inventory must be signed by the appraisers, if any there be, and the executor or administrator must take and subscribe an oath, before an officer authorized to administer oaths, that the inventory contains a true statement of all the estate of the decedent which has come to his knowledge and possession, and particularly of all money belonging to the decedent, and of all just claims of the decedent against the affiant. The oath must be indorsed upon or annexed to the inventory.

Inventory must be signed.

Oath by executor, etc., as to contents.

SEC. 778. LETTERS MAY BE REVOKED FOR NEGLECT OF ADMINISTRATOR.—If an executor or administrator neglects or refuses to return the inventory within the time prescribed, or within such further time, not exceeding two months, which the court or judge shall, for reasonable cause, allow, the court may, upon notice, revoke the letters testamentary or of administration, and the executor or administrator is liable on his bond for any injury to the estate, or any person interested therein, arising from such failure.

Revocation of letters for neglect.

SEC. 779. INVENTORY OF AFTERDISCOVERED PROPERTY.—Whenever property not mentioned in an inventory that is made and filed, comes to the possession or knowledge of an executor or administrator, he must cause the same to be appraised in the manner prescribed in this subchapter, and an inventory thereof to be returned within two months after the discovery; and the making of such inventory may be enforced, after notice, by attachment or removal from office.

After discovered property.

Appraisal and inventory.

SEC. 780. EXECUTOR ENTITLED TO POSSESS ALL OF ESTATE OF DECEDENT.—The executor or administrator is entitled to the possession of all the real and personal estate of the decedent, and to receive the rents and profits of the real estate until the estate is settled or until delivered over by the order of the court to the heirs or devisees; and must keep in good tenantable repair all houses, buildings and fixtures thereon which are under his control. After the expiration of the time for the presentation of claims, he is not entitled to recover the possession of any property of the estate from any heir, who has succeeded to the property in his possession or from any devisee, or legatee, to whom the property has been devised or bequeathed, or from the assignee of any such heir, devisee, or legatee, unless he proves that the same is necessary for the payment of debts or legacies, or of expenses of administration already accrued, or for distribution to some other heir, devisee, or legatee entitled thereto. The heirs or devisees may themselves, or jointly with the executor or administrator, maintain an action for the possession of the real estate, or for the purpose of quieting title to the same,

Possession of estate.

against anyone except the executor or administrator; but this section shall not be so construed as requiring them so to do.

Surrender of real estate.

SEC. 781. EXECUTOR OR ADMINISTRATOR TO DELIVER REAL ESTATE TO HEIRS OR DEVISEES.—Unless it satisfactorily appear to the court that the rents, issues, and profits of the real estate for a longer period are necessary to be received by the executor or administrator, where-with to pay the debts of the decedent, or that it will probably be necessary to sell the real estate for the payment of such debts, the court at the end of the time limited for the presentation of claims against the estate, must direct the executor or administrator to deliver possession of all the real estate to the heirs at law or devisees.

Embezzlement and surrender of property of estate.

#### EMBEZZLEMENT AND SURRENDER OF PROPERTY OF ESTATE

Liability of embezzler.

SEC. 782. EMBEZZLING EFFECTS OF A DECEDENT.—If any person embezzles, conceals, smuggles, or fraudulently disposes of any of the moneys, goods, chattels, or effects of a decedent, he is chargeable therewith, and liable to an action by the executor or administrator of the estate for double the value of the property so embezzled, concealed, smuggled, or fraudulently disposed of, to be recovered for the benefit of the estate.

Citation of person suspected.

SEC. 783. CITATION TO PERSON SUSPECTED OF EMBEZZLEMENT, CONCEALMENT, AND SO FORTH, OF PROPERTY.—If any executor, administrator, or other person interested in the estate of a decedent, complains to the district court or judge, on oath, that any person is suspected to have concealed, embezzled, smuggled, or fraudulently disposed of any moneys, goods, or chattels of the decedent, or has in his possession or knowledge any deeds, conveyances, bonds, contracts, or other writings, which contain evidences of or tend to disclose the right, title, interest, or claim of the decedent to any real or personal estate, or any claim or demand, or any lost will, the said court or judge may cite such person to appear before such court, and may examine him on oath upon the matter of such complaint. But if he appears and is found innocent, his necessary expenses must be allowed him out of the estate.

Penalty for failure to obey.

SEC. 784. REFUSAL TO OBEY CITATION, PENALTY FOR, AND FOR EMBEZZLEMENT; MAY BE COMPELLED TO DISCLOSE BY IMPRISONMENT; LIABLE FOR DOUBLE DAMAGES.—If the person so cited refuses to appear and submit to an examination, or to answer such interrogatories as may be put to him, touching the matters of the complaint, the court may, by warrant for that purpose, commit him to jail, there to remain in close custody until he submits to the order of the court or is discharged according to law. If, upon such examination, it appears that he has concealed, embezzled, smuggled, or fraudulently disposed of any moneys, goods, or chattels of the decedent, or that he has in his possession or knowledge any deeds, conveyances, bonds, contracts, or other writings containing evidences of or tending to disclose the right, title, interest, or claim of the decedent to any real or personal estate, claim, or demand, or any lost will of the decedent, the court may make an order requiring such person to disclose his knowledge thereof to the executor or administrator, and may commit him to jail, there to remain until the order is complied with, or he is discharged according to law; and all such interrogatories and answers must be in writing, signed by the party examined, and filed in the court. In addition to the examination of the party, witnesses may be produced and examined on either side.

Discovery of property.

Citation of persons intrusted with estate.

SEC. 785. PERSONS INTRUSTED WITH ESTATE OF DECEDENT MAY BE CITED TO ACCOUNT.—The district court or judge, upon the complaint, on oath, of any executor or administrator, may cite any person who

has been intrusted with any part of the estate of the decedent to appear before such court, and require him to render a full account, on oath, of any moneys, goods, chattels, bonds, accounts, or other property or papers belonging to the estate, which have come to his possession in trust for the executor or administrator, and of his proceedings thereon; and if the person so cited refuses to appear and render such account, the court may proceed against him as provided in the preceding section.

#### CHAPTER 27.—PROVISION FOR THE SUPPORT OF THE FAMILY

SUPPORT OF FAMILY OF DECEDENT.

SEC. 786. WIDOW AND MINOR CHILDREN MAY REMAIN IN POSSESSION OF FURNITURE AND APPAREL.—When a person dies leaving a widow or minor children, the widow or children, until letters are granted and the inventory is returned, are entitled to remain in possession of all the wearing apparel of the family, and of all the household furniture of the decedent, and are also entitled to a reasonable provision for their support, to be allowed by the district court or judge.

Possession of furniture and apparel.

#### CROSS REFERENCE

Clothing of decedent and household effects not exceeding in value \$2,500 to go to surviving wife without administration, see Civil Code, section 418.

Post, p. 118L.

SEC. 787. ALL PROPERTY EXEMPT FROM EXECUTION TO BE SET APART FOR USE OF FAMILY.—Upon the return of the inventory, or at any subsequent time during the administration, the court may, on petition therefor, set apart for the use of the surviving husband or wife, or, in case of his or her death, to the minor children of the decedent, all the property exempt from execution.

Property exempt from execution set aside for, on petition.

SEC. 788. NOTICE OF HEARING; TO WHOM SENT.—When the petition mentioned in section 787 is filed the clerk of the court must set the petition for hearing by the court and give notice thereof by causing notices to be posted in at least three public places in the division, one of which must be at the place where the court is held, containing the name of the decedent, the name of the petitioner, the nature of the application, and the time at which the same will be heard. Such notice must be given at least ten days before the hearing, and a copy thereof must be mailed at least ten days before the day appointed for the hearing to the executor or administrator, if he be not the petitioner, and to any person named as coexecutor or coadministrator not petitioning, and upon the attorney of any person who has appeared or given notice of appearance (by an attorney) in the estate as heir, legatee, devisee, next of kin, or creditor, or as otherwise interested, addressed to them at their places of residence, or office, if known, and if not known, then to the place where the proceedings are pending. Proof of such posting and mailing must be made at the hearing.

Hearing on, notice.

SEC. 789. COURT MAY MAKE EXTRA ALLOWANCE.—If the property set apart is insufficient for the support of the widow and children, or either, the court or judge must take such reasonable allowance out of the estate as shall be necessary for the maintenance of the family, according to their circumstances, during the progress of the settlement of the estate, which, in case of an insolvent estate, must not be longer than one year after granting letters testamentary or of administration.

Extra allowance.

SEC. 790. PAYMENT OF ALLOWANCE.—Any allowance made by the court or judge, in accordance with the provisions of this chapter, must be paid in preference to all other charges; except funeral

Payment of, preferential.

charges and expenses of administration; and any such allowance, whenever made, may, in the discretion of the court or judge, take effect from the death of the decedent.

Apportionment of property.

SEC. 791. PROPERTY SET APART, HOW APPORTIONED.—When property is set apart to the use of the family, in accordance with the provisions of this chapter, such property, if the decedent left a surviving spouse and no minor child, is the property of such spouse. If the decedent left also a minor child or children, the one half of such property belongs to the surviving spouse, and the remainder to the child, or in equal shares to the children, if there are more than one. If there is no surviving spouse, the whole belongs to the minor child or children.

Administration when estate does not exceed \$1,000.

SEC. 792. ADMINISTRATION OF ESTATE NOT EXCEEDING \$1,000 IN VALUE.—If a deceased person leave a widow or minor child or minor children and upon the return of the inventory of the estate of such deceased person it shall appear to the court or judge by the verified petition of the personal representative of such deceased person or his widow or of the guardian of his minor children or of any of them that the net value of the whole estate of said deceased over and above all liens or encumbrances of record at the date of the death of said deceased does not exceed the sum of \$1,000, not including the property excepted from administration under section 418 of the Civil Code, the court, or judge, shall, by order, require all persons interested to appear on a day fixed to show cause why the whole of said estate should not be assigned for the use and support of the family of the deceased.

Post, p. 1181.

Notice of hearing. Ante, p. 1043.

NOTICE OF HEARING.—Notice thereof shall be given and proceedings had in the same manner as provided in section 788.

Proceedings.

PROCEEDINGS ON HEARING.—If upon the hearing, the court finds that the net value of the estate over and above all liens or encumbrances of record at the date of the death of said deceased does not exceed the sum of \$1,000, not including the property excepted from administration under section 418 of the Civil Code, it shall, by decree for that purpose, assign to the widow of the deceased, if there be a widow, or if there be no widow, then to the minor children of the deceased, if there be minor children, the whole of the estate, subject to whatever mortgages, liens, or encumbrances there may be upon said estate at the time of the death of said deceased, after the payment of the expenses of the last illness of the deceased, funeral charges, and expenses of administration, and the title thereof shall vest absolutely in such widow, if there is a widow, or if there is no widow, in the minor children or child, subject to whatever mortgages, liens or encumbrances there may be upon said estate at the time of the death of the deceased, and there must be no further proceedings in the administration, unless further estate be discovered.

When all property to go to children.

SEC. 793. WHEN ALL PROPERTY TO GO TO CHILDREN.—If the widow has a maintenance derived from her own property equal to the portion set apart to her by the preceding sections of this chapter, the whole property so set apart must go to the minor children.

CLAIMS AGAINST ESTATE.

## CHAPTER 28.—CLAIMS AGAINST ESTATE

Notice to creditors, by publication.

SEC. 794. NOTICE TO CREDITORS OF DECEDENTS' ESTATES.—Every executor or administrator must, immediately after his letters are issued, cause to be published in some newspaper of general circulation in the Canal Zone, a notice to the creditors of the decedent, requiring all persons having claims against said decedent to file them, with the necessary vouchers, in the office of the clerk of the court, or to exhibit them, with the necessary vouchers, to the executor or administrator, at the place of his residence or business to be specified in the notice.

Such notice must be published not less than once a week for four weeks. In case such executor or administrator resigns, or is removed, before the time expressed in the notice, his successor must give notice only for the unexpired time allowed for such filing or presentation: *Provided, however,* That the publication may in the discretion of the court, be dispensed with, in which event the court may direct notice by posting in three public places in the Canal Zone for a period of four weeks.

*Provido.*  
May be dispensed with, in discretion of court.

SEC. 795. TIME EXPRESSED IN THE NOTICE.—The time expressed in the notice must be ten months after its first publication, when the estate exceeds in value the sum of \$10,000, and four months when it does not.

Time expressed in notice.

SEC. 796. FILING COPY OF PRINTED NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—Within thirty days after the first publication of notice to creditors, the executor or administrator must file or cause to be filed in the court a copy of said notice to creditors accompanied by a statement, setting forth the date of the first publication thereof and the name of the newspaper in which the same is printed, or the dates and places of posting, if the posting of notices be directed.

Copy of notice to be filed.

SEC. 797. RECORDING DECREE OF NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—After the notice is given, as required by section 794, a copy thereof, with the affidavit of due publication or posting, must be filed and upon such affidavit or other testimony to the satisfaction of the court, an order or decree showing that due notice to creditors has been given, and directing that such order or decree be entered in the minutes, must be made by the court.

Recording decree of notice.

SEC. 798. CLAIMS NOT FILED ARE BARRED.—All claims arising upon contracts, whether the same be due, not due, or contingent, and all claims for funeral expenses and expenses of the last sickness must be filed or presented within a time limited in the notice, and any claim not so filed or presented is barred forever: *Provided, however,* That when it is made to appear by the affidavit of the claimant to the satisfaction of the court, or judge, that the claimant had no notice as provided in this chapter, by reason of being out of the Canal Zone, it may be filed or presented at any time before a decree of distribution is entered.

Unfiled claims barred.

*Provido.*  
Claimants without notice.

A brief description of every claim filed must be entered by the clerk in the register, showing the name of the claimant, the amount and character of the claim, the rate of interest, if any, and the date of filing.

Description of claim.

SEC. 799. CLAIMS MUST BE SWORN TO.—Every claim which is due, when filed with the clerk, or presented to the executor or administrator, must be supported by the affidavit of the claimant, or some one in his behalf, that the amount is justly due, that no payments have been made thereon which are not credited, and that there are no offsets to the same, to the knowledge of the affiant. If the claim be not due when filed or presented, or be contingent, the particulars of such claim must be stated. When the affidavit is made by a person other than the claimant, he must set forth in the affidavit the reason why it is not made by the claimant. The oath may be taken before any officer authorized to administer oaths.

Affidavit on, required.

The executor or administrator may also require satisfactory vouchers or proofs to be produced in support of the claim.

Additional proof.

No greater rate of interest shall be allowed upon any claim after its approval by the administrator or executor and judge than is allowed on judgments obtained in the district court.

Rate of interest allowable.

SEC. 800. CLAIMS TO BE ALLOWED OR REJECTED.—When a claim, accompanied by the affidavit required in this chapter, has been filed with the clerk, the executor or administrator must allow or reject

Filing of.

- it, and his allowance or rejection thereof must be in writing and filed with the clerk. If the executor or administrator so allow the claim after filing, the clerk must, immediately after the filing of such allowance, present the claim, together with the allowance, to the judge, and must at the time of such presentation indorse on the claim the date thereof. The judge must indorse upon the claim so filed his allowance or rejection, with the date thereof. When a claim, accompanied by the affidavit required in this chapter, is presented to the executor or administrator before filing, he must indorse thereon his allowance or rejection, with the day and date thereof. If he allows the claim so presented, it must be presented to the judge for his approval, who must in the same manner indorse upon it his allowance or rejection, and, if allowed, it must, within thirty days thereafter, be filed with the clerk.
- PRESENTATION OF ALLOWED CLAIM TO COURT.**—
- ACTION BY JUDGE.**—
- PROCEDURE WHEN CLAIM PRESENTED TO EXECUTOR, ETC., BEFORE FILING.**—
- FAILURE OF EXECUTOR, ETC., TO ACT.**—
- REFUSAL OR NEGLECT OF EXECUTOR TO ALLOW OR REJECT CLAIM.**— If, where a claim has been filed without presentation, the executor or administrator refuse or neglect to file such allowance or rejection for ten days after the claim has been filed, or if, where a claim has been presented before filing, the executor or administrator refuse or neglect to indorse such allowance or rejection for ten days after the claim has been presented to him, or if the judge refuse or neglect to indorse such allowance or rejection for ten days after the claim has been presented to him, such refusal or neglect may, at the option of the claimant, be deemed equivalent to a rejection on the tenth day; and if the presentation be made before filing by a notary, the certificate of such notary, under seal, shall be prima facie evidence of such presentation and the date thereof.
- ACTION ON, WHEN FILED AFTER EXPIRATION OF TIME.**—
- ACTING ON CLAIM AFTER EXPIRATION OF TIME TO PRESENT.**— If the claim be filed with the clerk, or presented to the executor or administrator, before the expiration of the time limited for the filing or presentation of claims, the same is filed or presented in time, though acted upon by the executor or administrator, and by the judge, after the expiration of such time.
- PAYABLE IN PARTICULAR KIND OF MONEY.**—
- CLAIM PAYABLE IN PARTICULAR KIND OF MONEY.**— If the claim is payable in a particular kind of money or currency, it shall, if allowed, be payable only in such money or currency.
- EFFECT OF ALLOWANCE.**—
- EFFECT OF ALLOWANCE.**— Every claim allowed by the executor or administrator and approved by the judge shall be ranked among the acknowledged debts of the estate, to be paid in due course of administration.
- ENTRY OF DATE OF ALLOWANCE.**—
- ENTRY OF DATE OF ALLOWANCE.**— The dates of allowance of every such claim, together with the amount allowed, must be entered in the register by the clerk after the allowance thereof by the judge.
- ORIGINAL INSTRUMENT NEED NOT BE FILED.**—
- SEC. 801.—ORIGINAL INSTRUMENT NEED NOT BE FILED WITH CLAIM.**— If the claim be founded on a bond, bill, note, or any other instrument, the original need not be filed or presented, but a verified copy of such instrument with all indorsements must be attached to the statement of the claim and filed therewith, and the original instrument must be exhibited, if demanded by the executor or administrator or judge, unless it be lost or destroyed, in which case the claimant must accompany his claim when filed or presented by his affidavit, containing a copy or particular description of such instrument, and stating its loss or destruction.
- VERIFIED COPIES.**—
- MORTGAGES AND LIENS.**—
- If the claim, or any part thereof, be secured by a mortgage or other lien which has been recorded in the office of the Registrar of Property, it shall be sufficient to describe the mortgage or lien, and refer to the date, volume, and page of its record.

If, in any case, the claimant has left any original voucher in the hands of the executor or administrator, or suffered the same to be filed with the clerk, he may withdraw the same, when a copy thereof has been already, or is then, attached to his claim.

Withdrawal of original vouchers, etc.

SEC. 802. REJECTION OF CLAIM AGAINST ESTATES.—When a claim is rejected either by the executor or administrator, or the judge, written notice of such rejection shall be given by the executor or administrator to the holder of such claim or to the person filing or presenting the same, and the holder must bring suit in the proper court against the executor or administrator within three months after the date of service of such notice if the claim be then due or within two months after it becomes due, otherwise the claim shall be forever barred.

Rejection of.

Suit thereon, must be brought.

If the residence of the claimant is not known, and the same shall be made to appear to the satisfaction of the court, the court shall by its order require the notice to be served on the claimant by filing with the clerk.

Notice by filing with clerk.

SEC. 803. CLAIMS BARRED BY STATUTE.—No claim must be allowed by the executor or administrator, or by the district judge, which is barred by the statute of limitations. When a claim is presented to the judge for his allowance, he may, in his discretion, examine the claimant and others, on oath, and hear any legal evidence touching the validity of the claim.

Claims barred by statute.

ALLOWED CLAIMS NOT AFFECTED BY STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS.—No claim against any estate which has been filed and allowed, or presented and allowed, is affected by the statute of limitations, pending the proceedings for the settlement of the estate.

Allowed claims not affected by statute of limitations.

SEC. 804. ACTIONS ON CLAIMS.—No holder of any claim against an estate shall maintain any action thereon, unless the claim is first filed with the clerk, or presented to the executor or administrator, except in the following case: An action may be brought by any holder of a mortgage or lien to enforce the same against the property of the estate subject thereto, where all recourse against any other property of the estate is expressly waived in the complaint, but no counsel fees shall be recovered in such action unless such claim be so filed or presented.

Actions on.

SEC. 805. TIME OF LIMITATION.—The time during which there shall be a vacancy in the administration must not be included in any limitations herein prescribed.

Time of limitation.

SEC. 806. ACTION PENDING AT DECEDENT'S DEATH.—If an action is pending against the decedent at the time of his death, the plaintiff must in like manner file his claim with the clerk, or present it to the executor or administrator for allowance or rejection, authenticated as required in other cases; and no recovery shall be had in the action unless proof be made of such filing or presentation.

Actions pending at decedent's death.

SEC. 807. ALLOWANCE IN PART.—Whenever the executor or administrator or the judge shall act upon any claim that may be filed with the clerk, or presented to the executor or administrator, and is willing to allow the same in part, he must state in his allowance the amount he is willing to allow. If the creditor refuse to accept the amount allowed in satisfaction of his claim, he shall recover no costs in any action therefor brought against the executor or administrator, unless he recover a greater amount than that offered to be allowed.

Partial allowance.

SEC. 808. EFFECT OF JUDGMENT AGAINST EXECUTOR.—A judgment rendered against an executor or administrator, upon any claim for money against the estate of his testator or intestate, only establishes the claim in the same manner as if it had been allowed by the executor or administrator and the judge; and the judgment must be that

Effect of judgment against executor.

the executor or administrator pay, in due course of administration, the amount ascertained to be due. A certified transcript of the original docket of the judgment must be filed among the papers of the estate in court. No execution must issue upon such judgment, nor shall it create any lien upon the property of the estate, or give to the judgment creditor any priority of payment.

Against decedent.

SEC. 809. JUDGMENT AGAINST DECEDENT.—When any judgment has been rendered for or against the testator or intestate in his lifetime, no execution shall issue thereon after his death, except as provided in section 355. A judgment against the decedent for the recovery of money must be filed with the clerk, or presented to the executor or administrator, like any other claim. If execution is actually levied upon any property of the decedent before his death, the same may be sold for the satisfaction thereof; and the officer making the sale must account to the executor or administrator for any surplus in his hands. A judgment creditor having a judgment which was rendered against the testator or intestate in his lifetime, may redeem any real estate of the decedent from any sale under foreclosure, or execution, in like manner and with like effect as if the judgment debtor were still living.

Ante, p. 970.

Disputed claims referred to referee.

SEC. 810. DISPUTED CLAIM MAY BE REFERRED TO REFEREE.—If the executor or administrator doubts the correctness of any claim presented to him or filed with the clerk, he may enter into an agreement in writing with the claimant to refer the matter in controversy to some disinterested person, to be approved by the court or judge. Upon filing the agreement and approval of such court or judge, in the office of the clerk of the court, the clerk must enter a minute of the order referring the matter in controversy to the person so selected, or, if the parties consent, a reference may be had in the court; and the report of the referee, if confirmed, establishes or rejects the claim the same as if it had been allowed or rejected by the executor or administrator and judge.

Trial by, confirmation, and effect.

SEC. 811. TRIAL BY REFEREE, HOW CONFIRMED, AND ITS EFFECT.—The referee must hear and determine the matter, and make his report thereon to the court in which his appointment is entered. The same proceedings shall be had in all respects, and the referee shall have the same powers, be entitled to the same compensation and subject to the same control, as in other cases of reference. The court may remove the referee, appoint another in his place, set aside or confirm his report and adjudge costs, as in actions against executors or administrators, and the judgment of the court thereon shall be as valid and effectual, in all respects, as if the same had been rendered in a suit commenced by ordinary process.

Liability of executor, etc., for costs.

SEC. 812. LIABILITY OF EXECUTOR, AND SO FORTH, FOR COSTS.—When a judgment is recovered, with costs, against any executor or administrator, he shall be individually liable for such costs, but they must be allowed him in his administration accounts, unless it appears that the suit or proceeding in which the costs were taxed was prosecuted or defended without just cause.

Executor, etc., as claimant.

SEC. 813. EXECUTOR'S CLAIM.—If the executor or administrator is a creditor of the decedent, his claim duly authenticated by affidavit shall be filed with the clerk, and must be presented by the clerk for allowance or rejection to the judge, who shall allow or reject it, and its allowance by the judge is sufficient evidence of its correctness, and it must be paid as other claims in due course of administration. If, however, the judge reject the claim, action thereon may be had against the estate by the claimant, and summons must be served upon the

judge, who may appoint an attorney, at the expense of the estate, to defend the action. If the claimant recover no judgment, he must pay all costs, including defendant's reasonable attorney's fees, to be fixed by the court.

SEC. 814. EXECUTOR NEGLECTING TO GIVE NOTICE TO CREDITORS, TO BE REMOVED.—If an executor or administrator neglects for two months after his appointment to give notice to creditors, as prescribed by this chapter, the court must revoke his letters, and appoint some other person in his stead, equally or the next in order entitled to the appointment.

Removal of executor, if notice not given to creditors.

SEC. 815. STATEMENT OF CLAIMS AGAINST ESTATE.—At the same time at which he is required to return an inventory, the executor or administrator must also return a statement of all claims against the estate which have been filed with the clerk, or presented to the executor or administrator, if so required by the court, or judge, and from time to time thereafter he must present a statement of claims subsequently so filed or presented, if so required by the court or judge. In all such statements he must designate the names of the creditors, the nature of each claim, when it became due, or will become due, and whether it was allowed or rejected by him, or not yet acted upon.

Statement of claims to be filed.

SEC. 816. PAYMENT OF DEBTS BEARING INTEREST.—If there be any debt of the decedent bearing interest, whether filed or not, or whether presented or not, the executor or administrator may, by order of the court, pay the amount then accumulated and unpaid, or any part thereof, at any time when there are sufficient funds properly applicable thereto, whether said claim be then due or not; and interest shall thereupon cease to accrue upon the amount so paid.

Payment of debts bearing interest.

SEC. 817. WHEN CLAIMANT CAN NOT BE FOUND; DEPOSIT WITH COLLECTOR.—Whenever any claim has been filed or presented and shall have been approved by the executor or administrator and by the judge, but the same has not been paid, and the estate is in all other respects ready to be closed, if it be made to appear to the satisfaction of the court or judge, by affidavit, or by testimony, taken in open court, that the same can not be found, and has not been paid because the claimant can not be found, the court or judge shall make an order fixing the amount of said claim, with interest, if any, and directing the executor or administrator to deposit the amount with the collector of the Panama Canal, who shall give a receipt for the same, and who shall be liable upon his official bond therefor. Such executor or administrator shall at once make the deposit in accordance with such order of court and shall forthwith proceed to close up and settle such estate. Upon the final settlement of his accounts, the receipt of such collector shall be received as a proper voucher for the payment of such claim, and shall have the same force and effect as if executed by such claimant.

When claimant can not be found.

Deposit with collector.

Any person claiming to be entitled to any amount so deposited with the collector, may, within five years after such deposit, petition the court or judge for any order directing payment to the said claimant. A copy of such petition shall be served on the collector and thereafter no such amount shall be covered into the Treasury of the United States, as hereinafter directed, until so ordered by the court.

Petition by claimant for funds in collector's hands.

If no one claims the amount, as herein provided, or if a claim be made and disallowed and the court so directs, such amount devolves to the United States and shall be covered into the Treasury by the collector as miscellaneous receipts.

Unclaimed, covered into Treasury.

SALES, ETC.,  
PROPERTY OF  
DECEDENT.CHAPTER 29.—SALES AND CONVEYANCES OF  
PROPERTY OF DECEDENTSEstate chargeable  
with debts.

SEC. 818. ESTATE CHARGEABLE WITH DEBTS; NO PRIORITY.—All of the property of a decedent shall be chargeable with the payment of the debts of the deceased, the expenses of administration, and the allowance to the family, except as otherwise provided in this code and in the Civil Code. And the said property, personal and real, may be sold in the manner prescribed in this chapter. There shall be no priority as between personal and real property for the purposes of this section.

No priority between  
realty and personalty.

Confirmation of sales.

SEC. 819. CONFIRMATION OF SALES.—All sales of property must be reported under oath to and confirmed by the court, before the title to the property passes.

Perishable, etc., prop-  
erty.

SEC. 820. PERISHABLE AND DEPRECIATING PROPERTY TO BE SOLD.—At any time after receiving letters, the executor, administrator, or special administrator may sell perishable and other personal property likely to depreciate in value, or which will incur loss or expense by being kept, and so much other personal property as may be necessary to pay the allowance made to the family of the decedent. The executor, administrator, or special administrator is responsible for the property unless, after making a sworn return, and on a proper showing, the court shall approve the sale.

Personalty.

SEC. 821. SALE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY BY EXECUTOR OR ADMINISTRATOR.—If claims against the estate have been allowed, and a sale of property is necessary for their payment, or for the expenses of administration, or for the payment of legacies, the executor or administrator may sell all or so much of the personal property as may be necessary therefor. He may also make a sale from time to time, so long as any personal property remains in his hands, and sale thereof is necessary. If it appear for the best interests of the estate, he may, at any time after filing the inventory, in like manner sell the whole or any part of the personal property belonging to the estate, whether necessary to pay debts or not. Such sale to take effect only upon confirmation by the court.

Partnership inter-  
ests, choses in action.

SEC. 822. PARTNERSHIP INTERESTS AND CHOSES IN ACTION, HOW SOLD.—Partnership interests or interests belonging to any estate by virtue of any partnership formerly existing, interest in personal property pledged, and choses in action, may be sold in the same manner as other personal property, when it appears to be for the best interest of the estate. Before confirming the sale of any partnership interest, whether made to the surviving partner or to any other person, the court or judge must carefully inquire into the condition of the partnership affairs, and must examine the surviving partner, if in the Canal Zone and able to be present in court.

Order of sales.

SEC. 823. ORDER OF SALES.—In making orders and sales for the payment of debts or family allowance, such articles as are not necessary for the support and subsistence of the family of the decedent, or are not specially bequeathed, must be first sold.

At public auction, or  
private sale.

SEC. 824. SALE AT PUBLIC AUCTION OR PRIVATE SALE.—The sale of personal property may be made at public auction or private sale, for cash, and after public notice given for at least ten days by notices posted in three public places in the Canal Zone, or by publication in a newspaper of general circulation in the Canal Zone, or both, as the executor or administrator may determine, containing the time and place of sale, and a brief description of the property to be sold, unless the property to be sold be perishable property, in which latter case at least one day's notice by posting as aforesaid shall be given. Public sales must be made at the courthouse door, or at some other

Notice.

public place, or at the residence of the decedent; but no sale shall be made of any personal property which is not present at the time of sale, unless the court shall otherwise order.

SEC. 825. EXECUTOR AND GUARDIAN MAY BORROW ON CHATTEL MORTGAGE.—Whenever in any estate now being administered or that may hereafter be administered or in any guardianship proceeding now pending or that may hereafter be pending it shall appear to the district court or judge to be for the advantage of the estate to borrow and raise money upon a note or notes, to be secured by chattel mortgage or other lien upon the personal property of any decedent or of a minor or an incompetent person, or any part thereof, for the purpose of paying the debts of such decedent or such minor or incompetent person, the court or judge as often as occasion therefor shall arise in the administration of any estate or in the course of any guardianship may authorize, empower, and direct the executors or administrators or guardian of such minor or incompetent person to mortgage such personal property, or any part thereof, or to give other security by way of pledge or other lien upon such personal property, or any part thereof, and to execute a note or notes, to be secured by such mortgage, pledge, or lien: *Provided*, That in order to obtain such authorization, the proceedings to be taken and the effect thereof shall be as follows:

Authority to borrow on chattel mortgage.

*Provided.*  
Procedure to be followed.

Verified petition to be filed.

First. VERIFIED PETITION.—The executor or administrator of any estate, or guardian of any minor or incompetent person, or any person interested in the estates of such decedents, minors, or incompetent persons, may file a verified petition showing:

1. The particular purpose or purposes for which it is proposed to make the note or notes and the chattel mortgage or other lien, which shall be either to maintain the ward and his family or to maintain and educate the ward when a minor, or to pay the debts, legacies, or charges of administration, or to pay, reduce, extend, or renew some lien or mortgage already subsisting on said property or some part thereof.

Purpose.

2. A statement of the facts and circumstances showing the insufficiency of the income of the estate under guardianship to maintain the ward and his family or to maintain and educate the ward when a minor and the debts, legacies, charges of administration, liens or mortgages to be paid, reduced, extended, or renewed, as the case may be.

Statement of facts and circumstances.

3. The advantage that may accrue to the estate from raising the required money by note or notes and mortgage or other lien, or providing for the payment, reduction, extension, or renewal of the subsisting liens or mortgages, as the case may be.

Advantages to accrue.

4. The amount to be raised, with a general description of the property proposed to be mortgaged; and,

Amount to be raised and description of property.

5. The names of the legatees and the devisees, if any, and of the heirs of the deceased, or of the minor, or of the incompetent person, as the case may be, so far as known to the petitioner.

Names of legatees, etc.

Second. Upon filing such petition, an order shall be made by the court or judge, requiring all persons interested in the estate to appear before the court or judge, at a time and place specified, not less than four nor more than ten weeks thereafter, then and there to show cause why the property (briefly indicating it), or some part thereof, should not be hypothecated for the amount mentioned in the petition (stating such amount), or such lesser amount as to the court or judge shall seem meet, and referring to the petition on file for further particulars.

Order to issue from court.

**Notice.** Third. The order to show cause may be personally served on the persons interested in the estate, at least ten days before the time appointed for hearing the petition, or may be published for four successive weeks in a newspaper of general circulation in the Canal Zone.

**Hearing.** Fourth. PROCEEDINGS UPON HEARING.—Upon the hearing of the order to show cause, having first received satisfactory proof of personal service or publication of the order to show cause, the court or judge must proceed to hear the petition and any objections that may be filed or presented thereto. Upon such hearing, witnesses may be compelled to attend and testify, in the same manner, and with like effect, as in other cases; and if, after a full hearing, the court or judge is satisfied that it will be for the advantage of the estate to hypothecate the whole or any portion of the property, an order must be made authorizing, empowering, and directing the executor or administrator, or the guardian of such minor or incompetent person, to make such mortgage, pledge, or other lien, and a promissory note or notes to the lender, for the amount of the loan, to be secured by said mortgage or other lien.

Order to issue, to allow loan.

**Contents.** WHAT ORDER MAY PRESCRIBE.—The order may direct that a lesser amount than that named in the petition be borrowed, and may prescribe the maximum rate of interest and period of the loan, and may direct in what coin or currency it shall be paid, and require that the interest and the whole or any part of the principal be paid, from time to time, out of the whole estate or any part thereof.

Execution of note and mortgage.

Fifth. EXECUTION OF NOTE AND MORTGAGE.—After the making of the order to mortgage, the executor, administrator, or guardian of a minor or of an incompetent person shall execute and deliver a promissory note or notes for the amount and period specified in the order, and shall execute a mortgage, pledge, or other lien setting forth therein that it is made by authority of the order, and giving the date of such order. The note or notes and mortgage or other lien shall be signed by the executor, administrator, or guardian as such, and shall create no personal liability against the person so signing.

To be valid as against all parties.

Irregularity in proceedings not to impair.

Sixth. Every note or notes and mortgage or other lien so made shall be effectual to mortgage and hypothecate all the right, title, and interest which the decedent, minor, or incompetent person has in the property described therein.

No irregularity in the proceedings shall impair or invalidate the same or the note or notes and mortgage or other lien given in the pursuance thereof, and the mortgagee, his heirs and assigns, shall have and possess the same rights and remedies on the note or notes and mortgage or other lien as if it had been made by the decedent prior to his death, the minor after reaching the age of maturity, or the incompetent person when legally competent.

Provision. Deficiency on foreclosure.

DEFICIENCY ON FORECLOSURE.—*Provided, however,* That upon any foreclosure, if the proceeds of the encumbered property are insufficient to pay the note or notes, and mortgage, or other lien, no judgment or claim for any deficiency of such proceeds to satisfy the note or notes and mortgage, or the costs or expenses of sale, shall be had or allowed, except in cases where the note or notes and mortgage were given to pay, reduce, extend, or renew a lien or mortgage subsisting on the property, or some part thereof, at the time of the death of the decedent, and the indebtedness secured by such lien or mortgage was an allowed and approved claim against his estate, or a lien upon the interest of the minor in said property at the time it vested in him, or upon the estate of the incompetent at the time the incompetency of the incompetent person was so declared by the court:

*And provided also*, That in cases affecting the estate of the deceased persons, the part of the indebtedness remaining unsatisfied must be classed and paid with other demands against the estate, as provided in sections 875 to 885, with respect to mortgages and other liens subsisting at the time of death.

Unsatisfied deficiency to be simple debt.

SEC. 826. WHEN EXECUTOR OR ADMINISTRATOR MAY SELL REAL PROPERTY.—When it is for the advantage, benefit, and best interests of the estate, and those interested therein, that the real estate, or some part thereof, or interest therein be sold, the executor or administrator may sell the same under such terms, conditions, and in the manner prescribed by the court.

Sale of real property.

SEC. 827. POWER OF EXECUTOR OR GUARDIAN TO BORROW MONEY UPON UNSECURED NOTES.—Whenever in any estate now being administered or that may hereafter be administered, or in any guardianship proceeding now pending, or that may hereafter be pending, it shall appear to the court or judge having jurisdiction of said estate, or said minor or incompetent person, to be for the advantage, benefit, or best interest of the estate of said minor or incompetent person, to borrow money upon a note or notes, without being secured, the court or judge, as often as occasion therefor shall arise in the administration of any estate, or in the course of any guardianship, may upon petition and notice of hearing, as provided in this section, authorize, empower, and direct the executor or administrator or guardian of such minor or incompetent person, to execute a note or notes, without security.

Authority to borrow on unsecured notes.

The proceeding to be taken to obtain an order to borrow said money and execute said note or notes shall be as follows:

Procedure.

First. The executor, or administrator of any estate, or guardian of any minor or incompetent person must file a verified petition showing,

Verified petition.

(a) The particular purpose or purposes for which it is proposed to borrow said money, and the purpose or purposes for which it is to be used.

Purpose.

(b) The advantage or advantages that may accrue to said estate from borrowing said money and executing said note or notes.

Advantages to accrue.

(c) The amount of money to be borrowed, the rate of interest to be paid, and the length of time said note or notes are to run.

Amount, interest, etc.

Second. Upon filing such petition, the clerk of the court shall fix a day for hearing the same by the court.

Hearing.

Third. The petitioner shall cause notice of the hearing to be mailed, postage prepaid, to the heirs at law of said decedent, and to the devisees and legatees resident in the Canal Zone, and to the nearest relatives of said minor or incompetent person, resident in the Canal Zone, at least ten days before the hearing, addressed to them at their respective post-office addresses, if known. Otherwise, at the place where the proceedings are pending.

Notice.

Fourth. At the time and place appointed for said hearing, or at such other time and place to which the hearing may be postponed by the court, the court must proceed to hear the petition, and any objections that may be filed or presented thereto, and, if, after a full hearing, the court is satisfied that it will be for the advantage, benefit, or best interest of the estate of said decedent, or of said minor or incompetent person, to borrow said money, and execute said note or notes, without security, an order must be made, authorizing, empowering, and directing the executor, or administrator, or the guardian of such minor or incompetent person to borrow said money, and to make and execute said note or notes, without security, specifying in said order the amount that may be borrowed, the rate of interest that is to be paid, and the length of time that said note or notes are to run.

Procedure on hearing.

Issue of notes, etc.

Fifth. After the making of the order to borrow said money and execute said note or notes, the executor, administrator, or guardian of the minor or incompetent person, shall execute and deliver a promissory note or notes, without security, for the amount, at the rate of interest, and for the period prescribed in said order, and said note or notes shall be signed by the executor, or administrator or guardian, as such, and shall create no personal liability against the person so signing.

To be valid as against all parties.

Sixth. Any note or notes so signed and executed, shall be effectual to create a valid obligation and debt against said estate, or said minor or incompetent person, and shall be payable out of the funds of said estate, and said note or notes shall specify that it is made by authority of such order, giving the date thereof.

POWERS AND DUTIES OF EXECUTORS, ETC., MANAGEMENT OF ESTATES.

## CHAPTER 30.—POWERS AND DUTIES OF EXECUTORS AND ADMINISTRATORS, AND MANAGEMENT OF ESTATES.

Possession of estate.

SEC. 828. EXECUTORS TO TAKE POSSESSION OF THE ENTIRE ESTATE.—The executor or administrator must take into his possession all the estate of the decedent, real and personal, and collect all debts due to the decedent or to the estate. For the purpose of bringing suits to quiet title, or for partition of such estate, the possession of the executors or administrators is the possession of the heirs or devisees; such possession by the heirs or devisees is subject, however, to the possession of the executor or administrator, for the purposes of administration, as provided in chapters 23 to 36 of this code.

Actions by and against executors, etc.

SEC. 829. ACTIONS MAY BE MAINTAINED BY AND AGAINST EXECUTORS AND ADMINISTRATORS.—Actions for the recovery of any property, real or personal, or for the possession thereof, or to quiet title thereto, or to determine any adverse claim thereon, and all actions founded upon contracts, may be maintained by and against executors and administrators in all cases in which the same might have been maintained by or against their respective testators or intestates.

Actions by, for waste, conversion, and trespass.

SEC. 830. MAY MAINTAIN ACTIONS FOR WASTE, CONVERSION, AND TRESPASS.—Executors and administrators may maintain actions against any person who has wasted, destroyed, taken, or carried away, or converted to his own use, the goods of their testator or intestate, in his lifetime. They may also maintain actions for trespass committed on the real estate of the decedent in his lifetime.

Against, for waste or trespass of decedent.

SEC. 831. EXECUTOR AND ADMINISTRATOR MAY BE SUED FOR WASTE OR TRESPASS OF DECEDENT.—Any person or his personal representatives may maintain an action against the executor or administrator of any testator or intestate who in his lifetime has wasted, destroyed, taken, or carried away, or converted to his own use, the goods or chattels of any such person, or committed any trespass on the real estate of such person.

Surviving partner.

SEC. 832. SURVIVING PARTNER TO SETTLE UP BUSINESS; INTEREST THEREIN TO BE APPRAISED; ACCOUNT TO BE RENDERED.—When a partnership exists between the decedent, at the time of his death, and any other person, the surviving partner has the right to continue in possession of the partnership, and to settle its business, but the interest of the decedent in the partnership must be included in the inventory, and be appraised as other property. The surviving partner must settle the affairs of the partnership without delay, and account with the executor or administrator, and pay over such balances as may from time to time be payable to him, in right of the decedent. Upon the application of the executor or administrator, the court, or a judge thereof, may, whenever it appears necessary,

Interest in partnership of decedent to be appraised, etc.

Account may be required.

order the surviving partner to render an account, and in case of neglect or refusal may, after notice, compel it by attachment; and the executor or administrator may maintain against him any action which the decedent could have maintained.

SEC. 833. ACTIONS ON BOND OF EXECUTOR OR ADMINISTRATOR MAY BE BROUGHT BY ANOTHER ADMINISTRATOR.—An administrator may, in his own name, for the use and benefit of all parties interested in the estate, maintain actions on the bond of an executor, or of any former administrator of the same estate. Action on bond of executor, etc.

SEC. 834. WHAT EXECUTORS ARE NOT PARTIES TO ACTIONS.—In actions by or against executors, it is not necessary to join those as parties to whom letters were issued, but who have not qualified. Unqualified executors not parties to actions.

SEC. 835. MAY COMPOUND.—Whenever a debtor of the decedent is unable to pay all his debts, the executor or administrator, with the approbation of the court or judge, may compound with him and give him a discharge, upon receiving a fair and just dividend of his effects. A compromise may also be authorized when it appears to be just, and for the best interest of the estate. Compounds and compromises.

SEC. 836. RECOVERY OF PROPERTY FRAUDULENTLY DISPOSED OF BY TESTATOR.—When there is a deficiency of assets in the hands of an executor or administrator, and when the decedent, in his lifetime, has conveyed any real estate, or any rights or interests therein, with intent to defraud his creditors, or to avoid any right, debt, or duty of any person, or has so conveyed such estate that by law the deeds or conveyances are void as against creditors, the executor or administrator must commence and prosecute to final judgment any proper action for the recovery of the same; and may recover for the benefit of the creditor all such real estate so fraudulently conveyed; and may also, for the benefit of the creditors, sue and recover all goods, chattels, rights, or credits which have been so conveyed by the decedent in his lifetime, whatever may have been the manner of such fraudulent conveyance. Recovery of property fraudulently disposed of by testator.

SEC. 837. WHEN EXECUTOR TO SUE, AS PROVIDED IN PRECEDING SECTION.—No executor or administrator is bound to sue for such estate, as mentioned in section 836, for the benefit of the creditors, unless on application of creditors, who must pay such part of the costs and expenses of the suit, or give such security to the executor or administrator therefor, as the court or judge shall direct. Suit to be instituted on application of creditors.

SEC. 838. DISPOSITION OF ESTATE RECOVERED.—All real estate so recovered must be sold for the payment of debts, in the same manner as if the decedent had died seised thereof, upon obtaining an order therefor from the court; and the proceeds of all goods, chattels, rights, and credits so recovered must be appropriated in payment of the debts of the decedent in the same manner as other property in the hands of the executor or administrator. The remainder of the proceeds, after all the debts of the decedent have been paid, must be paid to the person from whom such property was recovered. Disposition of estate recovered.

SEC. 839. COURT MAY ORDER FUNDS DEPOSITED.—The court is empowered to order any executor or administrator to deposit any or all funds of an estate, coming into his hands, in a bank or banks, or other depository, to be designated by the court. The deposit shall be made in the name of the executor or administrator with a designation of his fiduciary capacity. The court may direct the executor or administrator to deposit any or all of such funds in an interest-bearing account: *Provided, however,* That nothing in this section shall be construed to relieve any executor or administrator from any duty otherwise imposed by law. Deposit of funds on order of court.

Proviso.  
Executors, etc., not relieved from duties, etc., thereby.

Investment of moneys, pending settlement, by court order.

**SEC. 840. INVESTMENT OF MONEYS OF ESTATE PENDING SETTLEMENT.**—Pending the settlement of any estate, on the petition of any person interested therein, and upon good cause shown therefor, the court may order any money in the hands of the executors or administrators to be invested for the benefit of the estate in securities of the United States.

Notice of hearing on petition.

Such order can only be made after ten days' notice of the hearing of the said petition, by notice posted in three public places in the Canal Zone, or by publication in a newspaper of general circulation therein, or both, as the court or judge shall direct.

CONVEYANCE AND TRANSFER OF PROPERTY, REAL AND PERSONAL.

**CHAPTER 31.—CONVEYANCE OF REAL ESTATE AND TRANSFER OF PERSONAL PROPERTY BY EXECUTORS AND ADMINISTRATORS IN CERTAIN CASES**

Completion of contracts for sale.

**SEC. 841. EXECUTOR OR ADMINISTRATOR TO COMPLETE CONTRACTS FOR SALE OF REAL OR PERSONAL PROPERTY.**—When a person who is bound by contract in writing to convey any real estate, or to transfer any personal property, dies before making conveyance or transfer, and in all cases when such decedent, if living, might be compelled to make such conveyance or transfer, the court having jurisdiction of the probate proceedings of the estate of such decedent, may make a decree authorizing and directing the executor or administrator of such deceased person to convey or transfer such real estate or personal property to the person entitled thereto.

Procedure to enforce.

**SEC. 842. PETITION FOR EXECUTOR OR ADMINISTRATOR TO MAKE CONVEYANCE OR TRANSFER AND NOTICE OF HEARING.**—On the presentation of a verified petition by the executor or administrator, or by any person claiming to be entitled to such conveyance from an executor or administrator, setting forth the facts upon which the claim is predicated, the court or judge shall appoint a time and place for hearing the petition, and shall order notice thereof to be served on the executor or administrator personally when he is not the petitioner, and to be published at least once a week for four successive weeks before such hearing, in a newspaper of general circulation in the Canal Zone.

Contest by interested parties.

**SEC. 843. INTERESTED PARTIES MAY CONTEST.**—At the time and place appointed for the hearing, or at such other time to which the same may be postponed, upon satisfactory proof by affidavit or otherwise, of the due publication of the notice, the court shall proceed to hear the said petition, and all persons interested in the estate may appear and contest such petition, by filing their objections in writing, and the court may examine, on oath, the petitioner and all who may be produced before him for that purpose.

Decree authorizing.

**SEC. 844. DECREE AUTHORIZING CONVEYANCE.**—If after a full hearing upon the petition and objections and examination of the facts and circumstances of the claim, the court is satisfied that the conveyance of the real estate described in the petition to the party entitled thereto should be made, a decree authorizing and directing the executor or administrator to execute a conveyance thereof to the party entitled thereto must be made.

Execution of conveyance, etc.

**SEC. 845. EXECUTION OF CONVEYANCE OR TRANSFER, AND THE RECORDING OF THE ORDER THEREFOR.**—The executor or administrator must execute the conveyance or transfer according to the directions contained in the decree, which decree shall be prima facie evidence of the correctness of the proceedings, and of the authority of the executor or administrator to make the conveyance or transfer.

SEC. 846. RIGHTS OF PETITIONER TO ENFORCE THE CONTRACT.—If upon the hearing, as hereinbefore provided, the right of the petitioner to have a specific performance of the contract is found to be doubtful, the court must dismiss the petition without prejudice to the rights of the petitioner, who may, at any time within six months after such dismissal, proceed by action to enforce a specific performance thereof.

Rights of petitioner to enforce contract.

SEC. 847. EFFECT OF CONVEYANCE OR TRANSFER.—Every conveyance or transfer made in pursuance of a decree as provided in this chapter, shall pass title to the property contracted for, as fully as if the contracting party himself was still living, and executed the conveyance or transfer.

Effect of conveyance or transfer.

SEC. 848. EFFECT OF RECORDING A COPY OF THE DECREE.—A copy of the decree for a conveyance or transfer as provided in this chapter, duly certified and recorded in the office of the registrar of property, gives the person entitled to the conveyance or transfer a right to the possession of the property contracted for, and to hold the same according to the terms of the intended conveyance or transfer, in like manner as if the same had been conveyed or transferred in pursuance of the decree.

Of recording copy of decree.

SEC. 849. RECORDING OF THE DECREE DOES NOT SUPERSEDE POWER OF COURT TO ENFORCE IT.—The recording of any decree, as provided in section 848 shall not prevent the court making the decree from enforcing the same by other process.

Recording decree not to supersede power of court to enforce.

SEC. 850. WHERE PARTY TO WHOM CONVEYANCE OR TRANSFER TO BE MADE IS DEAD.—If the person entitled to the conveyance or transfer dies before the commencement of the proceedings therefor under this chapter, or before the completion of the conveyance or transfer, any person entitled to succeed to his rights in the contract, or the executor or administrator of such decedent, may, for the benefit of the person so entitled, commence such proceedings or prosecute any already commenced, and the conveyance or transfer must be so made as to vest the property in the person or persons entitled thereto, or in the executor or administrator, for their benefit.

When transferee dead.

SEC. 851. DECREE MAY DIRECT POSSESSION TO BE SURRENDERED.—The decree provided for in this chapter may direct the possession of the property therein described to be surrendered to the person entitled thereto, upon his producing a certified copy of the decree, when, by the terms of the contract, possession is to be surrendered.

Surrender of possession.

## CHAPTER 32.—ACCOUNTS RENDERED BY EXECUTORS AND ADMINISTRATORS, AND PAYMENT OF DEBTS

ACCOUNTS BY EXECUTORS, ETC. PAYMENT OF DEBTS.

### LIABILITIES AND COMPENSATION OF EXECUTORS AND ADMINISTRATORS

Liabilities and compensation of executors, etc. Personal liability.

SEC. 852. WHEN EXECUTOR OR ADMINISTRATOR PERSONALLY LIABLE.—No executor or administrator is chargeable upon any special promise to answer in damages or to pay the debts of the testator or intestate out of his own estate, unless the agreement for that purpose, or some memorandum or note thereof, is in writing and signed by such executor or administrator, or by some other person by him thereunto specially authorized in writing.

SEC. 853. EXECUTOR TO BE CHARGED WITH ALL ESTATE, AND SO FORTH.—Every executor and administrator is chargeable in his account with the whole of the estate of the decedent which may come into his possession at the value of the appraisalment contained in the inventory, except as provided in the following sections, and with all the interest, profit, and income of the estate.

Executor, etc., chargeable with all estate, etc.

Not to profit or lose  
by estate.

SEC. 854. NOT TO PROFIT OR LOSE BY ESTATE.—He shall not make profit by the increase, nor suffer loss by the decrease, or destruction, without his fault, of any part of the estate. He must account for the excess when he sells any part of the estate for more than the appraisal, and if any is sold for less than the appraisal, he is not responsible for the loss, if the sale has been justly made.

Uncollected debts  
without fault.

SEC. 855. UNCOLLECTED DEBTS WITHOUT FAULT.—No executor or administrator is accountable for any debts due to the decedent, if it appears that they remain uncollected without his fault.

Allowance of ex-  
penses.

SEC. 856. EXPENSES OF EXECUTORS.—The executor or administrator shall be allowed all necessary expenses in the care, management, and settlement of the estate, and for his services such fees as provided by this chapter; but when the decedent, by his will, makes some other provision for the compensation of his executor, that shall be a full compensation for his services, unless by a written instrument, filed in the court, he renounces all claim for compensation provided for in the will.

Allowance upon com-  
missions.

ALLOWANCE UPON COMMISSIONS.—At any time during the administration any executor or administrator, may, upon such notice to the other parties interested in the estate as the court shall by order require, apply to the court for an allowance to himself upon his commissions, and the court shall on the hearing of such application make an order allowing such executor or administrator such portion of his commissions as to the court shall seem proper, and the portion so allowed may be thereupon charged against the estate.

Allowance to attor-  
ney of fees.

ALLOWANCE TO ATTORNEY UPON FEE.—Any attorney who has rendered services to an executor or administrator may at any time during the administration, and upon such notice to the other parties interested in the estate as the court shall by order require, apply to the court for an allowance to himself, of compensation therefor, and the court shall on the hearing of such application make an order requiring the executor or administrator to pay such attorney out of the estate such compensation on account of services rendered by such attorney up to the date of such order as to the court shall seem proper, and such payment shall be forthwith made.

Purchase of claims  
against estate forbid-  
den.

SEC. 857. NOT TO PURCHASE CLAIMS AGAINST THE ESTATE.—No administrator or executor shall purchase any claim against the estate he represents; and if he pays any claim for less than its nominal value he is only entitled to charge in his account the amount he actually paid.

Commissions allowed  
to executors and ad-  
ministrators.

SEC. 858. EXECUTORS AND ADMINISTRATORS; COMMISSIONS ALLOWED TO.—When no compensation is provided by the will, or the executor renounces all claim thereto, he must be allowed commissions upon the amount of estate accounted for by him, as follows: for the first \$1,000, at the rate of 7 per cent; for the next \$9,000, at the rate of 4 per cent; for the next \$10,000, at the rate of 3 per cent; for the next \$30,000, at the rate of 2 per cent; for the next \$50,000, at the rate of 1 per cent; and for all above \$100,000, at the rate of one-half of 1 per cent. If there are two or more executors the compensation shall be apportioned among them by the court according to the services actually rendered by them respectively. The same commissions shall be allowed to administrators. In all cases, such further allowance may be made as the court may deem just and reasonable for any extraordinary service, but the total amount of such extra allowance must not exceed one-half the amount of commissions allowed by this section. Where the property of the estate is distributed in kind, and involves no labor beyond the custody and distribution of the same, the commission shall be computed on all the estate above the value of \$20,000, at one-half of the rates fixed

Apportionment.

in this section. Public administrators shall, subject to the provisions of section 952, receive the same compensation and allowances as are allowed in this title to other administrators. All contracts between an executor or administrator and an heir, devisee, or legatee, for a higher compensation than that allowed by this section, shall be void. When the executor or administrator is an attorney he shall not be allowed to charge against the estate any professional fees, as such, for services rendered by himself.

Public administrators.

Attorney serving as, not allowed professional fees.

SEC. 859. ALLOWED FEES FOR ATTORNEYS; EXTRAORDINARY<sup>1</sup> SERVICES.—Attorneys for executors and administrators shall be allowed out of the estate as fees for conducting the ordinary probate proceedings such reasonable sum as the court may allow which shall be not in excess of such amounts as are allowed by section 858 as compensation for executors and administrators for their own services. In all cases such further allowance may be made as the court may deem just and reasonable for any extraordinary services such as sales or mortgages of real estate, contested or litigated claims against the estate, litigation in regard to the property of the estate, and such other litigation as may be necessary for the executor or administrator to prosecute or defend.

Attorneys' fees, extraordinary services.

#### ACCOUNTING AND SETTLEMENTS BY EXECUTORS AND ADMINISTRATORS

Accounting and settlements by executors, etc.

SEC. 860. EXECUTOR'S EXHIBIT OF MONEY RECEIVED, AND SO FORTH.—When required by the court, either upon its own motion or upon the application of any person interested in the estate, the executor or administrator must render an exhibit under oath, showing the amount of money received and expended by him, the amount of all claims filed or presented against the estate, and the names of the claimants, and all other matters necessary to show the condition of its affairs.

Exhibits of money received, etc.

SEC. 861. OBJECTIONS TO ACCOUNT, WHO MAY FILE.—When an exhibit is rendered by an executor or administrator, any person interested may appear and, by objections in writing, contest any account or statement therein contained. The court may examine the executor or administrator, and if he has been guilty of neglect, or has wasted, embezzled, or mismanaged the estate, his letters must be revoked.

Objections to account, filing of.

SEC. 862. ATTACHMENT FOR NOT OBEYING CITATION.—If any executor or administrator neglects or refuses to appear and render an exhibit, after having been duly cited, an attachment may be issued against him and such exhibit enforced, or his letters may be revoked, in the discretion of the court.

Attachment for not obeying citation.

SEC. 863. EXECUTOR'S REPORT.—Within thirty days after the expiration of the time mentioned in the notice to creditors within which claims must be filed or exhibited every executor or administrator must render a full account and report of his administration. If he fails to present his account the court or judge must compel the rendering of the account by attachments, and any person interested in the estate may apply for and obtain an attachment; but no attachment must issue unless a citation has been first issued, served, and returned, requiring the executor or administrator to appear and show cause why an attachment should not issue. Every account must exhibit all debts which have been filed and allowed during the period embraced in the account.

Executor's report.

<sup>1</sup> So in original.

Account after authority revoked.

SEC. 864. EXECUTOR TO ACCOUNT AFTER HIS AUTHORITY REVOKED.—When the authority of an executor or administrator ceases, or is revoked for any reason, he may be cited to account before the court, at the instance of the person succeeding to the administration of the same estate, in like manner as he might have been cited by any person interested in the estate during the time he was executor or administrator.

Revocation of authority.

SEC. 865. REVOKING AUTHORITY OF EXECUTOR, WHEN.—If the executor or administrator resides out of the Canal Zone, or absconds, or conceals himself, so that the citation can not be personally served, and neglects to render an account within thirty days after the time prescribed in this subchapter, or if he neglects to render an account within thirty days after being committed where the attachment has been executed, his letters must be revoked.

Vouchers to be produced and filed.

SEC. 866. TO PRODUCE AND FILE VOUCHERS, WHICH REMAIN IN COURT.—In rendering his account, the executor or administrator must produce and file vouchers for all charges, debts, claims, and expenses which he has paid, which must remain in the court; and he may be examined on oath touching such payments, and also touching any property and effects of the decedent, and the disposition thereof. When any voucher is required for other purposes, it may be withdrawn on leaving a certified copy on file; if a voucher is lost, or for other good reason can not be produced on the settlement, the payment may be proved by the oath of any competent witness.

Petty cash expenditures.

SEC. 867. EXPENDITURES LESS THAN \$20 MAY BE ALLOWED EXECUTORS WITHOUT VOUCHERS.—On the settlement of his account he may be allowed any item of expenditure not exceeding \$20, for which no voucher is produced, if such item be supported by his own uncontradicted oath positive to the fact of payment, specifying when, where, and to whom it was made; but such allowances in the whole must not exceed \$500 against any one estate.

Lost and destroyed vouchers.

LOST OR DESTROYED VOUCHERS.—Provided, that if it appears by the oath to the account and is proven by competent evidence to the satisfaction of the court, that a voucher for any disbursement or disbursements whatsoever has been lost or destroyed, and that it is impossible to obtain a duplicate thereof, and that such item or items were paid in good faith and for the best interests of the estate, and such item or items were legal charges against said estate, then the executor or administrator shall be allowed such item or items.

Payments of debts without affidavit, etc.  
*Ante*, p. 1045.

PAYMENTS OF DEBTS WITHOUT AFFIDAVIT AND ALLOWANCE.—If, upon such settlement of accounts, it appears that debts against the deceased have been paid without the affidavit and allowance prescribed by statute or sections 799 and 800, and it shall be proven by competent evidence to the satisfaction of the court that such debts were justly due, were paid in good faith, that the amount paid was the true amount of such indebtedness over and above all payments or set-offs, and that the estate is solvent, it shall be the duty of the said court to allow the said sums so paid in the settlement of said accounts.

Day of settlement to be appointed.

SEC. 868. DAY OF SETTLEMENT TO BE APPOINTED; CLERK MUST GIVE NOTICE THEREOF; HEARING ON SETTLEMENT.—When any account is rendered for settlement, the clerk of the court must appoint a day for the settlement thereof, and thereupon give notice thereof by causing notices to be posted in at least three public places in the Canal Zone, setting forth the name of the estate, the executor or administrator, and the day appointed for the settlement of the account. If, upon the final hearing at the time of settlement, the court or judge should deem the notice insufficient from any cause,

Notice.

Hearing.

he may order such further notice to be given as may seem to him proper.

SEC. 869. WHEN SETTLEMENT IS FINAL, NOTICE MUST SO STATE.—If the account mentioned in the preceding section be for a final settlement, and a petition for the final distribution of the estate be filed with said account, the notice of settlement must state those facts, which notice must be given by posting or publication for at least ten days prior to the day of settlement. On the settlement of said account, distribution and partition of the estate to all entitled thereto may be immediately had without further notice or proceedings.

Notice of final settlement.

SEC. 870. INTERESTED PARTY MAY FILE EXCEPTIONS TO ACCOUNT.—On the day appointed, or any subsequent day to which the hearing may be postponed by the court, any person interested in the estate may appear and file his exceptions in writing to the account, and contest the same.

Exceptions to account.

SEC. 871. ALL MATTERS MAY BE CONTESTED BY THE HEIRS; HEARING MAY BE POSTPONED.—All matters, including allowed claims not passed upon on the settlement of any former account, or on rendering an exhibit, or on making a decree of sale, may be contested by the heirs, for cause shown. The hearing and allegations of the respective parties may be postponed from time to time, when necessary, and the court may appoint one or more referees to examine the accounts, and make report thereon, subject to confirmation; and may allow a reasonable compensation to the referees to be paid out of the estate of the decedent. Whenever an allowed claim is contested by any heir, or other person entitled to contest it, either the contestant or the claimant is entitled to a trial by jury of the issues of fact presented by the contest; and it is the duty of the court, at request of either party, to call a jury and submit to them such issues, and, after receiving their verdict, to enter an order disposing of such contest in accordance therewith.

Contesting of matters by heirs.

Postponement of hearing.

Trial by jury.

SEC. 872. SETTLEMENT OF ACCOUNTS TO BE CONCLUSIVE, WHEN AND WHEN NOT.—The settlement of the account and the allowance thereof by the court, or upon appeal, is conclusive against all persons in any way interested in the estate, saving, however, to all persons laboring under any legal disability, their right to move for cause to reopen and examine the account, or to proceed by action against the executor or administrator, either individually or upon his bond, at any time before final distribution; and in any action brought by any such person, the allowance and settlement of the account is prima facie evidence of its correctness.

Settlement of accounts conclusive.

Saving persons under disability.

SEC. 873. PROOF OF NOTICE OF SETTLEMENT OF ACCOUNTS.—The account must not be allowed by the court until it is first proved that notice has been given as required by this chapter, and the decree must show that such proof was made to the satisfaction of the court, and is conclusive evidence of the fact.

Proof of notice.

SEC. 874. DECEASED EXECUTOR'S OR GUARDIAN'S ACCOUNTS.—If any executor, administrator or guardian dies, his accounts may be presented by his personal representative to, and settled by, the court in which the estate of which he was executor, administrator or guardian is being administered, and, upon petition of the successor of such deceased executor, administrator or guardian, such court may compel the personal representatives of such deceased executor, administrator or guardian to render an account of the administration of their testator or intestate, and must settle such account as in other cases.

Deceased executor's, etc., accounts.

## Payment of debts.

## PAYMENT OF DEBTS OF ESTATE

## Order.

SEC. 875. ORDER IN WHICH DEBTS MUST BE PAID.—The debts of the estate must be paid in the following order:

1. Funeral expenses;
2. The expenses of the last sickness;
3. Debts due to the United States;
4. Judgments rendered against the decedent in his lifetime, and mortgages and other liens in the order of their date;
5. All other demands against the estate.

Debts payable in particular kind of currency.

If a debt is payable in a particular kind of money or currency, it must be paid only in such money or currency. If the estate is insolvent, no greater rate of interest must be paid upon any debt, from the time of the first publication of notice to creditors, than is allowed by law on judgments.

Limitation on priority of mortgage, etc.

SEC. 876. WHERE PROPERTY INSUFFICIENT TO PAY MORTGAGE.—The preference given in section 875 to a mortgage or lien only extends to the proceeds of the property subject to the mortgage or lien. If the proceeds of such property are insufficient to pay the mortgage or lien, the part remaining unsatisfied must be classed with general demands against the estate.

If estate insufficient, dividends to be paid.

SEC. 877. ESTATE INSUFFICIENT, A DIVIDEND TO BE PAID.—If the estate is insufficient to pay all the debts of any one class, each creditor must be paid a dividend in proportion to his claim; and no creditor of any one class shall receive any payment until all those of the preceding class are fully paid.

Expenses of funeral and last sickness.

SEC. 878. FUNERAL EXPENSES AND EXPENSES OF LAST SICKNESS.—The executor or administrator, as soon as he has sufficient funds in his hands, must pay the funeral expenses and the expenses of the last sickness, and the allowance made to the family of the decedent. He may retain in his hands the necessary expenses of administration, but he is not obliged to pay any other debt or any legacy until, as prescribed in this sub-chapter, the payment has been ordered by the court.

Payment of debts by court order.

SEC. 879. ORDER FOR PAYMENT OF DEBTS, AND DISCHARGE OF THE EXECUTOR OR ADMINISTRATOR.—Upon the settlement of the account of the executor or administrator, provided for in section 863, the court must make an order for the payment of the debts, as the circumstances of the estate require. If there are not sufficient funds in the hands of the executor or administrator, the court must specify in the decree the sum to be paid to each creditor. If the whole property of the estate is exhausted by such payment or distribution, such account must be considered as a final account, and the executor or administrator is entitled to his discharge on producing and filing the necessary vouchers and proofs showing that such payments have been made, and that he has fully complied with the decree of the court.

Discharge of executor, etc.

Disputed and contingent claims.

SEC. 880. PROVISION FOR DISPUTED AND CONTINGENT CLAIMS.—If there is any claim not due, or any contingent or disputed claim against the estate, the amount thereof, or such part of the same as the holder would be entitled to if the claim were due, established, or absolute, must be paid into the court, and there remain, to be paid over to the party when he becomes entitled thereto; or, if he fails to establish his claim, to be paid over or distributed as the circumstances of the estate require. If any creditor whose claim has been allowed, but is not yet due, appears and assents to a deduction therefrom of the legal interest for the time the claim has yet to run, he is entitled to be paid accordingly. The payments provided for

in this section are not to be made when the estate is insolvent, unless a pro rata distribution is ordered.

SEC. 881. AFTER DECREE FOR PAYMENT OF DEBTS, EXECUTOR PERSONALLY LIABLE TO CREDITORS.—When a decree is made by the court for the payment of creditors, the executor or administrator is personally liable to each creditor for his allowed claim, or the dividend thereon, and execution may be issued on such decree, as upon a judgment in the court, in favor of each creditor, and the same proceeding may be had under such execution as under execution in other cases. The executor or administrator is liable therefor on his bond to each creditor.

Court decree for payment of debts, executor personally liable.

SEC. 882. CLAIMS NOT INCLUDED IN ORDER FOR PAYMENT OF DEBTS, HOW DISPOSED OF.—When the accounts of the administrator or executor have been settled, and an order made for the payment of debts and distribution of the estate, no creditor whose claim was not included in the order for payment has any right to call upon the creditors who have been paid, or upon the heirs, devisees, or legatees to contribute to the payment of his claim; but if the executor or administrator has failed to give the notice to the creditors, as prescribed in section 795, such creditor may recover on the bond of the executor or administrator the amount of his claim, or such part thereof as he would have been entitled to had it been allowed. This section shall not apply to any creditor whose claim was not due ten months before the day of settlement, or whose claim was contingent and did not become absolute ten months before such day.

Claims not included in decree, disposition of.

SEC. 883. ORDER FOR PAYMENT OF LEGACIES, AND EXTENSION OF TIME.—If the whole of the debts have been paid by the first distribution, the court must direct the payment of legacies and the distribution of the estate among the heirs, legatees, or other persons entitled, as provided in the next chapter; but if there be debts remaining unpaid, or if, for other reasons, the estate be not in a proper condition to be closed, the court must give such extension of time as may be reasonable for a final settlement of the estate.

Decree for payment of legacies, extension of time.

SEC. 884. FINAL ACCOUNT, WHEN TO BE MADE.—At the time designated in section 883, or sooner, if within that time all the property of the estate has been sold, or there are sufficient funds in his hands for the payment of all the debts due by the estate, and the estate be in a proper condition to be closed, the executor or administrator must render a final account, and pray a settlement of his administration.

Final account.

SEC. 885. NEGLECT TO RENDER FINAL ACCOUNT, HOW TREATED.—If he neglects to render his account, the same proceedings may be had as prescribed in this chapter in regard to the first account to be rendered by him; and all the provisions of this chapter relative to the last-mentioned account, and the notice and settlement thereof, apply to his account presented for final settlement.

Failure to render.

## CHAPTER 33.—PARTITION, DISTRIBUTION, AND FINAL SETTLEMENT OF ESTATES

PARTITION, DISTRIBUTION, FINAL SETTLEMENT OF ESTATES.

### PARTIAL DISTRIBUTION PRIOR TO FINAL SETTLEMENT

Partial distribution.

SEC. 886. PAYMENT OF LEGACIES.—At any time after the lapse of four months from the issuing of letters testamentary or of administration, any heir, devisee, legatee (or his assignee, grantee, or successor in interest) may present his petition to the court for the legacy or share of the estate to which he is entitled, or any portion thereof, to be given to him upon his giving bonds, with security, for the payment of his proportion of the debts of the estate.

Payment of legacies, petition for.

Notice.

SEC. 887. NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR LEGACIES.—Notice of the application must be given to the executor or administrator, personally, and to all persons interested in the estate, in the same manner that notice is required to be given of the settlement of the account of an executor or administrator.

Contest.

SEC. 888. EXECUTOR, OR OTHER PERSON INTERESTED, MAY RESIST APPLICATION.—The executor or administrator, or any person interested in the estate, may appear at the time named and resist the application.

Granting of prayer of applicant.

SEC. 889. PRAYER OF APPLICANT GRANTED.—If, at the hearing, it appears that the estate is but little indebted, and that the share of the party applying may be allowed to him without loss to the creditors of the estate, the court must make an order in conformity with the prayer of the applicant, requiring:

Decree granting, to require.

Bond.

1. BOND.—Each heir, legatee, devisee (or his assignee, grantee, or successor in interest) obtaining such order, before receiving his share or any portion thereof, to execute and deliver to the executor or administrator, a bond, in such sum as may be designated by the court or judge, with sureties to be approved by the judge, payable to the executor or administrator, and conditioned for the payment, whenever required, of his proportion of the debts due from the estate, not exceeding the value or amount of the legacy or portion of the estate to which he is entitled. Where the time for filing or presenting claims has expired, and all claims that have been allowed, have been paid, or are secured by mortgage upon real estate sufficient to pay them, and the court is satisfied that no injury can result to the estate, the court may dispense with the bond;

Delivery of property.

2. DELIVERY OF PROPERTY.—The executor or administrator to deliver to the heir, legatee, devisee (or his assignee, grantee, or successor in interest), the whole portion of the estate to which he may be entitled, or only a part thereof designating it.

Partition.

If, in the execution of the order, a partition is necessary between two or more of the parties interested, it must be made in the manner hereinafter prescribed. The costs of these proceedings must be paid by the applicant, or if there are more than one, must be apportioned equally among them.

Petition and order for payment of bond.

SEC. 890. ORDER FOR PAYMENT OF BOND, AND SUIT THEREON.—When any bond has been executed and delivered, under the provisions of the preceding section, and it is necessary for the settlement of the estate to require the payment of any part of the money thereby secured, the executor or administrator must petition the court for an order requiring the payment, and have a citation issued and served on the party bound, requiring him to appear and show cause why the order should not be made. At the hearing, the court, if satisfied of the necessity of such payment, must make an order accordingly, designating the amount and giving a time within which it must be paid. If the money is not paid within the time allowed, an action may be maintained by the executor or administrator on the bond.

Partial distribution, petition for.

SEC. 891. PARTIAL DISTRIBUTION OF ESTATES OF DECEASED PERSONS.—Where the time for filing or presenting claims has expired, and all claims that have been allowed have been paid, or are secured by a mortgage upon real estate sufficient to pay them, and the estate is not in a condition to be finally closed and distributed, the executor or administrator, or coexecutor or coadministrator, may present his petition to the court for ratable payment of the legacies, or ratable distribution of the estate to all the heirs, legatees, devisees, or their assignees, grantees or successors in interest. Notice of such application must be given to all persons interested in the estate, in the

Notice.

same manner that notice is required to be given of the settlement of the account of an executor or administrator.

Any person interested in the estate may appear at the time named and resist the application.

Contest.

**ORDER GRANTED WHEN.**—If, at the hearing, it appears that the allegations of the petition of said executor, administrator, coexecutor, or coadministrator, are true, and the court is satisfied that no injury can result to the estate by granting the petition, the court must make an order directing the executor or executors, administrator or administrators, as the case may be, to deliver to the heirs, legatees, devisees, or to their assigns, grantees, or successors in interest, the whole portion of the estate to which they may be entitled or only a part thereof, designating it.

Granting of decree.

If, in the execution of the order, a partition is necessary between two or more of the parties interested, it must be made in the manner hereinafter prescribed. The costs of the proceedings under this section must be paid by the estate, excepting that in case a partition is necessary, the costs of such partition must be apportioned amongst the parties interested in such partition.

Partition.

#### DISTRIBUTION ON FINAL SETTLEMENT

Distribution on final settlement.

**SEC. 892. PROCEEDINGS IN THE NATURE OF AN ACTION TO DETERMINE HEIRSHIP; PETITION.**—In all estates now being administered, or that may hereafter be administered, any person claiming to be heir to the deceased, or entitled to distribution in whole or in any part of such estate, may, at any time prior to the decree of final distribution, file a petition in the matter of such estate, praying the court to ascertain and declare the rights of all persons to said estate and all interests therein, and to whom distribution thereof should be made.

Petition to establish rights of parties.

**NOTICE TO PERSONS INTERESTED.**—Upon the filing of such petition, the court shall make an order directing service of notice to all persons interested in said estate to appear and show cause, on a day to be therein named, not less than sixty days nor over four months from the date of the making of such order, in which notice shall be set forth the name of the deceased, the name of the executor or administrator of said estate, the names of all persons who may have appeared claiming any interest in said estate in the course of the administration of the same, up to the time of the making of said order, and such other persons as the court may direct, and also a description of the real estate whereof said deceased died seised or possessed, so far as known, described with certainty to a common intent, and requiring all said persons, and all persons named or not named having or claiming any interest in the estate of said deceased, at the time and place in said order specified, to appear and exhibit, as hereinafter provided, their respective claims of heirship, ownership, or interest in said estate, to said court, which notice shall be served in the same manner as a summons in a civil action, upon proof of which service, by affidavit or otherwise, to the satisfaction of the court, the court shall thereupon acquire jurisdiction to ascertain and determine the heirship, ownership, and interest of all parties in and to the property of said deceased, and such determination shall be final and conclusive in the administration of said estate, and the title and ownership of said property. The court shall enter an order or decree establishing proof of the service of such notice.

Notice.

**FILING OF APPEARANCE—DEFAULT.**—All persons appearing within the time limited as aforesaid shall file their written appearance in person or through their authorized attorney, such attorney filing at the same time written evidence of his authority to so appear, entry of which appearance shall be made in the minutes of the court and in

Appearance, default.

the register of proceedings of said estate. And the court shall, after the expiration of the time limited for appearing as aforesaid, enter an order adjudging the default of all persons for not appearing as aforesaid who shall not have appeared as aforesaid.

Complaint by interested persons; filing and service of answer to.

**COMPLAINT BY INTERESTED PERSONS; FILING AND SERVICE OF ANSWER TO.**—At any time within twenty days after the date of the order or decree of the court establishing proof of the service of such notice, any of such persons so appearing may file his complaint in the matter of the estate, setting forth the facts constituting his claim of heirship, ownership, or interest in said estate, with such reasonable particularity as the court may require, and serve a copy of the same upon each of the parties or attorneys who shall have entered their written appearance as aforesaid, if such parties or such attorneys reside within the Canal Zone; and in case any of them do not reside within the Canal Zone, then service of such copy of said complaint shall be made upon the clerk of said court for them, and the clerk shall forthwith mail the same to the address of such party or attorney as may have left with said clerk his post-office address.

Proceedings after issues joined.

**PROCEEDINGS AFTER ISSUES JOINED.**—Such parties are allowed twenty days after the service of the complaint, as aforesaid, within which to plead thereto, and thereafter such proceedings shall be had upon such complaint as in this code provided in case of an ordinary civil action; and the issues of law and of fact arising in the proceeding shall be disposed of in like manner as issues of law and fact are herein provided to be disposed of in civil actions; and the provisions of this code contained regulating the mode of procedure for the trial of civil actions shall be applicable thereto.

Plaintiff and defendant.

**PLAINTIFFS AND DEFENDANTS IN PROCEEDINGS.**—The party filing the petition as aforesaid, if he file a complaint, and if not, the party first filing such complaint, shall, in all subsequent proceedings, be treated as the plaintiff therein, and all other parties so appearing shall be treated as the defendants in said proceedings, and all such defendants shall set forth in their respective answers the facts constituting their claim of heirship, ownership, or interest in said estate, with such particularity as the court may require, and serve a copy thereof on the plaintiff.

Evidence.

Evidence in support of all issues may be taken orally or by deposition, in the same manner as provided in civil actions. Notice of the taking of such depositions shall be served only upon the parties, or the attorneys of the parties, so appearing in said proceeding.

Decree, what to determine; conclusiveness.

**DECREE, WHAT TO DETERMINE; CONCLUSIVENESS OF.**—The court shall enter a default of all persons failing to appear, or plead, or prosecute, or defend their rights as aforesaid; and upon the trial of the issues arising upon the pleadings in such proceedings, the court shall determine the heirship to said deceased, the ownership of his estate, and the interest of each respective claimant thereto or therein, and persons entitled to distribution thereof, and the final determination of the court thereupon shall be final and conclusive in the distribution of said estate, and in regard to the title to all the property of the estate of said deceased.

Distribution of cost.

The cost of the proceedings under this section shall be apportioned in the discretion of the court.

Attorney for minor.

**ATTORNEY FOR MINORS.**—In any proceeding under this section, the court may appoint an attorney for any minor mentioned in said proceedings not having a guardian.

Determination of heirship at final distribution.

**DETERMINATION OF HEIRSHIP AT FINAL DISTRIBUTION.**—Nothing in this section contained shall be construed to exclude the right upon final distribution of any estate to contest the question of heirship,

title, or interest in the estate so distributed, where the same shall not have been determined under the provisions of this section; but where such questions shall have been litigated, under the provisions of this section, the determination thereof as herein provided shall be conclusive in the distribution of said estate.

SEC. 893. FINAL DISTRIBUTION OF ESTATE.—Upon the final settlement of the accounts of the executor or administrator, or at any subsequent time, upon the application of the executor or administrator, or of any heir, legatee, devisee (or his assignee, grantee, or successor in interest), the court must proceed to distribute the residue of the estate in the hands of the executor or administrator, if any, among the persons who by law are entitled thereto; and if the decedent has left a surviving child, or the issue of a deceased child, and any of them, before the close of the administration, have died while under age and not having been married, no administration on such deceased child's estate is necessary, but all the estate which such deceased child was entitled to by inheritance must, without administration, be distributed as provided in the Civil Code. A statement of any receipts and disbursements of the executor or administrator, since the rendition of his final account, must be reported and filed at the time of making such distribution; and a settlement thereof, together with an estimate of the expenses of closing the estate must be made by the court, and included in the order or decree, or the court or judge may order notice of the settlement of such supplementary account, and refer the same as in other cases of the settlement of accounts.

Final distribution of estate.

Supplemental accounting by executor.

SEC. 894. WHAT THE DECREE MUST CONTAIN, AND IS FINAL.—In the order or decree, the court must name the persons and the proportions or parts to which each shall be entitled, and such persons may demand, sue for, and recover their respective shares from the executor or administrator, or any person having the same in possession. Such order or decree is conclusive as to the rights of heirs, legatees, or devisees.

Contents and conclusiveness of decree.

SEC. 895. DISTRIBUTION WHEN DECEDENT WAS NOT A RESIDENT OF THE CANAL ZONE.—Upon application for distribution, after final settlement of the accounts of administration, if the decedent was a non-resident of the Canal Zone, leaving a will which has been duly proved or allowed in the state of his residence, and an authenticated copy thereof has been admitted to probate in the Canal Zone, or if the decedent died intestate, and an administrator has been duly appointed and qualified in the state of his residence, and it is necessary, in order that the estate, or any part thereof, may be distributed according to the will, or if the court is satisfied that it is for the best interests of the estate, that the estate in the Canal Zone should be delivered to the executor or administrator in the state or place of the decedent's residence, the court may order such delivery to be made, and, if necessary, order a sale of the real estate, and a like delivery of the proceeds. The delivery, in accordance with the order of the court, is a full discharge of the executor or administrator with the will annexed or administrator, in the Canal Zone, in relation to all property embraced in such order, which binds and concludes all parties in interest. Sales of real estate, ordered by virtue of this section, must be made in the same manner as other sales of real estate of decedents by order of the court.

Distribution of non-resident decedent's estate.

SEC. 896.—PETITION FOR FINAL DISTRIBUTION; NOTICE OF HEARING; CONTEST; PARTITION.—The order or decree may be made on the petition of the executor or administrator, or of any person interested in the estate. When such petition is filed the clerk of the court must set the petition for hearing by the court, and give notice thereof by

Petition for final distribution.

Notice.

causing a notice to be posted at the courthouse where the court is held, setting forth the name of the estate, the executor or administrator, and the time appointed for the hearing of the petition. If, upon the hearing of the petition, the court or judge deems the notice insufficient from any cause, he may order such further notice to be given as may seem to him proper. At the time fixed for the hearing, or to which the hearing may be postponed, any person interested in the estate may appear and contest the petition by filing written objections thereto. If the partition is applied for, as provided in this chapter, the decree of distribution does not divest the court of jurisdiction to order partition, unless the estate is finally closed.

Contest.

Partition.

Continuation of administration.

Petition for.

Notice and hearing.

Decree.

Proviso.  
Petition to close administration.

Notice and hearing.

Decree.

Distribution after death of heir, etc.

SEC. 897. CONTINUATION OF ADMINISTRATION; PETITION FOR.—In all cases where a decedent shall have left a will, in and by the terms of which the testator shall have limited the time for administration upon an estate left by him, and the executor, and all of the legatees or devisees named in the will, shall file and present to the court a petition, in writing, representing that it will be for the best interests of the estate, and of the beneficiaries under the will, to have the administration upon the estate continued for a longer period of time than that designated in such will, and that it would be injurious to the estate, and to such beneficiaries, to have the administration brought to a close at the date therefor designated in the will.

HEARING OF PETITION AND NOTICE OF.—The court shall then set a day for the hearing of said petition; and notice thereof shall be served on all persons interested in the estate, in the same manner that summons in civil actions is served. Upon the day set for such hearing (or upon some other day to which the hearing may have been continued), the court shall proceed to hear proofs touching the representations made in such petition—and any person interested in the estate may also present counter-proofs in opposition to said application.

DECREEING CONTINUANCE OF ADMINISTRATION.—And if, upon such hearing, it be made to appear to the court that the representations made by the petitioners in their said petition contained be true, the court may then, by its order and decree in that behalf, decree and direct that the administration upon the estate continue for and during such further period of time as in its judgment will best subserve the interests of the estate and of the beneficiaries under said will.

PETITION TO HAVE ADMINISTRATION CLOSED.—*Provided, however,* That if, at any time during the period for which the administration upon the estate shall have been thus continued, the executor, or any one or more of the legatees or devisees, shall present to the court his or their petition, representing that it has become necessary for the best interests of the estate, and of the beneficiaries under the will, to have the administration upon the estate closed, the court shall then set a day for the hearing of said last-named petition; and notice thereof shall be given in the same manner, and the same proceedings be had thereupon, as shall have been given for and had upon the hearing of the petition asking for the continuation of such administration. And if, upon such hearing, it shall be made to appear to the court that the representations made by such petitioners or petitioner (as the case may be) are true, the court shall then, by its order and decree in that behalf, decree and direct that the administration upon the estate be closed as soon thereafter as, under the circumstances shall be practicable.

SEC. 898. DISTRIBUTION AFTER DEATH OF HEIR, ETC.—If any heir, legatee, or devisee of an estate shall die before the distribution to him of any part thereof, then the property to which he might be

entitled, if living, shall be and become a part of his estate and the same may be distributed to the representative of his estate for the purpose of administration therein, with the same effect as if distributed to him if living.

DISTRIBUTION AND PARTITION

SEC. 899. ESTATE IN COMMON; COMMISSIONERS.—When the estate, real or personal, assigned by the decree of distribution to two or more heirs, devisees, or legatees, is in common and undivided, and the respective shares are not separated and distinguished, partition or distribution may be made by three disinterested persons, to be appointed commissioners for that purpose by the court, who must be duly sworn to the faithful discharge of their duties, a certified copy of the order of their appointment, and of the order or decree assigning and distributing the estate, must be issued to them as their warrant, and their oath must be indorsed thereon. Upon consent of the parties, or when the court deems it proper and just, it is sufficient to appoint one commissioner only, who has the same authority and is governed by the same rules as if three were appointed.

Distribution and partition.

Estates in common.

By commissioners.

SEC. 900. PARTITION AND NOTICE THEREOF, AND THE TIME OF FILING PETITION.—Such partition may be ordered and had in the district court on the petition of any person interested. But before commissioners are appointed, or partition ordered by the court as directed in this chapter, notice thereof must be given to all persons interested who reside in the Canal Zone, or to their guardians, and to the agents, attorneys, or guardians, if any in the Canal Zone, of such as reside out of the Canal Zone, either personally or by public notice, as the court may direct. The petition may be filed, attorneys, guardians, and agents appointed, and notice given at any time before the order or decree of distribution, but the commissioners must not be appointed until the order or decree is made distributing the estate.

Petition for partition.

Notice.

SEC. 901. PARTITION MAY BE MADE, ALTHOUGH SOME OF THE HEIRS, AND SO FORTH, HAVE PARTED WITH THEIR INTEREST.—Partition or distribution of the estate may be made as provided in this chapter, although some of the original heirs, legatees, or devisees may have conveyed their shares to other persons, and such shares must be assigned to the person holding the same, in the same manner as they otherwise would have been to such heirs, legatees, or devisees.

Allowable, although some heirs, etc., have parted with interest.

SEC. 902. SHARES TO BE SET OUT BY METES AND BOUNDS.—When both distribution and partition are made, the several shares in the real and personal estate must be set out to each individual in proportion to his right, by metes and bounds, or description, so that the same can be easily distinguished, unless two or more of the parties interested consent to have their shares set out so as to be held by them in common and undivided.

Shares to be set out by metes and bounds.

SEC. 903. WHOLE ESTATE MAY BE ASSIGNED TO ONE, IN CERTAIN CASES.—When the real estate can not be divided without prejudice or inconvenience to the owners, the court may assign the whole to one or more of the parties entitled to share therein, who will accept it, always preferring the males to the females, and, among children, preferring the elder to the younger. The parties accepting the whole must pay to the other parties interested their just proportion of the true value thereof, or secure the same to their satisfaction, or in case of the minority of such party, then to the satisfaction of his guardian; and the true value of the estate must be ascertained and reported by the commissioners. When the commissioners appointed

When estate can not be partitioned equitably.

Oswalty.

to make partition are of the opinion that the real estate can not be divided without prejudice or inconvenience to the owners, they must so report to the court and recommend that the whole be assigned as herein provided, and must find and report the true value of such real estate. On filing the report of the commissioners, and on making or securing the payment as before provided, the court, if it appears just and proper, must confirm the report, and thereupon the assignment is complete, and the title to the whole of such real estate vests in the person to whom the same is so assigned.

Report by commissioners.

Payments for equality of partition.

**SEC. 904. PAYMENTS FOR EQUALITY OF PARTITION, BY WHOM AND HOW.**—When any tract of land or tenement is of greater value than any one's share in the estate to be divided, and can not be divided without injury to the same, it may be set off by the commissioners appointed to make partition to any of the parties who will accept it, giving preference as prescribed in the preceding section. The party accepting must pay or secure to the others such sums as the commissioners shall award to make the partition equal, and the commissioners must make their award accordingly; but such partition must not be established by the court until the sums awarded are paid to the parties entitled to the same, or secured to their satisfaction.

Sale of estate.

**SEC. 905. ESTATE MAY BE SOLD.**—When it appears to the court, from the commissioners' report, that it can not otherwise be fairly divided and should be sold, the court may order the sale of the whole or any part of the estate, real or personal, by the executor or administrator, or by a commissioner appointed for that purpose, and the proceeds distributed. The sale must be conducted, reported, and confirmed in the same manner and under the same requirements provided in chapter 29 of this code.

Ante, p. 1050.

Notice before partition.

**SEC. 906. TO GIVE NOTICE TO ALL PERSONS AND GUARDIANS BEFORE PARTITION; DUTIES OF COMMISSIONERS.**—Before any partition is made or any estate divided, as provided in this chapter, notice must be given to all persons interested in the partition, their guardians, agents, or attorneys, by the commissioners, of the time and place when and where they shall proceed to make partition. The commissioners may take testimony, order surveys, and take such other steps as may be necessary to enable them to form a judgment upon the matters before him.

Report of commissioners.

**SEC. 907. TO MAKE REPORT; SETTING ASIDE REPORT.**—The commissioners must report their proceedings, and the partition agreed upon by them, to the court, in writing, and the court may, for sufficient reasons, set aside the report and commit the same to the same commissioners, or appoint others; and when such report is finally confirmed a certified copy of the judgment, or decree of partition made thereon, attested by the clerk under the seal of the court, must be recorded in the office of the registrar of property.

Court may set aside report.

When partition commissioners not necessary.

**SEC. 908. WHEN COMMISSIONERS TO MAKE PARTITION ARE NOT NECESSARY.**—When the court makes a judgment or decree assigning the residue of any estate to one or more persons entitled to the same, it is not necessary to appoint commissioners to make partition or distribution thereof, unless the parties to whom the assignment is decreed, or some of them, request that such partition be made.

Advancements to heirs.

**SEC. 909. ADVANCEMENTS MADE TO HEIRS.**—All questions as to advancements made, or alleged to have been made, by the decedent to his heirs, may be heard and determined by the court, and must be specified in the decree assigning and distributing the estate; and the final judgment or decree of the court is binding on all parties interested in the estate.

## DISTRIBUTION TO PERSON WHOSE ADDRESS IS UNKNOWN, AND SO FORTH

Distribution to person whose address unknown, etc.

Unfound distributee.

SEC. 910. DISTRIBUTION OF ESTATE TO PERSON WHOSE ADDRESS IS UNKNOWN, AND SO FORTH.—When any estate is distributed by the judgment or decree of the court or judge, as provided in this chapter, to a distributee who can not be found and his or her place of residence is unknown or to a distributee who refuses to accept the same or to give a proper voucher therefor, or to a minor or incompetent person, who has no lawful guardian to receive the same, or person authorized to receipt therefor, the portion of said estate consisting of money shall be paid to and deposited with the collector of the Panama Canal, who shall give a receipt for the same, and shall be liable on his official bond therefor; and said receipt shall be deemed and received by the court or judge as a voucher in favor of said executor or administrator, with the same force and effect as if executed by the distributee thereof. And this section shall be applicable to any and all estates now pending in which a final decree of discharge has not been granted.

Distributee who refuses to accept. Minors, etc.

Money to be deposited with collector of Panama Canal.

Claimants to funds in hands of collector, recovery.

Any person claiming to be entitled to any amount so deposited with the collector, may, within five years after such deposit, petition the court or judge for an order directing payment to the said distributee. A copy of such petition shall be served on the collector and thereafter no such amount shall be covered into the Treasury of the United States, as hereinafter directed, until so ordered by the court.

Unclaimed funds covered into Treasury.

If no one claims the amount, as herein provided, or if a claim be made and disallowed and the court so directs, such amount devolves to the United States and shall be covered into the Treasury by the collector as miscellaneous receipts.

## AGENTS FOR ABSENT INTERESTED PARTIES; DISCHARGE OF EXECUTOR OR ADMINISTRATOR

Agents for absent parties; discharge of executor, etc.

SEC. 911. COURT MAY APPOINT AGENT TO TAKE POSSESSION FOR ABSENTEES.—When any estate is assigned or distributed, by a judgment or decree of the court, as provided in this chapter, to any person residing out of, and having no agent in the Canal Zone, and it is necessary that some person should be authorized to take possession and charge of the same for the benefit of such absent person, the court may appoint an agent for that purpose and authorize him to take charge of such estate, as well as to act for such absent person in the distribution.

Agent to possess property for absentees.

SEC. 912. AGENT TO GIVE BOND, AND HIS COMPENSATION.—The agent must execute a bond to the Government of the Canal Zone, to be approved by the court or judge, conditioned that he shall faithfully manage and account for the estate. The court appointing such agent may allow a reasonable sum out of the profits of the estate for his services and expenses.

Bond and compensation.

SEC. 913. UNCLAIMED ESTATE, HOW DISPOSED OF.—When personal property remains in the hands of the agent unclaimed for a year, and it appears to the court that it is for the benefit of those interested, it shall be sold under the order of the court, and the proceeds after deducting the expenses of the sale, allowed by the court, must be paid to the collector of the Panama Canal. When the payment is made, the agent must take from the collector a receipt, which he must file in the court. Where any agent has money in his hands as such agent, and it appears to the court upon the settlement of his account as such agent that the balance remaining in his hands should be paid to the collector, the court may direct such payment and

Unclaimed estate, disposal.

Proceeds paid to collector of Panama Canal.

upon such agent filing the proper receipt showing such payment, the court shall enter an order discharging such agent and his sureties from all liability therefor. All such funds shall be held and disposed of by the collector in the manner provided in section 910.

Real and personal property of absentee; disposal of.

SEC. 914. WHEN REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY OF ABSENTEE TO BE SOLD.—The agent must render the court appointing him, annually, an account, showing:

1. The value and character of the property received by him, what portion thereof is still on hand, what sold, and for what.

2. The income derived therefrom.

3. Expenses incurred in the care, protection, and management thereof, and whether paid or unpaid. When filed the court may examine witnesses and take proofs in regard to the account; and if satisfied from such accounts and proofs that it will be for the benefit and advantage of the persons interested therein, the court may, by order, direct a sale to be made of the whole or such parts of the real or personal property as shall appear to be proper, and the purchase money to be deposited with the collector.

Agent's liability on bond.

SEC. 915. LIABILITY OF AGENT ON HIS BOND.—The agent is liable on his bond for the care and preservation of the estate while in his hands, and for the payment of the proceeds of the sale as required in the preceding sections, and may be sued thereon by any person interested.

Certificate to claimant.

SEC. 916. CERTIFICATE TO CLAIMANT.—When any person appears and claims the money paid to the collector of the Panama Canal, the court making the distribution must inquire into such claim, and being first satisfied of his right thereto, must grant him a certificate to that effect, under its seal; and upon the presentation of the certificate to him, the auditor must draw his warrant on the collector for the amount.

Final settlement, decree, and discharge.

SEC. 917. FINAL SETTLEMENT, DECREE, AND DISCHARGE.—When the estate has been fully administered, and it is shown by the executor or administrator, by the production of satisfactory vouchers, that he has paid all sums of money due from him, and delivered up, under the order of the court, all the property of the estate to the parties entitled, and performed all the acts lawfully required of him, the court must make a judgment or decree discharging him from all liability to be incurred thereafter.

Discovery of property.

SEC. 918. DISCOVERY OF PROPERTY.—The final settlement of an estate, as in this chapter provided, shall not prevent a subsequent issue of letters testamentary or of administration, or of administration with the will annexed, if other property of the estate be discovered, or if it become necessary or proper for any cause that letters should be again issued.

Accounts of trustees; distribution.

ACCOUNTS OF TRUSTEES; DISTRIBUTION

Jurisdiction of district court to continue.

SEC. 919. DISTRICT COURT NOT TO LOSE JURISDICTION BY FINAL DISTRIBUTION.—Where any trust has been created by or under any will to continue after distribution, the district court shall not lose jurisdiction of the estate by final distribution, but shall retain jurisdiction thereof for the purpose of the settlement of accounts under the trusts.

Accounting by trustee.

ACCOUNTING BY TRUSTEE.—And any trustee created by any will, or appointed to execute any trust created by any will, may, from time to time, pending the execution of his trust, or may, at the termination thereof, render and pray for the settlement of his accounts as such trustee, before the court in which the will was probated, and in the manner provided for the settlement of the accounts of executors and administrators. The trustee, or, in case of his death, his

Petition for settlement.

legal representatives, shall, for that purpose, present to the court his verified petition, setting forth his accounts in detail, with a report showing condition of trust estate, together with a verified statement of said trustee, giving the names and post-office addresses, if known, of the cestuis que trust, and upon the filing thereof, the clerk shall fix a day for the hearing, and give notice thereof of not less than ten days, by causing notices to be posted in at least three public places in the Canal Zone, setting forth the name of the trust estate, the trustee, and the day appointed for the settlement of the account. The court or judge may order such further notice to be given as may be proper. Such trustee may, in the discretion of the court, upon application of any beneficiary of the trust, or the guardian of such beneficiary, be ordered to appear and render his account, after being cited by service of citation, as provided for the service of summons in civil cases, and such application shall not be denied where no account has been rendered to the court within six months prior to such application. Upon the filing of the account so ordered, the same proceedings for the hearing and settlement thereof shall be had as hereinabove provided.

Notice and hearing.

SEC. 920. COMPENSATION OF TRUSTEES.—On all such accountings the court shall allow the trustee or trustees the proper expenses and such compensation for services as the court may adjudge to be just and reasonable, and shall apportion such compensation among the trustees according to the services rendered by them respectively, and may in its discretion fix a yearly compensation for the trustee or trustees to continue as long as the court may judge proper.

Compensation.

SEC. 921. TRUSTEE MAY DECLINE TO ACT.—Any person named or designated as a trustee in any will which has been or shall hereafter be admitted to probate in the Canal Zone may, at any time before final distribution, decline to act as such trustee, and an order of court shall thereupon be made accepting such resignation; but the declination of any such person who has qualified as trustee shall not be accepted by the court, unless the same shall be in writing and filed in the matter of the estate in the court in which the administration is pending, and such notice shall be given thereof as is required upon a petition praying for letters of administration.

Refusal to act as trustee.

APPOINTMENT TO VACANCY.—The court in which the administration is pending shall have power at any time before final distribution to appoint some fit and proper person to fill any vacancy in the office of trustee under the will, whether resulting from such declination, removal, or otherwise; provided, it shall be required by law or necessary to carry out the trust created by the will, that such vacancy shall be filled; and every person so appointed shall, before acting as trustee, give a bond such as is required by section 731, of a person to whom letters of administration are directed to issue. Such appointment may be made by the judge upon the written application of any person interested in the trust filed in the probate proceedings, and shall only be made after notice to all parties interested in the trust, given in the same manner as notice is required to be given of the hearing upon the petition for the probate of a will. In each of the preceding cases the court may order such further notice as shall seem necessary.

Filling vacancy.

Bond.  
Ante, p. 1034.

In accepting a declination under the provisions of this section, the court may make and enforce any order which may be necessary for the preservation of the estate.

Preservation of estate by court.

SEC. 922. JURISDICTION.—The provisions of section 921 shall apply in all cases where a final decree of distribution has not been made; but the jurisdiction given by said section shall not exclude, in cases

Jurisdiction.

to which it applies, the jurisdiction now possessed by the district court.

ORDERS, DECREES, ETC., PROBATE MATTERS.

CHAPTER 34.—ORDERS, DECREES, PROCESS, MINUTES, RECORDS, AND TRIALS IN PROBATE PROCEEDINGS

Orders and decrees.

SEC. 923. ORDERS AND DECREES IN PROBATE PROCEEDINGS.—Orders and decrees made by the court or judge, in probate proceedings, need not recite the existence of facts, or the performance of acts, upon which the jurisdiction of the court or judge may depend, but it shall only be necessary that they contain the matters ordered, or adjudged, except as otherwise provided in chapters 23 to 36 of this code. All orders and decrees of the court or judge must be entered at length in the minute book of the court or must be signed by the judge and filed; but decrees of distribution must always be so entered at length.

*Ante*, pp. 1022-1078.

Publication.

SEC. 924. HOW OFTEN PUBLICATION TO BE MADE.—When any publication is ordered, such publication must be made daily, or otherwise as often during the prescribed period as the paper is regularly issued, unless otherwise provided in chapters 23 to 36 of this code. The court, or judge may, however, order a less number of publications during the period.

*Ante*, pp. 1022-1078.

Citation, how directed; contents.

SEC. 925. CITATION, HOW DIRECTED, AND WHAT TO CONTAIN.—Citations must be directed to the person to be cited, signed by the clerk, and issued under the seal of the court, and must contain:

1. The title of the proceeding;
2. A brief statement of the nature of the proceeding;
3. A direction that the person cited appear at a time and place specified.

Issue of.

SEC. 926. CITATION, HOW ISSUED.—The citation may be issued by the clerk upon the application of any party, without an order of the judge, except in cases in which such order is by the provisions of chapters 23 to 36 of this code expressly required.

Service of.

SEC. 927. CITATION, HOW SERVED.—The citation must be served in the same manner as a summons in a civil action.

Personal notice by.

SEC. 928. PERSONAL NOTICE GIVEN BY CITATION.—When personal notice is required, and no mode of giving it is prescribed in chapters 23 to 36 of this code, it must be given by citation.

Service five days before return.

SEC. 929. CITATION TO BE SERVED FIVE DAYS BEFORE RETURN.—When no other time is specially prescribed in chapters 23 to 36, citations must be served at least five days before the return-day thereof.

Rules of practice. *Ante*, pp. 1022-1078.

SEC. 930. RULES OF PRACTICE GENERALLY.—Except as otherwise provided in chapters 23 to 36, the provisions of chapters 4 to 16 of this code are applicable to and constitute the rules of practice in the proceedings mentioned in said chapters 23 to 36.

New trials. *Ante*, pp. 916-998.

SEC. 931. NEW TRIALS IN PROBATE PROCEEDINGS.—The provisions of chapters 4 to 16 of this code, relative to new trials, except in so far as they are inconsistent with the provisions of chapters 23 to 36 of this code, apply to the proceedings mentioned in said chapters 23 to 36; provided, that hereafter a motion for a new trial in probate proceedings can be made only in cases of contests of wills, either before or after probate, in proceedings under section 892 and in those cases where the issues of fact, of which a new trial is sought, were tried by a jury or were of such character as to entitle the parties to have them tried by a jury whether or not they were so tried.

Issues joined, trial and disposition of. *Ante*, p. 1025.

SEC. 932. ISSUES JOINED IN PROBATE PROCEEDINGS, HOW TRIED AND DISPOSED OF.—All issues of fact joined in probate proceedings must be tried in conformity with the requirements of sections 672 to 678, and in all such proceedings the party affirming is plaintiff, and the one denying or avoiding is defendant. Judgments therein, on the issue

joined, as well as for costs, may be entered and enforced by execution or otherwise by the court as in civil actions.

SEC. 933. COURT MUST TRY ISSUES JOINED WHEN NO JURY IS DEMANDED; COURT MUST SETTLE AND FRAME ISSUES WHEN JURY CALLED.—

Trial by court; framing of issues for jury.

If no jury is demanded, the court must try the issues joined, and sign and file its decision in writing, as provided in sections 304 and 305. If, on written demand, a jury is called by either party, and the issues are not sufficiently made up by the written pleadings on file, the court, on due notice to the opposite party, must settle and frame the issues to be tried, and submit the same, together with the evidence of each party<sup>1</sup>, to the jury, on which they must render a verdict. Either party may move for a new trial, upon the same grounds and errors, and in like manner, as provided in this code for civil actions.

Motion for new trial.

SEC. 934. COSTS, BY WHOM PAID IN CERTAIN CASES.—When it is not otherwise prescribed in chapters 23 to 36, the district court, may, in its discretion, order costs to be paid by any party to the proceedings, or out of the assets of the estate, as justice may require. Execution for the costs may issue out of the district court.

Costs.

SEC. 935. EXECUTOR, AND SO FORTH, TO BE REMOVED WHEN COMMITTED FOR CONTEMPT, AND ANOTHER APPOINTED.—Whenever an executor, administrator, or guardian is committed for contempt in disobeying any lawful order of the court or judge, and has remained in custody for thirty days without obeying such order, or purging himself otherwise of the contempt, the court may, by order reciting the facts, and without further showing or notice revoke his letters and appoint some other person entitled thereto executor, administrator, or guardian in his stead.

Removal of executor, etc., for contempt.

Appointment of other.

SEC. 936. SERVICE OF PROCESS, AND SO FORTH, UPON GUARDIAN.—Whenever an infant, insane, or incompetent person has a guardian of his estate residing in the Canal Zone, personal service upon the guardian of any process, notice, or order of the court concerning the estate of a deceased person in which the ward is interested, is equivalent to service upon the ward, and it is the duty of the guardian to attend to the interests of the ward in the matter. Such guardian may also appear for his ward and waive any process, notice, or order to show cause which an adult or a person of sound mind might do.

Service upon guardian, etc.

SEC. 937. ESTABLISHMENT OF IDENTITY OF HEIRS.—In every case where title to real or personal property, or any interest therein, shall have vested or may hereafter become vested, other than by the laws of succession, in the heirs, heirs of the body, issue, or children of any person, without other description or means of identification of the persons embraced in such description, any person interested in such property as such heir, heir of the body, issue, or child, or the successor in interest of any such heir, heir of the body, issue, or child, or the legal representatives of any of such persons or of their said successors in interest, may file a verified petition in the district court in and for the division wherein said property or any part thereof is situate, setting forth briefly the deraignment of title of petitioner, a description of the property affected, and the names, ages, and residences, if known, of the heirs, heirs of the body, issue, or children whose identity is sought to be determined (or if any of the same is dead or if the residence of any of the same is unknown, such facts shall be stated) and a request that a decree be entered in said court determining and establishing the identity of the persons embraced in such general description.

Establishment of identity of heirs.

<sup>1</sup> So in original.

Notice for hearing on identity petition.

Notice of the time and place for the hearing of said petition must be given by the clerk by posting notices thereof in three or more public places in the Canal Zone at least ten days prior to the date fixed by the clerk for said hearing.

Contest.

WHO MAY CONTEST PETITION.—At any time before the date fixed for such hearing any person interested in said property may answer said petition and deny any of the matters contained therein.

Hearing and decree.

HEARING AND DECREE.—At the time fixed for such hearing or such time thereafter as may be fixed by the court, the court must hear the proofs offered by the petitioner, and of any person answering the same and must make a decree conformable to the proofs. Such decree shall have the same force and effect as decrees entered in accordance with the provisions of chapters 23 to 36 of this code.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR.

CHAPTER 35.—PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR

CROSS REFERENCE

Post, p. 1083.

Public administrator as guardian, see section 975.

Appointment.

SEC. 938. PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR; APPOINTMENT.—There shall be in the Canal Zone a public administrator appointed by the Governor of the Panama Canal.

Estates administered by.

SEC. 939. WHAT ESTATES TO BE ADMINISTERED BY PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR.—The public administrator must take charge of the estates of persons dying within the Canal Zone, or who, dying elsewhere, leave estates in the Canal Zone, as follows:

1. Of the estate of decedents for which no administrators or executors are appointed, and which, in consequence thereof, may be wasted, uncared for, or lost;
2. Of the estate of decedents who have no known heirs;
3. Of the estates ordered into his hands by the court; and,
4. Of the estates upon which letters of administration or letters testamentary have been issued to him by the court.

Estates less than \$150.

SEC. 940. ESTATES LESS THAN \$150.—Whenever the public administrator shall file with the clerk of the district court a statement that the value of any estate, of which he has taken charge, is less than \$150, there shall be no regular administration on such estate unless additional estate be found or discovered; and the public administrator may pay out such funds to the creditors, heirs, or other persons legally entitled thereto.

Burial expenses.

SEC. 941. BURIAL EXPENSES OF DECEASED PERSONS.—Whenever the public administrator takes possession of the estate of a deceased person, as provided in section 939, and the method of the defrayal of the expense of the burial of said deceased is not otherwise provided for by law or by the rules, agreement, or death benefits of any order or lodge to which the deceased may at the time of his death belong, or with which he may have been affiliated, the public administrator may, in order to defray the proper expenses of the burial of the body of the deceased and the expenses of the last illness, apply to the judge of the district court for an order permitting the public administrator to summarily sell any personal property belonging to the deceased, and to withdraw any money that the deceased may have on deposit with any bank, and to collect any indebtedness or claim that may be owing to or due the deceased.

Petition to sell property, etc., to defray.

Notice unnecessary; no fee chargeable.

No notice of the application need be given and no fee shall be charged by the clerk of the court or the public administrator for the filing of said application, or for any duty or service of the clerk or public administrator or his attorney connected therewith.

Upon the sale of the personal property of the deceased, or the collection of any money, claim or indebtedness by the public administrator under said order the public administrator shall use the same for the expenses of the burial of the deceased, and the expenses of the last illness.

Use of funds obtained.

The public administrator shall file with the clerk of the court a statement showing the property of the deceased that came into his hands and the disposition of the property of the deceased, and shall file with the clerk vouchers showing what disposition was made of the said property or of the proceeds thereof.

Statement and vouchers to be filed.

SEC. 942. PAYMENT OF SALARY OR CLAIMS.—If a deceased or insane person shall have to his credit with The Panama Canal or the Panama Railroad Company, any sum as salary or other acknowledged claim, the amount so due shall be paid to the public administrator upon demand and be by him administered as a part of said person's estate: *Provided*, That if there should be other regular administration upon such person's estate in a court in the Canal Zone or in any State in the United States, then the sum due shall be paid to such other executor, administrator, or guardian upon presentation of duly authenticated copies of the order or decree appointing such executor, administrator, or guardian: *And provided further*, That in case the amount so due in salary or wages from The Panama Canal or Panama Railroad Company does not exceed \$100 and it is shown that there is to be no administration of the deceased employee's estate either by the public administrator or otherwise, then payment may be made to the person or persons who under the laws of the Canal Zone would be entitled to receive the same, if administration were had, under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Governor of the Panama Canal.

Payment of salary or claims.

*Provided*.  
When other regular administration.

When sum due not in excess of \$100.

SEC. 943. DISPOSITION OF ESTATES OF ALIEN EMPLOYEES.—If a deceased intestate employee of The Panama Canal or the Panama Railroad Company, or member of his family, whose estate is being administered by the public administrator, leaves no heirs in the Canal Zone or the Republic of Panama entitled to receive such estate, the proceeds and residue thereof may be delivered to the diplomatic or consular representative, accredited to the Canal Zone or the Republic of Panama, of the country of which the deceased was a citizen or subject for delivery by such representative to the heirs of the deceased: *Provided*, That if the deceased was a citizen of the Republic of Panama, the residue of his estate may be delivered to his heirs in the Republic of Panama or to the authorities of the said Republic lawfully designated to receive the same.

Estates of alien employees.

*Provided*.  
When citizen of Republic of Panama.

SEC. 944. WHEN PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR TAKES CHARGE; HIS BOND AND OATH.—Whenever a public administrator takes charge of an estate, of which he is entitled to take charge without letters of administration being issued, or under order of the court, he must, with all convenient dispatch, procure letters of administration thereon, in like manner and on like proceedings as letters of administration are issued to other persons. His official bond and oath are in lieu of the administrator's bond and oath.

When public administrator takes charge.

Official bond and oath.

SEC. 945. DUTY OF PERSONS IN WHOSE HOUSE ANY STRANGER DIES.—Whenever a stranger, or person without known heirs, dies intestate in the house or premises of another, the possessor of such premises, or anyone knowing the facts, must give immediate notice thereof to the public administrator; and in default of so doing, he is liable for any damage that may be sustained thereby, to be recovered by the public administrator, or any party interested.

Duty of persons in whose house stranger dies.

SEC. 946. MUST RETURN INVENTORY AND ADMINISTER ESTATES ACCORDING TO CHAPTERS 23 TO 36.—The public administrator must make and

Inventory and account.

return a perfect inventory of all estates taken into his possession, administer and account for the same according to the provisions of chapters 23 to 36, subject to the control and directions of the court.

*Ante*, pp. 1022-1078.  
When another appointed administrator.

SEC. 947. WHEN ANOTHER PERSON IS APPOINTED ADMINISTRATOR OR EXECUTOR, PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR TO DELIVER UP THE ESTATE.—If, at any time, letters testamentary or of administration are regularly granted to any other person on an estate of which the public administrator has charge, he must, under the order of the court, account for, pay, and deliver to the executor or administrator thus appointed, all the money, property, papers, and estate of every kind in his possession or under his control.

Notice by civil officers of waste to property, etc.

SEC. 948. CIVIL OFFICERS TO GIVE NOTICE OF WASTE TO PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR.—All civil officers must inform the public administrator of all property known to them, belonging to a decedent, which is liable to loss, injury, or waste, and which, by reason thereof, ought to be in the possession of the public administrator.

Institution of suits.

SEC. 949. SUITS FOR PROPERTY OF DECEDENTS.—The public administrator must institute all suits and prosecutions necessary to recover the property, debts, papers, and other estate of the decedent.

Order to account.

SEC. 950. ORDER ON PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR TO ACCOUNT.—The court may, at any time, order the public administrator to account for and deliver all the money and property of an estate in his hands to the heirs, or to the executors or administrators regularly appointed.

No interest in estates in his hands.

SEC. 951. NOT TO BE INTERESTED IN THE PAYMENTS FOR OR ON ACCOUNT OF THE ESTATES IN HIS HANDS.—The public administrator must not be interested in expenditures of any kind made on account of any estate he administers; nor must he be associated, in business or otherwise, with any one who is so interested.

Commissions.

*Ante*, p. 1058.  
*Proviso*.  
No commission, when estate below \$1,000.

SEC. 952. COMMISSIONS OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR.—The commissions to be charged by the public administrator shall be as prescribed in section 858: *Provided*, That no commissions shall be charged where it appears that the total assets of the estate do not exceed \$1,000 in value.

Fees to be paid over to collector.

The public administrator shall pay over all such fees to the Collector of the Panama Canal to be covered into the Treasury of the United States as miscellaneous receipts.

Oaths to be administered by.

SEC. 953. PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR TO ADMINISTER OATHS.—The public administrator may administer oaths in regard to all matters touching the discharge of his duties, or the administration of estates in his hands.

Further proceedings in administration by.  
*Ante*, pp. 1022-1074.

SEC. 954. PRECEDING CHAPTERS APPLICABLE TO PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR.—When no direction is given in this chapter for the government or guidance of a public administrator in the discharge of his duties, or for the administration of an estate in his hands, the provisions of chapters 23 to 34 of this code must govern, except that wherever notice is required to be given, such notice may, in the discretion of the court, be waived or be given by posting.

GUARDIAN AND WARD.

## CHAPTER 36.—GUARDIAN AND WARD

Minors.

### GUARDIANS OF MINORS

Appointment of guardians.

SEC. 955. APPOINTMENT OF GUARDIANS.—Either division of the district court, when it appears necessary or convenient, may appoint guardians for the persons and estates, or either of them, of minors who have no guardian legally appointed by will or deed, and who are inhabitants or residents of the division, or who reside without the Canal Zone and have estate within the division.

Such appointment may be made on the petition of a relative or other person on behalf of the minor, or on the petition of the minor, if fourteen years of age.

By petition.

**NOTICE OF PROCEEDINGS.**—Before making such appointment, the court must cause such notice as such court deems reasonable to be given to any person having the care of such minor, and to such relatives of the minor residing in the Canal Zone as the court may deem proper. In all cases notice must be given to the parents of the minor or proof made to the court that their addresses are unknown, or that, for other reason, such notice can not be given.

Notice.

**TEMPORARY CUSTODY PENDING PROCEEDINGS.**—In all such proceedings, when it appears to the satisfaction of the court, either from a verified petition, or from affidavits, that the welfare of the minor will be imperiled if such minor is allowed to remain in the custody of the person then having the care of such minor, the court may make an order providing for the temporary custody of such minor until a hearing can be had on such petition.

Temporary custody.

**PROCEEDINGS WHERE MINOR LIABLE TO BE CARRIED OUT OF CANAL ZONE.**—And when it appears to the court that there is reason to believe that such minor will be carried out of the jurisdiction of the court before which the application is made, or will suffer some irreparable injury before compliance with such order providing for the temporary custody of such minor can be enforced, such court may at the time of making such order providing for the temporary custody of such minor cause a warrant to be issued, reciting the facts, and directed to the marshal, commanding such officer to take such minor from the custody of the person in whose care such minor then is and place such minor in custody in accordance with the order of the court.

When danger of removal from jurisdiction, etc.

**SEC. 956. WHEN MINOR MAY NOMINATE GUARDIAN; WHEN NOT.**—If the minor is under the age of fourteen years, the court may nominate and appoint his guardian. If he is fourteen years of age, he may nominate his own guardian, who, if approved by the court, must be appointed accordingly.

Nomination of guardian by minor.

**SEC. 957. WHEN APPOINTMENT MAY BE MADE BY COURT, WHEN MINOR IS OVER FOURTEEN.**—If the guardian nominated by the minor is not approved by the court, or if the minor resides out of the Canal Zone, or if, after being duly cited by the court, he neglects for ten days to nominate a suitable person, the court or judge may nominate and appoint the guardian in the same manner as if the minor were under the age of fourteen years.

By court.

**SEC. 958. NOMINATION BY MINORS AFTER ARRIVING AT FOURTEEN.**—When a guardian has been appointed by the court for a minor under the age of fourteen years, the minor, at any time after he attains that age, may nominate his own guardian, subject to the approval of the court.

Nomination by minor when reaching fourteen years of age.

**SEC. 959. WHO MAY BE GUARDIAN; MARRIAGE OF GUARDIAN DOES NOT AFFECT GUARDIANSHIP.**—The father or the mother of a minor child under the age of fourteen years, if found by the court competent to discharge the duties of guardianship, is entitled to be appointed a guardian of such minor child, in preference to any other person. The person nominated by a minor of the age of fourteen years as his guardian, whether married or unmarried, may, if found by the court competent to discharge the duties of guardianship, be appointed as such guardian. The authority of a guardian is not extinguished nor affected by the marriage of the guardian.

Who may be guardian.

Authority not extinguished by marriage.

**SEC. 960. POWERS AND DUTIES OF GUARDIAN.**—Every guardian appointed has the custody and care of the education of the minor, and the care and management of his estate, until such minor arrives at

Powers and duties.

the age of majority or marries, or until the guardian is legally discharged, unless he is appointed guardian only of the person of the ward. In that event, the guardian is charged with the custody of the ward, and must look to his support, health, and education. He may fix the residence of the ward at any place in the Canal Zone, but not elsewhere without the permission of the court.

Bond.

SEC. 961. BOND OF GUARDIAN.—Before the order appointing any person guardian under this chapter takes effect, and before letters issue, the court shall require of such person a bond to the minor, with sufficient sureties, to be approved by the judge, and in such sum as he shall order, which sum shall not be less than twice the value of the personal property and the probable value of the annual rents, issues and profits of property belonging to the minor; where, however, a surety company is authorized by law to furnish such bond, the court in its discretion may fix the amount of the bond given by such surety company at not less than the value of the personal property and the probable value of the annual rents, issues and profits of property belonging to the minor conditioned that the guardian will faithfully execute the duties of his trust according to law, and the following conditions shall form a part of such bond without being expressed therein:

Conditions of.

Inventory of estate of ward.

1. To make an inventory of all the estate, real and personal of his ward, that comes to his possession or knowledge, and to return the same within such time as the court may order.

Management of.

2. To dispose of and manage the estate according to law and for the best interest of the ward, and faithfully to discharge his trust in relation thereto, and also in relation to the care, custody, and education of the ward.

Accounting.

3. To render an account on oath of the property, estate, and moneys of the ward in his hands, and all proceeds or interests derived therefrom, and of the management and disposition of the same, within three months after his appointment, and at such other times as the court directs, and at the expiration of his trust to settle his accounts with the court, or with the ward, if he be of full age, or his legal representatives, and to pay over and deliver all the estate, moneys, and effects remaining in his hands, or due from him on such settlement, to the person who is lawfully entitled thereto. Upon filing the bond, duly approved, letters of guardianship must issue to the person appointed. In form the letters of guardianship must be substantially the same as letters of administration, and the oath of the guardian must be indorsed thereon that he will perform the duties of his office as such guardian according to law.

Issue of letters.

Insertion of conditions in order appointing, by court.

SEC. 962. COURT MAY INSERT CONDITIONS IN ORDER APPOINTING GUARDIAN.—When any person is appointed guardian of a minor, the court may, with the consent of such person, insert in the order of appointment, conditions not otherwise obligatory, providing for the care, treatment, education, and welfare of the minor and for the care and custody of his property. The performance of such conditions shall be a part of the duties of the guardian, for the faithful performance of which he and the sureties on his bond shall be responsible.

Recording letters.

SEC. 963. RECORDING LETTERS OF GUARDIANSHIP.—All letters of guardianship issued under the provisions of this chapter, with the affidavits and certificates thereon, must be recorded by the clerk of the court having jurisdiction of the persons and estates of the wards.

Maintenance of minor out of income of his property.

SEC. 964. MAINTENANCE OF MINOR OUT OF INCOME OF HIS PROPERTY.—If any minor having a father living has property, the income of which is sufficient for his maintenance and education in a manner more expensive than his father can reasonably afford, regard

being had to the situation of the father's family and to all the circumstances of the case, the expenses of the education and maintenance of such minor may be defrayed out of the income of his own property, in whole or in part, as judged reasonable, and must be directed by the court; and the charges therefor may be allowed accordingly in the settlement of the accounts of his guardian.

SEC. 965. GUARDIAN TO GIVE BONDS; POWERS LIMITED.—Every testamentary guardian must qualify and has the same powers and must perform the same duties with regard to the person and estate of his ward as guardians appointed by the court, except so far as his powers and duties are legally modified, enlarged, or changed by the will by which such guardian was appointed, and except that such guardian need not give bond unless directed to do so by the court.

Testamentary guardian, bond; powers limited.

SEC. 966. POWER OF COURT TO APPOINT GUARDIANS AND NEXT FRIEND NOT IMPAIRED.—Nothing contained in this chapter affects or impairs the power of the court to appoint a guardian to defend the interests of any minor interested in any suit or matter pending therein.

Power of court to appoint guardian ad litem, etc., not impaired.

SEC. 967. WHEN POWER OF GUARDIAN IS SUPERSEDED.—The power of a guardian appointed by a court is superseded:

When power of guardian superseded.

1. By order of the court;
2. If the appointment was made solely because of the ward's minority, by his attaining majority;
3. The guardianship over the person of the ward, by the marriage of the ward.

SEC. 968. SPECIAL NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEEDINGS; DEMAND FOR BY RELATIVES.—At any time after the issuance of letters of guardianship upon the estate of any minor, insane, or incompetent person, any relative of the ward, or the attorney for such relative, may serve upon the guardian, or upon the attorney for the guardian, and file with the clerk of the court wherein administration of such ward's estate is pending, a written request, stating that he desires special notice of any or all of the following-mentioned matters, steps, or proceedings in the administration of said estate, to wit:

Special notice of administrative proceedings, demand for.

1. Filing of the return of sales of any property of the ward's estate.
2. Filing of accounts.
3. Filing of application for removal of ward's property to any foreign jurisdiction.
4. Filing of petitions for partition of any property of the ward's estate.
5. Proceedings for removal, suspension or discharge of the guardian, or final determination of the guardianship.

REQUEST WHAT TO STATE; NOTICE OF PROCEEDINGS.—Such request shall state the post-office address of such relative, or his attorney, and thereafter a brief notice of the filing of any such petitions, applications, or accounts, or proceedings, except petitions for sale of perishable property, or other personal property which will incur expense or loss by keeping, shall be addressed to such relative, or his attorney, at his stated post-office address, and deposited in the post office, within two days after the filing of such petition, account, application, or the commencement of such proceeding; or personal service of such notices may be made on such relative, or his attorney, within said two days, and such personal service shall be equivalent to such deposit in the post office, and proof of mailing or of personal service must be filed with the clerk before the hearing of any such matter.

Contents of request; notice.

FINDING THAT NOTICE GIVEN.—If, upon the hearing it shall appear to the satisfaction of the court that the said notice has been regu-

Finding that notice given.

larly given, the court shall so find in its order or judgment, and such judgment shall be final and conclusive upon all persons.

Insane and incompetents, in general.  
Guardians of.

#### GUARDIANS OF INSANE AND INCOMPETENT PERSONS IN GENERAL

SEC. 969. GUARDIANS OF INSANE AND OTHER INCOMPETENT PERSONS.—When it is represented to the district court or judge, upon verified petition of any relative or friend, that any person is insane, or from any cause mentally incompetent to manage his property, such court or judge must cause a notice to be given to the supposed insane or incompetent person of the time and place of hearing the case, not less than five days before the time so appointed, and such person, if able to attend, must be produced on the hearing, provided that when such person is a patient at a hospital in the Canal Zone, the certificate of the medical superintendent or acting medical superintendent of such hospital, to the effect that such patient is unable to attend on the hearing shall be prima facie evidence of such fact.

Appointment after hearing.

SEC. 970. APPOINTMENT OF GUARDIAN BY COURT AFTER HEARING.—If, after a full hearing and examination upon such petition, it appears to the court that the person in question is incapable of taking care of himself and managing his property, such court must appoint a guardian of his person and estate, or person or estate, with the powers and duties in this chapter specified.

Appointment as.

SEC. 971. APPOINTMENT AS GUARDIAN.—In awarding letters of guardianship of the person and estate, or person or estate, of an insane or incompetent person, the court shall appoint as guardian such person as may have been designated pursuant to section 166e of the Civil Code, in which cases such persons shall be appointed unless good cause to the contrary be shown.

Post, p. 1145.

Powers and duties.

SEC. 972. POWERS AND DUTIES OF GUARDIANS.—Every guardian appointed, as provided in the preceding section, has the care and custody of the person of his ward and the management of all his estate, or the care and custody of the person of his ward or the management of all his estate, according to the order of appointment, until such guardian is legally discharged, and he must give bond to such ward in like manner and with like conditions as before prescribed with respect to the guardian of a minor.

Proceeding for restoration to capacity, by petition.

SEC. 973. PROCEEDING FOR RESTORATION TO CAPACITY.—Any person who has been declared insane or incompetent, or the guardian, or any relative of such person within the third degree, or any friend, may apply, by petition, to the division of the district court in which he was declared insane, to have the fact of his restoration to capacity judicially determined. The petition must be verified, and must state that such person is then sane or competent. Upon receiving the petition, the court must appoint a day for a hearing before the court, and, if the petitioner requests it, must order an investigation before a jury, which must be summoned and impaneled in the same manner as juries in civil actions. The court must cause notice of the trial to be given to the guardian of the person so declared insane or incompetent, if there is a guardian, and to his or her husband or wife, if there is one, and to his or her father or mother, if living in the Canal Zone. On the trial, the guardian or relative of the person so declared insane or incompetent, and, in the discretion of the court, any other person, may contest the right to the relief demanded. Witnesses may be required to appear and testify, as in civil cases, and may be called and examined by the court on its own motion. If it is found that the person is of sound mind, and capable of taking care of himself and his property, his restoration to capacity must be adjudged, and the guardianship of such person, if such person is not a minor, must cease.

Verification.

Day for hearing on.

Notice.

Trial.

Judgment.

SEC. 974. DEFINITION OF INCOMPETENT.—The phrase “incompetent,” “mentally incompetent,” and “incapable,” as used in this chapter, shall be construed to mean any person who, though not insane, is, by reason of old age, disease, weakness of mind, or from any other cause, unable, unassisted, to properly manage and take care of himself or his property, and by reason thereof would be likely to be deceived or imposed upon by artful or designing persons.

“Incompetent,” defined.

SEC. 975. PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR AS GUARDIAN OF ESTATES OF INSANE EMPLOYEES, OTHER INSANE OR INCOMPETENT PERSONS, AND MINORS.—The public administrator shall take charge of estates of persons employed in the Canal Zone or the Republic of Panama by The Panama Canal or Panama Railroad Company or members of their families who have been adjudged insane by the district court or by a competent court of any State, where such estates consist of personal property and no legal guardian has been appointed.

Public administrator as guardian.

The district court may in its discretion appoint the public administrator guardian of the estate of any other insane or incompetent person or of any minor.

Appointment as, in discretion of district court.

The public administrator shall comply with all of the provisions of this chapter with respect to the guardianship of similar estates by other persons: *Provided, however,* That his official bond and oath shall satisfy the requirements with respect to a guardian's bond and oath: *And provided further,* That wherever notice is required to be given, such notice may, in the discretion of the court, be waived or be given by posting.

Compliance with guardianship requirements.

Provisos. Official bond to satisfy.

Waiving of notice.

#### CROSS REFERENCE

Payment to public administrator of sums due insane persons from Canal or Railroad, see section 942.

*Ante*, p. 1077.

COROZAL HOSPITAL: ADMISSION, KEEPING, AND DISCHARGE OF PERSONS

Corozal Hospital.

SEC. 976. KEEPING OF INSANE PERSONS IN JAIL.—No person under observation for insanity or declared to be insane shall be kept in jail, prison, or other similar institution, but shall be kept in suitable quarters within the Corozal Hospital or at such other place as may be deemed advisable by the superintendent of Corozal Hospital.

Keeping insane in jail.

SEC. 977. ADMISSION OF PATIENTS IN GENERAL.—Except as otherwise provided in respect to the admission of insane patients from the Republic of Panama, and the admission of members of the United States Army, Navy, and Marine Corps, and beneficiaries of the United States Public Health Service for observation and care pending their transfer to the United States, no person shall be admitted or detained as a patient in the Corozal Hospital except upon the order of the district judge of the Canal Zone, provided that if a patient is in a state of violent insanity he may be admitted at once by the superintendent of Corozal Hospital, without an order from the court, into the quarters provided for the observation of persons alleged to be insane, upon the written request of any physician employed by the United States Government; or such patient may be admitted to the observation quarters by said superintendent upon his own authority.

Admission in general, to hospital.

It shall be the duty of the superintendent of Corozal Hospital to file a written report with the clerk of the district court within forty-eight hours after the patient has been admitted to the observation quarters, which report shall set out the name, age, and physical condition of the patient, together with the name of physician attending patient at time of admission, and as soon as the clerk shall have received the report, he shall enter it upon the docket and the district judge shall proceed to examine and determine the case in like manner

Duty of superintendent to file report.

as if the petition had been presented to him prior to the patient's admission into observation quarters.

Petition for confinement of insane.

SEC. 978. PETITION FOR CONFINEMENT OF INSANE PERSONS.—To obtain the judicial order provided for in section 977, it shall be necessary for a relative of the person alleged to be insane, or a physician or other interested person in the Canal Zone, to present a petition, duly subscribed and sworn to by the petitioner, to the judge of the district court, which petition shall state the sex, age, and nationality of patient, if known, and the facts showing the patient's mental infirmity, and, if possible, the history of the case and the form of insanity with which he is suffering and the attending circumstances making it necessary that he be confined in the asylum. If such petition is presented by other than a relative, and there is a known relative within or near the Canal Zone, notice thereof shall be given to such relative. The petition shall be accompanied by a certificate signed by one or more reputable physicians to the effect that in their opinion such person is insane.

Prompt hearing.

SEC. 979. HEARING TO BE PROMPT; ORDERING CUSTODY FOR OBSERVATION.—The petition provided for in section 978 shall take precedence over all other matters pending before the court, and if the facts stated therein are sufficient to satisfy the court of the insanity of the person sought to be confined, orders shall be issued at once directing that the person alleged to be insane be taken in custody for observation.

Custody for observation.

Admission of patient for.

SEC. 980. ADMISSION OF PATIENT FOR OBSERVATION; REPORT ON SANITY.—The order of the judge directing that the person alleged to be insane be placed under observation shall be sufficient authority for the superintendent of Corozal Hospital to admit the patient into the hospital or other suitable quarters and to detain him for the purpose of observation.

Report on sanity.

Within thirty days after the patient has been placed under observation the superintendent of Corozal Hospital shall file with the clerk of the court a written report stating whether the patient is sane or insane, and the facts upon which such statement is based. If the observation shall show that the patient is not insane he shall be set at liberty by the superintendent of Corozal Hospital at once, and such action shall be noted in the report submitted to the court. If the observation shall show that the patient is insane, it shall be the duty of the court to render judgment therein, either committing the patient to the Corozal Hospital or directing that he be turned over to his relatives or friends who are able and willing to care for him.

Contest of.

SEC. 981. CONTESTING REPORT ON SANITY.—The relatives of the person alleged to be insane, or the district attorney, may appear and contest the report of the superintendent, and in such cases the judge shall hear the evidence presented by the parties and render judgment thereon, as provided in section 980.

Temporary release.

SEC. 982. TEMPORARY RELEASE OF PATIENTS.—Whenever any patient who is not serving a sentence for violation of the criminal laws of the Canal Zone has shown such improvement in his mental condition as would, in the opinion of the superintendent, warrant his temporary release for the purpose of determining whether such improvement is permanent and would eventually warrant the discharge of the patient, the superintendent may release such patient for such period as may be deemed proper by the superintendent after the latter by adequate investigation has satisfied himself that the patient has relatives or friends who are able and willing to receive and care for such patient. If, during such release, it shall appear to the superintendent that the patient should be discharged, a statement

as provided in section 984 hereof shall be filed with the clerk of the court.

SEC. 983. APPLICATION FOR DISCHARGE OF PATIENT.—Any person interested in an inmate of the Corozal Hospital, who believes such inmate is improperly detained therein, may make application to the district judge for the discharge of such patient. Upon receipt of such application the judge shall issue an order to the superintendent of Corozal Hospital, to make a report on the patient's condition, and upon the receipt of such report shall consider the case, and, in his discretion, may grant or deny the application. The judge may cause the patient to be examined by two competent physicians, who shall report in writing as to the condition of the patient.

Application for discharge.

SEC. 984. DISCHARGE OF PATIENTS.—Any patients, except those serving sentences for violation of the criminal laws of the Canal Zone, may be discharged by the superintendent. He shall file with the clerk of the court a written statement that in his judgment such patient has recovered or that the discharge will not be detrimental or dangerous to the public welfare or injurious to the patient: *Provided*, That before discharging any patient who has not recovered, the superintendent shall satisfy himself by adequate investigation that the relatives or friends of the patient are able and willing to receive and care for such patient or that suitable measures for deportation have been taken.

Discharge.

*Proviso.*  
Provision for future care of discharged.

SEC. 985. COMMITTING INSANE PRISONERS TO HOSPITAL; DISCHARGE.—If any person confined in a prison or penitentiary under the sentence of a court become insane, he shall be committed to the Corozal Hospital by the judge of the district court. In all such cases the provisions of sections 976 to 986 relating to the period of observation of the patient and the trial of the issue as to his insanity shall be observed. Whenever a person is committed to the Corozal Hospital under the provisions of this section, the order of commitment issued by the court shall include a statement of the offense of which the person was convicted, the term of his imprisonment and the date upon which said term is to expire. Should such person be discharged from the Corozal Hospital before the date of the expiration of his term of imprisonment, he shall be returned to the penal institution from which he was taken.

Committing insane prisoner to hospital.

*Ante*, p. 1083.

Discharge before expiration of sentence.

SEC. 986. NO REPEAL OF PROVISIONS RESPECTING INQUIRY INTO INSANITY OF DEFENDANTS.—Nothing contained in sections 976 to 985 shall be construed to repeal or modify the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure of the Canal Zone relating to the inquiry into the insanity of the defendants before trial or after conviction.

Insane defendants, provisions of Code of Criminal Procedure not affected.  
*Ante*, p. 1083.

#### CROSS REFERENCE

Inquiry into sanity of defendants before trial or after conviction, see sections 353 to 358 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

SEC. 986½. PATIENTS IN CLASSES EXCEPTED FROM THE PRECEDING SECTIONS 976 TO 986, INCLUSIVE.—Insane patients from the Republic of Panama may be admitted and detained in the Corozal Hospital, and discharged therefrom, in accordance with the existing agreements between the Canal Zone authorities and the Panaman authorities, or under such changes and modifications of said agreements as may be made from time to time.

Patients in classes excepted from provisions herein.  
*Ante*, p. 1083.  
Insane, from Republic of Panama.

The superintendent of Corozal Hospital is authorized to receive and detain as patients, insane members of the United States Army, Navy, and Marine Corps, and beneficiaries of the United States Public Health Service, for observation and care pending their transfer to the United States, upon the order of the official in charge of the respective services in the Canal Zone.

Members of Army, Navy, etc.

## POWERS AND DUTIES OF GUARDIANS

Powers and duties of guardians.

Payment of debts from ward's estate.

SEC. 987. GUARDIAN TO PAY DEBTS OF WARD FROM WARD'S ESTATE.—Every guardian appointed under the provisions of this chapter, whether for a minor or any other person, must pay all just debts due from the ward out of his personal estate and the income of his real estate, if sufficient; if not, then out of his real estate upon selling or mortgaging it and disposing of the proceeds in the manner provided in sections 997 to 1002.

Recovery of debts, etc.

SEC. 988. GUARDIAN TO RECOVER DEBTS DUE HIS WARD AND REPRESENT HIM.—Every guardian must settle all accounts of the ward, and demand, sue for, and receive all debts due to him, or may, with the approbation of the court, compound for the same and give discharges to the debtor, on receiving a fair and just dividend of his estate and effects; and he must appear for and represent his ward in all legal suits and proceedings, unless another person be appointed for that purpose.

Management of estate.

SEC. 989. GUARDIAN TO MANAGE ESTATE FRUGALLY, MAINTAIN WARD AND SELL OR MORTGAGE REAL ESTATE.—Every guardian must manage the estate of his ward frugally and without waste, and apply the income and profits thereof, as far as may be necessary, for the comfortable and suitable maintenance and support of the ward and his family, if there be any; and if such income and profits be insufficient for that purpose, the guardian may sell or mortgage the real estate, as provided in this code, and must apply the proceeds of such sale or mortgage, as far as may be necessary, for the maintenance and support of the ward and his family, if there be any.

Support of ward.

Sale or mortgage of real estate.

Support of wife from her estate.

SEC. 990. SUPPORT OF WIFE FROM HER ESTATE.—If the husband is unable to provide suitably for the care or support of a wife over whose estate a guardian has been appointed by reason of incompetency, the expense of providing such care or support, may, to the extent necessary, be charged against and defrayed out of such estate, as previously directed by the court or as subsequently approved by the court in settling the accounts of the guardian of the estate; for this purpose the guardian may sell or mortgage estate of the ward as provided in this code.

Maintenance, support, education of ward, how enforced.

SEC. 991. MAINTENANCE, SUPPORT, AND EDUCATION OF WARD, HOW ENFORCED.—When a guardian has advanced, for the necessary maintenance, support, or education of his ward, an amount not disproportionate to the value of his estate or his condition of life, and the same is made to appear to the satisfaction of the court, by proper vouchers and proofs, the guardian must be allowed credit therefor in his settlements. Whenever a guardian fails, neglects, or refuses to furnish suitable and necessary maintenance, support, or education for his ward, the court may order him to do so, and enforce such order by proper process. Whenever any third person, at his request, supplies a ward with such suitable and necessary maintenance, support, or education, and it is shown to have been done after refusal or neglect of the guardian to supply the same, the court may direct the guardian to pay therefor out of the estate, and enforce such payment by due process.

Powers of guardian, partition proceedings.

Proviso. Prior authorization by court.

SEC. 992. GUARDIANS, POWERS OF, IN PARTITION.—The guardian may join in and assent to a partition of the real or personal estate of the ward, wherever such assent may be given by any person: *Provided*, That such assent can only be given after the court having jurisdiction over said estate shall grant an order conferring such authority, which order shall only be made after a hearing in open court upon

the petition of the guardian after notice of at least ten days, mailed by the clerk of the court to all the known relatives of the ward residing in the Canal Zone. The guardian may also consent to a partition of the real or personal estate of his ward without action, and agree upon the share to be set off to such ward, and may execute a release in behalf of his ward to the owners of the shares, of the parts to which they may be respectively entitled, upon obtaining from said court having jurisdiction over said estate, authority to so consent after a hearing in open court upon the petition of the guardian after notice of at least ten days, mailed by the clerk of the court to all the known relatives of the ward residing in the Canal Zone.

SEC. 993. INVENTORY OF WARD'S ESTATE; REFUSAL OF GUARDIAN TO RETURN INVENTORY.—Every guardian must return to the court a verified inventory of the estate of his ward within thirty days after his appointment. He must annually thereafter, and at such other times as directed by the court, render a verified account of the estate of his ward. All the estate of the ward described in the first inventory must be appraised by appraisers, appointed, sworn, and acting in the manner provided for regulating the settlement of the estates of decedents. Such inventory, with the appraisal of the property therein described, must be recorded by the clerk of the court in a proper book kept in his office for that purpose. Whenever any other property of the estate of any ward is discovered, not included in the inventory of the estate already returned, and whenever any other property, has been succeeded to, or acquired by any ward, or for his benefit, the like proceedings must be had for the return and appraisal thereof and the service of the same as are herein provided in relation to the first inventory and return. If within the time prescribed, or within such further time, not exceeding two months which the court or judge shall for reasonable cause allow, the guardian neglects or refuses to return the inventory or render his account, the court may, upon notice, revoke the letters of guardianship and the guardian shall be liable on his bond for any injury to the estate, or any person interested therein, arising from such failure.

Inventory of estate.

Refusal to return.

SEC. 994. ACCOUNT OF GUARDIAN.—The guardian must upon the expiration of a year from the time of his appointment and as often thereafter as he may be required, present his account to the court for settlement and allowance. The termination of the relation of guardian and ward by the death of either guardian or ward or by the ward attaining his majority or being restored to capacity shall not cause the court to lose jurisdiction of the proceeding for the purpose of settling the accounts of the guardian.

Accounting of.

SEC. 995. ALLOWANCE OF ACCOUNTS OF JOINT GUARDIANS.—When an account is rendered by two or more joint guardians, the court may, in its discretion, allow the same upon the oath of any of them.

Allowance of accounts, joint guardians.

SEC. 996. EXPENSES AND COMPENSATION OF GUARDIANS.—Every guardian must be allowed the amount of his reasonable expenses incurred in the execution of his trust, and he must also have such compensation for his services as the court in which his accounts are settled deems just and reasonable. He must also be allowed all reasonable and proper disbursements, made after the legal termination of the guardianship, but while that relation, by consent or acquiescence of the parties, still subsists in fact, and before the discharge of the guardian by the court, and which were made by the consent, express or implied, of the ward, and for his benefit or the benefit of his estate.

Expenses and compensation.

Sale of property, etc.

## SALE OF PROPERTY AND DISPOSITION OF THE PROCEEDS

Authority for, when insufficient income from estate.

SEC. 997. WHEN INCOME FROM WARD'S ESTATE IS INSUFFICIENT.—When the income of an estate under guardianship is insufficient to maintain the ward and his family or to maintain and educate the ward when a minor, or to pay for his care, treatment, and support, if confined in a hospital for the insane in the Canal Zone, his guardian may sell his real or personal estate, or mortgage the real estate for that purpose subject to confirmation of such sale or mortgage by the court.

Application of proceeds.

SEC. 998. APPLICATION OF PROCEEDS OF SALES.—If the estate is sold for the purposes mentioned in this subchapter, the guardian must apply the proceeds of the sale to such purposes, as far as necessary, and put out the residue, if any, on interest, or invest it in the best manner in his power, until the capital is wanted for the maintenance of the ward and his family, or the education of his children, or for the education of the ward when a minor, in which case the capital may be used for that purpose, as far as may be necessary, in like manner as if it had been personal estate of the ward.

Investment of.

SEC. 999. INVESTMENT OF PROCEEDS OF SALES.—If the estate is sold for the purpose of putting out or investing the proceeds, the guardian must make the investment according to his best judgment, or in pursuance of any order that may be made by the court.

Sales to conform to law governing executors.  
*Ante*, pp. 1022-1076.

SEC. 1000. SALES OF PROPERTY TO CONFORM TO LAW GOVERNING EXECUTORS.—All the proceedings by guardians concerning sales of property of their wards, giving notice of sale, reselling the same property, return of sale and application for confirmation thereof, notice and hearing of such application, making orders rejecting or confirming sales and reports of sales, ordering and making conveyances of property sold, allowance of commissions, accounting and settlement of accounts, must be had and made as required by the provisions of chapters 23 to 35 of this code concerning estates of decedents, unless otherwise specially provided in this chapter. All known relatives of the ward within the third degree residing in the Canal Zone whose addresses are known to the guardian shall within two days after filing of the return of sale be served by mail with a brief notice of the time set for hearing of the return.

Proceedings in sale of real property.

*Ante*, pp. 1056-1057.

SEC. 1001. PROCEEDINGS FOR COMPLETION OF SALES BY GUARDIANS.—All proceedings for the completion of contracts for the sale of real estate by guardians must be had and made as required by the provisions of chapters 23 to 35 of this code concerning the conveyance of real estate by executors and administrators under sections 841 to 851, and said sections are hereby made applicable to conveyances by guardians as provided by section 1021.

*Post*, p. 1001.

Investment of money by order of court.

SEC. 1002. COURT MAY ORDER THE INVESTMENT OF MONEY OF THE WARD.—The court, on the application of a guardian, or any person interested in the estate of any ward, after such notice to persons interested therein as the court shall direct, may authorize and require the guardian to invest the proceeds of sales, and any other of his ward's money in his hands, in any manner most to the interest of all concerned therein, and the court may make such other orders and give such directions as are needful for the management, investment, and disposition of the estate and effects as circumstances require.

Nonresident guardians and wards.

## NONRESIDENT GUARDIANS AND WARDS

Appointment of.

SEC. 1003. GUARDIANS OF NONRESIDENT PERSONS.—The district court may appoint a guardian of the person and estate, or either, of a minor, insane, or incompetent person, who has no guardian within

the Canal Zone, legally appointed by will, deed, or otherwise, and who resides without the Canal Zone, and has estate within the division or, who, though not having such estate, is within the division, upon petition of any friend of such person or any one interested in his estate, in expectancy or otherwise. Before making such appointment, the court must cause notice to be given to all persons interested, in such manner as such court deems reasonable.

SEC. 1004. POWERS AND DUTIES OF GUARDIANS APPOINTED UNDER PRECEDING SECTION.—Every guardian, appointed under section 1003, has the same powers and performs the same duties, with respect to the estate of the ward found within the Canal Zone, and with respect to the person of the ward, if he shall come to reside therein, as are prescribed with respect to any other guardian appointed under this chapter.

Powers and duties.

SEC. 1005. SUCH GUARDIANS TO GIVE BONDS.—Every guardian must give bond to the ward, in the manner and with the like conditions as hereinbefore provided for other guardians, except that the provisions respecting the inventory, the disposal of the estate and effects, and the account to be rendered by the guardian, must be confined to such estate and effects as come to his hands in the Canal Zone.

Bond.

SEC. 1006. TO WHAT GUARDIANSHIP SHALL EXTEND.—The guardianship which is first lawfully granted of any person residing without the Canal Zone extends to all the estate of the ward within the Canal Zone.

Extent of guardianship.

SEC. 1007. REMOVAL OF NONRESIDENT WARD'S PROPERTY.—When the guardian and ward are both nonresidents, and the ward is entitled to property in the Canal Zone, which may be removed to a state or foreign country without conflict with any restriction or limitation thereupon, or impairing the right of the ward thereto, such property may be removed to the state or foreign country of the residence of the ward, upon the application of the guardian to the division of the district court in which the estate of the ward, or the principal part thereof, is situated.

Removal of property.

SEC. 1008. PROCEEDINGS ON SUCH REMOVAL.—The application must be made upon ten days' notice to the resident executor, administrator, or guardian, if there be such, and upon such application the nonresident guardian must produce and file a certificate, under the hand of the clerk and seal of the court, from which his appointment was derived, showing:

Application for.

Procedure on.

Certificate to be filed; contents.

1. A transcript of the record of his appointment.

2. That he has entered upon the discharge of his duties.

3. That he is entitled, by the laws of the State, of his appointment to the possession of the estate of the ward or must produce and file a certificate, under the hand and seal of the clerk of the court having jurisdiction in the country of his residence, of the estates of persons under guardianship, or of the highest court of such country, attested by a minister, consul, or vice consul of the United States, resident in such country, that, by the laws of such country, the applicant is entitled to the custody of the estate of his ward, without the appointment of any court. Upon such application, unless good cause to the contrary is shown, the court must make an order granting to such guardian leave to take and remove the property of his ward to the State or place of his residence, which is authority to him to sue for and receive the same in his own name, for the use and benefit of his ward.

Order.

SEC. 1009. DISCHARGE OF GUARDIANS.—Such order is a discharge of the executor, administrator, local guardian, or other person in whose possession the property may be at the time the order is made, on filing with the clerk of the court a receipt therefor of a foreign

Discharge.

guardian of such absent ward, and transmitting a duplicate receipt, or a certified copy of such receipt, to the court from which such nonresident guardian received his appointment.

General and miscellaneous provisions.

GENERAL AND MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

Examination of persons suspected of defrauding wards, etc.

SEC. 1010. EXAMINATION OF PERSONS SUSPECTED OF DEFRAUDING WARDS OR CONCEALING PROPERTY.—Upon complaint made by any guardian, ward, creditor, or other person interested in the estate, or having a prospective interest therein as heir or otherwise, against any one suspected of having concealed, embezzled, smuggled, or fraudulently disposed of, any of the money, goods, or effects, or an instrument in writing belonging to the ward or to his estate, the district court may cite such suspected person to appear before such court, and may examine and proceed against him on such charge in the manner provided in chapters 23 to 35 with respect to persons suspected of and charged with concealing, embezzling, smuggling, or fraudulently disposing of the effects of a decedent.

Removal and resignation of guardian, surrender of estate.

SEC. 1011. REMOVAL AND RESIGNATION OF GUARDIAN, AND SURRENDER OF ESTATE.—When a guardian, appointed either by the testator or the court, becomes insane or otherwise incapable of discharging his trust or unsuitable therefor, or has wasted or mismanaged the estate, or failed for thirty days to render an account or make a return, the district court may, upon such notice to the guardian as the court may require, remove him and compel him to surrender the estate of the ward to the person found to be lawfully entitled thereto. Every guardian may resign when it appears proper to allow the same; and upon the resignation or removal of a guardian, as herein provided, the court may appoint another in the place of the guardian who resigned or was removed.

Termination of guardianship.

SEC. 1012. GUARDIANSHIP, HOW TERMINATED.—The marriage of a minor ward terminates the guardianship of the person of such ward, but not the estate; and the guardian of an insane or other person may be discharged by the court, when it appears on the application of the ward or otherwise, that the guardianship is no longer necessary.

New bond.

SEC. 1013. NEW BOND, WHEN REQUIRED.—The court may require a new bond to be given by a guardian whenever such court deems it necessary, and may discharge the existing sureties from further liability, after due notice given as such court may direct, when it shall appear that no injury can result therefrom to those interested in the estate.

Filing of bond; action on.

SEC. 1014. GUARDIAN'S BOND TO BE FILED; ACTION ON.—Every bond given by a guardian must be filed and preserved in the office of the clerk of the district court, and in case of a breach of a condition thereof, may be prosecuted for the use and benefit of the ward, or of any person interested in the estate.

Period of limitation on.

SEC. 1015. LIMITATION OF ACTIONS ON GUARDIAN'S BOND.—No action can be maintained against the sureties on any bond given by a guardian, unless it be commenced within three years from the discharge or removal of the guardian; but if at the time of such discharge the person entitled to bring such action is under any legal disability to sue, the action may be commenced at any time within three years after such disability is removed.

Limitation of actions for recovery of property sold.

SEC. 1016. LIMITATION OF ACTIONS FOR THE RECOVERY OF PROPERTY SOLD.—No action for the recovery of any estate, sold by a guardian, can be maintained by the ward, or by any person claiming under him, unless it is commenced within three years next after the termination of the guardianship, or when a legal disability to sue exists by reason of minority or otherwise, at the time when the cause of action accrues, within three years next after the removal thereof.

SEC. 1017. MORE THAN ONE GUARDIAN OF A PERSON MAY BE APPOINTED.—The court, in its discretion, whenever necessary, may appoint more than one guardian of any person subject to guardianship, each of whom must give a separate bond, and be governed and liable in all respects as a sole guardian.

Appointment of more than one guardian.

SEC. 1018. ORDER APPOINTING GUARDIAN, HOW ENTERED.—Any order appointing a guardian becomes a decree of the court and must be entered at length in the minute book of the court or must be signed by the judge and filed.

Entry of order appointing guardian.

The provisions of chapters 23 to 35 relative to the estates of decedents, so far as they relate to the practice in the district court, apply to proceedings under this chapter.

Practice, rules of, relating to estates of decedents, to govern. *Ante*, pp. 1022-1076.

SEC. 1019. PROVISIONS OF SECTIONS 532 AND 533 APPLY TO GUARDIANS.—The provisions of sections 532 and 533 are hereby declared to apply to guardians appointed by the court, and to the bonds taken or to be taken from such guardians, and to the sureties on such bonds.

Sureties, qualifications, etc., of. *Ante*, p. 1001.

SEC. 1020. COURT MAY MAKE DECREE AUTHORIZING GUARDIAN TO MAKE CONVEYANCE FOR INCOMPETENT.—When a person who is bound by a contract in writing to convey any real estate shall afterwards and before making the conveyance become and be adjudged to be an incompetent person, the court may make a decree authorizing and directing his guardian to convey such real estate to the person entitled thereto. Such decree may be made under the provisions of sections 841 to 851, all of which provisions are hereby incorporated in this section; the word incompetent being substituted for the word deceased or decedent and the word guardian being substituted for the words administrator or executor, respectively, wherever said words occur.

Decree authorizing guardian to make conveyances of realty, pursuant to contract.

SEC. 1021. CONVEYANCE BY GUARDIAN.—When a person who is bound by contract in writing to convey any real estate, or to transfer any personal property, dies before making conveyance or transfer, and in all cases when such decedent, if living might be compelled to make such conveyance or transfer, the court, having jurisdiction of the guardianship proceedings of such minor may make a decree authorizing and directing the guardian of any minor, who has succeeded by distribution to the estate of such deceased person, to convey or transfer such real estate or personal property to the person entitled thereto.

Procedure. *Ante*, pp. 1056-1067.

When contract made by ward's ancestor, etc.

SEC. 1022. ATTORNEY'S FEES AGAINST MINOR FIXED BY COURT; JUDGMENT NOT IN EXCESS OF \$500.—All contracts for attorney's fees made by or for the benefit of minors shall be void, and whenever a judgment shall be recovered by or on behalf of a minor, the attorney's fees chargeable against said minor shall be fixed by the court in which said judgment is rendered; and if said judgment is for money, and there is no general guardian of said minor, one shall be appointed by the court, and the entire amount of the judgment shall be paid to and shall be cared for by such general guardian, under the control of the court: *Provided*, That where a minor has brought an action by a guardian ad litem and has recovered a money judgment not in excess of \$500, exclusive of costs, and the guardian ad litem is a parent or blood relative of said minor, then, with the approval of the court that rendered the judgment the whole amount of said judgment may be paid directly to such guardian ad litem without any bond being required therefor. The court in any of the cases provided for herein may direct the amount fixed as attorney's fees to be paid directly to the attorney, and the balance to be paid to such guardian ad litem of said minor, or to the general guardian of said minor if a general guardian has been appointed or is required by the court.

Attorney's fees against minor fixed by court.

*Proviso*. Payment of judgment below \$500 recovered by minor.

Compromise of minor's claim by parent.

SEC. 1023. PARENT'S RIGHT TO COMPROMISE CLAIM OF MINOR.—Where a minor shall have a disputed claim for money against a third person, the father, and if the father be dead or has deserted or abandoned the minor, then the mother of said minor, shall have the right to compromise such claim, but before the compromise shall be valid or of any effect the same shall be approved by the division of the district court where the minor resides, upon a verified petition in writing, regularly filed with said court. If the court approves such compromise, the said district court may direct the money paid to the father or mother of such minor, with or without the filing of any bond, or it may require a general guardian or guardian ad litem to be duly appointed and the money to be paid to such guardian or guardian ad litem with or without a bond as in the discretion of the court seems to the best interests of said minor. The clerk of the district court shall not charge any fee for filing said petition for leave to compromise or for placing the same upon the calendar to be heard by the court.

Validity subject to approval of district court.

Disposition of money.

ESTATES OF MISSING PERSONS.

### CHAPTER 37.—ESTATES OF MISSING PERSONS

Appointment of trustees for.

SEC. 1024. TRUSTEES OF THE ESTATES OF MISSING PERSONS; APPOINTMENT OF, BY THE COURT.—Whenever any resident of the Canal Zone, who owns or is entitled to the possession of any real or personal property situate therein, is missing, or his whereabouts unknown, for ninety days, and a verified petition is presented to the division of the district court of which he is a resident by his wife or any of his family or friends, representing that his whereabouts has been, for such time, and still is, unknown, and that his estate requires attention, supervision, and care of ownership, the court must order such petition to be filed, and appoint a day for its hearing, not less than ten days from the date of the order.

Petition for.

Notice and hearing.

NOTICE AND HEARING.—The clerk of the court must thereupon publish, for at least ten days prior to the day so appointed, a notice in some newspaper of general circulation in the Canal Zone, stating that such petition will be heard at the court room of the court at the time appointed for the hearing. The court may direct further notice of the application to be given in such manner and to such persons as it may deem proper. At the time so fixed for such hearing, or at any subsequent time to which the hearing may be postponed, the court must hear the petition and the evidence offered in support of or in opposition thereto, and, if satisfied that the allegations thereof are true, and that such person remains missing, and his whereabouts unknown, must appoint some suitable person to take charge and possession of such estate, and manage and control it under the direction of the court.

Preference of wife or nominee.

PREFERENCE OF WIFE OR NOMINEE.—In appointing a trustee, the court must prefer the wife of the missing person (if any such there is), or her nominee, and, in the absence of a wife, some person, if such there is who is willing to act, entitled to participate in the distribution of the missing person's estate were he dead.

Bond.  
*Ante*, p. 1034.

SEC. 1025. BONDS TO BE GIVEN BY TRUSTEES.—Every person appointed under the provisions of section 1024 must give bond in the amount and as provided for in section 731.

Powers and duties.

SEC. 1026. POWERS AND DUTIES OF TRUSTEES.—The trustee must take possession of the real and personal estate in the Canal Zone of such missing person, and collect and receive the rents, income, and proceeds thereof, collect all indebtedness owing to him, and pay the expenses thereof out of the trust funds, and pay such indebtedness of the missing person as may be authorized by the court. The court

may direct the trustee to pay to the person or persons constituting the family of the missing person such sum or sums of money for family expenses and support from the income of the estate as it may, from time to time, determine. The trustee must, from time to time, when directed by the court, account to and with it for all his acts as trustee, and the court may, at any time, upon good cause shown, remove any trustee, and appoint another in his place.

CHAPTER 38.—EVIDENCE

GENERAL DEFINITIONS AND DIVISIONS

EVIDENCE.

General definitions and divisions.

SEC. 1027. DEFINITION OF EVIDENCE.—Judicial evidence is the means, sanctioned by law, of ascertaining in a judicial proceeding the truth respecting a question of fact.

“Evidence.”

SEC. 1028. DEFINITION OF PROOF.—Proof is the effect of evidence, the establishment of a fact by evidence.

“Proof.”

SEC. 1029. DEFINITION OF LAW OF EVIDENCE.—The law of evidence, which is the subject of this chapter, is a collection of general rules established by law:

“Law of evidence.”

1. For declaring what is to be taken as true without proof;
2. For declaring the presumptions of law, both those which are disputable and those which are conclusive; and
3. For the production of legal evidence;
4. For the exclusion of whatever is not legal;
5. For determining, in certain cases, the value and effect of evidence.

SEC. 1030. DEGREE OF CERTAINTY REQUIRED TO ESTABLISH FACTS.—The law does not require demonstration; that is, such a degree of proof as, excluding possibility of error, produces absolute certainty; because such proof is rarely possible. Moral certainty only is required, or that degree of proof which produces conviction in an unprejudiced mind.

Degree of certainty required.

SEC. 1031. FOUR KINDS OF EVIDENCE SPECIFIED.—There are four kinds of evidence:

Kinds of evidence.

1. The knowledge of the court.
2. The testimony of witnesses.
3. Writings.
4. Other material objects presented to the senses.

SEC. 1032. SEVERAL DEGREES OF EVIDENCE SPECIFIED.—There are several degrees of evidence:

Degrees.

1. Primary and secondary.
2. Direct and indirect.
3. Prima facie, partial, satisfactory, indispensable, and conclusive.

SEC. 1033. PRIMARY EVIDENCE DEFINED.—Primary evidence is that kind of evidence which, under every possible circumstance, affords the greatest certainty of the fact in question. Thus, a written instrument is itself the best possible evidence of its existence and contents.

“Primary evidence.”

SEC. 1034. SECONDARY EVIDENCE DEFINED.—Secondary evidence is that which is inferior to primary. Thus, a copy of an instrument or oral evidence of its contents is secondary evidence of the instrument and contents.

“Secondary.”

SEC. 1035. DIRECT EVIDENCE DEFINED.—Direct evidence is that which proves the fact in dispute, directly, without an inference or presumption, and which in itself, if true, conclusively establishes that fact. For example, if the fact in dispute be an agreement, the evidence of a witness who was present and witnessed the making of it, is direct.

“Direct.”

"Indirect."

SEC. 1036. **INDIRECT EVIDENCE DEFINED.**—Indirect evidence is that which tends to establish the fact in dispute by proving another, and which, though true, does not of itself conclusively establish that fact, but which affords an inference or presumption of its existence. For example, a witness proves an admission of the party to the fact in dispute. This proves a fact, from which the fact in dispute is inferred.

"Prima facie."

SEC. 1037. **PRIMA FACIE EVIDENCE DEFINED.**—Prima facie evidence is that which suffices for the proof of a particular fact, until contradicted and overcome by other evidence. For example, the certificate of a recording officer is prima facie evidence of a record, but it may afterwards be rejected upon proof that there is no such record.

"Partial."

SEC. 1038. **PARTIAL EVIDENCE DEFINED.**—Partial evidence is that which goes to establish a detached fact, in a series tending to the fact in dispute. It may be received, subject to be rejected as incompetent, unless connected with the fact in dispute by proof of other facts. For example, on an issue of title to real property, evidence of the continued possession of a remote occupant is partial, for it is of a detached fact, which may or may not be afterwards connected with the fact in dispute.

"Indispensable."

SEC. 1039. **INDISPENSABLE EVIDENCE DEFINED.**—Indispensable evidence is that without which a particular fact can not be proved.

"Conclusive."

SEC. 1040. **CONCLUSIVE EVIDENCE DEFINED.**—Conclusive or unanswerable evidence is that which the law does not permit to be contradicted. For example, the record of a court of competent jurisdiction can not be contradicted by the parties to it.

"Cumulative."

SEC. 1041. **CUMULATIVE EVIDENCE DEFINED.**—Cumulative evidence is additional evidence of the same character, to the same point.

"Corroborative."

SEC. 1042. **CORROBORATIVE EVIDENCE DEFINED.**—Corroborative evidence is additional evidence of a different character, to the same point.

General principles.

#### GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF EVIDENCE

Sufficiency of single witness.

SEC. 1043. **ONE WITNESS SUFFICIENT TO PROVE A FACT.**—The direct evidence of one witness who is entitled to full credit is sufficient for proof of any fact, except perjury and treason.

Testimony confined to personal knowledge.

SEC. 1044. **TESTIMONY CONFINED TO PERSONAL KNOWLEDGE.**—A witness can testify of those facts only which he knows of his own knowledge; that is, which are derived from his own perceptions, except in those few express cases in which his opinions or inferences, or the declarations of others, are admissible.

Exceptions; opinion, hearsay.

Testimony under oath and in open court.

SEC. 1045. **TESTIMONY TO BE IN PRESENCE OF PERSONS AFFECTED.**—A witness can be heard only upon oath or affirmation, and upon a trial he can be heard only in the presence and subject to the examination of all the parties, if they choose to attend and examine.

Credibility of.

SEC. 1046. **WITNESS PRESUMED TO SPEAK THE TRUTH.**—A witness is presumed to speak the truth. This presumption, however, may be repelled by the manner in which he testifies, by the character of his testimony, or by evidence affecting his character for truth, honesty, or integrity, or his motives, or by contradictory evidence; and the jury are the exclusive judges of his credibility.

Rights of party not affected by act of another.

SEC. 1047. **RIGHTS OF ONE PERSON NOT AFFECTED BY ACT OF ANOTHER.**—The rights of a party can not be prejudiced by the declaration, act, or omission of another, except by virtue of a particular relation between them; therefore, proceedings against one can not affect another.

Declarations of predecessor in title.

SEC. 1048. **DECLARATIONS OF PREDECESSOR IN TITLE EVIDENCE.**—Where, however, one derives title to real property from another, the

declaration, act, or omission of the latter, while holding the title, in relation to the property, is evidence against the former.

SEC. 1049. DECLARATIONS WHICH ARE A PART OF THE TRANSACTION.—Where, also, the declaration, act, or omission forms part of a transaction, which is itself the fact in dispute, or evidence of that fact, such declaration, act, or omission is evidence, as part of the transaction.

Declarations a part of transaction.

SEC. 1050. EVIDENCE RELATING TO THIRD PERSON.—And where the question in dispute between the parties is the obligation or duty of a third person, whatever would be the evidence for or against such person is prima facie evidence between the parties.

Relating to third person.

SEC. 1051. DECLARATION OF DECEDENT EVIDENCE OF PEDIGREE.—The declaration, act, or omission of a member of a family who is a decedent, or out of the jurisdiction, is also admissible as evidence of common reputation, in cases where, on questions of pedigree, such reputation is admissible.

Pedigree, declaration of decedent.

SEC. 1052. DECLARATION OF DECEDENT EVIDENCE AGAINST HIS SUCCESSOR IN INTEREST.—The declaration, act, or omission of a decedent, having sufficient knowledge of the subject, against his pecuniary interest, is also admissible as evidence to that extent against his successor in interest.

Against interest.

SEC. 1053. WHEN PART OF A TRANSACTION PROVED, THE WHOLE IS ADMISSIBLE.—When part of an act, declaration, conversation, or writing is given in evidence by one party, the whole on the same subject may be inquired into by the other; when a letter is read, the answer may be given; and when a detached act, declaration, conversation, or writing is given in evidence, any other act, declaration, conversation, or writing, which is necessary to make it understood, may also be given in evidence.

When part of transaction proved, whole is admissible.

SEC. 1054. CONTENTS OF WRITING, HOW PROVED.—There can be no evidence of the contents of a writing, other than the writing itself, except in the following cases:

Proof of writing.

1. When the original has been lost or destroyed; in which case proof of the loss or destruction must first be made.

"Best evidence available."

2. When the original is in possession of the party against whom the evidence is offered, and he fails to produce it after reasonable notice.

3. When the original is a record or other document in the custody of a public officer.

4. When the original has been recorded, and a certified copy of the record is made evidence by this code or other statute.

5. When the original consists of numerous accounts or other documents, which can not be examined in court without great loss of time, and the evidence sought from them is only the general result of the whole.

In the cases mentioned in subdivisions three and four, a copy of the original, or of the record, must be produced; in those mentioned in subdivisions one and two, either a copy or oral evidence of the contents.

SEC. 1055. PROOF OF CONTENTS OF LOST PUBLIC RECORD OR DOCUMENT; ABSTRACT OF TITLE MAY BE ADMITTED IN EVIDENCE.—When, in any action, it is desired to prove the contents of any public record or document lost or destroyed by conflagration or other public calamity and after proof of such loss or destruction, there is offered in proof of such contents (a) any abstract of title made and issued and certified as correct prior to such loss or destruction, and purporting to have been prepared and made in the ordinary course of business by any person, firm or corporation engaged in the business of preparing and making abstracts of title prior to such loss or destruction;

Lost public record or document.

Abstract of title.

(b) any abstract of title, or of any instrument affecting title, made, issued and certified as correct by any person, firm, or corporation engaged in the business of insuring titles or issuing abstracts of title, to real estate whether the same was made, issued, or certified before or after such loss or destruction and whether the same was made from the original records or from abstracts and notes, or either, taken from such records in the preparation and upkeeping of its, or his, plant in the ordinary course of its business, the same may, without further proof, be admitted in evidence for the purpose aforesaid.

Proof of loss.

No proof of the loss of the original document or instrument shall be required other than the fact that the same is not known to the party desiring to prove its contents to be in existence: *Provided, nevertheless,* That any party so desiring to use said evidence shall give reasonable notice in writing to all other parties to the action who have appeared therein, of his intention to use the same at the trial of said action, and shall give all such other parties a reasonable opportunity to inspect the same, and also the abstracts, memoranda, or notes from which it was compiled, and to take copies thereof.

*Proviso.*  
Notice to adverse party.

Written instrument incontrovertible by parole.

SEC. 1056. AN AGREEMENT REDUCED TO WRITING DEEMED THE WHOLE.—When the terms of an agreement have been reduced to writing by the parties, it is to be considered as containing all those terms, and therefore there can be between the parties and their representatives, or successors in interest, no evidence of the terms of the agreement other than the contents of the writing, except in the following cases:

1. Where a mistake or imperfection of the writing is put in issue by the pleadings;

2. Where the validity of the agreement is the fact in dispute.

Attendant circumstances, ambiguity, etc.

But this section does not exclude other evidence of the circumstances under which the agreement was made or to which it relates, as defined in section 1060, or to explain an extrinsic ambiguity, or to establish illegality or fraud. The term agreement includes deeds and wills, as well as contracts between parties.

Construction of language.

SEC. 1057. CONSTRUCTION OF LANGUAGE RELATES TO PLACE WHERE USED.—The language of a writing is to be interpreted according to the meaning it bears in the place of its execution, unless the parties have reference to a different place.

Of statutes and instruments.

SEC. 1058.—CONSTRUCTION OF STATUTES AND INSTRUMENTS, GENERAL RULE.—In the construction of a statute or instrument, the office of the judge is simply to ascertain and declare what is in terms or in substance contained therein, not to insert what has been omitted, or to omit what has been inserted; and where there are several provisions or particulars, such a construction is, if possible, to be adopted as will give effect to all.

Intention of legislature or parties to govern.

SEC. 1059. THE INTENTION OF THE LEGISLATURE OR PARTIES.—In the construction of a statute the intention of the legislature, and in the construction of the instrument the intention of the parties, is to be pursued, if possible; and when a general and a particular provision are inconsistent, the latter is paramount to the former. So a particular intent will control a general one that is inconsistent with it.

Attendant circumstances.

SEC. 1060. THE CIRCUMSTANCES TO BE CONSIDERED.—For the proper construction of an instrument, the circumstances under which it was made, including the situation of the subject of the instrument, and of the parties to it, may also be shown, so that the judge be placed in the position of those whose language he is to interpret.

Terms to be construed generally.

SEC. 1061. TERMS TO BE CONSTRUED IN THEIR GENERAL ACCEPTATION.—The terms of a writing are presumed to have been used in their primary and general acceptance, but evidence is nevertheless

admissible that they have a local, technical, or otherwise peculiar signification, and were so used and understood in the particular instance, in which case the agreement must be construed accordingly. Technical, etc., words.

SEC. 1062. WRITTEN WORDS CONTROL THOSE PRINTED IN A BLANK FORM.—When an instrument consists partly of written words and partly of a printed form, and the two are inconsistent, the former controls the latter. Written words to govern print.

SEC. 1063. PERSONS SKILLED MAY TESTIFY, TO DECIPHER CHARACTERS.—When the characters in which an instrument is written are difficult to be deciphered, or the language of the instrument is not understood by the court, the evidence of persons skilled in deciphering the characters, or who understand the language, is admissible to declare the characters or the meaning of the language. Translators, etc.

SEC. 1064. OF TWO CONSTRUCTIONS, WHICH PREFERRED.—When the terms of an agreement have been intended in a different sense by the different parties to it, that sense is to prevail against either party in which he supposed the other understood it, and when different constructions of a provision are otherwise equally proper, that is to be taken which is most favorable to the party in whose favor the provision was made. Preference in construction.

SEC. 1065. A WRITTEN INSTRUMENT CONSTRUED AS UNDERSTOOD BY PARTIES.—A written notice, as well as every other writing, is to be construed according to the ordinary acceptance of its terms. Thus a notice to the drawers or indorsers of a bill of exchange or promissory note, that it has been protested for want of acceptance or payment, must be held to import that the same has been duly presented for acceptance or payment and the same refused, and that the holder looks for payment to the person to whom the notice is given. As understood by parties.

SEC. 1066. CONSTRUCTION IN FAVOR OF NATURAL RIGHT PREFERRED.—When a statute or instrument is equally susceptible of two interpretations, one in favor of natural right, and the other against it, the former is to be adopted. In favor of natural right.

SEC. 1067. MATERIAL ALLEGATION ONLY TO BE PROVED.—None but a material allegation need be proved. Material allegation, only, to be proved.

SEC. 1068. EVIDENCE CONFINED TO MATERIAL ALLEGATION.—Evidence must correspond with the substance of the material allegations and be relevant to the question in dispute. Collateral questions must therefore be avoided. It is, however, within the discretion of the court to permit inquiry into collateral fact, when such fact is directly connected with the question in dispute, and is essential to its proper determination or when it affects the credibility of a witness. Evidence confined to.

SEC. 1069. AFFIRMATIVE ONLY TO BE PROVED.—Each party must prove his own affirmative allegations. Evidence need not be given in support of a negative allegation, except when such negative allegation is an essential part of the statement of the right or title on which the cause of action or defense is founded, nor even in such case when the allegation is a denial of the existence of a document, the custody of which belongs to the opposite party. Affirmative allegations.

SEC. 1070. FACTS WHICH MAY BE PROVED ON TRIAL.—In conformity with the preceding provisions, evidence may be given upon a trial of the following facts: Facts provable on trial.

1. The precise fact in dispute; Fact in dispute.
2. The act, declaration, or omission of a party, as evidence against such party; Admissions against interest.
3. An act or declaration of another, in the presence and within the observation of a party, and his conduct in relation thereto; Acts of another in presence, etc., of party.

Dying declarations, etc.

4. The act or declaration, verbal or written, of a deceased person in respect to the relationship, birth, marriage, or death of any person related by blood or marriage to such deceased person; the act or declaration of a deceased person done or made against his interest in respect to his real property; and also in criminal actions, the act or declaration of a dying person, made under a sense of impending death, respecting the cause of his death;

Acts, etc., of partner, etc.

5. After proof of a partnership or agency, the act or declaration of a partner or agent of the party, within the scope of the partnership or agency, and during its existence. The same rule applies to the act or declaration of a joint owner, joint debtor, or other person jointly interested with the party;

Conspiracies.

6. After proof of a conspiracy, the act or declaration of a conspirator against his co-conspirator, and relating to the conspiracy;

Acts, etc., forming part of transaction. *Ante*, p. 1095.

7. The act, declaration, or omission forming part of a transaction as explained in section 1049;

Testimony of deceased, etc., persons.

8. The testimony of a witness deceased, or out of the jurisdiction, or unable to testify, given in a former action between the same parties, relating to the same matter;

Expert testimony.

9. The opinion of a witness respecting the identity or handwriting of a person, when he has knowledge of the person or handwriting; his opinion on a question of science, art, or trade, when he is skilled therein;

Opinion, as to sanity.

10. The opinion of a subscribing witness to a writing, the validity of which is in dispute, respecting the mental sanity of the signer; and the opinion of an intimate acquaintance respecting the mental sanity of a person, the reason for the opinion being given;

Ancient documents, etc.

11. Common reputation existing previous to the controversy, respecting facts of a public or general interest more than thirty years old, and in cases of pedigree and boundary;

Usage.

12. Usage, to explain the true character of an act, contract, or instrument, where such true character is not otherwise plain; but usage is never admissible, except as an instrument of interpretation;

Monuments, inscriptions, family records, etc.

13. Monuments and inscriptions in public places, as evidence of common reputation; and entries in family Bibles, or other family books or charts; engravings on rings, family portraits, and the like, as evidence of pedigree;

Parole, of writing, when admissible.

14. The contents of a writing, when oral evidence thereof is admissible;

Indirect.

15. Any other facts from which the facts in issue are presumed or are logically inferable;

Common reputation. *Ante*, p. 1094.

16. Such facts as serve to show the credibility of a witness, as explained in section 1046.

Kinds and degrees.

KINDS AND DEGREES OF EVIDENCE

Knowledge of the court.

KNOWLEDGE OF THE COURT

Judicial notice.

SEC. 1071. CERTAIN FACTS OF GENERAL NOTORIETY ASSUMED TO BE TRUE; SPECIFICATION OF SUCH FACTS.—Courts take judicial notice of the following facts:

1. The true signification of all English words and phrases, and of all legal expressions;

2. Whatever is established by law;

3. Public and private official acts of the legislative, executive, and judicial departments of the United States;

4. The seals of all the courts of the Canal Zone and of the United States;

5. The accession to office and the official signatures and seals of office of the principal officers of government in the legislative, executive, and judicial departments of the United States;

6. The existence, title, national flag, and seal of every state or sovereign recognized by the executive power of the United States;

7. The seals of courts of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction, and of notaries public;

8. The laws of nature, the measure of time, and the geographical divisions and political history of the world.

In all these cases the court may resort for its aid to appropriate books or documents of reference.

#### WITNESSES

Witnesses.

SEC. 1072. WITNESSES DEFINED.—A witness is a person whose declaration under oath is received as evidence for any purpose, whether such declaration be made on oral examination, or by deposition or affidavit.

Defined.

SEC. 1073. ALL PERSONS CAPABLE OF PERCEPTION AND COMMUNICATION MAY BE WITNESSES.—All persons, without exception, otherwise than is specified in the next two sections, who, having organs of sense, can perceive, and, perceiving, can make known their perceptions to others, may be witnesses. Therefore, neither parties nor other persons who have an interest in the event of an action or proceeding are excluded; nor those who have been convicted of crime; nor persons on account of their opinions on matters of religious belief; although, in every case the credibility of the witness may be drawn in question, as provided in section 1046.

Capacity.

*Ante*, p. 1094.

SEC. 1074. PERSONS WHO CAN NOT TESTIFY.—The following persons can not be witnesses:

Persons who can not testify.

1. Those who are of unsound mind at the time of their production for examination.

2. Children under ten years of age, who appear incapable of receiving just impressions of the facts respecting which they are examined, or of relating them truly.

3. Parties or assignors of parties to an action or proceeding, or persons in whose behalf an action or proceeding is prosecuted, against an executor or administrator upon a claim, or demand against the estate of a deceased person, as to any matter or fact occurring before the death of such deceased person.

SEC. 1075. CASES IN WHICH WITNESSES MAY NOT BE EXAMINED.—There are particular relations in which it is the policy of the law to encourage confidence and to preserve it inviolate; therefore, a person can not be examined as a witness in the following cases:

Who may not be examined.

1. HUSBAND AND WIFE.—A husband can not be examined for or against his wife without her consent; nor a wife for or against her husband, without his consent; nor can either, during the marriage or afterward, be, without the consent of the other, examined as to any communication made by one to the other during the marriage; but this exception does not apply to civil action or proceeding by one against the other, nor to a criminal action or proceeding for a crime committed by one against the other; or in an action brought by husband or wife against another person for the alienation of the affections of either husband or wife or in an action for damages against another person for adultery committed by either husband or wife.

Husband and wife.

Exceptions.

2. ATTORNEY AND CLIENT.—An attorney can not, without the consent of his client, be examined as to any communication made by the client to him, or his advice given thereon in the course of profes-

Attorney and client.

sional employment; nor can an attorney's secretary, stenographer, or clerk be examined, without the consent of his employer, concerning any fact the knowledge of which has been acquired in such capacity.

Confessor and confessant.

3. CONFESSOR AND CONFESSANT.—A clergyman or priest can not, without the consent of the person making the confession, be examined as to any confession made to him in his professional character in the course of discipline enjoined by the church to which he belongs.

Physician and patient.

4. PHYSICIAN AND PATIENT.—A licensed physician or surgeon can not, without the consent of his patient, be examined in a civil action as to any information acquired in attending the patient, which was necessary to enable him to prescribe or act for the patient: *Provided, however,* That after the death of the patient, the executor of his will, or the administrator of his estate, or the surviving spouse of the deceased, or, if there be no surviving spouse, the children, of the deceased personally, or, if minors, by their guardian, may give such consent, in any action or proceeding brought to recover damages on account of the death of the patient: *Provided further,* That where any person brings an action to recover damages for personal injuries, such action shall be deemed to constitute a consent by the person bringing such action that any physician who has prescribed for or treated said person and whose testimony is material in said action shall testify: *And provided further,* That the bringing of an action to recover for the death of a patient, by the executor of his will, or by the administrator of his estate, or by the surviving spouse of the deceased, or if there be no surviving spouse, by the children personally, or, if minors, by their guardian, shall constitute a consent by such executor, administrator, surviving spouse, or children or guardian, to the testimony of any physician who attended said deceased.

Provisos. Concerning injury causing death of patient, upon consent of representative of estate.

When injured party brings action thereon.

Action by representative for death.

Public officer.

5. PUBLIC OFFICER.—A public officer can not be examined as to communications made to him in official confidence, when the public interest would suffer by the disclosure.

Judge and jurors eligible as.

SEC. 1076. JUDGE OR A JUROR MAY BE A WITNESS.—The judge himself, or any juror, may be called as a witness by either party; but in such case it is in the discretion of the court or judge to order the trial to be postponed or suspended, and to take place before another judge or jury.

Interpreter.

SEC. 1077. WHEN AN INTERPRETER TO BE SWORN.—When a witness does not understand and speak the English language, an interpreter must be sworn to interpret for him. Any person, a resident of the proper division or subdivision, may be summoned by any court or judge to appear before such court or judge to act as interpreter in any action or proceeding. The summons must be served and returned in like manner as a subpoena. Any person so summoned who fails to attend at the time and place named in the summons, is guilty of a contempt.

Writings.

WRITINGS IN GENERAL

Public and private.

SEC. 1078. WRITINGS, PUBLIC AND PRIVATE.—Writings are of two kinds:

1. Public; and,
2. Private.

"Public" defined.

SEC. 1079. PUBLIC WRITINGS DEFINED.—Public writings are:

1. The written acts or records of the acts of the sovereign authority, of official bodies and tribunals, and of public officers, legislative,

judicial, and executive, whether of the Canal Zone, of the United States, of a State of the United States, or of a foreign country;

2. Public records, kept in the Canal Zone, of private writings.

SEC. 1080. ALL OTHERS PRIVATE.—All other writings are private.

"Private."

PUBLIC WRITINGS

Public writings.

SEC. 1082. PUBLIC OFFICERS BOUND TO GIVE COPIES.—Every public officer having the custody of a public writing, which a citizen has a right to inspect, is bound to give him, on demand, a certified copy of it, on payment of the legal fees therefor, and such copy is admissible as evidence in like cases and with like effect as the original writing.

Officers bound to give copies.

SEC. 1083. FOUR KINDS OF PUBLIC WRITINGS.—Public writings are divided into four classes:

Divisions.

1. Laws;

2. Judicial records;

3. Other official documents;

4. Public records, kept in the Canal Zone, of private writings.

Definitions.

SEC. 1084. WRITTEN LAWS DEFINED.—A written law is that which is promulgated in writing, and of which a record is in existence.

"Written laws."

SEC. 1085. PUBLIC AND PRIVATE STATUTES DEFINED.—Statutes are public or private. A private statute is one which concerns only certain designated individuals, and affects only their private rights. All other statutes are public, in which are included statutes creating or affecting corporations.

"Public and private statutes."

SEC. 1086. UNWRITTEN LAW DEFINED.—Unwritten law is the law not promulgated and recorded, as mentioned in section 1084, but which is, nevertheless, observed and administered in the courts of the United States. It has no certain repository, but is collected from the reports of the decisions of the courts, and the treatises of learned men.

"Unwritten law."

SEC. 1087. BOOKS CONTAINING LAWS PRESUMED TO BE CORRECT.—Books printed or published under the authority of a state or foreign country, and purporting to contain the statutes, code, or other written law of such state or country, or proved to be commonly admitted in the tribunals of such state or country as evidence of the written law thereof, are admissible in the Canal Zone as evidence of such law.

Books containing laws presumed correct.

SEC. 1088. EVIDENCE OF FOREIGN LAW.—A copy of the written law or other public writing of any state or country, attested by the certificate of the officer having charge of the original, under the public seal of the state or country, is admissible as evidence of such law or writing.

Foreign laws, copies.

SEC. 1089. OTHER EVIDENCE OF LAWS OF STATES.—The oral testimony of witnesses skilled therein is admissible as evidence of the unwritten law of a state or foreign country, as are also printed and published books of reports of decisions of the courts of such state or country, or proved to be commonly admitted in such courts.

Oral testimony by experts.

SEC. 1090. RECITALS IN STATUTES, HOW FAR EVIDENCE.—The recitals in a public statute are conclusive evidence of the facts recited for the purpose of carrying it into effect, but no further. The recitals in a private statute are conclusive evidence between parties who claim under its provisions, but no further.

Recitals in statutes.

SEC. 1091. JUDICIAL RECORD DEFINED.—A judicial record is the record or official entry of the proceedings in a court of justice, or of the official act of a judicial officer, in an action or special proceeding.

"Judicial record" defined.

SEC. 1092. RECORD, HOW AUTHENTICATED AS EVIDENCE.—A judicial record of the Canal Zone, or of the United States, may be proved

Authentication of.

by the production of the original, or by a copy thereof, certified by the clerk or other person having a legal custody thereof. That of a state may be proved by the attestation of the clerk and the seal of the court annexed, if there be a clerk and seal, together with a certificate of the chief judge or presiding magistrate, that the attestation is in due form.

Authentication of foreign judicial record.

SEC. 1093. RECORD OF A FOREIGN COUNTRY, HOW AUTHENTICATED.—A judicial record of a foreign country may be proved by the attestation of the clerk, with the seal of the court annexed, if there be a clerk and a seal, or of the legal keeper of the record, with the seal of his office annexed, if there be a seal, together with a certificate of the chief judge, or presiding magistrate, that the person making the attestation is the clerk of the court or the legal keeper of the record, and, in either case, that the signature of such person is genuine, and that the attestation is in due form. The signature of the chief judge or presiding magistrate must be authenticated by the certificate of the minister or ambassador, or a consul, vice consul, or consular agent of the United States in such foreign country.

Unauthenticated copy.

SEC. 1094. COPY OF A FOREIGN RECORD, WHEN EVIDENCE.—A copy of the judicial record of a foreign country is also admissible in evidence, upon proof:

1. That the copy offered has been compared by the witness with the original, and is an exact transcript of the whole of it;

2. That such original was in the custody of the clerk of the court or other legal keeper of the same; and

3. That the copy is duly attested by a seal which is proved to be the seal of the court where the record remains, if it be the record of a court; or if there be no such seal, or if it be not a record of a court, by the signature of the legal keeper of the original.

Effect of judgment upon rights.

SEC. 1095. EFFECT OF A JUDGMENT UPON RIGHTS IN VARIOUS CASES.—The effect of a judgment or final order in an action or special proceeding before a court or judge of the Canal Zone, is as follows:

1. In case of a judgment or order against a specific thing, or in respect to the probate of a will, or the administration of the estate of a decedent, or in respect to the personal, political, or legal condition or relation of a particular person, the judgment or order is conclusive upon the title to the thing, the will, or administration, or the condition or relation of the person.

2. In other cases, the judgment or order is, in respect to the matter directly adjudged, conclusive between the parties and their successors in interest by title subsequent to the commencement of the action or special proceeding, litigating for the same thing under the same title and in the same capacity, provided they have notice, actual or constructive, of the pendency of the action or proceeding.

Other judicial orders.

SEC. 1096. EFFECT OF OTHER JUDICIAL ORDERS, WHEN CONCLUSIVE.—Other judicial orders of a court or judge of the Canal Zone, create a disputable presumption, according to the matter directly determined, between the same parties and their representatives and successors in interest by title subsequent to the commencement of the action or special proceeding, litigating for the same thing under the same title and in the same capacity.

Where parties deemed the same.

SEC. 1097. WHERE PARTIES ARE TO BE DEEMED THE SAME.—The parties are deemed to be the same when those between whom the evidence is offered were on opposite sides in the former case, and a judgment or other determination could in that case have been made between them alone, though other parties were joined with both or either.

SEC. 1098. WHAT DEEMED ADJUDGED IN A JUDGMENT.—That only is deemed to have been adjudged in a former judgment which appears upon its face to have been so adjudged, or which was actually and necessarily included therein or necessary thereto.

What deemed adjudged in judgment.

SEC. 1099. WHERE SURETIES BOUND, PRINCIPAL IS ALSO.—Whenever, pursuant to the last four sections, a party is bound by a record, and such party stands in the relation of a surety for another, the latter is also bound from the time that he has notice of the action or proceeding, and an opportunity at the surety's request to join in the defense.

Principal bound when sureties are.

SEC. 1100. RECORD OF STATE, ITS EFFECT.—The effect of a judicial record of a state is the same in the Canal Zone as in the state where it was made, except that it can only be enforced here by an action or special proceeding, and except, also, that the authority of a guardian or committee, or of an executor or administrator, does not extend beyond the jurisdiction of the government under which he was invested with his authority.

Effect of judicial record of State.

SEC. 1101. RECORD OF A COURT OF ADMIRALTY.—The effect of the judicial record of a court of admiralty of a foreign country is the same as if it were the record of a court of admiralty of the United States.

Court of admiralty.

SEC. 1102. EFFECT OF A FOREIGN JUDGMENT.—A final judgment of any other tribunal of a foreign country having jurisdiction, according to the laws of such country, to pronounce the judgment, shall have the same effect as in the country where rendered, and also the same effect as final judgments rendered in the Canal Zone.

Foreign judgment.

SEC. 1103. MANNER OF IMPEACHING A RECORD.—Any judicial record may be impeached by evidence of a want of jurisdiction in the court or judicial officer, of collusion between the parties, or of fraud in the party offering the record, in respect to the proceedings.

Impeachment of record.

SEC. 1104. THE JURISDICTION NECESSARY IN A JUDGMENT.—The jurisdiction sufficient to sustain a record is jurisdiction over the cause, over the parties, and over the thing, when a specific thing is the subject of the judgment.

Jurisdiction necessary to sustain a judgment.

SEC. 1105. MANNER OF PROVING OTHER OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.—Other official documents may be proved, as follows:

Proof of other official documents.

1. Acts of the executive of the Canal Zone, by the records of his office; and of the United States, by the records of the state department of the United States, certified by the heads of those departments, respectively. They may also be proved by public documents printed by order of the executive or Congress, or either house thereof.

Acts of executives of Canal Zone and United States.

2. The proceedings of Congress, by the journals of that body, or either house thereof, or by published statutes or resolutions, or by copies certified by the clerk or printed by their order.

Proceedings of Congress.

3. The acts of the executive, or the proceedings of the legislature of a state, in the same manner.

Executive and legislature of States.

4. The acts of the executive, or the proceedings of the legislature of a foreign country, by journals published by their authority, or commonly received in that country as such, or by a copy certified under the seal of the country or sovereign, or by a recognition thereof in some public act of the executive of the United States.

Of foreign country.

5. Documents of any other class in the Canal Zone, by the original, or by a copy, certified by the legal keeper thereof.

Other documents, Canal Zone.

6. Documents of any other class in a State, by the original, or by a copy, certified by the legal keeper thereof, together with the certificate of the secretary of state, judge of the supreme, superior, or county court, or mayor of a city of such State, that the copy is duly certified by the officer having the legal custody of the original.

States.

- Foreign country. 7. Documents of any other class in a foreign country, by the original, or by a copy, certified by the legal keeper thereof, with a certificate, under seal, of the country or sovereign, that the document is a valid and subsisting document of such country, and the copy is duly certified by the officer having the legal custody of the original.
- Departments, United States Government. 8. Documents in the departments of the United States Government, by the certificates of the legal custodian thereof.
- Public record of private writing. SEC. 1106. PUBLIC RECORD OF PRIVATE WRITING EVIDENCE.—A public record of a private writing may be proved by the original record, or by a copy thereof, certified by the legal keeper of the record.
- Entries in official books, prima facie evidence. SEC. 1107. ENTRIES IN OFFICIAL BOOKS PRIMA FACIE EVIDENCE.—Entries in public or other official books or records made in the performance of his duty by a public officer of the Canal Zone, or by another person in the performance of a duty specially enjoined by law, are prima facie evidence of the facts stated therein.
- Judgments of State justices. SEC. 1108. JUSTICE'S JUDGMENT IN STATES, HOW PROVED.—A transcript from the record or docket of a justice of the peace of a State, of a judgment rendered by him, of the proceedings in the action before the judgment, of the execution and return, if any, subscribed by the justice and verified in the manner prescribed in the next section is admissible evidence of the facts stated therein.
- Additional certifications. SEC. 1109. SAME.—There must be attached to the transcript a certificate of the justice that the transcript is in all respects correct, and that he had jurisdiction of the action, and also a further certificate of the clerk or prothonotary of the county in which the justice resided at the time of rendering the judgment, under the seal of the county, or the seal of the court of common pleas or county court thereof, certifying that the person subscribing the transcript was, at the date of the judgment, a justice of the peace in the county, and that the signature is genuine. Such judgment, proceedings, and jurisdiction may also be proved by the justice himself, on the production of his docket, or by a copy of the judgment, and his oral examination as a witness.
- Other official certificates. SEC. 1110. CONTENTS OF OTHER OFFICIAL CERTIFICATES.—Whenever a copy of a writing is certified for the purpose of evidence, the certificate must state in substance that the copy is a correct copy of the original, or of a specified part thereof, as the case may be. The certificate must be under the official seal of the certifying officer, if there be any, or if he be the clerk of a court having a seal, under the seal of such court.
- Provisions with respect to States to apply to United States and Territories. SEC. 1111. PROVISIONS IN RELATION TO PUBLIC WRITINGS OF STATES APPLY TO THOSE OF UNITED STATES OR TERRITORIES.—The provisions of the preceding sections of this subchapter applicable to the public writings of a state, are equally applicable to the public writings of the United States or a Territory of the United States.
- Entries of officers or boards prima facie evidence. SEC. 1112. ENTRIES MADE BY OFFICERS OR BOARDS PRIMA FACIE EVIDENCE.—An entry made by an officer, or board of officers, or under the direction and in the presence of either, in the course of official duty, is prima facie evidence of the facts stated in such entry.
- Deed as evidence of transfer. SEC. 1113. DEED EVIDENCE OF TRANSFER.—A deed of conveyance of real property, purporting to have been executed by a proper officer in pursuance of legal process of the district court, or the record of such deed, or a certified copy of such record is prima facie evidence that the property or interest therein described was thereby conveyed to the grantee named in such deed.

## PRIVATE WRITINGS

Private writings.

SEC. 1114. PRIVATE WRITINGS CLASSIFIED.—Private writings are either:

Classified.

1. Sealed; or,
2. Unsealed.

SEC. 1115. SEAL DEFINED.—A seal is a particular sign made to attest, in the most formal manner, the execution of an instrument.

"Seal" defined.

SEC. 1116. SEAL, WHAT IS, AND HOW MADE.—A public seal in the Canal Zone is a stamp or impression made by a public officer with an instrument provided by law, to attest the execution of an official or public document, upon the paper, or upon any substance attached to the paper, which is capable of receiving a visible impression. A private seal may be made in the same manner by any instrument, or it may be made by the scroll of a pen, or by writing the word "seal" against the signature of the writer. A scroll or other sign, made in a state or foreign country, and there recognized as a seal, must be so regarded in the Canal Zone.

How made.

SEC. 1117. EFFECT OF A SEAL.—There shall be no difference hereafter, in the Canal Zone, between sealed and unsealed writings. A writing under seal may therefore be changed, or altogether discharged by a writing not under seal.

Effect.

SEC. 1118. EXECUTION OF AN INSTRUMENT DEFINED.—The execution of an instrument is the subscribing and delivering it, with or without affixing a seal.

"Execution of instrument" defined.

SEC. 1119. COMPROMISE OF A DEBT WITHOUT SEAL GOOD.—An agreement, in writing, without a seal, for the compromise or settlement of a debt, is as obligatory as if a seal were affixed.

Compromise of debt without seal good.

SEC. 1120. SUBSCRIBING WITNESS DEFINED.—A subscribing witness is one who sees a writing executed or hears it acknowledged, and at the request of the party thereupon signs his name as a witness.

"Subscribing witness."

SEC. 1121. BOOKS, MAPS, AND SO FORTH, HOW FAR EVIDENCE.—Historical works, books of science or art, and published maps or charts, when made by persons indifferent between the parties, are prima facie evidence of facts of general notoriety and interest.

Evidentiary value of books, maps, etc.

SEC. 1122. ORIGINAL WRITING TO BE PRODUCED OR ACCOUNTED FOR.—The original writing must be produced and proved, except as provided in sections 1054 and 1106. If it has been lost, proof of the loss must first be made before evidence can be given of its contents. Upon such proof being made, together with proof of the due execution of the writing, its contents may be proved by a copy, or by recital of its contents in some authentic document, or by the recollection of a witness, as provided in section 1054.

Production of original writing. Exceptions. *Ante*, pp. 1093, 1104.

SEC. 1123. WHEN IN POSSESSION OF ADVERSE PARTY, NOTICE TO BE GIVEN.—If the writing be in the custody of the adverse party, he must first have reasonable notice to produce it. If he then fail to do so, the contents of the writing may be proved as in case of its loss. But the notice to produce it is not necessary where the writing is itself a notice, or where it has been wrongfully obtained or withheld by the adverse party.

Writing in hands of adverse party, notice to produce.

SEC. 1124. WRITINGS CALLED FOR AND INSPECTED MAY BE WITHHELD.—Though a writing called for by one party is produced by the other, and is thereupon inspected by the party calling for it, he is not obliged to produce it as evidence in the case.

May be withheld.

SEC. 1125. WRITING, HOW PROVED.—Any writing may be proved either:

Proof of writing.

1. By anyone who saw the writing executed; or,
2. By evidence of the genuineness of the handwriting of the maker; or,

## 3. By a subscribing witness.

Further proof of.

SEC. 1126. OTHER WITNESSES MAY ALSO TESTIFY.—If the subscribing witness denies or does not recollect the execution of the writing, its execution may still be proved by other evidence.

When evidence of execution not necessary.

SEC. 1127. WHEN EVIDENCE OF EXECUTION NOT NECESSARY.—Where, however, evidence is given that the party against whom the writing is offered has at any time admitted its execution no other evidence of the execution need be given, when the instrument is one mentioned in section 1130, or one produced from the custody of the adverse party, and has been acted upon by him as genuine.

Proof of handwriting, by party familiar.

SEC. 1128. EVIDENCE OF HANDWRITING.—The handwriting of a person may proved<sup>1</sup> by any one who believes it to be his, and who has seen him write, or has seen writings purporting to be his, upon which he has acted or been charged, and who has thus acquired a knowledge of his handwriting.

By comparison.

SEC. 1129. EVIDENCE OF HANDWRITING BY COMPARISON.—Evidence respecting the handwriting may also be given by a comparison, made by the witness or the jury, with writings admitted or treated as genuine by the party against whom the evidence is offered, or proved to be genuine to the satisfaction of the judge.

Ancient writings.

SEC. 1130. SAME; WHEN WRITING MORE THAN THIRTY YEARS OLD.—Where a writing is more than thirty years old, the comparisons may be made with writings purporting to be genuine, and generally respected and acted upon as such, by persons having an interest in knowing the fact.

Entries of decedents.

SEC. 1131. ENTRIES OF DECEDENTS; EVIDENCE IN SPECIFIED CASES.—The entries and other writings of a decedent, made at or near the time of the transaction, and in a position to know the facts stated therein, may be read as prima facie evidence of the facts stated therein, in the following cases:

Against interest.

1. When the entry was made against the interest of the person making it.

Professional capacity.

2. When it was made in a professional capacity and in the ordinary course of professional conduct.

In performance of legal duty.

3. When it was made in the performance of a duty specially enjoined by law.

Copies of entries.

SEC. 1132. COPIES OF ENTRIES ALSO ALLOWED.—When an entry is repeated in the regular course of business, one being copied from another at or near the time of the transaction, all the entries are equally regarded as originals.

Proof of private writings.

SEC. 1133. PRIVATE WRITINGS, HOW PROVED.—Every private writing, except last wills and testaments, may be acknowledged or proved and certified in the manner provided in chapter 22 of the Civil Code, and the certificate of such acknowledgement or proof is prima facie evidence of the execution of the writing, in the same manner as if it were a conveyance of real property.

*Post*, p. 1164.

Removal of public records.

SEC. 1134. REMOVAL OF PUBLIC RECORDS.—The record of a conveyance of real property, or any other record, a transcript of which is admissible in evidence, must not be removed from the office where it is kept, except upon the order of a court, in cases where the inspection of the record is shown to be essential to the just determination of the cause or proceeding pending, or where the court is held in the same building with such office.

Instruments conveying real property admissible.

SEC. 1135. INSTRUMENT CONVEYING OR AFFECTING REAL PROPERTY MAY BE READ IN EVIDENCE.—Every instrument conveying or affecting real property, acknowledged or proved and certified, as provided in the Civil Code, may together with the certificate of acknowl-

<sup>1</sup> So in original.

ment or proof, be read in evidence in an action or proceeding, without further proof; also, the original record of such conveyance or instrument thus acknowledged or proved, or a certified copy of the record of such conveyance or instrument thus acknowledged or proved, may be read in evidence, with the like effect as the original instrument, without further proof.

**MATERIAL OBJECTS PRESENTED TO THE SENSES OTHER THAN WRITINGS**

Material objects other than writing.

Admissible.

**SEC. 1136. MATERIAL OBJECTS.**—Whenever an object, cognizable by the senses, has such a relation to the fact in dispute as to afford reasonable grounds of belief respecting it, or to make an item in the sum of the evidence, such object may be exhibited to the jury, or its existence, situation, and character may be proved by witnesses. The admission of such evidence must be regulated by the sound discretion of the court.

**INDIRECT EVIDENCE; INFERENCES AND PRESUMPTIONS**

Indirect evidence; inferences and presumptions.

Indirect evidence classified.

**SEC. 1137. INDIRECT EVIDENCE CLASSIFIED.**—Indirect evidence is of two kinds:

1. Inferences; and,
2. Presumptions.

**SEC. 1138. INFERENCE DEFINED.**—An inference is a deduction which the reason of the jury makes from the facts proved, without an express direction of law to that effect.

**SEC. 1139. PRESUMPTION DEFINED.**—A presumption is a deduction which the law expressly directs to be made from particular facts.

**SEC. 1140. WHEN AN INFERENCE ARISES.**—An inference must be founded:

1. On a fact legally proved; and,
2. On such a deduction from that fact as is warranted by a consideration of the usual propensities or passions of men, the particular propensities or passions of the person whose act is in question, the course of business, or the course of nature.

**SEC. 1141. PRESUMPTIONS MAY BE CONTROVERTED, WHEN.**—A presumption (unless declared by law to be conclusive) may be controverted by other evidence, direct or indirect; but unless so controverted the jury are bound to find according to the presumption.

Presumption may be controverted, when.

**SEC. 1142. SPECIFICATION OF CONCLUSIVE PRESUMPTIONS.**—The following presumptions, and no others, are deemed conclusive:

Conclusive presumptions.

1. A malicious and guilty intent, from the deliberate commission of an unlawful act, for the purpose of injuring another;
2. The truth of the facts recited, from the recital in a written instrument between the parties thereto, or their successors in interest by a subsequent title; but this rule does not apply to the recital of a consideration;
3. Whenever a party has, by his own declaration, act, or omission, intentionally and deliberately led another to believe a particular thing true and to act upon such belief, he can not, in any litigation arising out of such declaration, act, or omission, be permitted to falsify it;
4. A tenant is not permitted to deny the title of his landlord at the time of the commencement of the relation;
5. The issue of a wife cohabiting with her husband, who is not impotent, is indisputably presumed to be legitimate;
6. The judgment or order of a court, when declared by this code to be conclusive; but such judgment or order must be alleged in the pleadings if there be an opportunity to do so; if there be no such opportunity, the judgment or order may be used as evidence;

Controvertible pre-  
sumptions.

7. Any other presumption which, by statute, is expressly made conclusive.

SEC. 1143. ALL OTHER PRESUMPTIONS MAY BE CONTROVERTED.—All other presumptions are satisfactory, if uncontradicted. They are denominated disputable presumptions, and may be controverted by other evidence. The following are of that kind:

1. That a person is innocent of crime or wrong;
2. That an unlawful act was done with an unlawful intent;
3. That a person intends the ordinary consequence of his voluntary act;
4. That a person takes ordinary care of his own concerns;
5. That evidence willfully suppressed would be adverse if produced;
6. That higher evidence would be adverse from inferior being produced;
7. That money paid by one to another was due to the latter;
8. That a thing delivered by one to another belonged to the latter;
9. That an obligation delivered up to the debtor has been paid;
10. That former rent or installments have been paid when a receipt for latter is produced;
11. That things which a person possesses are owned by him;
12. That a person is the owner of property from exercising acts of ownership over it, or from common reputation of his ownership;
13. That a person in possession of an order on himself for the payment of money, or the delivery of a thing, has paid the money or delivered the thing accordingly;
14. That a person acting in a public office was regularly appointed to it;
15. That official duty has been regularly performed;
16. That a court or judge, acting as such, whether in the Canal Zone or any state or country, was acting in the lawful exercise of his jurisdiction;
17. That a judicial record, when not conclusive, does still correctly determine or set forth the rights of the parties;
18. That all matters within an issue were laid before the jury and passed upon by them;
19. That private transactions have been fair and regular;
20. That the ordinary course of business has been followed;
21. That a promissory note or bill of exchange was given or indorsed for a sufficient consideration;
22. That an indorsement of a negotiable promissory note or bill of exchange was made at the time and place of making the note or bill;
23. That a writing is truly dated;
24. That a letter duly directed and mailed was received in the regular course of the mail;
25. Identity of person from identity of name;
26. That a person not heard from in seven years is dead;
27. That acquiescence followed from a belief that the thing acquiesced in was conformable to the right or fact;
28. That things have happened according to the ordinary course of nature and ordinary habits of life;
29. That persons acting as copartners have entered into a contract of copartnership;
30. That a man and woman deporting themselves as husband and wife have entered into a lawful contract of marriage;
31. That a child born in lawful wedlock is legitimate;

32. That a thing once proved to exist continues as long as is usual with things of that nature; Controvertible pre-  
sumptions—Contd.

33. That the law has been obeyed;

34. That a document or writing more than thirty years old is genuine, when the same has been since generally acted upon as genuine, by persons having an interest in the question, and its custody has been satisfactorily explained;

35. That a printed and published book, purporting to be printed or published by public authority, was so printed or published;

36. That a printed and published book, purporting to contain reports of cases adjudged in the tribunals of the state or country where the book is published, contains correct reports of such cases;

37. That a trustee or other person, whose duty it was to convey real property to a particular person, has actually conveyed to him when such presumption is necessary to perfect the title of such person or his successor in interest;

38. That there was a good and sufficient consideration for a written contract;

39. When two persons perish in the same calamity, such as a wreck, a battle, or a conflagration, and it is not shown who died first, and there are no particular circumstances from which it can be inferred, survivorship is presumed from the probabilities resulting from the strength, age, and sex, according to the following rules:

First. If both of those who have perished were under the age of fifteen years, the older is presumed to have survived;

Second. If both were above the age of sixty, the younger is presumed to have survived;

Third. If one be under fifteen and the other above sixty, the former is presumed to have survived;

Fourth. If both be over fifteen and under sixty, and the sexes be different, the male is presumed to have survived; if the sexes be the same, then the older;

Fifth. If one be under fifteen, or over sixty, and the other between those ages, the latter is presumed to have survived.

#### INDISPENSABLE EVIDENCE

Indispensable evi-  
dence.

What is.

SEC. 1144. INDISPENSABLE EVIDENCE, WHAT.—The law makes certain evidence necessary to the validity of particular acts, or the proof of particular facts.

SEC. 1145. TO PROVE PERJURY AND TREASON, MORE THAN ONE WITNESS REQUIRED.—Perjury and treason must be proved by testimony of more than one witness. Treason by the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act; and perjury by the testimony of two witnesses, or one witness and corroborating circumstances. For perjury and trea-  
son.

SEC. 1146. WILL TO BE IN WRITING.—A last will and testament, except a nuncupative will, is invalid, unless it be in writing and executed with such formalities as are required by law. When, therefore, such a will is to be shown, the instrument itself must be produced, or secondary evidence of its contents be given. For will.

SEC. 1147. WILL, HOW REVOKED.—A written will can not be revoked or altered otherwise than as provided in the Civil Code. For revocation of  
will.  
Post, p. 1167.

SEC. 1148. TRANSFER OF REAL PROPERTY TO BE IN WRITING.—No estate or interest in real property, other than for leases for a term not exceeding one year, nor any trust or power over or concerning it, or in any manner relating thereto, can be created, granted, assigned, surrendered, or declared, otherwise than by operation of law, or a conveyance or other instrument in writing, subscribed by Transfer of real prop-  
erty.

the party creating, granting, assigning, surrendering, or declaring the same, or by his lawful agent thereunto authorized by writing.

Not to extend to testamentary disposition or trusts.

SEC. 1149. LAST SECTION NOT TO EXTEND TO CERTAIN CASES.—The preceding section must not be construed to affect the power of a testator in the disposition of his real property by a last will and testament, nor to prevent any trust from arising or being extinguished by implication or operation of law, nor to abridge the power of any court to compel the specific performance of an agreement, in case of part performance thereof.

Agreements not in writing.

SEC. 1150. AGREEMENT NOT IN WRITING, WHEN INVALID.—In the following cases the agreement is invalid, unless the same or some note or memorandum thereof be in writing, and subscribed by the party charged, or by his agent. Evidence, therefore, of the agreement, can not be received without the writing or secondary evidence of its contents:

1. An agreement that by its terms is not to be performed within a year from the making thereof;

2. A special promise to answer for the debt, default, or miscarriage of another, except in the cases provided for in section 1265 of the Civil Code;

3. An agreement made upon consideration of marriage other than a mutual promise to marry;

4. A contract to sell or a sale of any goods or choses in action of the value of \$50 or upwards, unless the buyer accepts part of the goods or choses in action so contracted to be sold or sold, and actually receives the same, or gives something in earnest to bind the contract, or in part payment;

5. An agreement for the leasing for a longer period than one year, or for the sale of real property, or of an interest therein; and such agreement, if made by an agent of the party sought to be charged, is invalid, unless the authority of the agent is in writing, subscribed by the party sought to be charged;

6. An agreement authorizing or employing an agent or broker to purchase or sell real estate for compensation or a commission;

7. An agreement which by its terms is not to be performed during the lifetime of the promisor, or an agreement to devise or bequeath any property, or to make any provision for any person by will.

Representation of credit.

SEC. 1151. REPRESENTATION OF CREDIT BY WRITING.—No evidence is admissible to charge a person upon a representation as to the credit of a third person, unless such representation, or some memorandum thereof, be in writing, and either subscribed by or in the handwriting of the party to be charged.

Conclusive evidence.

CONCLUSIVE OR UNANSWERABLE EVIDENCE

When declared so herein.

SEC. 1152. CONCLUSIVE OR UNANSWERABLE EVIDENCE.—No evidence is by law made conclusive or unanswerable, unless so declared by this code.

Production of evidence.

PRODUCTION OF EVIDENCE

By whom.

BY WHOM TO BE PRODUCED

Party holding affirmative of issue.

SEC. 1153. EVIDENCE TO BE PRODUCED BY WHOM.—The party holding the affirmative of the issue must produce the evidence to prove it; therefore, the burden of proof lies on the party who would be defeated if no evidence were given on either side.

Alteration in writing.

SEC. 1154. WRITING ALTERED, WHO TO EXPLAIN.—The party producing a writing as genuine which has been altered, or appears to have been altered, after its execution, in a part material to the question in dispute, must account for the appearance or alteration. He

may show that the alteration was made by another, without his concurrence, or was made with the consent of the parties affected by it, or otherwise properly or innocently made, or that the alteration did not change the meaning or language of the instrument. If he do that, he may give the writing in evidence, but not otherwise.

#### MEANS OF PRODUCTION

SEC. 1155. SUBPŒNA FOR WITNESS DEFINED.—The process by which the attendance of a witness is required is a subpœna. It is a writ or order directed to a person and requiring his attendance at a particular time and place to testify as a witness. It may also require him to bring with him any books, documents, or other things under his control which he is bound by law to produce in evidence.

Means of production.

Subpœna.

Subpœna duces tecum.

SEC. 1156. SUBPŒNA, HOW ISSUED.—A subpœna is issued as follows:

Purpose.

1. To require attendance before a court, or at the trial of an issue therein, or upon the taking of a deposition in an action or proceeding pending therein, it is issued by the clerk of the court in which the action or proceeding is pending, under the seal of the court, or if there is no clerk or seal then by the judge or magistrate of such court;

For attendance before a court.

2. To require attendance before a commissioner appointed to take testimony by a court of a foreign country, or of the United States, or of any State in the United States, before any officer or officers empowered by the laws of the United States to take testimony, it may be issued by the clerk of the district court in the division in which the witness is to be examined, under the seal of such court;

Before commissioner.

3. To require attendance out of court, in cases not provided for in subdivision one, before a judge, magistrate, or other officer authorized to administer oaths or take testimony in any matter under the laws of the Canal Zone, it is issued by the judge, magistrate, or other officer before whom the attendance is required.

Before judge, etc., out of court.

If the subpœna is issued to require attendance before a court, or at the trial of an issue therein, it is issued by the clerk, as of course, upon the application of the party desiring it. If it is issued to require attendance before a commissioner or other officer upon the taking of a deposition, it must be issued by the clerk of the district court in the division wherein the attendance is required upon the order of such court or of the judge thereof, which order may be made ex parte.

Issue of.

SEC. 1157. SUBPŒNA, HOW SERVED.—The service of a subpœna is made by showing the original and delivering a copy, or a ticket containing its substance, to the witness personally, giving or offering to him at the same time, if demanded by him, the fees to which he is entitled for travel to the place designated, and one day's attendance there. The service must be made so as to allow the witness a reasonable time for preparation and travel to the place of attendance. Such service may be made by any person.

Service.

SEC. 1158. HOW, IF WITNESS BE CONCEALED.—If a witness is concealed in a building or vessel, so as to prevent the service of a subpœna upon him, any court, judge, or magistrate or any officer issuing the subpœna may, upon proof by affidavit of the concealment, and of the materiality of the witness, make an order that the marshal or constable serve the subpœna; and the marshal or constable must serve it accordingly, and for that purpose may break into the building or vessel where the witness is concealed.

When witness concealed.

SEC. 1159. PERSON PRESENT COMPELLED TO TESTIFY.—A person present in court, or before a judicial officer, may be required to testify

Persons present compelled to testify.

in the same manner as if he were in attendance upon a subpoena issued by such court or officer.

Disobedience to subpoena, punishable as a contempt.

When before officer or commissioner out of court.

SEC. 1160. **DISOBEDIENCE TO SUBPOENA, HOW PUNISHED.**—Disobedience to a subpoena, or a refusal to be sworn, or to answer as a witness, or to subscribe an affidavit or deposition when required, may be punished as a contempt by the court issuing the subpoena. When the subpoena, in any such case, requires the attendance of the witness before an officer or commissioner out of court, it is the duty of such officer or commissioner to report any such disobedience or refusal to the court issuing the subpoena; and the witness must not be punished for any refusal to answer a question or to subscribe an affidavit or deposition, unless, after a hearing upon notice, the court orders him to so answer or subscribe and then only for disobedience to such order. Any judge, magistrate, or other officer mentioned in subdivision three of section 1156, may report any such disobedience or refusal to the district court for the division in which such attendance was required; and such court thereupon has power, upon notice, to order the witness to perform the omitted act, and any refusal or neglect to comply with such order may be punished as a contempt of such court.

*Ante*, p. 1111.

Forfeiture.

SEC. 1161. **FORFEITURE THEREFOR.**—A witness disobeying a subpoena also forfeits to the party aggrieved the sum of \$100, and all damages which he may sustain by the failure of the witness to attend, which forfeiture and damages may be recovered in a civil action.

Warrant to bring witness.

SEC. 1162. **WARRANT MAY ISSUE TO BRING WITNESS, WHEN.**—In case of failure of a witness to attend, the court or officer issuing the subpoena, upon proof of the service thereof, and of the failure of the witness, may issue a warrant to the marshal or constable to arrest the witness and bring him before the court or officer where his attendance was required.

Contents.

*Ante*, p. 1111.

SEC. 1163. **CONTENTS OF WARRANT.**—Every warrant of commitment, issued by a court or officer pursuant to sections 1155 to 1165, must specify therein, particularly, the cause of the commitment, and if it be for refusing to answer a question, such question must be stated in the warrant. And every warrant to arrest or commit a witness, pursuant to said sections, must be executed in the same manner as process issued by the district court.

When witness a prisoner.

SEC. 1164. **IF WITNESS BE A PRISONER, HOW BROUGHT.**—If the witness be a prisoner, confined in a jail or prison within the Canal Zone, an order for his examination in the prison upon deposition, or for his temporary removal and production before a court or officer, for the purpose of being orally examined, may be made as follows:

1. By the court itself in which the action or special proceeding is pending, unless it be a magistrate's court.
2. By the judge of the district court if the action or proceeding is pending before a magistrate's court, or before a judge or other person out of court.

Order for examination made on motion of party.

SEC. 1165. **ON WHOSE MOTION.**—Such order can only be made on the motion of a party, upon affidavit showing the nature of the action or proceeding, the testimony expected from the witness, and its materiality.

Taking of testimony.

#### MODE OF TAKING THE TESTIMONY OF WITNESSES

Methods of taking.

SEC. 1167. **TESTIMONY, IN WHAT MODE TAKEN.**—The testimony of witnesses is taken in three modes:

1. By affidavit;

- 2. By deposition;
- 3. By oral examination.

SEC. 1168. **AFFIDAVIT DEFINED.**—An affidavit is a written declaration under oath, made without notice to the adverse party.

"Affidavit" defined.

SEC. 1169. **DEPOSITION DEFINED.**—A deposition is a written declaration, under oath, made upon notice to the adverse party, for the purpose of enabling him to attend and cross-examine. In all actions and proceedings where the default of the defendant has been duly entered, and in all proceedings to obtain letters of administration, or for the probate of wills and the issuance of letters testamentary thereon, where, after due and legal notice, those entitled to contest the application have failed to appear, the entry of said defaults, and the failure of said persons to appear after notice, shall be deemed to be a waiver of the right to any further notice of any application or proceeding to take testimony by deposition in such action or proceeding.

"Deposition."

SEC. 1170. **ORAL EXAMINATION DEFINED.**—An oral examination is an examination in presence of the jury or tribunal which is to decide the fact or act upon it, the testimony being heard by the jury or tribunal from the lips of the witness.

"Oral examination."

SEC. 1171. **DEPOSITION DEFINED; HOW TAKEN.**—Depositions must be taken in the form of question and answer. The words of the witness must be written down, in the presence of the witness, by the officer taking the deposition, or by some disinterested person appointed by him. It may be taken down in shorthand, in which case it must be transcribed into longhand by the person who took it down. When completed, it must be carefully read to or by the witness and corrected by him in any particular, if desired, by writing or causing his corrections to be written in the body or margin of or at the bottom of the deposition, and must then be subscribed by the witness. The officer before whom the deposition is taken must write his initials near said corrections. If the parties agree in writing to any other mode, the mode so agreed upon must be followed.

Taking of deposition.

**AFFIDAVITS**

Affidavits.

SEC. 1172. **AFFIDAVITS AND DEPOSITIONS; FOR WHAT PURPOSES USED.**—An affidavit may be used to verify a pleading or a paper in a special proceeding, to prove the service of a summons, notice, or other paper in an action or special proceeding, to obtain a provisional remedy, the examination of a witness, or a stay of proceedings, or upon a motion, and in any other case expressly permitted by some other provision of this code.

Affidavits and depositions, purposes of.

SEC. 1173. **EVIDENCE OF PUBLICATION, WHAT.**—Evidence of the publication of a document or notice required by law, or by an order of a court or judge, to be published in a newspaper, may be given by the affidavit of the printer of the newspaper, or his foreman or principal clerk, annexed to a copy of the document or notice, specifying the times when, and the paper in which, the publication was made.

As evidence of publication.

SEC. 1174. **FILING EVIDENCE OF PUBLICATION.**—If such affidavit be made in an action or special proceeding pending in a court, it may be filed with the court or the clerk thereof. The original affidavit, or a copy thereof, certified by the judge of the court or clerk having it in custody, is prima facie evidence of the facts stated therein.

Filing of.

SEC. 1175. **AFFIDAVITS TO BE USED IN THE CANAL ZONE, BEFORE WHOM MAY BE TAKEN.**—An affidavit to be used before any court, judge, or officer of the Canal Zone may be taken before any officer authorized to administer oaths.

Before whom taken.

When outside of Canal Zone.

SEC. 1176. AFFIDAVIT OUT OF ZONE, HOW TAKEN.—An affidavit taken in a State of the United States, to be used in the Canal Zone, may be taken before a commissioner appointed by the Governor of the Panama Canal to take affidavits and depositions in such State, or before any notary public in a State, or before any judge or clerk of a court of record having a seal.

In foreign country.

SEC. 1177. IF MADE IN A FOREIGN COUNTRY, BEFORE WHOM TAKEN.—An affidavit taken in a foreign country to be used in the Canal Zone, may be taken before an ambassador, minister, consul, vice-consul, or consular agent of the United States, or before any judge of a court of record having a seal in such foreign country.

Certificate of clerk, when taken outside Canal Zone.

SEC. 1178. CERTIFICATE OF THE CLERK, IF TAKEN BEFORE A JUDGE OF A COURT OUT OF THE ZONE.—When an affidavit is taken before a judge of a court in a state, or in a foreign country, the genuineness of the signature of the judge, the existence of the court, and the fact that such judge is a member thereof, must be certified by the clerk of the court, under the seal thereof.

Depositions.

#### DEPOSITIONS IN GENERAL

When used.  
*Ante*, p. 1113.

SEC. 1179. DEPOSITIONS, WHEN USED.—In all cases other than those mentioned in section 1172, where a written declaration under oath is used, it must be a deposition as prescribed by this code.

Taking of, outside Canal Zone.

SEC. 1180. TESTIMONY OF A WITNESS OUT OF THE ZONE, WHEN TAKEN.—The testimony of a witness out of the Canal Zone may be taken by deposition in the following cases:

1st. In an action, at any time after the service of summons, or the appearance of the defendant.

2d. In a special proceeding, any time after a question of fact has arisen therein.

3d. Where default has been made by any or all of the defendants.

Within Canal Zone.

SEC. 1181. DEPOSITIONS IN THE ZONE, WHEN TAKEN.—The testimony of a witness in the Canal Zone may be taken by deposition in an action at any time after the service of the summons or the appearance of the defendant, and in a special proceeding after a question of fact has arisen therein, in the following cases:

1. When the witness is a party to the action or proceeding or an officer or member of a corporation which is a party to the action or proceeding, or a person for whose immediate benefit the action or proceeding is prosecuted or defended;

2. When the witness resides out of the subdivision in which his testimony is to be used;

3. When the witness is about to leave the subdivision where the action is to be tried, and will probably continue absent when the testimony is required;

4. When the witness, otherwise liable to attend the trial, is nevertheless too infirm to attend;

5. When the testimony is required upon a motion, or in any other case where the oral examination of the witness is not required;

6. When the witness is the only one who can establish facts or a fact material to the issue: *Provided*, That the deposition of such witness shall not be used if his presence can be procured at the time of the trial of the cause.

*Provido*.  
Invalid, if witness can be produced.

Reading of deposition in evidence.  
*Ante*, p. 1112.  
Exception.  
*Post*, p. 1116.

SEC. 1182. DEPOSITION MAY BE READ IN EVIDENCE BY EITHER PARTY.—A deposition taken and returned, as provided in sections 1167 to 1190, may, except as provided in section 1192, be read in evidence by either party at any stage of the action or proceeding in which it was taken, or in any other action or proceeding between the same parties or their privies or successors in interest upon the same sub-

ject, and is then deemed the evidence of the party reading it; but the court may exclude the same, if it appears that the taking thereof was in any material respect unfair.

**SEC. 1183. COURT MAY ORDER DEPOSITION IF ADVERSE PARTY IN DEFAULT.**—If an adverse party is in default for not appearing and answering within the time allowed by law or the court, or if, in a special proceeding, some or all of the parties interested have not appeared, the court may authorize a deposition to be taken without the service of any affidavit upon, or the giving of any notice to, the party so in default or not appearing, or may provide that notice be given to him in such mode as to the court may seem proper.

Court may order, if adverse party in default.

**MANNER OF TAKING DEPOSITIONS OUT OF THE CANAL ZONE**

Depositions outside Canal Zone.

**SEC. 1184. DEPOSITION OF WITNESSES OUT OF ZONE, HOW TAKEN.**—The deposition of a witness out of the Canal Zone may be taken upon a commission issued from the court under the seal of the court, upon an order of the court, or the judge or a magistrate thereof, on the application of either party, upon five days' previous notice to the other. If the court is a magistrate's court, the commission must have attached to it a certificate of the clerk of the district court for the division in which such magistrate's court is held, under the seal of such district court, to the effect that the person issuing the same was an acting magistrate at the date of the commission. If issued to any place within the United States, it may be directed to a person agreed upon by the parties, or if they do not agree, to any notary public, judge or justice of the peace or commissioner selected by the court or judge or justice issuing it. If issued to any country out of the United States, it may be directed to a minister, ambassador, consul, vice-consul, or consular agent of the United States, or judge of a court of record in such country, or to any person agreed upon by the parties.

Manner of taking.

In United States.

In foreign country.

**SEC. 1185. PROPER INTERROGATORIES MAY BE PREPARED, OR MAY BE WAIVED BY THE PARTIES.**—The party moving for the commission must, unless it is waived by the other party, attach to the notice of the motion the interrogatories upon which he desires it to be taken. On the hearing of the motion, the other party must propose such cross-interrogatories as he may desire. If the parties do not agree as to the form of the interrogatories, the court must settle their form, but such agreement or settlement does not preclude either party, when the deposition is offered in evidence, from interposing any objection to any interrogatory except as to the form thereof. The settlement of interrogatories may be had at the time of the hearing of the motion, or at any other time which the court may appoint; but the moving party must, if he request it, be allowed two days within which to propose such redirect interrogatories as the cross-interrogatories proposed render proper. When agreed upon or settled, the interrogatories must be annexed to the commission; or, when the parties agree to that mode, or the court on the application of either party, after a hearing had upon two days' notice to the opposite party, so directs, the examination must be without written interrogatories.

Interrogatories.

**SEC. 1186. DEPOSITION OF NONRESIDENT WITNESS UPON ORAL INTERROGATORIES.**—When a party shall desire to take the evidence of a non-resident witness, to be used in any cause pending in the Canal Zone, the party desiring the same (or where notice shall have been given that a commission to take the testimony of a nonresident witness will be applied for, the opposite party, upon giving the other three days' notice in writing of his election so to do), may have a commission

Oral interrogatories.

*Ante*, p. 1115.

directed in the same manner as provided in section 1184, to take such evidence, upon interrogatories to be propounded to the witness orally; upon the taking of which each party may appear before the commission, in person or by attorney, and interrogate the witness.

Notice to adverse party.

The party desiring such testimony shall give to the other the following notice of the time and place of taking the same, to wit: Ten days, and one day in addition thereto (Sundays included) for every three hundred miles' travel from the place of holding the court to the place where such deposition is to be taken.

Fees and mileage.

**FEES AND MILEAGE.**—When a party to a suit shall give the opposite party notice to take a deposition upon oral interrogatories, and shall fail to take the same accordingly, unless such failure be on account of the nonattendance of the witness, not occasioned by the fault of the party giving the notice, or some other unavoidable cause, the party notified, if he shall attend himself or by attorney, agreeably to the notice, shall be entitled to \$2 per day for each day he may attend under such notice, and to 6 cents per mile for every mile that he shall necessarily travel in going to and returning from the place designated to take the deposition, to be allowed by the court where the suit is pending and for which execution may issue.

Authority of commissioner.

**SEC. 1187. AUTHORITY OF COMMISSIONER.**—The commission must authorize the commissioner to administer an oath to the witness and to take his deposition in answer to the interrogatories, or when the examination is to be without interrogatories, in respect to the question in dispute, and to certify the deposition to the court, in a sealed envelope, directed to the clerk, if there be one, and if not, to the judge thereof, and forward to him by mail or other usual channel of conveyance.

Postponement of trial for nonreturn of commission.

**SEC. 1188. TRIAL, WHEN POSTPONED FOR REASON OF NONRETURN OF COMMISSION.**—A trial or other proceeding must not be postponed by reason of a commission not returned, except upon evidence, satisfactory to the court, that the testimony of the witness is necessary, and that proper diligence has been used to obtain it.

Use by either party.  
*Ante*, p. 1115.

**SEC. 1189. DEPOSITION, BY WHOM USED.**—The deposition mentioned in sections 1184 to 1190 may be used by either party on the trial or other proceeding, against any other party giving or receiving the notice, subject to all just exceptions.

Notice dispensed with.

**SEC. 1190. NOTICE DISPENSED WITH WHEN WITNESS RESIDES OUT OF ZONE.**—In all cases where service of summons has been had by publication as provided by law and after default has been duly entered, and it appears by affidavit that the residence of a party to the action is unknown and the witness resides out of the Canal Zone, then in such cases the notice provided for in sections 1184 to 1190 shall be dispensed with.

*Ante*, p. 1115.

Depositions in Canal Zone.

#### MANNER OF TAKING DEPOSITIONS IN THE CANAL ZONE

Before judge, magistrate, etc.

**SEC. 1191. DEPOSITIONS MAY BE TAKEN BEFORE A JUDGE, AND SO FORTH, UPON NOTICE TO THE ADVERSE PARTY.**—Either party may have the deposition taken of a witness in the Canal Zone, in either of the cases mentioned in section 1181, before a judge, magistrate, or other officer authorized to administer oaths, on serving upon the adverse party previous notice of the time and place of examination, together with a copy of an affidavit, showing that the case is within that section. Such notice must be at least five days, unless, for a cause shown, a judge, by order, prescribe a shorter time. When a shorter time is prescribed, a copy of the order must be served with the notice.

*Ante*, p. 1114.  
Notice.

**SEC. 1192. MANNER OF TAKING DEPOSITIONS; MAY BE USED BY EITHER PARTY ON THE TRIAL.**—Either party may attend the examination and put such questions, direct and cross, as may be proper. The deposition, when completed, must be carefully read to or by the witness and corrected by him in any particular, if desired; it must then be subscribed by the witness, certified by the judge or officer taking the deposition, inclosed in an envelope or wrapper, sealed, and directed to the clerk of the court in which the action is pending, or to such person as the parties in writing may agree upon, and either delivered by the judge or officer to the clerk or such person, or transmitted through the mail or by some safe private opportunity; and thereupon such deposition may be used by either party upon the trial or other proceeding against any party giving or receiving the notice, subject to all legal exceptions; but if the parties attend at the examination, no objection to the form of an interrogatory shall be made at the trial, unless the same was stated at the time of the examination. If the deposition be taken under subdivisions two, three, and four, of section 1181, proof must be made at the trial that the witness continues absent or infirm, or is dead. The deposition thus taken may be also read in case of the death of the witness.

Manner of taking.

Use by either party on the trial.

Artic. p. 1114.

For use in States.

**SEC. 1193. DEPOSITION IN THE ZONE TO BE USED IN STATES.**—Any party to an action or special proceeding in a court or before a judge of a state, may obtain the testimony of a witness residing in the Canal Zone, to be used in such action or proceeding, in the cases mentioned in the next two sections.

**SEC. 1194. HOW TO PROCURE WITNESS UPON COMMISSION.**—If a commission to take such testimony has been issued by the court before which such action or proceeding is pending, or by a judge thereof, on exhibiting the commission to the division of the district court in which the witness resides, with an affidavit showing the materiality of his testimony, such court may issue a subpoena to the witness, requiring him to appear and testify before the commissioner named in the commission, at a specified time and place within such division.

Procuring witness upon commission.

Subpoena.

**SEC. 1195. COMPELLING THE WITNESSES TO APPEAR AND TESTIFY.**—Whenever any mandate, writ, or commission is issued out of any court of record in any State, Territory, District, or foreign jurisdiction, or whenever, upon notice or agreement, it is required to take the testimony of a witness or witnesses in the Canal Zone, witnesses may be compelled to appear and testify in the same manner and by the same process and proceeding as may be employed for the purpose of taking testimony in proceedings pending in the Canal Zone.

Compelling witness to appear and testify.

**SEC. 1196. HOW, IF COMMISSION NOT ISSUED.**—If a commission has not been issued, and it appears to the district judge, or to a magistrate, by affidavit satisfactory to him:

Procedure when no commission has issued.

1. That the testimony of the witness is material to either party, and that he resides in the division or subdivision in which such judge or magistrate holds office;
2. That a commission to take the testimony of such witness has not been issued;
3. That, according to the law of the State where the action or special proceeding is pending, the deposition of a witness taken under such circumstances, and before such judge or magistrate, will be received in the action or proceeding;

He must issue his subpoena requiring the witness to appear and testify before him at a specified time and place.

**SEC. 1197. DEPOSITION, HOW TAKEN.**—Upon the appearance of the witness, the judge or magistrate must cause his testimony to be taken

Taking of deposition.

in writing, and must certify and transmit the same to the court or judge before whom the action or proceeding is pending, in such manner as the law of that state requires.

Rules of examination.

GENERAL RULES OF EXAMINATION

Order of proof.

SEC. 1198. ORDER OF PROOF, HOW REGULATED.—The order of proof must be regulated by the sound discretion of the court. Ordinarily, the party beginning the case must exhaust his evidence before the other party begins.

Exclusion of witnesses.

SEC. 1199. WHAT WITNESSES MAY BE EXCLUDED.—If either party requires it, the judge may exclude from the court-room any witness of the adverse party not at the time under examination, so that he may not hear the testimony of other witnesses; but a party to the action or proceeding can not be so excluded; and if a corporation is a party thereto, it is entitled to the presence of one of its officers, to be designated by its attorney.

Control of interrogation of witnesses.

SEC. 1200. COURT MAY CONTROL MODE OF INTERROGATION.—The court must exercise a reasonable control over the mode of interrogation, so as to make it as rapid, as distinct, as little annoying to the witness, and as effective for the extraction of the truth, as may be; but subject to this rule, the parties may put such pertinent and legal questions as they see fit. The court, however, may stop the production of further evidence upon any particular point when the evidence upon it is already so full as to preclude reasonable doubt.

“Direct examination” and “cross-examination” defined.

SEC. 1201.—DIRECT EXAMINATION AND CROSS-EXAMINATION DEFINED.—The examination of a witness by the party producing him is denominated the direct examination; the examination of the same witness, upon the same matter, by the adverse party, the cross-examination. The direct examination must be completed before the cross-examination begins, unless the court otherwise direct.

“Leading question.”

SEC. 1202. LEADING QUESTION DEFINED.—A question which suggests to the witness the answer which the examining party desires, is denominated a leading or suggestive question. On a direct examination, leading questions are not allowed, except in the sound discretion of the court, under special circumstances, making it appear that the interests of justice require it.

Refreshing memory.

SEC. 1203. WHEN WITNESS MAY REFRESH MEMORY FROM NOTES.—A witness is allowed to refresh his memory respecting a fact, by anything written by himself, or under his direction, at the time when the fact occurred, or immediately thereafter, or at any other time when the fact was fresh in his memory, and he knew that the same was correctly stated in the writing. But in such a case the writing must be produced, and may be seen by the adverse party, who may, if he choose, cross-examine the witness upon it, and may read it to the jury. So, also, a witness may testify from such a writing, though he retain no recollection of the particular facts, but such evidence must be received with caution.

Cross-examination; limits of.

SEC. 1204. CROSS-EXAMINATION, AS TO WHAT.—The opposite party may cross-examine the witness as to any facts stated in his direct examination or connected therewith, and in so doing may put leading questions, but if he examine him as to other matters, such examination is to be subject to the same rules as a direct examination.

Impeaching own witness.

SEC. 1205. PARTY PRODUCING WITNESS, HOW FAR MAY IMPEACH HIS CREDIT.—The party producing a witness is not allowed to impeach his credit by evidence of bad character, but he may contradict him by other evidence, and may also show that he has made at other times statements inconsistent with his present testimony, as provided in section 1208.

SEC. 1206. WITNESS, HOW EXAMINED; WHEN REEXAMINED.—A witness once examined can not be reexamined as to the same matter without leave of the court, but he may be reexamined as to any new matter upon which he has been examined by the adverse party. And after the examinations on both sides are once concluded, the witness can not be recalled without leave of the court. Leave is granted or withheld, in the exercise of a sound discretion.

Reexamination of witness.

SEC. 1207. HOW IMPEACHED.—A witness may be impeached by the party against whom he was called, by contradictory evidence or by evidence that his general reputation for truth, honesty, or integrity is bad, but not by evidence of particular wrongful acts, except that it may be shown by the examination of the witness, or the record of the judgment, that he had been convicted of a felony.

Impeaching a witness, by contradictory evidence; general reputation.

SEC. 1208. SAME.—A witness may also be impeached by evidence that he has made, at other times, statements inconsistent, with his present testimony; but before this can be done the statements must be related to him, with the circumstances of times, places, and persons present, and he must be asked whether he made such statements, and if so, allowed to explain them. If the statements be in writing, they must be shown to the witness before any question is put to him concerning them.

Former conflicting statements of witness.

SEC. 1209. EVIDENCE OF GOOD CHARACTER, WHEN ALLOWED.—Evidence of the good character of a party is not admissible in a civil action, nor of a witness in any action, until the character of such party or witness has been impeached, or unless the issue involves his character.

Evidence of good character, admissibility.

SEC. 1210. WRITING SHOWN TO WITNESS MAY BE INSPECTED BY ADVERSE PARTY.—Whenever a writing is shown to a witness, it may be inspected by the opposite party, and no question must be put to the witness concerning a writing until it has been so shown to him.

Inspection of writings shown witness.

SEC. 1211. EXAMINATION OF ADVERSE PARTY.—A party to the record of any civil action or proceeding or a person for whose immediate benefit such action or proceeding is prosecuted or defended, or the directors, officers, superintendent or managing agent of any corporation which is a party to the record, may be examined by the adverse party as if under cross-examination, subject to the rules applicable to the examination of other witnesses. The party calling such adverse witness shall not be bound by his testimony, and the testimony given by such witness may be rebutted by the party calling him for such examination by other evidence. Such witness, when so called, may be examined by his own counsel, but only as to the matters testified to on such examination.

Examination of adverse party.

#### EFFECT OF EVIDENCE

Effect of evidence.

SEC. 1212. JURY JUDGES OF EFFECT OF EVIDENCE, BUT TO BE INSTRUCTED ON CERTAIN POINTS.—Where trial is by jury, the jury, subject to the control of the court, in the cases specified in this code, are the judges of the effect or value of evidence addressed to them, except when it is declared to be conclusive. They are, however, to be instructed by the court on all proper occasions:

Jury to be judge of.

1. That their power of judging of the effect of evidence is not arbitrary, but to be exercised with legal discretion, and in subordination to the rules of evidence;

Instructions by the court.

2. That they are not bound to decide in conformity with the declarations of any number of witnesses, which do not produce conviction in their minds, against a less number or against a presumption or other evidence satisfying their minds;

Power of judging not to be arbitrary, etc.

Number of witnesses not controlling.

Witness testifying falsely.

3. That a witness false in one part of his testimony is to be distrusted in others;

Testimony of accomplice.

4. That the testimony of an accomplice ought to be viewed with distrust, and the evidence of the oral admissions of a party with caution;

Affirmative must be proved in civil action; preponderance of evidence.

5. That in civil cases the affirmative of the issue must be proved, and when the evidence is contradictory the decision must be made according to the preponderance of evidence; that in criminal cases guilt must be established beyond reasonable doubt;

Proof beyond reasonable doubt in criminal prosecution. Intrinsic value not controlling.

6. That evidence is to be estimated not only by its own intrinsic weight, but also according to the evidence which it is in the power of one side to produce and of the other to contradict; and, therefore,

When weaker evidence offered, if stronger available.

7. That if weaker and less satisfactory evidence is offered, when it appears that stronger and more satisfactory evidence was within the power of the party, the evidence offered should be viewed with distrust.

Rights and duties of witnesses.

#### RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF WITNESSES

Attendance under subpoena compulsory.

SEC. 1213. WITNESS BOUND TO ATTEND WHEN SUBPENAED.—A witness, served with a subpoena, must attend at the time appointed, with any papers under his control lawfully required by the subpoena, and answer all pertinent and legal questions; and, unless sooner discharged, must remain until the testimony is closed.

Testimony compulsory.

SEC. 1214. WITNESS BOUND TO ANSWER QUESTIONS.—A witness must answer questions legal and pertinent to the matter in issue, though his answer may establish a claim against himself; but he need not give an answer which will have a tendency to subject him to punishment for a felony; nor need he give an answer which will have a direct tendency to degrade his character, unless it be to the very fact in issue, or to a fact from which the fact in issue would be presumed. But a witness must answer as to the fact of his previous conviction for felony.

Exceptions. Self-incriminatory, etc., testimony.

Right to protection.

SEC. 1215. RIGHT OF WITNESS TO PROTECTION.—It is the right of a witness to be protected from irrelevant, improper, or insulting questions, and from harsh or insulting demeanor; to be detained only so long as the interests of justice require it; to be examined only as to matters legal and pertinent to the issue.

Exemption from arrest.

SEC. 1216. WITNESS PROTECTED FROM ARREST WHEN ATTENDING, OR GOING, OR RETURNING.—Every person who has been, in good faith, served with a subpoena to attend as a witness before a court, judge, commissioner, referee, or other person, in a case where the disobedience of the witness may be punished as a contempt, is exonerated from arrest in a civil action while going to the place of attendance, necessarily remaining there, and returning therefrom.

Arrest void.

Liability of person arresting witness.

SEC. 1217. ARREST VOID, AND PARTY MAKING ARREST LIABLE, AND SO FORTH.—The arrest of a witness, contrary to the preceding section, is void, and, when willfully made, is a contempt of the court; and the person making it is responsible to the witness arrested for double the amount of the damages which may be assessed against him, and is also liable to an action at the suit of the party serving the witness with the subpoena, for the damages sustained by him in consequence of the arrest.

Arrest by officer.

SEC. 1218. TO MAKE AFFIDAVIT IF ARRESTED.—An officer is not liable to the party for making the arrest in ignorance of the facts creating the exoneration, but is liable for any subsequent detention of the party, if such party claim the exemption, and make an affidavit stating:

Affidavit by party arrested.

Under subpoena.

1. That he has been served with a subpoena to attend as a witness before a court, officer, or other person, specifying the same, the place

of attendance, and the action or proceeding in which the subpoena was issued; and

2. That he has not thus been served by his own procurement, with the intention of avoiding an arrest;

3. That he is at the time going to the place of attendance, or returning therefrom, or remaining there in obedience to the subpoena.

The affidavit may be taken by the officer, and exonerates him from liability for discharging the witness when arrested.

SEC. 1219. COURT MAY DISCHARGE WITNESS FROM ARREST.—The court or officer before whom the attendance is required, may discharge the witness from an arrest made in violation of section 1216. If the court has adjourned before the arrest, or before application for the discharge, a judge of the court may grant the discharge.

Not of own procurement.

Trial is in progress.

Exoneration of officer for discharge.

Discharge from arrest by court.

EVIDENCE IN PARTICULAR CASES, AND MISCELLANEOUS AND GENERAL PROVISIONS

Evidence in particular cases, miscellaneous and general provisions.

EVIDENCE IN PARTICULAR CASES

Evidence in particular cases.

SEC. 1220. AN OFFER EQUIVALENT TO TENDER.—An offer in writing to pay a particular sum of money, or to deliver a written instrument or specific personal property, is, if not accepted, equivalent to the actual production and tender of the money, instrument, or property.

Offer equivalent to tender.

SEC. 1221. WHOEVER PAYS ENTITLED TO RECEIPT.—Whoever pays money, or delivers an instrument or property, is entitled to a receipt therefor from the person to whom the payment or delivery is made, and may demand a proper signature to such receipt as a condition of the payment or delivery.

Right to receipt.

SEC. 1222. OBJECTIONS TO TENDER MUST BE SPECIFIED.—The person to whom a tender is made must, at the time, specify any objection he may have to the money, instrument, or property, or he must be deemed to have waived it; and if the objection be to the amount of money, the terms of the instrument, or the amount or kind of property, he must specify the amount, terms, or kind which he requires, or be precluded from objecting afterwards.

Objections to tender.

SEC. 1223. COMPROMISE OFFER OF NO AVAIL.—An offer of compromise is not an admission that anything is due.

Compromise offer not admission.

SEC. 1224. ADMISSION OF DEFENDANT IN DIVORCE PROCEEDINGS.—In proceedings for divorce, no admission of the defendant shall be taken as evidence unless the court shall be satisfied that such admission was made in sincerity and without fraud or collusion to enable the plaintiff to obtain a divorce. (Act Cong. Sept. 21, 1922, C. 370, § 16, 42 Stat. 1010.)

Admissions of defendant in divorce proceedings.

Vol. 42, p. 1010.

PROCEEDINGS TO PERPETUATE TESTIMONY

Proceedings to perpetuate testimony.

SEC. 1225. EVIDENCE MAY BE PERPETUATED.—The testimony of a witness may be taken and perpetuated as provided in sections 1226 to 1231.

Testimony of witness.

SEC. 1226. MANNER OF APPLICATION FOR ORDER; ORDER.—The applicant must produce to the judge of the district court a petition, verified by the oath of the applicant, stating:

Petition.

1. That the applicant expects to be a party to an action in a court in the Canal Zone, and, in such case, the names of the persons whom he expects will be adverse parties; or,

Expectation of future legal action.

2. That the proof of some fact is necessary to perfect the title to property in which he is interested, or to establish marriage, descent, heirship, or any other matter which may hereafter become material to establish, though no suit may at the time be anticipated, or, if anticipated, he may not know the parties to such suit; and,

Proof of certain fact essential.

Name of witness,  
facts involved, etc.

3. The name of the witness to be examined, his place of residence, and a general outline of the facts expected to be proved.

Order to issue.

The judge to whom such petition is presented must make an order allowing the examination, and designating the officer before whom the same must be taken, and prescribing the notice to be given, which notice, if the parties expectant are known and reside in the Canal Zone, must be personally served, and, if unknown, such notice must be served on the clerk of the court, and by publication thereof in some newspaper, to be designated by the judge, for the same period required for the publication of summons. The judge must also designate in his order the clerk of the court to whom the deposition must be returned when taken.

Notice.

Taking of deposition.

SEC. 1227. NOTICE OF TIME AND PLACE TO BE GIVEN.—The person appointed by the judge to take the depositions is authorized, if a resident of the Canal Zone, on receiving a copy of the order of the judge, and of the notice prescribed in the last section, with proof of its personal service or publication; or, if a resident without the Canal Zone, on receiving the commission mentioned in the next section, with proof of like service or publication of the notice; to take the deposition of the witness named in the order of the judge, or in the commission, or, if more than one witness is thus named, of such of them as appear before him, at the time designated, and the taking of the same may be continued from time to time.

Manner of taking.

SEC. 1228. MANNER OF TAKING THE DEPOSITION.—The examination must be by question and answer, and if the testimony is to be taken in a State of the United States, it must be taken upon a commission to be issued by the judge allowing the examination, under the seal of the court of which he is judge, and upon interrogatories, to be settled in the same manner as in cases of depositions taken under commission in pending actions, unless the parties expectant, if known, otherwise agree. If such parties are unknown, notice of the settlement of the interrogatories shall be published in some newspaper for such time as the judge may designate. The deposition, when completed, must be carefully read to or by the witness and be subscribed by him, then certified by the officer or person taking the same, and shall then be sealed up and delivered or transmitted to the clerk designated in the order of the judge allowing the examination, who shall file the same when received. The judge allowing the examination shall file with the clerk the order for the examination, the petition on which the same was granted, with proof of service of the order and notice.

Deposition to be read  
to, and subscribed by  
witness.

All papers to be filed.

Papers prima facie  
evidence.

SEC. 1229. PAPERS PRIMA FACIE EVIDENCE.—The petition and order, and papers filed by the judge, as provided in section 1228, or a certified copy thereof, are prima facie evidence of the facts stated therein to show compliance with the provisions of sections 1225 to 1231.

*Ante*, p. 1121.

Production of, in  
court.

SEC. 1230. WHEN THE EVIDENCE MAY BE PRODUCED.—If a trial be had between the parties named in the petition as parties expectant, or their successors in interest, or between any parties wherein it may be material to establish the facts which such depositions prove, or tend to prove, upon proof of the death, or insanity of the witnesses, or that they can not be found or are unable, by reason of age or other infirmity, to give their testimony, the depositions or copies thereof may be used by either party, subject to all legal objections; but if the parties attended at the examination, no objections to the form of an interrogatory can be made at the trial, unless the same was stated at the examination.

Effect of.

SEC. 1231. EFFECT OF THE DEPOSITION.—The deposition so taken and read in evidence has the same effect as the oral testimony of the witness, and no other, and every objection to the witness, or to

the relevancy of any question put to him, or of any answer given by him, may be made in the same manner as if he were examined orally at the trial.

#### ADMINISTRATION OF OATHS AND AFFIRMATIONS

Administration of oaths, etc.

Officials authorized to administer.

SEC. 1232. JUDICIAL AND CERTAIN OFFICERS AUTHORIZED TO ADMINISTER OATHS.—Every court, every judge, or clerk of any court, every magistrate, and every notary public, and every officer or person authorized to take testimony in any action or proceeding, or to decide upon evidence, has power to administer oaths or affirmations.

Form of.

SEC. 1233. FORM OF ORDINARY OATH TO A WITNESS.—An oath, or affirmation, in an action or proceeding, may be administered as follows, the person who swears, or affirms, expressing his assent when addressed in the following form: "You do solemnly swear (or affirm, as the case may be), that the evidence you shall give in this issue (or matter), pending between ——— and ———, shall be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God."

Form may be varied.

SEC. 1234. FORM MAY BE VARIED TO SUIT WITNESS' BELIEF.—Whenever the court before which a person is offered as a witness is satisfied that he has a peculiar mode of swearing, connected with or in addition to the usual form of administration, which, in his opinion, is more solemn or obligatory, the court may, in its discretion, adopt that mode.

Form, non-Christians.

SEC. 1235. SAME.—When a person is sworn who believes in any other than the Christian religion, he may be sworn according to the peculiar ceremonies of his religion, if there be any such.

Affirmation, etc.

SEC. 1236. ANY PERSON WHO PREFERS IT MAY DECLARE OR AFFIRM.—Any person who desires it may, at his option, instead of taking an oath make his solemn affirmation or declaration, by assenting, when addressed, in the following form: "You do solemnly affirm (or declare) that" and so forth, as in section 1233.

#### GENERAL PROVISIONS

General provisions.

SEC. 1237. QUESTIONS OF FACT, HOW TRIED.—All questions of fact, where the trial is by jury, other than those mentioned in the next section, are to be decided by the jury, and all evidence thereon is to be addressed to them, except when otherwise provided by this code.

Trial of questions of fact, by jury.

SEC. 1238. QUESTIONS OF LAW ADDRESSED TO THE COURT.—All questions of law, including the admissibility of testimony, the facts preliminary to such admissions, and the construction of statutes and other writings, and other rules of evidence, are to be decided by the court, and all discussions of law addressed to it. Whenever the knowledge of the court is, by this code, made evidence of a fact, the court is to declare such knowledge to the jury, who are bound to accept it.

Questions of law, by court.

SEC. 1239. QUESTIONS OF FACT BY COURT OR REFEREE.—The provisions contained in this chapter respecting the evidence on a trial before a jury, are equally applicable on the trial of a question of fact before a court, referee, or other officer.

Of fact, by judge, referee, etc.

#### CHAPTER 39.—REPEALS

REPEALS.

SEC. 1240. REPEAL OF EXISTING LAWS.—The Code of Civil Procedure of the Canal Zone promulgated by the Executive Order of March 22, 1907, and all amendments thereto, and all other acts, ordinances, orders, and parts thereof in conflict herewith, are hereby repealed.

Executive Order No. 597½, as amended. All acts, ordinances, etc., in conflict herewith.

Approved, February 27, 1933.

## [CHAPTER 128.]

## AN ACT

February 27, 1933.  
[H. R. 7522.]  
[Public, No. 376.]

To provide a new civil code for the Canal Zone and to repeal the existing civil code.

Civil Code of Canal Zone.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the seventy-seven chapters hereinafter set forth shall constitute the Civil Code of the Canal Zone.

## PRELIMINARY PROVISIONS.

## CHAPTER 1.—PRELIMINARY PROVISIONS

- Title.**                   **SECTION 1. TITLE OF THIS ACT.**—This Act shall be known as the Civil Code of the Canal Zone.
- Effective date.**       **SEC. 2. WHEN THIS CODE TAKES EFFECT.**—This code shall take effect on the first day of October, nineteen hundred and thirty-three.
- Not retroactive.**      **SEC. 3. NOT RETROACTIVE.**—No part of it is retroactive, unless expressly so declared.
- Rules of construction.**   **SEC. 4. RULES OF CONSTRUCTION.**—The rule of the common law, that statutes in derogation thereof are to be strictly construed, has no application to this code. The code establishes the law of the Canal Zone respecting the subjects to which it relates, and its provisions are to be liberally construed with a view to effect its objects and to promote justice.
- Construing provisions similar to existing laws.**   **SEC. 5. PROVISIONS SIMILAR TO EXISTING LAWS, HOW CONSTRUED.**—The provisions of this code, so far as they are substantially the same as existing statutes, must be construed as continuations thereof, and not as new enactments.
- Actions, etc., not affected.**           **SEC. 6. ACTIONS, AND SO FORTH, NOT AFFECTED.**—No action or proceeding commenced before this code takes effect, and no right accrued, is affected by its provisions.
- Holidays. Executive Order No. 1888.**           **SEC. 7. LEGAL HOLIDAYS.**—Except as otherwise provided in section 12 of the Executive order of February 2, 1914, as amended, the following are the legal holidays in the Canal Zone: Every Sunday, January 1, February 22, Good Friday, May 30, July 4, Labor Day, November 3, Thanksgiving Day, and December 25. If a legal holiday other than Sunday falls on the first day of the week, the Monday following will be observed as a legal holiday. As far as practicable, all public business will be suspended on these days.
- Business days.**       **SEC. 8. BUSINESS DAYS.**—All other days than those mentioned in section 7 are to be deemed business days for all purposes.
- Computation of time.**   **SEC. 9. COMPUTATION OF TIME.**—The time in which any act provided by law is to be done is computed by excluding the first day and including the last, unless the last day is a holiday, and then it is also excluded.
- Performances on holidays.**   **SEC. 10. CERTAIN ACTS NOT TO BE DONE ON HOLIDAYS.**—Whenever any act of a secular nature, other than a work of necessity or mercy, is appointed by law or contract to be performed upon a particular day, which day falls upon a holiday, it may be performed upon the next business day, with the same effect as if it had been performed upon the day appointed.
- Words and phrases, construction.**           **SEC. 11. WORDS AND PHRASES, HOW CONSTRUED.**—Words and phrases are construed according to the context and the approved usage of the language; but technical words and phrases, and such others as may have acquired a peculiar and appropriate meaning in law, or are defined in section 12, are to be construed according to such peculiar and appropriate meaning or definition.

## CROSS REFERENCES

Technical words, how construed, see sections 361 and 556.  
Construction of words in contracts, see sections 555 and 556.

*Post*, pp. 1173, 1198.  
*Post*, p. 1198.

SEC. 12. WORDS; DEFINITION; SIGNIFICATION OF WORDS.—Words used in this code in the present tense include the future as well as the present; words used in the masculine gender include the feminine and neuter; the singular number includes the plural, and the plural the singular; the word person includes a corporation as well as a natural person; writing includes printing and typewriting; oath includes affirmation or declaration; and every mode of oral statement, under oath or affirmation, is embraced by the term “testify”, and every written one in the term “depose”; signature or subscription includes mark, when the person can not write, his name being written near it, by a person who writes his own name as a witness; provided, that when a signature is by mark it must in order that the same may be acknowledged or may serve as the signature to any sworn statement be witnessed by two persons who must subscribe their own names as witnesses thereto. The following words have in this code the signification attached to them in this section, unless otherwise apparent from the context:

Definition; signification.

1. The word “property” includes property real and personal;
2. The words “real property” are coextensive with lands, tenements, and hereditaments;
3. The words “personal property” include money, goods, chattels, things in action, and evidences of debt;
4. The word “month” means a calendar month, unless otherwise expressed;
5. The word “will” includes codicil.

SEC. 13. NOTICE, ACTUAL AND CONSTRUCTIVE.—Notice is:

Notice.  
Active.  
Constructive.

1. Actual—which consists in express information of a fact; or,
2. Constructive—which is imputed by law.

SEC. 14. CONSTRUCTIVE NOTICE, WHEN DEEMED.—Every person who has actual notice of circumstances sufficient to put a prudent man upon inquiry as to a particular fact, has constructive notice of the fact itself in all cases in which, by prosecuting such inquiry, he might have learned such fact.

## CHAPTER 2.—PERSONS

## PERSONS.

SECTION 15. MINORS, WHO ARE.—Minors are all persons under twenty-one years of age: *Provided*, That this section shall be subject to the provisions of chapters 4 to 6 of this code and shall not be construed as repealing or limiting the provisions of section 148: *Provided, further*, That upon the lawful marriage of any female of the age of eighteen years or over but under the age of twenty-one years, such female shall be deemed an adult person for the purpose of entering into any engagement or transaction respecting property or any contract, the same as if such person were over twenty-one years of age.

Minors.  
*Proviso*.  
Construction.  
*Post*, p. 1143.

Married females, of  
18 to 21 years.

SEC. 16. PERIODS OF MINORITY, HOW CALCULATED.—The periods specified in section 15 must be calculated from the first minute of the day on which persons are born to the same minute of the corresponding day completing the period of minority.

Calculation of periods  
of minority.

SEC. 17. ADULTS, WHO ARE.—All other persons are adults.

Adults.

SEC. 18. UNBORN CHILD.—A child conceived, but not yet born, is to be deemed an existing person, so far as may be necessary for its interests in the event of its subsequent birth.

Unborn child, status.

## CROSS REFERENCE

*Post*, pp. 1155, 1157, 1174, 1181.

Posthumous children, rights of, see sections 213, 231, 370, and 419.

Minors.  
Delegation of powers.

SEC. 19. DELEGATION OF POWERS; MINORS.—A minor can not give a delegation of power, nor, under the age of eighteen, make a contract relating to real property, or any interest therein, or relating to any personal property not in his immediate possession or control.

Contracts by.

SEC. 20. CONTRACTS BY MINORS.—A minor may make any other contract than as specified in section 19, in the same manner as an adult, subject only to his power of disaffirmance under the provisions of this chapter, and subject to the provisions of the chapter on marriage.

When may disaffirm.

SEC. 21. WHEN MINOR MAY DISAFFIRM.—In all cases other than those specified in sections 22 and 23, the contract of a minor, if made whilst he is under the age of eighteen, may be disaffirmed by the minor himself, either before his majority or within a reasonable time afterwards; or, in case of his death within that period, by his heirs or personal representatives; and if the contract be made by the minor whilst he is over the age of eighteen, it may be disaffirmed in like manner upon restoring the consideration to the party from whom it was received, or paying its equivalent.

Can not disaffirm contract for necessities.

SEC. 22. MINOR CAN NOT DISAFFIRM CONTRACT FOR NECESSARIES.—A minor cannot disaffirm a contract, otherwise valid, to pay the reasonable value of things necessary for his support, or that of his family, entered into by him when not under the care of a parent or guardian able to provide for him or them.

Statutory obligations.

SEC. 23. MINOR CAN NOT DISAFFIRM CERTAIN OBLIGATIONS.—A minor can not disaffirm an obligation, otherwise valid, entered into by him under the express authority or direction of a statute.

Contracts by persons without understanding.

SEC. 24. CONTRACTS BY PERSONS WITHOUT UNDERSTANDING.—A person entirely without understanding has no power to make a contract of any kind, but he is liable for the reasonable value of things furnished to him necessary for his support or the support of his family.

## CROSS REFERENCE

*Post*, p. 1191.

Contracts of insane persons, see sections 491 and 492.

Unsound mind.

SEC. 25. CONTRACTS BY PERSONS OF UNSOUND MIND.—A contract of a person of unsound mind, but not entirely without understanding, made before his incapacity has been judicially determined, is subject to rescission, as provided in sections 580 to 583.

## CROSS REFERENCE

*Post*, pp. 1201, 1337.

Rescission of contracts, see sections 580 to 583 and 1645 to 1647.

Powers of persons whose incapacity has been adjudged.

SEC. 26. POWERS OF PERSONS WHOSE INCAPACITY HAS BEEN ADJUDGED.—After his incapacity has been judicially determined, a person of unsound mind can make no contract, nor delegate any power or waive any right, until his restoration to capacity. But a certificate from the medical superintendent or resident physician of the insane asylum to which such person may have been committed, showing that such person had been discharged therefrom, cured and restored to reason, shall establish the presumption of legal capacity in such person from the time of such discharge.

Tort liability of minors; exemplary damages.

SEC. 27. MINORS LIABLE FOR WRONGS, BUT NOT LIABLE FOR EXEMPLARY DAMAGES.—A minor, or person of unsound mind, of whatever degree, is civilly liable for a wrong done by him, but is not liable in exemplary damages unless at the time of the act he was capable of knowing that it was wrongful.

SEC. 28. MINORS MAY ENFORCE THEIR RIGHTS.—A minor may enforce his rights by civil action, or other legal proceedings, in the same manner as a person of full age, except that a guardian must conduct the same.

Minors may enforce rights.

### CHAPTER 3.—PERSONAL RIGHTS

P E R S O N A L  
R I G H T S.

SECTION 29. GENERAL PERSONAL RIGHTS.—Besides the personal rights mentioned or recognized in the Executive Order of May 9, 1904, and in the Code of Criminal Procedure, every person has, subject to the qualifications and restrictions provided by law, the right of protection from bodily restraint or harm, from personal insult, from defamation, and from injury to his personal relations.

General.

SEC. 30. DEFAMATION, WHAT.—Defamation is effected by:

Defamation.

1. Libel;
2. Slander.

SEC. 31. LIBEL, WHAT.—Libel is a false and unprivileged publication by writing, printing, picture, effigy, or other fixed representation to the eye, which exposes any person to hatred, contempt, ridicule, or obloquy, or which causes him to be shunned or avoided, or which has a tendency to injure him in his occupation.

Libel.

#### CROSS REFERENCE

Privileged publication, see sections 33 and 34.

SEC. 32. SLANDER, WHAT.—Slander is a false and unprivileged publication other than libel, which:

Slander.

1. Charges any person with crime, or with having been indicted, convicted, or punished for crime;
2. Imputes in him the present existence of an infectious, contagious, or loathsome disease;
3. Tends directly to injure him in respect to his office, profession, trade, or business, either by imputing to him general disqualification in those respects which the office or other occupation peculiarly requires, or by imputing something with reference to his office, profession, trade, or business that has a natural tendency to lessen its profits;
4. Imputes to him impotence of a want of chastity; or,
5. Which, by natural consequence, causes actual damage.

SEC. 33. PRIVILEGED PUBLICATIONS.—A privileged publication is one made—

Privileged publications.

1. In the proper discharge of an official duty.
2. In any judicial proceeding, or in any other official proceeding authorized by law: *Provided*, That an allegation or averment contained in any pleading or affidavit filed in an action for divorce or an action prosecuted under section 97 made of or concerning a person by or against whom no affirmative relief is prayed in such action shall not be a privileged publication as to the person making said allegation or averment within the meaning of this section unless such pleading be verified or affidavit sworn to, and be made without malice, by one having reasonable and probable cause for believing the truth of such allegation or averment and unless such allegation or averment be material and relevant to the issues in such action.

*Proviso.*  
Allegation in divorce,  
etc., proceedings.  
Post, p. 1136.

3. In a communication, without malice, to a person interested therein, (1) by one who is also interested, or (2) by one who stands in such relation to the person interested as to afford a reasonable ground for supposing the motive for the communication innocent, or (3) who is requested by the person interested to give the information.

4. By a fair and true report, without malice, in a public journal, of (1) a judicial or (2) other public official proceeding, or (3) of anything said in the course thereof, or (4) of a verified charge or complaint made by any person to a public official, upon which complaint a warrant shall have been issued.

5. By a fair and true report, without malice, of (1) the proceedings of a public meeting, if such meeting was lawfully convened for a lawful purpose and open to the public, or (2) the publication of the matter complained of was for the public benefit.

Malice not inferred.

SEC. 34. MALICE NOT INFERRED.—In the cases provided for in subdivisions three, four, and five, of section 33, malice is not inferred from the communication or publication.

Personal relations forbid abduction and seduction.

SEC. 35. PERSONAL RELATIONS FORBID ABDUCTION AND SEDUCTION.—The rights of personal relations forbid:

1. The abduction of a husband from his wife, or of a parent from his child.

2. The abduction or enticement of a wife from her husband, or a child from a parent, or from a guardian entitled to its custody.

3. The seduction of daughter or orphan sister.

#### CROSS REFERENCE

Post, p. 1333.

Damages for seduction, see section 1619.

Right to use force.

SEC. 36. RIGHT TO USE FORCE.—Any necessary force may be used to protect from wrongful injury the person or property of oneself, or of a wife, husband, child, parent, or other relative, or member of one's family, or of a ward, servant, master, or guest.

MARRIAGE.

#### CHAPTER 4.—MARRIAGE

What constitutes.

SEC. 37. WHAT CONSTITUTES MARRIAGE.—Marriage is a personal relation arising out of a civil contract, to which the consent of parties capable of making that contract is necessary. Consent alone will not constitute marriage; it must be followed by a solemnization authorized by this code.

How proved.

SEC. 38. MARRIAGE; HOW PROVED.—Consent to marriage and solemnization thereof may be proved under the same general rules of evidence as facts are proved in other cases.

When are void.

SEC. 39. WHAT MARRIAGES VOID WITHOUT BEING SO DECREED.—(a) A marriage celebrated in the Canal Zone after December 29, 1926, shall be void, without being so decreed—

Post, p. 1180.

(1) If between persons related by consanguinity within the fourth degree, determined according to sections 405 to 409;

(2) If either party thereto has been previously married and such previous marriage has not been terminated by death, annulment, or a final decree of divorce;

(3) If either party thereto is not present in person at the celebration of the marriage.

By judicial decree.  
Vol. 44, p. 927.

(b) A void marriage may, in addition, be declared by judicial decree, or be shown in any collateral proceeding, to have been void from the time of its celebration. (Act Cong. Dec. 29, 1926, c. 19, § 8, 44 Stat. 927.)

Voidable.

SEC. 40. WHAT MARRIAGES VOIDABLE.—(a) A marriage celebrated in the Canal Zone after December 29, 1926, shall be voidable—

(1) If either party thereto, at the time of the marriage, is an idiot or a lunatic;

(2) If the consent of either party thereto was procured by force or fraud;

(3) If either party thereto is, at the time of the marriage, incapable, from physical cause, of entering into the marriage state;

(4) If, because of the age of either party thereto, a written consent under section 46 was required, and the marriage was celebrated without such consent; or

(5) If, at the time of the marriage, the male is under seventeen or the female is under fourteen years of age.

(b) A voidable marriage shall be held to be valid until it is annulled, by judicial decree, as of the date of such decree. (Acts Cong. Dec. 29, 1926, c. 19, § 9, 44 Stat. 927; Jan. 22, 1927, c. 52, 44 Stat. 1023.)

*Post*, p. 1130.

Valid until judicially annulled.  
Vol. 44, pp. 928, 1023.

SEC. 41. ANNULMENT OF MARRIAGE CELEBRATED ELSEWHERE.—(a) A marriage celebrated outside of the Canal Zone may be declared void or may be annulled in the same manner and with the same effect as though it had been celebrated in the Canal Zone if the petitioner shall have resided in the Canal Zone within a period of thirty days before and a period of thirty days after the date of such marriage.

Marriages outside of Canal Zone.

(b) A suit to have any such marriage celebrated outside the Canal Zone declared void or annulled may, in addition, be instituted by the district attorney for the Canal Zone in the name of the government of the Canal Zone. (Act Cong. Dec. 29, 1926, c. 19, § 10, 44 Stat. 928.)

Institution of suit by Government.  
Vol. 44, p. 928.

SEC. 42. JURISDICTION OF ANNULMENT SUIT; WHO MAY INSTITUTE SUIT.—(a) The district court shall have jurisdiction of a suit to have a marriage declared void or annulled.

Jurisdiction of suit.

(b) In the case of a male under twenty-one or a female under eighteen years of age such suit may be instituted through a next friend or by a parent or guardian. In the case of an idiot or a lunatic such suit may be instituted through a next friend.

In case of minors.

(c) No suit to have a marriage annulled may be instituted by a person who, when fully capable of contracting marriage, entered into such marriage willfully and with knowledge of the circumstances rendering such marriage voidable. (Act Cong. Dec. 29, 1926, c. 19, § 11, 44 Stat. 928.)

Knowledge of voidable circumstances a bar to annulment.  
Vol. 44, p. 928.

SEC. 43. LEGITIMACY OF CHILDREN OF ANNULLED MARRIAGES.—A judgment of nullity of marriage does not affect the legitimacy of children begotten before the judgment.

Legitimacy of children of annulled marriages.

CROSS REFERENCES

Divorce as affecting legitimacy of children, see section 90.

*Post*, p. 1137.

Legitimate children, who are, see sections 136 and 138.

*Post*, p. 1141.

Legitimacy of children of annulled marriage, see section 408.

*Post*, p. 1170.

Presumption of legitimacy of children, see sections 136 and 137.

*Post*, p. 1141.

Who may dispute legitimacy of child, see section 138.

*Post*, p. 1141.

SEC. 44. CUSTODY OF CHILDREN OF ANNULLED MARRIAGES.—The court must award the custody of the children of a marriage annulled on the ground of fraud or force to the innocent parent, and may also provide for their education and maintenance out of the property of the guilty party.

Custody of.

SEC. 45. EFFECT OF JUDGMENT OF NULLITY.—A judgment of nullity of marriage rendered is conclusive only as against the parties to the action and those claiming under them.

Effect of judgment of nullity.

CROSS REFERENCE

Effect of decree of divorce, see section 98.

*Post*, p. 1137.

SEC. 46. CAPABILITY OF MINORS TO CONTRACT MARRIAGE.—(a) Except as provided in subdivision (b), a male under twenty-one years of age or a female under eighteen years of age may not enter into a marriage in the Canal Zone.

Age restriction of minors.

Consent of parents, etc.

(b) A male seventeen years of age or over and under twenty-one years of age, or a female fourteen years of age or over and under eighteen years of age, may enter into a marriage with the written consent of his or her natural or adopted parents, or of the parent having custody of such male or female if such parents are divorced, or of one of such parents if the other is dead, or has deserted his or her family, or has been adjudged insane or a lunatic, or of a legally appointed guardian if there is no parent qualified to give such consent. (Act Cong. Dec. 29, 1926, c. 19, § 12, 44 Stat. 928.)

Vol. 44, p. 928.

License.

SEC. 47. APPLICATION FOR AND ISSUANCE OF LICENSE; FEE.—(a) No marriage shall be celebrated in the Canal Zone unless a license to marry has first been secured from the clerk of the division of the district court in which the marriage is to be celebrated: *Provided, however,* That no marriage license shall be granted unless one of the parties thereto is an American citizen, or a resident of the Canal Zone: *And provided further,* That no marriage license shall be issued to a leper except upon a certificate of approval by the Chief Health Officer of the Canal Zone. Such license when issued shall be accompanied by a marriage certificate to be filled in by the person celebrating the marriage.

Provisos. Citizenship requirement.

Lepers.

Issue by clerk.

(b) Such clerk shall, upon application therefor in accordance with subdivision (c), accompanied by the written consent when required by subdivision (b) of section 46, issue a license to marry if it appears to the satisfaction of such clerk from the sworn statement of the persons desiring to marry, or, if required by such clerk, from the sworn statement of another, that no legal impediment to the marriage is known to exist.

Statement required.

- (c) The application for a license to marry shall state—
  - (1) The name, address, age, color, and race of each of the persons to be married;
  - (2) The relationship, if any, of such persons, by consanguinity or affinity;
  - (3) If either of such persons has been previously married, then the date and place of each previous marriage, the name of each person to whom previously married, and the manner in which each such marriage has been terminated.

(d) The governor shall prescribe the form of the application for a license to marry, of the license to marry, and of the marriage certificate.

Fee.

(e) The clerk shall be paid a fee of \$2 upon the issuance of a license to marry, and shall keep a record of all licenses issued and of all applications for licenses, together with any written consent of parents or a parent or guardian or the chief health officer accompanying the same. Such fee shall be disposed of in the same manner as other fees received by such clerk. (Acts Cong. Dec. 29, 1926, c. 19, § 13, 44 Stat. 928; Jan. 22, 1927, c. 52, 44 Stat. 1023.)

Vol. 44, pp. 928, 1023.

Celebration of marriages. Who authorized.

SEC. 48. WHO MAY CELEBRATE MARRIAGES; LICENSE TO CELEBRATE MARRIAGES.—(a) A marriage may be celebrated in the Canal Zone only by—

- (1) A magistrate of the Canal Zone.
- (2) A minister in good standing in any religious society or denomination who resides in the Canal Zone.

Republic of Panama.

(3) A minister in good standing in any religious society or denomination who resides in the city of Colon or the city of Panama, in the Republic of Panama, if he has procured from the clerk of the district court for the Canal Zone a license authorizing such minister to celebrate marriages in the Canal Zone.

(b) The clerk shall issue the license provided for in paragraph (3) of subdivision (a) to any such minister if such clerk is satisfied that such minister is qualified to celebrate marriages in the Canal Zone. The clerk shall be paid a fee of \$2 for issuing and recording any such license. Such fee shall be disposed of in the same manner as other fees received by such clerk. (Act Cong. Dec. 29, 1926, c. 19, § 14, 44 Stat. 929.)

License to minister  
in Panama.

Vol. 44, p. 929.

SEC. 49. CERTIFYING, SIGNING, RETURN, AND RECORDING OF LICENSE; MARRIAGE CERTIFICATE.—(a) The judicial officer or minister celebrating a marriage shall—

Marriage certificate,  
etc.

(1) Certify upon the marriage license that he celebrated such marriage, giving his official title and the time when and place where such marriage was celebrated;

(2) Cause two persons who witnessed the marriage to sign their names on the marriage license as witnesses, each giving his place of residence;

(3) At the time of the marriage, fill out and sign the marriage certificate accompanying the license and deliver it to one of the parties to the marriage; and

(4) Within thirty days after the date of the marriage, return such license, so certified and witnessed, to the clerk who issued such license.

(b) Upon return of a license as required in subdivision (a), the clerk shall file the same after making registry thereof in a book to be kept in his office for that purpose only, such registry to contain the Christian and surnames of the parties, the time of their marriage, and the name and title of the person who celebrated the marriage. (Act Cong. Dec. 29, 1926, c. 19, § 15, 44 Stat. 929.)

Return of certified  
license.

Vol. 44, p. 929.

SEC. 50. VIOLATIONS OF PROVISIONS OF THIS CHAPTER; PUNISHMENT.—(a) Any judicial officer or minister who is qualified to celebrate marriages in the Canal Zone and any clerk of court who violates any of the provisions of sections 47, 48, or 49 shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not more than \$25, or by imprisonment for not more than thirty days, or both.

Violations; punish-  
ment.

Acte, p. 1130.

(b) Any person who knowingly makes or causes to be made any false oath as to any material matter for the purpose of procuring or aiding another to procure a marriage license shall be deemed guilty of perjury and shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary for not more than ten years.

(c) Any person who knowingly files or causes to be filed with the clerk a written consent, any signature to which is a forgery, shall be deemed guilty of uttering a forged instrument and shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary for not more than fourteen years.

(d) Any person who is not qualified to celebrate marriages in the Canal Zone under this chapter and who celebrates in the Canal Zone what purports to be a marriage ceremony shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary for not more than three years. (Acts Cong. Dec. 29, 1926, c. 19, § 16, 44 Stat. 929; Jan. 22, 1927, c. 52, 44 Stat. 1023.)

Vol. 44, p. 929.

SEC. 51. DECLARATION WHERE THERE IS NO RECORD.—If no record of the solemnization of a marriage heretofore contracted, be known to exist, the parties may join in a written declaration of such marriage, substantially showing:

Declaration where no  
record exists.

(1) The names, ages, and residences of the parties.

(2) The fact of marriage.

(3) That no record of such marriage is known to exist. Such declaration must be subscribed by the parties and attested by at least three witnesses.

To be acknowledged  
and recorded.

SEC. 52. TO BE ACKNOWLEDGED AND RECORDED.—Declarations of marriage must be acknowledged and recorded in the office of the clerk of the district court.

Validity.  
Either party may  
test.

SEC. 53. EITHER PARTY MAY PROCEED TO TEST VALIDITY OF MARRIAGE.—If either party to any marriage denies the same, or refuses to join in a declaration thereof, the other may proceed, by action in the district court, to have the validity of the marriage determined and declared.

Contracted without  
the Zone.  
*Ante*, p. 1129.

SEC. 55. MARRIAGES CONTRACTED WITHOUT THE ZONE.—Except as otherwise provided in section 41, all marriages contracted without the Canal Zone, which would be valid by the laws of the country in which the same were contracted, are valid in the Canal Zone.

## DIVORCE.

## CHAPTER 5.—DIVORCE

### Cross references.

### CROSS REFERENCES

Vol. 42, p. 1010.

Admission of defendant as evidence, see section 16 of Act Sept. 21, 1922, c. 370, 42 Stat. 1010.

Vol. 42, p. 1010.

Cross complaint for divorce and proceedings thereon, see section 19 of Act Sept. 21, 1922, c. 370, 42 Stat. 1010.

Vol. 42, p. 1010.

Practice in general in suits for divorce, see section 16, as amended, of Act Sept. 21, 1922, c. 370, 42 Stat. 1010.

Vol. 42, p. 1010.

Process and service thereof in suits for divorce, see section 16, as amended, of Act Sept. 21, 1922, c. 370, 42 Stat. 1010.

Vol. 42, p. 1010.

Time for appearance and answer, see section 16, as amended, of Act Sept. 21, 1922, c. 370, 42 Stat. 1010.

Vol. 42, p. 1008.

Venue of suits for divorce, see section 13 of Act Sept. 21, 1922, c. 370, 42 Stat. 1008.

### CAUSES FOR DIVORCE

### Causes.

SEC. 60. CAUSES FOR DIVORCE.—In every case in which a marriage has been, or hereafter may be, contracted and solemnized between any two persons, and it shall be adjudged, in the manner hereinafter provided, (1) that either party has committed adultery subsequent to the marriage except as hereinafter provided; or (2) has willfully deserted and absented herself or himself from the husband or wife without any reasonable cause for a period of two years; or (3) has been guilty of willful neglect which shall consist of the willful failure of the husband to provide for his wife the necessaries of life, he having the ability to do so, or the willful failure to do so by reason of voluntary idleness, profligacy, or dissipation, in either case continued for a period of one year; or (4) has been guilty of habitual drunkenness for the space of two years; or (5) has attempted the life of the other by any means showing malice; or (6) has been guilty of extreme cruelty; or (7) has been subsequent to the marriage, convicted of felony, it shall be lawful for the injured party to obtain a divorce and dissolution of such marriage contract in the district court of the Canal Zone. (Act Cong. Sept. 21, 1922, c. 370, § 12, 42 Stat. 1008.)

Vol. 42, p. 1008.

"Adultery," defined.

SEC. 61. ADULTERY DEFINED.—Adultery is the voluntary sexual intercourse of a married person with a person other than the offender's husband or wife.

"Desertion," defined.

SEC. 62. DESERTION, WHAT.—Willful desertion is the voluntary separation of one of the married parties from the other with intent to desert.

How manifested.

SEC. 63. DESERTION, HOW MANIFESTED.—Persistent refusal to have reasonable matrimonial intercourse as husband and wife, when health or physical condition does not make such refusal reasonably necessary, or the refusal of either party to dwell in the same house with the other party, when there is no just cause for such refusal, is desertion.

SEC. 64. IN CASE OF STRATAGEM OR FRAUD, WHO COMMITS DESERTION.—When one party is induced, by the stratagem or fraud of the other party, to leave the family dwelling-place, or to be absent, and during such absence the offending party departs with intent to desert the other, it is desertion by the party committing the stratagem or fraud, and not by the other.

Offending party.  
In case of stratagem,  
etc.

SEC. 65. IN CASE OF CRUELTY, WHERE ONE PARTY LEAVES OTHER, WHO COMMITS DESERTION.—Departure or absence of one party from the family dwelling-place, caused by extreme cruelty or by threats of bodily harm from which danger would be reasonably apprehended from the other, is not desertion by the absent party, but it is desertion by the other party.

In case of cruelty.

SEC. 66. SEPARATION BY CONSENT NOT DESERTION.—Separation by consent, with or without the understanding that one of the parties will apply for a divorce, is not desertion.

Separation, not de-  
sertion.

#### CROSS REFERENCES

Agreement for separation, see section 114.  
Consent revocable, see section 68.

Post, p. 1132.

SEC. 67. ABSENCE BECOMES DESERTION, WHEN.—Absence or separation, proper in itself, becomes desertion whenever the intent to desert is fixed during such absence or separation.

When absence be-  
comes desertion.

SEC. 68. CONSENT TO SEPARATE REVOCABLE.—Consent to a separation is a revocable act, and if one of the parties afterwards, in good faith, seeks a reconciliation and restoration, but the other refuses it, such refusal is desertion.

Consent to separate  
revocable.

SEC. 69. DESERTION, HOW CURED; EFFECT OF REFUSING CONDONATION.—If one party deserts the other, and before the expiration of the statutory period required to make the desertion a cause of divorce, returns and offers in good faith to fulfill the marriage contract, and solicits condonation, the desertion is cured. If the other party refuse such offer and condonation, the refusal shall be deemed and treated as desertion by such party from the time of refusal.

Desertion, how  
cured; refusing con-  
donation.

SEC. 70. WIFE MUST ABIDE BY HUSBAND'S SELECTION OF HOME, OR IT IS DESERTION ON HER PART.—The husband may choose any reasonable place or mode of living, and if the wife does not conform thereto, it is desertion.

Selection of home,  
etc.

SEC. 71. IF PLACE IS UNFIT, AND WIFE REFUSES TO CONFORM, IT IS DESERTION BY HUSBAND.—If the place or mode of living selected by the husband is unreasonable and grossly unfit, and the wife does not conform thereto, it is desertion on the part of the husband from the time her reasonable objections are made known to him.

If place unfit.

SEC. 72. HABITUAL INTEMPERANCE, WHAT.—Habitual drunkenness is that degree of intemperance from the use of intoxicating drinks which disqualifies the person a great portion of the time from properly attending to business, or which would reasonably inflict a course of great mental anguish upon the innocent party.

Habitual intemper-  
ance.

SEC. 73. EXTREME CRUELTY, WHAT.—Extreme cruelty is the wrong-ful infliction of grievous bodily injury, or grievous mental suffering, upon the other by one party to the marriage.

Extreme cruelty.

#### CAUSES FOR DENYING DIVORCE

Denial of divorce.

SEC. 74. DIVORCES DENIED, ON SHOWING WHAT.—Divorces must be denied upon showing:

Reasons.

1. Connivance; or,
2. Collusion; or,
3. Condonation; or,
4. Recrimination; or,
5. Limitation and lapse of time.

## CROSS REFERENCES

Connivance, see section 75.

Collusion, see section 77.

Condonation, see sections 78 et seq.

*Post*, p. 1135.

Recrimination, see sections 85 et seq.

*Post*, p. 1135.

Limitation and lapse of time, see sections 87 et seq.

Connivance.

SEC. 75. **CONNIVANCE, WHAT.**—Connivance is the corrupt consent of one party to the commission of the acts of the other, constituting the cause of divorce.

Corrupt consent.

SEC. 76. **CORRUPT CONSENT, HOW MANIFESTED.**—Corrupt consent is manifested by passive permission, with intent to connive at or actively procure the commission of the acts complained of.

Collusion.

SEC. 77. **COLLUSION, WHAT.**—Collusion is an agreement between husband and wife that one of them shall commit, or appear to have committed, or to be represented in court as having committed, acts constituting a cause of divorce, for the purpose of enabling the other to obtain a divorce.

Condonation.

SEC. 78. **CONDONATION, WHAT.**—Condonation is the conditional forgiveness of a matrimonial offense constituting a cause of divorce.

## CROSS REFERENCES

Revoking condonation, see section 84.

*Post*, p. 1135.

Condonation of a recriminatory defense, see section 86.

Elements of.

SEC. 79. **REQUISITES TO CONDONATION.**—The following requirements are necessary to condonation:

1. A knowledge on the part of the condoner of the facts constituting the cause of divorce;

2. Reconciliation and remission of the offense by the injured party;

3. Restoration of the offending party to all marital rights.

Implication of.

SEC. 80. **CONDONATION IMPLIES WHAT.**—Condonation implies a condition subsequent; that the forgiving party must be treated with conjugal kindness.

Evidence of.

SEC. 81. **EVIDENCE OF CONDONATION.**—Where the cause of divorce consists of a course of offensive conduct, or arises, in cases of cruelty, from excessive acts of ill-treatment which may, aggregately, constitute the offense, cohabitation, or passive endurance, or conjugal kindness, shall not be evidence of condonation of any of the acts constituting such cause, unless accompanied by an express agreement to condone.

When can be made.

SEC. 82. **CONDONATION; CAN ONLY BE MADE WHEN.**—In cases mentioned in section 81, condonation can be made only after the cause of divorce has become complete, as to the acts complained of.

Concealment of facts.

SEC. 83. **CONCEALMENT OF FACTS IN CERTAIN CASES MAKES CONDONATION VOID.**—A fraudulent concealment by the condonee of facts constituting a different cause of divorce from the one condoned, and existing at the time of condonation, avoids such condonation.

How revoked.

SEC. 84. **CONDONATION, HOW REVOKED.**—Condonation is revoked and the original cause of divorce revived:

1. When the condonee commits acts constituting a like or other cause of divorce; or,

2. When the condonee is guilty of great conjugal unkindness, not amounting to a cause of divorce, but sufficiently habitual and gross to show that the conditions of condonation had not been accepted in good faith, or not fulfilled.

SEC. 85. RECRIMINATION, WHAT.—Recrimination is a showing by the defendant of any cause of divorce against the plaintiff, in bar of the plaintiff's cause of divorce.

Recrimination.

SEC. 86. CONDONATION; WHEN TO BAR DEFENSE.—Condonation of a cause of divorce, shown in the answer as a recriminatory defense, is a bar to such defense, unless the condonation be revoked, as provided in section 84, or two years have elapsed after the condonation, and before the accruing or completion of the cause of divorce against which the recrimination is shown.

When condonation is a bar to defense.  
*Ante*, p. 1134.

SEC. 87. DIVORCE, WHEN DENIED.—A divorce must be denied:

Denial of divorce.

(1) When the cause is adultery and the action is not commenced within two years after the commission of the act of adultery, or after its discovery by the injured party; or,

(2) When the cause is conviction of felony, and the action is not commenced before the expiration of two years after a pardon, or the termination of the period of sentence.

(3) In all other cases when there is an unreasonable lapse of time before the commencement of the action.

SEC. 88. LAPSE OF TIME ESTABLISHES CERTAIN PRESUMPTIONS.—Unreasonable lapse of time is such a delay in commencing the action as establishes the presumption that there has been connivance, collusion, or condonation of the offense, or full acquiescence in the same, with intent to continue the marriage relation notwithstanding the commission of such offense.

Certain presumptions established by lapse of time.

SEC. 89. PRESUMPTIONS MAY BE REBUTTED.—The presumptions arising from lapse of time may be rebutted by showing reasonable grounds for the delay in commencing the action.

Rebuttal.

SEC. 90. LIMITATION OF TIME.—There are no limitations of time for commencing actions for divorce, except such as are contained in section 87.

Limitation of time.

SEC. 91. RESIDENCES OF PLAINTIFF IN SUIT FOR DIVORCE.—(a) Any person having an official residence within the territorial limits of the Canal Zone, or who resides therein for the purpose of any occupation or employment, shall, during such residence, be deemed a resident of the Canal Zone for the purpose of this chapter and sections 13, 15, 16, and 19 of Act September 21, 1922, as amended, notwithstanding that he or she may not have acquired a permanent domicile within the Canal Zone.

Residence of plaintiff in divorce suit.

Vol. 42, p. 1008-1010;  
Vol. 44, p. 927.

(b) No plaintiff shall be entitled to a divorce in pursuance of the provisions of said sections who has not actually resided on the Canal Zone continuously during the whole year next before the filing of his or her complaint, which residence shall be duly proven by the plaintiff to the satisfaction of the court by at least two witnesses who are residents of the Canal Zone; and the plaintiff shall file with the complaint his or her own affidavit, in which he or she shall state the length of time plaintiff has resided on the Canal Zone, the place or places where he or she has resided for the last preceding year, and his or her office or occupation. (Act Cong. Sept. 21, 1922, c. 370, § 13 as modified, 42 Stat. 1008.)

Residence requirements.

Vol. 42, p. 1008.

#### CROSS REFERENCE

Venue in suit for divorce, see section 13 of Act of September 21, 1922, c. 370, 42 Stat. 1008.

Vol. 42, p. 1008.

#### GENERAL PROVISIONS

General provisions.

SEC. 92. MARRIAGE, HOW DISSOLVED.—Marriage is dissolved only:

How marriage is dissolved.

(1) By the death of one of the parties; or

(2) By the judgment of a court of competent jurisdiction decreeing a divorce of the parties.

Custody, etc., of children pending suit.

SEC. 93. CUSTODY AND CARE OF CHILDREN PENDING SUIT.—The court may, on the application of either party, make such order concerning the custody and care of the minor children of the parties during the pendency of the suit as may be deemed expedient and for the benefit of the children. (Act Cong. Sept. 21, 1922, c. 370, § 17, 42 Stat. 1010.)

Vol. 42, p. 1010.

Alimony.

SEC. 94. ALIMONY PENDING SUIT.—In all cases of divorce the court may require the husband to pay to the wife or pay into court for her use during the pendency of the suit such sum or sums of money as may enable her to maintain or defend the suit; and in every suit for divorce, the wife, when it is just and equitable, shall be entitled to alimony during the pendency of the suit. And in case of appeal or writ of error by the husband, the district court may grant and enforce the payment of such money for her defense and such equitable alimony during the pendency of the appeal or writ of error as to the court shall seem reasonable and proper. (Act. Cong. Sept. 21, 1922, c. 370, § 20, 42 Stat. 1010.)

Vol. 42, p. 1010.

#### CROSS REFERENCE

Post, p. 1138.

Property resorted to in executing this section, see section 102.

When bill is taken as confessed; default.

SEC. 95. WHEN BILL IS TAKEN AS CONFESSED; DEFAULT.—If the bill is taken as confessed, the court shall proceed to hear the cause by examination of witnesses in open court, and in no case of default shall the court grant a divorce unless the judge is satisfied that all proper means have been taken to notify the defendant of the pendency of the suit, and that the cause of divorce has been fully proven by competent evidence. Whenever the district judge is satisfied that the interests of the defendant require it, the court may order such additional notice as equity may seem to require. (Act Cong. Sept. 21, 1922, c. 370, § 16, 42 Stat. 1010.)

Vol. 42, p. 1010.

Maintenance by husband where divorce denied.

SEC. 96. MAINTENANCE BY HUSBAND WHERE DIVORCE DENIED.—Though judgment of divorce is denied, the court may, in an action for divorce, provide for the maintenance by the husband, of the wife and children of the marriage, or any of them.

#### CROSS REFERENCES

Post, p. 1137.

Alimony generally, see section 101.

Post, p. 1138.

Property resorted to in executing this section, see section 102.

Action for maintenance.

SEC. 97. ACTION FOR PERMANENT SUPPORT OF WIFE.—When the husband willfully deserts the wife or when the husband willfully fails to provide for the wife or when the wife has any cause of action for divorce as provided in section 60, she may, without applying for divorce, maintain in the district court an action against him for permanent support and maintenance of herself or of herself and children. During the pendency of such action the court may, in its discretion, require the husband to pay as alimony any money necessary for the prosecution of the action and for support and maintenance, and execution may issue therefor in the discretion of the court. The court, in granting the wife permanent support and maintenance of herself, or of herself and children, in any such action, shall make the same disposition of the community property as would have been made if the marriage had been dissolved by the decree of a court of competent jurisdiction. The final judgment in such action may be enforced by the court by such order or orders as in its discretion it may from time to time deem necessary, and such order or orders may be varied, altered, or revoked at the discretion of the court.

Ante, p. 1132.

## CROSS REFERENCE

Property resorted to in executing this section, see section 102.

*Post*, p. 1138.

SEC. 98. EFFECT OF DIVORCE IN GENERAL.—The effect of a judgment decreeing a divorce is to restore the parties to the state of unmarried persons.

Effect of divorce in general.

SEC. 99. LEGITIMACY OF CHILDREN.—No divorce shall in anywise affect the legitimacy of the children of such marriage. (Act Cong. Sept. 21, 1922, c. 370, § 18, 42 Stat. 1010.)

Legitimacy of children.  
Vol. 42, p. 1010.

## CROSS REFERENCES

Issue of marriage dissolved by divorce legitimate, see section 403.

*Post*, p. 1179.

Legitimacy of children of annulled marriages, see section 43.

*Ante*, p. 1129.

SEC. 100. INTERLOCUTORY ORDER AND APPEAL THEREFROM; FINAL DECREE OF DIVORCE.—(a) No final decree granting a divorce shall be entered until after the expiration of the period of six months from the date of the entry of an interlocutory order adjudging that a case for divorce has been proved, and every such interlocutory order shall expressly state that no divorce is granted by it. An appeal may be taken from any such interlocutory order in the same manner and within the same time as an appeal from a final decree of such court in any other proceeding.

Interlocutory order.

Appeal.

(b) After the expiration of such period of six months, or if an appeal is taken and the case is pending at the time of the expiration of such period then after the final disposition of the case if determined in favor of the plaintiff, the court, upon application filed within thirty days after the expiration of such period or such final disposition, by the person in whose favor such interlocutory order was entered, shall enter a final decree granting a divorce. If no such application is made, the court may, on its own motion, within three months after the expiration of such thirty-day period, enter a final decree of divorce. No appeal may be taken from such final decree.

Final decree.

Vol. 42, p. 1011; Vol. 44, p. 926.

(Act Cong. Sept. 21, 1922, c. 370, § 21, 42 Stat. 1011; Act Cong. Dec. 29, 1926, c. 19, § 5 as modified, 44 Stat. 926.)

SEC. 101. ALIMONY AND MAINTENANCE; CARE, CUSTODY, AND SUPPORT OF CHILDREN.—When a divorce shall be decreed the court may make such order touching the alimony and maintenance of the wife, the care, custody, and support of the children, or any of them as, from the circumstances of the parties and the nature of the case, shall be reasonable and just, and in case the wife be plaintiff, to order the defendant to give reasonable security for such alimony and maintenance, or may enforce the payment of such alimony and maintenance in any other manner consistent with the rules and practice of the court. And the court may, on application, from time to time make such alterations in the allowance of alimony and maintenance and the care, custody, and support of the children as shall appear reasonable and proper. In decreeing a divorce to the wife the court may order the husband to pay alimony in a gross sum or in installments as may seem best. And it may make such orders and enforce the same by attachment and secure the payment of such alimony, but judgment for alimony can not be taken when the defendant is not personally served with summons or does not voluntarily appear. (Act Cong. Sept. 21, 1922, c. 370, § 20, 42 Stat. 1010.)

Alimony and maintenance; care, etc., of children.

Security for alimony.

Vol. 42, p. 1010.

## CROSS REFERENCE

Property resorted to in executing this section, see section 102.

Property subject to alimony, etc., orders.  
*Ante*, pp. 1136, 1137.

**SEC. 102. COURT SHALL RESORT TO WHAT, IN EXECUTING CERTAIN SECTIONS.**—In executing sections 94, 96, 97, and 101, the court must resort:

1. To the community property; then,
2. To the separate property of the husband.

When wife has sufficient for her support.

**SEC. 103. IF WIFE HAS SUFFICIENT FOR HER SUPPORT, COURT MAY WITHHOLD ALLOWANCE.**—When the wife has either a separate estate, or there is community property sufficient to give her alimony or a proper support, the court, in its discretion, may withhold any allowance to her out of the separate property of the husband.

Support, etc., of children from community, etc., property.

**SEC. 104. COMMUNITY AND SEPARATE PROPERTY MAY BE SUBJECTED TO SUPPORT AND EDUCATE CHILDREN.**—The community property and the separate property may be subjected to the support and education of the children in such proportions as the court deems just.

Disposition of community property.

**SEC. 105. DISPOSITION OF COMMUNITY PROPERTY ON DIVORCE.**—In case of the dissolution of the marriage by the decree of a court of competent jurisdiction, the community property shall be assigned to the respective parties in such proportions as the court, from all the facts of the case, and the condition of the parties, may deem just.

Order for.

**SEC. 106. SAME.**—The court, in rendering a decree of divorce, must make such order for the disposition of the community property, as in this chapter provided, and, whenever necessary for that purpose, may order a partition or sale of the property and a division or other disposition of the proceeds.

Conveyance of property equitably belonging to other spouse.

**SEC. 107. COMPELLING CONVEYANCE OF PROPERTY BELONGING TO OTHER SPOUSE.**—Whenever a divorce is granted, if it shall appear to the court that either party holds the title to property equitably belonging to the other, the court may compel conveyance thereof to the party entitled to the same, upon such terms as it shall deem equitable. (Act Cong. Sept. 21, 1922, c. 370, § 20, 42 Stat. 1010.)

Vol. 42, p. 1010.

Resumption of maiden, etc., name.  
Vol. 42, p. 1010.

**SEC. 108. RESUMPTION OF MAIDEN OR FORMER HUSBAND'S NAME.**—The court, upon granting to a woman a divorce from the bonds of matrimony, may allow her to resume her maiden name or the name of any former husband. (Act Cong. Sept. 21, 1922, c. 370, § 20, 42 Stat. 1010.)

Decrees, etc., prior to September 21, 1922, legalized.

**SEC. 109. DECREES AND ORDERS PRIOR TO SEPTEMBER 21, 1922, LEGALIZED.**—All proceedings in the district court of the Canal Zone, wherein and whereby a decree of divorce was granted prior to September 21, 1922, upon personal service, or service by publication, and wherein other orders were made affecting the status of the parties or their children, are hereby legalized. (Act Cong. Sept. 21, 1922, c. 370, § 22, 42 Stat. 1011.)

Vol. 42, p. 1011.

**HUSBAND AND WIFE.**

## CHAPTER 6.—HUSBAND AND WIFE

Mutual obligations.

**SECTION 110. MUTUAL OBLIGATIONS OF HUSBAND AND WIFE.**—Husband and wife contract towards each other obligations of mutual respect, fidelity, and support.

## CROSS REFERENCES

*Post*, p. 1142.

Mother aiding in support of children, see section 140.

*Post*, p. 1141.

Husband's support of wife, see sections 129 and 130.

*Ante*, p. 1133.

Husband's selection of dwelling place, etc., see section 70.

Rights of husband.

**SEC. 111. RIGHTS OF HUSBAND, AS HEAD OF FAMILY.**—The husband is the head of the family. He may choose any reasonable place or mode of living, and the wife must conform thereto.

## CROSS REFERENCES

Parent changing residence of child, see section 157.

*Post*, p. 1144.

Wife's support of husband, see section 131.

*Post*, p. 1141.

SEC. 112. IN OTHER RESPECTS THEIR INTERESTS SEPARATE.—Neither husband nor wife has any interest in the property of the other, but neither can be excluded from the other's dwelling.

Property interests separate.

SEC. 113. HUSBAND AND WIFE MAY MAKE CONTRACTS.—Either husband or wife may enter into any engagement or transaction with the other, or with any other person, respecting property, which either might if unmarried; subject, in transactions between themselves, to the general rules which control the actions of persons occupying confidential relations with each other, as defined by chapters 49 and 50 on trusts.

Individual contractual rights.

*Post*, pp. 1258-1261.

SEC. 114. HUSBAND AND WIFE; PROPERTY RELATIONS.—A husband and wife can not, by any contract with each other, alter their legal relations, except as to property, and except that they may agree, in writing, to an immediate separation, and may make provision for the support of either of them and of their children during such separation.

Alteration of legal status.

## CROSS REFERENCE

Marriage settlements, see sections 132 to 134.

*Post*, p. 1141.

SEC. 115. CONSIDERATION FOR AGREEMENT OF SEPARATION.—The mutual consent of the parties is a sufficient consideration for such an agreement as is mentioned in section 114.

Consideration for agreement of separation.

SEC. 116. MAY HOLD PROPERTY HOW.—A husband and wife may hold property by joint interests, by interests in common, or as community property.

How property may be held.

SEC. 117. SEPARATE PROPERTY OF THE WIFE.—All property of the wife, owned by her before marriage, and that acquired afterwards by gift, bequest, devise, or descent, with the rents, issues, and profits thereof, is her separate property. The wife may, without the consent of her husband, convey her separate property.

Separate property of wife.

SEC. 118. SEPARATE PROPERTY OF THE HUSBAND.—All property owned by the husband before marriage, and that acquired afterwards by gift, bequest, devise, or descent, with the rents, issues, and profits thereof, is his separate property.

Separate property of husband.

## CROSS REFERENCES

Community property, see section 202.

*Post*, p. 1184.

Community property liable for what debts, see section 122.

*Post*, p. 1140.

Husband's control over community property, see section 123.

*Post*, p. 1140.

Descent of community property, see sections 417 and 418.

*Post*, p. 1181.

SEC. 119. PROPERTY ACQUIRED AFTER MARRIAGE.—All other property acquired after marriage by either husband or wife, or both, including personal property wherever situated, heretofore or hereafter acquired while domiciled elsewhere, which would not have been the separate property of either if acquired while residing in the Canal Zone, is community property; but whenever personal property, or any interest therein or encumbrance thereon, is acquired by a married woman by an instrument in writing the presumption is that the same is her separate property, and if acquired by such married woman and her husband, or by her and any other person, the presumption is that she takes the part acquired by her, as an interest in common, unless a different intention is expressed in the instrument; and the presumptions in this section mentioned are conclusive in favor of a purchaser, encumbrancer, payor, or any other person dealing with such married woman, in good faith and for a valuable consideration.

Property acquired after marriage.

## CROSS REFERENCE

- Post*, p. 1154. See, also, section 202.
- Inventory of separate property of wife. SEC. 120. INVENTORY OF SEPARATE PROPERTY OF WIFE.—A full and complete inventory of the separate personal property of the wife may be made out and signed by her, acknowledged or proved in the manner required by chapter 22 of this code, and recorded in the office of the registrar of property.
- Post*, p. 1164. SEC. 121. FILING INVENTORY NOTICE OF WIFE'S TITLE.—The filing of the inventory in the office of the registrar of property is notice and prima facie evidence of the title of the wife.
- Filing inventory, notice of title. SEC. 122. COMMUNITY PROPERTY; CONTRACTS BY WIFE.—The property of the community is not liable for the contracts of the wife, made after marriage, unless secured by mortgage thereof executed by the husband.
- Community property; wife's contracts.

## CROSS REFERENCES

- Post*, p. 1141. Debts of wife, see sections, 125, 126, and 129.
- Post*, p. 1141. Community property is liable for husband's debts, see section 128.
- Post*, p. 1141. Necessaries furnished wife, see section 129.
- Wife's earnings. SEC. 123. EARNINGS OF WIFE NOT LIABLE FOR DEBTS OF THE HUSBAND.—The earnings of the wife are not liable for the debts of the husband.
- Wife's earnings, when living separate. SEC. 124. EARNINGS OF WIFE, WHEN LIVING SEPARATE, SEPARATE PROPERTY.—The earnings and accumulations of the wife, while she is living separate from her husband, are her separate property.
- Liability for antenuptial debts of wife. SEC. 125. LIABILITY FOR DEBTS OF WIFE CONTRACTED BEFORE MARRIAGE.—The separate property of the husband is not liable for the debts of the wife contracted before the marriage.
- Liability of wife's property. SEC. 126. LIABILITY OF SEPARATE PROPERTY OF WIFE.—The separate property of the wife is liable for her own debts contracted before or after her marriage, but is not liable for her husband's debts; provided, that the separate property of the wife is liable for the payment of debts contracted by the husband or wife for the necessaries of life furnished to them or either of them while they are living together; provided, that the provisions of the foregoing proviso shall not apply to the separate property of the wife held by her at the time of her marriage or acquired by her by devise, succession, or gift, other than by gift from the husband, after marriage.
- Necessaries. SEC. 127. MARRIED WOMAN'S TORTS.—For civil injuries committed by a married woman, damages may be recovered from her alone, and her husband shall not be liable therefor, except in cases where he would be jointly liable with her if the marriage did not exist.
- Married woman's torts. SEC. 128. MANAGEMENT OF COMMUNITY PERSONAL PROPERTY.—The husband has the management and control of the community personal property, with like absolute power of disposition, other than testamentary, as he has of his separate estate: *Provided, however*, That he can not make a gift of such community personal property, or dispose of the same without a valuable consideration, or sell, convey, or encumber the furniture, furnishings, or fittings of the home, or the clothing or wearing apparel of the wife or minor children that is community, without the written consent of the wife.
- Management of communal personality.
- Proviso*. Disposal without valuable consideration.

## CROSS REFERENCES

- Ante*, p. 1139. Community property generally, see section 119.
- Ante*, p. 1138. Dissolution of the community by divorce, see section 106.
- Post*, p. 1181. Testamentary control over community property, see sections 417 and 418.

SEC. 129. SUPPORT OF WIFE.—If the husband neglects to make adequate provision for the support of his wife, except in the cases mentioned in section 130, any other person may, in good faith, supply her with articles necessary for her support, and recover the reasonable value thereof from the husband.

Support of wife, liability for.

SEC. 130. HUSBAND NOT LIABLE WHEN ABANDONED BY WIFE.—A husband abandoned by his wife is not liable for her support until she offers to return, unless she was justified, by his misconduct, in abandoning him; nor is he liable for her support when she is living separate from him, by agreement, unless such support is stipulated in the agreement.

When wife abandons husband.

SEC. 131. WHEN WIFE MUST SUPPORT HUSBAND.—The wife must support the husband when he has not deserted her, out of her separate property, when he has no separate property, and there is no community property, and he is unable, from infirmity, to support himself.

When wife must support husband.

#### CROSS REFERENCES

Mutual obligations of support, see section 110.

*Anie*, p. 1138.

SEC. 132. RIGHTS OF HUSBAND AND WIFE GOVERNED BY WHAT.—The property rights of husband and wife are governed by this chapter, unless there is a marriage settlement containing stipulations contrary thereto.

Property rights of husband and wife.

SEC. 133. MARRIAGE SETTLEMENT CONTRACTS, HOW EXECUTED.—All contracts for marriage settlements must be in writing; subscribed by the party to be charged or by his agent thereunto authorized in writing; and acknowledged or proved in the manner prescribed in chapter 22 of this code.

Marriage settlement contracts.

SEC. 134. MINORS MAY MAKE MARRIAGE SETTLEMENTS.—A minor capable of contracting marriage may make a valid marriage settlement.

Minors may make.

### CHAPTER 7.—CHILDREN BY BIRTH

SECTION 135. LEGITIMACY OF ISSUE OF WIFE COHABITING WITH HUSBAND.—The issue of a wife cohabiting with her husband, who is not impotent, is indisputably presumed to be legitimate.

CHILDREN BY BIRTH.

Legitimacy.

SEC. 136. LEGITIMACY OF CHILDREN BORN IN WEDLOCK.—All children born in wedlock are presumed to be legitimate.

Children born in wedlock.

#### CROSS REFERENCES

Father legitimating child by acknowledging it, see section 164.

*Post*, p. 1145.

Illegitimates, heirs to whom, see section 408.

*Post*, p. 1179.

Legitimacy of children of nullified marriage, see section 43.

*Anie*, p. 1129.

Legitimizing children by marriage of parents, see section 139.

Mother entitled to custody of illegitimate unmarried minor, see section 144.

*Post*, p. 1142.

Mother succeeds to estate of illegitimate, see section 404.

*Post*, p. 1180.

Rebutting presumption of legitimacy, see section 138.

SEC. 137. LEGITIMACY OF CHILDREN BORN AFTER DISSOLUTION OF MARRIAGE.—All children of a woman who has been married, born within ten months after the dissolution of the marriage, are presumed to be legitimate children of that marriage.

Children born after dissolution of marriage.

SEC. 138. WHO MAY DISPUTE THE LEGITIMACY OF A CHILD.—The presumption of legitimacy can be disputed only by the husband or wife, or the descendant of one or both of them. Illegitimacy, in such case, may be proved like any other fact.

Who may dispute legitimacy.

SEC. 139. WHEN CHILD BECOMES LEGITIMATE.—A child born before wedlock becomes legitimate by the subsequent <sup>1</sup> marriage of its parents.

Legitimation by marriage.

<sup>1</sup> So in original.

Obligation for support, etc.

**SEC. 140. OBLIGATION OF PARENTS FOR THE SUPPORT AND EDUCATION OF THEIR CHILDREN.**—The parent entitled to the custody of a child must give him support and education suitable to his circumstances; provided, that if a child has earnings of his own sufficient therefor, the cost of his support and education may be taken therefrom. If the support and education which the father of a legitimate child is able to give are inadequate, the mother must assist him to the extent of her ability.

Custody of minors.

**SEC. 141. CUSTODY OF MINORS.**—The father and mother of a legitimate unmarried minor child are equally entitled to its custody and services. If either the father or mother be dead or unable or refuse to take the custody or has abandoned his or her family, the other is entitled to its custody and services.

#### CROSS REFERENCES

Action for control of child, see section 143.

Control over property of child, see section 146.

Property of child, parent as such has no control of, see section 146.

Relinquishing right to child's earnings, see section 155.

Post, p. 1143.

Custody, when parents separated.

**SEC. 142. HUSBAND AND WIFE LIVING SEPARATE, NEITHER TO HAVE SUPERIOR RIGHT TO CUSTODY OF CHILDREN.**—The husband and father, as such, has no rights superior to those of the wife and mother, in regard to the care, custody, education, and control of the children of the marriage, while such husband and wife live separate and apart from each other.

Action for exclusive control of children; decree.

**SEC. 143. WHEN HUSBAND OR WIFE MAY BRING ACTION FOR THE EXCLUSIVE CONTROL OF CHILDREN; DECREE IN SUCH CASES.**—Without application for a divorce, the husband or the wife may bring an action for the exclusive control of the children of the marriage; and the district court may, during the pendency of such action, or at the final hearing thereof, or afterwards, make such order or decree in regard to the support, care, custody, education, and control of the children of the marriage, as may be just, and in accordance with the natural rights of the parents and the best interests of the children, and may at any time thereafter amend, vary, or modify such order or decree, as the natural rights and the interests of the parties, including the children, may require.

Custody of illegitimate child.

**SEC. 144. CUSTODY OF ILLEGITIMATE CHILD.**—The mother of an illegitimate unmarried minor is entitled to its custody and services.

#### CROSS REFERENCE

Post, p. 1180.

Inheritance from illegitimate child, see section 404.

Allowance to parents.

**SEC. 145. ALLOWANCE TO PARENTS.**—The district court may direct an allowance to be made to the parent of a child, out of its property, for its past or future support and education, on such conditions as may be proper, whenever such direction is for its benefit.

Control child's property.

**SEC. 146. PARENT CAN NOT CONTROL PROPERTY OF CHILD.**—The parent, as such, has no control over the property of the child.

Remedy for parental abuse.

**SEC. 147. REMEDY FOR PARENTAL ABUSE.**—The abuse of parental authority is the subject of judicial cognizance in a civil action brought by the child, or by its relative within the third degree, or by the district attorney of the Canal Zone; and when the abuse is established, the child may be freed from the dominion of the parent, and the duty of support and education enforced.

## CROSS REFERENCE

Parental duty, see section 140.

*Ante*, p. 1142.

SEC. 148. WHEN PARENTAL AUTHORITY CEASES.—The authority of a parent ceases:

When parental authority ceases.

1. Upon the appointment, by a court, of a guardian of the person of a child;
2. Upon the marriage of the child; or,
3. Upon its attaining majority.

SEC. 149. REMEDY WHEN PARENT DIES WITHOUT PROVIDING FOR THE SUPPORT OF HIS CHILD.—If a parent chargeable with the support of a child dies, leaving it a public charge, and leaving an estate sufficient for its support, the district attorney may claim provision for its support from the parent's estate by civil action, and for this purpose may have the same remedies as any creditors against that estate, and against the heirs and next of kin of the parent.

Remedy when parent dies without providing for child's support, etc.

SEC. 150. RECIPROCAL DUTIES OF PARENTS AND CHILDREN IN MAINTAINING EACH OTHER.—It is the duty of the father, the mother, and the children of any poor person who is unable to maintain himself by work, to maintain such person to the extent of their ability. The promise of an adult child to pay for necessaries previously furnished to such parent is binding.

Reciprocal duties of maintenance.

## CROSS REFERENCES

Mother supporting children, see section 140.

*Ante*, p. 1142.

Wife supporting husband, see section 131.

*Ante*, p. 1141.

SEC. 151. WHEN PARENT IS LIABLE FOR NECESSARIES SUPPLIED TO CHILD.—If a parent neglects to provide articles necessary for his child who is under his charge, according to his circumstances, a third person may in good faith supply such necessaries, and recover the reasonable value thereof from the parent.

Liability for child's necessaries.

## CROSS REFERENCE

Infant liable on contract for necessaries, see section 22.

*Ante*, p. 1126.

SEC. 152. WHEN PARENT IS NOT LIABLE FOR SUPPORT FURNISHED HIS CHILD.—A parent is not bound to compensate the other parent, or a relative, for the voluntary support of his child, without an agreement for compensation, nor to compensate a stranger for the support of a child who has abandoned the parent without just cause.

When parent is not liable for support furnished.

SEC. 153. HUSBAND NOT BOUND FOR THE SUPPORT OF HIS WIFE'S CHILDREN BY A FORMER MARRIAGE.—A husband is not bound to maintain his wife's children by a former husband; but if he receives them into his family and supports them, it is presumed that he does so as a parent, and, where such is the case, they are not liable to him for their support, nor he to them for their services.

Liability for support of wife's children by former marriage.

SEC. 154. COMPENSATION AND SUPPORT OF ADULT CHILD.—Where a child, after attaining majority, continues to serve and to be supported by the parent, neither party is entitled to compensation, in the absence of an agreement therefor.

Compensation and support of adult child.

SEC. 155. PARENT MAY RELINQUISH SERVICES AND CUSTODY OF CHILD.—The parent, whether solvent or insolvent, may relinquish to the child the right of controlling him. Abandonment by the parent is presumptive evidence of such relinquishment.

Parent may relinquish control of child.

SEC. 156. WAGES OF MINORS.—The wages of a minor employed in service may be paid to him.

Wages of minors.

Residence of child.

SEC. 157. RIGHT OF PARENT TO DETERMINE THE RESIDENCE OF CHILD.—A parent entitled to the custody of a child has a right to change his residence, subject to the power of the proper court to restrain a removal which would prejudice the rights or welfare of the child.

## CROSS REFERENCE

*Ante*, p. 1138.

Residence, husband's right to change, see section 111.

CHILDREN BY  
ADOPTION.

## CHAPTER 8.—CHILDREN BY ADOPTION

How adopted.

Petition.

SEC. 158. HOW CHILD MAY BE ADOPTED.—A resident of the Canal Zone, not married, or a husband and wife jointly, may petition the district court for leave to adopt a minor child; but a written consent must be given for the adoption by the child, if of the age of fourteen years, and by each of his or her living parents who is not hopelessly insane or intemperate, or has not abandoned such child, or if there are no such parents, or if the parents are unknown, or have abandoned such child, or if they are hopelessly insane or intemperate, then by the legal guardian, or if there is no such guardian, then by a discreet and suitable person appointed by the court to act in the proceedings as the next friend of such child; but when such child is an inmate of a charitable or eleemosynary institution within the Canal Zone, and has been previously abandoned by its parents or guardians thereto, then the written consent of the head of such institution must be given; provided, nevertheless, that nothing herein contained shall authorize a guardian to adopt his ward before the termination of the guardianship and the final settlement and approval of his accounts as guardian by the court. (E. O. Mar. 22, 1907, § 794; Act Cong. Aug. 24, 1912, c. 390, §§ 2, 9, 37 Stat. 561; E. O. Mar. 12, 1914, § 10; Act Cong. Sept. 21, 1922, c. 370, § 3, 42 Stat. 1006.)

Executive Order No.  
597<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>.  
Vol. 37, p. 561; Vol.  
42, p. 1006.

Adoption by step-  
father.

SEC. 159. ADOPTION BY STEPFATHER.—A resident of the Canal Zone, being the husband of any woman who has a minor child by a deceased husband, may petition the district court for leave to adopt such minor child and for a change in the name of such child; but the written consent must be given to the adoption by the child, if of the age of fourteen years, and by the mother of such child, if she is not hopelessly insane or intemperate, or if such mother is hopelessly insane or intemperate, then by the legal guardian of such child, or if there is no such guardian, then by a discreet and suitable person appointed by the court to act in the proceedings as the next friend of such child. (E. O. Mar. 22, 1907, § 795; Act Cong. Aug. 24, 1912, c. 390, §§ 2, 9, 37 Stat. 561; E. O. Mar. 12, 1914, § 10; Act Cong. Sept. 21, 1922, c. 370, § 3, 42 Stat. 1006.)

Executive Order No.  
597<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>.  
Vol. 37, p. 561; Vol.  
42, p. 1006.

Order of the court.

SEC. 161. ORDER OF THE COURT.—When the foregoing provisions are complied with, if the court is satisfied with the ability of the petitioner to bring up and educate the child properly, having reference to the degree and condition of the child's parents and the fitness and propriety of such adoption, it shall make an order setting forth the facts and declaring that from that date said child, to all legal intents and purposes, is the child of the petitioner and that its name is thereby changed. The order shall be recorded in the records of the court. (E. O. Mar. 22, 1907, § 796; Act Cong. Aug. 24, 1912, c. 390, §§ 2, 9, 37 Stat. 561; E. O. Mar. 12, 1914, § 10; Act Cong. Sept. 21, 1922, c. 370, § 3, 42 Stat. 1006.)

Effect.

SEC. 162. EFFECT OF THE ORDER.—The natural parents, except when such child is adopted under the provisions of section 159, shall, by such order, be divested of all legal rights and obligations in respect to the child, and the child shall be free from all legal obliga-

tions of obedience and maintenance with respect to them. Such child shall be to all intents and purposes the child and legal heir of the person adopting him or her, entitled to all the rights and privileges, and subject to all the obligations of a child of such person begotten in lawful wedlock. (E. O. Mar. 22, 1907, § 797; Act Cong. Aug. 24, 1912, c. 390, §§ 2, 9, 37 Stat. 561; E. O. Mar. 12, 1914, § 10; Act Cong. Sept. 21, 1922, c. 370, § 3, 42 Stat. 1006.)

Executive Order No. 56714.  
Vol. 37, p. 561; Vol. 42, p. 1006.

SEC. 163. CONSENT TO ADOPTION OF ILLEGITIMATE CHILD.—If the child to be adopted is illegitimate, the consent of the father to adoption shall not be required. (E. O. Mar. 22, 1907, § 798; Act Cong. Aug. 24, 1912, c. 390, §§ 2, 9, 37 Stat. 561; E. O. Mar. 12, 1914, § 10; Act Cong. Sept. 21, 1922, c. 370, § 3, 42 Stat. 1006.)

Illegitimate child.

SEC. 164. ADOPTION OF ILLEGITIMATE CHILD BY FATHER.—The father of an illegitimate child, by publicly acknowledging it as his own, receiving it as such, with the consent of his wife, if he is married, into his family, and otherwise treating it as if it were a legitimate child, thereby adopts it as such; and such child is thereupon deemed for all purposes legitimate from the time of its birth. The foregoing provisions of this chapter do not apply to such an adoption.

Adoption by father.

#### CROSS REFERENCE

Affecting inheritance, see section 403.

Post, p. 1170.

### CHAPTER 9.—GUARDIAN AND WARD

GUARDIAN AND WARD.

#### CROSS REFERENCE

Judicial appointment of guardians, see Code Civil Procedure.

Ante, p. 1078.

SEC. 165. GUARDIAN, WHAT.—A guardian is a person appointed to take care of the person or property of another.

"Guardian," defined.

SEC. 166. WARD, WHAT.—The person over whom or over whose property a guardian is appointed, is called his ward.

"Ward," defined.

SEC. 166a. KINDS OF GUARDIANS.—Guardians are either:

Kinds of.

1. General; or,
2. Special.

#### CROSS REFERENCES

Testamentary guardians, see section 166e.

Guardians ad litem, see Code Civil Procedure.

Ante, p. 1081.

SEC. 166b. GENERAL GUARDIAN, WHAT.—A general guardian is a guardian of the person or of all the property of the ward within the Canal Zone, or of both.

General guardian.

SEC. 166c. SPECIAL GUARDIAN, WHAT.—Every other is a special guardian.

Special guardian.

SEC. 166d. GUARDIAN; APPOINTMENT BY WILL, AND SO FORTH.—A guardian of the person or estate, or of both, of a child born, or likely to be born, may be appointed by will or by deed, to take effect upon the death of the parent appointing:

Appointment, by will, etc.

One. If the child be legitimate, by the father, with the written consent of the mother; or by either parent, if the other be dead or incapable of consent.

Two. If the child be illegitimate, by the mother.

SEC. 166e. APPOINTMENT BY WILL OR DEED OF GUARDIAN.—A guardian of the person or estate, or of both, of an insane or incompetent person may be appointed by will or deed, to take effect upon the death of the person appointing;

Guardian of an insane, etc., person.  
Appointment by will.

1. If the insane or incompetent person be unmarried, or be a person whose marriage has been annulled or dissolved by death or divorce, by the father, with the written consent of the mother, or by either parent if the other be dead or incapable of consent.

2. If the insane or incompetent person be married and a person whose marriage has not been annulled or dissolved by divorce, then by the spouse.

Rules for awarding custody of minor.

SEC. 166f. RULES FOR AWARDING CUSTODY OF MINOR.—In awarding the custody of a minor, or in appointing a general guardian, the court or officer is to be guided by the following considerations:

1. By what appears to be for the best interest of the child in respect to its temporal and its mental and moral welfare; and if the child is of a sufficient age to form an intelligent preference, the court may consider that preference in determining the question;

2. As between parents adversely claiming the custody or guardianship, neither parent is entitled to it as of right; but other things being equal, if the child is of tender years, it should be given to the mother; if it is of an age to require education and preparation for labor and business, then to the father;

3. Of two persons equally entitled to the custody in other respects, preference is to be given as follows:

(1) To a parent;

(2) To one who was indicated by the wishes of a deceased parent;

(3) To one who already stands in the position of a trustee of a fund to be applied to the child's support;

(4) To a relative.

4. Any parent who knowingly or willfully abandons, or having the ability so to do, fails to maintain his minor child under the age of fourteen years, forfeits the guardianship of such child.

CROSS REFERENCE

*Ante*, p. 1142.

Respective rights of parents, see section 141.

Relation confidential.

SEC. 167. RELATION CONFIDENTIAL.—The relation of guardian and ward is confidential, and is subject to the provisions of chapters 49 and 50 of this code on trusts.

*Post*, pp. 1258, 1261.

Guardian under court's direction.

SEC. 168. GUARDIAN UNDER DIRECTION OF COURT.—In the management and disposition of the person or property committed to him, a guardian may be regulated and controlled by the court.

Death of joint guardian.

SEC. 169. DEATH OF A JOINT GUARDIAN.—On the death of one of two or more joint guardians, the power continues to the survivor until a further appointment is made by the court.

CROSS REFERENCE

*Post*, p. 1264.

Survival of trust, see section 1033.

Removal of guardian.

SEC. 169a. REMOVAL OF GUARDIAN.—A guardian may be removed by the district court for any of the following causes:

1. For abuse of his trust;

2. For continued failure to perform his duties;

3. For incapacity to perform his duties;

4. For gross immorality;

5. For having an interest adverse to the faithful performance of his duties;

6. For removal from the Canal Zone;

7. In the case of a guardian of the property, for insolvency; or,

8. When it is no longer proper that the ward should be under guardianship.

How guardian appointed by parent is superseded.

SEC. 169b. GUARDIAN APPOINTED BY PARENT, HOW SUPERSEDED.—The power of a guardian appointed by a parent is superseded:

1. By his removal, as provided by section 169a;

2. By the solemnized marriage of the ward; or

3. By the ward's attaining majority.

SEC. 169c. SUSPENSION OF POWER OF GUARDIAN.—The power of a guardian appointed by a court, is suspended only: Suspension of power of guardian.

One. By order of the court; or

Two. If the appointment was made solely because of the ward's minority, by his attaining majority; or

Three. The guardianship over the person of the ward, by the marriage of the ward.

SEC. 169d. RELEASE BY WARD.—After a ward has come to his majority, he may settle accounts with his guardian, and give him a release, which is valid if obtained fairly and without undue influence. Release by ward.

SEC. 169e. GUARDIAN'S DISCHARGE.—A guardian appointed by a court is not entitled to his discharge until one year after the ward's majority. Guardian's discharge.

## CHAPTER 10.—FOREIGN CORPORATIONS GENERALLY

FOREIGN CORPORATIONS GENERALLY.

### CROSS REFERENCES

In respect to corporations engaged in the sale of securities, see sections 180 et seq. Post, p. 1149.

Fraudulent insolvencies by corporations and other frauds in their management, see sections 396 to 409 of the Criminal Code.

SECTION 170. APPLICATION FOR LICENSE TO DO BUSINESS; ACCOMPANYING PAPERS; PROCESS AGENT; FILING FEE.—No corporation organized under the laws of any State or Territory of the United States or of any foreign country shall do business in the Canal Zone or maintain an office therein until it shall have filed with the executive secretary of the Panama Canal:

Application for business license.

Accompanying papers; process agent; fee.

(a) An application for a license setting forth the name of the corporation, the names of its officers and directors, and a statement showing the general nature of the business in which it desires to engage in the Canal Zone;

(b) A certified copy of its articles of incorporation, or of its charter, or of the statute or statutes or legislative or executive or governmental acts creating it, in cases where it has been created by charter or statute or legislative or executive or governmental act, duly certified by the Secretary of State or other officer authorized by law to certify such copy;

(c) An affidavit sworn to by any authorized officer of such corporation which shall state the amount of its authorized capital stock at or within sixty days prior to such filing;

(d) Every corporation must, at the time of filing its application, file in the office of the Executive Secretary a designation of some person residing within the Canal Zone and the place of business or residence of such person upon whom process issued by authority of or under any law of the Canal Zone may be served. With such designation shall be submitted a certified copy of the minutes of the board of directors of such corporation authorizing such designation. Process may be served on the person so designated, or, in the event that such person can not be found at the place designated or in the event that no such person is designated, then on the Executive Secretary of the Panama Canal, or his successor in office, and such service shall be a valid service on such corporation. When the Executive Secretary shall have been served with process as provided herein he shall without delay communicate the same to the corporation concerned at its last known address and no default judgment shall be entered against such corporation in any action in which process is served on the Executive Secretary until at least 60 days after the date of such service;

(e) Corporations licensed under the provisions of this chapter shall also be required to file with the Executive Secretary any amendment of or change in any of the provisions of its original articles of incorporation;

(f) With the application for license there shall also be submitted the sum of \$10, which amount shall cover the filing fee and the annual license fee for the remainder of the calendar year during which the license is issued.

Insurance companies to file additional documents and deposits.

SEC. 171. INSURANCE COMPANIES TO FILE ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTS AND DEPOSITS.—In addition to the requirements hereinbefore prescribed, insurance companies organized under the laws of any State or Territory of the United States or of any foreign country shall be required to file the following documents:

(a) A certificate of the Commissioner of Insurance or other duly authorized official, showing that the company is authorized to transact business in the State or country under whose laws the company is organized;

(b) A duly certified copy of the last annual statement of the insurance company to the Commissioner of Insurance or other duly authorized official in the State or country where the company is organized;

(c) A deposit with the executive secretary or his successor in office of \$10,000 in cash or current marketable securities, which shall be held in trust by the executive secretary for the account of the company, to satisfy any judgment that may be rendered against the company under any insurance policies that it may issue.

Insurance companies to file statement and to pay license tax.

SEC. 172. INSURANCE COMPANIES TO FILE STATEMENT AND PAY LICENSE TAX.—Insurance companies licensed under this chapter shall file with the executive secretary between January 1 and March 1 of each year a verified statement showing the business transacted within the Canal Zone by the company during the previous calendar year and a duly certified copy of its annual report to the insurance commissioner of the State, Territory, or country in which the company is organized. Such insurance companies shall pay before March 1 of each year, in lieu of all other taxes save the annual fee provided for in section 174, a license tax equal to 1½ per centum of its net premium receipts in the Canal Zone for the calendar year preceding.

Issuance of license.

SEC. 173. ISSUANCE OF LICENSE.—Upon compliance with the foregoing conditions, the Governor of the Panama Canal, if he is satisfied that the business desired to be transacted is proper, legitimate, permissible under the laws of the Canal Zone, and not in conflict with the policy of administering the Canal Zone as an adjunct of the Panama Canal, may issue a license to do business in the Canal Zone.

Annual license fee.

SEC. 174. ANNUAL LICENSE FEE.—The right to continue to do business after the period for which the license is issued shall be contingent upon the payment of a license fee of \$10, payable in advance, on January 1 of each year.

Punishment for transacting business without license.

SEC. 175. TRANSACTING BUSINESS WITHOUT LICENSE, HOW PUNISHED; CONTRACTS VOID.—Any corporation which does business in the Canal Zone without having complied with the provisions of this chapter shall be subject to a fine of not more than \$500, and any agent or person acting for such corporation, unless it shall have complied with the provisions of this chapter, shall, upon conviction, be punished as for a misdemeanor. In addition to this penalty, every contract made by or on behalf of any such foreign corporation affecting the liability thereof or relating to property within the Canal Zone shall be held void on its behalf and on behalf of its assigns, but shall be enforceable against it or them.

Contracts void.

Loss of benefits.

SEC. 176. SAME; LOSS OF BENEFIT OF LIMITATION LAWS.—Corporations doing business in the Canal Zone which fail to comply with

the provisions of this chapter shall not be entitled to the benefit of the laws of the Canal Zone limiting the time for the commencement of civil actions.

SEC. 177. LICENSE UNDER CHAPTER 11 SUFFICIENT.—No corporation licensed under the provisions of chapter 11 of this code shall be required to comply with the provisions of this chapter.

License under chapter 11 sufficient.

SEC. 178. "CORPORATION" INCLUDES JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—The term "corporation" as used in this chapter shall include joint stock companies.

"Corporation" to include joint stock company.

SEC. 179. REVOCATION OF LICENSE.—The Governor of The Panama Canal is authorized to revoke any license issued hereunder if, upon examination, he shall be satisfied that the operations of the corporation are conducted in an illegal manner, or in a manner contrary to public policy or to the policy of administering the Canal Zone as an adjunct of the Panama Canal.

Revocation of license.

## CHAPTER 11.—SECURITIES SALES LAW

SECURITY SALES LAW.

### CROSS REFERENCES

Foreign corporations generally, see section 170 et seq.

*Ante*, p. 1147.

Fraudulent insolvencies by corporations and other frauds in their management, see sections 396 to 409 of the Criminal Code.

SEC. 180. PERMIT TO SELL SECURITIES.—No company shall sell, or offer for sale, negotiate for the sale of, or take subscriptions for any security of its own issue until it shall have first applied for and secured from the Governor of the Panama Canal a permit authorizing it to do so. Such application shall be in writing and shall be verified. In such application the applicant shall set forth the names and addresses of its officers, the location of its principal office, the name of its Canal Zone representative, an itemized account of its financial condition, the amount and character of its assets and liabilities, a detailed statement of the plan upon which it proposes to transact business, a copy of any prospectus or advertisement, or other description of such securities, then prepared by or for it for distribution or publication, and such additional information concerning the company, its condition and affairs, as the governor may require. If the applicant is a partnership or an unincorporated association or joint stock company, it shall file with its application a copy of its articles of partnership or association, and all other papers pertaining to its organization. If the applicant is a corporation, it shall file with its application a copy of all minutes of any proceedings of its directors or stockholders or members relating to or affecting the issue of such securities, a copy of its articles of incorporation and of its by-laws and of any amendments thereto, and also a certificate, executed by the proper officer of the State, Territory, or country in which such corporation is organized, dated not more than sixty days before the filing of the application, showing that the applicant is authorized to transact business in such State, Territory, or country.

Permits to sell securities.

SEC. 181. DESIGNATION OF PROCESS AGENT.—Every company, at the time of filing its application, shall file in the office of the executive secretary a designation of some person residing within the Canal Zone and stating the place of business or residence of such person upon whom process issued by authority of or under any law of the Canal Zone may be served. With such designation shall be submitted a certified copy of the minutes of the board of directors of such company authorizing such designation. Process may be served on the person so designated, or, in the event that such person can not be found at the place designated or in the event that no person is

Designation of process agent.

designated, then on the executive secretary of the Panama Canal, or his successor in office, and such service shall be a valid service on such corporation. When the executive secretary shall have been served with process as provided herein he shall without delay communicate the same to the company concerned at its last known address and no default judgment shall be entered against such corporation in any action in which process is served on the executive secretary until at least sixty days after the date of such service.

Examination of application; issuance and revocation of permit.

SEC. 181a. EXAMINATION OF APPLICATION; ISSUANCE AND REVOCATION OF PERMIT.—Upon the filing of such application, it shall be the duty of the governor to examine it, and the other papers and documents filed therewith, or cause the same to be examined, and he may, if he deems it advisable, make or have made a detailed examination, audit, and investigation of the applicant and its affairs. If he finds that the proposed plan of business of the applicant is not unfair, unjust, inequitable, or contrary to the policy of administering the Canal Zone as an adjunct of the Panama Canal, that it intends to transact its business fairly and honestly, and that the securities that it proposes to issue and the methods to be used by it in issuing or disposing of them are not such as, in his opinion, will work a fraud upon the purchaser thereof, the Governor may issue to the applicant a permit authorizing it to issue and dispose of securities, as therein provided, in the Canal Zone. Each such permit shall expire on the thirty-first day of December next following its issuance, unless sooner revoked. Otherwise, he shall deny the application and refuse such permit and notify the applicant in writing of his decision. Every permit shall recite that the issuance thereof is permissive only and does not constitute a recommendation or indorsement of the securities permitted to be sold. The governor may impose such conditions as he may deem necessary to the issue of such securities, and shall have the power to establish such rules and regulations as may be reasonable or necessary to insure the disposition of the proceeds of such securities in the manner and for the purposes provided in such permit, and may, from time to time for cause, amend, alter, or revoke any permit issued by him, or temporarily suspend the rights of the applicant under such permit.

Certificate of agent or broker.

SEC. 181b. CERTIFICATE OF AGENT OR BROKER.—No person or company shall act as an agent or broker, other than for a company holding a permit under the preceding section, until such person or company shall have first applied for and secured from the Governor a certificate, then in effect, authorizing such person or company so to do. Each such certificate shall expire on the thirty-first day of December next after its issuance, unless sooner revoked. To secure such certificate, the applicant shall make and file in the office of the Governor an application therefor in writing, verified by or in behalf of the applicant. In such application the applicant shall set forth, in addition to such other information as may be required by the Governor:

Additional information required.

1. The name and address of the applicant, and, if it be a corporation, association, or joint-stock company, the name and address of each of its managing officers and agents, and, if it be a partnership, the name and address of each of the partners;
2. A succinct statement of facts showing that the applicant, and its managing officers and agents, if it be a corporation, or members, if it be a partnership, have a good business reputation;
3. If the applicant is a broker, the general plan and character of the business of the applicant.

If the applicant is a corporation or association it shall file with its application a designation of a process agent, as provided in section 181.

**SEC. 181c. EXAMINATION OF APPLICATION ; ISSUANCE AND REVOCATION OF PERMIT.**—The Governor shall examine such application, or cause the same to be examined, and shall make such further investigation of the applicant and its affairs as he shall deem advisable. If, from such examination, the Governor shall be satisfied that the business reputation of the applicant and of its officers or members, if any, is good, and that the conduct of such business will not conflict with the policy of administering the Canal Zone as an adjunct of the Panama Canal, he may issue such certificate. Otherwise he shall refuse the same and deny the application and notify the applicant of his decision. The Governor may at any time revoke any broker's or agent's certificate issued by him if he shall find that the holder thereof is of bad business repute, or had violated any provision of this chapter, or has engaged in, or is about to engage in, any fraudulent transaction, or if he shall find that the conduct of such business conflicts with good policy in the administration of the Canal Zone.

Examination of application; issuance and revocation of permit.

**SEC. 181d. REPORT ON SALE OF SECURITIES.**—Every company or broker authorized under this chapter to sell securities shall thereafter, at such times as they may be required by the Executive Secretary, make and file in the office of the Executive Secretary, a report, setting forth, in such form as the Executive Secretary may prescribe, the securities sold by it under the authority of any permit issued by him, the proceeds derived therefrom, the disposition of such proceeds, and such other information concerning its property, officers, or affairs, relating to or affecting the value of such securities, as the Executive Secretary may require.

Report on sale of securities.

**SEC. 181e. FEES.**—Each company or broker shall, with its application for a permit or certificate, remit the sum of \$10, which amount shall cover the filing fee and the annual license fee for the remainder of the calendar year during which the permit or certificate is issued, but no part of such fee shall be returned if the application is disapproved. The annual fee for renewal of a permit or certificate issued hereunder shall be \$10, payable in advance on or before January first of each year.

Fees.

**SEC. 181f. PENALTY FOR VIOLATION.**—Any company, agent, or broker, which shall directly or indirectly issue or cause to be issued, or solicit the sale of any security contrary to the provisions of this chapter, shall be subject to a fine of not more than \$500. In addition to this penalty, every contract made by or on behalf of any such company, agent, or broker affecting the liability thereof shall be void on its behalf and on behalf of its assigns, but shall be enforceable against it or them.

Penalty for violation.

**SEC. 181g. DEFINITIONS.**—The following words have in this chapter the signification attached to them in this section, unless otherwise apparent from the context:

Definitions.

1. The word "company" includes all corporations, associations, joint-stock companies, and partnerships;

"Company."

2. The word "security" includes all stocks, bonds, or other evidences of property or interest in any company;

"Security."

3. The word "agent" as used in this chapter means and includes every person or company employed or appointed by a company or broker who shall, within the Canal Zone, either as an employee or otherwise, for a compensation, sell, offer for sale, negotiate for the sale of, or take a subscription for the sale of any security;

"Agent."

"Broker."

4. The word "broker" as used in this chapter includes every person or company, other than an agent, who shall for a commission, in the Canal Zone, engage either wholly or in part in the business of selling, offering for sale, negotiating for the sale of, or otherwise dealing in any security or securities issued by others, or of underwriting any issue of securities, or of purchasing such securities for the purpose of reselling them or of offering them for sale to the public.

NATURE OF  
PROPERTY.

## CHAPTER 12.—NATURE OF PROPERTY

Property defined.

SEC. 182. PROPERTY, WHAT.—The ownership of a thing is the right of one or more persons to possess and use it to the exclusion of others. In this code, the thing of which there may be ownership is called property.

### CROSS REFERENCES

Post, p. 1158.

Personal property, see sections 189 and 238 et seq.  
Real property, see section 186.

In what property  
may exist.

SEC. 183. IN WHAT PROPERTY MAY EXIST.—There may be ownership of all inanimate things which are capable of appropriation or of manual delivery; of all domestic animals; of all obligations; of such products of labor or skill as the composition of an author, the goodwill of a business, trade-marks and signs, and of rights created or granted by statute.

### CROSS REFERENCE

Post, p. 1158.

Products of the mind, see sections 240 et seq.

Wild animals.

SEC. 184. WILD ANIMALS.—Animals wild by nature are the subjects of ownership, while living, only when on the land of the person claiming them, or when tamed, or taken and held in possession, or disabled and immediately pursued.

Real and personal  
property.

SEC. 185. REAL AND PERSONAL.—Property is either:

1. Real or immovable; or,
2. Personal or movable.

Real property.

SEC. 186. REAL PROPERTY.—Real or immovable property consists of:

1. Land;
2. That which is affixed to land;
3. That which is incidental or appurtenant to land;
4. That which is immovable by law.

### CROSS REFERENCES

Post, p. 1213.

Land defined, see section 187.  
Fixtures, see section 660.

Land defined.

SEC. 187. LAND.—Land is the solid material of the earth, whatever may be the ingredients of which it is composed, whether soil, rock, or other substance.

Fixtures.

SEC. 188. FIXTURES.—A thing is deemed to be affixed to land when it is attached to it by roots, as in the case of trees, vines, or shrubs; or imbedded in it, as in the case of walls; or permanently resting upon it, as in the case of buildings; or permanently attached to what is thus permanent, as by means of cement, plaster, nails, bolts, or screws.

### CROSS REFERENCE

Post, p. 1159.

Ownership of fixtures, see section 248.

Personal property.

SEC. 189. PERSONAL PROPERTY.—Every kind of property that is not real is personal.

## CROSS REFERENCES

Accession to personal property, see sections 250 to 258.	<i>Post</i> , p. 1160.
Choses in action, see sections 238 and 239.	<i>Post</i> , p. 1158.
Confusion of goods, see sections 250 to 258.	<i>Post</i> , p. 1160.
Law governing, see section 237.	<i>Post</i> , p. 1158.
Modes of acquisition of, see section 247.	<i>Post</i> , p. 1159.
Products of mind, see sections 240 to 245.	<i>Post</i> , p. 1158.

## CHAPTER 13.—OWNERS OF PROPERTY

## OWNERS OF PROPERTY.

SEC. 190. OWNER.—All property has an owner, whether that owner is the government, and the property public, or the owner an individual, and the property private.

Owner.

SEC. 191. WHO MAY OWN PROPERTY.—Any person, whether citizen or alien, may take, hold, and dispose of property within the Canal Zone.

Who may own.

## CROSS REFERENCE

Aliens, right to inherit property, see section 420.

*Post*, p. 1181.

SEC. 192. ALIENS INHERITING MUST CLAIM WITHIN FIVE YEARS.—If a nonresident alien takes by succession, he must appear and claim the property within five years from the time of succession, or be barred. The property in such case is disposed of as provided in sections 648 et seq., of the Code of Civil Procedure.

Aliens inheriting.

## CROSS REFERENCE

When and how aliens may inherit, see section 420.

*Post*, p. 1181.

## CHAPTER 14.—MODIFICATIONS OF OWNERSHIP

## MODIFICATIONS OF OWNERSHIP.

## INTERESTS IN PROPERTY

SECTION 193. OWNERSHIP, ABSOLUTE OR QUALIFIED.—The ownership of property is either:

Ownership.

1. Absolute; or,
2. Qualified.

SEC. 194. WHEN ABSOLUTE.—The ownership of property is absolute when a single person has the absolute dominion over it, and may use it or dispose of it according to his pleasure, subject only to general laws.

When absolute.

## CROSS REFERENCES

Ownership in what property may exist, see sections 183 and 184.

*Ante*, p. 1152.

Ownership, termination of, see sections 231 et seq.

*Post*, p. 1157.

Perpetual interest defined, see section 206.

*Post*, p. 1154.

SEC. 195. WHEN QUALIFIED.—The ownership of property is qualified:

When qualified.

1. When it is shared with one or more persons;
2. When the time of enjoyment is deferred or limited;
3. When the use is restricted.

SEC. 196. SEVERAL OWNERSHIP, WHAT.—The ownership of property by a single person is designated as a sole or several ownership.

Sole ownership.

SEC. 197. OWNERSHIP OF SEVERAL PERSONS.—The ownership of property by several persons is either:

Ownership by several persons.

1. Of joint interests;
2. Of partnership interests;
3. Of interests in common;
4. Of community interest of husband and wife.

## CROSS REFERENCES

Community property, see section 202.  
 Interest in common, see sections 200 and 201.  
 Joint interest, see section 193.  
 Partnership interests, see section 199.

*Ante*, p. 1153.

Joint interest.

SEC. 198. JOINT INTEREST, WHAT.—A joint interest is one owned by several persons in equal shares, by a title created by a single will or transfer, when expressly declared in the will or transfer to be a joint tenancy, or when granted or devised to executors or trustees as joint tenants.

Partnership interest.

SEC. 199. PARTNERSHIP INTEREST, WHAT.—A partnership interest is one owned by several persons, in partnership, for partnership purposes.

Interest in common.

SEC. 200. INTEREST IN COMMON, WHAT.—An interest in common is one owned by several persons, not in joint ownership or partnership.

## CROSS REFERENCES

See, also, sections 198 and 201.  
 Husband and wife as owners in common, see section 116.  
 Legacy to two or more makes them owners in common, see section 381.

*Ante*, p. 1139.

*Post*, p. 1175.

Interests in common.

SEC. 201. WHAT INTERESTS ARE IN COMMON.—Every interest created in favor of several persons in their own right is an interest in common, unless acquired by them in partnership, for partnership purposes, or unless declared in its creation to be a joint interest, as provided in section 198, or unless acquired as community property.

## CROSS REFERENCE

Interests in common, see sections 198 and 200.

Community property.

SEC. 202. COMMUNITY PROPERTY.—Community property is property acquired by husband and wife, or either, during marriage, when not acquired as the separate property of either or as joint interests or interests in common.

## CROSS REFERENCE

See also section 119.

*Ante*, p. 1139.

Interests as to time.

SEC. 203. INTERESTS AS TO TIME.—In respect to the time of enjoyment, an interest in property is either:

1. Present or future; and,
2. Perpetual or limited.

Present interest.

SEC. 204. PRESENT INTEREST, WHAT.—A present interest entitles the owner to the immediate possession of the property.

Future interest.

SEC. 205. FUTURE INTEREST, WHAT.—A future interest entitles the owner to the possession of the property only at a future period.

## CROSS REFERENCES

*Post*, pp. 1156, 1157.

*Post*, p. 1155.

*Post*, p. 1157.

Accumulations as future interests, see sections 224 et seq., and 230.

Conditions upon enjoyment of estates, see sections 217 et seq.

Terminating future interests, see sections 231 et seq.

Perpetual interest.

SEC. 206. PERPETUAL INTEREST, WHAT.—A perpetual interest has a duration equal to that of the property.

Limited interest.

SEC. 207. LIMITED INTEREST, WHAT.—A limited interest has a duration less than that of the property.

Kinds of future interests.

SEC. 208. KINDS OF FUTURE INTERESTS.—A future interest is either:

1. Vested; or,
2. Contingent.

SEC. 209. VESTED INTERESTS.—A future interest is vested when there is a person in being who would have a right, defeasible or indefeasible, to the immediate possession of the property, upon the ceasing of the intermediate or precedent interest.

Vested.

SEC. 210. CONTINGENT INTERESTS.—A future interest is contingent, whilst the person in whom, or the event upon which, it is limited to take effect remains uncertain.

Contingent.

SEC. 211. TWO OR MORE FUTURE INTERESTS.—Two or more future interests may be created to take effect in the alternative, so that if the first in order fails to vest, the next in succession shall be substituted for it, and take effect accordingly.

Alternative.

SEC. 212. CERTAIN FUTURE INTERESTS NOT TO BE VOID.—A future interest is not void merely because of the improbability of the contingency on which it is limited to take effect.

Certain future interests not to be void.

SEC. 213. POSTHUMOUS CHILDREN.—When a future interest is limited to successors, heirs, issue, or children, posthumous children are entitled to take in the same manner as if living at the death of their parent.

Posthumous children.

## CROSS REFERENCES

Future interests defeated by birth of posthumous child, see section 231.

*Post*, p. 1157.

Succession by posthumous children, see sections 344, 370, 419.

*Post*, pp. 1171, 1174, 1181.

SEC. 214. QUALITIES OF EXPECTANT ESTATES.—Future interests pass by succession, will, and transfer, in the same manner as present interests.

Qualities of expectant estates.

SEC. 215. SAME.—A mere possibility, such as the expectancy of an heir apparent, is not to be deemed an interest of any kind.

Mere possibility not deemed an interest.

## CROSS REFERENCE

Mere possibility cannot be transferred, see section 262.

*Post*, p. 1161.

SEC. 216. WHAT FUTURE INTERESTS ARE RECOGNIZED.—No future interest in property is recognized by the law, except such as is defined in this code.

What future interests recognized.

## CONDITIONS OF OWNERSHIP

SEC. 217. FIXING THE TIME OF ENJOYMENT.—The time when the enjoyment of property is to begin or end may be determined by computation, or be made to depend on events. In the latter case, the enjoyment is said to be upon condition.

Conditions of ownership.

Fixing time of enjoyment.

## CROSS REFERENCE

Conditional Legacies, see section 376.

*Post*, p. 1175.

SEC. 218. CONDITIONS.—Conditions are precedent or subsequent. The former fix the beginning, the latter the ending, of the right.

Conditions.

## CROSS REFERENCES

Conditional obligations, see sections 430 to 433.

*Post*, p. 1183.

Conditions concurrent, see section 433.

*Post*, p. 1183.

Conditions precedent, what are, see sections 377 and 432.

*Post*, pp. 1175, 1183.

Conditions subsequent, what are, see sections 380 and 434.

*Post*, pp. 1175, 1183.

SEC. 219. CERTAIN CONDITIONS PRECEDENT VOID.—If a condition precedent requires the performance of an act wrong of itself, the instrument containing it is so far void, and the right can not exist. If it requires the performance of an act not wrong of itself, but otherwise unlawful, the instrument takes effect and the condition is void.

Conditions precedent, when void.

## CROSS REFERENCES

*Post*, p. 1183.

Conditions precedent, see section 432.

*Post*, p. 1184.

Unlawful conditions void, see section 437.

Restraining marriage, void.

SEC. 220. CONDITIONS RESTRAINING MARRIAGE VOID.—Conditions imposing restraints upon marriage, except upon the marriage of a minor, are void; but this does not affect limitations where the intent was not to forbid marriage, but only to give the use until marriage.

## CROSS REFERENCE

*Post*, p. 1201.

Contracts in restraint of marriage, see section 578.

Restraining alienation, void.

SEC. 221. CONDITIONS RESTRAINING ALIENATION VOID.—Conditions restraining alienation, when repugnant to the interest created, are void.

## CROSS REFERENCE

Restraints upon alienation, see section 222.

## RESTRAINTS UPON ALIENATION

Restrains upon alienation.

SEC. 222. RESTRAINTS UPON ALIENATION.—The absolute power of alienation can not be suspended, by any limitation or condition whatever, for a longer period than as follows:

1. During the continuance of the lives of persons in being at the creation of the limitation or condition; or

2. For a period not to exceed twenty-five years from the time of the creation of the suspension.

Future interests void, which suspend power of alienation.

SEC. 223. FUTURE INTERESTS VOID, WHICH SUSPEND POWER OF ALIENATION.—Every future interest is void in its creation which, by any possibility, may suspend the absolute power of alienation for a longer period than is prescribed in this chapter. Such power of alienation is suspended when there are no persons in being by whom an absolute interest in possession can be conveyed.

Accumulations.

## ACCUMULATIONS

Disposition of income.

SEC. 224. DISPOSITIONS OF INCOME.—Dispositions of the income of property to accrue and to be received at any time subsequent to the execution of the instrument creating such disposition, are governed by the rules prescribed in this chapter in relation to future interests.

When void.

SEC. 225. ACCUMULATIONS, WHEN VOID.—All directions for the accumulation of the income of property, except such as are allowed by this chapter, are void.

Accumulations of income.

SEC. 226. ACCUMULATION OF INCOME.—An accumulation of the income of property, for the benefit of one or more persons, may be directed by any will or transfer in writing sufficient to pass the property out of which the fund is to arise, as follows:

1. If such accumulation is directed to commence on the creation of the interest out of which the income is to arise, it must be made for the benefit of one or more minors then in being, and terminate at the expiration of their minority; or,

2. If such accumulation is directed to commence at any time subsequent to the creation of the interest out of which the income is to arise, it must commence within the time in this chapter permitted for the vesting of future interests, and during the minority of the beneficiaries, and terminate at the expiration of such minority.

## CROSS REFERENCES

*Post*, pp. 1176, 1177.Annuities and bequest of income, see sections 383<sup>1</sup> (3) and 391.*Post*, p. 1157.

Ownership of undisposed accumulations, see section 230.

<sup>1</sup> So in original.

SEC. 227. OTHER DIRECTIONS, WHEN VOID IN PART.—If in either of the cases mentioned in section 226 the direction for an accumulation is for a longer term than during the minority of the beneficiaries, the direction only, whether separable or not from other provisions of the instrument, is void as respects the time beyond such minority.

When direction void in part.  
*Ante*, p. 1156.

SEC. 228. APPLICATION OF INCOME TO SUPPORT, ET CETERA, OF MINOR.—When a minor for whose benefit an accumulation has been directed is destitute of other sufficient means of support and education, the proper court, upon application, may direct a suitable sum to be applied thereto out of the fund.

Application of income to support, etc., of minor.

## CHAPTER 15.—RIGHTS OF OWNERS

R I G H T S O F OWNERS.

SECTION 229. INCREASE OF PROPERTY.—The owner of a thing owns also all its products and accessions.

Increase of property.

### CROSS REFERENCES

Accessions to personal property, see sections 250 et seq.  
Fixtures, see section 248.

*Post*, p. 1160.  
*Post*, p. 1159.

SEC. 230. IN CERTAIN CASES, WHO ENTITLED TO INCOME OF PROPERTY.—When, in consequence of a valid limitation of a future interest, there is a suspension of the power of alienation or of the ownership during the continuation of which the income is undisposed of, and no valid direction for its accumulation is given, such income belongs to the persons presumptively entitled to the next eventual interest.

Who entitled to income of property in certain cases.

## CHAPTER 16.—TERMINATION OF OWNERSHIP

T E R M I N A T I O N OF OWNERSHIP.

SEC. 231. FUTURE INTERESTS, WHEN DEFEATED.—A future interest, depending on the contingency of the death of any person without successors, heirs, issue, or children, is defeated by the birth of a posthumous child of such person, capable of taking by succession.

Future interests, when defeated.

### CROSS REFERENCE

Posthumous children, see section 213.

*Ante*, p. 1155.

SEC. 232. SAME.—A future interest may be defeated in any manner or by any act or means which the party creating such interest provided for or authorized in the creation thereof; nor is a future interest, thus liable to be defeated, to be on that ground adjudged void in its creation.

SEC. 233. FUTURE INTERESTS, WHEN NOT DEFEATED.—No future interest can be defeated or barred by any alienation or other act of the owner of the intermediate or precedent interest, nor by any destruction of such precedent interest by forfeiture, surrender, merger, or otherwise, except as provided by section 234, or where a forfeiture is imposed by statute as a penalty for the violation thereof.

When not defeated.

SEC. 234. SAME.—No future interest, valid in its creation, is defeated by the determination of the precedent interest before the happening of the contingency on which the future interest is limited to take effect; but should such contingency afterwards happen, the future interest takes effect in the same manner and to the same extent as if the precedent interest had continued to the same period.

## GENERAL DEFINITIONS AFFECTING PROPERTY.

## CHAPTER 17.—GENERAL DEFINITIONS AFFECTING PROPERTY

Income.  
*Ante*, pp. 1152-1157.

SECTION 235. INCOME, WHAT.—The income of property, as the term is used in chapters 12 to 16 of this code, includes the rents and profits of real property, the interest on money, dividends upon stock, and other produce of personal property.

Time of creation.

SEC. 236. TIME OF CREATION, WHAT.—The delivery of the grant, where a limitation, condition, or future interest is created by grant, and the death of the testator, where it is created by will, is to be deemed the time of the creation of the limitation, condition, or interest within the meaning of chapters 12 to 16 of this code.

*Ante*, pp. 1152-1157.

## PERSONAL PROPERTY AND PARTICULAR KINDS THEREOF.

## CHAPTER 18.—PERSONAL PROPERTY AND PARTICULAR KINDS THEREOF

In general.

## PERSONAL PROPERTY IN GENERAL

By what law governed.

SECTION 237. BY WHAT LAW GOVERNED.—If there is no law to the contrary, in the place where personal property is situated, it is deemed to follow the person of its owner, and is governed by the law of his domicile.

Things in action.

## THINGS IN ACTION

Defined.

SEC. 238. THINGS IN ACTION DEFINED.—A thing in action is a right to recover money or other personal property by a judicial proceeding.

Transfer and survivorship.

SEC. 239. TRANSFER AND SURVIVORSHIP.—A thing in action arising out of the violation of a right of property, or out of an obligation, may be transferred by the owner. Upon the death of the owner it passes to his personal representatives, except where, in the cases provided in the Code of Civil Procedure, it passes to his devisees or successor in office.

## CROSS REFERENCES

*Post*, p. 1301.

Assignment of debt secured by mortgage carries security, see section 1348.

*Post*, p. 1184.

Burden of obligation not transferable, see section 443.

*Post*, p. 1289.

Insurance policy transfer of, see section 1247.

*Post*, p. 1159.

Literary property is assignable, see section 242.

*Post*, p. 1185.

Nonnegotiable written contract for payment of money or property transferable by indorsement, see section 445.

*Post*, p. 1182.

Obligation defined, see section 424.

*Post*, p. 1161.

Property of any kind may be transferred, see section 261.

*Post*, p. 1184.

Right arising out of obligation transferable, see section 444.

*Post*, p. 1161.

Right of repossession can be transferred, see section 263.

*Post*, p. 1161.

Transfer may be oral, when, see section 264.

*Post*, p. 1161.

Mere possibility can not be transferred, see section 262.

Products of the mind.

## PRODUCTS OF THE MIND

Subject to ownership.

SEC. 240. HOW FAR THE SUBJECT OF OWNERSHIP.—The author of any product of the mind, whether it is an invention, or a composition in letters or art, or a design, with or without delineation, or other graphical representation, has an exclusive ownership therein, and in the representation or expression thereof, which continues so long as the product and the representations or expressions thereof made by him remain in his possession.

SEC. 241. JOINT AUTHORSHIP.—Unless otherwise agreed, a product of the mind in the production of which several persons are jointly concerned, is owned by them as follows:

Joint authorship.

1. If the product is single, in equal proportions;
2. If it is not single, in proportion to the contribution of each.

SEC. 242. TRANSFER.—The owner of any product of the mind, or of any representation or expression thereof, may transfer his property in the same.

Transfer.

SEC. 243. EFFECT OF PUBLICATION.—If the owner of a product of the mind intentionally makes it public, a copy or reproduction may be made public by any person, without responsibility to the owner, subject to the law of copyright.

Effect of publication; copyright.

CROSS REFERENCE

Copyright law, see section 246.

SEC. 244. SUBSEQUENT INVENTOR, AUTHOR, AND SO FORTH.—If the owner of a product of the mind does not make it public, any other person subsequently and originally producing the same thing has the same right therein as the prior author, which is exclusive to the same extent against all persons except the prior author, or those claiming under him.

Subsequent inventor, author, etc.

SEC. 245. PRIVATE WRITINGS.—Letters and other private communications in writing belong to the person to whom they are addressed and delivered; but they cannot be published against the will of the writer, except by authority of law.

Private writings.

PATENTS, TRADE-MARKS, AND COPYRIGHTS

SEC. 246. PATENT, TRADE-MARK, AND COPYRIGHT LAWS EXTENDED TO ZONE.—The patent, trade-mark, and copyright laws of the United States shall have the same force and effect in the Canal Zone as in continental United States, and the District Court of the Canal Zone is given the same jurisdiction in cases arising under such laws as is exercised by a United States district court.

Patents, trade-marks, and copyrights.

Laws extended to Zone.

CROSS REFERENCE

Products of the mind, see sections 240 et seq.

Ante, p. 1158.

CHAPTER 19.—MODES IN WHICH PROPERTY MAY BE ACQUIRED

ACQUISITION OF PROPERTY.

SECTION 247. PROPERTY, HOW ACQUIRED.—Property is acquired by:

Property, how acquired.

1. Accession;
2. Transfer;
3. Will; or
4. Succession.

CHAPTER 20.—ACCESSION

ACCESSION.

SECTION 248. FIXTURES.—When a person affixes his property to the land of another, without an agreement permitting him to remove it, the thing affixed, except as provided in section 249, belongs to the owner of the land, unless he chooses to require the former to remove it.

Fixtures.

## CROSS REFERENCE

*Ante*, p. 1152.

Fixtures, see section 188.

Trade, etc., fixtures.  
Removal by tenant.

SEC. 249. WHAT FIXTURES TENANT MAY REMOVE.—A tenant may remove from the demised premises, any time during the continuance of his term, anything affixed thereto for the purposes of trade, manufacture, ornament, or domestic use, if the removal can be effected without injury to the premises, unless the thing has, by the manner in which it is affixed, become an integral part of the premises.

Accession by uniting  
several things.

SEC. 250. ACCESSION BY UNITING SEVERAL THINGS.—When things belonging to different owners have been united so as to form a single thing, and can not be separated without injury, the whole belongs to the owner of the thing which forms the principal part; who must, however, reimburse the value of the residue to the other owner, or surrender the whole to him.

What is deemed prin-  
cipal part.

SEC. 251. PRINCIPAL PART, WHAT.—That part is to be deemed the principal to which the other has been united only for the use, ornament, or completion of the former, unless the latter is the more valuable, and has been united without the knowledge of its owner, who may, in the latter case, require it to be separated and returned to him, although some injury should result to the thing to which it has been united.

SEC. 252. SAME.—If neither part can be considered the principal, within the rule prescribed by section 251, the more valuable, or, if the values are nearly equal, the more considerable in bulk, is to be deemed the principal part.

Uniting materials  
and workmanship.

SEC. 253. UNITING MATERIALS AND WORKMANSHIP.—If one makes a thing from materials belonging to another, the latter may claim the thing on reimbursing the value of the workmanship, unless the value of the workmanship exceeds the value of the materials, in which case the thing belongs to the maker, on reimbursing the value of the materials.

Inseparable materi-  
als.

SEC. 254. INSEPARABLE MATERIALS.—Where one has made use of materials which in part belong to him and in part to another, in order to form a thing of a new description, without having destroyed any of the materials, but in such a way that they can not be separated without inconvenience, the thing formed is common to both proprietors; in proportion, as respects the one, of the materials belonging to him, and as respects the other, of the materials belonging to him and the price of his workmanship.

Materials of several  
owners.

SEC. 255. MATERIALS OF SEVERAL OWNERS.—When a thing has been formed by the admixture of several materials of different owners, and neither can be considered the principal substance, an owner without whose consent the admixture was made may require a separation, if the materials can be separated without inconvenience. If they can not be thus separated, the owners acquire the thing in common, in proportion to the quantity, quality, and value of their materials; but if the materials of one were far superior to those of the others, both in quantity and value, he may claim the thing on reimbursing to the others the value of their materials.

Willful trespassers.

SEC. 256. WILLFUL TRESPASSERS.—The foregoing sections of this chapter are not applicable to cases in which one willfully uses the materials of another without his consent; but, in such cases, the product belongs to the owner of the material, if its identity can be traced.

Election between  
thing and its value.

SEC. 257. OWNER MAY ELECT BETWEEN THE THING AND ITS VALUE.—In all cases where one whose material has been used without his knowledge, in order to form a product of a different description, can claim an interest in such product, he has an option to demand either

restitution of his material in kind, in the same quantity, weight, measure, and quality, or the value thereof; or where he is entitled to the product, the value thereof in place of the product.

SEC. 258. **WRONGDOER LIABLE IN DAMAGES.**—One who wrongfully employs materials belonging to another is liable to him in damages, as well as under the foregoing provisions of this chapter.

Wrongdoer liable in damages.

## CHAPTER 21.—TRANSFER OF PROPERTY

TRANSFER OF PROPERTY.

### DEFINITION OF TRANSFER

SEC. 259. **TRANSFER, WHAT.**—Transfer is an act of the parties, or of the law, by which the title to property is conveyed from one living person to another.

Transfer defined.

### CROSS REFERENCES

Transfer, see sections 260 and 267.

Transfer in writing is called a grant, see section 267.

SEC. 260. **VOLUNTARY TRANSFER.**—A voluntary transfer is an executed contract, subject to all rules of law concerning contracts in general; except that a consideration is not necessary to its validity.

Voluntary transfer.

### CROSS REFERENCES

Gifts, see section 281 et seq.

Transfer, see sections 259 and 267.

Post, p. 1163.

### WHAT MAY BE TRANSFERRED

SEC. 261. **WHAT MAY BE TRANSFERRED.**—Property of any kind may be transferred, except as otherwise provided by sections 262 and 263.

What may be transferred.

SEC. 262. **POSSIBILITY.**—A mere possibility, not coupled with an interest, can not be transferred.

Mere possibility.

### CROSS REFERENCE

Mere possibility not deemed an interest, see section 215.

Ante, p. 1155.

SEC. 263. **RIGHT OF REPOSSESSION CAN BE TRANSFERRED.**—A right of repossession for breach of condition subsequent, can be transferred.

Right of repossession can be transferred.

### MODE OF TRANSFER

SEC. 264. **WHEN ORAL.**—A transfer may be made without writing, in every case in which a writing is not expressly required by statute.

Mode of transfer.

Orally.

### CROSS REFERENCES

What contracts must be in writing, see sections 541 and 600.

Fraudulent instruments and transfers, see sections 1659 and 1660.

Post, pp. 1197, 1204.

Post, p. 1338.

SEC. 265. **WHEN MUST BE IN WRITING.**—An interest in an existing trust can be transferred only by operation of law, or by a written instrument, subscribed by the person making the transfer, or by his agent.

In writing.

SEC. 266. **TRANSFER BY SALE, AND SO FORTH.**—The mode of transferring other personal property by sale is regulated by chapter 34 of this code.

By sale, etc.

Post, p. 1204.

SEC. 267. **GRANT, WHAT.**—A transfer in writing is called a grant or bill of sale. The term "grant," in this and sections 268 to 280, includes both these instruments.

"Grant" defined.

## CROSS REFERENCES

*Ante*, p. 1161. Construction of grants, see section 273 et seq.  
Trasfer,<sup>1</sup> see sections 259 and 260.

Delivery necessary. **SEC. 268. DELIVERY NECESSARY.**—A grant takes effect, so as to vest the interest intended to be transferred, only upon its delivery by the grantor.

## CROSS REFERENCES

*Post*, p. 1197. Constructive delivery, see section 272.  
Contract in writing takes effect only from delivery, see section 543.

Date of delivery. **SEC. 269. DATE.**—A grant duly executed is presumed to have been delivered at its date.

Absolute delivery necessary. **SEC. 270. DELIVERY TO GRANTEE IS NECESSARILY ABSOLUTE.**—A grant can not be delivered to the grantee conditionally. Delivery to him, or to his agent as such, is necessarily absolute, and the instrument takes effect thereupon, discharged of any condition on which the delivery was made.

Delivery in escrow. **SEC. 271. DELIVERY IN ESCROW.**—A grant may be deposited by the grantor with a third person, to be delivered on performance of a condition, and, on delivery by the depository, it will take effect. While in the possession of the third person, and subject to condition, it is called an escrow.

Constructive delivery. **SEC. 272. CONSTRUCTIVE DELIVERY.**—Though a grant be not actually delivered into the possession of the grantee, it is yet to be deemed constructively delivered in the following cases:

1. Where the instrument is, by the agreement of the parties at the time of execution, understood to be delivered, and under such circumstances that the grantee is entitled to immediate delivery; or

2. Where it is delivered to a stranger for the benefit of the grantee, and his assent is shown, or may be presumed.

Interpretation of grants.

## INTERPRETATION OF GRANTS

**SEC. 273. GRANTS, HOW INTERPRETED.**—Grants are to be interpreted in like manner with contracts in general, except so far as otherwise provided in this subchapter.

## CROSS REFERENCES

*Post*, pp. 1197, 1198. Interpretation of contracts, see sections 546, 547, and 552.  
*Ante*, p. 1161. Word "grant" includes bill of sale, see section 267.

Limitations, how controlled. **SEC. 274. LIMITATIONS, HOW CONTROLLED.**—A clear and distinct limitation in a grant is not controlled by other words less clear and distinct.

Recitals, resort to. **SEC. 275. RECITALS, WHEN RESORTED TO.**—If the operative words of a grant are doubtful, recourse may be had to its recitals to assist the construction.

## CROSS REFERENCE

*Post*, p. 1199. Interpretation of doubtful words, see section 565.

Interpretation against grantor.

**SEC. 276. INTERPRETATION AGAINST GRANTOR.**—A grant is to be interpreted in favor to the grantee, except that a reservation in any grant, and every grant by a public officer or body, as such, to a private party, is to be interpreted in favor of the grantor.

Irreconcilable provisions.

**SEC. 277. IRRECONCILABLE PROVISIONS.**—If several parts of a grant are absolutely irreconcilable, the former part prevails.

<sup>1</sup> So in original.

SEC. 278. MEANING OF "HEIRS" AND "ISSUE," IN CERTAIN REMAINDERS.—Where a future interest is limited by a grant to take effect on the death of any person without heirs, or heirs of his body, or without issue, or in equivalent words, such words must be taken to mean successors, or issue living at the death of the person named as ancestor.

Meaning of "heirs" and "issue" in certain remainders.

CROSS REFERENCE

"Heirs" and "Issue," interpretation of, see section 366.

Post, p. 1174.

EFFECT OF TRANSFER

Effect of transfer.

SEC. 279. WHAT TITLE PASSES.—A transfer vests in the transferee all the actual title to the thing transferred which the transferor then has, unless a different intention is expressed or is necessarily implied.

What title passes.

SEC. 280. INCIDENTS.—The transfer of a thing transfers also all its incidents, unless expressly excepted; but the transfer of an incident to a thing does not transfer the thing itself.

Incidents.

CROSS REFERENCE

What passes, see section 1728.

Post, p. 1346.

SEC. 281. GIFTS DEFINED.—A gift is a transfer of personal property, made voluntarily, and without consideration.

Gifts defined.

CROSS REFERENCES

Gift as fraud on creditors, see sections 1659 et seq.

Post, p. 1338.

Voluntary transfers, see sections 260 and 1659.

Ante, p. 1161; post, p. 1338.

SEC. 282. GIFT, HOW MADE.—A verbal gift is not valid, unless the means of obtaining possession and control of the thing are given, nor, if it is capable of delivery, unless there is an actual or symbolical delivery of the thing to the donee.

How made.

SEC. 283. GIFT NOT REVOCABLE.—A gift, other than a gift in view of death, can not be revoked by the giver.

Not revocable.

CROSS REFERENCE

Revoking gifts mortis causa, see section 286.

SEC. 284. GIFT IN VIEW OF DEATH, WHAT.—A gift in view of death is one which is made in contemplation, fear, or peril of death, and with intent that it shall take effect only in case of the death of the giver.

Gift causa mortis.

CROSS REFERENCE

Revocation, see section 286.

SEC. 285. WHEN GIFT PRESUMED TO BE IN VIEW OF DEATH.—A gift made during the last illness of the giver, or under circumstances which would naturally impress him with an expectation of speedy death, is presumed to be a gift in view of death.

When gift presumed to be.

SEC. 286. REVOCATION OF GIFT IN VIEW OF DEATH.—A gift in view of death may be revoked by the giver at any time, and is revoked by his recovery from the illness, or escape from the peril, under the presence of which it was made, or by the occurrence of any event which would operate as a revocation of a will made at the same time, but when the gift has been delivered to the donee, the rights of a bona fide purchaser from the donee before the revocation, shall not be affected by the revocation.

Revocation.

## CROSS REFERENCE

Gift inter vivos not revocable, see section 283.

Effect of will upon.

SEC. 287. EFFECT OF WILL UPON GIFT.—A gift in view of death is not affected by a previous will; nor by a subsequent will, unless it expresses an intention to revoke the gift.

When treated as legacy.

SEC. 288. WHEN TREATED AS LEGACY.—A gift in view of death must be treated as a legacy, so far as relates only to the creditors of the giver.

PROOF AND ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF INSTRUMENTS.

CHAPTER 22.—PROOF AND ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF INSTRUMENTS

By whom taken. In Canal Zone.

SEC. 289. BY WHOM ACKNOWLEDGMENTS MAY BE TAKEN IN CANAL ZONE.—The proof or acknowledgment of any instrument required by law to be proved or acknowledged may be made before the district judge, the clerk of the district court, a magistrate, or before any notary public of the Canal Zone.

Without Canal Zone.

SEC. 290. BY WHOM TAKEN WITHOUT CANAL ZONE.—The proof or acknowledgment of an instrument may be made without the Canal Zone, but within the United States, and within the jurisdiction of the officer, before the judge of any court of record or the clerk thereof or before any notary public within any State, Territory, District, or possession of the United States.

Taken in foreign country.

SEC. 291. BY WHOM TAKEN IN FOREIGN COUNTRY.—If an instrument is one executed in a foreign country, the same may be acknowledged before any diplomatic or consular officer or commercial agent of the United States accredited to such country or before any officer of such foreign country authorized to take acknowledgments, the signature and official character of such officer to be certified by a diplomatic, consular, or commercial official of the United States.

Power to issue certificates on.

SEC. 292. OFFICERS EMPOWERED TO ISSUE PROPER CERTIFICATES.—The officers authorized to take acknowledgments under sections 289 to 291 are empowered to issue proper certificates of the same.

Requisites for acknowledgment.

SEC. 293. REQUISITES FOR ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—The acknowledgment of an instrument must not be taken unless the officer taking it knows or has satisfactory evidence, on the oath or affirmation of a credible witness, that the person making such acknowledgment is the individual who is described in and who executed the instrument; or, if executed by a corporation, that the person making such acknowledgment is the president or secretary of such corporation, or other person who executed it on its behalf.

Officer must indorse.

SEC. 294. OFFICER MUST INDORSE CERTIFICATE.—An officer taking the acknowledgment of an instrument must indorse thereon or attach thereto a certificate substantially in the forms hereinafter prescribed.

Form.

SEC. 295. GENERAL FORM OF CERTIFICATE.—The certificate of acknowledgment, unless it is otherwise in this chapter provided, must be substantially in the following form: "United States of America, Canal Zone, ss. On this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, in the year \_\_\_\_\_, before me (here insert name and quality of the officer), personally appeared \_\_\_\_\_, known to me (or proved to me on the oath of \_\_\_\_\_) to be the person whose name is subscribed to the within instrument, and acknowledged that he (she or they) executed the same": *Provided, however,* That any acknowledgment taken without the Canal Zone in accordance with the laws of the place where the acknowledgment is made, shall be sufficient in the Canal Zone: *And provided further,* That the certificate of the clerk of a court of record of the county or district where such acknowl-

edgment is taken, that the officer certifying to the same is authorized by law so to do, and that the signature of the said officer to such certificate is his true and genuine signature, and that such acknowledgment is taken in accordance with the laws of the place where the same is made, shall be prima facie evidence of the facts stated in the certificate of said clerk.

SEC. 296. FORM OF ACKNOWLEDGMENT BY CORPORATION.—The certificate of acknowledgment of an instrument executed by a corporation must be substantially in the following form:

“UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Acknowledgment by corporation.

Canal Zone, ss:

“On this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, in the year \_\_\_\_\_, before me (here insert the name and quality of the officer), personally appeared \_\_\_\_\_, known to me (or proved to me on the oath of \_\_\_\_\_) to be the president (or the secretary) of the corporation that executed the within instrument (where, however, the instrument is executed in behalf of the corporation by some one other than the president or secretary insert: known to me (or proved to me on the oath of \_\_\_\_\_) to be the person who executed the within instrument on behalf of the corporation therein named and acknowledged to me that such corporation executed the same).”

SEC. 297. FORM OF CERTIFICATE OF ACKNOWLEDGMENT BY ATTORNEY IN FACT.—The certificate of acknowledgment by an attorney in fact must be substantially in the following form:

“UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

By attorney in fact.

Canal Zone, ss:

“On this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, in the year \_\_\_\_\_, before me (here insert the name and quality of the officer), personally appeared \_\_\_\_\_, known to me (or proved to me on the oath of \_\_\_\_\_) to be the person whose name is subscribed to the within instrument as the attorney in fact of \_\_\_\_\_, and acknowledged to me that he subscribed the name of \_\_\_\_\_ thereto as principal, and his own name as attorney in fact.”

SEC. 298. OFFICERS MUST AFFIX THEIR SIGNATURES.—Officers taking and certifying acknowledgments, or proof of instruments for record, must authenticate their certificates by affixing thereto their signatures, followed by the names of their offices; also, their seals of office, if by the laws of the State or country where the acknowledgment or proof is taken, or by authority of which they are acting, they are required to have official seals.

Officers' signatures.

SEC. 299. PROOF OF EXECUTION, HOW MADE.—Proof of the execution of an instrument, when not acknowledged, may be made either:

Proof of execution.

1. By the party executing it, or either of them; or,

2. By a subscribing witness; or,

3. By other witnesses, in cases mentioned in section 302.

SEC. 300. WITNESS MUST BE PERSONALLY KNOWN TO OFFICER.—If by a subscribing witness, such witness must be personally known to the officer taking the proof to be the person whose name is subscribed to the instrument as a witness, or must be proved to be such by the oath of a credible witness.

Witness must be personally known to officer.

SEC. 301. WITNESS MUST PROVE, WHAT.—The subscribing witness must prove that the person whose name is subscribed to the instrument as a party is the person described in it, and that such person executed it, and that the witness subscribed his name thereto as a witness.

Witness must prove, what.

Proof by handwriting.

SEC. 302. **HANDWRITING MAY BE PROVED, WHEN.**—The execution of an instrument may be established by proof of the handwriting of the party and of a subscribing witness, if there is one, in the following cases:

1. When the parties and all the subscribing witnesses are dead; or,
2. When the parties and all the subscribing witnesses are nonresidents of the Canal Zone; or,
3. When the place of their residence is unknown to the party desiring the proof, and can not be ascertained by the exercise of due diligence; or,
4. When the subscribing witness conceals himself, or can not be found by the officer by the exercise of due diligence in attempting to serve the subpoena or attachment; or,
5. In case of the continued failure or refusal of the witness to testify, for the space of one hour, after his appearance.

What handwriting must prove.

SEC. 303. **EVIDENCE OF HANDWRITING MUST PROVE, WHAT.**—The evidence taken under section 302 must satisfactorily prove to the officer the following facts:

- (1) The existence of one or more of the conditions mentioned therein; and,
- (2) That the witness testifying knew the person whose name purports to be subscribed to the instrument as a party, and is well acquainted with his signature, and that it is genuine; and,
- (3) That the witness testifying personally knew the person who subscribed the instrument as a witness, and is well acquainted with his signature, and that it is genuine; and,
- (4) The place of residence of the witness.

Certificate of proof.

SEC. 304. **CERTIFICATE OF PROOF.**—An officer taking proof of the execution of any instrument must, in his certificate indorsed thereon or attached thereto, set forth all the matters required by law to be done or known by him, or proved, before him on the proceeding, together with the names of all the witnesses examined before him, their places of residence respectively, and the substance of their testimony.

Authority of officers.

SEC. 305. **OFFICERS AUTHORIZED TO DO CERTAIN THINGS.**—Officers authorized to take the proof of instruments are authorized in such proceedings:

1. To administer oaths or affirmations;
2. To employ and swear interpreters;
3. To issue subpoenas, as prescribed in section 1156 of the Code of Civil Procedure;
4. To punish for contempt, as prescribed in sections 1160, 1162, and 1163, of the Code of Civil Procedure.

The civil damages and forfeiture to the party aggrieved are prescribed in section 1161 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

Correction of improper certificate.

SEC. 306. **WHEN INSTRUMENT IS IMPROPERLY CERTIFIED, PARTY MAY HAVE ACTION TO CORRECT ERROR.**—When the acknowledgment or proof of the execution of an instrument is properly made, but defectively certified, any party interested may have an action in the district court to obtain a judgment correcting the certificate.

Judgment of proof of an instrument.

SEC. 307. **IN CERTAIN CASES, PARTIES INTERESTED MAY OBTAIN JUDGMENT OF PROOF OF AN INSTRUMENT.**—Any person interested under an instrument entitled to be proved for record, may institute an action in the district court against the proper parties to obtain a judgment proving such instrument.

Effect.

SEC. 308. **EFFECT OF JUDGMENT IN SUCH ACTION.**—A certified copy of the judgment in a proceeding instituted under section 306 or section 307, showing the proof of the instrument, and attached thereto, entitled such instrument to record, with like effect as if acknowledged.

SEC. 309. INSTRUMENTS HERETOFORE MADE TO BE GOVERNED BY THEN EXISTING LAWS.—The legality of the execution, acknowledgment, proof, form, or record of any instrument made before this code goes into effect, executed, acknowledged, proved, or recorded is not affected by anything contained in this chapter, but depends for its validity and legality upon the laws in force when the act was performed.

Execution, etc., provisions not retroactive.

SEC. 310. DEEDS, AND SO FORTH, AFFECTING LAND IN DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA OR ANY TERRITORY OF UNITED STATES.—Deeds and other instruments affecting land situate in the District of Columbia or any Territory of the United States may be acknowledged in the Canal Zone before any notary public or judge, appointed therein by proper authority, or by any officer therein who has ex officio the powers of a notary public: *Provided*, That the certificate by such notary in the Canal Zone shall be accompanied by the certificate of the governor or acting governor to the effect that the notary taking said acknowledgment was in fact the officer he purported to be; and any deeds or other instruments affecting lands so situate, so acknowledged since January 1, 1905, and accompanied by such certificate shall have the same effect as such deeds or other instruments hereafter so acknowledged and certified. (Act Cong. June 28, 1906, c. 3585, 34 Stat. 552.)

Deeds, etc., affecting lands in District of Columbia or Territories.

*Proviso.*  
Certificate of governor.

Vol. 34, p. 552.

## CHAPTER 23.—EXECUTION AND REVOCATION OF WILLS

EXECUTION AND REVOCATION OF WILLS.

SEC. 311. WHO MAY MAKE A WILL.—Every person over the age of eighteen years, of sound mind, may, by last will, dispose of all his estate, and such estate not disposed of by will is succeeded to as provided in chapter 26 of this code, being chargeable in both cases with the payment of all the decedent's debts, as provided in the Code of Civil Procedure.

Capacity to make.

### CROSS REFERENCES

Disposition of property in case of intestacy, see section 401 et seq.

*Post*, p. 1178.

Effect of marriage of man on his will, see section 335.

*Post*, p. 1170.

Validity of will, see section 315.

Wills of married women, see section 313.

Wills of unmarried women revoked by marriage, see section 336.

*Post*, p. 1170.

SEC. 312. WILL, OR PART THEREOF, PROCURED BY FRAUD.—A will, or part of a will, procured to be made by duress, menace, fraud, or undue influence, may be denied probate; and a revocation, procured by the same means, may be declared void.

Will procured by fraud.

### CROSS REFERENCES

Revocation of will, see section 329.

*Post*, p. 1169.

Undue influence as affecting contracts, see section 505.

*Post*, p. 1193.

SEC. 313. WILL OF MARRIED WOMAN.—A married woman may dispose of all her separate estate by will, without the consent of her husband, and may alter or revoke the will in like manner as if she were single. Her will must be executed and proved in like manner as other wills.

Will of married woman.

SEC. 314. WHAT MAY PASS BY WILL.—Every interest in property, to which heirs, husband, widow, or next of kin might succeed, may be disposed of by will, except as otherwise provided in sections 417 and 418.

What may pass by will.

SEC. 315. WRITTEN WILL, HOW TO BE EXECUTED.—Every will, other than a nuncupative will, must be in writing; and every will, other than an olographic will, and a nuncupative will, must be executed and attested as follows:

Execution of will.

1. It must be subscribed at the end thereof by the testator himself, or some person in his presence and by his direction must subscribe his name thereto;

2. The subscription must be made in the presence of the attesting witnesses, or be acknowledged by the testator to them to have been made by him or by his authority;

3. The testator must, at the time of subscribing or acknowledging the same, declare to the attesting witnesses that the instrument is his will; and,

4. There must be two attesting witnesses, each of whom must sign the same as a witness, at the end of the will, at the testator's request and in his presence.

#### CROSS REFERENCES

Conjoint or mutual will, see section 318.

*Post*, p. 1169. Nuncupative will, see sections 325 et seq.

Olographic will, see section 316.

Witness to add residence, see section 317.

"Olographic will," defined.

SEC. 316. DEFINITION OF AN OLOGRAPHIC WILL.—An olographic will is one that is entirely written, dated, and signed by the hand of the testator himself. It is subject to no other form, and may be made in or out of the Canal Zone, and need not be witnessed.

Witness to add residence.

SEC. 317. WITNESS TO ADD RESIDENCE.—A witness to a written will must write, with his name, his place of residence; and a person who subscribes the testator's name, by his direction, must write his own name as a witness to the will. But a violation of this section does not affect the validity of the will.

Mutual will.

SEC. 318. MUTUAL WILL.—A conjoint or mutual will is valid, but it may be revoked by any of the testators in like manner with any other will.

Competency of witness.

SEC. 319. COMPETENCY OF SUBSCRIBING WITNESS.—If the subscribing witnesses to a will are competent at the time of attesting its execution, their subsequent incompetency, from whatever cause it may arise, does not prevent the probate and allowance of the will, if it is otherwise satisfactorily proved.

Gifts to subscribing witness void; creditors competent witnesses.

SEC. 320. GIFTS TO SUBSCRIBING WITNESSES VOID; CREDITORS COMPETENT WITNESSES.—All beneficial legacies and gifts whatever, made or given in any will to a subscribing witness thereto, are void, unless there are two other competent subscribing witnesses to the same; but a mere charge on the estate of the testator for the payment of debts does not prevent his creditors from being competent witnesses to his will.

Subscribing witness entitled to his share by succession.

SEC. 321. SUBSCRIBING WITNESS ENTITLED TO HIS SHARE BY SUCCESSION.—If a witness, to whom any beneficial legacy or gift, void by section 320, is made, would have been entitled to any share of the estate of the testator, in case the will should not be established, he succeeds to so much of the share as would be distributed to him, not exceeding the bequest made to him in the will, and he may recover the same of the other legatees named in the will, in proportion to and out of the parts bequeathed to them.

Foreign wills.

SEC. 322. WILL MADE OUT OF THE CANAL ZONE.—A will made out of the Canal Zone which might be proved and allowed by the laws of the state or country in which it was made, may be proved, allowed, and recorded in the Canal Zone, and shall have the same effect as if executed according to the laws of the Zone. ((E. O. Mar. 22, 1907, § 670;) Act Cong. Aug. 24, 1912, c. 390, §§ 2, 9, 37 Stat. 561; E. O. Mar. 12, 1914, § 10; Act Cong. Sept. 21, 1922, c. 370, § 3, 42 Stat. 1006.)

## CROSS REFERENCE

Probate of foreign wills, see the Code of Civil Procedure.

*Ante*, p. 1026.

SEC. 323. WILL MADE HERE BY ALIEN.—A will made within the Canal Zone by a citizen or subject of another state or country, which is executed in accordance with the law of the state or country of which he is a citizen or subject, and which might be proved and allowed by the law of his own state or country, may be proved, allowed, and recorded in the Canal Zone, and shall have the same effect as if executed according to the laws of the Zone. ((E. O. Mar. 22, 1907, § 671;) Act Cong. Aug. 24, 1912, c. 390, §§ 2, 9, 37 Stat. 561; E. O. Mar. 12, 1912, § 10; Act. Cong. Sept. 21, 1922, c. 370, § 3, 42 Stat. 1006.)

Will made by alien.

Executive Order No. 5974.  
Vol. 37, p. 561; Vol. 42, p. 1006.

SEC. 324. REPUBLICATION BY CODICIL.—The execution of a codicil, referring to a previous will, has the effect to republish the will, as modified by the codicil.

Republishing by codicil.

SEC. 325. NUNCUPATIVE WILL, HOW TO BE EXECUTED.—A nuncupative will is not required to be in writing, nor to be declared or attested with any formalities.

Nuncupative will, how executed.

## CROSS REFERENCE

Probating nuncupative wills, see sections 326 and 327.

SEC. 326. REQUISITES OF VALID NUNCUPATIVE WILL.—To make a nuncupative will valid, and to entitle it to be admitted to probate, the following requisites must be observed:

Requisites of.

(1) The estate bequeathed must not exceed in value the sum of \$1,000.

(2) It must be proved by two witnesses who were present at the making thereof, one of whom was asked by the testator, at the time, to bear witness that such was his will, or to that effect.

(3) The decedent must, at the time, have been in actual military service in the field, or doing duty on shipboard at sea, and in either case in actual contemplation, fear, or peril of death, or the decedent must have been, at the time, in expectation of immediate death from an injury received the same day.

SEC. 327. PROOF OF NUNCUPATIVE WILLS.—No proof must be received of any nuncupative will, unless it is offered within six months after speaking the testamentary words, nor unless the words, or the substance thereof, were reduced to writing within thirty days after they were spoken.

Proof.

SEC. 328. PROBATE OF NUNCUPATIVE WILLS.—No probate of any nuncupative will must be granted for fourteen days after the death of the testator, nor must any nuncupative will be at any time proved, unless the testamentary words, or the substance thereof, be first committed to writing, and process issued to call in the widow, or other persons interested, to contest the probate of such will, if they think proper.

Probate of.

SEC. 329. WRITTEN WILL, HOW REVOKED.—Except in the cases in this chapter mentioned, no written will, nor any part thereof, can be revoked or altered otherwise than:

Revocation.

1. By a written will, or other writing of the testator, declaring such revocation or alteration, and executed with the same formalities with which a will should be executed by such testator; or,

2. By being burned, torn, canceled, obliterated, or destroyed, with the intent and for the purpose of revoking the same, by the testator himself, or by some person in his presence and by his direction.

SEC. 330. EVIDENCE OF REVOCATION.—When a will is canceled or destroyed by any other person than the testator, the direction of the

Evidence of.

testator, and the fact of such injury or destruction, must be proved by two witnesses.

When in duplicate.

SEC. 331. REVOCATION OF DUPLICATE.—The revocation of a will, executed in duplicate, may be made by revoking one of the duplicates.

By subsequent will.

SEC. 332. REVOCATION BY SUBSEQUENT WILL.—A prior will is not revoked by a subsequent will, unless the latter contains an express revocation, or provisions wholly inconsistent with the terms of the former will; but in other cases the prior will remains effectual so far as consistent with the provisions of the subsequent will.

Antecedent not revived by revocation of subsequent will.

SEC. 333. ANTECEDENT NOT REVIVED BY REVOCATION OF SUBSEQUENT WILL.—If, after making a will, the testator duly makes and executes a second will, the destruction, cancellation, or revocation of such second will does not revive the first will, unless it appears by the terms of such revocation that it was the intention to revive and give effect to the first will, or unless, after such destruction, cancellation, or revocation, the first will is duly republished.

By marriage and birth of issue.

SEC. 334. REVOCATION BY MARRIAGE AND BIRTH OF ISSUE.—If, after having made a will, the testator marries, and has issue of such marriage, born either in his lifetime or after his death, and the wife or issue survives him, the will is revoked, unless provision has been made for such issue by some settlement, or unless such issue are provided for in the will, or in such way mentioned therein as to show an intention not to make such provision; and no other evidence to rebut the presumption of such revocation can be received.

Will as affected by marriage of man.

SEC. 335. EFFECT OF MARRIAGE OF MAN ON HIS WILL.—If, after making a will, the testator marries, and the wife survives the testator, the will is revoked, unless provision has been made for her by marriage contract, or unless she is provided for in the will, or in such way mentioned therein as to show an intention not to make such provision; and no other evidence to rebut the presumption of revocation can be received.

Of woman.

SEC. 336. EFFECT OF MARRIAGE OF WOMAN ON HER WILL.—If, after making a will, the testatrix marries, and the husband survives the testatrix, the will is revoked, unless provision has been made for him by marriage contract, or unless he is provided for in the will, or in such way mentioned therein as to show an intention not to make such provision; and no other evidence to rebut the presumption of revocation can be received.

Revocation by marriage and birth of issue.

SEC. 337. REVOCATION BY MARRIAGE AND BIRTH OF ISSUE.—If, after making a will, the testatrix marries, and has issue of said marriage, born either in her lifetime or after her death, and the husband or issue survives her, the will is revoked, unless provision has been made for such issue by some settlement, or unless such issue are provided for in the will, or in such way mentioned therein as to show an intention not to make such provision; and no other evidence to rebut the presumption of such revocation can be received.

Contract of sale not revocation.

SEC. 338. CONTRACT OF SALE NOT REVOCATION.—An agreement made by a testator, for the sale or transfer of property disposed of by a will previously made, does not revoke such disposal; but the property passes by the will, subject to the same remedies on the testator's agreement, for a specific performance or otherwise against the legatees, as might be had against the testator's successors, if the same had passed by succession.

Mortgage.

SEC. 339. MORTGAGE NOT REVOCATION OF WILL.—A charge or encumbrance upon any estate, for the purpose of securing the payment of money or the performance of any covenant or agreement, is not a revocation of any will relating to the same estate which was previously executed; but the legacies therein contained must pass, subject to such charge or encumbrance.

SEC. 340. TRANSFER, WHEN NOT A REVOCATION.—A transfer, settlement, or other act of a testator, by which his interest in a thing previously disposed of by his will is altered, but not wholly divested, is not a revocation; but the will passes the property which would otherwise devolve by succession.

Transfer, when not a revocation.

#### CROSS REFERENCES

Ademption of legacies, see section 382.

Post, p. 1175.

Revocation, see sections 341 and 342.

When a revocation.

SEC. 341. WHEN IT IS A REVOCATION.—If the instrument by which an alteration is made in the testator's interest in a thing previously disposed of by his will expresses his intent that it shall be a revocation, or if it contains provisions wholly inconsistent with the terms and nature of the testamentary disposition, it operates as a revocation thereof, unless such inconsistent provisions depend on a condition or contingency by reason of which they do not take effect.

SEC. 342. REVOCATION OF CODICILS.—The revocation of a will revokes all its codicils.

Revocation of codicils.

SEC. 343. APPLICATION OF PROVISIONS AS TO REVOCATIONS.—The provisions of this chapter in relation to the revocation of wills apply to all wills made by any testator living at the expiration of one year from the time it takes effect.

Application of provisions as to revocations.

SEC. 344. AFTER-BORN CHILD, UNPROVIDED FOR, TO SUCCEED.—Whenever a testator has a child born after the making of his will, either in his lifetime or after his death, and dies leaving such child unprovided for by any settlement, and neither provided for nor in any way mentioned in his will, the child succeeds to the same portion of the testator's property that he would have succeeded to if the testator had died intestate.

After-born child.

#### CROSS REFERENCE

Succession by posthumous children, see sections 213, 370, and 419.

Ante, p. 1155; post, pp. 1174, 1181.

SEC. 345. CHILDREN OR ISSUE OF CHILDREN OF TESTATOR UNPROVIDED FOR BY HIS WILL.—When any testator omits to provide in his will for any of his children, or for the issue of any deceased child, unless it appears that such omission was intentional, such child, or the issue of such child, has the same share in the estate of the testator as if he had died intestate, and succeeds thereto as provided in section 344.

Children, etc., unprovided for.

SEC. 346. SHARE OF AFTER-BORN CHILD, OUT OF WHAT PART OF ESTATE TO BE PAID.—When any share of the estate of a testator is assigned to a child born after the making of a will, or to a child, or the issue of a child, omitted in the will, as hereinbefore mentioned, the same must first be taken from the estate not disposed of by the will, if any; if that is not sufficient, so much as may be necessary must be taken from all the legatees, in proportion to the value they may respectively receive under the will, unless the obvious intention of the testator in relation to some specific bequest, or other provision in the will, would thereby be defeated; in such case, such specific legacy or provision may be exempted from such apportionment, and a different apportionment, consistent with the intention of the testator, may be adopted.

After-born children, etc., payment of share.

SEC. 347. ADVANCEMENT DURING LIFETIME OF TESTATOR.—If such children, or their descendants, so unprovided for, had an equal proportion of the testator's estate bestowed on them in the testator's lifetime, by way of advancement, they take nothing in virtue of the provisions of sections 344 to 346.

Effect of advancements to.

CROSS REFERENCE

*Post*, p. 1180. Advancements in cases of intestacy, see sections 411 to 415.

When legatee dies before testator.

**SEC. 348. DISTRIBUTION OF ESTATE WHEN LEGATEE DIES BEFORE TESTATOR.**—When any estate is bequeathed to any child or other relation of the testator, and the legatee dies before the testator, leaving lineal descendants, or any such child or other relation is named in a will as a legatee and is dead at the time the will is executed, but leaves lineal descendants surviving the testator, such descendants take the estate so given by the will in the same manner as the legatee would have done had he survived the testator.

CROSS REFERENCES

*Post*, p. 1181. "By right of representation," term defined, see section 419.  
*Post*, p. 1175. Death of legatee, legacy fails when, see sections 374 and 375.

Requests for charitable purposes.

**SEC. 349. RESTRICTION ON BEQUESTS FOR CHARITABLE USES; EXCEPTIONS.**—No estate shall be bequeathed to any charitable or benevolent society or corporation, or to any person or persons in trust for charitable uses, except the same be done by will duly executed at least thirty days before the decease of the testator; and if so made at least thirty days prior to such death, such legacy shall be valid: *Provided*, that no such bequest shall collectively exceed one-third of the estate of the testator, leaving legal heirs, and in such case a pro rata deduction from such bequests shall be made so as to reduce the aggregate thereof to one-third of such estate; and all dispositions of property made contrary hereto shall be void, and go to the residuary legatee, next of kin, or heirs, according to law: *Provided, however*, That nothing in this section contained shall apply to bequests or devises made by will executed at least six months prior to the death of a testator who leaves no parent, husband, wife, child or grandchild, or when all of such heirs shall have by writing, executed at least six months prior to his death, waived the restriction contained herein.

*Provisos.*  
 Limitation on amount.

Exception.

Execution provisions not retroactive.

**SEC. 350. EXECUTION OF PRIOR WILLS NOT AFFECTED.**—The provisions of this chapter do not impair the validity of the execution of any will made before it takes effect.

INTERPRETATION OF WILLS; EFFECT OF VARIOUS PROVISIONS.

CHAPTER 24.—INTERPRETATION OF WILLS, AND EFFECT OF VARIOUS PROVISIONS

Intention of testator.

**SEC. 351. TESTATOR'S INTENTION TO BE CARRIED OUT.**—A will is to be construed according to the intention of the testator. Where his intention can not have effect to its full extent, it must have effect as far as possible.

CROSS REFERENCES

*Post*, p. 1175. Construction of will made before code went into effect, see section 383.  
 Declaration of testator as evidence, see section 352.  
*Post*, p. 1177. Intention of testator, see section 395.

To be ascertained from will.

**SEC. 352. INTENTION TO BE ASCERTAINED FROM THE WILL.**—In case of uncertainty arising upon the face of a will, as to the application of any of its provisions, the testator's intention is to be ascertained from the words of the will, taking into view the circumstances under which it was made, exclusive of his oral declarations.

## CROSS REFERENCE

Testator's declarations as to intention, see section 371.

*Post*, p. 1174.

SEC. 353. RULES OF INTERPRETATION.—In interpreting a will, subject to the law of the Canal Zone, the rules prescribed by the following sections of this chapter are to be observed, unless an intention to the contrary clearly appears.

Rules of interpretation.

SEC. 354. SEVERAL INSTRUMENTS ARE TO BE TAKEN TOGETHER.—Several testamentary instruments, executed by the same testator, are to be taken and construed together as one instrument.

Several instruments construed as one.

SEC. 355. HARMONIZING VARIOUS PARTS.—All the parts of a will are to be construed in relation to each other, and so as, if possible, to form one consistent whole; but where several parts are absolutely irreconcilable the latter must prevail.

Harmonizing various parts.

SEC. 356. IN WHAT CASE BEQUEST NOT AFFECTED.—A clear and distinct bequest can not be affected by an <sup>1</sup> reasons assigned therefor, or by any other words not equally clear and distinct, or by inference or argument from other parts of the will, or by an inaccurate recital of or reference to its contents in another part of the will.

Case where bequest not affected.

## CROSS REFERENCE

Intention of testator, see sections 351 et seq.

*Post*, p. 1172.

SEC. 357. WHEN AMBIGUOUS OR DOUBTFUL.—Where the meaning of any part of a will is ambiguous or doubtful, it may be explained by any reference thereto, or a recital thereof, in another part of the will.

Ambiguous or doubtful provisions.

SEC. 358. WORDS TAKEN IN ORDINARY SENSE.—The words of a will are to be taken in their ordinary and grammatical sense, unless a clear intention to use them in another sense can be collected, and that other can be ascertained.

Construction of words.

SEC. 359. WORDS TO RECEIVE AN OPERATIVE CONSTRUCTION.—The words of a will are to receive an interpretation which will give to every expression some effect, rather than one which will render any of the expressions inoperative.

To receive an operative construction.

## CROSS REFERENCE

Harmonizing various parts, see section 355.

SEC. 360. INTESTACY TO BE AVOIDED.—Of two modes of interpreting a will, that is to be preferred which will prevent a total intestacy.

Intestacy to be avoided.

SEC. 361. EFFECT OF TECHNICAL WORDS.—Technical words in a will are to be taken in their technical sense, unless the context clearly indicates a contrary intention, or unless it satisfactorily appears that the will was drawn solely by the testator, and that he was unacquainted with such technical sense.

Technical words.

## CROSS REFERENCE

Technical words, how construed, see sections 11 and 556.

*Ante*, p. 1124; *post*, p. 1198.

SEC. 362. TECHNICAL WORDS NOT NECESSARY.—Technical words are not necessary to give effect to any species of disposition by a will.

Technical words not necessary.

SEC. 363. POWER TO DEVISE, HOW EXECUTED BY TERMS OF WILL.—Property embraced in a power to devise, passes by a will purporting to devise all the property of the testator.

Power to devise; how executed.

SEC. 364. BEQUEST OF ALL OF PROPERTY.—A bequest of all of the testator's property, in express terms, or in any other terms denoting such intent, passes all the property which he was entitled to dispose of by will at the time of his death.

Bequest of all of property.

<sup>1</sup> So in original.

## CROSS REFERENCE

*Post*, p. 1176.

General and specific legacies, see section 384.

Residuary clause.

SEC. 365. RESIDUARY CLAUSE.—A bequest of the residue of the testator's personal property, passes all the personal property which he was entitled to bequeath at the time of his death, not otherwise effectually bequeathed by his will.

"Heirs," "relatives," etc.

SEC. 366. "HEIRS," "RELATIVES," "ISSUE," "DESCENDANTS," ETC.—A testamentary disposition to "heirs," "relations," "nearest relations," "representatives," "legal representatives," or "personal representatives," or "family," "issue," "descendants," "nearest" of "next of kin" or any person, without other words of qualification, and when the terms are used as words of donation, and not of limitation, vests the property in those who would be entitled to succeed to the property of such person, according to the provisions of chapter 26 of this code on succession.

## CROSS REFERENCE

*Ante*, p. 1163.

"Issue," interpretation of, see section 278.

Words of donation, etc.

SEC. 367. WORDS OF DONATION AND OF LIMITATION.—The terms mentioned in section 366 are used as words of donation, and not of limitation, when the property is given to the person so designated, directly, and not as a qualification of an estate given to the ancestor of such person.

Time to which words refer.

SEC. 368. TO WHAT TIME WORDS REFER.—Words in a will referring to death or survivorship, simply, relate to the time of the testator's death, unless possession is actually postponed, when they must be referred to the time of possession.

Bequests to a class.

SEC. 369. BEQUEST TO A CLASS.—A testamentary disposition to a class includes every person answering the description at the testator's death; but when the possession is postponed to a future period, it includes also all persons coming within the description before the time to which possession is postponed.

## CROSS REFERENCE

Posthumous children, see section 370.

Unborn child of class.

SEC. 370. WHEN CHILD BORN AFTER TESTATOR'S DEATH TAKES UNDER WILL.—A child conceived before, but not born until after a testator's death, or any other period when a disposition to a class vests in right or in possession, takes, if answering to the description of the class.

## CROSS REFERENCES

*Ante*, p. 1125.

Child en ventre sa mere, see section 18.

*Ante*, pp. 1155, 1171;  
*post*, p. 1181.

Succession by posthumous children, see sections 213, 344, and 419.

Mistakes and omissions.

SEC. 371. MISTAKES AND OMISSIONS.—When, applying a will, it is found that there is an imperfect description, or that no person or property exactly answers the description, mistakes and omissions must be corrected, if the error appears from the context of the will or from extrinsic evidence; but evidence of the declarations of the testator as to his intentions can not be received.

## CROSS REFERENCE

*Ante*, p. 1172.

Evidence of intention, see section 352.

When bequests vest.

SEC. 372. WHEN BEQUESTS VEST.—Testamentary dispositions, including bequests to a person on attaining majority, are presumed to vest at the testator's death.

SEC. 373. WHEN CAN NOT BE DIVESTED.—A testamentary disposition, when vested, can not be divested unless upon the occurrence of the precise contingency prescribed by the testator for that purpose.

When can not be divested.

CROSS REFERENCE

Bequest to a class, see section 369.

SEC. 374. DEATH OF A LEGATEE.—If a legatee dies during the lifetime of the testator, the testamentary disposition to him fails, unless an intention appears to substitute some other in his place, except as provided in section 348.

Death of legatee.  
*Anie*, p. 1172.

SEC. 375. INTERESTS IN REMAINDER ARE NOT AFFECTED.—The death of a legatee of a limited interest before the testator's death does not defeat the interests of persons in remainder, who survive the testator.

Interests in remainder not affected.

SEC. 376. CONDITIONAL BEQUESTS.—A conditional disposition is one which depends upon the occurrence of some uncertain event, by which it is either to take effect or be defeated.

Conditional bequest.

CROSS REFERENCES

Conditions of ownership, see section 217 et seq.

*Anie*, p. 1155.

Conditional obligations, see sections 430 to 438.

*Post*, p. 1183.

SEC. 377. CONDITION PRECEDENT, WHAT.—A condition precedent in a will is one which is required to be fulfilled before a particular disposition takes effect.

Condition precedent.

CROSS REFERENCE

Conditions precedent, what are, see sections 218 and 432.

*Anie*, p. 1155; *post*, p. 1183.

SEC. 378. EFFECT OF CONDITION PRECEDENT.—Where a testamentary disposition is made upon a condition precedent, nothing vests until the condition is fulfilled, except where such fulfillment is impossible, in which case the disposition vests, unless the condition was the sole motive thereof, and the impossibility was unknown to the testator, or arose from an unavoidable event subsequent to the execution of the will.

Effect of.

SEC. 379. CONDITIONS PRECEDENT, WHEN DEEMED PERFORMED.—A condition precedent in a will is to be deemed performed when the testator's intention has been substantially, though not literally, complied with.

Performance.

SEC. 380. CONDITIONS SUBSEQUENT, WHAT.—A condition subsequent is where an estate or interest is so given as to vest immediately, subject only to be divested by some subsequent act or event.

Condition subsequent.

CROSS REFERENCE

Conditions subsequent, see sections 218 and 434.

*Anie*, p. 1155; *post*, p. 1183.

SEC. 381. LEGATEES TAKE AS TENANTS IN COMMON.—A legacy given to more than one person vests in them as owners in common.

Legatees take as tenants in common.

SEC. 382. ADVANCEMENTS, WHEN ADEPTIONS.—Advancements or gifts are not to be taken as adoptions of general legacies, unless such intention is expressed by the testator in writing.

Advancement, when adoptions.

CROSS REFERENCE

Advancement in cases of intestacy, see sections 411 to 415.

*Post*, p. 1180.

SEC. 383. CONSTRUCTION OF PRIOR WILLS NOT AFFECTED.—The provisions of this chapter do not affect the construction of any will executed before it takes effect.

Construction provisions not retroactive.

GENERAL PROVISIONS RELATING TO WILLS.

CHAPTER 25.—GENERAL PROVISIONS RELATING TO WILLS

Nature and designation of legacies.

SEC. 384. NATURE AND DESIGNATION OF LEGACIES.—Legacies are distinguished and designated, according to their nature, as follows:

Specific.

1. A legacy of a particular thing, specified and distinguished from all others of the same kind belonging to the testator, is specific; if such legacy fails, resort can not be had to the other property of the testator;

Demonstrative.

2. A legacy is demonstrative when the particular fund or personal property is pointed out from which it is to be taken or paid; if such fund or property fails, in whole or in part, resort may be had to the general assets, as in case of a general legacy;

Annuity.

3. An annuity is a bequest of certain specified sums periodically; if the fund or property out of which they are payable fails, resort may be had to the general assets, as in case of a general legacy;

Residuary.

4. A residuary legacy embraces only that which remains after all the bequests of the will are discharged;

General.

5. All other legacies are general legacies.

CROSS REFERENCE

*Post*, p. 1177.

Legacy and annuities, when due, see section 393.

Order of resort to estate for debts.

SEC. 385. ORDER OF RESORT TO ESTATE FOR DEBTS.—The property of a testator, except as otherwise specially provided in this code and the Code of Civil Procedure, must be resorted to for the payment of debts, in the following order:

(1) The property which is expressly appropriated by the will for the payment of the debts;

(2) Property not disposed of by the will;

(3) Property which is devised or bequeathed to a residuary legatee;

(4) Property which is not specifically devised or bequeathed; and,

(5) All other property ratably. Before any debts are paid, the expenses of the administration and the allowance to the family must be paid or provided for.

Legacies.

SEC. 386. SAME FOR LEGACIES.—The property of a testator, except as otherwise specially provided in this code and the Code of Civil Procedure, must be resorted to for the payment of legacies, in the following order:

(1) The property which is expressly appropriated by the will for the payment of the legacies.

(2) Property not disposed of by the will.

(3) Property which is devised or bequeathed to a residuary legatee.

(4) Property which is specifically devised or bequeathed.

CROSS REFERENCE

*Post*, p. 1177.

Payment of legacies, when legacies are due, see section 395.

Legacies, how charged with debts.

SEC. 387. LEGACIES, HOW CHARGED WITH DEBTS.—Legacies to husband, widow, or kindred of any class are chargeable only after legacies to persons not related to the testator.

Abatement.

SEC. 388. ABATEMENT.—Abatement takes place in any class only as between legacies of that class, unless a different intention is expressed in the will.

Specific legacies.

SEC. 389. SPECIFIC LEGACIES.—In a specific legacy, the title passes by the will, but possession can only be obtained from the personal

representative; and he may be authorized by the district court to sell the property devised and bequeathed in the cases herein provided.

## CROSS REFERENCE

How title passes in cases of intestacy, see section 402.

*Post*, p. 1178.

SEC. 390. POSSESSION OF LEGATEES.—Where specific legacies are for life only, the first legatee must sign and deliver to the second legatee, or, if there is none, to the personal representative, an inventory of the property, expressing that the same is in his custody for life only, and that, on his decease, it is to be delivered and to remain to the use and for the benefit of the second legatee, or to the personal representative, as the case may be.

Possession of legacies.

SEC. 391. BEQUEST OF INTEREST.—In case of a bequest of the interest or income of a certain sum or fund, the income accrues from the testator's death.

Bequest of income, etc.

## CROSS REFERENCES

Accumulations, see sections 224 et seq.

*Ante*, p. 1156.

Annuities commence at testator's death, see section 393.

SEC. 392. SATISFACTION.—A legacy, or a gift in contemplation, fear, or peril of death, may be satisfied before death.

Satisfaction.

SEC. 393. LEGACIES, WHEN DUE.—Legacies are due and deliverable at the expiration of one year after the testator's decease. Annuities commence at the testator's decease.

Legacies, when due.

SEC. 394. INTEREST.—Legacies bear interest from the time when they are due and payable, except that legacies for maintenance, or to the testator's widow, bear interest from the testator's decease.

Interest on legacy.

SEC. 395. CONSTRUCTION OF THESE RULES.—Sections 391 to 394 are in all cases to be controlled by a testator's express intention.

Construction of rules.

## CROSS REFERENCE

Intention of testator, see section 351.

*Ante*, p. 1172.

SEC. 396. EXECUTOR ACCORDING TO THE TENOR.—Where it appears, by the terms of a will, that it was the intention of the testator to commit the execution thereof and the administration<sup>1</sup> of his estate to any person as executor, such person, although not named executor, is entitled to letters testamentary in like manner as if he had been named executor.

Executor according to the tenor.

SEC. 397. POWER GIVEN EXECUTOR TO APPOINT IS INVALID.—An authority to an executor to appoint an executor is void.

Power of executor to appoint invalid.

SEC. 398. EXECUTOR NOT TO ACT TILL QUALIFIED.—No person has any power, as an executor, until he qualifies, except that, before letters have been issued, he may pay funeral charges and take necessary measures for the preservation of the estate.

Executor not to act until qualified.

## CROSS REFERENCE

Payment of debts, see section 385.

*Ante*, p. 1175.

SEC. 399. LIABILITY OF BENEFICIARIES FOR TESTATOR'S OBLIGATIONS.—Those to whom property is given by will are liable for the obligations of the testator in the cases and to the extent prescribed by the Code of Civil Procedure.

Liability of beneficiaries for testator's obligations.

<sup>1</sup> So in original.

## SUCCESSION.

## CHAPTER 26.—SUCCESSION

Defined.

SEC. 400. SUCCESSION DEFINED.—Succession is the coming in of another to take the property of one who dies without disposing of it by will.

Intestate's estate, to whom passes.

SEC. 401. INTESTATE'S ESTATE, TO WHOM PASSES.—The property of one who dies without disposing of it by will, passes to the heirs of the intestate, subject to the control of the district court, and to the possession of any administrator appointed by that court, for the purposes of administration.

Succession to and distribution of estate of deceased person.

SEC. 402. SUCCESSION TO AND DISTRIBUTION OF ESTATE OF DECEASED PERSON.—When any person having title to any estate not otherwise limited by marriage contract, dies without disposing thereof by will, it is succeeded to and must be distributed, unless otherwise expressly provided in this code and the Code of Civil Procedure, subject to the payment of his debts, in the following manner:

When husband or wife and issue survive.

1. If the decedent leaves a surviving husband or wife, and only one child, or the lawful issue of one child, in equal shares to the surviving husband, or wife and child, or issue of such child. If the decedent leaves a surviving husband or wife, and more than one child living, or one child living and the lawful issue of one or more deceased children, one third to the surviving husband or wife, and the remainder in equal shares to his children and to the lawful issue of any deceased child, by right of representation; but if there is no child of decedent living at his death, the remainder goes to all of his lineal descendants; and if all of the descendants are in the same degree of kindred to the decedent, they share equally, otherwise they take according to the right of representation. If the decedent leaves no surviving husband or wife, but leaves issue, the whole estate goes to such issue; and if such issue consists of more than one child living, or one child living and the lawful issue of one or more deceased children, then the estate goes in equal shares to the children living, or to the child living and the issue of the deceased child or children by right of representation;

Surviving husband or wife but no issue.

2. If the decedent leaves no issue, the estate goes one half to the surviving husband or wife, and the other half to the decedent's father and mother in equal shares, and if either is dead the whole of said half goes to the other. If there is no father or mother, then one half goes in equal shares to the brothers and sisters of decedent and to the children or grandchildren of any deceased brother or sister by right of representation. If the decedent leaves no issue, nor husband nor wife, the estate must go to his father and mother in equal shares, or if either is dead then to the other;

When property goes to brothers, sisters, etc.

3. If there is neither issue, husband, wife, father, nor mother then in equal shares to the brothers and sisters of decedent and to the children or grandchildren of any deceased brother or sister, by right of representation;

When whole estate to husband or wife.

4. If the decedent leaves a surviving husband or wife, and neither issue, father, mother, brother, sister, nor the children or grandchildren of a deceased brother or sister, the whole estate goes to the surviving husband or wife;

Next of kin.

5. If the decedent leaves neither issue, husband, wife, father, mother, brother, nor sister, the estate must go to the next of kin, in equal degree, excepting that, when there are two or more collateral kindred, in equal degree, but claiming through different ancestors, those who claim through the nearest ancestor must be preferred to those claiming through an ancestor more remote;

Interest of unmarried minor child, deceased.

6. If the decedent leaves several children, or one child and the issue of one or more children, and any such surviving child dies

under age and not having been married, all the estate that came to the deceased child by inheritance from such decedent descends in equal shares to the other children of the same parent and to the issue of any such other children who are dead by right of representation;

7. If, at the death of such child, who dies under age, not having been married, all the other children of his parents are also dead, and any of them has left issue, the estate that came to such child by inheritance from his parent descends to the issue of all other children of the same parent; and if all the issue are in the same degree of kindred to the child, they share the estate equally, otherwise they take according to the right of representation;

When all other children dead.

8. If the deceased is a widow, or widower, and leaves no issue, and the estate, or any portion thereof, was common property of such decedent and his or her deceased spouse, while such spouse was living, such property goes in equal shares to the children of such deceased spouse and to the descendants of such children by right of representation, and if none, then one half of such common property goes to the father and mother of such decedent in equal shares, or to the survivor of them if either be dead, or if both be dead, then in equal shares to the brothers and sisters of such decedent and to the descendants of any deceased brother or sister by right of representation, and the other half goes to the father and mother of such deceased spouse in equal shares, or to the survivor of them if either be dead, or if both be dead, then in equal shares to the brothers and sisters of such deceased spouse and to the descendants of any deceased brother or sister by right of representation.

Distribution when deceased a widow or widower.

If the estate, or any portion thereof, was separate property of such deceased spouse, while living, and came to such decedent from such spouse by descent or bequest, such property goes in equal shares to the children of such spouse and to the descendants of any deceased child by right of representation, and if none, then to the father and mother of such spouse, in equal shares, or to the survivor of them if either be dead, or if both be dead, then in equal shares to the brothers and sisters of such spouse and to the descendants of any deceased brother or sister by right of representation.

When estate separate property of deceased spouse.

9. If the decedent leaves no husband, wife, or kindred, and there are no heirs to take his estate or any portion thereof, under subdivision 8 of this section, the same escheats to the United States.

Escheat, when no heirs.

SEC. 403. ILLEGITIMATE CHILDREN TO INHERIT IN CERTAIN EVENTS.— Every illegitimate child is an heir of the person who, in writing, signed in the presence of a competent witness, acknowledges himself to be the father of such child; and in all cases is an heir of his mother; and inherits his or her estate, in whole or in part, as the case may be, in the same manner as if he had been born in lawful wedlock, but he does not represent his father or mother by inheriting any part of the estate of his or her kindred, either lineal or collateral, unless, before his death, his parents shall have intermarried, and his father, after such marriage, acknowledges him as his child, or adopts him into his family; in which case such child and all the legitimate children are considered brothers and sisters, and on the death of either of them, intestate, and without issue, the others inherit his estate, and are heirs, as hereinbefore provided, in like manner as if all the children had been legitimate; saving to the father and mother, respectively, their rights in the estates of all the children in like manner as if all had been legitimate. The issue of all marriages null in law, or dissolved by divorce, are legitimate.

Illegitimate children as heirs.

## CROSS REFERENCES

*Ante*, p. 1145.  
*Ante*, p. 1128.  
*Ante*, p. 1137.

Adoption of illegitimate child, see section 164.  
 Children of annulled marriage legitimate, see section 43.  
 Divorce not to affect legitimacy, see section 99.

Heirs of illegitimate child.

SEC. 404. SUCCESSION TO ILLEGITIMATE CHILD.—The estate of an illegitimate child, who, having title to any estate not otherwise limited by marriage contract, dies without disposing thereof by will, is succeeded to as if he had been born in lawful wedlock if he has been legitimated by a subsequent marriage of his parents, or adopted by his father as provided by section 164; otherwise, it is succeeded to as if he had been born in lawful wedlock and had survived his father and all persons related to him only through his father.

Computation of degrees of kindred.

SEC. 405. DEGREES OF KINDRED, HOW COMPUTED.—The degree of kindred is established by the number of generations, and each generation is called a degree.

Direct and collateral consanguinity.

SEC. 406. SAME; DIRECT AND COLLATERAL CONSANGUINITY.—The series of degrees forms the line; the series of degrees between persons who descend from one another is called direct or lineal consanguinity; and the series of degrees between persons who do not descend from one another, but spring from a common ancestor, is called the collateral line or collateral consanguinity.

Direct, descending and ascending.

SEC. 407. SAME; DIRECT LINE DESCENDING, AND DIRECT LINE ASCENDING.—The direct line is divided into a direct line descending and a direct line ascending. The first is that which connects the ancestors with those who descend from him. The second is that which connects a person with those from whom he descends.

Degrees in.

SEC. 408. SAME; DEGREES IN DIRECT LINE.—In the direct line there are as many degrees as there are generations. Thus, the son is, with regard to the father, in the first degree; the grandson in the second; and vice versa with regard to the father and grandfather toward the sons and grandsons.

Degrees in collateral line.

SEC. 409. SAME; DEGREES IN COLLATERAL LINE.—In the collateral line the degrees are counted by generations, from one of the relations up to the common ancestor, and from the common ancestor to the other relations. In such computation the decedent is excluded, the relative included, and the ancestor counted but once. Thus, brothers are related in the second degree; uncle and nephew in the third degree; cousins german in the fourth, and so on.

Relatives of the half blood.

SEC. 410. RELATIVES OF THE HALF BLOOD.—Kindred of the half blood inherit equally with those of the whole blood in the same degree, unless the inheritance come to the intestate by descent or gift of some one of his ancestors, in which case all those who are not of the blood of such ancestors must be excluded from such inheritance.

Advancements constitute part of distributive share.

SEC. 411. ADVANCEMENTS CONSTITUTE PART OF DISTRIBUTIVE SHARE.—Any estate given by the decedent in his lifetime as an advancement to any child, or other heir, is a part of the estate of the decedent for the purposes of division and distribution thereof among his heirs, and must be taken by such child, or other heir, toward his share of the estate of the decedent.

## CROSS REFERENCE

*Ante*, pp. 1171, 1175.

Advancements, see sections 347 and 382.

Advancements, sufficiency.

SEC. 412. ADVANCEMENTS, WHEN TOO MUCH, OR NOT ENOUGH.—If the amount of such advancement exceeds the share of the heir receiving the same, he must be excluded from any further portion in the division and distribution of the estate, but he must not be required to refund any part of such advancement; and if the amount so

received is less than his share, he is entitled to so much more as will give him his full share of the estate of the decedent.

SEC. 413. WHAT ARE ADVANCEMENTS.—All gifts and grants are made as advancements, if expressed in the gift or grant to be so made, or if charged in writing by the decedent as an advancement, or acknowledged in writing as such, by the child or other successor or heir.

What are.

SEC. 414. VALUE OF ADVANCEMENTS, HOW DETERMINED.—If the value of the estate so advanced is expressed in the grant, or in the charge thereof made by the decedent, or in the acknowledgment of the party receiving it, it must be held as of that value in the division and distribution of the estate; otherwise, it must be estimated according to its value when given, as nearly as the same can be ascertained.

Value of, how determined.

SEC. 415. WHEN HEIR, ADVANCED TO, DIES BEFORE DECEDENT.—If any child, or other heir receiving advancement, dies before the decedent, leaving heirs, the advancement must be taken into consideration in the division and distribution of the estate, and the amount thereof must be allowed accordingly by the representatives of the heirs receiving the advancement, in like manner as if the advancement had been made directly to them.

When heir, advanced to, predeceases decedent.

SEC. 416. INHERITANCE OF HUSBAND AND WIFE FROM EACH OTHER.—The provisions of the preceding sections of this chapter, as to the inheritance of the husband and wife from each other, apply only to the separate property of the decedents.

Inheritance of husband and wife from each other.

SEC. 417. COMMUNITY PROPERTY ON DEATH OF SPOUSE.—Upon the death of either husband or wife, one half of the community property belongs to the surviving spouse; the other half is subject to the testamentary disposition of the decedent, and in the absence thereof goes to the surviving spouse, subject to the provisions of section 418.

Community property on death of spouse.

SEC. 418. COMMUNITY PROPERTY SUBJECT TO ADMINISTRATION; EXCEPTION; HUSBAND'S CONTROL AFTER DEATH OF WIFE.—Community property passing from the control of the husband by reason of his death is subject to administration, his debts, family allowance, and the charges and expenses of administration: *Provided, however,* That the clothing of the decedent and the household effects not exceeding in value \$2,500 shall go to the surviving wife without administration, and shall not be subject to the debts and allowance aforesaid.

Subject to administration.

Proviso. Clothing, household effects, etc.

Community property passing from the control of the husband by virtue of testamentary disposition by the wife is subject to administration, his debts, and the charges and expenses of administration, but the husband, pending administration, shall retain the same power to sell, manage and deal with the community personal property as he had in her lifetime; and his possession and control of the community property shall not be transferred to the personal representative of the wife, except to the extent necessary to carry her will into effect.

Control of husband after wife's death.

#### CROSS REFERENCE

Community property, defined, see sections 119 and 202.

Ante, pp. 1139, 1154.

SEC. 419. INHERITANCE BY REPRESENTATION.—Inheritance or succession "by right of representation" takes place when the descendants of any deceased heir take the same share or right in the estate of another person that their parents would have taken if living. Posthumous children are considered as living at the death of their parents.

Inheritance by representation.

SEC. 420. ALIENS MAY INHERIT, WHEN, AND HOW.—Resident aliens may take in all cases by succession as citizens; and no person capable of succeeding under the provisions of this chapter is precluded from

Inheritance by aliens.

such succession by reason of the alienage of any relative; but no nonresident foreigner can take by succession unless he appears and claims such succession within five years after the death of the decedent to whom he claims succession.

## CROSS REFERENCES

*Ante*, p. 1153. See, also, section 191.  
*Ante*, p. 1153. Time to claim succession, see section 192.

Escheat of property. **SEC. 421. ESCHEAT OF PROPERTY.**—If a person dies owning any property situated in the Canal Zone and leaving no heir, next of kin, legatee, or other person entitled thereto, such property shall escheat to the United States. (Act Cong. Dec. 29, 1926, c. 19, § 17, 44 Stat. 930.)  
 Vol. 44, p. 930.

## CROSS REFERENCE

*Ante*, p. 1179. See, also, section 402 (9).

Successor's liability for decedent's obligations. **SEC. 422. SUCCESSOR LIABLE FOR DECEDENT'S OBLIGATIONS.**—Those who succeed to the property of a decedent are liable for his obligations in the cases and to the extent prescribed by the Code of Civil Procedure.

Person convicted of murder of decedent. **SEC. 423. PERSON CONVICTED OF MURDER OF DECEDENT NOT TO SUCCEED.**—No person who has been convicted of the murder of the decedent shall be entitled to succeed to any portion of his estate; but the portion thereof to which he would otherwise be entitled to succeed descends to the other persons entitled thereto under the provisions of this chapter.

## OBLIGATIONS IN GENERAL.

## CHAPTER 27.—OBLIGATIONS IN GENERAL

## DEFINITION OF OBLIGATIONS

Definition. **SEC. 424. OBLIGATION, WHAT.**—An obligation is a legal duty, by which a person is bound to do or not to do a certain thing.

How created and enforced. **SEC. 425. HOW CREATED AND ENFORCED.**—An obligation arises either from:

- (1) The contract of the parties; or,
- (2) The operation of law. An obligation arising from operation of law may be enforced in the manner provided by law, or by civil action or proceeding.

Interpretation of obligations.

## INTERPRETATION OF OBLIGATIONS

## GENERAL RULES OF INTERPRETATION

General rules.  
*Post*, p. 1197.

**SEC. 426. GENERAL RULES.**—The rules which govern the interpretation of contracts are prescribed by chapter 30 of this code. Other obligations are interpreted by the same rules by which statutes of a similar nature are interpreted.

## JOINT OR SEVERAL OBLIGATIONS

Joint, several, etc.

**SEC. 427. OBLIGATIONS, JOINT OR SEVERAL, ETC.**—An obligation imposed upon several persons, or a right created in favor of several persons, may be:

1. Joint;
2. Several; or,
3. Joint and several.

Joint.

**SEC. 428. WHEN JOINT.**—An obligation imposed upon several persons, or a right created in favor of several persons, is presumed to be joint, and not several, except in the special cases mentioned in the

chapter on the interpretation of contracts. This presumption, in the case of a right, can be overcome only by express words to the contrary.

## CROSS REFERENCES

Promise joined in by several, all of whom receive some benefit, is presumed to be joint and several, see section 569. *Post*, p. 1200.

Promise in the singular, but executed by several, is presumed to be joint and several, see section 570. *Post*, p. 1200.

SEC. 429. CONTRIBUTION BETWEEN JOINT PARTIES.—A party to a joint, or joint and several obligation, who satisfies more than his share of the claim against all, may require a proportionate contribution from all the parties joined with him. *Contribution between joint parties.*

## CROSS REFERENCE

Surety acquires rights of creditors, see section 1296. *Post*, p. 1295.

## CONDITIONAL OBLIGATIONS

SEC. 430. OBLIGATION, WHEN CONDITIONAL.—An obligation is conditional, when the rights or duties of any party thereto depend upon the occurrence of an uncertain event. *Conditional obligations. When conditional.*

SEC. 431. CONDITIONS, KINDS OF.—Conditions may be precedent, concurrent, or subsequent. *Kinds of.*

## CROSS REFERENCES

Conditional legacies, see sections 376 and 377. *Ante*, p. 1175.

Conditions concurrent, see section 433.

Conditions of ownership, see sections 217 et seq. *Ante*, p. 1155.

Conditions precedent, see section 432.

Condition subsequent, see section 434.

SEC. 432. CONDITION PRECEDENT.—A condition precedent is one which is to be performed before some right dependent thereon accrues, or some act dependent thereon is performed. *Condition precedent.*

## CROSS REFERENCE

Conditions precedent, see sections 217 to 219, 377 and 466. *Ante*, pp. 1155, 1175; *post*, p. 1187.

SEC. 433. CONDITIONS CONCURRENT.—Conditions concurrent are those which are mutually dependent, and are to be performed at the same time. *Conditions concurrent.*

## CROSS REFERENCE

Concurrent conditions, performance of, see section 466. *Post*, p. 1187.

SEC. 434. CONDITION SUBSEQUENT.—A condition subsequent is one referring to a future event, upon the happening of which the obligation becomes no longer binding upon the other party, if he chooses to avail himself of the condition. *Condition subsequent.*

## CROSS REFERENCE

Conditions subsequent, see sections 218 and 380. *Ante*, pp. 1155, 1175.

SEC. 435. PERFORMANCE, ETC., OF CONDITIONS, WHEN ESSENTIAL.—Before any party to an obligation can require another party to perform any act under it, he must fulfill all conditions precedent thereto imposed upon himself and must be able and offer to fulfill all conditions concurrent so imposed upon him on the like fulfillment by the other party, except as provided by section 436. *Performance, etc., of conditions.*

## CROSS REFERENCES

*Post*, p. 1187.

Concurrent or precedent conditions, performance of, see section 466.  
Impossible conditions void, see section 437.

When excused.

SEC. 436. **WHEN PERFORMANCE, ETC., EXCUSED.**—If a party to an obligation gives notice to another, before the latter is in default, that he will not perform the same upon his part, and does not retract such notice before the time at which performance upon his part is due, such other party is entitled to enforce the obligation without previously performing or offering to perform any conditions upon his part in favor of the former party.

## CROSS REFERENCES

*Post*, p. 1188.

Excuse of performance, see section 474.

*Post*, p. 1189.

Refusal to accept performance before the time to perform, see section 477.

Impossible and unlawful conditions void.

SEC. 437. **IMPOSSIBLE OR UNLAWFUL CONDITIONS VOID.**—A condition in a contract, the fulfillment of which is impossible or unlawful within the meaning of sections 520 to 524, or which is repugnant to the nature of the interest created by the contract, is void.

*Post*, p. 1195.

## CROSS REFERENCES

*Post*, p. 1195.

Conditions, when impossible, see sections 521 et seq.

*Post*, p. 1195.

Object of contracts, see sections 520 et seq.

*Ante*, p. 1155.

Unlawful conditions, see sections 219 et seq.

Conditions involving forfeiture.

SEC. 438. **CONDITIONS INVOLVING FORFEITURE, HOW CONSTRUED.**—A condition involving a forfeiture must be strictly interpreted against the party for whose benefit it is created.

Alternative obligations.

## ALTERNATIVE OBLIGATIONS

Right of selection.

SEC. 439. **WHO HAS THE RIGHT OF SELECTION.**—If an obligation requires the performance of one of two acts, in the alternative, the party required to perform has the right of selection, unless it is otherwise provided by the terms of the obligation.

How lost.

SEC. 440. **RIGHT OF SELECTION, HOW LOST.**—If the party having the right of selection between alternative acts does not give notice of his selection to the other party within the time, if any, fixed by the obligation for that purpose, or, if none is so fixed, before the time at which the obligation ought to be performed, the right of selection passes to the other party.

Alternatives indivisible.

SEC. 441. **ALTERNATIVES INDIVISIBLE.**—The party having the right of selection between alternative acts must select one of them in its entirety, and can not select part of one and part of another without the consent of the other party.

When one alternative void.

SEC. 442. **NULLITY OF ONE OR MORE OF ALTERNATIVE OBLIGATIONS.**—If one of the alternative acts required by an obligation is such as the law will not enforce, or becomes unlawful, or impossible of performance, the obligation is to be interpreted as though the other stood alone.

Transfer of obligations.

## TRANSFER OF OBLIGATIONS

Burden of obligation not transferable.

SEC. 443. **BURDEN OF OBLIGATION NOT TRANSFERABLE.**—The burden of an obligation may be transferred with the consent of the party entitled to its benefit, but not otherwise.

Rights arising out of, transferable.

SEC. 444. **RIGHTS ARISING OUT OF OBLIGATION TRANSFERABLE.**—A right arising out of an obligation is the property of the person to whom it is due, and may be transferred as such.

CROSS REFERENCES

Assignment of things in action, see section 239. *Ante*, p. 1158.  
 Incidents following things transferred, see section 280. *Ante*, p. 1163.  
 Literary property is assignable, see section 242. *Ante*, p. 1159.  
 Mere possibility can not be transferred, see section 262. *Ante*, p. 1161.  
 Nonnegotiable instrument transferable by indorsement, see section 445. *Ante*, p. 1158.  
 Products of the mind, assignment of, see section 240. *Ante*, p. 1161.  
 Property of any kind may be transferred, see section 261.

SEC. 445. NONNEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS MAY BE TRANSFERRED.—A nonnegotiable written contract for the payment of money or personal property may be transferred by indorsement, in like manner with negotiable instruments. Such indorsement shall transfer all the rights of the assignor under the instrument to the assignee, subject to all equities and defenses existing in favor of the maker at the time of the indorsement. *Nonnegotiable instruments may be transferred.*

EXTINCTION OF OBLIGATIONS

Extinction of obligations.

PERFORMANCE

SEC. 446. OBLIGATION EXTINGUISHED BY PERFORMANCE.—Full performance of an obligation, by the party whose duty it is to perform it, or by any other person on his behalf, and with his assent, if accepted by the creditor, extinguishes it. *By performance.*

SEC. 447. PERFORMANCE BY ONE OF SEVERAL JOINT DEBTORS.—Performance of an obligation by one of several persons who are jointly liable under it extinguishes the liability of all. *By one of several joint debtors.*

SEC. 448. PERFORMANCE TO ONE OF JOINT CREDITORS.—An obligation in favor of joint creditors is extinguished by performance rendered to any of them, except in the case of a deposit made by joint owners, which is regulated by chapters 36 to 38 of this code on deposit. *To one of joint creditors. Post, pp. 1226-1242.*

CROSS REFERENCE

Performance to one of joint creditors, see section 711. *Post*, p. 1227.

SEC. 449. EFFECT OF DIRECTIONS BY CREDITORS.—If a creditor, or any one of two or more joint creditors, at any time directs the debtor to perform his obligation in a particular manner, the obligation is extinguished by performance in that manner, even though the creditor does not receive the benefit of such performance. *Effect of directions by creditors.*

SEC. 450. PARTIAL PERFORMANCE.—A partial performance of an indivisible obligation extinguishes a corresponding proportion thereof if the benefit of such performance is voluntarily retained by the creditor, but not otherwise. If such partial performance is of such a nature that the creditor can not avoid retaining it without injuring his own property, his retention thereof is not presumed to be voluntary. *Part performance.*

CROSS REFERENCE

Effect of part performance, see sections 454, 481, and 1281. *Post*, pp. 1186, 1189, 1283.

SEC. 451. PAYMENT, WHAT.—Performance of an obligation for the delivery of money only is called payment. *"Payment," defined.*

CROSS REFERENCE

Tender, effect of, see sections 468 and 472. *Post*, p. 1188.

SEC. 452. APPLICATION OF GENERAL PERFORMANCE.—Where a debtor, under several obligations to another, does an act, by way of perform- *Application of general performance.*

ance, in whole or in part, which is equally applicable to two or more of such obligations, such performance must be applied as follows:

(1) If, at the time of performance, the intention or desire of the debtor that such performance should be applied to the extinction of any particular obligation, be manifested to the creditor, it must be so applied.

(2) If no such application be then made, the creditor, within a reasonable time after such performance, may apply it toward the extinction of any obligation, performance of which was due to him from the debtor at the time of such performance; except that if similar obligations were due to him both individually and as a trustee, he must, unless otherwise directed by the debtor, apply the performance to the extinction of all such obligations in equal proportion; and an application once made by the creditor can not be rescinded without the consent of the debtor.

(3) If neither party makes such application within the time prescribed herein, the performance must be applied to the extinction of obligations in the following order; and, if there be more than one obligation of a particular class, to the extinction of all in that class, ratably:

1. Of interest due at the time of the performance.
2. Of principal due at that time.
3. Of the obligation earliest in date of maturity.
4. Of an obligation not secured by a lien or collateral undertaking.
5. Of an obligation secured by a lien or collateral undertaking.

Offer of performance.

#### OFFER OF PERFORMANCE

Obligation extin-  
guished by.

**SEC. 453. OBLIGATION EXTINGUISHED BY OFFER OF PERFORMANCE.**—An obligation is extinguished by an offer of performance, made in conformity to the rules herein prescribed, and with intent to extinguish the obligation.

#### CROSS REFERENCES

By whom offer may be made, see section 455.

*Post*, p. 1188.

Duties of person making tender, see section 471.

*Post*, p. 1188.

Tender of payment, see sections 468 and 472.

*Post*, p. 1188.

Tender of article passes title, see sections 470 and 472.

Offer of partial per-  
formance.

**SEC. 454. OFFER OF PARTIAL PERFORMANCE.**—An offer of partial performance is of no effect.

#### CROSS REFERENCE

Part performance, effect of, see sections 450, 481, and 1281.

*Ante*, p. 1185; *post*,  
pp. 1189, 1293.

By whom made.

**SEC. 455. BY WHOM TO BE MADE.**—An offer of performance must be made by the debtor, or by some person on his behalf and with his assent.

To whom made.

**SEC. 456. TO WHOM TO BE MADE.**—An offer of performance must be made to the creditor, or to any one of two or more joint creditors, or to a person authorized by one or more of them to receive or collect what is due under the obligation, if such creditor or authorized person is present at the place where the offer may be made; and if not, wherever the creditor may be found.

#### CROSS REFERENCE

*Post*, p. 1187.

Where offer may be made, see section 457.

SEC. 457. WHERE OFFER MAY BE MADE.—In the absence of an express provision to the contrary, an offer of performance may be made, at the option of the debtor:

Where offer may be made.

1. At any place appointed by the creditor; or,
2. Wherever the person to whom the offer ought to be made can be found; or,
3. If such person can not with reasonable diligence, be found within the Canal Zone, and within a reasonable distance from his residence or place of business, of<sup>1</sup> if he evades the debtor, then at his residence or place of business, if the same can, with reasonable diligence, be found within the Canal Zone; or
4. If this can not be done, then at any place within the Canal Zone.

SEC. 458. WHEN OFFER MUST BE MADE.—Where an obligation fixes a time for its performance, an offer of performance must be made at that time, within reasonable hours, and not before nor afterwards.

When offer must be made.

SEC. 459. SAME.—Where an obligation does not fix the time for its performance, an offer of performance may be made at any time before the debtor, upon a reasonable demand, has refused to perform.

SEC. 460. COMPENSATION AFTER DELAY IN PERFORMANCE.—Where delay in performance is capable of exact and entire compensation, and time has not been expressly declared to be of the essence of the obligation, an offer of performance, accompanied with an offer of such compensation, may be made at any time after it is due, but without prejudice to any rights acquired by the creditor, or by any other person, in the meantime.

Compensation after delay in performance.

SEC. 461. OFFER TO BE MADE IN GOOD FAITH.—An offer of performance must be made in good faith, and in such manner as is most likely, under the circumstances, to benefit the creditor.

Offer to be made in good faith.

SEC. 462. CONDITIONAL OFFER.—An offer of performance must be free from any conditions which the creditor is not bound, on his part, to perform.

Conditional offer.

#### CROSS REFERENCE

Offer of performance upon condition, see sections 466 and 467.

SEC. 463. ABILITY AND WILLINGNESS ESSENTIAL.—An offer of performance is of no effect if the person making it is not able and willing to perform according to the offer.

Ability and willingness.

SEC. 464. PRODUCTION OF THING TO BE DELIVERED NOT NECESSARY.—The thing to be delivered, if any, need not in any case be actually produced, upon an offer of performance, unless the offer is accepted.

Production of thing to be delivered.

SEC. 465. THING OFFERED TO BE KEPT SEPARATE.—A thing, when offered by way of performance, must not be mixed with other things from which it can not be separated immediately and without difficulty.

Thing offered to be kept separate.

#### CROSS REFERENCE

Custody of thing offered, see section 471.

Post, p. 1188.

SEC. 466. PERFORMANCE OF CONDITION PRECEDENT.—When a debtor is entitled to the performance of a condition precedent to, or concurrent with, performance on his part, he may make his offer to depend upon the due performance of such condition.

Performance of condition precedent.

#### CROSS REFERENCES

Conditions precedent defined, see sections 218, 377, and 432.

Conditions subsequent defined, see sections 218, 380, and 434.

Performance of conditions, see section 435.

Unlawful and impossible conditions void, see sections 219 and 437.

Ante, pp. 1155, 1175, 1183.

Ante, pp. 1155, 1175, 1183.

Ante, p. 1183.

Ante, pp. 1155, 1184.

<sup>1</sup> So in original.

Written receipts.

SEC. 467. WRITTEN RECEIPTS.—A debtor has a right to require from his creditor a written receipt for any property delivered in performance of his obligation.

Extinction of pecuniary obligation.

SEC. 468. EXTINCTION OF PECUNIARY OBLIGATION.—An obligation for the payment of money is extinguished by a due offer of payment, if the amount is immediately deposited in the name of the creditor, with some bank of deposit within the Canal Zone, of good repute, and notice thereof is given to the creditor.

#### CROSS REFERENCE

Tender stopping interest, see section 472.

Objection to mode of offer.

SEC. 469. OBJECTIONS TO MODE OF OFFER.—All objections to the mode of an offer of performance, which the creditor has an opportunity to state at the time to the person making the offer, and which could be then obviated by him, are waived by the creditor, if not then stated.

Title to thing offered.

SEC. 470. TITLE TO THING OFFERED.—The title to a thing duly offered in performance of an obligation passes to the creditor, if the debtor at the time signifies his intention to that effect.

Custody of.

SEC. 471. CUSTODY OF THING OFFERED.—The person offering a thing, other than money, by way of performance, must, if he means to treat it as belonging to the creditor, retain it as a depositary for hire, until the creditor accepts it, or until he has given reasonable notice to the creditor that he will retain it no longer, and, if with reasonable diligence he can find a suitable depositary therefor, until he has deposited it with such person.

#### CROSS REFERENCES

Post, p. 1229.

Depositary for hire, see section 725.

Ante, p. 1187.

Thing offered to be kept separate, see section 465.

Effect of offer on accessories of obligations.

SEC. 472. EFFECT OF OFFER ON ACCESSORIES OF OBLIGATION.—An offer of payment or other performance, duly made, though the title to the thing offered be not transferred to the creditor, stops the running of interest on the obligation, and has the same effect upon all its incidents as a performance thereof.

#### CROSS REFERENCE

Tender transfers title, see section 470.

Creditor's retention of thing which he refuses to accept.

SEC. 473. CREDITOR'S RETENTION OF THING WHICH HE REFUSES TO ACCEPT.—If anything is given to a creditor by way of performance, which he refuses to accept as such, he is not bound to return it without demand; but if he retains it, he is a gratuitous depositary thereof.

#### CROSS REFERENCE

Post, p. 1229.

Gratuitous depositary, see sections 720 et seq.

Prevention of performance or offer.

#### PREVENTION OF PERFORMANCE OR OFFER

What excuses performance, etc.

SEC. 474. WHAT EXCUSES PERFORMANCE, ETC.—The want of performance of an obligation, or of an offer of performance, in whole or in part, or any delay therein, is excused by the following causes, to the extent to which they operate:

1. When such performance or offer is prevented or delayed by the act of the creditor, or by the operation of law, even though there may have been a stipulation that this shall not be an excuse;

2. When it is prevented or delayed by an irresistible, super-human cause, or by the act of public enemies of the United States, unless the parties have expressly agreed to the contrary; or,

3. When the debtor is induced not to make it, by any act of the creditor intended or naturally tending to have that effect, done at or before the time at which such performance or offer may be made, and not rescinded before that time.

CROSS REFERENCE

Excuse of performance, see section 436.

*Ante*, p. 1184.

SEC. 475. EFFECT OF PREVENTION OF PERFORMANCE.—If the performance of an obligation be prevented by the creditor, the debtor is entitled to all the benefits which he would have obtained if it had been performed by both parties.

Effect of prevention of performance.

SEC. 476. SAME.—If performance of an obligation is prevented by any cause excusing performance, other than the act of the creditor, the debtor is entitled to a ratable proportion of the consideration to which he would have been entitled upon full performance, according to the benefit which the creditor receives from the actual performance.

SEC. 477. EFFECT OF REFUSAL TO ACCEPT PERFORMANCE BEFORE OFFER.—A refusal by a creditor to accept performance, made before an offer thereof, is equivalent to an offer and refusal, unless, before performance is actually due, he gives notice to the debtor of his willingness to accept it.

Refusal to accept, before offer.

CROSS REFERENCE

Refusal to perform entitles the other party to enforce the obligation, without performance on his part, see section 436.

*Ante*, p. 1184.

ACCORD AND SATISFACTION

Accord and satisfaction.

SEC. 478. ACCORD, WHAT.—An accord is an agreement to accept, in extinction of an obligation, something different from or less than that to which the person agreeing to accept is entitled.

"Accord."

CROSS REFERENCES

Order on third person, effect of, see section 485.

*Post*, p. 1190.

Release of obligations, see sections 486 et seq.

*Post*, p. 1190.

Substituting new obligation for existing one is novation, see sections 482 et seq.

*Post*, p. 1190.

SEC. 479. EFFECT OF ACCORD.—Though the parties to an accord are bound to execute it, yet it does not extinguish the obligation until it is fully executed.

Effect of.

SEC. 480. SATISFACTION, WHAT.—Acceptance, by the creditor, of the consideration of an accord extinguishes the obligation, and is called satisfaction.

"Satisfaction."

CROSS REFERENCE

Part performance, see section 481.

SEC. 481. PART PERFORMANCE.—Part performance of an obligation, either before or after a breach thereof, when expressly accepted by the creditor in writing, in satisfaction, or rendered in pursuance of an agreement in writing for that purpose, though without any new consideration, extinguishes the obligation.

Part performance.

## CROSS REFERENCE

*Ante*, pp. 1185, 1186; *post*, p. 1293. Part performance, see section 450, 454, and 1281.

## NOVATION

Novation. **SEC. 482. NOVATION, WHAT.**—Novation is the substitution of a new obligation for an existing one.

## CROSS REFERENCES

Novation a contract, see section 484.

*Post*, p. 1191. Right to sue on contract made for one's benefit, see section 494.

Modes of. **SEC. 483. MODES OF NOVATION.**—Novation is made:

1. By the substitution of a new obligation between the same parties, with intent to extinguish the old obligation;

2. By the substitution of a new debtor in place of the old one, with intent to release the latter; or,

3. By the substitution of a new creditor in place of the old one, with intent to transfer the rights of the latter to the former.

Novation a contract. **SEC. 484. NOVATION A CONTRACT.**—Novation is made by contract, and is subject to all the rules concerning contracts in general.

Rescission of. **SEC. 485. RESCISSION OF NOVATION.**—When the obligation of a third person, or an order upon such person is accepted in satisfaction, the creditor may rescind such acceptance if the debtor prevents such person from complying with the order, or from fulfilling the obligation; or if, at the time the obligation or order is received, such person is insolvent, and this fact is unknown to the creditor, or if, before the creditor can with reasonable diligence present the order to the person upon whom it is given, he becomes insolvent.

Release.

## RELEASE

Obligation extinguished by. **SEC. 486. OBLIGATION EXTINGUISHED BY RELEASE.**—An obligation is extinguished by a release therefrom given to the debtor by the creditor, upon a new consideration, or in writing, with or without new consideration.

## CROSS REFERENCE

*Post*, p. 1196. Writing imports a consideration, see section 534.

General release, claims not affected by. **SEC. 487. CERTAIN CLAIMS NOT AFFECTED BY GENERAL RELEASE.**—A general release does not extend to claims which the creditor does not know or suspect to exist in his favor at the time of executing the release, which if known by him must have materially affected his settlement with the debtor.

Release of one of several joint debtors. **SEC. 488. RELEASE OF ONE OF SEVERAL JOINT DEBTORS.**—A release of one of two or more joint debtors does not extinguish the obligations of any of the others, unless they are mere guarantors; nor does it affect their right to contribution from him.

## CROSS REFERENCES

*Post*, p. 1293. Guarantor's liability discharged by what dealings with debtor, see section 1278.

*Post*, p. 1295. Rights of sureties, see section 1292.

## CHAPTER 28.—NATURE OF A CONTRACT

NATURE OF A  
CONTRACT.

## DEFINITION

SEC. 489. CONTRACT, WHAT.—A contract is an agreement to do or not to do a certain thing. “Contract.”

## CROSS REFERENCES

Object of a contract, see section 520 et seq. Post, p. 1195.  
Parties to a contract, see section 491 et seq.

SEC. 490. ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS OF CONTRACT.—It is essential to the existence of a contract that there should be: Elements of

1. Parties capable of contracting;
2. Their consent;
3. A lawful object; and,
4. A sufficient cause or consideration.

## CROSS REFERENCES

Consent, see sections 495 et seq.  
Consideration, see sections 525 et seq. Post, p. 1195.  
Requisites of object, see section 521. Post, p. 1195.  
Unlawful contracts, see section 572. Post, p. 1200.

## PARTIES

SEC. 491. WHO MAY CONTRACT.—All persons are capable of contracting, except minors and persons of unsound mind. Capacity.

## CROSS REFERENCES

Contracts of infants, see sections 19 et seq., and 598. Ante, p. 1126; post, p. 1204.  
Contracts of married women, see sections 113, 114, and 122. Ante, pp. 1139, 1140.  
Contracts of persons of unsound mind, see sections 24 et seq. Ante, p. 1126.

SEC. 492. MINORS, ETC. Minors and persons of unsound mind, have only such capacity as is defined by chapter 2 of this code. Minors, etc.

## CROSS REFERENCE

Powers of minors, see sections 19 et seq. Ante, p. 1126.

SEC. 493. IDENTIFICATION OF PARTIES NECESSARY.—It is essential to the validity of a contract, not only that the parties should exist, but that it should be possible to identify them. Identification of parties.

SEC. 494. WHEN CONTRACT FOR BENEFIT OF THIRD PERSON MAY BE ENFORCED.—A contract, made expressly for the benefit of a third person, may be enforced by him at any time before the parties thereto rescind it. Enforcement of contract for benefit of third person.

## CONSENT

Consent.

SEC. 495. ESSENTIALS OF CONSENT.—The consent of the parties to a contract must be: Essentials.

1. Free;
2. Mutual; and,
3. Communicated by each to the other.

## CROSS REFERENCES

Consent, when not free, and effect, see sections 496 and 497. Post, p. 1192.  
Consent, when not mutual, see section 510. Post, p. 1194.  
Consent, how communicated, see sections 511 et seq. Post, p. 1194.

Consent, when voidable.

**SEC. 496. CONSENT, WHEN VOIDABLE.**—A consent which is not free is nevertheless not absolutely void, but may be rescinded by the parties, in the manner prescribed by sections 580 to 583.

**CROSS REFERENCE**

*Post*, pp. 1201, 1337.

Rescission of contracts, see sections 580 et seq., and 1645 et seq.

Apparent consent.

**SEC. 497. APPARENT CONSENT, WHEN NOT FREE.**—An apparent consent is not real or free when obtained through:

1. Duress;
2. Menace;
3. Fraud;
4. Undue influence; or,
5. Mistake.

**CROSS REFERENCES**

Duress, defined, see section 499.

Menace, defined, see section 500.

Fraud, defined, see section 501.

*Post*, p. 1193.

Undue influence, defined, see section 505.

*Post*, p. 1193.

Mistake, defined, see sections 506 and 507.

*Post*, p. 1201.

Rescission, where consent obtained by mistake, duress, menace, fraud, or undue influence, see section 581.

When deemed to have been obtained by fraud, etc.

**SEC. 498. WHEN DEEMED TO HAVE BEEN OBTAINED BY FRAUD, AND SO FORTH.**—Consent is deemed to have been obtained through one of the causes mentioned in section 497 only when it would not have been given had such cause not existed.

“Duress.”

**SEC. 499. DURESS, WHAT.**—Duress consists in:

1. Unlawful confinement of the person of the party, or of the husband or wife of such party, or of an ancestor, descendant, or adopted child of such party, husband, or wife;
2. Unlawful detention of the property of any such person; or
3. Confinement of such person, lawful in form, but fraudulently obtained, or fraudulently made unjustly harassing or oppressive.

**CROSS REFERENCE**

*Post*, p. 1201.

Rescission of contract for duress, see section 581.

“Menace.”

**SEC. 500. MENACE, WHAT.**—Menace consists in a threat:

1. Of such duress as is specified in subdivisions one and three of section 499;
2. Of unlawful and violent injury to the person or property of any such person as is specified in section 499; or,
3. Of injury to the character of any such person.

**CROSS REFERENCE**

*Post*, p. 1201.

Rescission of contract for menace, see section 581.

Fraud, actual or constructive.

**SEC. 501. FRAUD, ACTUAL OR CONSTRUCTIVE.**—Fraud is either actual or constructive.

**CROSS REFERENCE**

*Post*, p. 1201.

Rescission of contract for fraud, see section 581.

“Actual fraud.”

**SEC. 502. ACTUAL FRAUD, WHAT.**—Actual fraud, within the meaning of this subchapter, consists in any of the following acts, committed by a party to the contract, or with his connivance, with intent to deceive another party thereto, or to induce him to enter into the contract:

1. The suggestion, as a fact, of that which is not true, by one who does not believe it to be true;
2. The positive assertion, in a manner not warranted by the information of the person making it, of that which is not true, though he believes it to be true;
3. The suppression of that which is true, by one having knowledge or belief of the fact;
4. A promise made without any intention of performing it; or,
5. Any other act fitted to deceive.

## CROSS REFERENCES

Deceit, see sections 590 and 591.

Fraudulent instruments and transfers, see sections 1659 et seq.

Rescission of contracts for fraud, see section 581.

*Post*, p. 1203.

*Post*, p. 1338.

*Post*, p. 1201.

SEC. 503. CONSTRUCTIVE FRAUD.—Constructive fraud consists:

“Constructive fraud.”

1. In any breach of duty which, without an actually fraudulent intent, gains an advantage to the person in fault, or any one claiming under him, by misleading another to his prejudice, or to the prejudice of any one claiming under him; or,

2. In any such act or omission as the law specially declares to be fraudulent, without respect to actual fraud.

## CROSS REFERENCE

Rescission of contract for fraud, see section 581.

*Post*, p. 1201.

SEC. 504. ACTUAL FRAUD A QUESTION OF FACT.—Actual fraud is always a question of fact.

Actual fraud a question of fact.

SEC. 505. UNDUE INFLUENCE, WHAT.—Undue influence consists:

“Undue influence.”

1. In the use, by one in whom a confidence is reposed by another, or who holds a real or apparent authority over him, of such confidence or authority for the purpose of obtaining an unfair advantage over him;

2. In taking an unfair advantage of another's weakness of mind; or,

3. In taking a grossly oppressive and unfair advantage of another's necessities or distress.

## CROSS REFERENCES

Rescission of contracts see sections 581 and 1645.

Undue influence vitiating will, see section 312.

*Post*, pp. 1201, 1337.

*Ante*, p. 1187.

SEC. 506. MISTAKE, WHAT.—Mistake may be either of fact or law.

“Mistake.”

SEC. 507. MISTAKE OF FACT.—Mistake of fact is a mistake, not caused by the neglect of a legal duty on the part of the person making the mistake, and consisting in:

Mistake of fact.

1. An unconscious ignorance or forgetfulness of a fact past or present, material to the contract; or,

2. Belief in the present existence of a thing material to the contract which does not exist, or in the past existence of such a thing, which has not existed.

## CROSS REFERENCE

Rescission of contract for mistake, see section 581.

*Post*, p. 1201.

SEC. 508. MISTAKE OF LAW.—Mistake of law constitutes a mistake, within the meaning of this subchapter, only when it arises from:

Mistake of law.

1. A misapprehension of the law by all parties, all supposing that they knew and understood it, and all making substantially the same mistake as to the law; or,

2. A misapprehension of the law by one party, of which the others are aware at the time of contracting, but which they do not rectify.

## CROSS REFERENCE

- Post*, p. 1201.      Rescission of contract for mistake, see section 581.
- Mistake of foreign laws.      SEC. 509. MISTAKE OF FOREIGN LAWS.—Mistake of foreign laws is a mistake of fact.
- Mutuality of consent.      SEC. 510. MUTUALITY OF CONSENT.—Consent is not mutual, unless the parties all agree upon the same thing in the same sense. But in certain cases defined by the chapter on interpretation, they are to be deemed so to agree without regard to the fact.

## CROSS REFERENCE

- Post*, p. 1197.      Interpretation of contracts, see sections 546 et seq.
- Communication of consent.      SEC. 511. COMMUNICATION OF CONSENT.—Consent can be communicated with effect, only by some act or omission of the party contracting, by which he intends to communicate it, or which necessarily tends to such communication.
- Mode of communicating acceptance.      SEC. 512. MODE OF COMMUNICATING ACCEPTANCE OF PROPOSAL.—If a proposal prescribes any conditions concerning the communication of its acceptance, the proposer is not bound unless they are conformed to; but in other cases any reasonable and usual mode may be adopted.
- When communication deemed complete.      SEC. 513. WHEN COMMUNICATION DEEMED COMPLETE.—Consent is deemed to be fully communicated between the parties as soon as the party accepting a proposal has put his acceptance in the course of transmission to the proposer, in conformity to section 512.
- Acceptance by performance.      SEC. 514. ACCEPTANCE BY PERFORMANCE OF CONDITIONS.—Performance of the conditions of a proposal, or the acceptance of the consideration offered with a proposal, is an acceptance of the proposal.
- Acceptance must be absolute.      SEC. 515. ACCEPTANCE MUST BE ABSOLUTE.—An acceptance must be absolute and unqualified, or must include in itself an acceptance of that character which the proposer can separate from the rest, and which will conclude the person accepting. A qualified acceptance is a new proposal.
- Revocation of proposal.      SEC. 516. REVOCATION OF PROPOSAL.—A proposal may be revoked at any time before its acceptance is communicated to the proposer, but not afterwards.
- How made.      SEC. 517. REVOCATION, HOW MADE.—A proposal is revoked:
  1. By communication of notice of revocation by the proposer to the other party, in the manner prescribed by sections 511 and 513, before his acceptance has been communicated to the former;
  2. By the lapse of the time prescribed in such proposal for its acceptance, or if no time is so prescribed, the lapse of a reasonable time without communication of the acceptance;
  3. By the failure of the acceptor to fulfill a condition precedent to acceptance; or,
  4. By the death or insanity of the proposer.
- Ratification of contract void for want of consent.      SEC. 518. RATIFICATION OF CONTRACT VOID FOR WANT OF CONSENT.—A contract which is voidable solely for want of due consent, may be ratified by a subsequent consent.
- Assumption of obligation by acceptance of benefits.      SEC. 519. ASSUMPTION OF OBLIGATION BY ACCEPTANCE OF BENEFITS.—A voluntary acceptance of the benefit of a transaction is equivalent to a consent to all the obligations arising from it, so far as the facts are known, or ought to be known, to the person accepting.

## CROSS REFERENCE

## OBJECT

Object.

SEC. 520. OBJECT, WHAT.—The object of a contract is the thing which it is agreed, on the part of the party receiving the consideration, to do or not to do.

Defined.

## CROSS REFERENCES

Unlawful conditions, see section 437.

*Anic*, p. 1184.

Unlawful contracts, see sections 521 and 572 et seq.

*Post*, p. 1200.

SEC. 521. REQUISITES OF OBJECT.—The object of a contract must be lawful when the contract is made, and possible and ascertainable by the time the contract is to be performed.

Requisites.

## CROSS REFERENCES

Essential elements of contract, see section 490.

*Anic*, p. 1191.

Unlawful contracts, see sections 572 et seq.

*Post*, p. 1200.

SEC. 522. IMPOSSIBILITY, WHAT.—Everything is deemed possible except that which is impossible in the nature of things.

"Impossibility," defined.

SEC. 523. WHEN CONTRACT WHOLLY VOID.—Where a contract has but a single object, and such object is unlawful, whether in whole or in part, or wholly impossible of performance, or so vaguely expressed as to be wholly unascertainable, the entire contract is void.

When contract wholly void.

## CROSS REFERENCE

Consideration illegal in part, see sections 524 and 528.

SEC. 524. WHEN CONTRACT PARTIALLY VOID.—Where a contract has several distinct objects, of which one at least is lawful, and one at least is unlawful, in whole or in part, the contract is void as to the latter and valid as to the rest.

When contract partially void.

## CROSS REFERENCES

Contract illegal in part, see section 528.

Provision in, impossible of performance, effect of, see section 533.

*Post*, p. 1196.

## CONSIDERATION

Consideration.

SEC. 525. GOOD CONSIDERATION, WHAT.—Any benefit conferred, or agreed to be conferred, upon the promisor, by any other person, to which the promisor is not lawfully entitled, or any prejudice suffered, or agreed to be suffered, by such person, other than such as he is at the time of consent lawfully bound to suffer, as an inducement to the promisor, is a good consideration for a promise.

Good consideration.

SEC. 526. HOW FAR LEGAL OR MORAL OBLIGATION IS A GOOD CONSIDERATION.—An existing legal obligation resting upon the promisor, or a moral obligation originating in some benefit conferred upon the promisor, or prejudice suffered by the promisee, is also a good consideration for a promise, to an extent corresponding with the extent of the obligation, but no further or otherwise.

Legal or moral obligation as good consideration.

SEC. 527. CONSIDERATION LAWFUL.—The consideration of a contract must be lawful within the meaning of section 572.

Unlawful consideration.

## CROSS REFERENCE

Unlawful contracts, see sections 572 et seq.

*Post*, p. 1200.

SEC. 528. EFFECT OF ITS ILLEGALITY.—If any part of a single consideration for one or more objects, or of several considerations for a single object, is unlawful, the entire contract is void.

Effect of illegality.

## CROSS REFERENCE

- Ante*, p. 1195. Consideration illegal in part, see sections 523 and 524.
- Consideration executed or executory. SEC. 529. CONSIDERATION EXECUTED OR EXECUTORY.—A consideration may be executed or executory, in whole or in part. In so far as it is executory it is subject to the provisions of sections 520 to 524.
- Executory. SEC. 530. EXECUTORY CONSIDERATION.—When a consideration is executory, it is not indispensable that the contract should specify its amount or the means of ascertaining it. It may be left to the decision of a third person, or regulated by any specified standard.
- How ascertained. SEC. 531. HOW ASCERTAINED.—When a contract does not determine the amount of the consideration, nor the method by which it is to be ascertained, or when it leaves the amount thereof to the discretion of an interested party, the consideration must be so much money as the object of the contract is reasonably worth.
- Effect of impossibility of ascertaining consideration. SEC. 532. EFFECT OF IMPOSSIBILITY OF ASCERTAINING CONSIDERATION.—Where a contract provides an exclusive method by which its consideration is to be ascertained, which method is on its face impossible of execution, the entire contract is void.
- SEC. 533. SAME.—Where a contract provides an exclusive method by which its consideration is to be ascertained, which method appears possible on its face, but in fact is, or becomes, impossible of execution, such provision only is void.

## CROSS REFERENCE

- Ante*, p. 1195. Effect of partial invalidity of contract, see section 524.
- Written instrument presumptive evidence of consideration. SEC. 534. WRITTEN INSTRUMENT PRESUMPTIVE EVIDENCE OF CONSIDERATION.—A written instrument is presumptive evidence of a consideration.
- Post*, p. 1197. Distinction between sealed and unsealed instruments abolished, see section 545.
- Post*, p. 1311. Presumption of consideration for negotiable instrument, see section 1423.
- Burden of proof to invalidate. SEC. 535. BURDEN OF PROOF TO INVALIDATE SUFFICIENT CONSIDERATION.—The burden of showing a want of consideration sufficient to support an instrument lies with the party seeking to invalidate or avoid it.

## CROSS REFERENCES

## MANNER OF CREATING CONTRACTS.

## CHAPTER 29.—MANNER OF CREATING CONTRACTS

- Contract, express or implied. SEC. 536. CONTRACTS, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED.—A contract is either express or implied.
- Express contract. SEC. 537. EXPRESS CONTRACTS, WHAT.—An express contract is one the terms of which are stated in words.
- Implied contract. SEC. 538. IMPLIED CONTRACT, WHAT.—An implied contract is one the existence and terms of which are manifested by conduct.

## CROSS REFERENCE

- Post*, p. 1203. Obligations imposed by law, see sections 539 et seq.
- Oral contracts. SEC. 539. WHAT CONTRACTS MAY BE ORAL.—All contracts may be oral, except such as are specially required by statute to be in writing.

## CROSS REFERENCE

- Post*, p. 1204. Contracts when to be in writing, see sections 540, 541, and 600.
- Contracts not in writing, through fraud. SEC. 540. CONTRACT NOT IN WRITING THROUGH FRAUD, MAY BE ENFORCED AGAINST FRAUDULENT PARTY.—Where a contract, which is

required by law to be in writing, is prevented from being put into writing by the fraud of a party thereto, any other party who is by such fraud led to believe that it is in writing, and acts upon such belief to his prejudice, may enforce it against the fraudulent party.

SEC. 541. **WHAT CONTRACTS MUST BE WRITTEN.**—The following contracts are invalid, unless the same, or some note or memorandum thereof, is in writing and subscribed to by the party to be charged, or by his agent:

Written contracts.

1. An agreement that by its terms is not to be performed within a year from the making thereof;

2. A special promise to answer for the debt, default, or miscarriage of another, except in the cases provided for in section 1265;

Post, p. 1261.

3. An agreement made upon consideration of marriage other than a mutual promise to marry;

4. An agreement for the leasing of real property for a longer period than one year, and such agreement, if made by an agent of the party sought to be charged, is invalid, unless the authority of the agent is in writing, subscribed by the party sought to be charged;

5. An agreement authorizing or employing an agent or broker to purchase or sell real estate for compensation or a commission;

6. An agreement which by its terms is not to be performed during the lifetime of the promisor, or an agreement to bequeath any property, or make any provision for any person by will.

#### CROSS REFERENCES

Contracts to sell or sales of goods or choses in action, see section 600.

Post, p. 1204.

Fraudulent transfers, see section 1660.

Post, p. 1339.

Guaranty, see sections 1264 et seq.

Post, p. 1291.

Oral authorization, sufficiency of, see section 1046.

Post, p. 1265.

Power of attorney to execute mortgage, see section 1345.

Post, p. 1301.

SEC. 542. **EFFECT OF WRITTEN CONTRACTS.**—The execution of a contract in writing, whether the law requires it to be written or not, supersedes all the negotiations or stipulations concerning its matter which preceded or accompanied the execution of the instrument.

Effect of.

#### CROSS REFERENCE

Writing supersedes oral stipulations, see section 550.

Post, p. 1198.

SEC. 543. **CONTRACT IN WRITING, TAKES EFFECT WHEN.**—A contract in writing takes effect upon its delivery to the party in whose favor it is made, or to his agent.

Time of taking effect.

#### CROSS REFERENCE

Delivery of transfers in writing, see generally section 268.

Ante, p. 1162.

SEC. 544. **PROVISIONS ON DELIVERY OF GRANTS TO APPLY.**—The provisions of sections 264 and 267 to 272, concerning the delivery of grants, absolute and conditional, apply to all written contracts.

Provisions concerning delivery.  
Ante, p. 1161.

#### CROSS REFERENCE

Mode of transfer, see sections 264 et seq.

Ante, p. 1161.

SEC. 545. **DISTINCTIONS BETWEEN SEALED AND UNSEALED INSTRUMENTS ABOLISHED.**—All distinctions between sealed and unsealed instruments are abolished.

Distinctions between sealed and unsealed instruments abolished.

## CHAPTER 30.—INTERPRETATION OF CONTRACTS

SEC. 546. **UNIFORMITY OF INTERPRETATION.**—All contracts, whether public or private, are to be interpreted by the same rules, except as otherwise provided by this code.

INTERPRETATION OF CONTRACTS.  
Uniformity of interpretation.

Intent of parties.

**SEC. 547. CONTRACTS, HOW TO BE INTERPRETED.**—A contract must be so interpreted as to give effect to the mutual intention of the parties as it existed at the time of contracting, so far as the same is ascertainable and lawful.

CROSS REFERENCE

*Post*, p. 1199.

Contract restricted to its evident object, see section 559.

How ascertained.

**SEC. 548. INTENTION OF PARTIES, HOW ASCERTAINED.**—For the purpose of ascertaining the intention of the parties to a contract, if otherwise doubtful, the rules given in this chapter are to be applied.

CROSS REFERENCE

*Post*, p. 1199.

Construction against party causing ambiguity, see section 565.

From language.

**SEC. 549. INTENTION TO BE ASCERTAINED FROM LANGUAGE.**—The language of a contract is to govern its interpretation, if the language is clear and explicit, and does not involve an absurdity.

Interpretation of written contracts.

**SEC. 550. INTERPRETATION OF WRITTEN CONTRACTS.**—When a contract is reduced to writing, the intention of the parties is to be ascertained from the writing alone, if possible; subject, however, to the other provisions of this chapter.

CROSS REFERENCE

*Ante*, p. 1197.

Writing supersedes oral negotiations, see section 542.

Writing, when disregarded.

**SEC. 551. WRITING, WHEN DISREGARDED.**—When, through fraud, mistake, or accident, a written contract fails to express the real intention of the parties, such intention is to be regarded, and the erroneous parts of the writing disregarded.

CROSS REFERENCES

*Post*, p. 1337.

Principles governing in revising contracts, see section 1643.

*Post*, p. 1337.

Revising contract for fraud or mistake, see section 1641.

Effect to be given to every part of contract.

**SEC. 552. EFFECT TO BE GIVEN TO EVERY PART OF CONTRACT.**—The whole of a contract is to be taken together, so as to give effect to every part, if reasonably practicable, each clause helping to interpret the other.

CROSS REFERENCE

*Post*, p. 1199.

Repugnancies and inconsistencies in, see sections 563 and 564.

Several contracts construed as one.

**SEC. 553. SEVERAL CONTRACTS, WHEN TAKEN TOGETHER.**—Several contracts relating to the same matters, between the same parties, and made as parts of substantially one transaction, are to be taken together.

Interpretation in favor of contract.

**SEC. 554. INTERPRETATION IN FAVOR OF CONTRACT.**—A contract must receive such an interpretation as will make it lawful, operative, definite, reasonable, and capable of being carried into effect, if it can be done without violating the intention of the parties.

Words to be understood in usual sense.

**SEC. 555. WORDS TO BE UNDERSTOOD IN THE USUAL SENSE.**—The words of a contract are to be understood in their ordinary and popular sense, rather than according to their strict legal meaning; unless used by the parties in a technical sense, or unless a special meaning is given to them by usage, in which case the latter must be followed.

Technical words.

**SEC. 556. TECHNICAL WORDS.**—Technical words are to be interpreted as usually understood by persons in the profession or business to which they relate, unless clearly used in a different sense.

CROSS REFERENCE

*Ante*, pp. 1124, 1173.

Technical words, how constructed, see sections 11 and 361.

SEC. 557. LAW OF PLACE.—A contract is to be interpreted according to the law and usage of the place where it is to be performed; or, if it does not indicate a place of performance, according to the law and usage of the place where it is made.

Law of place.

SEC. 558. CONTRACTS EXPLAINED BY CIRCUMSTANCES.—A contract may be explained by reference to the circumstances under which it was made, and the matter to which it relates.

Contracts explained by circumstances.

SEC. 559. CONTRACT RESTRICTED TO ITS EVIDENT OBJECT.—However broad may be the terms of a contract, it extends only to those things concerning which it appears that the parties intended to contract.

Contract restricted to object.

SEC. 560. INTERPRETATION IN SENSE IN WHICH PROMISOR BELIEVED PROMISEE TO RELY.—If the terms of a promise are in any respect ambiguous or uncertain, it must be interpreted in the sense in which the promisor believed, at the time of making it, that the promisee understood it.

Interpretation in sense in which promisor believed promisee to rely.

CROSS REFERENCE

Interpretation against promisor, see section 565.

SEC. 561. PARTICULAR CLAUSES SUBORDINATE TO GENERAL INTENT.—Particular clauses<sup>1</sup> of a contract are subordinate to its general intent.

Particular clauses subordinate.

CROSS REFERENCE

Repugnancies and inconsistencies, see sections 563 and 564.

SEC. 562. CONTRACT, PARTLY WRITTEN AND PARTLY PRINTED.—Where a contract is partly written and partly printed, or where part of it is written or printed under the special directions of the parties, and with a special view to their intention, and the remainder is copied from a form originally prepared without special reference to the particular parties and the particular contract in question, the written parts control the printed parts, and the parts which are purely original control those which are copied from a form. And if the two are absolutely repugnant, the latter must be so far disregarded.

Writing to govern print.

SEC. 563. REPUGNANCES, HOW RECONCILED.—Repugnancy in a contract must be reconciled, if possible, by such an interpretation as will give some effect to the repugnant clauses, subordinate to the general intent and purpose of the whole contract.

Repugnances, how reconciled.

CROSS REFERENCE

Inconsistent words rejected, see section 564.

SEC. 564. INCONSISTENT WORDS REJECTED.—Words in a contract which are wholly inconsistent with its nature, or with the main intention of the parties, are to be rejected.

Inconsistent words rejected.

CROSS REFERENCE

Repugnances, how reconciled, see section 563.

SEC. 565. WORDS TO BE TAKEN MOST STRONGLY AGAINST WHOM.—In cases of uncertainty not removed by the preceding rules, the language of a contract should be interpreted most strongly against the party who caused the uncertainty to exist. The promisor is presumed to be such party; except in a contract between a public officer or body, as such, and a private party, in which it is presumed that all uncertainty was caused by the private party.

Against whom words are to be taken most strongly.

<sup>1</sup> So in original.

## CROSS REFERENCES

*Ante*, p. 1199. Interpretation in sense promisor believed promisee to rely, see section 560.  
*Ante*, p. 1162. Interpretation of doubtful words, see section 275.

Reasonable stipulations, when implied.

SEC. 566. REASONABLE STIPULATIONS, WHEN IMPLIED.—Stipulations which are necessary to make a contract reasonable, or conformable to usage, are implied, in respect to matters concerning which the contract manifests no contrary intention.

Necessary incidents implied.

SEC. 567. NECESSARY INCIDENTS IMPLIED.—All things that in law or usage are considered as incidental to a contract, or as necessary to carry it into effect, are implied therefrom, unless some of them are expressly mentioned therein, when all other things of the same class are deemed to be excluded.

## CROSS REFERENCE

*Ante*, p. 1163; *post*, p. 1346.

Incident follows principal, see sections 280 and 1728.

Time of performance.

SEC. 568. TIME OF PERFORMANCE OF CONTRACT.—If no time is specified for the performance of an act required to be performed, a reasonable time is allowed. If the act is in its nature capable of being done instantly—as, for example, if it consists in the payment of money only—it must be performed immediately upon the thing to be done being exactly ascertained.

## CROSS REFERENCE

*Ante*, p. 1173.

Delay in, where time not of essence, see section 360.

Joint and several.

SEC. 569. WHEN JOINT AND SEVERAL.—Where all the parties who unite in a promise receive some benefit from the consideration, whether past or present, their promise is presumed to be joint and several.

SEC. 570. SAME.—A promise, made in the singular number, but executed by several persons, is presumed to be joint and several.

## CROSS REFERENCE

*Ante*, p. 1182.

Contracts, joint and several, see sections 427 et seq.

Executed and executory contracts.

SEC. 571. EXECUTED AND EXECUTORY CONTRACTS, WHAT.—An executed contract is one, the object of which is fully performed. All others are executory.

## UNLAWFUL CONTRACTS.

## CHAPTER 31.—UNLAWFUL CONTRACTS

Defined.

SEC. 572. WHAT IS UNLAWFUL.—That is not lawful which is:

1. Contrary to an express provision of law;
2. Contrary to the policy of express law, though not expressly prohibited; or,
3. Otherwise contrary to good morals.

## CROSS REFERENCES

*Ante*, p. 1155.

Conditions, when void, see sections 219 to 221.

Contract obtained through duress, menace, fraud, undue influence, or mistake, see section 497.

*Ante*, p. 1192.

Contracts in restraint of marriage, see section 578.

*Post*, p. 1201.

Contracts in restraint of trade, see section 576.

*Post*, p. 1201.

Duress, see section 499.

*Ante*, p. 1192.

Fraud, see sections 501 et seq.

*Ante*, p. 1192.

Menace, see section 500.

*Ante*, p. 1192.

Mistake, see sections 506 et seq.

*Ante*, p. 1193.

Undue influence, see section 505.

*Ante*, p. 1193.

SEC. 573. CERTAIN CONTRACTS UNLAWFUL.—All contracts which have for their object, directly or indirectly, to exempt any one from responsibility for his own fraud, or willful injury to the person or property of another, or violation of law, whether willful or negligent, are against the policy of the law.

Unlawful contracts.

CROSS REFERENCES

Carrier can not exempt himself from liability for negligent or wrongful acts, see section 963.

Post, p. 1256.

Fraud, see sections 501 et seq.

Ante, p. 1192.

SEC. 574. CONTRACT FIXING DAMAGES, VOID.—Every contract by which the amount of damage to be paid, or other compensation to be made, for a breach of an obligation, is determined in anticipation thereof, is to that extent void, except as expressly provided in section 575.

Contract fixing damages, void.

SEC. 575. EXCEPTION.—The parties to a contract may agree therein upon an amount which shall be presumed to be the amount of damage sustained by a breach thereof, when, from the nature of the case, it would be impracticable or extremely difficult to fix the actual damage.

Exception.

SEC. 576. CONTRACT IN RESTRAINT OF TRADE, VOID.—Every contract by which any one is restrained from exercising a lawful profession, trade, or business of any kind, otherwise than is provided by sections 577 and 578, is to that extent void.

Contract in restraint of trade, void.

SEC. 577. EXCEPTIONS IN FAVOR OF PARTNERSHIP ARRANGEMENTS.—Partners may, upon or in anticipation of a dissolution of the partnership, agree that none of them will carry on a similar business within the same city or town where the partnership business has been transacted, or within a specified part thereof.

Exception, in favor of partnership arrangements.

SEC. 578. CONTRACT IN RESTRAINT OF MARRIAGE, VOID.—Every contract in restraint of the marriage of any person, other than a minor, is void.

Contract in restraint of marriage, void.

CROSS REFERENCE

Conditions in restraint of marriage, see section 220.

Ante, p. 1156.

CHAPTER 32.—EXTINCTION OF CONTRACTS

EXTINCTION OF CONTRACTS.

IN GENERAL

In general.

SEC. 579. CONTRACT, HOW EXTINGUISHED.—A contract may be extinguished in like manner with any other obligation, and also in the manner prescribed by this chapter.

How extinguished.

CROSS REFERENCE

Cancellation of instruments, see sections 1648 et seq.

Post, p. 1337.

RESCISSION

Rescission.

SEC. 580. RESCISSION EXTINGUISHES CONTRACT.—A contract is extinguished by its rescission.

Contract extinguished by.

SEC. 581. WHEN PARTY MAY RESCIND.—A party to a contract may rescind the same in the following cases only:

When party may rescind.

1. If the consent of the party rescinding, or of any party jointly contracting with him, was given by mistake, or obtained through duress, menace, fraud, or undue influence, exercised by or with the connivance of the party as to whom he rescinds, or of any other party to the contract jointly interested with such party;

2. If, through the fault of the party as to whom he rescinds, the consideration for his obligation fails, in whole or in part;
3. If such consideration becomes entirely void from any cause;
4. If such consideration, before it is rendered to him, fails in a material respect, from any cause; or,
5. By consent of all the other parties.

## CROSS REFERENCES

- Post*, p. 1337. Cancellation of instruments, see sections 1648 et seq.  
*Ante*, p. 1192. Contract not free, when obtained by mistake, duress, menace, fraud, or undue influence, see section 497.  
*Post*, p. 1233. False representation, rescission of insurance policy for, see section 1189.  
*Post*, p. 1232. Falsity of warranty, rescission of insurance policy for, see section 1178.  
*Post*, p. 1337. Rescission, see sections 1645 et seq.  
 Stipulation against right to rescind, see section 582.  
*Post*, p. 1235. Violation of material warranty, rescission of insurance policy for, see section 1214.

Stipulations against right to rescind.

SEC. 582. WHEN STIPULATIONS AGAINST RIGHT TO RESCIND DO NOT DEFEAT IT.—A stipulation that errors of description shall not avoid a contract, or shall be the subject of compensation, or both, does not take away the right of rescission for fraud, nor for mistake, where such mistake is in a matter essential to the inducement of the contract, and is not capable of exact and entire compensation.

Rescission, how effected.

SEC. 583. RESCISSION, HOW EFFECTED.—Rescission, when not effected by consent, can be accomplished only by the use, on the part of the party rescinding, of reasonable diligence to comply with the following rules:

1. He must rescind promptly, upon discovering the facts which entitle him to rescind, if he is free from duress, menace, undue influence, or disability, and is aware of his right to rescind; and,

2. He must restore to the other party everything of value which he has received from him under the contract; or must offer to restore the same, upon condition that such party shall do likewise, unless the latter is unable or positively refuses to do so.

## CROSS REFERENCE

- Post*, p. 1337. Rescission of contracts, see sections 1645 to 1647.

Alteration and cancellation.

## ALTERATION AND CANCELLATION

Alteration of verbal contract.

SEC. 584. ALTERATION OF VERBAL CONTRACT.—A contract not in writing may be altered in any respect by consent of the parties, in writing, without a new consideration, and is extinguished thereby to the extent of the new alteration.

Written contracts, how modified.

SEC. 585. WRITTEN CONTRACTS, HOW MODIFIED.—A contract in writing may be altered by a contract in writing, or by an executed oral agreement, and not otherwise.

## CROSS REFERENCES

- Post*, p. 1337. Cancellation of contracts, see sections 1648 et seq.  
*Ante*, p. 1198. Parol evidence to alter writings, see section 550.

Extinction by cancellation, etc.

SEC. 586. EXTINCTION BY CANCELLATION, ETC.—The destruction or cancellation of a written contract, or of the signature of the parties liable thereon, with intent to extinguish the obligation thereof, extinguishes it as to all the parties consenting to the act.

By unauthorized alteration.

SEC. 587. EXTINCTION BY UNAUTHORIZED ALTERATION.—The intentional destruction, cancellation, or material alteration of a written

contract, by a party entitled to any benefit under it, or with his consent, extinguishes all the executory obligations of the contract in his favor, against parties who do not consent to the act.

SEC. 588. ALTERATION OF DUPLICATE, NOT TO PREJUDICE.—Where a contract is executed in duplicate, an alteration or destruction of one copy, while the other exists, is not within the provisions of section 587.

Alteration of duplicate.

### CHAPTER 33.—OBLIGATIONS IMPOSED BY LAW

OBLIGATIONS IMPOSED BY LAW.

SEC. 589. ABSTINENCE FROM INJURY.—Every person is bound, without contract, to abstain from injuring the person or property of another, or infringing upon any of his rights.

Abstinence from injury.

SEC. 590. FRAUDULENT DECEIT.—One who willfully deceives another with intent to induce him to alter his position to his injury, or risk, is liable for any damage which he thereby suffers.

Fraudulent deceit.

#### CROSS REFERENCE

Fraud, see sections 501 et seq.

*Ante*, p. 1192.

SEC. 591. DECEIT, WHAT.—A deceit, within the meaning of section 590, is either:

"Deceit," defined.

1. The suggestion, as a fact, of that which is not true, by one who does not believe it to be true;

2. The assertion, as a fact, of that which is not true, by one who has no reasonable ground for believing it to be true;

3. The suppression of a fact, by one who is bound to disclose it, or who gives information of other facts which are likely to mislead for want of communication of that fact; or

4. A promise made without any intention of performing it.

#### CROSS REFERENCE

Fraud, actual or constructive, see sections 501 et seq.

*Ante*, p. 1192.

SEC. 592. DECEIT UPON THE PUBLIC, ETC.—One who practices a deceit with intent to defraud the public, or a particular class of persons, is deemed to have intended to defraud every individual in that class, who is actually misled by the deceit.

Deceit upon the public, etc.

SEC. 593. RESTORATION OF THING WRONGFULLY ACQUIRED.—One who obtains a thing without the consent of its owner, or by a consent afterwards rescinded, or by an unlawful exaction which the owner could not at the time prudently refuse, must restore it to the person from whom it was thus obtained, unless he has acquired a title thereto superior to that of such other person, or unless the transaction was corrupt and unlawful on both sides.

Restoration of thing wrongfully acquired.

SEC. 594. WHEN DEMAND NECESSARY.—The restoration required by section 593 must be made without demand, except where a thing is obtained by mutual mistake, in which case the party obtaining the thing is not bound to return it until he has notice of the mistake.

When demand necessary.

SEC. 595. RESPONSIBILITY FOR WILLFUL ACTS, NEGLIGENCE, ETC.—Every one is responsible, not only for the result of his willful acts, but also for an injury occasioned to another by his want of ordinary care or skill in the management of his property or person, except so far as the latter has willfully brought the injury upon himself. Want of ordinary care on the part of the injured person shall not bar a recovery, but the damages shall be diminished by the court or jury in proportion to the want of ordinary care attributable to such person. The extent of liability in the cases covered by this section is defined by the chapter on compensatory relief.

Responsibility for willful acts, negligence, etc.

## CROSS REFERENCE

*Post*, p. 1330.

Compensatory relief, see sections 1597 et seq.

Other obligations.  
*Ante*, pp. 1125-1178.

SEC. 596. OTHER OBLIGATIONS.—Other obligations are prescribed by chapters 2 to 26 of this code.

## SALES OF GOODS.

## CHAPTER 34.—SALES OF GOODS

NOTE.—This chapter was derived from the Uniform Sales Act.

Contracts to sell and sales.

SEC. 597. CONTRACTS TO SELL AND SALES.—1. A contract to sell goods is a contract whereby the seller agrees to transfer the property in goods to the buyer for a consideration called the price.

2. A sale of goods is an agreement whereby the seller transfers the property in goods to the buyer for a consideration called the price.

3. A contract to sell or a sale may be absolute or conditional.

4. There may be a contract to sell or a sale between one part owner and another.

Capacity; liabilities for necessaries.

SEC. 598. CAPACITY; LIABILITIES FOR NECESSARIES.—Capacity to buy and sell is regulated by the general law concerning capacity to contract, and to transfer and acquire property. Where necessaries are sold and delivered to an infant, or to a person who by reason of mental incapacity or drunkenness is incompetent to contract, he must pay a reasonable price therefor. Necessaries in this section mean goods suitable to the condition in life of such infant or other person, and to his actual requirements at the time of delivery.

Form of contract or sale.

SEC. 599. FORM OF CONTRACT OR SALE.—Subject to the provisions of this chapter and of any statute in that behalf, a contract to sell or a sale may be made in writing (either with or without seal), or by word of mouth, or partly in writing and partly by word of mouth, or may be inferred from the conduct of the parties.

Statute of frauds.

SEC. 600. STATUTE OF FRAUDS.—A contract to sell or a sale of any goods or choses in action of the value of \$50 or upwards shall not be enforceable by action unless the buyer shall accept part of the goods or choses in action so contracted to be sold or sold, and actually receive the same, or give something in earnest to bind the contract, or in part payment, or unless some note or memorandum in writing of the contract or sale be signed by the party to be charged or his agent in that behalf.

2. The provisions of this section apply to every such contract or sale, notwithstanding that the goods may be intended to be delivered at some future time or may not at the time of such contract or sale be actually made, procured, or provided, or fit or ready for delivery, or some act may be requisite for the making or completing thereof, or rendering the same fit for delivery; but if the goods are to be manufactured by the seller especially for the buyer and are not suitable for sale to others in the ordinary course of the seller's business, the provisions of this section shall not apply.

"Acceptance" under.

3. There is an acceptance of goods within the meaning of this section when the buyer, either before or after delivery of the goods, expresses by words or conduct his assent to becoming the owner of those specific goods.

## CROSS REFERENCE

*Ante*, p. 1197.

What contracts must be written, in general, see section 541.

Existing and future goods.

SEC. 601. EXISTING AND FUTURE GOODS.—1. The goods which form the subject of a contract to sell may be either existing goods, owned or possessed by the seller, or goods to be manufactured or acquired by

the seller after the making of the contract to sell, in this chapter called "future goods."

2. There may be a contract to sell goods, the acquisition of which by the seller depends upon a contingency which may or may not happen.

3. Where the parties purport to effect a present sale of future goods, the agreement operates as a contract to sell the goods.

SEC. 602. UNDIVIDED SHARES.—1. There may be a contract to sell or a sale of an undivided share of goods. If the parties intend to effect a present sale, the buyer, by force of the agreement, becomes an owner in common with the owner or owners of the remaining shares.

Undivided shares.

2. In the case of fungible goods, there may be a sale of an undivided share of a specific mass, though the seller purports to sell and the buyer to buy a definite number, weight or measure of the goods in the mass, and though the number, weight or measure of the goods in the mass, is undetermined. By such a sale the buyer becomes owner in common of such a share of the mass as the number, weight, or measure bought bears to the number, weight, or measure of the mass. If the mass contains less than the number, weight, or measure bought, the buyer becomes the owner of the whole mass and the seller is bound to make good the deficiency from similar goods unless a contrary intent appears.

Fungibles.

SEC. 603. DESTRUCTION OF GOODS SOLD.—1. Where the parties purport to sell specific goods, and the goods without the knowledge of the seller have wholly perished at the time when the agreement is made, the agreement is void.

Destruction of goods sold.

2. Where the parties purport to sell specific goods, and the goods without the knowledge of the seller have perished in part or have wholly or in a material part so deteriorated in quality as to be substantially changed in character, the buyer may at his option treat the sale—

(a) As avoided, or

(b) As transferring the property in all of the existing goods or in so much thereof as have not deteriorated, and as binding the buyer to pay the full agreed price if the sale was indivisible, or to pay the agreed price for the goods in which the property passes if the sale was divisible.

SEC. 604. DESTRUCTION OF GOODS CONTRACTED TO BE SOLD.—1. Where there is a contract to sell specific goods, and subsequently, but before the risk passes to the buyer, without any fault on the part of the seller or the buyer, the goods wholly perish, the contract is thereby avoided.

Destruction of contract to be sold.

2. Where there is a contract to sell specific goods, and subsequently, but before the risk passes to the buyer, without any fault of the seller or the buyer, part of the goods perish or the whole or a material part of the goods so deteriorate in quality as to be substantially changed in character, the buyer may at his option treat the contract—

(a) As avoided, or

(b) As binding the seller to transfer the property in all of the existing goods, or in so much thereof as have not deteriorated, and as binding the buyer to pay the full agreed price if the contract was indivisible, or to pay the agreed price for so much of the goods as the seller, by the buyer's option, is bound to transfer if the contract was divisible.

SEC. 605. DEFINITION AND ASCERTAINMENT OF PRICE.—1. The price may be fixed by the contract, or may be left to be fixed in such manner as may be agreed, or it may be determined by the course of dealing between the parties.

Ascertainment of price.

2. The price may be made payable in any personal property.

3. Where transferring or promising to transfer any interest in real estate constitutes the whole or part of the consideration for transferring or for promising to transfer the property in goods, this chapter shall not apply.

4. Where the price is not determined in accordance with the foregoing provisions the buyer must pay a reasonable price. What is a reasonable price is a question of fact dependent on the circumstances of each particular case.

Sale at a valuation.

SEC. 606. SALE AT A VALUATION.—1. Where there is a contract to sell or a sale of goods at a price or on terms to be fixed by a third person, and such third person without fault of the seller or the buyer, can not or does not fix the price or terms, the contract or the sale is thereby avoided; but if the goods or any part thereof have been delivered to and appropriated by the buyer he must pay a reasonable price therefor.

2. Where such third person is prevented from fixing the price or terms by fault of the seller or the buyer, the party not in fault may have such remedies against the party in fault as are allowed by the appropriate parts of this chapter.

Effect of condition.

SEC. 607. EFFECT OF CONDITION.—1. Where the obligation of either party to a contract to sell or a sale is subject to any condition which is not performed, such party may refuse to proceed with the contract or sale or he may waive performance of the condition. If the other party has promised that the condition should happen or be performed, such first mentioned party may also treat the nonperformance of the condition as a breach of warranty.

2. Where the property in the goods has not passed, the buyer may treat the fulfillment by the seller of his obligation to furnish goods as described and as warranted expressly or by implication in the contract to sell as a condition of the obligation of the buyer to perform his promise to accept and pay for the goods.

Express warranty.

SEC. 608. DEFINITION OF EXPRESS WARRANTY.—Any affirmation of fact or any promise by the seller relating to the goods is an express warranty if the natural tendency of such affirmation or promise is to induce the buyer to purchase the goods, and if the buyer purchases the goods relying thereon. No affirmation of the value of the goods, nor any statement purporting to be a statement of the seller's opinion only shall be construed as a warranty.

Implied warranties.

SEC. 609. IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF TITLE.—In a contract to sell or a sale, unless contrary intention appears, there is

1. An implied warranty on the part of the seller that in case of a sale he has a right to sell the goods, and that in case of a contract to sell he will have a right to sell the goods at the time when the property is to pass;

2. An implied warranty that the buyer shall have and enjoy quiet possession of the goods as against any lawful claims existing at the time of the sale;

3. An implied warranty that the goods shall be free at the time of the sale from any charge or encumbrance in favor of any third person, not declared or known to the buyer before or at the time when the contract or sale is made.

4. This section shall not, however, be held to render liable a marshal, auctioneer, mortgagee or other person professing to sell by virtue of authority in fact or law goods in which a third person has a legal or equitable interest.

When sale by description.

SEC. 610. IMPLIED WARRANTY IN SALE BY DESCRIPTION.—Where there is a contract to sell or a sale of goods by description, there is an implied warranty that the goods shall correspond with the descrip-

tion and if the contract or sale be by sample, as well as by description, it is not sufficient that the bulk of the goods corresponds with the sample if the goods do not also correspond with the description.

SEC. 611. IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF QUALITY.—Subject to the provisions of this chapter and of any statute in that behalf, there is no implied warranty or condition as to the quality or fitness for any particular purpose of goods supplied under a contract to sell or a sale, except as follows:

Implied warranties of quality.

1. Where the buyer, expressly or by implication, makes known to the seller the particular purpose for which the goods are required, and it appears that the buyer relies on the seller's skill or judgment (whether he be the grower or manufacturer or not), there is an implied warranty that the goods shall be reasonably fit for such purpose.

2. Where the goods are bought by description from a seller who deals in goods of that description (whether he be the grower or manufacturer or not), there is an implied warranty that the goods shall be of merchantable quality.

3. If the buyer has examined the goods, there is no implied warranty as regards defects which such examination ought to have revealed.

4. In the case of a contract to sell or a sale of a specified article under its patent or other trade name, there is no implied warranty as to its fitness for any particular purpose.

5. An implied warranty or condition as to quality or fitness for a particular purpose may be annexed by the usage of trade.

6. An express warranty or condition does not negative a warranty or condition implied under this chapter unless inconsistent therewith.

SEC. 612. IMPLIED WARRANTIES IN SALE BY SAMPLE.—In the case of a contract to sell or a sale by sample:

When sale by sample.

(a) There is an implied warranty that the bulk shall correspond with the sample in quality.

(b) There is an implied warranty that the buyer shall have a reasonable opportunity of comparing the bulk with the sample, except so far as otherwise provided in subdivision 3 of section 643.

Post, p. 1214.

(c) If the seller is a dealer in goods of that kind, there is an implied warranty that the goods shall be free from any defect rendering them unmerchantable which would not be apparent on reasonable examination of the sample.

SEC. 613. NO PROPERTY PASSES UNTIL GOODS ARE ASCERTAINED.—Where there is a contract to sell unascertained goods no property in the goods is transferred to the buyer unless and until the goods are ascertained, but property in an undivided share of ascertained goods may be transferred as provided in section 602.

No property passes until goods are ascertained.

Ante, p. 1205.

SEC. 614. PROPERTY IN SPECIFIC GOODS PASSES WHEN PARTIES SO INTEND.—1. Where there is a contract to sell specific or ascertained goods, the property in them is transferred to the buyer at such time as the parties to the contract intend it to be transferred.

Passing of property in specific goods.

2. For the purpose of ascertaining the intention of the parties, regard shall be had to the terms of the contract, the conduct of the parties, usages of trade, and the circumstances of the case.

SEC. 615. RULES FOR ASCERTAINING INTENTION.—Unless a different intention appears, the following are rules for ascertaining the intention of the parties as to the time at which the property in the goods is to pass to the buyer:

Rules for ascertaining intention.

RULE 1. Where there is an unconditional contract to sell specific goods, in a deliverable state, the property in the goods passes to the buyer when the contract is made and it is immaterial whether the time of payment, or the time of delivery, or both, be postponed.

**RULE 2.** Where there is a contract to sell specific goods and the seller is bound to do something to the goods, for the purpose of putting them into a deliverable state, the property does not pass until such thing be done.

**RULE 3. 1.** When goods are delivered to the buyer "on sale or return," or on other terms indicating an intention to make a present sale, but to give the buyer an option to return the goods instead of paying the price, the property passes to the buyer on delivery, but he may re-vest the property in the seller by returning or tendering the goods within the time fixed in the contract, or, if no time has been fixed, within a reasonable time.

2. When goods are delivered to the buyer on approval or on trial or on satisfaction, or other similar terms, the property therein passes to the buyer—

(a) When he signifies his approval or acceptance to the seller or does any other act adopting the transaction;

(b) If he does not signify his approval or acceptance to the seller, but retains the goods without giving notice of rejection, then if a time has been fixed for the return of the goods, on the expiration of such time, and, if no time has been fixed, on the expiration of a reasonable time. What is a reasonable time is a question of fact.

**RULE 4. 1.** Where there is a contract to sell unascertained or future goods by description, and goods of that description and in a deliverable state are unconditionally appropriated to the contract, either by the seller with the assent of the buyer, or by the buyer with the assent of the seller, the property in the goods thereupon passes to the buyer. Such assent may be expressed or implied, and may be given either before or after the appropriation is made.

2. Where, in pursuance of a contract to sell, the seller delivers the goods to the buyer, or to a carrier or other bailee (whether named by the buyer or not) for the purpose of transmission to or holding for the buyer, he is presumed to have unconditionally appropriated the goods to the contract, except in the cases provided for in the next rule and in section 616. This presumption is applicable, although by the terms of the contract the buyer is to pay the price before receiving delivery of the goods and the goods are marked with the words "collect on delivery" or their equivalents.

**RULE 5.** If the contract to sell requires the seller to deliver the goods to the buyer, or at a particular place, or to pay the freight or cost of transportation to the buyer, or to a particular place, the property does not pass until the goods have been delivered to the buyer or reached the place agreed upon.

Reservation of right  
of possession, etc.,  
when goods shipped.

**SEC. 616. RESERVATION OF RIGHT OF POSSESSION OR PROPERTY WHEN GOODS ARE SHIPPED.—1.** Where there is a contract to sell specific goods, or where goods are subsequently appropriated to the contract, the seller may, by the terms of the contract or appropriation, reserve the right of possession or property in the goods until certain conditions have been fulfilled. The right of possession or property may be thus reserved notwithstanding the delivery of the goods to the buyer or to a carrier or other bailee for the purpose of transmission to the buyer.

2. Where goods are shipped, and by the bill of lading the goods are deliverable to the seller or his agent, or to the order of the seller or of his agent, the seller thereby reserves the property in the goods. But if, except for the form of the bill of lading the property would have passed to the buyer on shipment of the goods, the seller's property in the goods shall be deemed to be only for the purpose of securing performance by the buyer of his obligations under the contract.

3. Where goods are shipped, and by the bill of lading the goods are deliverable to the order of the buyer or of his agent, but possession of the bill of lading is retained by the seller or his agent, the seller thereby reserves a right to the possession of the goods as against the buyer.

4. Where the seller of goods draws on the buyer for the price and transmits the bill of exchange and bill of lading together to the buyer to secure acceptance or payment of the bill of exchange, the buyer is bound to return the bill of lading if he does not honor the bill of exchange, and if he wrongfully retains the bill of lading he acquires no added right thereby. If, however, the bill of lading provides that the goods are deliverable to the buyer or to the order of the buyer, or is indorsed in blank, or to the buyer by the consignee named therein, one who purchases in good faith, for value, the bill of lading, or goods from the buyer will obtain the property in the goods, although the bill of exchange has not been honored, provided that such purchaser has received delivery of the bill of lading indorsed by the consignee named therein, or of the goods, without notice of the facts making the transfer wrongful.

SEC. 617. SALE BY AUCTION.—In the case of sale by auction—

Sale by auction.

1. Where goods are put up for sale by auction in lots each lot is the subject of a separate contract of sale.

2. A sale by auction is complete when the auctioneer announces its completion by the fall of the hammer, or in other customary manner. Until such announcement is made, any bidder may retract his bid; and the auctioneer may withdraw the goods from sale unless the auction has been announced to be without reserve.

3. A right to bid may be reserved expressly by or on behalf of the seller.

4. Where notice has not been given that a sale by auction is subject to a right to bid on behalf of the seller, it shall not be lawful for the seller to bid himself or to employ or induce any person to bid at such sale on his behalf, or for the auctioneer to employ or induce any person to bid at such sale on behalf of the seller or knowingly to take any bid from the seller or any person employed by him. Any sale contravening this rule may be treated as fraudulent by the buyer.

SEC. 618. RISK OF LOSS.—Unless otherwise agreed, the goods remain at the seller's risk until the property therein is transferred to the buyer, but when the property therein is transferred to the buyer the goods are at the buyer's risk whether delivery has been made or not, except that—

Risk of loss.

(a) Where delivery of goods has been made to the buyer, or to a bailee for the buyer, in pursuance of the contract and the property in the goods has been retained by the seller merely to secure performance by the buyer of his obligations under the contract, the goods are at the buyer's risk from the time of such delivery.

(b) Where delivery has been delayed through the fault of either buyer or seller the goods are at the risk of the party in fault as regards any loss which might not have occurred but for such fault.

SEC. 619. SALE BY PERSON NOT THE OWNER.—1. Subject to the provisions of this chapter, where goods are sold by a person who is not the owner thereof, and who does not sell them under the authority or with the consent of the owner, the buyer acquires no better title to the goods than the seller had, unless the owner of the goods is by his conduct precluded from denying the seller's authority to sell.

Sale by person not the owner.

2. Nothing in this chapter, however, shall affect—

(a) The provisions of any factors' acts, recording acts, or any enactment enabling the apparent owner of goods to dispose of them as if he were the true owner thereof.

No effect on factors, recording, etc., acts.

Sales under order of court.

(b) The validity of any contract to sell or sale under any special common law or statutory power of sale or under the order of a court of competent jurisdiction.

When title voidable.

SEC. 620. SALE BY ONE HAVING A VOIDABLE TITLE.—Where the seller of goods has a voidable title thereto, but his title has not been avoided at the time of the sale, the buyer acquires a good title to the goods, provided he buys them in good faith, for value, and without notice of the seller's defect of title.

When in possession of goods already sold.

SEC. 621. SALE BY SELLER IN POSSESSION OF GOODS ALREADY SOLD.—Where a person having sold goods continues in possession of the goods, or of negotiable documents of title to the goods, the delivery or transfer by that person, or by an agent acting for him, of the goods or documents of title under any sale, pledge, or other disposition thereof, to any person receiving and paying value for the same in good faith and without notice of the previous sale, shall have the same effect as if the person making the delivery or transfer were expressly authorized by the owner of the goods to make the same.

Creditors' rights against sold goods.

SEC. 622. CREDITORS' RIGHTS AGAINST SOLD GOODS IN SELLER'S POSSESSION.—Where a person having sold goods continues in possession of the goods, or of negotiable documents of title to the goods and such retention of possession is fraudulent in fact or is deemed fraudulent under any rule of law, a creditor or creditors of the seller may treat the sale as void.

Negotiable documents of title.

SEC. 623. DEFINITION OF NEGOTIABLE DOCUMENTS OF TITLE.—A document of title in which it is stated that the goods referred to therein will be delivered to the bearer, or to the order of any person named in such document is a negotiable document of title.

Negotiation by delivery.

SEC. 624. NEGOTIATION OF NEGOTIABLE DOCUMENTS BY DELIVERY.—A negotiable document of title may be negotiated by delivery—

(a) Where, by the terms of the document, the carrier, warehouseman, or other bailee issuing the same undertakes to deliver the goods to the bearer, or

(b) Where, by the terms of the document, the carrier, warehouseman, or other bailee issuing the same undertakes to deliver the goods to the order of a specified person, and such person or a subsequent indorsee of the document has indorsed it in blank or to bearer.

Where, by the terms of a negotiable document of title, the goods are deliverable to bearer or where a negotiable document of title has been indorsed in blank or to bearer, any holder may indorse the same to himself or to any other specified person, and in such case the document shall thereafter be negotiated only by the indorsement of such indorsee.

By indorsement.

SEC. 625. NEGOTIATION OF NEGOTIABLE DOCUMENTS BY INDORSEMENT.—A negotiable document of title may be negotiated by the indorsement of the person to whose order the goods are by the terms of the document deliverable. Such indorsement may be in blank, to bearer or to a specified person. If indorsed to a specified person, it may be again negotiated by the indorsement of such person in blank, to bearer or to another specified person. Subsequent negotiation may be made in like manner.

Negotiable documents marked "not negotiable."

SEC. 626. NEGOTIABLE DOCUMENTS OF TITLE MARKED "NOT NEGOTIABLE."—If a document of title which contains an undertaking by a carrier, warehouseman, or other bailee to deliver the goods to the bearer, to a specified person or order, or to the order of a specified person, or which contains words of like import, has placed upon it the words "not negotiable," "nonnegotiable," or the like, such a document may nevertheless be negotiated by the holder and is a negotiable document of title within the meaning of this chapter.

But nothing in this chapter contained shall be construed as limiting or defining the effect upon the obligations of the carrier, warehouseman, or other bailee issuing a document of title of placing thereon the words "not negotiable," "nonnegotiable," or the like.

SEC. 627. TRANSFER OF NONNEGOTIABLE DOCUMENTS.—A document of title which is not in such form that it can be negotiated by delivery may be transferred by the holder by delivery to a purchaser or donee. A nonnegotiable document can not be negotiated, and the indorsement of such a document gives the transferee no additional right.

Transfer of nonnegotiable documents.

SEC. 628. WHO MAY NEGOTIATE A DOCUMENT.—A negotiable document of title may be negotiated—

Who may negotiate a document.

(a) By the owner thereof, or

(b) By any person to whom the possession or custody of the document has been entrusted by the owner, if, by the terms of the document the bailee issuing the document undertakes to deliver the goods to the order of the person to whom the possession or custody of the document has been entrusted, or if at the time of such entrusting the document is in such form that it may be negotiated by delivery.

SEC. 629. RIGHTS OF PERSON TO WHOM DOCUMENT HAS BEEN NEGOTIATED.—A person to whom a negotiable document of title has been duly negotiated acquires thereby—

Rights of person to whom negotiated.

(a) Such title to the goods as the person negotiating the document to him had or had ability to convey to a purchaser in good faith for value and also such title to the goods as the person to whose order the goods were to be delivered by the terms of the document had or had ability to convey to a purchaser in good faith for value, and

(b) The direct obligation of the bailee issuing the document to hold possession of the goods for him according to the terms of the document as fully as if such bailee had contracted directly with him.

SEC. 630. RIGHTS OF PERSON TO WHOM DOCUMENT HAS BEEN TRANSFERRED.—A person to whom a document of title has been transferred, but not negotiated, acquires thereby, as against the transferor, the title to the goods, subject to the terms of any agreement with the transferor. If the document is nonnegotiable, such person also acquires the right to notify the bailee who issued the document of the transfer thereof, and thereby to acquire the direct obligation of such bailee to hold possession of the goods for him according to the terms of the document. Prior to the notification of such bailee by the transferor or transferee of a nonnegotiable document of title, the title of the transferee to the goods and the right to acquire the obligation of such bailee may be defeated by the levy of an attachment of execution upon the goods by a creditor of the transferor, or by a notification to such bailee by the transferor or a subsequent purchaser from the transferor of a subsequent sale of the goods by the transferor.

To whom transferred.

SEC. 631. TRANSFER OF NEGOTIABLE DOCUMENT WITHOUT INDORSEMENT.—Where a negotiable document of title is transferred for value by delivery, and the indorsement of the transferor is essential for negotiation, the transferee acquires a right against the transferor to compel him to indorse the document unless a contrary intention appears. The negotiation shall take effect as of the time when the indorsement is actually made.

Transfer without indorsement.

SEC. 632. WARRANTIES ON SALE OF DOCUMENTS.—A person who for value negotiates or transfers a document of title by indorsement or

Warranties.

delivery, including one who assigns for value a claim secured by a document of title unless a contrary intention appears, warrants:

- (a) That the document is genuine;
- (b) That he has a legal right to negotiate or transfer it;
- (c) That he has knowledge of no fact which would impair the validity or worth of the document; and
- (d) That he has a right to transfer the title to the goods and that the goods are merchantable or fit for a particular purpose, whenever such warranties would have been implied if the contract of the parties had been to transfer without a document of title the goods represented thereby.

Indorser not a guarantor.

SEC. 633. **INDORSER NOT A GUARANTOR.**—The indorsement of a document of title shall not make the indorser liable for any failure on the part of the bailee who issued the document or previous indorsers thereof to fulfill their respective obligations.

Fraud, mistake, and duress.

SEC. 634. **WHEN NEGOTIATION NOT IMPAIRED BY FRAUD, MISTAKE OR DURESS.**—The validity of the negotiation of a negotiable document of title is not impaired by the fact that the negotiation was a breach of duty on the part of the person making the negotiation, or by the fact that the owner of the document was induced by fraud, mistake or duress to entrust the possession or custody thereof to such person, if the person to whom the document was negotiated or a person to whom the document was subsequently negotiated paid value therefor, without notice of the breach of duty, or fraud, mistake or duress.

Attachment or levy upon goods when negotiable document issued.

SEC. 635. **ATTACHMENT OR LEVY UPON GOODS FOR WHICH A NEGOTIABLE DOCUMENT HAS BEEN ISSUED.**—If goods are delivered to a bailee by the owner or by a person whose act in conveying the title to them to a purchaser in good faith for value would bind the owner and a negotiable document of title is issued for them they can not thereafter, while in the possession of such bailee, be attached by garnishment or otherwise be levied upon under an execution unless the document be first surrendered to the bailee or its negotiation enjoined. The bailee shall in no case be compelled to deliver up the actual possession of the goods until the document is surrendered to him or impounded by the court.

Creditors' remedies.

SEC. 636. **CREDITORS' REMEDIES TO REACH NEGOTIABLE DOCUMENTS.**—A creditor whose debtor is the owner of a negotiable document of title shall be entitled to such aid from courts of appropriate jurisdiction by injunction and otherwise in attaching such document or in satisfying the claim by means thereof as is allowed at law or in equity in regard to property which can not be readily attached or levied upon by ordinary legal process.

Duty of delivery and acceptance.

SEC. 637. **SELLER MUST DELIVER AND BUYER ACCEPT GOODS.**—It is the duty of the seller to deliver the goods, and of the buyer to accept and pay for them, in accordance with the terms of the contract to sell or sale.

Delivery and payment concurrent conditions.

SEC. 638. **DELIVERY AND PAYMENT ARE CONCURRENT CONDITIONS.**—Unless otherwise agreed, delivery of the goods and payment of the price are concurrent conditions; that is to say, the seller must be ready and willing to give possession of the goods to the buyer in exchange for the price and the buyer must be ready and willing to pay the price in exchange for possession of the goods.

Place, time, and manner of.

SEC. 639. **PLACE, TIME, AND MANNER OF DELIVERY.**—1. Whether it is for the buyer to take possession of the goods or for the seller to send them to the buyer is a question depending in each case on the contract, express or implied, between the parties. Apart from any such contract, express or implied, or usage of trade to the contrary, the place of delivery is the seller's place of business if he have one,

and if not his residence; but in case of a contract to sell or a sale of specific goods, which to the knowledge of the parties when the contract or the sale was made were in some other place, then that place is the place of delivery.

2. Where by a contract to sell or a sale the seller is bound to send the goods to the buyer, but no time for sending them is fixed, the seller is bound to send them within a reasonable time.

3. Where the goods at the time of sale are in the possession of a third person, the seller has not fulfilled his obligation to deliver to the buyer unless and until such third person acknowledges to the buyer that he holds the goods on the buyer's behalf; but as against all others than the seller the buyer shall be regarded as having received delivery from the time when such third person first has notice of the sale. Nothing in this section, however, shall affect the operation of the issue or transfer of any document of title to goods.

4. Demand or tender of delivery may be treated as ineffectual unless made at a reasonable hour. What is a reasonable hour is a question of fact.

5. Unless otherwise agreed, the expenses of and incidental to putting the goods into a deliverable state must be borne by the seller.

SEC. 640. DELIVERY OF WRONG QUANTITY.—1. Where the seller delivers to the buyer a quantity of goods less than he contracted to sell, the buyer may reject them, but if the buyer accepts or retains the goods so delivered, knowing that the seller is not going to perform the contract in full, he must pay for them at contract rate. If, however, the buyer has used or disposed of the goods delivered before he knows that the seller is not going to perform his contract in full, the buyer shall not be liable for more than the fair value to him of the goods so received.

When wrong quantity.

2. Where the seller delivers to the buyer a quantity of goods larger than he contracted to sell, the buyer may accept the goods included in the contract and reject the rest, or he may reject the whole. If the buyer accepts the whole of the goods so delivered he must pay for them at the contract rate.

3. Where the seller delivers to the buyer the goods he contracted to sell mixed with goods of a different description not included in the contract, the buyer may accept the goods which are in accordance with the contract and reject the rest, or he may reject the whole.

4. The provisions of this section are subject to any usage of trade, special agreement, or course of dealing between the parties.

SEC. 641. DELIVERY IN INSTALLMENTS.—1. Unless otherwise agreed, the buyer of goods is not bound to accept delivery thereof by installments.

Delivery in installments.

2. Where there is a contract to sell goods to be delivered by stated installments, which are to be separately paid for, and the seller makes defective deliveries in respect of one or more installments, or the buyer neglects or refuses to take delivery of or pay for one or more installments, it depends in each case on the terms of the contract and the circumstances of the case whether the breach of contract is so material as to justify the injured party in refusing to proceed further and suing for damages for breach of the entire contract, or whether the breach is severable, giving rise to a claim for compensation, but not to a right to treat the whole contract as broken.

To carrier.

SEC. 642. DELIVERY TO A CARRIER ON BEHALF OF THE BUYER.—1. Where, in pursuance of a contract to sell or a sale, the seller is authorized or required to send the goods to the buyer, delivery of the goods to a carrier, whether named by the buyer or not, for the purpose of transmission to the buyer is deemed to be a delivery of

*Ante*, p. 1208.

the goods to the buyer, except in the cases provided for in section 615, rule five, or unless a contrary intent appears.

2. Unless otherwise authorized by the buyer, the seller must make such contract with the carrier on behalf of the buyer as may be reasonable, having regard to the nature of the goods and the other circumstances of the case. If the seller omit so to do, and the goods are lost or damaged in course of transit, the buyer may decline to treat the delivery to the carrier as a delivery to himself, or may hold the seller responsible in damages.

3. Unless otherwise agreed, where goods are sent by the seller to the buyer under circumstances in which the seller knows or ought to know that it is usual to insure, the seller must give such notice to the buyer as may enable him to insure them during their transit, and, if the seller fails to do so, the goods shall be deemed to be at his risk during such transit.

Right to examine goods.

SEC. 643. RIGHT TO EXAMINE THE GOODS.—1. Where goods are delivered to the buyer, which he has not previously examined, he is not deemed to have accepted them unless and until he has had a reasonable opportunity to examine them for the purpose of ascertaining whether they are in conformity with the contract.

2. Unless otherwise agreed, when the seller tenders delivery of goods to the buyer, he is bound, on request, to afford the buyer a reasonable opportunity of examining the goods for the purpose of ascertaining whether they are in conformity with the contract.

3. Where goods are delivered to a carrier by the seller, in accordance with an order from or agreement with the buyer, upon the terms that the goods shall not be delivered by the carrier to the buyer until he has paid the price, whether such terms are indicated by marking the goods with the words "collect on delivery," or otherwise, the buyer is not entitled to examine the goods before payment of the price in the absence of agreement permitting such examination.

What constitutes acceptance.

SEC. 644. WHAT CONSTITUTES ACCEPTANCE.—The buyer is deemed to have accepted the goods when he intimates to the seller that he has accepted them, or when the goods have been delivered to him and he does any act in relation to them which is inconsistent with the ownership of the seller, or when, after the lapse of a reasonable time, he retains the goods without intimating to the seller that he has rejected them.

Acceptance not bar to action for damages.

SEC. 645. ACCEPTANCE DOES NOT BAR ACTION FOR DAMAGES.—In the absence of express or implied agreement of the parties, acceptance of the goods by the buyer shall not discharge the seller from liability in damages or other legal remedy for breach of any promise or warranty in the contract to sell or the sale. But, if, after acceptance of the goods, the buyer fails to give notice to the seller of the breach of any promise or warranty within a reasonable time after the buyer knows, or ought to know, of such breach, the seller shall not be liable therefor.

Return of goods wrongly delivered.

SEC. 646. BUYER IS NOT BOUND TO RETURN GOODS WRONGLY DELIVERED.—Unless otherwise agreed, where goods are delivered to the buyer, and he refuses to accept them, having the right so to do, he is not bound to return them to the seller, but it is sufficient if he notifies the seller that he refuses to accept them.

Liability for failure to accept delivery.

SEC. 647. BUYER'S LIABILITY FOR FAILING TO ACCEPT DELIVERY.—When the seller is ready and willing to deliver the goods, and requests the buyer to take delivery, and the buyer does not within a reasonable time after such request take delivery of the goods, he is liable to the seller for any loss occasioned by his neglect or refusal to take delivery, and also for a reasonable charge for the care and custody of the goods. If the neglect or refusal of the buyer to take delivery

amounts to a repudiation or breach of the entire contract, the seller shall have the rights against the goods and on the contract hereinafter provided in favor of the seller when the buyer is in default.

SEC. 648. DEFINITION OF UNPAID SELLER.—1. The seller of goods is deemed to be an unpaid seller within the meaning of this chapter.

(a) When the whole of the price has not been paid or tendered.

(b) When a bill of exchange or other negotiable instrument has been received as conditional payment, and the condition on which it was received has been broken by reason of the dishonor of the instrument, the insolvency of the buyer, or otherwise.

2. In this part of this chapter the term "seller" includes an agent of the seller to whom the bill of lading has been indorsed, or a consignor or agent who has himself paid, or is directly responsible for, the price, or any other person who is in the position of a seller.

SEC. 649. REMEDIES OF AN UNPAID SELLER.—1. Subject to the provisions of this chapter, notwithstanding that the property in the goods may have passed to the buyer, the unpaid seller of the goods, as such has

(a) A lien on the goods or right to retain them for the price while he is in possession of them;

(b) In case of the insolvency of the buyer, a right of stopping the goods in transitu after he has parted with the possession of them;

(c) A right of resale as limited by this chapter;

(d) A right to rescind the sale as limited by this chapter.

2. Where the property in goods has not passed to the buyer, the unpaid seller has, in addition to his other remedies, a right of withholding delivery similar to and coextensive with his rights of lien and stoppage in transitu where the property has passed to the buyer.

SEC. 650. WHEN RIGHT OF LIEN MAY BE EXERCISED.—1. Subject to the provisions of this chapter, the unpaid seller of goods who is in possession of them is entitled to retain possession of them until payment or tender of the price in the following cases, namely:

(a) Where the goods have been sold without any stipulation as to credit;

(b) Where the goods have been sold on credit, but the term of credit has expired;

(c) Where the buyer becomes insolvent.

2. The seller may exercise his right of lien notwithstanding that he is in possession of the goods as agent or bailee for the buyer.

SEC. 651. LIEN AFTER PART DELIVERY.—Where an unpaid seller has made part delivery of the goods, he may exercise his right of lien on the remainder, unless such part delivery has been made under such circumstances as to show an intent to waive the lien or right of retention.

SEC. 652. WHEN LIEN IS LOST.—1. The unpaid seller of goods loses his lien thereon:

(a) When he delivers the goods to a carrier or other bailee for the purpose of transmission to the buyer without reserving the property in the goods or the right to the possession thereof;

(b) When the buyer or his agent lawfully obtains possession of the goods;

(c) By waiver thereof.

2. The unpaid seller of goods, having a lien thereon, does not lose his lien by reason only that he has obtained judgment or decree for the price of the goods.

"Unpaid seller" defined.

Remedies of.

When right of lien may be exercised.

Lien after part delivery.

Loss of lien.

Stoppage in transitu.

SEC. 653. SELLER MAY STOP GOODS ON BUYER'S INSOLVENCY.—Subject to the provisions of this chapter, when the buyer of goods is or becomes insolvent, the unpaid seller who has parted with the possession of the goods has the right of stopping them in transitu, that is to say, he may resume possession of the goods at any time while they are in transit, and he will then become entitled to the same rights in regard to the goods as he would have had if he had never parted with the possession.

Goods in transit.

SEC. 654. WHEN GOODS ARE IN TRANSIT.—1. Goods are in transit within the meaning of section 653:

(a) From the time when they are delivered to a carrier by land or water, or other bailee for the purpose of transmission to the buyer, until the buyer, or his agent in that behalf, takes delivery of them from such carrier or other bailee;

(b) If the goods are rejected by the buyer, and the carrier or other bailee continues in possession of them, even if the seller has refused to receive them back.

2. Goods are no longer in transit within the meaning of section 653:

(a) If the buyer, or his agent in that behalf, obtains delivery of the goods before their arrival at the appointed destination;

(b) If, after the arrival of the goods at the appointed destination, the carrier or other bailee acknowledges to the buyer or his agent that he holds the goods on his behalf and continues in possession of them as bailee for the buyer or his agent; and it is immaterial that a further destination for the goods may have been indicated by the buyer;

(c) If the carrier or other bailee wrongfully refuses to deliver the goods to the buyer or his agent in that behalf.

3. If the goods are delivered to a ship chartered by the buyer, it is a question depending on the circumstances of the particular case whether they are in the possession of the master as a carrier or as agent of the buyer.

4. If part delivery of the goods has been made to the buyer, or his agent in that behalf, the remainder of the goods may be stopped in transitu, unless such part delivery has been made under such circumstances as to show an agreement with the buyer to give up possession of the whole of the goods.

Manners of stoppage.

SEC. 655. WAYS OF EXERCISING THE RIGHT TO STOP.—1. The unpaid seller may exercise his right of stoppage in transitu either by obtaining actual possession of the goods or by giving notice of his claim to the carrier or other bailee in whose possession the goods are. Such notice may be given either to the person in actual possession of the goods or to his principal. In the latter case the notice, to be effectual, must be given at such time and under such circumstances that the principal, by the exercise of reasonable diligence, may prevent a delivery to the buyer.

2. When notice of stoppage in transitu is given by the seller to the carrier, or other bailee in possession of the goods, he must redeliver the goods to, or according to the directions of, the seller.

The expenses of such delivery must be borne by the seller. If, however, a negotiable document of title representing the goods has been issued by the carrier or other bailee, he shall not be obliged to deliver or justified in delivering the goods to the seller unless such document is first surrendered for cancellation.

Right of resale.

SEC. 656. WHEN AND HOW RESALE MAY BE MADE.—1. Where the goods are of a perishable nature, or where the seller expressly reserves the right of resale in case the buyer should make default, or where the buyer has been in default in the payment of the price

an unreasonable time, an unpaid seller having a right of lien or having stopped the goods in transitu may resell the goods. He shall not thereafter be liable to the original buyer upon the contract to sell or the sale or for any profit made by such resale, but may recover from the buyer damages for any loss occasioned by the breach of the contract or the sale.

2. Where a resale is made, as authorized in this section, the buyer acquires a good title as against the original buyer.

3. It is not essential to the validity of a resale that notice of an intention to resell the goods be given by the seller to the original buyer. But where the right to resell is not based on the perishable nature of the goods or upon an express provision of the contract or the sale, the giving or failure to give such notice shall be relevant in any issue involving the question whether the buyer had been in default an unreasonable time before the resale was made.

4. It is not essential to the validity of a resale that notice of the time and place of such resale should be given by the seller to the original buyer.

5. The seller is bound to exercise reasonable care and judgment in making a resale, and subject to this requirement may make a resale either by public or private sale.

SEC. 657. WHEN AND HOW THE SELLER MAY RESCIND THE SALE.—

Rescission.

1. An unpaid seller having a right of lien or having stopped the goods in transitu, may rescind the transfer of title and resume the property in the goods, where he expressly reserved the right to do so in case the buyer should make default, or where the buyer has been in default in the payment of the price an unreasonable time. The seller shall not thereafter be liable to the buyer upon the contract to sell or the sale, but may recover from the buyer damages for any loss occasioned by the breach of the contract or the sale.

2. The transfer of title shall not be held to have been rescinded by an unpaid seller until he has manifested by notice to the buyer or by some other overt act an intention to rescind. It is not necessary that such overt act should be communicated to the buyer but the giving or failure to give notice to the buyer of the intention to rescind shall be relevant in any issue involving the question whether the buyer had been in default an unreasonable time before the right of rescission was asserted.

SEC. 658. EFFECT OF SALE OF GOODS SUBJECT TO LIEN OR STOPPAGE IN TRANSITU.—Subject to the provisions of this chapter, the unpaid seller's right of lien or stoppage in transitu is not affected by any sale, or other disposition of the goods which the buyer may have made, unless the seller has assented thereto. If, however, a negotiable document of title has been issued for goods, no seller's lien or right of stoppage in transitu shall defeat the right of any purchaser for value in good faith to whom such document has been negotiated, whether such negotiation be prior or subsequent to the notification to the carrier, or other bailee who issued such document, of the seller's claim to a lien or right of stoppage in transitu.

Effect of sale of goods subject to lien or stoppage in transitu.

SEC. 659. ACTION FOR THE PRICE.—1. Where, under a contract to sell or a sale, the property in the goods has passed to the buyer, and the buyer wrongfully neglects or refuses to pay for the goods according to the terms of the contract or the sale, the seller may maintain an action against him for the price of the goods.

Action for price.

2. Where, under a contract to sell or a sale, the price is payable on a day certain, irrespective of delivery or of transfer of title, and the buyer wrongfully neglects or refuses to pay such price, the seller may maintain an action for the price, although the property in the goods has not passed, and the goods have not been appropriated to

the contract. But it shall be a defense to such an action that the seller at any time before judgment in such action has manifested an inability to perform the contract or the sale on his part or an intention not to perform it.

3. Although the property in the goods has not passed, if they can not readily be resold for a reasonable price, and if the provisions of subdivision four of section 660 are not applicable, the seller may offer to deliver the goods to the buyer, and if the buyer refuses to receive them, may notify the buyer that the goods are thereafter held by the seller as bailee for the buyer. Thereafter the seller may treat the goods as the buyer's and may maintain an action for the price.

For nonacceptance.

SEC. 660. ACTION FOR DAMAGES FOR NONACCEPTANCE OF THE GOODS.—

1. Where the buyer wrongfully neglects or refuses to accept and pay for the goods, the seller may maintain an action against him for damages for nonacceptance.

2. The measure of damages is the estimated loss directly and naturally resulting, in the ordinary course of events, from the buyer's breach of contract.

3. Where there is an available market for the goods in question, the measure of damages is, in the absence of special circumstances, showing proximate damage of a greater amount, the difference between the contract price and the market or current price at the time or times when the goods ought to have been accepted, or, if no time was fixed for acceptance, then at the time of the refusal to accept.

4. If, while labor or expense of material amount are necessary on the part of the seller to enable him to fulfill his obligations under the contract to sell or the sale, the buyer repudiates the contract or the sale, or notifies the seller to proceed no further therewith, the buyer shall be liable to the seller for no greater damages than the seller would have suffered if he did nothing toward carrying out the contract or the sale after receiving notice of the buyer's repudiation or countermand. The profit the seller would have made if the contract or the sale had been fully performed shall be considered in estimating such damages.

When seller may rescind.

SEC. 661. WHEN SELLER MAY RESCIND CONTRACT OR SALE.—Where the goods have not been delivered to the buyer, and the buyer has repudiated the contract to sell or sale, or has manifested his inability to perform his obligations thereunder, or has committed a material breach thereof, the seller may totally rescind the contract or the sale by giving notice of his election so to do to the buyer.

Action for conversion, etc.

SEC. 662. ACTION FOR CONVERTING OR DETAINING GOODS.—Where the property in the goods has passed to the buyer and the seller wrongfully neglects or refuses to deliver the goods, the buyer may maintain any action allowed by law to the owner of goods of similar kind when wrongfully converted or withheld.

For failure to deliver.

SEC. 663. ACTION FOR FAILING TO DELIVER GOODS.—1. Where the property in the goods has not passed to the buyer, and the seller wrongfully neglects or refuses to deliver the goods, the buyer may maintain an action against the seller for damages for nondelivery.

2. The measure of damages is the loss directly and naturally resulting in the ordinary course of events from the seller's breach of contract.

3. Where there is an available market for the goods in question, the measure of damages, in the absence of special circumstances showing proximate damages of a greater amount, is the difference between the contract price and the market or current price of the goods at the time or times when they ought to have been delivered, or, if no time was fixed, then at the time of the refusal to deliver.

SEC. 664. SPECIFIC PERFORMANCE.—Where the seller has broken a contract to deliver specific or ascertained goods, a court having the powers of a court of equity may, if it thinks fit, on the application of the buyer, by its judgment or decree, direct that the contract shall be performed specifically, without giving the seller the option of retaining the goods on payment of damages. The judgment or decree may be unconditional, or upon such terms and conditions as to damages, payment of the price and otherwise, as to the court may seem just.

Specific performance.

## CROSS REFERENCE

Specific performance of obligations generally, see section 1634 et seq.

Post, p. 1335.

SEC. 655.<sup>1</sup> REMEDIES FOR BREACH OF WARRANTY.—1. Where there is a breach of warranty by the seller, the buyer may, at his election:

Remedies for breach of warranty.

(a) Accept or keep the goods and set up against the seller the breach of warranty by way of recoupment in diminution or extinction of the price;

(b) Accept or keep the goods and maintain an action against the seller for damages for the breach of warranty;

(c) Refuse to accept the goods, if the property therein has not passed, and maintain an action against the seller for damages for the breach of warranty;

(d) Rescind the contract to sell or the sale and refuse to receive the goods, or if the goods have already been received, return them or offer to return them to the seller and recover the price or any part thereof which has been paid.

2. When the buyer has claimed and been granted a remedy in any one of these ways, no other remedy can thereafter be granted.

3. Where the goods have been delivered to the buyer, he can not rescind the sale if he knew of the breach of warranty when he accepted the goods, or if he fails to notify the seller within a reasonable time of the election to rescind, or if he fails to return or to offer to return the goods to the seller in substantially as good condition as they were in at the time the property was transferred to the buyer. But if deterioration or injury of the goods is due to the breach of warranty, such deterioration or injury shall not prevent the buyer from returning or offering to return the goods to the seller and rescinding the sale.

4. Where the buyer is entitled to rescind the sale and elects to do so, the buyer shall cease to be liable for the price upon returning or offering to return the goods. If the price or any part thereof has already been paid, the seller shall be liable to repay so much thereof as has been paid, concurrently with the return of the goods, or immediately after an offer to return the goods in exchange for repayment of the price.

5. Where the buyer is entitled to rescind the sale and elects to do so, if the seller refuses to accept an offer of the buyer to return the goods, the buyer shall thereafter be deemed to hold the goods as bailee for the seller, but subject to a lien to secure the repayment of any portion of the price which has been paid, and with the remedies for the enforcement of such lien allowed to an unpaid seller by section 649.

Ante, p. 1215.

6. The measure of damages for breach of warranty is the loss directly and naturally resulting, in the ordinary course of events, from the breach of warranty.

7. In the case of breach of warranty of quality, such loss, in the absence of special circumstances showing proximate damage of a greater amount, is the difference between the value of the goods at

<sup>1</sup> So in original.

the time of delivery to the buyer and the value they would have had if they had answered to the warranty.

Interest and special damages.

SEC. 666. INTEREST AND SPECIAL DAMAGES.—Nothing in this chapter shall affect the right of the buyer or the seller to recover interest or special damages in any case where by law interest or special damages may be recoverable, or to recover money paid where the consideration for the payment of it has failed.

Variation of implied obligations.

SEC. 667. VARIATION OF IMPLIED OBLIGATIONS.—Where any right, duty, or liability would arise under a contract to sell or a sale by implication of law, it may be negatived, or varied by express agreement or by the course of dealing between the parties, or by customs, if the custom be such as to bind both parties to the contract or the sale.

Enforcement of rights.

SEC. 668. RIGHTS MAY BE ENFORCED BY ACTION.—Where any right, duty, or liability is declared by this chapter, it may, unless otherwise by this chapter provided, be enforced by action.

Rule for cases not provided for.

SEC. 669. RULE FOR CASES NOT PROVIDED FOR BY THIS CHAPTER.—In any case not provided for in this chapter, the rules of law and equity, including the law merchant, and in particular the rules relating to the law of principal and agent and to the effect of fraud, misrepresentation, duress or coercion, mistake, or other invalidating cause, shall continue to apply to contracts to sell and sales of goods.

Provisions not applicable to mortgages.

SEC. 670. PROVISIONS NOT APPLICABLE TO MORTGAGES.—The provisions of this chapter relating to contracts to sell and to sales do not apply, unless so stated, to any transaction in the form of a contract to sell or a sale which is intended to operate by way of mortgage, pledge, charge, or other security.

Definitions.

SEC. 671. DEFINITIONS.—1. In this chapter, unless the context or subject matter otherwise requires:

“Action” includes counterclaim, set-off, and suit in equity.

“Buyer” means a person who buys or agrees to buy goods or any legal successor in interest of such person.

“Defendant” includes a plaintiff against whom a right of set-off or counterclaim is asserted.

“Delivery” means voluntary transfer of possession from one person to another.

“Divisible contract to sell or sale” means a contract to sell or a sale in which by its terms the price for a portion or portions of the goods less than the whole is fixed or ascertainable by computation.

“Document of title to goods” includes any bill of lading, dock warrant, warehouse receipt or order for the delivery of goods, or any other document used in the ordinary course of business in the sale or transfer of goods, as proof of the possession or control of the goods, or authorizing or purporting to authorize the possessor of the document to transfer or receive, either by indorsement or by delivery, goods represented by such document.

“Fault” means wrongful act or default.

“Fungible goods” means goods of which any unit is from its nature or by mercantile usage treated as the equivalent of any other unit.

“Future goods” means goods to be manufactured or acquired by the seller after the making of the contract of sale.

“Goods” includes all chattels personal other than things in action and money. The term includes emblements, industrial growing crops, and things attached to or forming part of the land which are agreed to be severed before sale or under the contract of sale.

“Order” in sections of this chapter relating to documents of title means an order by indorsement on the document.

“Person” includes a corporation or partnership or two or more persons having a joint or common interest.

“Plaintiff” includes defendant asserting a right of set-off or counterclaim.

“Property” means the general property in goods, and not merely a special property.

“Purchases” includes taking as a mortgagee or as a pledgee.

“Purchaser” includes mortgagee and pledgee.

“Quality of goods” includes their state or condition.

“Sale” includes a bargain and sale as well as a sale and delivery.

“Seller” means a person who sells or agrees to sell goods, or any legal successor in the interest of such person.

“Specific goods” means goods identified and agreed upon at the time a contract to sell or a sale is made.

2. A thing is done “in good faith” within the meaning of this chapter when it is in fact done honestly, whether it be done negligently or not.

3. A person is insolvent within the meaning of this chapter who either has ceased to pay his debts in the ordinary course of business or can not pay his debts as they become due, whether he has committed an act of bankruptcy or not, and whether he is insolvent within the meaning of the federal bankruptcy law or not.

4. Goods are in a “deliverable state” within the meaning of this chapter when they are in such a state that the buyer would, under the contract, be bound to take delivery of them.

SEC. 672. CHAPTER DOES NOT APPLY TO EXISTING SALES OR CONTRACTS TO SELL.—None of the provisions of this chapter shall apply to any sale, or to any contract to sell, made prior to the taking effect of this chapter.

Provisions not retroactive.

SEC. 673. NO REPEAL OF WAREHOUSE LAWS.—Nothing in this chapter shall be construed to repeal or limit any of the provisions of sections 731 to 784.

No repeal of warehouse laws.  
*Post*, p. 1230.

## CHAPTER 35.—CONDITIONAL SALES

CONDITIONAL SALES.

NOTE.—This chapter was derived from the uniform conditional sales act.

SEC. 674. DEFINITIONS.—In this chapter “conditional sale” means (1) any contract for the sale of goods under which possession is delivered to the buyer and the property in the goods is to vest in the buyer at a subsequent time upon the payment of part or all of the price, or upon the performance of any other condition or the happening of any contingency; or (2) any contract for the bailment or leasing of goods by which the bailee or lessee contracts to pay as compensation a sum substantially equivalent to the value of the goods, and by which it is agreed that the bailee or lessee is bound to become, or has the option of becoming the owner of such goods upon full compliance with the terms of the contract.

Definitions.

“Buyer” means the person who buys or hires the goods covered by the conditional sale, or any legal successor in interest of such person.

“Goods” means all chattels personal other than things in action and money, and includes emblements, industrial growing crops, and things attached to or forming a part of land which are agreed to be severed before sale or under the conditional sale.

“Performance of the condition” means the occurrence of the event upon which the property in the goods is to vest in the buyer, whether such event is the performance of an act by the buyer or the happening of a contingency.

"Person" includes an individual, partnership, corporation, and any other association.

"Purchase" includes mortgage and pledge.

"Purchaser" includes mortgagee and pledgee.

"Seller" means the person who sells or leases the goods covered by the conditional sale, or any legal successor in interest of such person.

Primary rights of seller.

SEC. 675. PRIMARY RIGHTS OF SELLER.—The buyer shall be liable to the seller for the purchase price, or for installments thereof, as the same shall become due, and for breach of all promises made by him in the conditional sale contract, whether or not the property in the goods has passed to the buyer.

Of buyer.

SEC. 676. PRIMARY RIGHTS OF BUYER.—The buyer shall have the right when not in default to retain possession of the goods, and he shall also have the right to acquire the property in the goods on the performance of the conditions of the contract. The seller shall be liable to the buyer for the breach of all promises and warranties, express or implied, made in the conditional sale contract, whether or not the property in the goods has passed to the buyer.

Validity of conditional sales.

SEC. 677. CONDITIONAL SALES VALID EXCEPT AS OTHERWISE PROVIDED.—Every provision in a conditional sale reserving property in the seller after possession of the goods is delivered to the buyer, shall be valid as to all persons, except as hereinafter otherwise provided.

When void.

SEC. 678. CONDITIONAL SALES VOID AS TO CERTAIN PERSONS.—Every provision in a conditional sale reserving property in the seller shall be void as to any purchaser from or creditor of the buyer, who, without notice of such provision, purchases the goods or acquires by attachment or levy a lien upon them, before the contract or a copy thereof shall be filed as hereinafter provided. This section shall not apply to conditional sales of goods for resale.

Filing of.

SEC. 679. PLACE OF FILING.—The conditional sale contract or a copy thereof shall be filed in the office of the registrar of property of the Canal Zone.

Conditional sale of goods for resale.

SEC. 680. CONDITIONAL SALE OF GOODS FOR RESALE.—When goods are delivered under a conditional sale contract and the seller expressly or impliedly consents that the buyer may resell them prior to performance of the condition, the same shall be valid whether filed or not except that the reservation of property shall be void against purchasers from the buyer in good faith for value and without actual knowledge of the condition of such contract.

Filing.

SEC. 681. FILING.—The registrar of property shall mark upon contract or copy filed with him the day and hour of filing and shall file the contract or copy in his office for public inspection. He shall keep a separate book in which he shall enter the names of the seller and buyer, the date of the contract, the day and hour of filing, a brief description of the goods, the price named in the contract, and the date of cancellation thereof. Such book shall be indexed under the names of both seller and buyer. For filing and entering such contract or copy, or any assignment of such a contract, the registrar shall be entitled to a fee of 50 cents.

Refiling.

SEC. 682. REFILING.—The filing of conditional sale contracts provided for in sections 678 and 679 shall be valid for a period of three years only. The validity of the filing may in each case be extended for successive additional periods of one year from the date of refiling by filing a copy of the original contract within thirty days next preceding the expiration of each period, with a statement attached signed by the seller, showing that the contract is in force and the amount remaining to be paid thereon. Such copy, with

statement attached, shall be filed and entered in the same manner as a contract or copy filed and entered for the first time, and the registrar of property shall be entitled to a like fee as upon the original filing.

SEC. 683. CANCELLATION OF CONTRACT.—After the performance of the condition, upon written demand delivered personally or by registered mail by the buyer or any other person having an interest in the goods, the seller shall execute, acknowledge, and deliver to the demandant a statement that the condition in the contract has been performed. If for ten days after such demand the seller fails to mail or deliver such a statement of satisfaction, he shall forfeit to the demandant \$5 and be liable for all damages suffered. Upon presentation of such statement of satisfaction the registrar of property shall file the same and note the cancellation of the contract and the date thereof on the margin of the page where the contract has been entered. For filing and entering the statement of satisfaction the filing officer shall be entitled to a fee of 25 cents.

Cancellation of contract.

SEC. 684. PROHIBITION OF REMOVAL OR SALE WITHOUT NOTICE.—Unless the contract otherwise provides, the buyer may, without the consent of the seller, remove the goods from the Canal Zone and sell, mortgage, or otherwise dispose of his interest in them; but prior to the performance of the condition, no such buyer shall remove the goods from the Canal Zone, except for temporary uses for a period of not more than thirty days, unless the buyer not less than thirty days before such removal shall give the seller personally or by registered mail written notice of the place to which the goods are to be removed and the approximate time of such intended removal; nor prior to the performance of the conditions shall the buyer sell, mortgage, or otherwise dispose of his interest in the goods, unless he, or the person to whom he is about to sell, mortgage, or otherwise dispose of the same, shall notify the seller in writing personally or by registered mail of the name and address of the person to whom his interest in the goods is about to be sold, mortgaged, or otherwise transferred, not less than ten days before such sale, mortgage, or other disposal. If any buyer does so remove the goods, or does so sell, mortgage, or otherwise dispose of his interest in them without such notice or in violation of the contract, the seller may retake possession of the goods and deal with them as in case of default in payment of part or all of the purchase price.

Prohibition of removal.

Sale without notice.

SEC. 685. FRAUDULENT INJURY, CONCEALMENT, REMOVAL OR SALE.—When, prior to the performance of the condition, the buyer maliciously or with intent to defraud, shall injure, destroy, or conceal the goods, or remove them from the Canal Zone, without having given the notice required by section 684, or shall sell, mortgage, or otherwise dispose of such goods under claim of full ownership, he shall be guilty of a crime and upon conviction thereof shall be imprisoned in jail for not more than one year or be fined not more than \$500 or both.

Fraudulent injury, etc.

Penalty.

SEC. 686. RETAKING POSSESSION.—When the buyer shall be in default in the payment of any sum due under the contract, or in the performance of any other condition which the contract requires him to perform in order to obtain the property in the goods, or in the performance of any promise, the breach of which is by the contract expressly made a ground for the retaking of the goods, the seller may retake possession thereof. Unless the goods can be retaken without breach of the peace, they shall be retaken by legal process; but nothing herein shall be construed to authorize a violation of the criminal law.

Repossession.

## Notice of intention.

SEC. 687. NOTICE OF INTENTION TO RETAKE.—Not more than forty nor less than twenty days prior to the retaking, the seller, if he so desires, may serve upon the buyer personally or by registered mail a notice of intention to retake the goods on account of the buyer's default. The notice shall state the default and the period at the end of which the goods will be retaken, and shall briefly and clearly state what the buyer's rights under this chapter will be in case they are retaken. If the notice is so served and the buyer does not perform the obligations in which he has made default before the day set for retaking, the seller may retake the goods and hold them subject to the provisions of sections 689 to 693 regarding resale, but without any right of redemption.

## Redemption.

SEC. 688. REDEMPTION.—If the seller does not give the notice of intention to retake described in section 687, he shall retain the goods for ten days after the retaking within the Canal Zone, during which period the buyer, upon payment or tender of the amount due under the contract at the time of retaking and interest, or upon performance or tender of performance of such other condition as may be named in the contract as precedent to the passage of the property in the goods, or upon performance or tender of performance of any other promise for the breach of which the goods were retaken, and upon payment of the expenses of retaking, keeping, and storage, may redeem the goods and become entitled to take possession of them and to continue in the performance of the contract as if no default had occurred. Upon written demand delivered personally or by registered mail by the buyer, the seller shall furnish to the buyer a written statement of the sum due under the contract and the expense of retaking, keeping, and storage. For failure to furnish such statement within a reasonable time after demand, the seller shall forfeit to the buyer \$10 and also be liable to him for all damages suffered because of such failure. If the goods are perishable so that retention for ten days as herein prescribed would result in their destruction or substantial injury, the provisions of this section shall not apply, and the seller may resell the goods immediately upon their retaking.

## Compulsory resale.

SEC. 689. COMPULSORY RESELL BY SELLER.—If the buyer does not redeem the goods within ten days after the seller has retaken possession, and the buyer has paid at least 50 per centum of the purchase price at the time of the retaking the seller shall sell them at public auction in the Canal Zone, such sale to be held not more than thirty days after the retaking. The seller shall give to the buyer not less than ten days' written notice of the sale, either personally or by registered mail, directed to the buyer at his last known place of business or residence. The seller shall also give notice of the sale by at least three notices posted in different public places within the Zone, at least five days before the sale. If at the time of the retaking \$500 or more has been paid on the purchase price, the seller shall also give notice of the sale at least five days before the sale by publication in a newspaper having a general circulation within the Canal Zone. The seller may bid for the goods at the resale.

## Resale at option of parties.

SEC. 690. RESELL AT OPTION OF PARTIES.—If the buyer has not paid at least 50 per centum of the purchase price at the time of the retaking, the seller shall not be under a duty to resell the goods as prescribed in section 689, unless the buyer serves upon the seller, within ten days after the retaking, a written notice demanding a resale, delivered personally or by registered mail. If such notice is served, the resale shall take place within thirty days after the service, in the manner, at the place, and upon the notice prescribed

in section 689. The seller may voluntarily resell the goods for account of the buyer on compliance with the same requirements.

SEC. 691. PROCEEDS OF RESALE.—The proceeds of the resale shall be applied (1) to the payment of the expenses thereof, (2) to the payment of the expenses of retaking, keeping, and storing the goods, (3) to the satisfaction of the balance due under the contract. Any sum remaining after the satisfaction of such claims shall be paid to the buyer.

Proceeds of resale.

SEC. 692. DEFICIENCY ON RESALE.—If the proceeds of the resale are not sufficient to defray the expenses thereof, and also the expenses of retaking, keeping, and storing the goods and the balance due upon the purchase price, the seller may recover the deficiency from the buyer, or from any one who has succeeded to the obligations of the buyer.

Deficiencies.

SEC. 693. RIGHTS OF PARTIES WHERE THERE IS NO RESALE.—Where there is no resale the seller may retain the goods as his own property without obligation to account to the buyer except as provided in section 695, and the buyer shall be discharged of all obligation.

Rights of parties when no resale.

SEC. 694. ELECTION OF REMEDIES.—After the retaking of possession as provided in section 686 the buyer shall be liable for the price only after a resale and only to the extent provided in section 692. Neither the bringing of an action by the seller for the recovery of the whole or any part of the price, nor the recovery of judgment in such action, nor the collection of a portion of the price, shall be deemed inconsistent with a later retaking of the goods as provided in section 686. But such right of retaking shall not be exercised by the seller after he has collected the entire price or after he has claimed a lien upon the goods, or attached them, or levied upon them as the goods of the buyer.

Election of remedies. *Ante*, p. 1223.

SEC. 695. RECOVERY OF PART PAYMENTS.—If the seller fails to comply with the provisions of sections 688, 689, 690, 691, and 693, after retaking the goods, the buyer may recover from the seller his actual damages, if any, and in no event less than one-fourth of the sum of all payments which have been made under the contract, with interest.

Recovery of part payments. *Ante*, p. 1224.

SEC. 696. WAIVER OF STATUTORY PROTECTION.—No act or agreement of the buyer before or at the time of the making of the contract, nor any agreement or statement by the buyer in such contract, shall constitute a valid waiver of the provisions of sections 688, 689, 690, 691, and 695; except that the contract may stipulate that on such default of the buyer as is provided for in section 686, the seller may rescind the conditional sale, either as to all the goods or as to any part thereof for which a specific price was fixed in the contract. If the contract thus provides for rescission, the seller at his option may retake such goods without complying with or being bound by the provisions of sections 687 to 695, inclusive, as to the goods retaken, upon crediting the buyer with the full purchase price of those goods. So much of this credit as is necessary to cancel any indebtedness of the buyer to the seller shall be so applied, and the seller shall repay to the buyer on demand any surplus not so required.

Waiver of statutory protection.

*Ante*, p. 1224.

SEC. 697. LOSS AND INCREASE.—After the delivery of the goods to the buyer and prior to the retaking of them by the seller, the risk of injury and loss shall rest upon the buyer. The increase of the goods shall be subject to the same conditions as the original goods.

Loss and increase.

SEC. 698. RULES FOR CASES NOT PROVIDED FOR.—In any case not provided for in this chapter the rules of law and equity, including the law merchant, and in particular those relating to principal and agent and to the effect of fraud, misrepresentation, duress or coercion,

Cases not provided for.

mistake, or other invalidating cause, shall continue to apply to conditional sales.

DEPOSIT IN  
GENERAL.

Nature and creation  
of.

Kinds of.

SEC. 699. DEPOSIT, KINDS OF.—A deposit may be voluntary or involuntary; and for safe-keeping or for exchange.

CHAPTER 36.—DEPOSIT IN GENERAL

NATURE AND CREATION OF DEPOSIT

CROSS REFERENCES

<i>Post</i> , p. 1252.	Common carriers, see sections 885 et seq.
	Deposit for exchange, see section 704.
<i>Post</i> , p. 1229.	Deposit for hire, see sections 724 et seq.
<i>Post</i> , p. 1228.	Deposit for keeping, see sections 712 et seq.
<i>Post</i> , p. 1229.	Gratuitous deposit, and incidents, see sections 720 et seq.
<i>Post</i> , p. 1245.	Hiring, see sections 824 et seq.
<i>Post</i> , p. 1240.	Innkeepers, see sections 785 and 786.
<i>Post</i> , p. 1243.	Loan for exchange, see section 810.
<i>Post</i> , p. 1242.	Loan for use, see sections 797 et seq.
<i>Post</i> , p. 1244.	Loan of money, see section 815.
<i>Post</i> , p. 1303.	Pledge, see sections 1367 et seq.

Voluntary deposit.

SEC. 700. VOLUNTARY DEPOSIT, HOW MADE.—A voluntary deposit is made by one giving to another, with his consent, the possession of personal property to keep for the benefit of the former, or of a third party. The person giving is called the depositor, and the person receiving the depositary.

CROSS REFERENCES

<i>Post</i> , p. 1241.	Finder of lost articles, see sections 787 et seq.
<i>Post</i> , p. 1227.	Obligations of depositary, see sections 705 et seq.

Involuntary deposit.

SEC. 701. INVOLUNTARY DEPOSIT, HOW MADE.—An involuntary deposit is made:

1. By the accidental leaving or placing of personal property in the possession of any person, without negligence on the part of its owner; or,

2. In cases of fire, shipwreck, inundation, insurrection, riot, or like extraordinary emergencies, by the owner of personal property committing it, out of necessity, to the care of any person.

CROSS REFERENCES

<i>Post</i> , p. 1229.	Degree of care requisite, see section 722.
<i>Post</i> , p. 1229.	Duties of depositary, when cease, see section 723.
	Involuntary deposit in cases of emergency must be accepted, see section 702.
<i>Post</i> , p. 1229.	Involuntary deposit is gratuitous, see section 721.

Duty of involuntary  
depositary.

SEC. 702. DUTY OF INVOLUNTARY DEPOSITARY.—The person with whom a thing is deposited in the manner described in section 701 is bound to take charge of it, if able to do so.

Deposit for keeping.

SEC. 703. DEPOSIT FOR KEEPING, WHAT.—A deposit for keeping is one in which the depositary is bound to return the identical thing deposited.

CROSS REFERENCE

<i>Post</i> , p. 1228.	Deposit for keeping, see sections 712 et seq.
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For exchange.

SEC. 704. DEPOSIT FOR EXCHANGE, WHAT.—A deposit for exchange is one in which the depositary is only bound to return a thing corresponding in kind to that which is deposited.

## CROSS REFERENCES

Deposit for exchange transfers title, see section 796.  
 Loan for exchange, see sections 810 et seq.

*Post*, p. 1242.  
*Post*, p. 1243.

## OBLIGATIONS OF THE DEPOSITARY

SEC. 705. DEPOSITARY MUST DELIVER ON DEMAND.—A depositary must deliver the thing to the person for whose benefit it was deposited, on demand, whether the deposit was made for a specified time or not, unless he has a lien upon the thing deposited, or has been forbidden or prevented from doing so by the real owner thereof, or by the act of the law, and has given the notice required by section 708.

Obligations of de-  
 pository.  
 Delivery on demand.

## CROSS REFERENCES

Care required of depositary, see section 725.  
 Delivery, see sections 706 and 710.  
 For a general lien on personalty dependent upon possession, see section 1393.  
 Lien of innkeepers, see sections 785 et seq.  
 Notice of adverse proceedings, see section 708.

*Post*, p. 1229.  
*Post*, p. 1306.  
*Post*, p. 1240.

SEC. 706. NO OBLIGATION TO DELIVER WITHOUT DEMAND.—A depositary is not bound to deliver a thing deposited without demand, even where the deposit is made for a specified time.

No obligation to de-  
 liver without demand.

SEC. 707. PLACE OF DELIVERY.—A depositary must deliver the thing deposited at his residence or place of business, as may be most convenient for him.

Place of delivery.

## CROSS REFERENCE

Delivery on sales, see sections 637 et seq.

*Ante*, p. 1212.

SEC. 708. NOTICE TO OWNER OF ADVERSE CLAIM.—A depositary must give prompt notice to the person for whose benefit the deposit was made, of any proceedings taken adversely to his interest in the thing deposited, which may tend to excuse the depositary from delivering the thing to him.

Notice to owner of  
 adverse claim.

SEC. 709. NOTICE TO OWNER OF THING WRONGFULLY DETAINED.—A depositary who believes that a thing deposited with him is wrongfully detained from its true owner, may give him notice of the deposit; and if within a reasonable time afterwards he does not claim it, and sufficiently establish his right thereto, and indemnify the depositary against the claim of the depositor, the depositary is exonerated from liability to the person to whom he gave the notice, upon returning the thing to the depositor, or assuming, in good faith, a new obligation changing his position in respect to the thing, to his prejudice.

Of thing wrongfully  
 detained.

SEC. 710. DELIVERY OF THING OWNED JOINTLY, ETC.—If a thing deposited is owned jointly or in common by persons who can not agree upon the manner of its delivery, the depositary may deliver to each his proper share thereof, if it can be done without injury to the thing.

Delivery of thing  
 owned jointly, etc.

SEC. 711. JOINT DEPOSITS BY MORE THAN ONE PERSON.—When a deposit is made in the name of two or more persons, deliverable or payable to either or to their survivor or survivors, such deposit or any part thereof, or increase thereof, may be delivered or paid to either of said persons or to the survivor or survivors in due course of business.

Joint deposits.

## CROSS REFERENCE

Performance to one of joint creditors, see section 448.

*Ante*, p. 1185.

DEPOSIT FOR  
KEEPING.

## CHAPTER 37.—DEPOSIT FOR KEEPING

## General provisions.

## GENERAL PROVISIONS

## Indemnification.

SEC. 712. DEPOSITOR MUST INDEMNIFY DEPOSITARY.—A depositor must indemnify the depositary:

1. For all damage caused to him by the defects or vices of the thing deposited; and

2. For all expenses necessarily incurred by him about the thing, other than such as are involved in the nature of the undertaking.

## CROSS REFERENCE

*Post*, p. 1243.

Lenders liability for defects in articles borrowed, see section 806.

Obligation of bailee of animals.

SEC. 713. OBLIGATION OF DEPOSITARY OF ANIMALS.—A depositary of living animals must provide them with suitable food and shelter, and treat them kindly.

## CROSS REFERENCE

*Post*, p. 1306.

Lien of keepers of livestock, see section 1393.

Use of thing deposited.

SEC. 714. OBLIGATIONS AS TO USE OF THING DEPOSITED.—A depositary may not use the thing deposited, or permit it to be used, for any purpose, without the consent of the depositor. He may not, if it is purposely fastened by the depositor, open it without the consent of the latter, except in case of necessity.

## CROSS REFERENCES

*Post*, p. 1245.

Hiring; definition of term, see sections 824 et seq.  
Liability for wrongful use, see section 715.

Liability for wrongful use.

SEC. 715. LIABILITY FOR DAMAGE ARISING FROM WRONGFUL USE.—A depositary is liable for any damage happening to the thing deposited, during his wrongful use thereof, unless such damage must inevitably have happened though the property had not been thus used.

Sale of perishables.

SEC. 716. SALE OF THING IN DANGER OF PERISHING.—If a thing deposited is in actual danger of perishing before instructions can be obtained from the depositor, the depositary may sell it for the best price obtainable and retain the proceeds as a deposit, giving immediate notice of his proceedings to the depositor.

## CROSS REFERENCE

*Post*, p. 1230.

Sale of perishables, see section 730.

Injury to or loss of thing deposited.

SEC. 717. INJURY TO OR LOSS OF THING DEPOSITED.—If a thing is lost or injured during its deposit, and the depositary refuses to inform the depositor of the circumstances under which the loss or injury occurred, so far as he has information concerning them, or willfully misrepresents the circumstances to him, the depositary is presumed to have willfully, or by gross negligence, permitted the loss or injury to occur.

Service rendered by depositary.

SEC. 718. SERVICE RENDERED BY DEPOSITARY.—So far as any service is rendered by a depositary, or required from him, his duties and liabilities are prescribed by chapters 41 to 43 of this code on employment and service.

*Post*, pp. 1247-1252.

Liability of bailee.

SEC. 719. LIABILITY OF DEPOSITARY.—The liability of a depositary for negligence can not exceed the amount which he is informed by the depositor, or has reason to suppose, the thing deposited to be worth.

## GRATUITOUS DEPOSIT

Gratuitous deposit.

SEC. 720. GRATUITOUS DEPOSIT, WHAT.—Gratuitous deposit as<sup>1</sup> a deposit for which the depositary receives no consideration beyond the mere possession of the thing deposited.

Definition.

## CROSS REFERENCE

Degree of care necessary, see section 722.

SEC. 721. NATURE OF INVOLUNTARY DEPOSIT.—An involuntary deposit is gratuitous, the depositary being entitled to no reward.

Nature of involuntary deposit.

## CROSS REFERENCE

Involuntary deposit, defined, see section 701.

*Ante*, p. 1226.

SEC. 722. DEGREE OF CARE REQUIRED OF GRATUITOUS DEPOSITARY.—A gratuitous depositary must use, at least, slight care for the preservation of the thing deposited.

Degree of care, gratuitous depositary.

SEC. 723. HIS DUTIES CEASE, WHEN.—The duties of a gratuitous depositary cease:

When duties cease.

1. Upon his restoring the thing deposited to its owner; or,

2. Upon his giving reasonable notice to the owner to remove it, and the owner failing to do so within a reasonable time. But an involuntary depositary, under subdivision two of section 701, can not give such notice until the emergency which gave rise to the deposit is past.

*Ante*, p. 1226.

## STORAGE

Storage.

SEC. 724. DEPOSIT FOR HIRE.—A deposit not gratuitous is called storage. The depositary in such case is called a depositary for hire.

Deposit for hire.

## CROSS REFERENCES

Hiring, in general, see section 824.

*Post*, p. 1245.

Warehousemen, see sections 731 et seq.

*Post*, p. 1230.

SEC. 725. DEGREE OF CARE REQUIRED OF DEPOSITARY FOR HIRE.—A depositary for hire must use at least ordinary care for the preservation of the thing deposited.

Degree of care, depositary for hire.

## CROSS REFERENCES

Care required of a hirer, see section 827.

*Post*, p. 1245.

Common carriers, see sections 891, 897, and 975.

*Post*, pp. 1253, 1257.

Liability of warehousemen, see sections 901 and 902.

*Post*, p. 1254.

SEC. 726. RATE OF COMPENSATION FOR FRACTION OF WEEK, ETC.—In the absence of a different agreement or usage, a depositary for hire is entitled to one week's hire for the sustenance and shelter of living animals during any fraction of a week, and to half a month's hire for the storage of any other property during any fraction of a half-month.

Compensation for fraction of week, etc.

SEC. 727. TERMINATION OF DEPOSIT.—In the absence of an agreement as to the length of time during which a deposit is to continue, it may be terminated by the depositor at any time, and by the depositary upon reasonable notice.

Termination of deposit.

SEC. 728. SAME.—Notwithstanding an agreement respecting the length of time during which a deposit is to continue, it may be terminated by the depositor on paying all that would become due to the depositary in case of the deposit so continuing.

<sup>1</sup> So in original.

Lien for storage charges, etc.

SEC. 729. LIEN FOR STORAGE CHARGES, ADVANCES, INSURANCE, AND EXPENSES.—A depositary for hire has a lien for storage charges and for advances and insurance incurred at the request of the depositor, and for money necessarily expended in and about the care, preservation, and keeping of the property stored, and he also has a lien for money advanced at the request of the depositor, to discharge a prior lien, and for the expenses of a sale where default has been made in satisfying a valid lien. The rights of the depositary for hire to such lien are regulated by chapters 62 et seq. of this code, on liens: *Provided, however,* That such lien may be enforced in the manner provided by sections 759, 761, and 762 of this code, relating to warehousemen.

Post, p. 1296.

Proviso.

Enforcement.

Post, p. 1235.

Storage property to be sold.

SEC. 730. STORAGE PROPERTY TO BE SOLD.—If from any cause other than want of ordinary care and diligence on his part, a depositary for hire is unable to deliver perishable property, baggage, or luggage received by him for storage, or to collect his charges for storage due thereon, he may cause such property to be sold to satisfy his lien for storage in accordance with the provisions of sections 759 to 762 of this code relating to warehousemen.

Post, p. 1235.

CROSS REFERENCES

Post, p. 1305.

Sale by pledgee, see sections 1331 et seq.

Post, p. 1299.

Sale extinguishes lien, see section 1330.

Ante, p. 1228.

Sale of perishables, see section 716.

Post, p. 1307.

Sale of personalty to enforce, see section 1395.

Warehousemen, see sections 731 et seq.

Warehousemen.

WAREHOUSEMEN

CROSS REFERENCE

Ante, p. 1221.

Nothing in Sales Act to be construed to repeal or limit this subchapter, see section 673.

Persons who may issue receipts.

SEC. 731. PERSONS WHO MAY ISSUE RECEIPTS.—Warehouse receipts may be issued by any warehouseman.

Form of.

SEC. 732. FORM OF RECEIPTS.—Warehouse receipts need not be in any particular form, but every such receipt must embody within its written or printed terms:

(a) The location of the warehouse where the goods are stored;

(b) The date of issue of the receipt;

(c) The consecutive number of the receipt;

(d) A statement whether the goods received will be delivered to the bearer, to a specified person, or to a specified person or his order;

(e) The rate of storage charges;

(f) A description of the goods or of the packages containing them;

(g) The signature of the warehouseman, which may be made by his authorized agent;

(h) If the receipt is issued for goods of which the warehouseman is owner, either solely or jointly or in common with others, the fact of such ownership; and

(i) A statement of the amount of advances made and of liabilities incurred for which the warehouseman claims a lien. If the precise amount of such advances made or of such liabilities incurred is, at the time of the issue of the receipt, unknown to the warehouseman or to his agent who issues it, a statement of the fact that advances have been made or liabilities incurred and the purpose thereof is sufficient.

A warehouseman shall be liable to any person injured thereby, for all damage caused by the omission from a negotiable receipt of any of the foregoing terms.

A warehouseman may insert in a receipt, issued by him, any other terms and conditions, provided that such terms and conditions shall not:

- (a) Be contrary to the provisions of this subchapter.
- (b) In anywise impair his obligation to exercise that degree of care in the safe-keeping of the goods intrusted to him which a reasonably careful man would exercise in regard to similar goods of his own.

SEC. 733. **NEGOTIABLE AND NONNEGOTIABLE RECEIPTS.**—A receipt in which it is stated that the goods received will be delivered to the depositor, or to any other specified person, is a nonnegotiable receipt. Negotiable and non-negotiable receipts.

A receipt in which it is stated that the goods received will be delivered to the bearer or to the order of any person named in such receipt is a negotiable receipt. No provision shall be inserted in a negotiable receipt that it is nonnegotiable. Such provision, if inserted, shall be void.

SEC. 734. **DUPLICATE RECEIPTS MUST BE SO MARKED.**—When more than one negotiable receipt is issued for the same goods, the word "duplicate" shall be plainly placed upon the face of every such receipt, except the one first issued. A warehouseman shall be liable for all damage caused by his failure so to do to any one who purchased the subsequent receipt for value supposing it to be an original, even though the purchase be after the delivery of the goods by the warehouseman to the holder of the original receipt. Duplicate receipts must be marked.

SEC. 735. **FAILURE TO MARK "NOT NEGOTIABLE."**—A nonnegotiable receipt shall have plainly placed upon its face by the warehouseman issuing it "nonnegotiable" or "not negotiable." In case of the warehouseman's failure so to do, a holder of the receipt who purchased it for value supposing it to be negotiable may, at his option, treat such receipt as imposing upon the warehouseman the same liabilities he would have incurred had the receipt been negotiable. This section shall not apply, however, to letters, memoranda, or written acknowledgments of an informal character. Failure to mark "not negotiable."

SEC. 736. **OBLIGATION OF WAREHOUSEMAN TO DELIVER.**—A warehouseman, in the absence of some lawful excuse provided by this subchapter, is bound to deliver the goods upon a demand made either by the holder of a receipt for the goods or by the depositor, if such demand is accompanied with: Obligation to deliver.

- (a) An offer to satisfy the warehouseman's lien;
- (b) An offer to surrender the receipt if negotiable, with such indorsement as would be necessary for the negotiation of the receipt; and
- (c) A readiness and willingness to sign, when the goods are delivered, and acknowledgment that they have been delivered, if such signature is requested by the warehouseman.

In case the warehouseman refuses or fails to deliver the goods in compliance with a demand by the holder or depositor so accompanied, the burden shall be upon the warehouseman to establish the existence of a lawful excuse for such refusal.

SEC. 737. **JUSTIFICATION OF WAREHOUSEMAN IN DELIVERING.**—A warehouseman is justified in delivering the goods, subject to the provisions of sections 738 to 740, to one who is: When delivery justified.

- (a) The person lawfully entitled to the possession of the goods, or his agent;
  - (b) A person who is either himself entitled to delivery by the terms of a nonnegotiable receipt issued for the goods, or who has
- Post, p. 1232.

written authority from the person so entitled either indorsed upon the receipt or written upon another paper; or

(c) A person in possession of a negotiable receipt by the terms of which the goods are delivered to him or order or to bearer, or which has been indorsed to him or in blank by the person to whom delivery was promised by the terms of the receipt or by his mediate or immediate indorsee.

Liability for mis-delivery.

SEC. 738. WAREHOUSEMAN'S LIABILITY FOR MISDELIVERY.—Where a warehouseman delivers the goods to one who is not in fact lawfully entitled to the possession of them, the warehouseman shall be liable as for conversion to all having a right of property or possession in the goods if he delivered the goods otherwise than as authorized by subdivisions (b) and (c) of section 737 and though he delivered the goods as authorized by said subdivisions he shall be so liable, if prior to such delivery he had either—

(a) Been requested, by or on behalf of the person lawfully entitled to a right of property or possession in the goods, not to make such delivery; or

(b) Had information that the delivery about to be made was to one not lawfully entitled to the possession of the goods.

Cancellation of negotiable receipts.

Post, p. 1236.

SEC. 739. NEGOTIABLE RECEIPTS MUST BE CANCELED OR MARKED WHEN GOODS OR PART THEREOF ARE DELIVERED.—Except as provided in section 762, where a warehouseman delivers goods for which he had issued a negotiable receipt, the negotiation of which would transfer the right to the possession of the goods, and fails to take up and cancel the receipt, he shall be liable to anyone who purchases for value in good faith such receipt, for failure to deliver the goods to him, whether such purchaser acquired title to the receipt before or after the delivery of the goods by the warehouseman.

Except as provided in said section 762, where a warehouseman delivers part of the goods for which he had issued a negotiable receipt and fails either to take up and cancel such receipt, or to place plainly upon it a statement of what goods or packages have been delivered he shall be liable, to anyone who purchases for value in good faith such receipt, for failure to deliver all the goods specified in the receipt, whether such purchaser acquired title to the receipt before or after the delivery of any portion of the goods by the warehouseman.

Altered receipts.

SEC. 740. ALTERED RECEIPTS.—The alteration of a receipt shall not excuse the warehouseman who issued it from any liability if such alteration was

- (a) Immaterial;
- (b) Authorized; or
- (c) Made without fraudulent intent.

Liability thereon.

If the alteration was authorized, the warehouseman shall be liable according to the terms of the receipt as altered. If the alteration was unauthorized, but made without fraudulent intent, the warehouseman shall be liable according to the terms of the receipt, as they were before alteration. Material and fraudulent alteration of a receipt shall not excuse the warehouseman who issued it from liability to deliver, according to the terms of the receipt as originally issued, the goods for which it was issued, but shall excuse him from any other liability to the person who made the alteration and to any person who took with notice of the alteration. Any purchaser of the receipt for value without notice of the alteration shall acquire the same rights against the warehouseman which such purchaser would have acquired if the receipt had not been altered at the time of the purchase.

SEC. 741. LOST OR DESTROYED RECEIPTS.—Where a negotiable receipt has been lost or destroyed, a court of competent jurisdiction may order the delivery of the goods upon satisfactory proof of such loss or destruction and upon the giving of a bond with sufficient sureties to be approved by the court to protect the warehouseman from any liability or expense, which he or any person injured by such delivery may incur by reason of the original receipt remaining outstanding. The court may also in its discretion order the payment of the warehouseman's reasonable costs and counsel fees. The delivery of the goods under an order of the court as provided in this section shall not relieve the warehouseman from liability to a person to whom the negotiable receipt has been or shall be negotiated for value without notice of the proceedings or of the delivery of the goods.

Lost and destroyed receipts.

SEC. 742. EFFECT OF DUPLICATE RECEIPTS.—A receipt upon the face of which the word "duplicate" is plainly placed is a representation and warranty by the warehouseman that such receipt is an accurate copy of an original receipt properly issued and uncanceled at the date of the issue of the duplicate, but shall impose upon him no other liability.

Effect of duplicate receipts.

SEC. 743. WAREHOUSEMAN CAN NOT SET UP TITLE IN HIMSELF.—No title or right to the possession of the goods, on the part of the warehouseman, unless such title or right is derived directly or indirectly from a transfer made by the depositor at the time of or subsequent to the deposit for storage, or from the warehouseman's lien, shall excuse the warehouseman from liability for refusing to deliver the goods according to the terms of the receipt.

Warehouseman can not set up title in himself.

SEC. 744. INTERPLEADER OF ADVERSE CLAIMANTS.—If more than one person claim the title or possession of the goods, the warehouseman may, either as a defense to an action brought against him for non-delivery of the goods, or as an original suit, whichever is appropriate, require all known claimants to interplead.

Interpleader when adverse claimants.

SEC. 745. WAREHOUSEMAN HAS REASONABLE TIME TO DETERMINE VALIDITY OF CLAIMS.—If some one other than the depositor or person claiming under him has a claim to the title or possession of the goods, and the warehouseman has information of such claim, the warehouseman shall be excused from liability for refusing to deliver the goods, either to the depositor or person claiming under him or to the adverse claimant, until the warehouseman has had a reasonable time to ascertain the validity of the adverse claim or to bring legal proceedings to compel all claimants to interplead.

Time to determine validity of claims.

SEC. 746. ADVERSE TITLE IS NO DEFENSE EXCEPT AS ABOVE PROVIDED.—Except as provided in sections 744 and 745 and in sections 737 and 762, no right or title of a third person shall be a defense to an action brought by the depositor or person claiming under him against the warehouseman for failure to deliver the goods according to the terms of the receipt.

Adverse title as defense.

Ante, p. 1231; post, p. 1236.

SEC. 747. LIABILITY FOR NONEXISTENCE OR MISDESCRIPTION OF GOODS.—A warehouseman shall be liable to the holder of a receipt, issued by him or on his behalf by an agent or employee the scope of whose actual or apparent authority includes the issuing of warehouse receipts, for damages caused by the nonexistence of the goods or by the failure of the goods to correspond with the description thereof in the receipt at the time of its issue. If, however, the goods are described in a receipt merely by a statement of marks or labels upon them, or upon packages containing them, or by a statement that the goods are said to be goods of a certain kind, or that the packages containing the goods are said to contain goods of a certain kind, or by words of like purport, such statements, if true, shall not make liable the warehouseman issuing the receipt, although the goods are

Liability for nonexistence or misdescription of goods.

not of the kind which the marks or labels upon them indicate, or of the kind they were said to be by the depositor.

For care of goods.

SEC. 748. LIABILITY FOR CARE OF GOODS.—A warehouseman shall be liable for any loss or injury to the goods caused by his failure to exercise such care in regard to them as a reasonably careful owner of similar goods would exercise, but he shall not be liable, in the absence of an agreement to the contrary, for any loss or injury to the goods which could not have been avoided by the exercise of such care.

Goods must be kept separate.

SEC. 749. GOODS MUST BE KEPT SEPARATE.—Except as provided in section 750, a warehouseman shall keep the goods so far separate from goods of other depositors, and from other goods of the same depositor for which a separate receipt has been issued, as to permit at all times the identification and redelivery of the goods deposited.

Commingled goods.

SEC. 750. COMMINGLED GOODS AND WAREHOUSEMAN'S LIABILITY THEREFOR.—If authorized by agreement or by custom, a warehouseman may mingle fungible goods with other goods of the same kind and grade. In such case the various depositors of the mingled goods shall own the entire mass in common, and each depositor shall be entitled to such portion thereof as the amount deposited by him bears to the whole.

Liability.

The warehouseman shall be severally liable to each depositor for the care and redelivery of his share of such mass to the same extent and under the same circumstances as if the goods had been kept separate.

Attachment or levy upon goods for which a negotiable receipt has been issued.

SEC. 751. ATTACHMENT OR LEVY UPON GOODS FOR WHICH A NEGOTIABLE RECEIPT HAS BEEN ISSUED.—If goods are delivered to a warehouseman by the owner or by a person whose act in conveying the title to them to a purchaser<sup>1</sup> in good faith for value would bind the owner, and a negotiable receipt is issued for them, they can not thereafter, while in the possession of the warehouseman, be attached by garnishment or otherwise, or be levied upon under an execution, unless the receipt be first surrendered to the warehouseman, or its negotiation enjoined. The warehouseman shall in no case be compelled to deliver up the actual possession of the goods until the receipt is surrendered to him or impounded by the court.

Creditors remedies, negotiable receipts.

SEC. 752.—CREDITORS REMEDIES TO REACH NEGOTIABLE RECEIPTS.—A creditor whose debtor is the owner of a negotiable receipt shall be entitled to such aid from courts of appropriate jurisdiction, by injunction and otherwise, in attaching such receipt or in satisfying the claim by means thereof as is allowed at law or in equity, in regard to property which can not readily be attached or levied upon by ordinary legal process.

Claims included in warehouseman's lien.  
*Post*, p. 1235.

SEC. 753. WHAT CLAIMS ARE INCLUDED IN THE WAREHOUSEMAN'S LIEN.—Subject to the provisions of section 756, a warehouseman shall have a lien on goods deposited or on the proceeds thereof in his hands, for all lawful charges for storage and preservation of the goods; also for all lawful claims for money advanced, interest, insurance, transportation, labor, weighing, cooping and other charges and expenses in relation to such goods; also for all reasonable charges and expenses for notice, and advertisements of sale, and for sale of the goods where default has been made in satisfying the warehouseman's lien.

Against what property lien may be enforced.

SEC. 754. AGAINST WHAT PROPERTY THE LIEN MAY BE ENFORCED.—Subject to the provisions of section 756, a warehouseman's lien may be enforced:

<sup>1</sup> So in original.

(a) Against all goods, whenever deposited, belonging to the person who is liable as debtor for the claims in regard to which the lien is asserted; and

(b) Against all goods belonging to others which have been deposited at any time by the person who is liable as debtor for the claims in regard to which the lien is asserted, if such person had been so intrusted with the possession of the goods that a pledge of the same by him at the time of the deposit to one who took the goods in good faith for value would have been valid.

SEC. 755. HOW THE LIEN MAY BE LOST.—A warehouseman loses his lien upon goods:

Loss of lien.

(a) By surrendering possession thereof; or

(b) By refusing to deliver the goods when a demand is made with which he is bound to comply under the provisions of this subchapter.

SEC. 756. NEGOTIABLE RECEIPT MUST STATE CHARGES FOR WHICH LIEN IS CLAIMED.—If a negotiable receipt is issued for goods, the warehouseman shall have no lien thereon, except for charges for storage of those goods subsequent to the date of the receipt, unless the receipt expressly enumerates other charges for which a lien is claimed. In such case there shall be a lien for the charges enumerated so far as they are within the terms of section 753, although the amount of the charges so enumerated is not stated in the receipt.

Negotiable receipt must state charges for which lien is claimed.

*Anie*, p. 1234.

SEC. 757. WAREHOUSEMAN NEED NOT DELIVER UNTIL LIEN IS SATISFIED.—A warehouseman having a lien valid against the person demanding the goods may refuse to deliver the goods to him until the lien is satisfied.

Delivery not required until lien satisfied.

SEC. 758. WAREHOUSEMAN'S LIEN DOES NOT PRECLUDE OTHER REMEDIES.—Whether a warehouseman has or has not a lien upon the goods, he is entitled to all remedies allowed by law to a creditor against his debtor for the collection from the depositor of all charges and advances which the depositor has expressly or impliedly contracted with the warehouseman to pay.

Lien does not preclude other remedies.

SEC. 759. SATISFACTION OF LIEN BY SALE.—A warehouseman's lien for a claim which has become due may be satisfied as follows: The warehouseman shall give a written notice to the person on whose account the goods are held, and to any other person known by the warehouseman to claim an interest in the goods. Such notice shall be given by delivery in person or by registered letter addressed to the last known place of business or abode of the person to be notified. The notice shall contain:

Satisfaction of lien by sale.

Notice to interested parties.

Contents.

(a) An itemized statement of the warehouseman's claim, showing the sum due at the time of the notice and the date or dates when it became due;

(b) A brief description of the goods against which the lien exists;

(c) A demand that the amount of the claim as stated in the notice, and of such further claim as shall accrue, shall be paid on or before a day mentioned, not less than ten days from the delivery of the notice if it is personally delivered, or from the time when the notice should reach its destination, according to the due course of post, if the notice is sent by mail; and

(d) A statement that unless the claim is paid within the time specified the goods will be advertised for sale and sold by auction at a specified time and place.

At auction.

In accordance with the terms of a notice so given, a sale of the goods by auction may be had to satisfy any valid claim of the warehouseman for which he has a lien on the goods. The sale shall be had in the place where the lien was acquired, or, if such a place is manifestly unsuitable for the purpose, at the nearest suitable place.

- Notice of auction. After the time for the payment of the claim specified in the notice to the depositor has elapsed, a notice of the sale, describing the goods to be sold, and stating the name of the owner or person on whose account the goods are held, and the time and place of the sale, shall be posted for two consecutive weeks on the bulletin board of each post office of the Canal Zone. The sale shall not be held less than fifteen days from the time when such notices were posted. From the proceeds of such sale the warehouseman shall satisfy his lien, including the reasonable charges of notice and sale. The balance, if any, of such proceeds shall be held by the warehouseman, and delivered on demand to the person to whom he would have been bound to deliver or justified in delivering the goods: *Provided, however,* That in case any such balance shall not be claimed by the rightful owner within one month from the day of said sale, the same shall be paid to the collector of the Panama Canal; and if the same be not claimed by the owner thereof or his legal representatives within one year thereafter, the same shall be covered into the Treasury of the United States as miscellaneous receipts. At any time before the goods are so sold any person claiming a right of property or possession therein may pay the warehouseman the amount necessary to satisfy his lien and to pay the reasonable expenses and liabilities incurred in serving and posting notices and preparing for the sale up to the time of such payment. The warehouseman shall deliver the goods to the person making such payment if he is a person entitled, under the provisions of this subchapter, to the possession of the goods on payment of the charges thereon. Otherwise the warehouseman shall retain possession of the goods according to the terms of the original contract of deposit.
- Proviso.*  
Disposition of un-  
claimed balance.
- Perishable and haz-  
ardous goods. **SEC. 760. PERISHABLE AND HAZARDOUS GOODS.**—If goods are of a perishable nature, or by keeping will deteriorate greatly in value, or by their odor, leakage, inflammability, or explosive nature will be liable to injure other property, the warehouseman may give such notice to the owner, or to the person in whose name the goods are stored, as is reasonable and possible under the circumstances, to satisfy the lien upon such goods and to remove them from the warehouse, and in the event of the failure of such person to satisfy the lien and to remove the goods within the time so specified, the warehouseman may sell the goods at public or private sale without posting notices. If the warehouseman after a reasonable effort is unable to sell such goods, he may dispose of them in any lawful manner, and shall incur no liability by reason thereof. The proceeds of any sale made under the terms of this section shall be disposed of in the same way as the proceeds of sales made under the terms of section 759.
- Other methods of en-  
forcing liens. **SEC. 761. OTHER METHODS OF ENFORCING LIENS.**—The remedy for enforcing a lien herein provided does not preclude any other remedies allowed by law for the enforcement of a lien against personal property nor bar the right to recover so much of the warehouseman's claim as shall not be paid by the proceeds of the sale of the property.
- Effect of sale. **SEC. 762. EFFECT OF SALE.**—After goods have been lawfully sold to satisfy a warehouseman's lien, or have been lawfully sold or disposed of because of their perishable or hazardous nature, the warehouseman shall not thereafter be liable for failure to deliver the goods to the depositor, or owner of the goods, or to a holder of the receipt given for the goods when they were deposited, even if such receipt be negotiable.
- Negotiation of re-  
ceipts by delivery. **SEC. 763. NEGOTIATION OF NEGOTIABLE RECEIPTS BY DELIVERY AND BY INDORSEMENT.**—A negotiable receipt may be negotiated by delivery:

(a) Where, by the terms of the receipt, the warehouseman undertakes to deliver the goods to the bearer; or

(b) Where, by the terms of the receipt, the warehouseman undertakes to deliver the goods to the order of a specified person, and such person or a subsequent indorsee of the receipt has indorsed it in blank or to bearer.

Where, by the terms of a negotiable receipt, the goods are deliverable to bearer or where a negotiable receipt has been indorsed in blank or to bearer, any holder may indorse the same to himself or to any other specified person, and in such case the receipt shall thereafter be negotiated only by the indorsement of such indorsee.

A negotiable receipt may be negotiated by the indorsement of the person to whose order the goods are, by the terms of the receipt, deliverable. Such indorsement may be in blank, to bearer or to a specified person. If indorsed to a specified person, it may be again negotiated by the indorsement of such person in blank, to bearer or to another specified person. Subsequent negotiation may be made in like manner.

By indorsement.

SEC. 764. TRANSFER OF RECEIPTS.—A receipt which is not in such form that it can be negotiated by delivery may be transferred by the holder by delivery to a purchaser or donee. A nonnegotiable receipt can not be negotiated, and the indorsement of such a receipt gives the transferee no additional right.

Transfer of.

SEC. 765. WHO MAY NEGOTIATE A RECEIPT.—A negotiable receipt may be negotiated:

Who may negotiate.

By any person in possession of the same, however such possession may have been acquired, if, by the terms of the receipt, the warehouseman undertakes to deliver the goods to the order of such person or if at the time of negotiation the receipt is in such form that it may be negotiated by delivery.

SEC. 766. RIGHTS OF PERSON TO WHOM A RECEIPT HAS BEEN NEGOTIATED.—A person to whom a negotiable receipt has been duly negotiated acquires thereby:

Rights of person to whom negotiated.

(a) Such title to the goods as the person negotiating the receipt to him had or had ability to convey to a purchaser in good faith for value, and also such title to the goods as the depositor or person to whose order the goods were to be delivered by the terms of the receipt had or had ability to convey to a purchaser in good faith for value; and

(b) The direct obligation of the warehouseman to hold possession of the goods for him according to the terms of the receipt as fully as if the warehouseman had contracted directly with him.

To whom transferred.

SEC. 767. RIGHTS OF PERSON TO WHOM A RECEIPT HAS BEEN TRANSFERRED.—A person to whom a receipt has been transferred but not negotiated acquires thereby, as against the transferor, the title to the goods, subject to the terms of any agreement with the transferor. If the receipt is nonnegotiable, such person also acquires the right to notify the warehouseman of the transfer to him of such receipt, and thereby to acquire the direct obligation of the warehouseman to hold possession of the goods for him according to the terms of the receipt. Prior to the notification of the warehouseman by the transferor or transferee of a nonnegotiable receipt, the title of the transferee to the goods and the right to acquire the obligation of the warehouseman may be defeated by the levy of an attachment or execution upon the goods by a creditor of the transferor, or by a notification to the warehouseman by the transferor, or a subsequent purchaser from the transferor of a subsequent sale of the goods by the transferor.

Transfer without indorsement.

SEC. 768. TRANSFER OF NEGOTIABLE RECEIPT WITHOUT INDORSEMENT.—Where a negotiable receipt is transferred for value by delivery, and the indorsement of the transferor is essential for negotiation, the transferee acquires a right against the transferor to compel him to indorse the receipt, unless a contrary intention appears. The negotiation shall take effect as of the time when the indorsement is actually made.

Warranties of transferor, etc.

SEC. 769. WARRANTIES ON SALE OF RECEIPT.—A person who for value negotiates or transfers a receipt by indorsement or delivery, including one who assigns for value a claim secured by a receipt, unless a contrary intention appears, warrants:

(a) That the receipt is genuine;

(b) That he has a legal right to negotiate or transfer it;

(c) That he has knowledge of no fact which would impair the validity or worth of the receipt; and

(d) That he has a right to transfer the title to the goods, and that the goods are merchantable or fit for a particular purpose whenever such warranties would have been implied, if the contract of the parties had been to transfer without a receipt the goods represented thereby.

Indorser not a guarantor.

SEC. 770. INDORSER NOT A GUARANTOR.—The indorsement of a receipt shall not make the indorser liable for any failure on the part of the warehouseman or previous indorsers of the receipt to fulfill their respective obligations.

No warranty implied from accepting payment of a debt.

SEC. 771. NO WARRANTY IMPLIED FROM ACCEPTING PAYMENT OF A DEBT.—A mortgagee, pledgee, or holder for security of a receipt who in good faith demands or receives payment of the debt for which such receipt is security, whether from a party to a draft drawn for such debt or from any other person, shall not by so doing be deemed to represent or to warrant the genuineness of such receipt or the quantity or quality of the goods therein described.

Effect of fraud, etc., on negotiation.

SEC. 772. WHEN NEGOTIATION NOT IMPAIRED BY FRAUD, MISTAKE, OR DURESS.—The validity of the negotiation of a receipt is not impaired by the fact that such negotiation was a breach of duty on the part of the person making the negotiation, or by the fact that the owner of the receipt was deprived of the possession of the same by loss, theft, fraud, accident, mistake, duress, or conversion, if the person to whom the receipt was negotiated, or a person to whom the receipt was subsequently negotiated, paid value therefor, in good faith, without notice of the breach of duty, or loss, theft, fraud, accident, mistake, duress, or conversion.

Subsequent negotiations.

SEC. 773. SUBSEQUENT NEGOTIATION.—Where a person having sold, mortgaged, or pledged goods which are in a warehouse and for which a negotiable receipt has been issued, or having sold, mortgaged, or pledged the negotiable receipt representing such goods, continues in possession of the negotiable receipt, the subsequent negotiation thereof by that person under any sale, or other disposition thereof to any person receiving the same in good faith, for value and without notice of the previous sale, mortgage, or pledge, shall have the same effect as if the first purchaser of the goods or receipt had expressly authorized the subsequent negotiation.

Negotiation defeats vendor's lien.

SEC. 774. NEGOTIATION DEFEATS VENDOR'S LIEN.—Where a negotiable receipt has been issued for goods, no seller's lien or right of stoppage in transitu shall defeat the rights of any purchaser for value in good faith to whom such receipt has been negotiated, whether such negotiation be prior or subsequent to the notification to the warehouseman who issued such receipt of the seller's claim to a lien or right of stoppage in transitu. Nor shall the warehouseman be obliged to deliver or be justified in delivering the goods to

an unpaid seller unless the receipt is first surrendered for cancellation.

SEC. 775. **ISSUE OF RECEIPT FOR GOODS NOT RECEIVED.**—A warehouseman, or any officer, agent, or servant of a warehouseman, who issues or aids in issuing a receipt knowing that the goods for which such receipt is issued have not been actually received by such warehouseman, or are not under his actual control at the time of issuing such receipt, shall be guilty of a crime, and upon conviction shall be punished for each offense by imprisonment in jail not exceeding one year, or by a fine not exceeding \$1,000, or by both.

Issue of receipt for goods not received.

Penalties.

SEC. 776. **ISSUE OF RECEIPT CONTAINING FALSE STATEMENT.**—A warehouseman, or any officer, agent, or servant of a warehouseman, who fraudulently issues or aids in fraudulently issuing a receipt for goods knowing that it contains any false statement, shall be guilty of a crime, and upon conviction shall be punished for each offense by imprisonment in jail not exceeding one year, or by a fine not exceeding \$1,000, or by both.

Issue of receipt containing false statement.

SEC. 777. **ISSUE OF DUPLICATE RECEIPTS NOT SO MARKED.**—A warehouseman, or any officer, agent, or servant of a warehouseman, who issues or aids in issuing a duplicate or additional negotiable receipt for goods knowing that a former negotiable receipt for the same goods or any part of them is outstanding and uncanceled, without plainly placing upon the face thereof the word "Duplicate," except in the case of a lost or destroyed receipt after proceedings as provided for in section 741, shall be guilty of a crime, and upon conviction shall be punished for each offense by imprisonment in jail not exceeding one year, or by a fine not exceeding \$1,000, or by both.

Duplicate receipts.

*Ante*, p. 1233.

SEC. 778. **ISSUE FOR WAREHOUSEMAN'S GOODS OF RECEIPTS WHICH DO NOT STATE THAT FACT.**—Where there are deposited with or held by a warehouseman goods of which he is owner, either solely or jointly or in common with others, such warehouseman, or any of his officers, agents, or servants who, knowing this ownership, issues or aids in issuing a negotiable receipt for such goods which does not state such ownership, shall be guilty of a crime, and upon conviction shall be punished for each offense by imprisonment in jail not exceeding one year, or by a fine not exceeding \$1,000, or by both.

When warehouseman has a title therein.

SEC. 779. **DELIVERY OF GOODS WITHOUT OBTAINING NEGOTIABLE RECEIPT.**—A warehouseman, or any officer, agent, or servant of a warehouseman who delivers goods out of the possession of such warehouseman, knowing that a negotiable receipt the negotiation of which would transfer the right to the possession of such goods is outstanding and uncanceled, without obtaining the possession of such receipt at or before the time of such delivery, shall, except in the cases provided for in sections 741 and 762, be found guilty of a crime, and upon conviction shall be punished for each offense by imprisonment in jail not exceeding one year, or by a fine not exceeding \$1,000, or by both.

Delivery without obtaining negotiable receipt.

*Ante*, pp. 1233, 1236.

SEC. 780. **NEGOTIATION OF RECEIPT FOR MORTGAGED GOODS.**—Any person who deposits goods to which he has not title, or upon which there is a lien or mortgage, and who takes for such goods a negotiable receipt which he afterwards negotiates for value with intent to deceive and without disclosing his want of title or the existence of the lien or mortgage, shall be guilty of a crime, and upon conviction shall be punished for each offense by imprisonment in jail not exceeding one year, or by a fine not exceeding \$1,000, or by both.

Negotiation of receipt for mortgaged goods.

SEC. 781. **WHEN RULES OF COMMON LAW STILL APPLICABLE.**—In any case not provided for in this subchapter, the rules of law and equity, including the law merchant, and in particular the rules relating to the law of principal and agent and to the effect of fraud, misrepre-

Rules of common law applicable.

sentation, duress, or coercion, mistake, or other invalidating cause, shall govern.

Definitions.

SEC. 783. DEFINITIONS.—(1) In this subchapter, unless the context or subject matter otherwise requires:

“Action” includes counterclaim, set-off, and suit in equity.

“Delivery” means voluntary transfer of possession from one person to another.

“Fungible goods” means goods of which any unit is, from its nature or by mercantile custom, treated as the equivalent of any other unit.

“Goods” means chattels or merchandise in storage, or which has been or is about to be stored.

“Holder” of a receipt means a person who has both actual possession of such receipt and a right of property therein.

“Order” means an order by indorsement on the receipt.

“Owner” does not include mortgagee or pledgee.

“Person” includes a corporation or partnership or two or more persons having a joint or common interest.

To “purchase” includes to take as mortgagee or as pledgee.

“Purchaser” includes mortgagee and pledgee.

“Receipt” means a warehouse receipt.

“Value” is any consideration sufficient to support a simple contract. An antecedent or preexisting obligation, whether for money or not, constitutes value where a receipt is taken either in satisfaction thereof or as security therefor.

“Warehouseman” means a person lawfully engaged in the business of storing goods for profit.

(2) A thing is done “in good faith” within the meaning of this subchapter, when it is in fact done honestly, whether it be done negligently or not.

Provisions not retro-active.

SEC. 784. APPLICATION TO EXISTING RECEIPTS.—The provisions of this subchapter do not apply to receipts made and delivered prior to the taking effect of this subchapter.

Innkeepers.

#### INNKEEPERS

Lien on baggage of guests.

SEC. 785. HOTELS HAVE LIEN ON BAGGAGE OF GUESTS; MAY SELL BAGGAGE; RESIDUE; BAGGAGE NOT BELONGING TO GUEST.—Hotel, inn, boarding-house, and lodging-house keepers shall have a lien upon the baggage and other property belonging to or legally under the control of their guests, or boarders, or lodgers which may be in such hotel, inn, or boarding or lodging house for the proper charges due from such guests, or boarders, or lodgers, for their accommodation, board and lodging, and room rent, and such extras as are furnished at their request, and for all money paid for or advanced to such guests, or boarders or lodgers, and for the costs of enforcing such lien, with the right to the possession of such baggage and other property until such charges and moneys are paid.

Sale under.

And unless such charges and moneys shall be paid when the same become due, said hotel, inn, boarding-house, or lodging-house keeper may sell said baggage and property under the conditions prescribed in sections 759 to 762 of this code relating to warehousemen.

Ante, p. 1235.

Sale of unclaimed baggage; notice.

SEC. 786. UNCLAIMED BAGGAGE MAY BE SOLD AT AUCTION; NOTICE.—Whenever any trunk, carpetbag, valise, box, bundle, or other baggage has heretofore come, or shall hereafter come into the possession of the keeper of any hotel, inn, boarding or lodging house, and has remained or shall remain unclaimed for a period of three months, such keeper shall proceed to sell the same under the conditions prescribed in sections 759 to 762 of this code relating to warehousemen.

Ante, p. 1235.

## FINDING

Finding.

SEC. 787. OBLIGATION OF FINDER.—One who finds a thing lost is not bound to take charge of it, but if he does so he is thenceforward a depositary for the owner, with the rights and obligations of a depositary for hire.

Finder as bailee.

## CROSS REFERENCE

Depositary for hire, see sections 725 et seq.

*Artc.*, p. 1229.

SEC. 788. FINDER OF GOODS OR MONEY, OR SAVING ANIMALS, DUTY OF.—If the finder of a thing, other than a domestic animal, takes possession thereof, or if a person saves any such animal from drowning or starvation, he must, within a reasonable time, inform the owner thereof, if known, and make restitution to him upon demand, without compensation, except a reasonable charge for saving and caring therefor.

Notice to owner.

If the owner is not known to such finder or saver, he must, within five days, file an affidavit with the magistrate of the subdivision in which the finding or saving took place, particularly describing the property and the time, place, and circumstances under which it was found or saved.

When owner unknown.

SEC. 789. CLAIMANT TO PROVE OWNERSHIP.—The finder of a thing may, in good faith, before giving it up, require reasonable proof of ownership from any person claiming it.

Claimant to prove ownership.

SEC. 790. REWARD, AND SO FORTH, TO FINDER.—The finder of a thing is entitled to compensation for all expenses necessarily incurred by him in its preservation, and for any other service necessarily performed by him about it, and to a reasonable reward for keeping it.

Rewards, etc.

SEC. 791. FINDER MAY PUT THING FOUND ON STORAGE.—The finder of a thing may exonerate himself from liability at any time by placing it on storage with any responsible person of good character, at a reasonable expense.

Storage.

SEC. 792. WHEN FINDER MAY SELL THE THING FOUND.—The finder of a thing may sell it, if it is a thing which is commonly the subject of sale, when the owner can not, with reasonable diligence, be found, or, being found, refuses upon demand to pay the lawful charges of the finder, in the following cases:

Sale.

1. When the thing is in danger of perishing or of losing the greater part of its value; or
2. When the lawful charges of the finder amount to two-thirds of its value.

SEC. 793. HOW SALE IS TO BE MADE.—A sale under the provisions of section 792 must be made in the same manner as the sale of a thing pledged.

How made.

## CROSS REFERENCE

Sale of pledge, see sections 1381 et seq.

*Post.*, p. 1306.

SEC. 794. PROPERTY VESTS IN FINDER, WHEN; LIABILITY OF FINDER TO OWNER.—If no owner appears within six months after such finding or saving and offers reasonable proof of his ownership, and compensates, or in good faith offers to compensate, the finder or saver for the expense necessarily incurred by him, then such property vests in such finder or saver.

Vesting of title in finder.

SEC. 795. THING ABANDONED.—The provisions of this subchapter have no application to things which have been intentionally abandoned by their owners.

Thing abandoned.

DEPOSIT FOR EXCHANGE.

CHAPTER 38.—DEPOSIT FOR EXCHANGE

Relations of the parties.

SEC. 796. RELATIONS OF THE PARTIES.—A deposit for exchange transfers to the depositary the title to the thing deposited, and creates between him and the depositor the relation of debtor and creditor merely.

CROSS REFERENCES

Ante, p. 1226.  
Post, p. 1243.

Deposit for exchange, defined, see section 704.  
Loan for exchange, see sections 810 et seq.

LOAN.

CHAPTER 39.—LOAN

For use.

LOAN FOR USE

Definition.

SEC. 797. LOAN, WHAT.—A loan for use is a contract by which one gives to another the temporary possession and use of personal property, and the latter agrees to return the same thing to him at a future time, without reward for its use.

Title to property lent.

SEC. 798. TITLE TO PROPERTY LENT.—A loan for use does not transfer the title to the thing; and all its increase during the period of the loan belongs to the lender.

CROSS REFERENCE

Post, p. 1243.

Title to thing lent on loan for exchange, see section 812.

Care required of borrower.

SEC. 799. CARE REQUIRED OF BORROWER.—A borrower for use must use great care for the preservation in safety and in good condition of the thing lent.

Living animals.

SEC. 800. SAME.—One who borrows a living animal for use, must treat it with great kindness and provide everything necessary and suitable for it.

CROSS REFERENCE

Ante, p. 1228.

Depositary of living animals for keeping, see section 713.

Degree of skill.

SEC. 801. DEGREE OF SKILL.—A borrower for use is bound to have and to exercise such skill in the care of the thing lent as he causes the lender to believe him to possess.

Repair of injuries.

SEC. 802. BORROWER, WHEN TO REPAIR INJURIES.—A borrower for use must repair all deteriorations or injuries to the thing lent which are occasioned by his negligence, however slight.

Use of thing lent.

SEC. 803. USE OF THING LENT.—The borrower of a thing for use may use it for such purposes only as the lender might reasonably anticipate at the time of lending.

CROSS REFERENCE

Relending forbidden, see section 804.

Relending.

SEC. 804. RELENDING FORBIDDEN.—The borrower of a thing for use must not part with it to a third person, without the consent of the lender.

Expenses of.

SEC. 805. BORROWER, WHEN TO BEAR EXPENSES.—The borrower of a thing for use must bear all its expenses during the loan, except such as are necessarily incurred by him to preserve it from unexpected and unusual injury. For such expenses he is entitled to compensation from the lender, who may, however, exonerate himself by surrendering the thing to the borrower.

CROSS REFERENCE

Post, p. 1243.

Liability for expenses, see section 812.

SEC. 806. LENDER LIABLE FOR DEFECTS.—The lender of a thing for use must indemnify the borrower for damage caused by defects or vices in it, which he knew at the time of lending, and concealed from the borrower.

Liability for defects.

CROSS REFERENCES

Indemnity to depositary, see section 712.

*Ante*, p. 1228.

Loan for exchange, see sections 810 and 814.

SEC. 807. LENDER MAY REQUIRE RETURN OF THING LENT.—The lender of a thing for use may at any time require its return, even though he lent it for a specified time or purpose. But if, on the faith of such an agreement, the borrower has made such arrangements that a return of the thing before the period agreed upon would cause him loss, exceeding the benefit derived by him from the loan, the lender must indemnify him for such loss, if he compels such return, the borrower not having in any manner violated his duty.

Lender may require return.

SEC. 808.—WHEN RETURNABLE WITHOUT DEMAND.—If a thing is lent for use for a specified time or purpose, it must be returned to the lender without demand, as soon as the time has expired, or the purpose has been accomplished. In other cases it need not be returned until demanded.

When returnable without demand.

SEC. 809. PLACE OF RETURN.—The borrower of a thing for use must return it to the lender, at the place contemplated by the parties at the time of lending; or if no particular place was so contemplated by them, then at the place where it was at the time.

Place of return.

LOAN FOR EXCHANGE

Loan for exchange.

SEC. 810. LOAN FOR EXCHANGE, WHAT.—A loan for exchange is a contract by which one delivers personal property to another, and the latter agrees to return to the lender a similar thing at a future time, without reward for its use.

Definition.

CROSS REFERENCE

Loan of money as a loan for exchange, see section 815.

*Post*, p. 1244.

SEC. 811. SAME.—A loan, which the borrower is allowed by the lender to treat as a loan for use, or for exchange, at his option, is subject to all the provisions of this subchapter.

Title to property lent.

SEC. 812. TITLE TO PROPERTY LENT.—By a loan for exchange the title to the thing lent is transferred to the borrower, and he must bear all its expenses, and is entitled to all its increase.

CROSS REFERENCES

Liability for expenses, see section 805.

*Ante*, p. 1242.

Title to property lent, see section 798.

*Ante*, p. 1242.

SEC. 813. CONTRACT CAN NOT BE MODIFIED BY LENDER.—A lender for exchange can not require the borrower to fulfill his obligations at a time, or in a manner, different from that which was originally agreed upon.

Modification of contract.

SEC. 814. CERTAIN SECTIONS APPLICABLE.—Sections 806, 808, and 809 apply to a loan for exchange.

Defects, return, etc.

Loan of money.

## LOAN OF MONEY

Definition.

SEC. 815. **LOAN OF MONEY, DEFINED.**—A loan of money is a contract by which one delivers a sum of money to another, and the latter agrees to return at a future time a sum equivalent to that which he borrowed. A loan for mere use is governed by the subchapter on loan for use.

## CROSS REFERENCE

Interest, see sections 817 et seq.

Repayment in current money.

SEC. 816. **LOAN TO BE REPAID IN CURRENT MONEY.**—A borrower of money, unless there is an express contract to the contrary, must pay the amount due in such money as is current at the time when the loan becomes due, whether such money is worth more or less than the actual money lent.

Presumption of interest.

SEC. 817. **LOAN PRESUMED TO BE ON INTEREST.**—Whenever a loan of money is made, it is presumed to be made upon interest, unless it is otherwise expressly stipulated at the time in writing.

## CROSS REFERENCE

*Ante*, p. 1188.

Tender of performance stops interest, see section 472.

"Interest."

SEC. 818. **INTEREST, WHAT.**—Interest is the compensation allowed by law or fixed by the parties for the use, or forbearance, or detention of money.

## CROSS REFERENCES

*Post*, p. 1331.

Interest as damages, see sections 1600 et seq.

*Post*, p. 1331.

Interest in actions ex delicto, see section 1601.

*Ante*, p. 1177.

Legacies, interests on, see section 394.

*Post*, pp. 1260, 1262.

Liability of trustee for interest, see sections 1005 and 1019.

*Post*, p. 1276.

Special partner may receive interest, see section 1136.

Annual rate.

SEC. 819. **ANNUAL RATE.**—When a rate of interest is prescribed by law or contract, without specifying the period of time by which such rate is to be calculated, it is to be deemed an annual rate.

## CROSS REFERENCES

*Post*, p. 1331.

Interest as damages, see section 1600 et seq.

*Post*, p. 1331.

Rate of interest after breach of contract, see section 1602.

Legal interest.

SEC. 820. **LEGAL INTEREST.**—No rate of interest shall be allowed in excess of 6 per centum per annum upon any contract for the use or detention of money, unless the same is in writing and the interest agreed upon must not exceed 12 per centum per annum. (E. O. Nov. 11, 1913, § 1.)

Executive Order No. 1860.

Usurious contracts, recovery on.

SEC. 821. **USURIOUS CONTRACTS; PRINCIPAL ONLY, RECOVERABLE.**—All contracts whatsoever which may in any way, directly or indirectly, violate section 820 by stipulating for a greater rate of interest than 12 per centum per annum, shall be void and of no effect for the amount or value of the interest only; but the principal sum of money or value of the contract may be received and recovered. (E. O. Nov. 11, 1913, § 2.)

Executive Order No. 1860.

Recovery of usurious interest.

SEC. 822. **RECOVERY OF USURIOUS INTEREST PAID.**—When the interest received or collected for the use or detention of money exceeds the rate of 12 per centum per annum, it shall be deemed to be usurious, and the person or persons paying the same, or their legal representatives, may recover from the person, firm, or corporation receiving such interest, the amount of the interest so received or collected, in

any court of competent jurisdiction, within two years from the date of the payment of such interest. (E. O. Nov. 11, 1913, § 3.)

SEC. 823. EVIDENCE OF USURY.—No evidence of usury shall be received on the trial of any case unless the same shall be pleaded and verified by the affidavit of the party wishing to avail himself of such defense.

Executive Order No. 1860.  
Evidence of usury.

#### CHAPTER 40.—HIRING

HIRING.

SEC. 824. HIRING, WHAT.—Hiring is a contract by which one gives to another the temporary possession and use of property, other than money, for reward, and the latter agrees to return the same to the former at a future time.

Definition.

##### CROSS REFERENCE

Hiring personalty, see sections 835 et seq.

Post, p. 1246.

SEC. 825. PRODUCTS OF THING.—The products of a thing hired, during the hiring, belong to the hirer.

Products of thing hired.

SEC. 826. QUIET POSSESSION.—An agreement to let upon hire binds the letter to secure to the hirer the quiet possession of the thing hired during the term of the hiring, against all persons lawfully claiming the same.

Quiet possession.

##### CROSS REFERENCES

Duty of letter of personalty likewise, section 835.

Post, p. 1246.

Termination of hiring for want of quiet enjoyment, see section 831.

Post, p. 1246.

SEC. 827. DEGREE OF CARE, AND SO FORTH, ON PART OF HIRER.—The hirer of a thing must use ordinary care for its preservation in safety and in good condition.

Degree of care, etc.

##### CROSS REFERENCE

Care required of depository for hire, see section 725.

Ante, p. 1229.

SEC. 828. MUST REPAIR INJURIES, AND SO FORTH.—The hirer of a thing must repair all deteriorations or injuries thereto occasioned by his want of ordinary care.

Repair of injuries, etc.

##### CROSS REFERENCES

Duty of letter to repair, see section 835.

Post, p. 1246.

Hirer may make repairs and recover from letter when, see section 837.

Post, p. 1246.

Termination of hiring where hirer does not make repairs, see section 830.

SEC. 829. THING LET FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE.—When a thing is let for a particular purpose the hirer must not use it for any other purpose; and if he does, he is liable to the letter for all damages resulting from such use, or the letter may treat the contract as thereby rescinded.

Letting for particular purpose.

##### CROSS REFERENCE

Right to terminate hiring, see section 830.

SEC. 830. WHEN LETTER MAY TERMINATE THE HIRING.—The letter of a thing may terminate the hiring and reclaim the thing before the end of the term agreed upon:

Letter may terminate hiring.

1. When the hirer uses or permits a use of the thing hired in a manner contrary to the agreement of the parties; or,

2. When the hirer does not, within a reasonable time after request, make such repairs as he is bound to make.

##### CROSS REFERENCE

Termination of hiring, see section 829.

Hirer may terminate hiring.

**SEC. 831. HIRER MAY TERMINATE THE HIRING, WHEN.**—The hirer of a thing may terminate the hiring before the end of the term agreed upon:

1. When the letter does not, within a reasonable time after request, fulfill his obligations, if any, as to placing and securing the hirer in the quiet possession of the thing hired, or putting it into good condition, or repairing; or,

2. When the greater part of the thing hired, or that part which was and which the letter had at the time of the hiring reason to believe was the material inducement to the hirer to enter into the contract, perishes from any other cause than the want of ordinary care of the hirer.

CROSS REFERENCES

Repair of premises, see section 835.

*Ante*, p. 1245.

Right of hirer to quiet enjoyment, see section 826.

Hiring terminates.

**SEC. 832. WHEN HIRING TERMINATES.**—The hiring of a thing terminates:

1. At the end of the term agreed upon;

2. By the mutual consent of the parties;

3. By the hirer acquiring a title to the thing hired superior to that of the letter; or,

4. By the destruction of the thing hired.

Termination by death, etc.

**SEC. 833. WHEN TERMINATED BY DEATH, ETC., OF PARTY.**—If the hiring of a thing is terminable at the pleasure of one of the parties, it is terminated by notice to the other of his death or incapacity to contract. In other cases it is not terminated thereby.

Apportionment of hire.

**SEC. 834. APPORTIONMENT OF HIRE.**—When the hiring of a thing is terminated before the time originally agreed upon, the hirer must pay the due proportion of the hire for such use as he has actually made of the thing, unless such use is merely nominal and of no benefit to him.

CROSS REFERENCE

*Ante*, p. 1229.

For the compensation to which a depositary for hire is entitled upon a termination of the deposit, see sections 726 to 728.

Obligations of letter of personalty.

**SEC. 835. OBLIGATIONS OF LETTER OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.**—One who lets personal property must deliver it to the hirer, secure his quiet enjoyment thereof against all lawful claimants, put it into a condition fit for the purpose for which he lets it, and repair all deteriorations thereof not occasioned by the fault of the hirer and not the natural result of its use.

CROSS REFERENCES

*Ante*, p. 1245.

Quiet enjoyment, see sections 826 and 831.

*Ante*, p. 1245.

Repair of premises, see sections 828 and 831.

Ordinary expenses.

**SEC. 836. ORDINARY EXPENSES.**—A hirer of personal property must bear all such expenses concerning it as might naturally be foreseen to attend it during its use by him. All other expenses must be borne by the letter.

Extraordinary expenses.

**SEC. 837. EXTRAORDINARY EXPENSES.**—If a letter failed to fulfill his obligations, as prescribed by section 835, the hirer, after giving him notice to do so, if such notice can conveniently be given, may expend any reasonable amount necessary to make good the letter's default, and may recover such amount from him.

Return of thing hired.

**SEC. 838. RETURN OF THING HIRED.**—At the expiration of the term for which personal property is hired, the hirer must return it to the letter at the place contemplated by the parties at the time of

hiring; or, if no particular place was so contemplated by them, at the place at which it was at that time.

## CHAPTER 41.—SERVICE WITH EMPLOYMENT

### APPLICATION AND SCOPE OF CHAPTERS 41 TO 43 OF THIS CODE

SEC. 839. NO APPLICATION TO CANAL OR RAILROAD EMPLOYEES.—This chapter and chapters 42 and 43 of this code shall have no application to the United States Government, or the Panama Railroad Company, or to their employees as concerns such employment.

SERVICE WITH EMPLOYMENT.

Application, etc., of Chapters 41-43.

Canal and railroad employees excepted.

### CROSS REFERENCE

In respect to injuries to employees of the Panama Canal or the Panama Railroad Company, see Act Sept. 7, 1916, c. 458, 39 Stat. 742, as amended; Act Apr. 22, 1908, c. 149, 35 Stat. 65, as amended; and Act Mar. 2, 1893, c. 186, 27 Stat. 531, as amended.

Vol. 39, p. 742.

Vol. 35, p. 65.

Vol. 27, p. 531.

SEC. 840. SCOPE OF CHAPTER.—The scope of this chapter is not confined to servants, but includes factors, brokers, carriers, agents, and all similar classes of persons.

Scope.

### DEFINITION OF EMPLOYMENT

SEC. 841. EMPLOYMENT, WHAT.—The contract of employment is a contract by which one, who is called the employer, engages another, who is called the employee, to do something for the benefit of the employer or of a third person.

Employment.

Defined.

### OBLIGATIONS OF EMPLOYER

SEC. 842. WHEN EMPLOYER MUST INDEMNIFY EMPLOYEE.—An employer must indemnify his employee, except as prescribed in section 843, for all that he necessarily expends or loses in direct consequence of the discharge of his duties as such, or of his obedience to the directions of the employer, even though unlawful, unless the employee, at the time of obeying such directions, believed them to be unlawful.

Obligations of employer.

When employer must indemnify employee.

SEC. 843. WHEN EMPLOYER NOT BOUND TO INDEMNIFY EMPLOYEE.—An employer is not bound to indemnify his employee for losses suffered by the latter in consequence of the ordinary risks of the business in which he is employed nor in consequence of the negligence of another person employed by the same employer in the same general business, unless the negligence causing the injury was committed in the performance of a duty the employer owes by law to the employee, or unless the employer has neglected to use ordinary care in the selection of the culpable employee; provided, nevertheless, that the employer shall be liable for such injury when the same results from the wrongful act, neglect, or default of any agent or officer of such employer, superior to the employee injured, or of a person employed by such employer having the right to control or direct the services of such employee injured, and also when such injury results from the wrongful act, neglect, or default of a coemployee engaged in another department of labor from that of the employee injured, or employed upon a machine or other appliance other than that upon which the employee injured is employed.

When not bound to indemnify employee.

Knowledge by an employee injured of the defective or unsafe character or condition of any machinery, ways, appliances or structures of such employer shall not be a bar to recovery for any injury or death caused thereby, unless it shall also appear that such employee

Knowledge of defective machinery, etc.

fully understood, comprehended and appreciated the dangers incident to the use of such defective machinery, ways, appliances or structures, and thereafter consented to use the same, or continued in the use thereof.

Contracts waiving benefits void.

Any contract or agreement, express or implied, made by any such employee to waive the benefits of this section, or any part thereof, shall be null and void, and this section shall not be construed to deprive any such employee or his personal representative of any right or remedy to which he is now entitled under the laws of the Canal Zone.

Contributory negligence.

The rules and principles of law as to contributory negligence which apply to other cases shall apply to cases arising under this section, except in so far as the same are herein modified or changed.

Employer to indemnify for own negligence.

SEC. 844. EMPLOYER TO INDEMNIFY FOR HIS OWN NEGLIGENCE.—An employer must in all cases indemnify his employee for losses caused by the former's want of ordinary care.

Obligations of employee.

OBLIGATIONS OF EMPLOYEE

Duties of gratuitous employee.

SEC. 845. DUTIES OF GRATUITOUS EMPLOYEE.—One who, without consideration, undertakes to do a service for another, is not bound to perform the same, but if he actually enters upon its performance, he must use at least slight care and diligence therein.

Upon own special request.

SEC. 846. SAME.—One who, by his own special request, induces another to intrust him with the performance of a service, must perform the same fully. In other cases, one who undertakes a gratuitous service may relinquish it at any time.

With written power of attorney.

SEC. 847. SAME.—A gratuitous employee, who accepts a written power of attorney, must act under it so long as it remains in force, or until he gives notice to his employer that he will not do so.

Employee for reward.

SEC. 848. DUTIES OF EMPLOYEE FOR REWARD.—One who, for a good consideration, agrees to serve another, must perform the service, and must use ordinary care and diligence therein, so long as he is thus employed.

Employee for his own benefit.

SEC. 849. DUTIES OF EMPLOYEE FOR HIS OWN BENEFIT.—One who is employed at his own request to do that which is more for his own advantage than for that of his employer, must use great care and diligence therein to protect the interest of the latter.

Obedience.

SEC. 850. EMPLOYEE MUST OBEY EMPLOYER.—An employee must substantially comply with all the directions of his employer concerning the service on which he is engaged, except where such obedience is impossible or unlawful, or would impose new and unreasonable burdens upon the employee.

Conformity to usage.

SEC. 851. EMPLOYEE TO CONFORM TO USAGE.—An employee must perform his service in conformity to the usage of the place of performance, unless otherwise directed by his employer, or, unless it is impracticable, or manifestly injurious to his employer to do so.

Degree of skill required.

SEC. 852. DEGREE OF SKILL REQUIRED.—An employee is bound to exercise a reasonable degree of skill, unless his employer has notice, before employing him, of his want of skill.

Must use what skill he has.

SEC. 853. MUST USE WHAT SKILL HE HAS.—An employee is always bound to use such skill as he possesses, so far as the same is required, for the service specified.

What belongs to employer.

SEC. 854. WHAT BELONGS TO EMPLOYER.—Everything which an employee acquires by virtue of his employment, except the compensation, if any, which is due to him from his employer, belongs to the latter, whether acquired lawfully or unlawfully, or during or after the expiration of the term of his employment.

SEC. 855. DUTY TO ACCOUNT.—An employee must, on demand, render to his employer just accounts of all his transactions in the course of his service, as often as may be reasonable, and must, without demand, give prompt notice to his employer of everything which he receives for his account. Duty to account.

SEC. 856. EMPLOYEE NOT BOUND TO DELIVER WITHOUT DEMAND.—An employee who receives anything on account of his employer, in any capacity other than that of a mere servant, is not bound to deliver it to him until demanded, and is not at liberty to send it to him from a distance, without demand, in any mode involving greater risk than its retention by the employee himself. Delivery without demand.

SEC. 857. PREFERENCE TO BE GIVEN TO EMPLOYERS.—An employee who has any business to transact on his own account, similar to that intrusted to him by his employer, must always give the latter the preference. Preference to be given to employers.

SEC. 858. RESPONSIBILITY FOR NEGLIGENCE.—An employee who is guilty of a culpable degree of negligence is liable to his employer for the damage thereby caused to the latter; and the employer is liable to him, if the service is not gratuitous, for the value of such services only as are properly rendered. Responsibility for negligence.

SEC. 859.—SURVIVING EMPLOYEE.—Where service is to be rendered by two or more persons jointly, and one of them dies, the survivor must act alone, if the service to be rendered is such as he can rightly perform without the aid of the deceased person, but not otherwise. Surviving employee.

SEC. 860. CONFIDENTIAL EMPLOYMENT.—The obligations peculiar to confidential employments are defined in chapters 49 and 50 of this code on trusts. Confidential employment.  
Post, pp. 1258, 1261.

#### TERMINATION OF EMPLOYMENT

SEC. 861. EMPLOYMENT, HOW TERMINATED.—Every employment in which the power of the employee is not coupled with an interest in its subject is terminated by notice to him of: Termination of employment.  
How.

1. The death of the employer; or
2. His legal incapacity to contract.

SEC. 862. SAME.—Every employment is terminated:

1. By the expiration of its appointed term;
2. By the extinction of its subject;
3. By the death of the employee; or
4. By his legal incapacity to act as such.

SEC. 863. CONTINUANCE OF SERVICE IN CERTAIN CASES.—An employee, unless the term of his service has expired, or unless he has a right to discontinue it at any time without notice, must continue his service after notice of the death or incapacity of his employer, so far as is necessary to protect from serious injury the interests of the employer's successor in interest, until a reasonable time after notice of the facts has been communicated to such successor. The successor must compensate the employee for such service according to the terms of the contract of employment. Continuance of service in certain cases.

SEC. 864. TERMS OF EMPLOYMENT.—An employment, having no specified terms, may be terminated at the will of either party, on notice to the other. Employment for a specified term shall mean an employment for a period greater than one month. Employment at will.  
For specified term.

SEC. 865. TERMINATION BY EMPLOYER.—An employment, for a specified term, may be terminated at any time by the employer, in case of any willful breach of duty by the employee in the course of his employment, or in case of his habitual neglect of his duty or continued incapacity to perform it. Termination by employer.

By employee.

SEC. 866. **TERMINATION BY EMPLOYEE.**—An employment, for a specified term, may be terminated by the employee at any time, in case of any willful or permanent breach of the obligations of his employer to him as an employee.

Compensation on dismissal.

SEC. 867. **COMPENSATION DUE ON DISMISSAL.**—An employee who is not employed for a specified term, dismissed by his employer, is entitled to compensation for services rendered up to the time of such dismissal.

Compensation on quitting.

SEC. 868. **COMPENSATION DUE ON QUITTING.**—An employee who is not employed for a specified term and who quits the service of his employer, is entitled to compensation for services rendered up to the time of such quitting.

PARTICULAR EMPLOYMENTS.

## CHAPTER 42.—PARTICULAR EMPLOYMENTS

### CROSS REFERENCE

*Ante*, p. 1247.

This chapter not applicable to canal or railroad employees, see section 839.

Master and servant.

### MASTER AND SERVANT

"Servant," defined.

SEC. 869. **SERVANT, WHAT.**—A servant is one who is employed to render personal service to his employer, otherwise than in the pursuit of an independent calling, and who in such service remains entirely under the control and direction of the latter, who is called his master.

### CROSS REFERENCES

*Ante*, p. 1247.

Employer and employee, generally, see sections 841 et seq.

*Ante*, p. 1248.

Obligations of employee, see sections 845 et seq.

*Ante*, p. 1247.

Obligations of employer, see sections 842 et seq.

Term of hiring.

SEC. 870. **TERM OF HIRING.**—A servant is presumed to have been hired for such length of time as the parties adopt for the estimation of wages. A hiring at a yearly rate is presumed to be for one year; a hiring at a daily rate, for one day; a hiring by piecework, for no specified term.

SEC. 871. **SAME.**—In the absence of any agreement or custom as to the term of service, the time of payment, or rate or value of wages, a servant is presumed to be hired by the month, at a monthly rate of reasonable wages, to be paid when the service is performed.

Renewal of hiring.

SEC. 872. **RENEWAL OF HIRING.**—Where, after the expiration of an agreement respecting the wages and the term of service, the parties continue the relation of master and servant, they are presumed to have renewed the agreement for the same wages and term of service.

Servant's duty to pay over.

SEC. 873. **SERVANT TO PAY OVER WITHOUT DEMAND.**—A servant must deliver to his master, as soon as with reasonable diligence he can find him, everything that he receives for his account, without demand; but he is not bound, without orders from his master, to send anything to him through another person.

Right to discharge.

SEC. 874. **WHEN SERVANT MAY BE DISCHARGED.**—A master may discharge any servant, other than an apprentice, whether engaged for a fixed term or not:

1. If he is guilty of misconduct in the course of his service, or of gross immorality, though unconnected with the same; or,
2. If, being employed about the person of the master, or in a confidential position, the master discovers that he has been guilty of misconduct, before or after the commencement of his service, of such a nature that, if the master had known or contemplated it, he would not have so employed him.

## AGENTS

Agents.

SEC. 875. AGENT TO CONFORM TO HIS AUTHORITY.—An agent must not exceed the limits of his actual authority, as defined by chapter 51 of this code on agency.

Agent to conform to his authority.

*Post*, p. 1264.

## CROSS REFERENCES

Actual authority, see section 1053.

*Post*, p. 1266.

Agency, see sections 1035 et seq.

*Post*, p. 1264.

Ostensible authority, see section 1054.

*Post*, p. 1266.

SEC. 876. MUST KEEP HIS PRINCIPAL INFORMED.—An agent must use ordinary diligence to keep his principal informed of his acts in the course of the agency.

Must keep principal informed.

SEC. 877. COLLECTING AGENT.—An agent employed to collect a negotiable instrument must collect it promptly, and take all measures necessary to charge the parties thereto, in case of its dishonor; and, if it is a bill of exchange, must present it for acceptance with reasonable diligence.

Collecting agent.

SEC. 878. RESPONSIBILITY OF SUBAGENT.—A mere agent of an agent is not responsible as such to the principal of the latter.

Responsibility of sub-agent.

## FACTORS

Factors.

## CROSS REFERENCE

Lien of factor, see section 1396.

*Post*, p. 1307.

SEC. 879.—FACTOR, WHAT.—A factor is an agent who, in the pursuit of an independent calling, is employed by another to sell property for him, and is vested by the latter with the possession or control of the property, or authorized to receive payment therefor from the purchaser.

"Factor" defined.

## CROSS REFERENCES

Factor, what, see section 1082.

*Post*, p. 1266.

Factor's authority, see sections 1083 and 1084.

*Post*, p. 1266.

Factor's power to pledge principal's goods, see sections 1083 and 1372.

*Post*, pp. 1266, 1304.

SEC. 880. OBEDIENCE REQUIRED FROM FACTOR.—A factor must obey the instructions of his principal to the same extent as any other employee, notwithstanding any advances he may have made to his principal upon the property consigned to him, except that if the principal forbids him to sell at the market price, he may, nevertheless, sell for his reimbursement, after giving to his principal reasonable notice of his intention to do so, and of the time and place of sale, and proceeding in all respects as a pledgee.

Obedience required.

SEC. 881. SALES ON CREDIT.—A factor may sell property consigned to him on such credit as is usual; but, having once agreed with the purchaser upon the term of credit, may not extend it.

Sales on credit.

## CROSS REFERENCE

Authority to sell on credit, see section 1083.

*Post*, p. 1266.

SEC. 882.—LIABILITY OF FACTOR UNDER GUARANTY COMMISSION.—A factor who charges his principal with a guaranty commission upon a sale, thereby assumes absolutely to pay the price when it falls due, as if it were a debt of his own, and not as a mere guarantor for the purchaser; but he does not thereby assume any additional responsibility for the safety of his remittance of the proceeds.

Liability of, under guaranty commission.

SEC. 883. FACTOR CAN NOT RELIEVE HIMSELF FROM LIABILITY.—A factor who receives property for sale, under a general agreement or usage to guarantee the sales or the remittance of the proceeds,

Factor can not relieve himself from liability.

can not relieve himself from responsibility therefor without the consent of his principal.

SERVICE WITH-  
OUT EMPLOY-  
MENT.  
Voluntary inter-  
ference with property.

CHAPTER 43.—SERVICE WITHOUT EMPLOYMENT

SEC. 884. VOLUNTARY INTERFERENCE WITH PROPERTY.—One who officiously, and without the consent of the real or apparent owner of a thing, takes it into his possession for the purpose of rendering a service about it, must complete such service, and use ordinary care, diligence, and reasonable skill about the same. He is not entitled to any compensation for his service or expenses, except that he may deduct actual and necessary expenses incurred by him about such service from any profits which his service has caused the thing to acquire for its owner, and must account to the owner for the residue.

CROSS REFERENCE

Gratuitous carriers, see section 888.

CARRIAGE IN  
GENERAL.

CHAPTER 44.—CARRIAGE IN GENERAL

"Contract of car-  
riage" defined.

SEC. 885. CONTRACT OF CARRIAGE.—The contract of carriage is a contract for the conveyance of property, persons, or messages, from one place to another.

CROSS REFERENCES

Post, p. 1255.

Carriage of messages, see section 955.

Post, p. 1253.

Carriage of persons, see sections 890 et seq.

Post, p. 1253.

Carriage of property, see sections 896 et seq.

Post, p. 1255.

Common carriers, defined, see section 956.

Post, p. 1253.

Gratuitous carriers of passengers, care required of, see sections 888 and 890.

Kinds of carriers.

SEC. 886. DIFFERENT KINDS OF CARRIERS.—Carriage is either:

- 1. Inland; or
- 2. Marine.

Application of cer-  
tain chapters to ma-  
rine carriers.  
Post, pp. 1253-1255.

SEC. 887. APPLICATION OF CHAPTERS 44 TO 48 OF THIS CODE TO MARINE CARRIERS.—This chapter and chapters 45 to 48 of this code, with the exception of section 903, shall have no application to marine carriers. Marine carriers, within the meaning of this section, shall include carriers upon the ocean, upon arms of the sea, and those transiting the canal from ocean to ocean.

CROSS REFERENCE

Post, p. 1257.

Inland carriers of property, rights and duties of, see sections 975 et seq.

Obligations of gratui-  
tous carriers.

SEC. 888. OBLIGATIONS OF GRATUITOUS CARRIERS.—Carriers without reward are subject to the same rules as employees without reward, except so far as is otherwise provided by this chapter and chapters 45 to 48 of this code.

CROSS REFERENCES

Post, p. 1253.

Gratuitous carriers, see sections 889, 890, and 897.

Service without employment, see section 884.

When carriage has  
begun.

SEC. 889. OBLIGATIONS OF GRATUITOUS CARRIER WHO HAS BEGUN TO CARRY.—A carrier without reward, who has begun to perform his undertaking, must complete it in like manner as if he had received a reward, unless he restores the person or thing carried to as favorable a position as before he commenced the carriage.

CROSS REFERENCES

Post, p. 1253.

Compare with section 890.

Gratuitous carriers, see sections 888, 890, and 897.

## CHAPTER 45.—CARRIAGE OF PERSONS

CARRIAGE OF PERSONS.

## GRATUITOUS CARRIAGE OF PERSONS

Gratuitous carriage.

SEC. 890. DEGREE OF CARE REQUIRED.—A carrier of persons without reward must use ordinary care and diligence for their safe carriage.

Degree of care required.

## CROSS REFERENCES

Carriers of persons, generally, see sections 966<sup>1</sup> et seq.

Post, p. 1256.

Duty of gratuitous employee, generally, see section 889.

Anti, p. 1252.

Gratuitous carriers, see sections 888, 889, 897.

Anti, p. 1252.

## CARRIAGE FOR REWARD

Carriage for reward.

SEC. 891. GENERAL DUTIES OF CARRIER.—A carrier of persons for reward must use the utmost care and diligence for their safe carriage, must provide everything necessary for that purpose, and must exercise to that end a reasonable degree of skill.

General duties.

## CROSS REFERENCE

Limiting liability by contract, see sections 962 to 964.

Post, p. 1256.

SEC. 892. VEHICLES.—A carrier of persons for reward is bound to provide vehicles safe and fit for the purposes to which they are put, and is not excused for default in this respect by any degree of care.

Vehicles, liability for safety, etc., of.

SEC. 893. NOT TO OVERLOAD HIS VEHICLE.—A carrier of persons for reward must not overcrowd or overload his vehicle.

Overloading.

SEC. 894. TREATMENT OF PASSENGERS.—A carrier of persons for reward must give to passengers all such accommodations as are usual and reasonable, and must treat them with civility, and give them a reasonable degree of attention.

Treatment of passengers.

SEC. 895. RATE OF SPEED AND DELAYS.—A carrier of persons for reward must travel at a reasonable rate of speed, and without any unreasonable delay, or deviation from his proper route.

Rate of speed and delays.

## CROSS REFERENCE

Delay in delivery, damages for, see sections 977 and 1611.

Post, pp. 1257, 1332.

## CHAPTER 46.—CARRIAGE OF PROPERTY

CARRIAGE OF PROPERTY.

## GENERAL DEFINITIONS

General definitions.

SEC. 896. FREIGHT, CONSIGNOR, AND SO FORTH, WHAT.—Property carried is called freight; the reward, if any, to be paid for its carriage is called freightage; the person who delivers the freight to the carrier is called the consignor; and the person to whom it is to be delivered is called the consignee.

Freight, consignor, etc., defined.

## CROSS REFERENCE

Freightage, questions relating to, see sections 946 et seq.

Post, p. 1264.

## OBLIGATIONS OF CARRIER

Obligations of carrier.

SEC. 897. CARE AND DILIGENCE REQUIRED OF CARRIERS.—A carrier of property for reward must use at least ordinary care and diligence in the performance of all his duties. A carrier without reward must use at least slight care and diligence.

Care and diligence.

## CROSS REFERENCES

Alteration of liability by agreement, see sections 962 et seq.

Post, p. 1256.

Gratuitous carriers, see sections 888, 889, and 890.

Limiting liability by contract, see sections 962 et seq.

<sup>1</sup> So in original.

Carriers to obey directions.

**SEC. 898. CARRIER TO OBEY DIRECTIONS.**—A carrier must comply with the directions of the consignor or consignee to the same extent that an employee is bound to comply with those of his employer.

Conflict of orders.

**SEC. 899. CONFLICT OF ORDERS.**—When the directions of a consignor and consignee are conflicting, the carrier must comply with those of the consignor in respect to all matters except the delivery of the freight, as to which he must comply with the directions of the consignee, unless the consignor has specially forbidden the carrier to receive orders from the consignee inconsistent with his own.

Delivery of freight.

**SEC. 900. DELIVERY OF FREIGHT.**—A carrier of property must deliver it to the consignee, at the place to which it is addressed, in the manner usual at that place.

#### CROSS REFERENCE

*Post*, p. 1332.

Damages for carrier's breach of obligation to deliver, see section 1610.

Notice when freight not delivered.

**SEC. 901. NOTICE WHEN FREIGHT NOT DELIVERED.**—If, for any reason, a carrier does not deliver freight to the consignee or his agent personally, he must give notice to the consignee of its arrival, and keep the same in safety, upon his responsibility as a warehouseman, until the consignee has had a reasonable time to remove it. If the place of residence or business of the consignee be unknown to the carrier, he may give the notice by letter dropped in the nearest post office.

#### CROSS REFERENCE

*Post*, p. 1332.

Damages for breach of obligation to deliver, see sections 1610 and 1611.

When consignee does not accept.

**SEC. 902. WHEN CONSIGNEE DOES NOT ACCEPT.**—If a consignee does not accept and remove freight within 72 hours after the carrier has fulfilled his obligation to deliver, or duly offered to fulfill the same, the rights and duties of the carrier shall thereafter be the same as those of a warehouseman as provided in sections 731 to 784 of this code.

*Ante*, pp. 1230-1240.

Bills of lading.

#### BILLS OF LADING

Federal bill of lading Act applicable.  
U. S. C., p. 1680.

**SEC. 903. APPLICATION OF FEDERAL BILL OF LADING ACT TO SHIPMENTS WHOLLY WITHIN ZONE.**—The Federal bill of lading Act (U. S. Code, title 49, §§81 to 124) is hereby made applicable to shipments wholly within the Canal Zone.

Freightage.

#### FREIGHTAGE

When to be paid.

**SEC. 946. WHEN FREIGHTAGE IS TO BE PAID.**—A carrier may require his freightage to be paid upon his receiving the freight; but if he does not demand it then, he can not until he is ready to deliver the freight to the consignee.

#### CROSS REFERENCE

*Ante*, p. 1273.

Freightage, defined, see section 896.

Consignor's liability for freightage.

**SEC. 947. CONSIGNOR, WHEN LIABLE FOR FREIGHTAGE.**—The consignor of freight is presumed to be liable for the freightage, but if the contract between him and the carrier provides that the consignee shall pay it, and the carrier allows the consignee to take the freight, he can not afterwards recover the freightage from the consignor.

When consignee liable.

**SEC. 948. CONSIGNEE, WHEN LIABLE.**—The consignee of freight is liable for the freightage, if he accepts the freight with notice of the intention of the consignor that he should pay it.

SEC. 949. NATURAL INCREASE OF FREIGHT.—No freightage can be charged upon the natural increase of freight. Natural increase of freight.

SEC. 950. APPORTIONMENT BY CONTRACT.—If freightage is apportioned by a bill of lading or other contract made between a consignor and carrier, the carrier is entitled to payment, according to the apportionment, for so much as he delivers. Apportionment by contract.

SEC. 951. SAME.—If a part of the freight is accepted by a consignee, without specific objection that the rest is not delivered, the freightage must be apportioned and paid as to that part, though not apportioned in the original contract.

SEC. 952. APPORTIONMENT ACCORDING TO DISTANCE.—If a consignee voluntarily receives freight at a place short of the one appointed for delivery, the carrier is entitled to a just proportion of the freightage, according to distance. If the carrier, being ready and willing, offers to complete the transit, he is entitled to the full freightage. If he does not thus offer completion, and the consignee receives the freight only from necessity, the carrier is not entitled to any freightage. Apportionment according to distance.

SEC. 953. FREIGHT CARRIED FURTHER THAN AGREED, AND SO FORTH.—If freight is carried further, or more expeditiously, than was agreed upon by the parties, the carrier is not entitled to additional compensation, and can not refuse to deliver it, on the demand of the consignee, at the place and time of its arrival. Freight carried farther than agreed, etc.

SEC. 954. CARRIER'S LIEN FOR FREIGHTAGE, SERVICES, AND ADVANCES.—A carrier has a lien for freightage and for services rendered at request of shipper or consignee in and about the transportation, care, and preservation of the property, and he also has a lien for money advanced at request of shipper or consignee to discharge a prior lien. His rights to such lien are regulated by chapters 62 to 65 of this code on liens: *Provided, however,* That such lien may be enforced in the manner provided by sections 759 to 762 of this code relating to warehousemen. Carrier's lien.

*Post*, pp. 1296-1306.  
*Proviso.*  
Enforcement of lien.  
*Ante*, p. 1235.

CROSS REFERENCE

Liens, generally, see sections 1309 et seq.

*Post*, p. 1296.

CHAPTER 47.—CARRIAGE OF MESSAGES

CARRIAGE OF MESSAGES.

SEC. 955. DEGREE OF CARE AND DILIGENCE REQUIRED.—A carrier of messages for reward must use great care and diligence in the transmission and delivery of messages. Degree of care.

CHAPTER 48.—COMMON CARRIERS

COMMON CARRIERS.

COMMON CARRIERS IN GENERAL

In general.

SEC. 956. COMMON CARRIER, WHAT.—Everyone who offers to the public to carry persons, property, or messages is a common carrier of whatever he thus offers to carry. "Common carriers" defined.

CROSS REFERENCES

Carriage, in general, see sections 885 et seq.  
Marine carriers, defined, see section 887.  
Rights and liabilities of carriers; see  
Carriers of persons, sections 966<sup>1</sup> et seq.  
Carriers of property, sections 975 et seq.

*Ante*, p. 1252.  
*Ante*, p. 1252.

*Post*, p. 1257.

SEC. 957. OBLIGATION TO ACCEPT FREIGHT.—A common carrier must, if able to do so, accept and carry whatever is offered to him, at a Obligation to accept freight.

<sup>1</sup> So in original.

reasonable time and place, of a kind that he undertakes or is accustomed to carry.

## CROSS REFERENCES

*Post*, p. 1332. Damage for failure to accept freight, see section 1609.  
Want of room, see section 970.<sup>1</sup>

Compensation. SEC. 961. COMPENSATION.—A common carrier is entitled to a reasonable compensation and no more, which he may require to be paid in advance. If payment thereof is refused, he may refuse to carry.

## CROSS REFERENCE

*Ante*, p. 1255. Lien for freightage, services, and advances, see section 954.

Obligations altered only by agreement. SEC. 962. OBLIGATIONS OF CARRIER ALTERED ONLY BY AGREEMENT.—The obligations of a common carrier can not be limited by general notice on his part, but may be limited by special contract.

## CROSS REFERENCES

*Post*, p. 1257. Compare with sections 964 and 978.  
Limiting liability by special contract, see section 963.

Certain agreements void. SEC. 963. CERTAIN AGREEMENTS VOID.—A common carrier can not be exonerated, by any agreement made in anticipation thereof, from liability for the gross negligence, fraud, or willful wrong of himself or his servants.

## CROSS REFERENCE

*Ante*, p. 1201. Contract exempting one from liability for negligent or unlawful acts, illegal, see section 573.

Effect of written contract. SEC. 964. EFFECT OF WRITTEN CONTRACT.—A passenger, consignor, or consignee, by accepting a ticket, bill of lading, or written contract for carriage, with a knowledge of its terms, assents to the rate of hire, the time, place, and manner of delivery therein stated; and also to the limitation stated therein upon the amount of the carrier's liability in case property carried in packages, trunks, or boxes, is lost or injured, when the value of such property is not named; and also to the limitation stated therein to the carrier's liability for loss or injury to live animals carried. But his assent to any other modification of the carrier's obligations contained in such instrument can be manifested only by his signature to the same.

Loss of valuable letters. SEC. 965. LOSS OF VALUABLE LETTERS.—A common carrier is not responsible for loss or miscarriage of a letter, or package having the form of a letter, containing money or notes, bills of exchange, or other papers of value, unless he be informed at the time of its receipt of the value of its contents.

## CROSS REFERENCES

*Post*, p. 1257. Consignor of valuables to declare their nature, see section 978.  
Contract limiting loss where value not stated, see section 964.

Common carriers of persons.

## COMMON CARRIERS OF PERSONS

Liability for luggage. SEC. 967. LIABILITY FOR LUGGAGE.—The liability of a carrier for luggage received by him with a passenger is the same as that of a common carrier of property.

## CROSS REFERENCE

Liability of carriers, generally, see sections 975 et seq.

Regulations for conduct of business.

SEC. 971. REGULATIONS FOR CONDUCT OF BUSINESS.—A common carrier of persons may make rules for the conduct of his business, and

<sup>1</sup> So in original.

may require passengers to conform to them, if they are lawful, public, uniform in their application, and reasonable.

CROSS REFERENCE

Ejection of passenger not conforming to regulations, see section 973.

SEC. 972. FARE, WHEN PAYABLE.—A common carrier may demand the fare of passengers, either at starting or at any subsequent time.

When fare payable.

SEC. 973. EJECTION OF PASSENGERS.—A passenger who refuses to pay his fare or to conform to any lawful regulation of the carrier, may be ejected from the vehicle by the carrier. But this must be done with as little violence as possible, and at any usual stopping place or near some dwelling house.

Ejection of passengers.

CROSS REFERENCE

Power to make rules for regulation of business, see section 971.

*Ante*, p. 1256.

SEC. 974. FARE NOT PAYABLE AFTER EJECTION.—After having ejected a passenger, a carrier has no right to require the payment of any part of his fare.

Fare not payable after ejection.

COMMON CARRIERS OF PROPERTY

SEC. 975. LIABILITY OF INLAND CARRIERS FOR LOSS.—Unless the consignor accompanies the freight and retains exclusive control thereof, an inland common carrier of property is liable, from the time that he accepts until he relieves himself from liability pursuant to sections 900 to 902, for the loss or injury thereof from any cause whatever, except:

Common carriers of property.

Liability of inland carriers for loss.

*Ante*, p. 1254.

1. An inherent defect, vice, or weakness, or a spontaneous action, of the property itself;
2. The act of a public enemy of the United States;
3. The act of the law; or
4. Any irresistible superhuman cause.

CROSS REFERENCES

Liability as warehouseman, see section 901.

*Post*, p. 1254.

Selling perishable articles, see section 983.<sup>1</sup>

Termination of liability, see sections 900 to 902.

*Post*, p. 1254.

SEC. 976. WHEN EXEMPTIONS DO NOT APPLY.—A common carrier is liable, even in the cases excepted by section 975, if his want of ordinary care exposes the property to the cause of the loss.

When exemptions do not apply.

SEC. 977. LIABILITY FOR DELAY.—A common carrier is liable for delay only when it is caused by his want of ordinary care and diligence.

Liability for delay.

CROSS REFERENCE

Delay in carriage, liability for, see sections 896 and 1611.

*Ante*, p. 1253; *post*, p. 1332.

SEC. 978. CONSIGNOR OF VALUABLES TO DECLARE THEIR NATURE.—A common carrier of gold, silver, platinum, or precious stones, or of imitations thereof, in a manufactured or unmanufactured state; of timepieces of any description; of negotiable paper or other valuable writings; of pictures, glass, or chinaware; of statuary, silk or laces; or of plated ware of any kind, is not liable for more than fifty dollars upon the loss or injury of any one package of such articles, unless he has notice, upon his receipt thereof, by mark upon the package or otherwise, of the nature of the freight; nor is such carrier liable upon any package carried for more than the value of the articles named in the receipt of the bill of lading.

Consignor of valuables to declare value.

<sup>1</sup> So in original.

## CROSS REFERENCES

*Ante*, p. 1256. Contract limiting loss where value not declared, see section 964.  
*Ante*, p. 1256. Letters or packages containing valuables, liability for loss of, see section 965.

Delivery of freight beyond usual route.

**SEC. 979. DELIVERY OF FREIGHT BEYOND USUAL ROUTE.**—If a common carrier accepts freight for a place beyond his usual route, he must, unless he stipulates otherwise, deliver it at the end of his route in that direction to some other competent carrier carrying to the place of address, or connected with those who thus carry, and his liability ceases upon making such delivery.

## CROSS REFERENCE

*Ante*, p. 1254.

Delivery, in general, see section 900.

Proof in case of loss.

**SEC. 980. PROOF TO BE GIVEN IN CASE OF LOSS.**—If freight addressed to a place beyond the usual route of the common carrier who first received it is lost or injured, he must, within a reasonable time after demand, give satisfactory proof to the consignor that the loss or injury did not occur while it was in his charge, or he will be himself liable therefor.

Carrier's services, other than carriage and delivery.

**SEC. 981. CARRIER'S SERVICES, OTHER THAN CARRIAGE AND DELIVERY.**—In respect to any service rendered by a common carrier about freight, other than its carriage and delivery, his rights and obligations are defined by the chapters on deposit and the chapters on service.

## CROSS REFERENCES

*Ante*, p. 1226.

Deposit, see sections 699 et seq.

*Ante*, p. 1247.

Service, see sections 841 et seq.

## TRUSTS IN GENERAL.

## CHAPTER 49.—TRUSTS IN GENERAL.

Nature and creation.

## NATURE AND CREATION OF A TRUST

Trusts classified.

**SEC. 986. TRUSTS CLASSIFIED.**—A trust is either:

1. Voluntary, or
2. Involuntary.

Voluntary.

**SEC. 987. VOLUNTARY TRUST, WHAT.**—A voluntary trust is an obligation arising out of a personal confidence reposed in, and voluntarily accepted by, one for the benefit of another.

Involuntary.

**SEC. 988. INVOLUNTARY TRUST, WHAT.**—An involuntary trust is one which is created by operation of law.

## CROSS REFERENCE

*Post*, pp. 1259, 1261.

Involuntary trust, see sections 994, 995, and 1008.

Parties.

**SEC. 989. PARTIES TO THE CONTRACT.**—The person whose confidence creates a trust is called the trustor; the person in whom the confidence is reposed is called the trustee; and the person for whose benefit the trust is created is called the beneficiary.

What constitutes one a trustee.

**SEC. 990. WHAT CONSTITUTES ONE A TRUSTEE.**—Everyone who voluntarily assumes a relation of personal confidence with another is deemed a trustee, within the meaning of this chapter, not only as to the person who reposes such confidence, but also as to all persons of whose affairs he thus acquires information which was given to such person in the like confidence, or over whose affairs he, by such confidence, obtains any control.

For what purpose a trust may be created.

**SEC. 991. FOR WHAT PURPOSE A TRUST MAY BE CREATED.**—A trust may be created for any purpose for which a contract may lawfully be made, except as otherwise prescribed by the chapter on transfer of property.

SEC. 992. VOLUNTARY TRUST, HOW CREATED AS TO TRUSTOR.—A voluntary trust is created, as to the trustor and beneficiary, by any words or acts of the trustor, indicating with reasonable certainty:

1. An intention on the part of the trustor to create a trust; and
2. The subject, purpose, and beneficiary of the trust.

Voluntary trust, how created as to trustor.

CROSS REFERENCES

Creation of involuntary trust, see sections 994 and 995.

Trusts for benefit of third persons, see section 1011.

*Post*, p. 1261.

SEC. 993. HOW CREATED AS TO TRUSTEE.—A voluntary trust is created, as to the trustee, by any words or acts of his indicating, with reasonable certainty:

1. His acceptance of the trust, or his acknowledgment, made upon sufficient consideration, of its existence; and
2. The subject, purpose, and beneficiary of the trust.

As to trustee.

SEC. 994. INVOLUNTARY TRUSTEE, WHO IS.—One who wrongfully detains a thing is an involuntary trustee thereof, for the benefit of the owner.

"Involuntary trustee."

CROSS REFERENCES

Compensation of involuntary trustee, see sections 1025 and 1076.

Involuntary trustee, who is, see sections 988 and 1008.

*Post*, pp. 1263, 1269.  
*Ante*, p. 1258; *post*, p. 1261.

SEC. 995. INVOLUNTARY TRUST RESULTING FROM FRAUD, MISTAKE, ETC.—One who gains a thing by fraud, accident, mistake, undue influence, the violation of a trust, or other wrongful act, is, unless he has some other and better right thereto, an involuntary trustee of the thing gained, for the benefit of the person who would otherwise have had it.

Involuntary trust resulting from fraud, mistake, etc.

CROSS REFERENCES

Compensation of involuntary trustee, see sections 1025 and 1026.

Involuntary trustee, who is, see sections 988, 994, and 1008.

*Post*, p. 1263.  
*Ante*, p. 1258; *post*, p. 1261.

OBLIGATIONS OF TRUSTEES

SEC. 996. TRUSTEE'S OBLIGATION TO GOOD FAITH.—In all matters connected with his trust, a trustee is bound to act in the highest good faith toward his beneficiary, and may not obtain any advantage therein over the latter by the slightest misrepresentation, concealment, threat, or adverse pressure of any kind.

Obligations of trustees.

Good faith.

SEC. 997. TRUSTEE NOT TO USE PROPERTY FOR HIS OWN PROFIT.—A trustee may not use or deal with the trust property for his own profit, or for any other purpose unconnected with the trust, in any manner.

Not to use property for own profit.

CROSS REFERENCES

Presumption of undue influence on transactions between the trustee and beneficiary, see section 1003.

Purchaser from trustee charged with the trust when, see section 1008.

Violations of duties by trustee are fraudulent, see section 1002.

*Post*, p. 1260.

*Post*, p. 1261.

*Post*, p. 1260.

SEC. 998. CERTAIN TRANSACTIONS FORBIDDEN.—Neither a trustee nor any of his agents may take part in any transaction concerning the trust in which he or any one for whom he acts as agent has an interest, present or contingent, adverse to that of his beneficiary, except as follows:

Transactions forbidden.

1. When the beneficiary, having capacity to contract, with a full knowledge of the motives of the trustee, and of all other facts concerning the transaction which might affect his own decision, and

without the use of any influence on the part of the trustee, permits him to do so;

2. When the beneficiary not having capacity to contract, the proper court, upon the like information of the facts, grants the like permission; or

3. When some of the beneficiaries having capacity to contract, and some not having it, the former grant permission for themselves, and the proper court for the latter, in the manner above prescribed.

CROSS REFERENCES

Duty to inform beneficiary of adverse interest, see section 1001.  
Undertaking inconsistent trust, see section 1000.

Trustee's influence not to be used for his advantage.

SEC. 999. TRUSTEE'S INFLUENCE NOT TO BE USED FOR HIS ADVANTAGE.—A trustee may not use the influence which his position gives him to obtain any advantage from his beneficiary.

Trustee not to assume a trust adverse to interest of beneficiary.

SEC. 1000. TRUSTEE NOT TO ASSUME A TRUST ADVERSE TO INTEREST OF BENEFICIARY.—No trustee, so long as he remains in the trust, may undertake another trust adverse in its nature to the interest of his beneficiary in the subject of the trust, without the consent of the latter.

CROSS REFERENCES

*Ante*, p. 1259.  
*Post*, p. 1263.

Compare section 998.  
Removal of trustee, see sections 1030 and 1031.  
Trustee's duty to disclose adverse interest, see section 1001.

To disclose adverse interest.

SEC. 1001. TO DISCLOSE ADVERSE INTEREST.—If a trustee acquires any interest, or becomes charged with any duty, adverse to the interest of his beneficiary in the subject of the trust, he must immediately inform the latter thereof, and may be at once removed.

When guilty of fraud.  
*Ante*, p. 1259.

SEC. 1002. TRUSTEE GUILTY OF FRAUD, WHEN.—Every violation of the provisions of sections 996 to 1001 is a fraud against the beneficiary of a trust.

Presumption against trustees.

SEC. 1003. PRESUMPTION AGAINST TRUSTEES.—All transactions between a trustee and his beneficiary during the existence of the trust, or while the influence acquired by the trustee remains, by which he obtains any advantage from his beneficiary, are presumed to be entered into by the latter without sufficient consideration, and under undue influence.

Trustee mingling property.

SEC. 1004. TRUSTEE MINGLING TRUST PROPERTY WITH HIS OWN.—A trustee who willfully and unnecessarily mingles the trust property with his own, so as to constitute himself in appearance its absolute owner, is liable for its safety in all events, and for the value of its use.

Measure of liability for breach of trust.  
*Ante*, p. 1259.

SEC. 1005. MEASURE OF LIABILITY FOR BREACH OF TRUST.—A trustee who uses or disposes of the trust property, contrary to section 997, may, at the option of the beneficiary, be required to account for all profits so made, or to pay the value of its use, and, if he has disposed thereof, to replace it, with its fruits, or to account for its proceeds, with interest.

CROSS REFERENCES

*Post*, p. 1262.  
*Post*, p. 1262.

Degree of diligence requisite, see section 1016.  
Liability for noninvestment of funds, see section 1019.

When unintentional breach.

SEC. 1006. SAME.—A trustee who uses or disposes of the trust property in any manner not authorized by the trust, but in good faith, and with intent to serve the interests of the beneficiary, is liable only to make good whatever is lost to the beneficiary by his error.

SEC. 1007. **COTRUSTEES, HOW FAR LIABLE FOR EACH OTHER.**—A trustee is responsible for the wrongful acts of a cotrustee to which he consented, or which, by his negligence, he enabled the latter to commit, but for no others.

Cotrustees, liability.

CROSS REFERENCE

Compare with section 1022.

Post, p. 1262.

OBLIGATIONS OF THIRD PERSONS

Obligations of third persons.

SEC. 1008. **THIRD PERSONS, WHEN INVOLUNTARY TRUSTEES.**—Every one to whom property is transferred in violation of a trust, holds the same as an involuntary trustee under such trust, unless he purchased it in good faith, and for a valuable consideration.

When involuntary trustees.

CROSS REFERENCE

Involuntary trustees, who are, see sections 988, 994, and 995.

Ante, pp. 1258, 1260.

SEC. 1009. **WHEN THIRD PERSON MUST SEE TO APPLICATION OF TRUST PROPERTY.**—One who actually and in good faith transfers any money or other property to a trustee, as such, is not bound to see to the application thereof, and his rights can in no way be prejudiced by a misapplication thereof by the trustee. Other persons must, at their peril, see to the proper application of money or other property paid or delivered by them.

When third person must see to application of trust property.

CHAPTER 50.—TRUSTS FOR BENEFIT OF THIRD PERSONS

TRUSTS FOR BENEFIT OF THIRD PERSONS.

NATURE AND CREATION OF THE TRUST

Nature and creation of trust.

SEC. 1010. **WHO ARE TRUSTEES WITHIN SCOPE OF THIS CHAPTER.**—The provisions of this chapter apply only to express trusts, created for the benefit of another than the trustor, and in which the title to the trust property is vested in the trustee; not including, however, those of executors, administrators, and guardians, as such.

Who are trustees within scope of this chapter.

SEC. 1011. **CREATION OF TRUST.**—The mutual consent of a trustor and trustee creates a trust of which the beneficiary may take advantage at any time prior to its rescission.

Creation of trust.

CROSS REFERENCES

Promise for benefit of third person, see section 494.

Ante, p. 1191.

Revoking trust, beneficiary's consent necessary, see section 1028.

Post, p. 1268.

SEC. 1012. **TRUSTEES APPOINTED BY COURT.**—When a trustee is appointed by a court or public officer, as such, such court or officer is the trustor, within the meaning of section 1011.

Court, etc., as trustor.

SEC. 1013. **DECLARATION OF TRUST.**—The nature, extent, and object of a trust are expressed in the declaration of trust.

Declaration of trust.

SEC. 1014. **SAME.**—All declarations of a trustor to his trustees, in relation to the trust, before its acceptance by the trustees, or any of them, are to be deemed part of the declaration of the trust, except that when a declaration of trust is made in writing, all previous declarations by the same trustor are merged therein.

OBLIGATIONS OF TRUSTEES

Obligations of trustees.

SEC. 1015. **TRUSTEES MUST OBEY DECLARATION OF TRUST.**—A trustee must fulfill the purpose of the trust, as declared at its creation, and must follow all the directions of the trustor given at that time, except as modified by the consent of all parties interested, in the same manner, and to the same extent, as an employee.

Must obey declaration of trust.

## CROSS REFERENCE

Authority of trustee, generally, see section 1021.

Degree of care and diligence.

**SEC. 1016. DEGREE OF CARE AND DILIGENCE IN EXECUTION OF TRUST.**—A trustee, whether he receives any compensation or not, must use at least ordinary care and diligence in the execution of his trust.

## CROSS REFERENCE

*Ante*, p. 1259.

Obligations of trustees, see, generally, sections 996 et seq.

Duty as to appointment of successor.

**SEC. 1017. DUTY OF TRUSTEE AS TO APPOINTMENT OF SUCCESSOR.**—If a trustee procures or assents to his discharge from his office, before his trust is fully executed, he must use at least ordinary care and diligence to secure the appointment of a trustworthy successor before accepting his own final discharge.

## CROSS REFERENCE

*Post*, p. 1264.

Succession or appointment of new trustees, see section 1032 et seq.

Investment of money by.

**SEC. 1018. INVESTMENT OF MONEY BY TRUSTEE.**—A trustee must invest money received by him under the trust, as fast as he collects a sufficient amount, in such manner as to afford reasonable security and interest for the same.

## CROSS REFERENCE

Liability for interest or failure to invest funds, see section 1019.

Trustee's liability for interest.

**SEC. 1019. INTEREST, SIMPLE OR COMPOUND, ON OMISSION TO INVEST TRUST MONEYS.**—If a trustee omits to invest the trust moneys according to section 1018, he must pay simple interest thereon, if such omission is negligent merely, and compound interest if it is willful.

## CROSS REFERENCE

*Ante*, p. 1260.

Trustee's liability for interest, compare with section 1005.

Purchase by trustee of claims against trust fund.

**SEC. 1020. PURCHASE BY TRUSTEE OF CLAIMS AGAINST TRUST FUND.**—A trustee can not enforce any claim against the trust property which he purchases after or in contemplation of his appointment as trustee; but he may be allowed, by any competent court, to charge to the trust property what he has in good faith paid for the claim, upon discharging the same.

## CROSS REFERENCE

*Ante*, p. 1259.

Purchasing debts against the trust estate prohibited, see section 998.

Trustee's powers.

## POWERS OF TRUSTEES

As agent.

**SEC. 1021. TRUSTEE'S POWER AS AGENT.**—A trustee is a general agent for the trust property. His authority is such as is conferred upon him by the declaration of trust and by this chapter, and none other. His acts, within the scope of his authority, bind the trust property to the same extent as the acts of an agent bind his principal.

## CROSS REFERENCES

*Post*, p. 1267.

Agent's acts binding principal, see sections 1063 et seq.

*Ante*, p. 1258.

For what purposes trusts may be created, see section 991.

Powers to two or more trustees, see section 1022.

All must act.

**SEC. 1022. ALL MUST ACT.**—Where there are several cotrustees, all must unite in any act to bind the trust property, unless the declaration of trust otherwise provides.

## CROSS REFERENCES

Liability for acts of cotrustee, see section 1007.  
Survival of trust, see section 1033.

*Ante*, p. 1261.

*Post*, p. 1264.

SEC. 1023. DISCRETIONARY POWERS.—A discretionary power conferred upon a trustee is presumed not to be left to his arbitrary discretion, but may be controlled by the proper court if not reasonably exercised, unless an absolute discretion is clearly conferred by the declaration of trust.

Discretionary powers.

## RIGHTS OF TRUSTEES

Rights of trustees.

SEC. 1024. INDEMNIFICATION OF TRUSTEE.—A trustee is entitled to the repayment, out of the trust property, of all expenses actually and properly incurred by him in the performance of his trust. He is entitled to the repayment of even unlawful expenditures, if they were productive of actual benefit to the estate.

Indemnification.

## CROSS REFERENCE

Reimbursement on purchase of claims against estate, see section 1020.

*Ante*, p. 1262.

Compensation.

SEC. 1025. COMPENSATION OF TRUSTEE.—Except as provided in the Code of Civil Procedure, when a declaration of trust is silent upon the subject of compensation the trustee is entitled to the same compensation as an executor. If it specifies the amount of his compensation, he is entitled to the amount thus specified and no more. If it directs that he shall be allowed a compensation but does not specify the rate or amount, he is entitled to such compensation as may be reasonable under the circumstances. If there are two or more trustees, the compensation shall be apportioned among the trustees according to the services rendered by them respectively.

## CROSS REFERENCE

Involuntary trustee entitled to no compensation when, see section 1026.

SEC. 1026. INVOLUNTARY TRUSTEE.—An involuntary trustee, who becomes such through his own fault, has none of the rights mentioned in this subchapter.

Involuntary trustee.

## CROSS REFERENCE

Involuntary trustee, defined, see sections 988, 994, and 995.

*Ante*, pp. 1258, 1259.

## TERMINATION OF THE TRUST

Termination of the trust.

SEC. 1027. TRUST, HOW EXTINGUISHED.—A trust is extinguished by the entire fulfillment of its object, or by such object becoming impossible or unlawful.

How extinguished.

SEC. 1028. NOT REVOCABLE.—A trust can not be revoked by the trustor after its acceptance, actual or presumed, by the trustee and beneficiaries, except by the consent of all the beneficiaries, unless the declaration of trust reserves a power of revocation to the trustor, and in that case the power must be strictly pursued.

Not revocable.

SEC. 1029. TRUSTEE'S OFFICE, HOW VACATED.—The office of a trustee is vacated:

How trustee's office vacated.

1. By his death; or
2. By his discharge.

SEC. 1030. TRUSTEE, HOW DISCHARGED.—A trustee can be discharged from his trust only as follows:

How discharged.

1. By the extinction of the trust;
2. By the completion of his duties under the trust;

- 3. By such means as may be prescribed by the declaration of trust;
- 4. By the consent of the beneficiary, if he have capacity to contract;
- 5. By the judgment of a competent tribunal, in a direct proceeding for that purpose, that he is of unsound mind; or
- 6. By the district court.

Removal by district court.

SEC. 1031. REMOVAL BY DISTRICT COURT.—The district court may remove any trustee who has violated or is unfit to execute the trust, or may accept the resignation of a trustee.

CROSS REFERENCE

Ante, p. 1260.

Removal for adverse interest, see section 1001.

Succession or appointment of new trustees.

SUCCESSION OR APPOINTMENT OF NEW TRUSTEES

Appointment by court.

SEC. 1032. APPOINTMENT OF TRUSTEE BY COURT TO FILL VACANCY.—The district court must appoint a trustee whenever there is a vacancy, and the declaration of trust does not provide a practical method of appointment. In all cases of appointment of any trustee or trustees by any court, if the cestui que trustent, or any one of them are of the age of fourteen years, they, or the one or more of them of the age of fourteen years, may make nomination, to the court, and unless such nominee or nominees are incompetent, upon one or more of the grounds of incompetency specified in the Code of Civil Procedure, to discharge the duties of trustee, the court must appoint such nominee, or nominees, as trustee, or trustees, as the case may be.

Survivorship between cotrustees.

SEC. 1033. SURVIVORSHIP BETWEEN COTRUSTEES.—On the death, renunciation, or discharge of one of several cotrustees the trust survives to the others.

When district court to appoint.

SEC. 1034. DISTRICT COURT TO APPOINT TRUSTEE WHEN.—When a trust exists without any appointed trustee, or where all the trustees renounce, die, or are discharged, the district court must appoint another trustee and direct the execution of the trust. The court may, in its discretion, appoint the original number, or any less number of trustees.

AGENCY IN GENERAL.

CHAPTER 51.—AGENCY IN GENERAL

DEFINITION OF AGENCY

Definition.

SEC. 1035. AGENCY, WHAT.—An agent is one who represents another, called the principal, in dealings with third persons. Such representation is called agency.

CROSS REFERENCES

Ante, p. 1251.

Agents, see sections 875 to 878.

Ante, p. 1251.

Factors, see sections 879 et seq.

Capacity to appoint; to serve as.

SEC. 1036. WHO MAY APPOINT, AND WHO MAY BE AN AGENT.—Any person having capacity to contract may appoint an agent, and any person may be an agent.

General or special.

SEC. 1037. AGENTS, GENERAL OR SPECIAL.—An agent for a particular act or transaction is called a special agent. All others are general agents.

Actual or ostensible.

SEC. 1038. AGENCY, ACTUAL OR OSTENSIBLE.—An agency is either actual or ostensible.

## CROSS REFERENCES

Actual agent's authority, see sections 1052, 1053, 1055, and 1056.

*Post*, p. 1266.

Ostensible agent's authority, see sections 1052, 1054 to 1056, and 1067.

*Post*, pp. 1266, 1267.

SEC. 1039. ACTUAL AGENCY.—An agency is actual when the agent is really employed by the principal.

Actual agency.

SEC. 1040. OSTENSIBLE AGENCY.—An agency is ostensible when the principal intentionally, or by want of ordinary care, causes a third person to believe another to be his agent who is not really employed by him.

Ostensible.

## CROSS REFERENCE

Compare section 1054.

*Post*, p. 1266.

## AUTHORITY OF AGENTS

Authority of agents.

SEC. 1041. WHAT AUTHORITY MAY BE CONFERRED.—An agent may be authorized to do any acts which his principal might do, except those to which the latter is bound to give his personal attention.

Extent.

## CROSS REFERENCE

*Post*, p. 1266.

Delegation of authority by agent, see sections 1077 to 1079.

SEC. 1042. AGENT MAY PERFORM ACTS REQUIRED OF PRINCIPAL BY CODE.—Every act which, according to this code, may be done by or to any person, may be done by or to the agent of such person for that purpose, unless a contrary intention clearly appears.

All legal acts.

SEC. 1043.—AGENT CAN NOT HAVE AUTHORITY TO DEFRAUD PRINCIPAL.—An agent can never have authority, either actual or ostensible, to do an act which is, and is known or suspected by the person with whom he deals, to be a fraud upon the principal.

Authority to defraud principal denied.

SEC. 1044. CREATION OF AGENCY.—An agency may be created, and an authority may be conferred by a precedent authorization or a subsequent ratification.

Creation of agency.

SEC. 1045. CONSIDERATION UNNECESSARY.—A consideration is not necessary to make an authority, whether precedent or subsequent, binding upon the principal.

Consideration unnecessary.

SEC. 1046. FORM OF AUTHORITY.—An oral authorization is sufficient for any purpose, except that an authority to enter into a contract required by law to be in writing can only be given by an instrument in writing.

Form of authority.

## CROSS REFERENCES

Power of attorney to execute mortgage, see section 1345

*Post*, p. 1301.

Statute of frauds, see sections 451 and 600.

*Ante*, pp. 1185, 1204.

SEC. 1047. RATIFICATION OF PART OF A TRANSACTION.—Ratification of part of an indivisible transaction is a ratification of the whole.

Ratification of part of transaction.

SEC. 1048. RATIFICATION OF AGENT'S ACT.—A ratification can be made only in the manner that would have been necessary to confer an original authority for the act ratified, or where an oral authorization would suffice, by accepting or retaining the benefit of the act with notice thereof.

Of agent's act.

## CROSS REFERENCES

Ratification of part, see section 1047.

Ratification is not binding, and may be rescinded, if made without full knowledge of the facts, see section 1051.

*Post*, p. 1265.

SEC. 1049. WHEN RATIFICATION VOID.—A ratification is not valid unless, at the time of ratifying the act done, the principal has power to confer authority for such an act.

When ratification void.

Ratification not to work injury to third person.

**SEC. 1050. RATIFICATION NOT TO WORK INJURY TO THIRD PERSONS.**—No unauthorized act can be made valid, retroactively, to the prejudice of third persons, without their consent.

Rescission of.

**SEC. 1051. RESCISSION OF RATIFICATION.**—A ratification may be rescinded when made without such consent as is required in a contract, or with an imperfect knowledge of the material facts of the transaction ratified, but not otherwise.

Measure of agent's authority.

**SEC. 1052. MEASURE OF AGENT'S AUTHORITY.**—An agent has such authority as the principal, actually or ostensibly, confers upon him.

CROSS REFERENCES

*Ante*, p. 1265.

Actual agent, defined, see section 1039.

*Post*, p. 1267.

Extent of authority, see sections 1055 to 1057 and 1063.

*Post*, p. 1267.

Ostensible agency, see sections 1054 to 1056, 1063, and 1067.

Actual authority.

**SEC. 1053. ACTUAL AUTHORITY, WHAT.**—Actual authority is such as a principal intentionally confers upon the agent, or intentionally, or by want of ordinary care, allows the agent to believe himself to possess.

Ostensible.

**SEC. 1054. OSTENSIBLE AUTHORITY, WHAT.**—Ostensible authority is such as a principal, intentionally or by want of ordinary care, causes or allows a third person to believe the agent to possess.

CROSS REFERENCES

*Ante*, p. 1265.

Estoppel from a subsequent ratification, see sections 1044, 1048, and 1049 to 1051.

*Ante*, p. 1265.

Ostensible agent, defined, see section 1040.

Persons having notice of restrictions.

**SEC. 1055. AGENT'S AUTHORITY AS TO PERSONS HAVING NOTICE OF RESTRICTIONS UPON IT.**—Every agent has actually such authority as is defined by this chapter and chapter 52 of this code, unless specially deprived thereof by his principal, and has even then such authority ostensibly, except as to persons who have actual or constructive notice of the restriction upon his authority.

*Post*, p. 1269.

CROSS REFERENCE

*Post*, p. 1267.

Extent of authority, see sections 1052, 1056, 1057, and 1063.

Agent's necessary authority.

**SEC. 1056. AGENT'S NECESSARY AUTHORITY.**—An agent has authority:

1. To do everything necessary or proper and usual, in the ordinary course of business, for effecting the purpose of his agency; and

2. To make a representation respecting any matter of fact, not including the terms of his authority, but upon which his right to use his authority depends, and the truth of which can not be determined by the use of reasonable diligence on the part of the person to whom the representation is made.

CROSS REFERENCE

*Post*, p. 1267.

Extent of authority, see sections 1052, 1055, 1057, and 1063.

Power to disobey instructions.

**SEC. 1057. AGENT'S POWER TO DISOBEY INSTRUCTIONS.**—An agent has power to disobey instructions in dealing with the subject of the agency, in cases where it is clearly for the interest of his principal that he should do so, and there is not time to communicate with the principal.

CROSS REFERENCE

*Post*, p. 1267.

Extent of authority, see sections 1052, 1055, 1056, and 1063.

SEC. 1058.—AUTHORITY TO BE CONSTRUED BY ITS SPECIFIC RATHER THAN BY ITS GENERAL TERMS.—When an authority is given partly in general and partly in specific terms, the general authority gives no higher powers than those specifically mentioned.

Authority construed by specific terms.

SEC. 1059. EXCEPTIONS TO GENERAL AUTHORITY.—An authority expressed in general terms, however broad, does not authorize an agent:

Exceptions to general authority.

1. To act in his own name, unless it is the usual course of business to do so;

2. To define the scope of his agency; or

3. To do any act which a trustee is forbidden to do by sections 996 to 1007.

#### CROSS REFERENCES

Defining scope of agency, see section 1056 (2).

*Ante*, p. 1266.

Obligation of trustees, see sections 996 to 1007.

*Ante*, p. 1259.

SEC. 1060. WHAT INCLUDED IN AUTHORITY TO SELL PERSONAL PROPERTY.—An authority to sell personal property includes authority to warrant the title of the principal and the quality and quantity of the property.

Authority to sell personal property.

SEC. 1061. AUTHORITY OF GENERAL AGENT TO RECEIVE PRICE OF PROPERTY.—A general agent to sell, who is intrusted by the principal with the possession of the thing sold, has authority to receive the price.

Authority to receive price of property.

#### CROSS REFERENCE

Agent to collect, see section 877.

*Ante*, p. 1251.

SEC. 1062. AUTHORITY OF SPECIAL AGENT TO RECEIVE PRICE.—A special agent to sell has authority to receive the price on delivery of the thing sold, but not afterwards.

Of special agent to receive price.

#### MUTUAL OBLIGATIONS OF PRINCIPALS AND THIRD PERSONS

SEC. 1063. PRINCIPAL, HOW AFFECTED BY ACTS OF AGENT WITHIN THE SCOPE OF HIS AUTHORITY.—An agent represents his principal for all purposes within the scope of his actual or ostensible authority, and all the rights and liabilities which would accrue to the agent from transactions within such limit, if they had been entered into on his own account, accrue to the principal.

Mutual obligations of principals and third persons.

Acts of agent within scope of authority.

#### CROSS REFERENCE

Extent of agent's authority, see sections 1052, 1055, 1056, and 1057.

*Ante*, p. 1266.

SEC. 1064. PRINCIPAL, WHEN BOUND BY INCOMPLETE EXECUTION OF AUTHORITY.—A principal is bound by an incomplete execution of an authority when it is consistent with the whole purpose and scope thereof, but not otherwise.

When principal bound by incomplete execution of authority.

SEC. 1065. NOTICE TO AGENT, WHEN NOTICE TO PRINCIPAL.—As against a principal, both principal and agent are deemed to have notice of whatever either has notice of, and ought, in good faith and the exercise of ordinary care and diligence, to communicate to the other.

Notice to agent, as notice to principal.

SEC. 1066. OBLIGATION OF PRINCIPAL WHEN AGENT EXCEEDS HIS AUTHORITY.—When an agent exceeds his authority, his principal is bound by his authorized acts so far only as they can be plainly separated from those which are unauthorized.

Obligation when agent exceeds authority.

SEC. 1067. FOR ACTS DONE UNDER A MERELY OSTENSIBLE AUTHORITY.—A principal is bound by acts of his agent, under a merely ostensible

Acts done under ostensible authority.

authority, to those persons only who have in good faith, and without want of ordinary care, incurred a liability or parted with value, upon the faith thereof.

## CROSS REFERENCE

*Ante*, p. 1266.

Ostensible authority, see sections 1054 to 1056.

When exclusive credit given agent.

**SEC. 1068. WHEN EXCLUSIVE CREDIT IS GIVEN TO AGENT.**—If exclusive credit is given to an agent by the person dealing with him, his principal is exonerated by payment or other satisfaction made by him to his agent in good faith, before receiving notice of the creditor's election to hold him responsible.

Rights of person against undisclosed principal.

**SEC. 1069. RIGHTS OF PERSON WHO DEALS WITH AGENT WITHOUT KNOWLEDGE OF AGENCY.**—One who deals with an agent without knowing or having reason to believe that the agent acts as such in the transaction, may set off against any claim of the principal arising out of the same, all claims which he might have set off against the agent before notice of the agency.

Instrument intended to bind principal.

**SEC. 1070. INSTRUMENT INTENDED TO BIND PRINCIPAL DOES BIND HIM.**—An instrument within the scope of his authority by which an agent intends to bind his principal, does bind him if such intent is plainly inferable from the instrument itself.

Liability for agent's negligence, etc.

**SEC. 1071. PRINCIPAL'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR AGENT'S NEGLIGENCE, WRONGFUL ACT, OR OMISSION.**—Unless required by or under the authority of law to employ that particular agent, a principal is responsible to third persons for the negligence of his agent in the transaction of the business of the agency, including wrongful acts committed by such agent in and as a part of the transaction of such business, and for his willful omission to fulfill the obligations of the principal.

Exception.

**SEC. 1072. SAME.**—A principal is responsible for no other wrongs committed by his agent than those mentioned in section 1071, unless he has authorized or ratified them, even though they are committed while the agent is engaged in his service.

Obligations of agents to third persons.

## OBLIGATIONS OF AGENTS TO THIRD PERSONS

Warranty of authority.

**SEC. 1073. WARRANTY OF AUTHORITY.**—One who assumes to act as an agent thereby warrants, to all who deal with him in that capacity, that he has the authority which he assumes.

## CROSS REFERENCE

*Post*, p. 1332.

Damages for breach of warranty of authority, see section 1612.

When personally liable.

**SEC. 1074. AGENT'S RESPONSIBILITY TO THIRD PERSONS.**—One who assumes to act as an agent is responsible to third persons as a principal for his acts in the course of his agency, in any of the following cases, and in no others:

1. When, with his consent, credit is given to him personally in a transaction;

2. When he enters into a written contract in the name of his principal, without believing, in good faith, that he has authority to do so; or

3. When his acts are wrongful in their nature.

Obligation to surrender property to third person.

**SEC. 1075. OBLIGATION OF AGENT TO SURRENDER PROPERTY TO THIRD PERSON.**—If an agent receives anything for the benefit of his principal, to the possession of which another person is entitled, he must, on demand, surrender it to such person, or so much of it as he has under his control, at the time of demand, on being indemnified for any advance which he has made to his principal, in good faith, on

account of the same; and is responsible therefor, if, after notice from the owner, he delivers it to his principal.

#### CROSS REFERENCE

Compare with sections on deposit, see sections 705, 708, and 709.

*Ante*, p. 1227.

SEC. 1076. CODE PROVISIONS GOVERNING.—The provisions of this subchapter are subject to the provisions of sections 15 to 28.

Code provisions governing.  
*Ante*, p. 1125.

#### DELEGATION OF AGENCY

SEC. 1077. AGENT'S DELEGATION OF HIS POWERS.—An agent, unless specially forbidden by his principal to do so, can delegate his powers to another person in any of the following cases, and in no others:

Agent's delegation of powers.

1. When the act to be done is purely mechanical;
2. When it is such as the agent can not himself, and the subagent can lawfully perform;
3. When it is the usage of the place to delegate such powers; or
4. When such delegation is specially authorized by the principal.

Unauthorized employment of subagent.

SEC. 1078. AGENT'S UNAUTHORIZED EMPLOYMENT OF SUBAGENT.—If an agent employs a subagent without authority, the former is a principal and the latter his agent, and the principal of the former has no connection with the latter.

#### CROSS REFERENCE

As to liability of agent of an agent to principal, see section 878.

*Ante*, p. 1251.

SEC. 1079. SUBAGENT, RIGHTFULLY APPOINTED, REPRESENTS PRINCIPAL.—A subagent, lawfully appointed, represents the principal in like manner with the original agent; and the original agent is not responsible to third persons for the acts of the subagent.

Subagent rightfully appointed represents principal.

#### TERMINATION OF AGENCY

SEC. 1080. TERMINATION OF AGENCY.—An agency is terminated, as to every person having notice thereof, by—

Termination of agency.

1. The expiration of its term;
2. The extinction of its subject;
3. The death of the agent;
4. His renunciation of the agency; or
5. The incapacity of the agent to act as such.

SEC. 1081. SAME.—Unless the power of an agent is coupled with an interest in the subject of the agency, it is terminated, as to every person having notice thereof, by—

1. Its revocation by the principal;
2. His death; or
3. His incapacity to contract.

#### CHAPTER 52.—FACTORS

FACTORS.

SEC. 1082. FACTOR, WHAT.—A factor is an agent, as defined by section 879.

Definition.  
*Ante*, p. 1251.

SEC. 1083. ACTUAL AUTHORITY OF FACTOR.—In addition to the authority of agents in general, a factor has actual authority from his principal, unless specially restricted:

Actual authority.

1. To insure property consigned to him uninsured;
2. To sell, on credit, anything intrusted to him for sale, except such things as it is contrary to usage to sell on credit; but not to pledge, mortgage, or barter the same; and

3. To delegate his authority to his partner or servant, but not to any person in an independent employment.

## CROSS REFERENCE

*Ante*, p. 1251.

Sale on credit by factor, see section 881.

Ostensible authority.

SEC. 1084. OSTENSIBLE AUTHORITY.—A factor has ostensible authority to deal with the property of his principal as his own, in transactions with persons not having notice of the actual ownership.

PARTNERSHIP  
IN GENERAL.

## CHAPTER 53.—PARTNERSHIP IN GENERAL

## WHAT CONSTITUTES A PARTNERSHIP

What constitutes.

SEC. 1085. PARTNERSHIP, WHAT.—Partnership is the association of two or more persons, for the purpose of carrying on business together, and dividing its profits between them.

## CROSS REFERENCES

Dividing profits implies division of losses, see section 1091.

*Post*, p. 1272.

General partnership, what, see section 1100.

Shipowners.

SEC. 1086. SHIPOWNERS.—Part owners of a ship do not, by simply using it in a joint enterprise, become partners as to the ship.

Formation of partnership.

SEC. 1087. FORMATION OF PARTNERSHIP.—A partnership can be formed only by the consent of all the parties thereto, and therefore no new partner can be admitted into a partnership without the consent of every existing member thereof.

## CROSS REFERENCE

*Post*, p. 1275.

Formation of special partnership, see sections 1124 et seq.

Partnership property.

## PARTNERSHIP PROPERTY

Of what it consists.

SEC. 1088. PARTNERSHIP PROPERTY, WHAT.—The property of a partnership consists of all that is contributed to the common stock at the formation of the partnership, and all that is subsequently acquired thereby.

Partner's interest in.

SEC. 1089. PARTNER'S INTEREST IN PARTNERSHIP PROPERTY.—The interest of each member of a partnership extends to every portion of its property.

Share in profits and losses.

SEC. 1090. PARTNER'S SHARE IN PROFITS AND LOSSES.—In the absence of any agreement on the subject the shares of partners in the profit or loss of the business are equal, and the share of each in the partnership property is the value of his original contribution, increased or diminished by his share of profit or loss.

## CROSS REFERENCE

*Post*, p. 1271.

Accounting between partners, see section 1096.

When division of losses implied.

SEC. 1091. WHEN DIVISION OF LOSSES IMPLIED.—An agreement to divide the profits of a business implies an agreement for a corresponding division of its losses, unless it is otherwise expressly stipulated.

Application of partnership property to debts.

SEC. 1092. PARTNER MAY REQUIRE APPLICATION OF PARTNERSHIP PROPERTY TO PAYMENT OF DEBTS.—Each member of a partnership may require its property to be applied to the discharge of its debts, and has a lien upon the shares of the other partners for this purpose, and for the payment of the general balance, if any, due to him.

SEC. 1093. WHAT PROPERTY IS PARTNERSHIP PROPERTY BY PRESUMPTION.—Property acquired with partnership funds is presumed to be partnership property. Partnership property by presumption.

## MUTUAL OBLIGATION OF PARTNERS

Mutual obligation of partners.

SEC. 1094. PARTNERS TRUSTEES FOR EACH OTHER.—The relations of partners are confidential. They are trustees for each other within the meaning of chapter 49 of this code, and their obligations as such trustees are defined by that chapter. Trustees for each other.

## CROSS REFERENCE

Chapter 49 of this code, see sections 986 to 1009.

*Ank.*, p. 1258.

SEC. 1095. GOOD FAITH TO BE OBSERVED BETWEEN THEM.—In all proceedings connected with the formation, conduct, dissolution, and liquidation of a partnership, every partner is bound to act in the highest good faith toward his copartners. He may not obtain any advantage over them in the partnership affairs by the slightest misrepresentation, concealment, threat, or adverse pressure of any kind. Good faith.

## CROSS REFERENCES

In what business partner may not engage, see sections 1106 et seq.

*Post.*, p. 1273.

Mutual obligations of partners, see sections 1105 et seq.

*Post.*, p. 1273.

Partners act in bad faith, effect of, see section 1104.

*Post.*, p. 1272.

SEC. 1096. MUTUAL LIABILITY OF PARTNERS TO ACCOUNT.—Each member of a partnership must account to it for everything that he receives on account thereof, and is entitled to reimbursement therefrom for everything that he properly expends for the benefit thereof, and to be indemnified thereby for all losses and risks which he necessarily incurs on its behalf. Mutual liability to account.

## CROSS REFERENCE

Partner's acts bind firm, see section 1102.

*Post.*, p. 1272.

SEC. 1097. NO COMPENSATION FOR SERVICES TO FIRM.—A partner is not entitled to any compensation for services rendered by him to the partnership, except by special agreement. No compensation for services.

## RENUNCIATION OF PARTNERSHIP

Renunciation of partnership.

SEC. 1098.—RENUNCIATION OF FUTURE PROFITS EXONERATES FROM LIABILITY.—A partner may exonerate himself from all future liability to a third person, on account of the partnership, by renouncing, in good faith, all participation in its future profits, and giving notice to such third person, and to his own copartners, that he has made such renunciation, and that, so far as may be in his power, he dissolves the partnership and does not intend to be liable on account thereof for the future. Renunciation of future profits exonerates from liability.

## CROSS REFERENCE

Dissolution of partnership, see sections 1113 et seq.

*Post.*, p. 1274.

SEC. 1099. EFFECT OF RENUNCIATION.—After a partner has given notice of his renunciation of the partnership, he can not claim any of its subsequent profits, and his copartners may proceed to dissolve the partnership. Effect of renunciation.

## CROSS REFERENCES

*Post*, p. 1274. Dissolution of partnership, see section 1113.  
*Post*, p. 1275. Liquidation of partnership, see sections 1119 et seq.

GENERAL PART-  
NERSHIP.

## CHAPTER 54.—GENERAL PARTNERSHIP

## Definition.

## WHAT IS A GENERAL PARTNERSHIP

SEC. 1100. GENERAL PARTNERSHIP, WHAT.—Every partnership that is not formed in accordance with the law concerning special partnerships, and every special partnership, so far only as the general partners are concerned, is a general partnership.

## CROSS REFERENCES

*Ante*, p. 1270. Partnership, what, see section 1085.  
*Post*, pp. 1275, 1278. Special partnerships, see sections 1124 and 1146.  
*Post*, p. 1278. Special partnership becomes general partnership when, see section 1145.

Powers and author-  
ity of partners.

## POWERS AND AUTHORITY OF PARTNERS

## Majority.

SEC. 1101. POWER OF MAJORITY OF PARTNERS.—Unless otherwise expressly stipulated, the decision of the majority of the members of a general partnership binds it in the conduct of its business.

## CROSS REFERENCE

*Post*, p. 1276. Power, rights, and duties of special partners, see section 1131 et seq.

## Individual.

SEC. 1102. AUTHORITY OF INDIVIDUAL PARTNER.—Every general partner is agent for the partnership in the transaction of its business, and has authority to do whatever is necessary to carry on such business in the ordinary manner, and for this purpose may bind his copartners by an agreement in writing.

## CROSS REFERENCES

*Ante*, p. 1271. Common liability for losses, see section 1096.  
*Post*, p. 1273. Liability of partners for each other's acts, see section 1110.

Limitations on au-  
thority.

SEC. 1103. WHAT AUTHORITY PARTNER HAS NOT.—A partner, as such, has not authority to do any of the following acts unless his copartners have wholly abandoned the business to him or are incapable of acting:

1. To make an assignment of the partnership property or any portion thereof to a creditor, or to a third person in trust for the benefit of a creditor, or of all creditors;
2. To dispose of the good will of the business;
3. To dispose of the whole of the partnership property at once, unless it consists entirely of merchandise;
4. To do any act which would make it impossible to carry on the ordinary business of the partnership;
5. To confess a judgment;
6. To submit a partnership claim to arbitration; or
7. To do any other act not within the scope of section 1102.

Acts in bad faith  
ineffectual.

SEC. 1104. PARTNER'S ACTS IN BAD FAITH, WHEN INEFFECTUAL.—A partner is not bound by any act of a copartner, in bad faith toward him, though within the scope of the partner's powers, except in favor of persons who have in good faith parted with value in reliance upon such act.

## CROSS REFERENCES

Good faith, duty to observe, see section 1095. *Ante*, p. 1271.

Liability of partners for each other's acts, see section 1110.

Partners are trustees for each other, see section 1094. *Ante*, p. 1271.

## MUTUAL OBLIGATIONS OF PARTNERS

SEC. 1105. PROFITS OF INDIVIDUAL PARTNER.—All profits made by a general partner, in the course of any business usually carried on by the partnership, belong to the firm. Profits of individual partner.

## CROSS REFERENCE

Mutual obligations of partners, see sections 1094 et seq. *Ante*, p. 1271.

SEC. 1106. IN WHAT BUSINESS PARTNER MAY NOT ENGAGE.—A general partner who agrees to give his personal attention to the business of the partnership may not engage in any business which gives him an interest adverse to that of the partnership or which prevents him from giving to such business all the attention which would be advantageous to it. In what business partner may not engage.

## CROSS REFERENCE

Accounting by partner, see section 1108.

SEC. 1107. IN WHAT HE MAY ENGAGE.—A partner may engage in any separate business except as otherwise provided by sections 1105 and 1106. In what he may engage.

SEC. 1108. MUST ACCOUNT TO FIRM FOR PROFITS.—A general partner transacting business contrary to the provisions of this subchapter may be required by any copartner to account to the partnership for the profits of such business. Must account to firm for profits.

## LIABILITY OF PARTNERS

SEC. 1109. LIABILITY OF PARTNERS TO THIRD PERSONS.—Every general partner is liable to third persons for all the obligations of the partnership, jointly with his copartners. Liability of partners. To third persons.

## CROSS REFERENCES

As to joint and several obligations generally, see sections 427 et seq. *Ante*, p. 1182.

Effect of release of one of several joint debtors, see section 488. *Ante*, p. 1190.

Liability of general partners in special partnership, see section 1189. *Post*, p. 1277.

Liability of special partners, see section 1140. *Post*, p. 1277.

Special partner liable as general partner when, see section 1141. *Post*, p. 1277.

SEC. 1110. LIABILITY FOR EACH OTHER'S ACTS AS AGENTS.—The liability of general partners for each other's acts is defined by chapter 51 of this code on agency. Liability as agents.

## CROSS REFERENCES

Acts a partner is not authorized to do, see section 1103. *Ante*, p. 1272.

Authority of individual partner, see sections 1102 and 1103. *Ante*, p. 1272.

Effect of acts of partner done in bad faith, see section 1104. *Ante*, p. 1272.

Agency, see sections 1035 to 1081. *Ante*, p. 1264.

SEC. 1111. LIABILITY OF ONE HELD OUT AS PARTNER.—Anyone permitting himself to be represented as a partner, general or special, is liable, as such, to third persons to whom such representation is communicated, and who, on the faith thereof, give credit to the partnership. Liability of one held out as partner.

SEC. 1112. NO ONE LIABLE AS PARTNER UNLESS HELD OUT AS SUCH.—No one is liable as a partner who is not such in fact, except as provided in section 1111. No liability unless so held out.

Termination of partnership.

TERMINATION OF PARTNERSHIP

Duration.

**SEC. 1113. DURATION OF PARTNERSHIP.**—If no term is prescribed by agreement for its duration, a general partnership continues until dissolved by a partner or by operation of law.

CROSS REFERENCES

*Post*, p. 1278.

Dissolution of special partnership, see section 1145.

*Post*, p. 1275.

Liquidation of partnership, see sections 1119 et seq.

*Ante*, p. 1271.

Renunciation of partnership by partner, see sections 1098 and 1099.

Total dissolution.

**SEC. 1114. TOTAL DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.**—A general partnership is dissolved as to all the partners—

1. By lapse of the time prescribed by agreement for its duration;
2. By the expressed will of any partner, if there is no such agreement;
3. By the death of a partner;
4. By the transfer to a person, not a partner, of the interest of any partner in the partnership property;
5. By war, or the prohibition of commercial intercourse between the country in which one partner resides and that in which another resides; or
6. By a judgment of dissolution.

CROSS REFERENCES

*Post*, p. 1275.

Partner's power after dissolution of firm, see sections 1119 et seq.

*Ante*, p. 1271.

Renunciation of partnership by partner, see sections 1098 and 1099.

*Post*, p. 1278.

Special partnership, dissolution of, see section 1145.

Partial.

**SEC. 1115. PARTIAL DISSOLUTION.**—A general partnership may be dissolved, as to himself only, by the expressed will of any partner, notwithstanding his agreement for its continuance, subject, however, to liability to his copartners for any damage caused to them thereby, unless the circumstances are such as entitle him to a judgment of dissolution.

When partner entitled to.

**SEC. 1116. PARTNER ENTITLED TO DISSOLUTION.**—A general partner is entitled to a judgment of dissolution—

1. When he, or another partner, becomes legally incapable of contracting;
2. When another partner fails to perform his duties under the agreement of partnership, or is guilty of serious misconduct; or
3. When the business of the partnership can be carried on only at a permanent loss.

CROSS REFERENCE

*Ante*, p. 1271.

Dissolution on renunciation of partnership by copartner, see section 1099.

Notice of termination.

**SEC. 1117. NOTICE OF TERMINATION.**—The liability of a general partner for the acts of his copartners continues, even after a dissolution of the copartnership, in favor of persons who have had dealings with and given credit to the partnership during its existence, until they have had personal notice of the dissolution; and in favor of other persons until such dissolution has been advertised in a newspaper printed in English and of general circulation in the Canal Zone, to the extent in either case to which such persons part with value in good faith, and in the belief that such partner is still a member of the firm.

CROSS REFERENCE

*Post*, p. 1278.

Compare section 1145.

SEC. 1118. NOTICE BY CHANGE OF NAME.—A change of the partnership name, which plainly indicates the withdrawal of a partner, is sufficient notice of the fact of such withdrawal to all persons to whom it is communicated; but a change in the name, which does not contain such an indication, is not notice of the withdrawal of any partner.

By change of name.

## LIQUIDATION

Liquidation.

SEC. 1119. POWERS OF PARTNERS AFTER DISSOLUTION.—After the dissolution of a partnership, the powers and authority of the partners are such only as are prescribed by this subchapter.

Powers of partners after dissolution.

## CROSS REFERENCE

Dissolution of partnership, see sections 1113 et seq.

*Ante*, p. 1274.

SEC. 1120. WHO MAY ACT IN LIQUIDATION.—Any member of a general partnership may act in liquidation of its affairs, except as provided by section 1121.

Who may act in liquidation.

SEC. 1121. WHO MAY NOT ACT IN LIQUIDATION.—If the liquidation of a partnership is committed, by consent of all the partners, to one or more of them, the others have no right to act therein; but their acts are valid in favor of persons parting with value, in good faith, upon credit thereof.

Who may not act.

SEC. 1122. POWERS OF PARTNERS IN LIQUIDATION.—A partner authorized to act in liquidation may collect, compromise, or release any debts due to the partnership, pay or compromise any claims against it, and dispose of the partnership property.

Powers.

SEC. 1123. WHAT PARTNER MAY DO IN LIQUIDATION.—A partner authorized to act in liquidation may indorse, in the name of the firm, promissory notes or other obligations held by the partnership for the purpose of collecting the same, but he can not create any new obligation in its name or revive a debt against the firm, by an acknowledgment, when an action thereon is barred under the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure.

What a partner may do.

## CHAPTER 55.—SPECIAL PARTNERSHIP

SPECIAL PARTNERSHIP.

## FORMATION

SEC. 1124.—FORMATION OF SPECIAL PARTNERSHIP.—A special partnership may be formed by two or more persons, in the manner and with the effect prescribed in this chapter, for the transaction of any business except banking or insurance by an insurer.

Formation.

## CROSS REFERENCE

No partnership until compliance with law, see section 1129.

SEC. 1125. OF WHAT TO CONSIST.—A special partnership may consist of one or more persons called general partners, and one or more persons called special partners.

Of what to consist.

SEC. 1126. CERTIFIED STATEMENT.—Persons desirous of forming a special partnership must severally sign a certificate, stating:

Certified statement.

1. The name under which the partnership is to be conducted;
2. The general nature of the business intended to be transacted;
3. The names of all the partners, and their residences, specifying which are general and which are special partners;
4. The amount of capital which each special partner has contributed to the common stock;
5. The periods at which such partnership will begin and end.

Acknowledging and recording; false statement.  
*Ante*, p. 1275.

**SEC. 1127. ACKNOWLEDGED AND RECORDED; FALSE STATEMENT.**—Certificates under section 1126 must be acknowledged by all the partners, before the clerk of the district court and filed in his office, and shall be open to public inspection. If any false statement is made in any such certificate, all the persons interested in the partnership are liable, as general partners, for all the engagements thereof.

## CROSS REFERENCES

*Post*, p. 1277.

Liability for false statements, see section 1140.

*Post*, p. 1277.

Liability for unintentional acts, see section 1141.

Affidavit as to sums contributed.

**SEC. 1128. AFFIDAVIT AS TO SUMS CONTRIBUTED.**—An affidavit of each of the partners, stating that the sums specified in the certificate of the partnership as having been contributed by each of the special partners, have been actually and in good faith paid, in the lawful money of the United States, must be filed in the same office with the original certificate.

No partnership until compliance.  
*Ante*, p. 1275.

**SEC. 1129. NO PARTNERSHIP UNTIL COMPLIANCE.**—No special partnership is formed until the provisions of sections 1124 to 1128 are complied with.

Renewal of.

**SEC. 1130. RENEWAL OF SPECIAL PARTNERSHIP.**—Every renewal or continuance of a special partnership must be certified, filed, and verified in the same manner as upon its original formation.

## CROSS REFERENCE

*Post*, p. 1278.

Compare with section 1143.

Powers, rights, and duties of partners.

## POWERS, RIGHTS, AND DUTIES OF PARTNERS

General partners to do business.

**SEC. 1131. WHO TO DO BUSINESS.**—The general partners only have authority to transact the business of a special partnership.

Special, may advise.

**SEC. 1132. SPECIAL PARTNERS MAY ADVISE.**—A special partner may at all times investigate the partnership affairs, and advise his partners, or their agents, as to their management.

May loan money; insolvency.

**SEC. 1133. MAY LOAN MONEY; INSOLVENCY.**—A special partner may lend money to the partnership, or advance money for it, and take from it security therefor, and as to such loans or advances has the same rights as any other creditor; but in case of the insolvency of the partnership, all other claims which he may have against it must be postponed until all other creditors are satisfied.

General partners may sue and be sued.

**SEC. 1134. GENERAL PARTNERS MAY SUE AND BE SUED.**—In all matters relating to a special partnership, its general partners may sue and be sued alone, in the same manner as if there were no special partners.

Withdrawal of capital.

**SEC. 1135. WITHDRAWAL OF CAPITAL.**—No special partner, under any pretense, may withdraw any part of the capital invested by him in the partnership, during its continuance.

## CROSS REFERENCE

Withdrawal of capital, see section 1137.

Interest and profits.

**SEC. 1136. INTEREST AND PROFITS.**—A special partner may receive such lawful interest and such proportion of profits as may be agreed upon, if not paid out of the capital invested in the partnership by him, or by some other special partner, and is not bound to refund the same to meet subsequent losses.

Result of withdrawing capital.

**SEC. 1137. RESULT OF WITHDRAWING CAPITAL.**—If a special partner withdraws capital from the firm, contrary to the provisions of this subchapter, he thereby becomes a general partner.

## CROSS REFERENCE

Withdrawal of capital, see section 1135.

*Ante*, p. 1276.

SEC. 1138. PREFERENTIAL TRANSFER VOID.—Every transfer of the property of a special partnership, or of a partner therein, made after or in contemplation of the insolvency of such partnership or partner, with intent to give a preference to any creditor of such partnership or partner over any other creditor of such partnership; is void against the creditors thereof; and every judgment confessed, lien created, or security given, in like manner and with the like intent, is in like manner void.

Preferential transfer void.

## LIABILITY OF PARTNERS

Liability of partners.

SEC. 1139. LIABILITY OF PARTNERS.—The general partners in a special partnership are liable to the same extent as partners in a general partnership.

General partners.

## CROSS REFERENCE

Liability of general partners, see section 1109.

*Ante*, p. 1273.

SEC. 1140. OF SPECIAL PARTNERS.—The contribution of a special partner to the capital of the firm, and the increase thereof, is liable for its debts, but he is not otherwise liable therefor, except as follows:

Special partners.

1. If he has willfully made or permitted a false or materially defective statement in the certificate of the partnership, the affidavit filed therewith, or the published announcement thereof, he is liable, as a general partner, to all creditors of the firm;

2. If he has willfully interfered with the business of the firm, except as permitted in sections 1131 to 1138, he is liable in like manner; or

*Ante*, p. 1276.

3. If he has willfully joined in or assented to an act contrary to any of the provisions of said sections 1131 to 1138, he is liable in like manner.

## CROSS REFERENCE

False certificate, see sections 1127 and 1129.

*Ante*, p. 1276.

SEC. 1141. LIABILITY FOR UNINTENTIONAL ACT.—When a special partner has unintentionally done any of the acts mentioned in section 1140, he is liable, as a general partner, to any creditor of the firm who has been actually misled thereby to his prejudice.

Liability for unintentional act.

## CROSS REFERENCES

False statement in certificate, see sections 1127 and 1140.

*Ante*, p. 1276.

Liability of general partners, see section 1109.

*Ante*, p. 1273.

SEC. 1142. WHO MAY QUESTION EXISTENCE OF SPECIAL PARTNERSHIP.—One who, upon making a contract with a partnership, accepts from or gives to it a written memorandum of the contract, stating that the partnership is special, and giving the names of the special partners, can not afterwards charge the persons thus named as general partners upon that contract, by reason of an error or defect in the proceedings for the creation of the special partnership, prior to the acceptance of the memorandum, if an effort has been made by the partners, in good faith, to form a special partnership in the manner required by sections 1124 to 1130.

Who may question existence of special partnership.

*Ante*, p. 1276.

Alteration and dissolution.

ALTERATION AND DISSOLUTION

When special becomes general.

SEC. 1143. WHEN SPECIAL PARTNERSHIP BECOMES GENERAL.—A special partnership becomes general if, within ten days after any partner withdraws from it, or any new partner is received into it, or a change is made in the nature of its business or in its name, a certificate of such fact, duly verified and signed by one or more of the partners, is not filed with the clerk of the district court.

CROSS REFERENCE

*Ante*, p. 1276.

Partner withdrawing capital becomes general partner, see section 1137.

Admission of new partners.

SEC. 1144. HOW NEW SPECIAL PARTNERS MAY BE ADMITTED.—New special partners may be admitted into a special partnership upon a certificate, stating the names, residences, and contributions to the common stock of each of such partners, signed by each of them, and by the general partners, verified, acknowledged, and filed with the clerk of the district court.

Dissolution of special partnership; notice.

SEC. 1145. DISSOLUTION OF SPECIAL PARTNERSHIP; NOTICE.—A special partnership is subject to dissolution in the same manner as a general partnership, except that no dissolution, by the act of the partners, is complete until a notice thereof has been filed and recorded in the office of the clerk of the district court, and published once in each week, for four successive weeks, in a newspaper of general circulation in the Canal Zone.

CROSS REFERENCE

*Ante*, p. 1274.

Dissolution of general partnership, see sections 1114 et seq.

Use of special partner's name.

SEC. 1146. THE NAME OF A SPECIAL PARTNER NOT USED, UNLESS.—The name of a special partner must not be used in the firm name of partnership, unless it be accompanied with the word "limited."

INSURANCE IN GENERAL.

CHAPTER 56.—INSURANCE IN GENERAL

CROSS REFERENCE

*Ante*, p. 1147.

Foreign insurance companies, see sections 176 to 181.<sup>1</sup>

DEFINITION OF INSURANCE

"Insurance," defined.

SEC. 1147. INSURANCE, WHAT.—Insurance is a contract whereby one undertakes to indemnify another against loss, damage, or liability, arising from an unknown or contingent event.

CROSS REFERENCE

*Post*, p. 1288.

Reinsurance contract of, see section 1236.

What may be insured.

WHAT MAY BE INSURED

What events may be insured against.

SEC. 1148. WHAT EVENTS MAY BE INSURED AGAINST.—Any contingent or unknown event, whether past or future, which may damnify a person having an insurable interest, or create a liability against him, may be insured against, subject to the provisions of this chapter.

CROSS REFERENCES

*Post*, p. 1279.

Insurable interest, see sections 1157 et seq.

*Post*, p. 1280.

Insurable interest in expectancy or inchoate interest, see sections 1158 and 1160.

<sup>1</sup> So in original.

SEC. 1149. INSURANCE OF LOTTERY OR LOTTERY PRIZE UNAUTHORIZED.—Section 1148 does not authorize an insurance for or against the drawing of any lottery, or for or against any chance or ticket in a lottery drawing a prize.

Insurance of lottery, etc., unauthorized.

#### CROSS REFERENCES

Fire insurance, see sections 1240 et seq.

Post, p. 1288.

Life and health insurance, see sections 1245 et seq.

Post, p. 1289.

SEC. 1151. ALL SUBJECT TO THIS CHAPTER.—All kinds of insurance, other than marine insurance, are subject to the provisions of this chapter.

All kinds subject to this chapter.

#### PARTIES TO CONTRACT

Parties to contract.

SEC. 1152. DESIGNATION OF PARTIES.—The person who undertakes to indemnify another by a contract of insurance is called the insurer, and the person indemnified is called the insured.

Designation of.

SEC. 1153. WHO MAY INSURE.—Anyone capable of making a contract may be an insurer, subject to the restrictions imposed by special statutes upon foreign corporations, nonresidents, and others.

Who may insure.

#### CROSS REFERENCE

Regulation of foreign insurance companies, see sections 176 to 181.<sup>1</sup>

Act, p. 1147.

SEC. 1154. WHO MAY BE INSURED.—Anyone except a public enemy may be insured.

Who may be insured.

SEC. 1155. ASSIGNMENT TO MORTGAGEE OF POLICY ON THING INSURED.—Unless the policy otherwise provides, where a mortgagor of property effects insurance in his own name providing that the loss shall be payable to the mortgagee, or assigns a policy of insurance to a mortgagee, the insurance is deemed to be upon the interest of the mortgagor, who does not cease to be a party to the original contract, and any act of his, prior to the loss, which would otherwise avoid the insurance will have the same effect, although the property is in the hands of the mortgagee, but any act which, under the contract of insurance, is to be performed by the mortgagor, may be performed by the mortgagee therein named, with the same effect as if it had been performed by the mortgagor.

Assignment to mortgagee of policy on thing insured.

SEC. 1156. NEW CONTRACT BETWEEN INSURER AND ASSIGNEE.—If an insurer assents to the transfer of an insurance from a mortgagor to a mortgagee, and, at the time of his assent, imposes further obligations on the assignee, making a new contract with him, the acts of the mortgagor can not affect his rights.

New contract between insurer and assignee.

#### INSURABLE INTEREST

Insurable interest.

SEC. 1157. INSURABLE INTEREST, WHAT.—Every interest in property, or any relation thereto, or liability in respect thereof, of such a nature that a contemplated peril might directly damnify the insured is an insurable interest.

Definition.

#### CROSS REFERENCES

Assignment to one without insurable interest, see section 1247.

Post, p. 1289.

Bailees or carriers, see section 1159.

Post, p. 1280.

Effect of transfer of interest, see section 1164.

Post, p. 1280.

Extent of insurable interest, see section 1161.

Post, p. 1280.

Future products insurable, see section 1160.

Post, p. 1280.

Insurable interest in expectancy or inchoate interest, see section 1148, 1158, and 1160.

Act, p. 1273; post, p. 1280.

<sup>1</sup> So in original.

- Post*, p. 1289. Insurable interest in life or health, see section 1246.  
 Insurance without insurable interest is void, see section 1162.
- Post*, p. 1289. Life insurance, see section 1246.
- Post*, p. 1284. Partner, see section 1197.
- Post*, pp. 1282, 1283. Stating insurer's interests in policy, see sections 1177 and 1194.
- Post*, p. 1281. Stipulation for payment irrespective of insurable interest is void, see section 1169.  
 When insurable interest must exist, see section 1163.

- In what may consist. **SEC. 1158. IN WHAT MAY CONSIST.**—An insurable interest in property may consist in:
1. An existing interest;
  2. An inchoate interest founded on an existing interest; or
  3. An expectancy, coupled with an existing interest in that out of which the expectancy arises.

## CROSS REFERENCES

- Ante*, p. 1278. Insurable interest in expectancy or inchoate interest, see sections 1148 and 1160.
- Ante*, p. 1278. What events may be insured against, see section 1148.
- Interest of carrier or depositary. **SEC. 1159. INTEREST OF CARRIER OR DEPOSITARY.**—A carrier or depositary of any kind has an insurable interest in a thing held by him as such, to the extent of its value.
- Mere expectancies. **SEC. 1160. MERE EXPECTANCIES.**—A mere contingent or expectant interest in anything, not founded on an actual right to the thing, nor upon any valid contract for it, is not insurable.

## CROSS REFERENCES

- Ante*, p. 1278. Insurable interest in expectancy or inchoate interest, see section 1158.  
 Unknown or contingent event, insurance against, see section 1148.
- Measure of interest. **SEC. 1161. MEASURE OF INTEREST IN PROPERTY.**—The measure of an insurable interest in property is the extent to which the insured might be damnified by loss or injury thereof.

## CROSS REFERENCE

Insurance without interest, see section 1162.

- Insurance without interest illegal. **SEC. 1162. INSURANCE WITHOUT INTEREST, ILLEGAL.**—The sole object of insurance is the indemnity of the insured, and if he has no insurable interest the contract is void.

## CROSS REFERENCE

- Post*, p. 1281. Stipulation for payment irrespective of interest is void, see section 1169.

- When interest must exist. **SEC. 1163. WHEN INTEREST MUST EXIST.**—An interest insured must exist when the insurance takes effect, and when the loss occurs, but need not exist in the meantime.

- Effect of transfer. **SEC. 1164. EFFECT OF TRANSFER.**—Except in the cases specified in sections 1165 to 1168, and in the cases of life, accident, and health insurance, a change of interest in any part of a thing insured, unaccompanied by a corresponding change of interest in the insurance, suspends the insurance to an equivalent extent, until the interest in the thing and the interest in the insurance are vested in the same person.

## CROSS REFERENCES

Transfer by coowner or partner, see section 1168.

Transfer by operation of law, see section 1167.<sup>1</sup>

Transfer of life-insurance policy, see section 1247.

Transfer of thing insured does not transfer policy, see section 1200.

*Post*, p. 1280.

*Post*, p. 1284.

SEC. 1165. TRANSFER AFTER LOSS.—A change of interest in a thing insured, after the occurrence of an injury which results in a loss, does not affect the right of the insured to indemnity for the loss.

Transfer after loss.

SEC. 1166. EXCEPTION IN THE CASE OF SEVERAL SUBJECTS IN ONE POLICY.—A change of interest in one or more of several distinct things, separately insured by one policy, does not avoid the insurance as to the others.

Exception where several subjects in one policy.

SEC. 1168. IN THE CASE OF TRANSFER BETWEEN COTENANTS.—A transfer of interest by one of several partners, joint owners, or owners in common, who are jointly insured, to the others, does not avoid an insurance, even though it has been agreed that the insurance shall cease upon an alienation of the thing insured.

Transfer between cotenants.

## CROSS REFERENCE

Insurance by partner or cotenant, see section 1197.

*Post*, p. 1284.

SEC. 1169. POLICY, WHEN VOID.—Every stipulation in a policy of insurance for the payment of loss whether the person insured has or has not any interest in the property insured, or that the policy shall be received as proof of such interest and every policy executed by way of gaming or wagering, is void.

Policy, when void.

## CROSS REFERENCE

Insurance without interest is illegal, see section 1162.

*Ante*, p. 1280.

## CONCEALMENT AND REPRESENTATIONS

SEC. 1170. CONCEALMENT, WHAT.—A neglect to communicate that which a party knows, and ought to communicate, is called a concealment.

Concealment and representations.

Concealment, defined.

## CROSS REFERENCE

"Party" refers to either party to the contract, see section 1172.

SEC. 1171. EFFECT OF CONCEALMENT.—A concealment, whether intentional or unintentional, entitles the injured party to rescind a contract of insurance.

Effect of.

SEC. 1172. WHAT MUST BE DISCLOSED.—Each party to a contract of insurance must communicate to the other, in good faith, all facts within his knowledge which are or which he believes to be material to the contract, and which the other has not the means of ascertaining, and as to which he makes no warranty.

What must be disclosed.

SEC. 1173. MATTERS WHICH NEED NOT BE COMMUNICATED WITHOUT INQUIRY.—Neither party to a contract of insurance is bound to communicate information of the matters following, except in answer to the inquiries of the other:

Matters which need not be communicated.

1. Those which the other knows;
2. Those which, in the exercise of ordinary care, the other ought to know, and of which the former has no reason to suppose him ignorant;
3. Those of which the other waives communication;
4. Those which prove or tend to prove the existence of a risk excluded by a warranty, and which are not otherwise material; and

<sup>1</sup> So in original.

5. Those which relate to a risk excepted from the policy, and which are not otherwise material.

## CROSS REFERENCES

Facts covered by warranty, see section 1178.

Information as to nature of amount of interest, see section 1177.

Matters of opinion, see section 1179.

Waiver of communication, see section 1176.

Test of materiality. **SEC. 1174. TEST OF MATERIALITY.**—Materiality is to be determined not by the event, but solely by the probable and reasonable influence of the facts upon the party to whom the communication is due, in forming his estimate of the disadvantages of the proposed contract or in making his inquiries.

## CROSS REFERENCE

*Post*, p. 1283. Materiality of representation, see section 1190.

Matters which each is bound to know. **SEC. 1175. MATTERS WHICH EACH IS BOUND TO KNOW.**—Each party to a contract of insurance is bound to know all the general causes which are open to his inquiry, equally with that of the other, and which may affect either the political or material perils contemplated; and all general usages of trade.

Waiver of communication. **SEC. 1176. WAIVER OF COMMUNICATION.**—The right to information of material facts may be waived, either by the terms of insurance or by neglect to make inquiries as to such facts, where they are distinctly implied in other facts of which information is communicated.

Interest of insured. **SEC. 1177. INTEREST OF INSURED.**—Information of the nature or amount of the interest of one insured need not be communicated unless in answer to an inquiry, except as prescribed by section 1194.

*Post*, p. 1283. Fraudulent warranty. **SEC. 1178. FRAUDULENT WARRANTY.**—An intentional and fraudulent omission, on the part of one insured, to communicate information of matters proving or tending to prove the falsity of a warranty, entitles the insurer to rescind.

## CROSS REFERENCES

*Ante*, p. 1281. Effect of concealment, see section 1171.

*Post*, p. 1284. Warranties, see section 1207 et seq.

Matters of opinion. **SEC. 1179. MATTERS OF OPINION.**—Neither party to a contract of insurance is bound to communicate, even upon inquiry, information of his own judgment upon the matters in question.

How representation made. **SEC. 1180. REPRESENTATION, HOW MADE.**—A representation may be oral or written.

When made. **SEC. 1181. WHEN MADE.**—A representation may be made at the same time with issuing the policy, or before it.

## CROSS REFERENCE

*Post*, p. 1284. Warranties, see sections 1207 and 1208.

How interpreted. **SEC. 1182. HOW INTERPRETED.**—The language of a representation is to be interpreted by the same rules as the language of contracts in general.

## CROSS REFERENCE

*Ante*, p. 1197. Interpretation of contracts, see sections 546 et seq.

Representation as to future. **SEC. 1183. REPRESENTATION AS TO FUTURE.**—A representation as to the future is to be deemed a promise, unless it appears that it was merely a statement of belief or expectation.

SEC. 1184. **HOW MAY AFFECT POLICY.**—A representation can not be allowed to qualify an express provision in a contract of insurance, but it may qualify an implied warranty.

How affect policy.

SEC. 1185. **WHEN MAY BE WITHDRAWN.**—A representation may be altered or withdrawn before the insurance is effected, but not afterwards.

When may be withdrawn.

SEC. 1186. **TIME INTENDED BY REPRESENTATION.**—The completion of the contract of insurance is the time to which a representation must be presumed to refer.

Time intended by representation.

SEC. 1187. **REPRESENTING INFORMATION.**—When a person insured has no personal knowledge of a fact, he may nevertheless repeat information which he has upon the subject, and which he believes to be true, with the explanation that he does so on the information of others, or he may submit the information, in its whole extent, to the insurer; and in neither case is he responsible for its truth, unless it proceeds from an agent of the insured, whose duty it is to give the intelligence.

Representing information.

SEC. 1188. **FALSITY.**—A representation is to be deemed false when the facts fail to correspond with its assertions or stipulations.

Falsity.

SEC. 1189. **EFFECT OF FALSITY.**—If a representation is false in a material point, whether affirmative or promissory, the injured party is entitled to rescind the contract from the time when the representation becomes false.

Effect of.

SEC. 1190. **MATERIALITY.**—The materiality of a representation is determined by the same rule as the materiality of a concealment.

Materiality.

#### CROSS REFERENCES

Materiality of representation, how determined, see section 1174.

*Ante*, p. 1282.

Violation of material warranty, see section 1214.

*Post*, p. 1285.

SEC. 1191. **APPLICATION OF PROVISIONS OF THIS SUBCHAPTER.**—The provisions of this subchapter apply as well to a modification of a contract of insurance as to its original formation.

Application of this subchapter.

SEC. 1192. **RIGHT TO RESCIND.**—Whenever a right to rescind a contract of insurance is given to the insurer by any provision of this chapter, such right may be exercised at any time previous to the commencement of an action on the contract.

Right to rescind.

#### THE POLICY

The policy.

SEC. 1193. **POLICY, WHAT.**—The written instrument, in which a contract of insurance is set forth, is called a policy of insurance.

Definition.

SEC. 1194. **WHAT MUST BE SPECIFIED IN A POLICY.**—A policy of insurance must specify:

What must specify.

1. The parties between whom the contract is made;
2. The rate of premium;
3. The property or life insured;
4. The interest of the insured in property insured, if he is not the absolute owner thereof;
5. The risks insured against; and
6. The period during which the insurance is to continue.

Whose interest covered.

SEC. 1195. **WHOSE INTEREST IS COVERED.**—When the name of the person intended to be insured is specified in a policy, it can be applied only to his own proper interest.

#### CROSS REFERENCES

Insurable interest, generally, see section 1157.

*Ante*, p. 1270.

Stating interest of insured, see section 1177.

*Ante*, p. 1282.

Insurance by agent  
or trustee.

SEC. 1196. INSURANCE BY AGENT OR TRUSTEE.—When an insurance is made by an agent or trustee, the fact that his principal or beneficiary is the person really insured may be indicated by describing him as agent or trustee, or by other general words in the policy.

By part owner.

SEC. 1197. INSURANCE BY PART OWNER.—To render an insurance, effected by one partner or part owner, applicable to the interest of his copartners, or of other part owners, it is necessary that the terms of the policy should be such as are applicable to the joint or common interest.

CROSS REFERENCE

*Ante*, p. 1281.

Transfer by coowner, see section 1168.

General terms.

SEC. 1198. GENERAL TERMS.—When the description of the insured in a policy is so general that it may comprehend any person or any class of persons, he only can claim the benefit of the policy who can show that it was intended to include him.

Successive owners.

SEC. 1199. SUCCESSIVE OWNERS.—A policy may be so framed that it will inure to the benefit of whomsoever, during the continuance of the risk, may become the owner of the interest insured.

Transfer of thing insured.

SEC. 1200. TRANSFER OF THE THING INSURED.—The mere transfer of a thing insured does not transfer the policy, but suspends it until the same person becomes the owner of both the policy and the thing insured.

CROSS REFERENCE

*Ante*, p. 1281.

Transfer of interest, see sections 1164 et seq.

Open and valued  
policies.

SEC. 1201. OPEN AND VALUED POLICIES.—A policy is either open or valued.

Open policy.

SEC. 1202. OPEN POLICY, WHAT.—An open policy is one in which the value of the thing insured is not agreed upon, but is left to be ascertained in case of loss.

Valued policy.

SEC. 1203. VALUED POLICY, WHAT.—A valued policy is one which expresses on its face an agreement that the thing insured shall be valued at a specified sum.

Running policy.

SEC. 1204. RUNNING POLICY, WHAT.—A running policy is one which contemplates successive insurances, and which provides that the object of the policy may be from time to time defined, especially as to the subjects of insurance, by additional statements or indorsements.

Effect of receipt.

SEC. 1205. EFFECT OF RECEIPT.—An acknowledgment in a policy of the receipt of premium is conclusive evidence of its payment, so far as to make the policy binding, notwithstanding any stipulation therein that it shall not be binding until the premium is actually paid.

CROSS REFERENCE

*Post*, p. 1285.

Premiums, in general, see sections 1217 et seq.

Agreement not to  
transfer.

SEC. 1206. AGREEMENT NOT TO TRANSFER.—An agreement made before a loss, not to transfer the claim of a person insured against the insurer, after the loss has happened, is void.

Warranties.

WARRANTIES

Express or implied.

SEC. 1207. WARRANTY, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED.—A warranty is either express or implied.

CROSS REFERENCE

*Post*, p. 1285.

Express warranties to be in policy, see section 1209.

SEC. 1208. FORM.—No particular form of words is necessary to create a warranty. Form.

SEC. 1209. EXPRESS WARRANTIES TO BE IN POLICY.—Every express warranty, made at or before the execution of a policy, must be contained in the policy itself, or in another instrument signed by the insured and referred to in the policy, as making a part of it. Express warranties to be in policy.

## CROSS REFERENCE

Representations, see sections 1180 et seq. *Ante*, p. 1282.

SEC. 1210. PAST, PRESENT, AND FUTURE WARRANTIES.—A warranty may relate to the past, the present, the future, or to any or all of these. Time.

SEC. 1211. EXPRESS WARRANTY, WHAT CONSTITUTES.—A statement in a policy, of a matter relating to the person or thing insured, or to the risk, as a fact, is an express warranty thereof. What constitutes express warranty.

SEC. 1212. WARRANTY AS TO THE FUTURE.—A statement in a policy, which imports that it is intended to do or not to do a thing which materially affects the risk, is a warranty that such act or omission shall take place. Warranty as to future.

SEC. 1213. PERFORMANCE EXCUSED.—When before the time arrives for the performance of a warranty relating to the future, a loss insured against happens, or performance becomes unlawful at the place of the contract, or impossible, the omission to fulfill the warranty does not avoid the policy. Performance excused.

## CROSS REFERENCE

Rescinding contract of insurance, see section 1192. *Ante*, p. 1283.

SEC. 1214. WHAT ACTS AVOID THE POLICY.—The violation of a material warranty, or other material provision of a policy, on the part of either party thereto, entitles the other to rescind. What acts avoid policy.

## CROSS REFERENCE

Test of the materiality of a representation, see section 1190. *Ante*, p. 1283.

SEC. 1215. POLICY MAY PROVIDE FOR AVOIDANCE.—A policy may declare that a violation of specified provisions thereof shall avoid it; otherwise the breach of an immaterial provision does not avoid the policy. Policy may provide for avoidance.

SEC. 1216. BREACH WITHOUT FRAUD.—A breach of warranty, without fraud, merely exonerates an insurer from the time that it occurs, or where it is broken in its inception prevents the policy from attaching to the risk. Breach without fraud.

## CROSS REFERENCE

Breach of warranty without fraud, return of premium, see section 1220. *Post*, p. 1286.

## PREMIUM

SEC. 1217. WHEN PREMIUM IS EARNED<sup>1</sup>. Premium. When earned.

## CROSS REFERENCE

Receipt in policy, how far conclusive of payment, see section 1205. *Ante*, p. 1284.

SEC. 1218. RETURN OF PREMIUM.—A person insured is entitled to a return of premium, as follows: Return of premium.

Where the insurance is made for a definite period of time, and the insured surrenders his policy, to such proportion of the premium above the customary short rate premium as corresponds with the

<sup>1</sup> So in original.

unexpired time, after deducting from the whole premium any claim for loss or damage under the policy which has previously accrued.

CROSS REFERENCE

Return for fraud, see section 1220.

When not allowed. SEC. 1219. WHEN NOT ALLOWED.—If a peril insured against has existed, and the insurer has been liable for any period, however short, the insured is not entitled to return of premiums so far as that particular risk is concerned.

Return for fraud. SEC. 1220. RETURN FOR FRAUD.—A person insured is entitled to a return of the premium when the contract is voidable, on account of the fraud or misrepresentation of the insurer, or on account of facts, of the existence of which the insured was ignorant without his fault; or when, by any default of the insured other than actual fraud, the insurer never incurred any liability under the policy.

CROSS REFERENCE

*Ante*, p. 1285. Return of premium, see section 1218.

Overinsurance by several insurers. SEC. 1221. OVERINSURANCE BY SEVERAL INSURERS.—In case of an overinsurance by several insurers, the insured is entitled to a ratable return for the premium, proportioned to the amount by which the aggregate sum insured in all the policies exceeds the insurable value of the thing at risk.

CROSS REFERENCE

*Post*, p. 1287. Double insurance, defined, see section 1234.

Contribution. SEC. 1222. CONTRIBUTION.—When an overinsurance is affected by simultaneous policies, the insurers contribute to the premium to be returned in proportion to the amount insured by their respective policies.

CROSS REFERENCE

*Post*, p. 1287. Contribution in cases of double insurance, see section 1235.

Proportionate contribution. SEC. 1223. PROPORTIONATE CONTRIBUTION.—When an overinsurance is effected by successive policies, those only contribute to a return of the premium who are exonerated by prior insurance from the liability assumed by them, and in proportion as the sum for which the premium was paid exceeds the amount for which, on account of prior insurance, they could be made liable.

Loss.

LOSS

Perils, remote and proximate. SEC. 1224. PERILS, REMOTE AND PROXIMATE.—An insurer is liable for a loss of which a peril insured against was the proximate cause, although a peril not contemplated by the contract may have been a remote cause of the loss; but he is not liable for a loss of which the peril insured against was only a remote cause.

CROSS REFERENCE

*Post*, p. 1287. Negligence of insured, see section 1227.

Loss incurred in rescue. SEC. 1225. LOSS INCURRED IN RESCUE FROM PERIL.—An insurer is liable where the thing insured is rescued from a peril insured against, that would otherwise have caused a loss, if in the course of such rescue the thing is exposed to a peril not insured against, which permanently deprives the insured of its possession, in whole or in part; or where a loss is caused by efforts to rescue the thing insured from a peril insured against.

SEC. 1226. EXCEPTED PERILS.—Where a peril is specially excepted in a contract of insurance, a loss, which would not have occurred but for such peril, is thereby excepted, although the immediate cause of the loss was a peril which was not excepted.

Excepted perils.

SEC. 1227. NEGLIGENCE AND FRAUD.—An insurer is not liable for a loss caused by the willful act of the insured; but he is not exonerated by the negligence of the insured, or of his agents or others.

Negligence and fraud.

## NOTICE OF LOSS

SEC. 1228. NOTICE OF LOSS.—In case of loss upon an insurance against fire, an insurer is exonerated if notice thereof be not given to him by some person insured, or entitled to the benefit of the insurance, without unnecessary delay.

Notice of loss.

SEC. 1229. TIME FOR GIVING NOTICE OF ACCIDENTS, ETC.—No conditions, stipulations, or agreements contained in any application for insurance in any casualty or accident insurance company, or contained in any policy issued by any such company, or in any way made by any such company, limiting the time within which notice of the accident or injury, or death, shall be given to such company to a period of less than twenty days after the happening of the accident, or injury, or death, shall be valid. Said notice may be given to the company insuring, at any time within twenty days after the happening of the accident, or injury, or death, and shall be valid and binding on the company; and notice deposited in the mails properly addressed within the time stated is sufficient, though it does not reach the insurer within that time.

Time for giving notice.

SEC. 1230. PRELIMINARY PROOFS.—When preliminary proof of loss is required by a policy, the insured is not bound to give such proof as would be necessary in a court of justice; but it is sufficient for him to give the best evidence which he has in his power at the time.

Preliminary proofs.

SEC. 1231. WAIVER OF DEFECTS IN NOTICE, ETC.—All defects in a notice of loss, or in preliminary proof thereof, which the insured might remedy, and which the insurer omits to specify to him, without unnecessary delay, as grounds of objection, are waived.

Waiver of defects in notice, etc.

SEC. 1232. WAIVER OF DELAY.—Delay in the presentation to an insurer of notice or proof of loss is waived, if caused by any act of his, or if he omits to make objection promptly and specifically upon that ground.

Waiver of delay.

SEC. 1233. CERTIFICATE, WHEN DISPENSED WITH.—If a policy requires, by way of preliminary proof of loss, the certificate or testimony of a person other than the insured, it is sufficient for the insured to use reasonable diligence to procure it, and in case of the refusal of such person to give it, then to furnish reasonable evidence to the insurer that such refusal was not induced by any just grounds of disbelief in the facts necessary to be certified.

When certificate dispensed with.

## DOUBLE INSURANCE

SEC. 1234. DOUBLE INSURANCE.—A double insurance exists where the same person is insured by several insurers separately in respect to the same subject and interest.

Double insurance.

SEC. 1235. CONTRIBUTION IN CASE OF DOUBLE INSURANCE.—In case of double fire insurance, each insurer must contribute ratably toward the loss, without regard to the dates of the several policies.

Contribution in case of.

## CROSS REFERENCE

Return of premium by successive insurers, see sections 1221 and 1223.

Anst., p. 1285.

## REINSURANCE

- Reinsurance. Definition.** SEC. 1236. REINSURANCE, WHAT.—A contract of reinsurance is one by which an insurer procures a third person to insure him against loss or liability by reason of such original insurance.
- Disclosures required.** SEC. 1237. DISCLOSURES REQUIRED.—Where an insurer obtains reinsurance, he must communicate all the representations of the original insured, and also all the knowledge and information he possesses, whether previously or subsequently acquired, which are material to the risk.
- Reinsurance presumed to be against liability.** SEC. 1238. REINSURANCE PRESUMED TO BE AGAINST LIABILITY.—A reinsurance is presumed to be a contract of indemnity against liability and not merely against damage.
- Original insured has no interest.** SEC. 1239. ORIGINAL INSURED HAS NO INTEREST.—The original insured has no interest in a contract of reinsurance.

## FIRE INSURANCE.

## CHAPTER 57.—FIRE INSURANCE

## CROSS REFERENCES

- Ante*, p. 1279. Chapter 56 of this code is also applicable to fire insurance, see section 1151.
- Ante*, p. 1147. Foreign insurance companies, see sections 176 to 181.<sup>1</sup>
- Alteration increasing risk.** SEC. 1240. ALTERATION INCREASING RISK.—An alteration in the use or condition of a thing insured from that to which it is limited by the policy, made without the consent of the insurer, by means within the control of the insured, and increasing the risk, entitles an insurer to rescind a contract of fire insurance.
- Not increasing risk.** SEC. 1241. ALTERATION NOT INCREASING RISK.—An alteration in the use or condition of a thing insured from that to which it is limited by the policy, which does not increase the risk, does not affect a contract of fire insurance.
- Acts of insured.** SEC. 1242. ACTS OF INSURED.—A contract of fire insurance is not affected by any act of the insured subsequent to the execution of the policy, which does not violate its provisions, even though it increases the risk and is the cause of a loss.
- Measure of indemnity.** SEC. 1243. MEASURE OF INDEMNITY.—If there is no valuation in the policy, the measure of indemnity in an insurance against fire is the expense it would be to the insured at the time of the commencement of the fire to replace the thing lost or injured in the condition in which it was at the time of the injury; but the effect of a valuation in a policy of fire insurance is the same as in a policy of marine insurance.
- Value of interest in policy; how fixed; total or partial loss.** SEC. 1244. VALUE OF INTEREST IN POLICY OF INSURANCE; HOW MAY BE FIXED; TOTAL OR PARTIAL LOSS.—Whenever the insured desires to have a valuation named in his policy, insuring any building or structure against fire, he may require such building or structure to be examined by the insurer, and the value of the insured's interest therein shall be thereupon fixed by the parties. The cost of such examination shall be paid for by the insured. A clause shall be inserted in such policy stating substantially that the value of the insured's interest in such building or structure has been thus fixed. In the absence of any change increasing the risk without the consent of the insurer or of fraud on the part of the insured, then, in case of a total loss under such policy, the whole amount so insured upon the insured's interest in such building or structure, as stated in the policy upon which the insurers have received a premium, shall be paid, and in case of a partial loss the full amount of the partial loss shall be so paid, and in case there are two or more policies covering the insured's interest therein, each policy shall contribute

<sup>1</sup> So in original.

pro rata to the payment of such whole or partial loss. But in no case shall the insurer be required to pay more than the amount thus stated in such policy. This section shall not prevent the parties from stipulating in such policies concerning the repairing, rebuilding, or replacing buildings or structures wholly or partially damaged or destroyed.

## CHAPTER 58.—LIFE AND HEALTH INSURANCE

LIFE AND  
HEALTH INSUR-  
ANCE.

### CROSS REFERENCES

Chapter 56 of this code is also applicable to life insurance, see section 1151. Foreign insurance companies, see sections 176 to 181.<sup>1</sup>

*Ante*, p. 1279.

*Ante*, p. 1148.

SEC. 1245. INSURANCE UPON LIFE, WHEN PAYABLE.—An insurance upon life may be made payable on the death of the person, or on his surviving a specified period, or periodically so long as he shall live, or otherwise contingently on the continuance or determination of life.

When insurance  
upon life payable.

SEC. 1246. INSURABLE INTEREST.—Every person has an insurable interest in the life and health—

Insurable interest.

1. Of himself;
2. Of any person on whom he depends wholly or in part for education or support;
3. Of any person under a legal obligation to him for the payment of money, or respecting property or services, of which death or illness might delay or prevent the performance; and
4. Of any person upon whose life any estate or interest vested in him depends.

### CROSS REFERENCE

Insurable interest, generally, see sections 1157 et seq.

*Ante*, p. 1279.

SEC. 1247. ASSIGNEE, ETC., OF LIFE POLICY NEED HAVE NO INTEREST.—A policy of insurance upon life or health may pass by transfer, will, or succession to any person, whether he has an insurable interest or not, and such person may recover upon it whatever the insured might have recovered.

Assignee, etc., of life  
policy need have no  
interest.

### CROSS REFERENCE

Compare section 1164.

*Ante*, p. 1280.

SEC. 1248. NOTICE OF TRANSFER.—Notice to an insurer of a transfer or bequest thereof is not necessary to preserve the validity of a policy of insurance upon life or health, unless thereby expressly required.

Notice of transfer.

SEC. 1249.—MEASURE OF INDEMNITY.—Unless the interest of a person insured is susceptible of exact pecuniary measurement, the measure of indemnity under a policy of insurance upon life or health is the sum fixed in the policy.

Measure of indem-  
nity.

SEC. 1250. DISPOSITION BY BENEFICIARY OF INTEREST IN INSTALLMENT.—The beneficiary under a policy of life insurance, providing for the payment of the proceeds thereof in periodical installments, may be restrained from disposing of or encumbering his interest in any such installment, prior to the date when it shall become due and payable by the insurer, by a condition or stipulation in the policy.

Disposition by bene-  
ficiary of interest in in-  
stallment.

SEC. 1251. PAYMENT OF PROCEEDS OF POLICY.—The proceeds of every policy of insurance due on the death of insured shall by the insurer be paid either to the beneficiary designated therein, or, if no beneficiary is designated therein, to the estate of insured; or, if the policy has been assigned, to the assignee thereof; and such payment shall satisfy all obligations of the insurer with respect to said policy.

Payment of pro-  
ceeds.

<sup>1</sup> So in original.

## INDEMNITY.

## CHAPTER 59.—INDEMNITY

## Definition.

SEC. 1251—*a*. INDEMNITY, WHAT.—Indemnity is a contract by which one engages to save another from a legal consequence of the conduct of one of the parties, or of some other person.

## CROSS REFERENCES

*Post*, p. 1291.

Guaranty, see sections 1261 et seq.

*Post*, p. 1294.

Suretyship, see sections 1285 et seq.

Indemnity for future wrongful act void.

SEC. 1252. INDEMNITY FOR A FUTURE WRONGFUL ACT VOID.—An agreement to indemnify a person against an act thereafter to be done, is void, if the act be known by such person at the time of doing it to be unlawful.

For past wrongful act valid.

SEC. 1253. INDEMNITY FOR A PAST WRONGFUL ACT VALID.—An agreement to indemnify a person against an act already done, is valid, even though the act was known to be wrongful, unless it was a felony.

Indemnity extends to agents.

SEC. 1254. INDEMNITY EXTENDS TO ACTS OF AGENTS.—An agreement to indemnify against the acts of a certain person, applies not only to his acts and their consequences, but also to those of his agents.

Indemnity to several.

SEC. 1255. INDEMNITY TO SEVERAL.—An agreement to indemnify several persons applies to each, unless a contrary intention appears.

Person indemnifying, liable jointly or severally.

SEC. 1256. PERSON INDEMNIFYING LIABLE JOINTLY OR SEVERALLY WITH PERSON INDEMNIFIED.—One who indemnifies another against an act to be done by the latter is liable jointly with the person indemnified, and separately, to every person injured by such act.

Rules for interpreting agreement.

SEC. 1257. RULES FOR INTERPRETING AGREEMENT OF INDEMNITY.—In the interpretation of a contract of indemnity the following rules are to be applied, unless a contrary intention appears:

1. Upon an indemnity against liability, expressly, or in other equivalent terms, the person indemnified is entitled to recover upon becoming liable.

2. Upon an indemnity against claims, or demands, or damages, or costs, expressly, or in other equivalent terms, the person indemnified is not entitled to recover without payment thereof.

3. An indemnity against claims, or demands, or liability, expressly, or in other equivalent terms, embraces the costs of defense against such claims, demands, or liability incurred in good faith and in the exercise of a reasonable discretion.

4. The person indemnifying is bound, on request of the person indemnified, to defend actions or proceedings brought against the latter in respect to the matters embraced by the indemnity, but the person indemnified has the right to engage in the conduct of such defenses, if he chooses to do so.

5. If, after request, the person indemnifying neglects to defend the person indemnified, a recovery against the latter suffered by him in good faith is conclusive in his favor against the former.

6. If the person indemnifying, whether he is a principal or a surety in the agreement, has not reasonable notice of the action or proceeding against the person indemnified, or is not allowed to control its defense, judgment against the latter is only presumptive evidence against the former.

7. A stipulation that a judgment against the person indemnified shall be conclusive upon the person indemnifying, is inapplicable if he had a good defense upon the merits, which by want of ordinary care he failed to establish in the action.

SEC. 1258. REIMBURSEMENT OF PERSON INDEMNIFYING OTHER.—Where one, at the request of another, engages to answer in damages, whether liquidated or unliquidated, for any violation of duty on the part of the latter, he is entitled to be reimbursed in the same manner as a surety for whatever he may pay.

Reimbursement of person indemnifying other.

SEC. 1259. BAIL, WHAT.—Upon those contracts of indemnity which are taken in legal proceedings as security for the performance of an obligation imposed or declared by the tribunals, and known as undertakings or recognizances, the sureties are called bail.

Bail, defined.

SEC. 1260. HOW REGULATED.—The obligations of bail are governed by the law specially applicable thereto.

How regulated.

## CHAPTER 60.—GUARANTY IN GENERAL

GUARANTY IN GENERAL.

### DEFINITION OF GUARANTY

SEC. 1261. GUARANTY, WHAT.—A guaranty is a promise to answer for the debt, default, or miscarriage of another person.

Definition.

### CROSS REFERENCES

Indemnity, see sections 1251-a et seq.

*Ante*, p. 1290.

Suretyship, see sections 1285 et seq.

*Post*, p. 1294.

### CREATION OF GUARANTY

Creation of.

SEC. 1262. KNOWLEDGE OF PRINCIPAL NOT NECESSARY.—A person may become guarantor even without the knowledge or consent of the principal.

Knowledge of principal not necessary.

SEC. 1263. NECESSITY OF A CONSIDERATION.—Where a guaranty is entered into at the same time with the original obligation, or with the acceptance of the latter by the guarantee, and forms with that obligation a part of the consideration to him, no other consideration need exist. In all other cases there must be a consideration distinct from that of the original obligation.

Necessity of consideration.

SEC. 1264. GUARANTY TO BE IN WRITING, ETC.—Except as prescribed by section 1265, a guaranty must be in writing, and signed by the guarantor; but the writing need not express a consideration.

Guaranty to be in writing, etc.

### CROSS REFERENCE

Guaranty, to be written, see section 541 (2).

*Ante*, p. 1197.

SEC. 1265. ENGAGEMENT TO ANSWER FOR OBLIGATION OF ANOTHER, WHEN DEEMED ORIGINAL.—A promise to answer for the obligation of another, in any of the following cases, is deemed an original obligation of the promisor, and need not be in writing:

Engagement to answer for obligation of another, when deemed original.

1. Where the promise is made by one who has received property of another upon an undertaking to apply it pursuant to such promise, or by one who has received a discharge from an obligation in whole or in part in consideration of such promise.

2. Where the creditor parts with value, or enters into an obligation, in consideration of the obligation in respect to which the promise is made, in terms or under circumstances such as to render the party making the promise the principal debtor, and the person in whose behalf it is made, his surety.

3. Where the promise, being for an antecedent obligation of another, is made upon the consideration that the party receiving it cancels the antecedent obligation, accepting the new promise as a substitute therefor; or upon the consideration that the party receiving it releases the property of another from a levy, or his person from imprisonment under an execution on a judgment obtained upon

the antecedent obligation; or upon a consideration beneficial to the promisor, whether moving from either party to the antecedent obligation or from another person.

4. Where a factor undertakes, for a commission, to sell merchandise and guarantee the sale.

5. Where the holder of an instrument for the payment of money, upon which a third person is or may become liable to him, transfers it in payment of a precedent debt of his own, or for a new consideration, and in connection with such transfer enters into a promise respecting such instrument.

#### CROSS REFERENCE

*Ante*, p. 1197.

Guaranty, necessity of writing, see section 541.

Acceptance of guaranty.

SEC. 1266. ACCEPTANCE OF GUARANTY.—A mere offer to guarantee is not binding until notice of its acceptance is communicated by the guarantee to the guarantor; but an absolute guaranty is binding upon the guarantor without notice of acceptance.

#### CROSS REFERENCE

Absolute guaranty, see section 1271.

Interpretation of.

#### INTERPRETATION OF GUARANTY

Guaranty of incomplete contract.

SEC. 1267. GUARANTY OF INCOMPLETE CONTRACT.—In a guaranty of a contract, the terms of which are not then settled, it is implied that its terms shall be such as will not expose the guarantor to greater risks than he would incur under those terms which are most common in similar contracts at the place where the principal contract is to be performed.

That an obligation is good or collectible.

SEC. 1268. GUARANTY THAT AN OBLIGATION IS GOOD OR COLLECTIBLE.—A guaranty to the effect that an obligation is good, or is collectible, imports that the debtor is solvent and that the demand is collectible by the usual legal proceedings, if taken with reasonable diligence.

Recovery upon.

SEC. 1269. RECOVERY UPON SUCH GUARANTY.—A guaranty, such as is mentioned in section 1268, is not discharged by an omission to take proceedings upon the principal debt, or upon any collateral security for its payment, if no part of the debt could have been collected thereby.

Guarantor's liability.

SEC. 1270. GUARANTOR'S LIABILITY UPON SUCH GUARANTY.—In the cases mentioned in section 1268, the removal of the principal from the Canal Zone, leaving no property therein from which the obligation might be satisfied, is equivalent to the insolvency of the principal in its effect upon the rights and obligations of the guarantor.

Liability of guarantors.

#### LIABILITY OF GUARANTORS

Guaranty construed.

SEC. 1271. GUARANTY, HOW CONSTRUED.—A guaranty is to be deemed unconditional unless its terms import some condition precedent to the liability of the guarantor.

Liability upon guaranty of payment or performance.

SEC. 1272. LIABILITY UPON GUARANTY OF PAYMENT OR PERFORMANCE.—A guarantor of payment or performance is liable to the guarantee immediately upon the default of the principal, and without demand or notice.

Of conditional obligation.

SEC. 1273. LIABILITY UPON GUARANTY OF CONDITIONAL OBLIGATION.—Where one guarantees a conditional obligation, his liability is commensurate with that of the principal, and he is not entitled to notice of the default of the principal, unless he is unable, by the exercise of reasonable diligence, to acquire information of such default, and the creditor has actual notice thereof.

SEC. 1274. OBLIGATION OF GUARANTOR CAN NOT EXCEED THAT OF THE PRINCIPAL.—The obligation of a guarantor must be neither larger in amount nor in other respects more burdensome than that of the principal; and if in its terms it exceeds it, it is reducible in proportion to the principal obligation.

Obligation not to exceed that of principal.

SEC. 1275. GUARANTOR NOT LIABLE ON ILLEGAL CONTRACT.—A guarantor is not liable if the contract of the principal is unlawful; but he is liable notwithstanding any mere personal disability of the principal, though the disability be such as to make the contract void against the principal.

Illegal contracts.

#### CONTINUING GUARANTY

SEC. 1276. CONTINUING GUARANTY, WHAT.—A guaranty relating to a future liability of the principal, under successive transactions, which either continue his liability or from time to time renew it after it has been satisfied, is called a continuing guaranty.

Continuing guaranty.

Definition.

SEC. 1277. REVOCATION.—A continuing guaranty may be revoked at any time by the guarantor, in respect to future transactions, unless there is a continuing consideration as to such transactions which he does not renounce.

Revocation.

#### EXONERATION OF GUARANTORS

SEC. 1278. WHAT DEALINGS WITH DEBTOR EXONERATE GUARANTOR.—A guarantor is exonerated, except so far as he may be indemnified by the principal, if by any act of the creditor, without the consent of the guarantor, the original obligation of the principal is altered in any respect, or the remedies or rights of the creditor against the principal, in respect thereto, in any way impaired or suspended.

Exoneration of guarantors.

What dealings with debtor exonerate.

#### CROSS REFERENCES

Exoneration of surety, see sections 1290 and 1291.

Post, p. 1294.

Forbearance will not discharge, see section 1282.

Liability of guarantor, see sections 1271 et seq.

Ante, p. 1292.

Neglect or refusal to sue after request will discharge, see section 1293.

Post, p. 1295.

Rights of creditor where security given, see section 1299.

Post, p. 1296.

SEC. 1279. VOID PROMISES.—A promise by a creditor, which for any cause is void, or voidable by him at his option, does not alter the obligation or suspend or impair the remedy, within the meaning of section 1278.

Void promises.

SEC. 1280. RESCISSION OF ALTERATION.—The rescission of an agreement altering the original obligation of a debtor, or impairing the remedy of a creditor, does not restore the liability of a guarantor who has been exonerated by such agreement.

Rescission of alteration.

SEC. 1281. PART PERFORMANCE.—The acceptance, by a creditor, of anything in partial satisfaction of an obligation, reduces the obligation of a guarantor thereof, in the same measure as that of the principal, but does not otherwise affect it.

Part performance.

#### CROSS REFERENCES

Acceptance of consideration of accord, see section 480.

Ante, p. 1189.

Acceptance of part performance in satisfaction of obligation, see section 481.

Ante, p. 1189.

Effect of part performance, see sections 450, 454, and 481.

Ante, pp. 1185, 1186, 1189.

SEC. 1282. DELAY OF CREDITOR DOES NOT DISCHARGE GUARANTOR.—Mere delay on the part of a creditor to proceed against the principal, or to enforce any other remedy, does not exonerate a guarantor.

Delay does not discharge guarantor.

#### CROSS REFERENCE

Notice to creditor to sue, see section 1293.

Post, p. 1295.

Indemnified guarantors.

SEC. 1283. GUARANTOR INDEMNIFIED BY THE DEBTOR, NOT EXONERATED.—A guarantor who has been indemnified by the principal is liable to the creditor to the extent of the indemnity, notwithstanding that the creditor, without the assent of the guarantor, may have modified the contract or released the principal.

CROSS REFERENCE

*Ante*, pp. 1291, 1293.

See sections 1278 and 1265 (1).

Discharge of principal by act of law.

SEC. 1284. DISCHARGE OF PRINCIPAL BY ACT OF LAW DOES NOT DISCHARGE GUARANTOR.—A guarantor is not exonerated by the discharge of his principal by operation of law, without the intervention or omission of the creditor.

SURETYSHIP.

CHAPTER 61.—SURETYSHIP

WHO ARE SURETIES

Definition.

SEC. 1285. SURETY, WHAT.—A surety is one who at the request of another, and for the purpose of securing to him a benefit, becomes responsible for the performance by the latter of some act in favor of a third person, or hypothecates property as security therefor.

CROSS REFERENCES

*Ante*, p. 1291.

Guaranty, see sections 1261 et seq.

*Ante*, p. 1290.

Indemnity, see sections 1251-a et seq.

Apparent principal may show suretyship.

SEC. 1286. APPARENT PRINCIPAL MAY SHOW THAT HE IS SURETY.—One who appears to be a principal, whether by the terms of a written instrument or otherwise, may show that he is in fact a surety, except as against persons who have acted on the faith of his apparent character of principal.

Liability of sureties.

LIABILITY OF SURETIES

Limit of.

SEC. 1287. LIMIT OF SURETY'S OBLIGATION.—A surety can not be held beyond the express terms of his contract, and if such contract prescribes a penalty for its breach, he can not in any case be liable for more than the penalty.

CROSS REFERENCE

*Ante*, p. 1292.

Liability of guarantors, see sections 1272 and 1273.

Rules of interpretation.

SEC. 1288. RULES OF INTERPRETATION.—In interpreting the terms of a contract of suretyship, the same rules are to be observed as in the case of other contracts.

Judgment against surety does not alter the relation.

SEC. 1289. JUDGMENT AGAINST SURETY DOES NOT ALTER THE RELATION.—Notwithstanding the recovery of judgment by a creditor against a surety, the latter still occupies the relation of surety.

Exoneration by performance or offer of.

SEC. 1290. SURETY EXONERATED BY PERFORMANCE OR OFFER OF PERFORMANCE.—Performance of the principal obligation, or an offer of such performance, duly made as provided in this code, exonerates a surety.

CROSS REFERENCE

*Ante*, p. 1186.

Offer of performance, see sections 453 to 473.

Sureties discharged by acts of creditor.

SEC. 1291. SURETY DISCHARGED BY CERTAIN ACTS OF THE CREDITOR.—A surety is exonerated—

1. In like manner with a guarantor;
2. To the extent to which he is prejudiced by any act of the creditor which would naturally prove injurious to the remedies of

the surety or inconsistent with his rights, or which lessens his security; or

3. To the extent to which he is prejudiced by an omission of the creditor to do anything, when required by the surety, which it is his duty to do.

#### CROSS REFERENCES

Exoneration of guarantor, see sections 1278 et seq.

Omission of creditor to proceed against principal, see section 1293.

*Ante*, p. 1293.

#### RIGHTS OF SURETIES

Rights of sureties.

SEC. 1292. SURETY HAS RIGHTS OF GUARANTOR.—A surety has all the rights of a guarantor, whether he become personally responsible or not.

Has rights of guarantor.

SEC. 1293. SURETY MAY REQUIRE THE CREDITOR TO PROCEED AGAINST THE PRINCIPAL.—A surety may require his creditor to proceed against the principal, or to pursue any other remedy in his power which the surety can not himself pursue, and which would lighten his burden; and if in such case the creditor neglects to do so, the surety is exonerated to the extent to which he is thereby prejudiced.

May require creditor to proceed against principal.

#### CROSS REFERENCE

Mere delay by creditor to pursue principal does not discharge surety, see sections 1282 and 1291 (1).

*Ante*, pp. 1293, 1294.

SEC. 1294. SURETY MAY COMPEL PRINCIPAL TO PERFORM OBLIGATIONS, WHEN DUE.—A surety may compel his principal to perform the obligation when due.

May compel principal to perform obligations.

#### CROSS REFERENCE

Substitute for equitable action, see section 1293.

SEC. 1295. A PRINCIPAL BOUND TO REIMBURSE HIS SURETY.—If a surety satisfies the principal obligation, or any part thereof, whether with or without legal proceedings, the principal is bound to reimburse what he has disbursed, including necessary costs and expenses; but the surety has no claim for reimbursement against other persons, though they may have been benefited by his act, except as prescribed by section 1296.

Exoneration.

SEC. 1296. THE SURETY ACQUIRES THE RIGHT OF THE CREDITOR.—A surety, upon satisfying the obligation of the principal, is entitled to enforce every remedy which the creditor then has against the principal to the extent of reimbursing what he has expended, and also to require all his cosureties to contribute thereto, without regard to the order of time in which they became such.

Subrogation.

SEC. 1297. SURETY ENTITLED TO BENEFIT OF SECURITIES HELD BY CREDITOR.—A surety is entitled to the benefit of every security for the performance of the principal obligation held by the creditor, or by a cosurety at the time of entering into the contract of suretyship, or acquired by him afterwards, whether the surety was aware of the security or not.

Surety entitled to securities held by creditor.

SEC. 1298. THE PROPERTY OF PRINCIPAL TO BE TAKEN FIRST.—Whenever property of a surety is hypothecated with property of the principal, the surety is entitled to have the property of the principal first applied to the discharge of the obligation.

Property of principal to be taken first.

<sup>1</sup> So in original.

## Rights of creditors.

## RIGHTS OF CREDITORS

Creditor entitled to benefit of securities held by surety.

SEC. 1299. CREDITOR ENTITLED TO BENEFIT OF SECURITIES HELD BY SURETY.—A creditor is entitled to the benefit of everything which a surety has received from the debtor by way of security for the performance of the obligation, and may, upon maturity of the obligation, compel the application of such security to its satisfaction.

Letter of credit.

## LETTER OF CREDIT

Definition.

SEC. 1300. LETTER OF CREDIT, WHAT.—A letter of credit is a written instrument, addressed by one person to another, requesting the latter to give credit to the person in whose favor it is drawn.

How addressed.

SEC. 1301. HOW ADDRESSED.—A letter of credit may be addressed to several persons in succession.

Liability of writer.

SEC. 1302. LIABILITY OF THE WRITER.—The writer of a letter of credit is, upon the default of the debtor, liable to those who gave credit in compliance with its terms.

## CROSS REFERENCE

When notice to the writer necessary, see section 1307.

Letters of credit, general or special.

SEC. 1303. LETTERS OF CREDIT EITHER GENERAL OR SPECIAL.—A letter of credit is either general or special. When the request for credit in a letter is addressed to specified persons by name or description, the letter is special. All other letters of credit are general.

## CROSS REFERENCE

Credit to correspond with terms of letter, see section 1308.

Nature of general letter.

SEC. 1304. NATURE OF GENERAL LETTER OF CREDIT.—A general letter of credit gives any person to whom it may be shown authority to comply with its request, and by his so doing it becomes, as to him, of the same effect as if addressed to him by name.

Extent of.

SEC. 1305. EXTENT OF GENERAL LETTER OF CREDIT.—Several persons may successively give credit upon a general letter.

Letter of credit as continuing guaranty.

SEC. 1306. A LETTER OF CREDIT MAY BE A CONTINUING GUARANTY.—If the parties to a letter of credit appear, by its terms, to contemplate a course of future dealing between the parties, it is not exhausted by giving a credit, even to the amount limited by the letter, which is subsequently reduced or satisfied by payments made by the debtor, but is to be deemed a continuing guaranty.

Notice to writer.

SEC. 1307. WHEN NOTICE TO THE WRITER NECESSARY.—The writer of a letter of credit is liable for credit given upon it without notice to him, unless its terms express or imply the necessity of giving notice.

Credit given must agree with terms of letter.

SEC. 1308. THE CREDIT GIVEN MUST AGREE WITH THE TERMS OF THE LETTER.—If a letter of credit prescribes the persons by whom, or the mode in which, the credit is to be given, or the term of credit, or limits the amount thereof, the writer is not bound except for transactions which, in these respects, conform strictly to the terms of the letter.

## LIENS IN GENERAL.

## CHAPTER 62.—LIENS IN GENERAL

## DEFINITION OF LIENS

Definition.

SEC. 1309. LIEN, WHAT.—A lien is a charge imposed in some mode other than by a transfer in trust upon specific property by which it is made security for the performance of an act.

General or special.

SEC. 1310. LIENS, GENERAL OR SPECIAL.—Liens are either general or special.

SEC. 1311. GENERAL LIEN, WHAT.—A general lien is one which the holder thereof is entitled to enforce as a security for the performance of all the obligations, or all of a particular class of obligations, which exist in his favor against the owner of the property.

General lien.

## CROSS REFERENCES

Banker, see section 1397.

Post, p. 1307.

Factors, lien, see section 1396.

Post, p. 1307.

Lien for services, see section 1393.

Post, p. 1306.

SEC. 1312. SPECIAL LIEN, WHAT.—A special lien is one which the holder thereof can enforce only as security for the performance of a particular act or obligation, and of such obligations as may be incidental thereto.

Special lien.

## CROSS REFERENCES

Mortgage is a special lien unless otherwise agreed, see section 1336.

Post, p. 1300.

Rights where prior lien discharged, see section 1313.

Special lien of officer levying attachment on execution, see section 1398.

Post, p. 1307.

Special lien on personalty for services, see section 1393.

Post, p. 1306.

Special lien of seller of personalty, see sections 649 et seq.

Ante, p. 1215.

SEC. 1313. PRIOR LIENS.—Where the holder of a special lien is compelled to satisfy a prior lien for his own protection, he may enforce payment of the amount so paid by him, as a part of the claim for which his own lien exists.

Prior liens.

SEC. 1314. CONTRACTS SUBJECT TO PROVISIONS OF THIS CHAPTER.—Contracts of mortgage and pledge are subject to all the provisions of this chapter.

Mortgages and pledges subject to provisions herein.

## CREATION OF LIENS

SEC. 1315. LIEN, HOW CREATED.—A lien is created:

1. By contract of the parties; or
2. By operation of law.

Creation of liens.

How created.

SEC. 1316. NO LIEN FOR CLAIM NOT DUE.—No lien arises by mere operation of law until the time at which the act to be secured thereby ought to be performed.

No lien for claim not due.

SEC. 1317. LIEN ON FUTURE INTEREST.—An agreement may be made to create a lien upon property not yet acquired by the party agreeing to give the lien, or not yet in existence. In such case the lien agreed for attaches from the time when the party agreeing to give it acquires an interest in the thing, to the extent of such interest.

Lien on future interest.

SEC. 1318. LIEN MAY BE CREATED BY CONTRACT.—A lien may be created by contract, to take immediate effect, as security for the performance of obligations not then in existence.

Creation by contract.

## EFFECT OF LIENS

SEC. 1319. LIEN, OR CONTRACT FOR LIEN, TRANSFERS NO TITLE.—Notwithstanding an agreement to the contrary, a lien, or a contract for a lien, transfers no title to the property subject to the lien.

Effect of.

No title transferred.

## CROSS REFERENCE

Mortgage gives no right to possession, see section 1340.

Post, p. 1300.

SEC. 1320. CERTAIN CONTRACTS VOID.—All contracts for the forfeiture of property subject to a lien, in satisfaction of the obligation secured thereby, and all contracts in restraint of the right of redemption from a lien, are void.

Certain contracts void.

Creation does not imply personal obligation.

**SEC. 1321. CREATION OF LIEN DOES NOT IMPLY PERSONAL OBLIGATION.**—The creation of a lien does not of itself imply that any person is bound to perform the act for which the lien is a security.

#### CROSS REFERENCE

*Post*, pp. 1299, 1300, 1305.

See, also, sections 1329, 1341, and 1381.

Extent of.

**SEC. 1322. EXTENT OF LIEN.**—The existence of a lien upon property does not of itself entitle the person in whose favor it exists to a lien upon the same property for the performance of any other obligation than that which the lien originally secured.

Holder not entitled to compensation.

**SEC. 1323. HOLDER OF LIEN NOT ENTITLED TO COMPENSATION.**—One who holds property by virtue of a lien thereon is not entitled to compensation from the owner thereof for any trouble or expense which he incurs respecting it, except to the same extent as a borrower, under sections 805 and 806.

*Ante*, p. 1242.

#### PRIORITY OF LIENS

Priority of liens.

**SEC. 1324. PRIORITY OF LIENS.**—Other things being equal, different liens upon the same property have priority according to the time of their creation, except in cases of bottomry and respondentia.

Order of resort to different funds.

**SEC. 1325. ORDER OF RESORT TO DIFFERENT FUNDS.**—Where one has a lien upon several things, and other persons have subordinate liens upon, or interests in, some but not all of the same things, the person having the prior lien, if he can do so without risk of loss to himself or of injustice to other persons, must resort to the property in the following order, on the demand of any party interested:

1. To the things upon which he has an exclusive lien;
2. To the things which are subject to the fewest subordinate liens;
3. In like manner inversely to the number of subordinate liens upon the same things; and
4. When several things are within one of the foregoing classes, and subject to the same number of liens, resort must be had—
  - (1) To the things which have not been transferred since the prior lien was created;
  - (2) To the things which have been so transferred without a valuable consideration; and
  - (3) To the things which have been so transferred for a valuable consideration in the inverse order of the transfer.

#### CROSS REFERENCE

*Post*, p. 1338.

Marshaling of assets, see section 1658.

Redemption from liens.

#### REDEMPTION FROM LIENS

Right to redeem; subrogation.

**SEC. 1326. RIGHT TO REDEEM; SUBROGATION.**—Every person, having an interest in property subject to a lien, has the right to redeem it from the lien at any time after the claim is due and before his right of redemption is foreclosed, and, by such redemption, becomes subrogated to all the benefits of the lien, as against all owners of other interests in the property, except in so far as he was bound to make such redemption for their benefit.

#### CROSS REFERENCE

*Post*, p. 1306.

Pledgor's right of redemption may be foreclosed, see section 1392.

SEC. 1327. RIGHTS OF INFERIOR LIENOR.—One who has a lien inferior to another, upon the same property, has a right: Rights of inferior lienor.

1. To redeem the property in the same manner as its owner might, from the superior lien; and

2. To be subrogated to all the benefits of the superior lien, when necessary for the protection of his interests, upon satisfying the claim secured thereby.

SEC. 1328. REDEMPTION FROM LIEN, HOW MADE.—Redemption from a lien is made by performing, or offering to perform, the act for the performance of which it is a security, and paying, or offering to pay, the damages, if any, to which the holder of the lien is entitled for delay. Redemption from lien, how made.

CROSS REFERENCE

Offer to perform, see section 453.

*Ante*, p. 1186.

EXTINCTION OF LIENS

Extinction of liens.

SEC. 1329. LIEN DEEMED ACCESSORY TO THE ACT WHOSE PERFORMANCE IT SECURES.—A lien is to be deemed accessory to the act for the performance of which it is a security, whether any person is bound for such performance or not, and is extinguishable in like manner with any other accessory obligation. Lien deemed accessory to the act whose performance it secures.

CROSS REFERENCE

Assignment of debt, see section 1348.

*Post*, p. 1301.

SEC. 1330. EXTINCTION BY SALE OR CONVERSION.—The sale of any property on which there is a lien, in satisfaction of the claim secured thereby or in case of personal property, its wrongful conversion by the person holding the lien, extinguishes the lien thereon. Extinction by sale or conversion.

CROSS REFERENCE

Sale of property by lien holder, see section 1395.

*Post*, p. 1307.

SEC. 1331. LIEN EXTINGUISHED BY LAPSE OF TIME UNDER STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS.—A lien is extinguished by the lapse of the time within which, under the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure, an action can be brought upon the principal obligation. By lapse of time.

SEC. 1332. APPORTIONMENT OF LIEN.—The partial performance of an act secured by a lien does not extinguish the lien upon any part of the property subject thereto, even if it is divisible. Apportionment of lien.

SEC. 1333. WHEN RESTORATION EXTINGUISHES LIEN.—The voluntary restoration of property to its owner by the holder of a lien thereon dependent upon possession extinguishes the lien as to such property, unless otherwise agreed by the parties, and extinguishes it, notwithstanding any such agreement, as to creditors of the owner and persons subsequently acquiring a title to the property, or a lien thereon, in good faith, and for value. Restoration extinguishes lien.

CROSS REFERENCE

Lien dependent on possession, see section 1393.

*Post*, p. 1306.

CHAPTER 63.—MORTGAGE

MORTGAGE.

MORTGAGES IN GENERAL

In general.

SEC. 1334. MORTGAGE, WHAT.—Mortgage is a contract by which specific property is hypothecated for the performance of an act, without the necessity of a change of possession. Definition.

## CROSS REFERENCE

Actual transfer of possession of personalty would change it into a pledge, see section 1337.

To be in writing.

SEC. 1335. TO BE IN WRITING.—A mortgage can be created, renewed, or extended, only by writing, subscribed by the party to be charged or by his agent thereunto authorized in writing.

Lien of, when special.

SEC. 1336. LIEN OF A MORTGAGE, WHEN SPECIAL.—The lien of a mortgage is special, unless otherwise expressly agreed, and is independent of possession.

## CROSS REFERENCE

*Ante*, p. 1297.

Special lien, definition, see section 1312.

Transfer, when mortgage, when pledge.

SEC. 1337. TRANSFER, WHEN MORTGAGE, WHEN PLEDGED.—Every transfer of an interest in property, other than in trust, made only as a security for the performance of another act, is to be deemed a mortgage, except when it is accompanied by actual change of possession, in which case it is to be deemed a pledge.

## CROSS REFERENCE

Deed absolute on its face, when a mortgage, see section 1338.

Transfer made subject to defeasance, may be proved.

SEC. 1338. TRANSFER MADE SUBJECT TO DEFEASANCE MAY BE PROVED.—The fact that a transfer was made subject to defeasance on a condition, may, for the purpose of showing such transfer to be a mortgage, be proved (except as against a subsequent purchaser or encumbrancer for value and without notice), though the fact does not appear by the terms of the instrument.

## CROSS REFERENCE

Transfer, when mortgage, when pledge, see section 1337.

Mortgage as lien.

SEC. 1339. MORTGAGE, ON WHAT A LIEN.—A mortgage is a lien upon everything that would pass by a grant of the property.

## CROSS REFERENCES

*Ante*, p. 1152.

Fixtures, generally, see section 188.

*Post*, p. 1303.

Growing crops, see section 1365.

Right to possession.

SEC. 1340. MORTGAGE DOES NOT ENTITLE MORTGAGEE TO POSSESSION.—A mortgage does not entitle the mortgagee to the possession of the property, unless authorized by the express terms of the mortgage; but after the execution of the mortgage the mortgagor may agree to such change of possession without a new consideration.

## CROSS REFERENCE

*Ante*, p. 1299.

Mortgagee's possession, see sections 1334 and 1336.

Mortgage not a personal obligation.

SEC. 1341. MORTGAGE NOT A PERSONAL OBLIGATION.—A mortgage does not bind the mortgagor personally to perform the act for the performance of which it is a security, unless there is an express covenant therein to that effect.

Waste.

SEC. 1342. WASTE.—No person whose interest is subject to the lien of a mortgage may do any act which will substantially impair the mortgagee's security.

Subsequently acquired title inures to mortgagee.

SEC. 1343. SUBSEQUENTLY ACQUIRED TITLE INURES TO MORTGAGEE.—Title acquired by the mortgagor subsequent to the execution of the mortgage, inures to the mortgagee as security for the debt in like manner as if acquired before the execution.

SEC. 1344. POWER OF SALE.—A power of sale may be conferred by a mortgage upon the mortgagee or any other person, to be exercised after a breach of the obligation for which the mortgage is a security.

Power of sale.

SEC. 1345. POWER OF ATTORNEY TO EXECUTE.—A power of attorney to execute a mortgage must be in writing, subscribed, acknowledged, or proved, and certified in the manner prescribed in chapter 22 of this code, and recorded in the office of the registrar of property.

Power of attorney to execute.

*Ante*, p. 1164.

#### CROSS REFERENCE

Authorization, generally, see section 1046.

*Ante*, p. 1265.

SEC. 1345a. MORTGAGE, WHEN VOID AS TO THIRD PERSONS.—A mortgage of property is void as against creditors of the mortgagor and subsequent purchasers and encumbrances of the property in good faith for value, unless it is acknowledged or proved and certified in the manner prescribed in chapter 22 of this code, and recorded in the office of the Registrar of Property of the Canal Zone.

Mortgage, when void as to third person.

*Ante*, p. 1164.

SEC. 1346. RECORDING ASSIGNMENT OF MORTGAGE.—An assignment of a mortgage may be recorded in like manner as a mortgage, and such record operates as notice to all persons subsequently deriving title to the mortgage from the assignor.

Recording assignment of mortgage.

SEC. 1347. RECORDING ASSIGNMENT OF MORTGAGE NOT NOTICE TO MORTGAGOR.—When the mortgage is executed as security for money due, or to become due, on a promissory note, bond, or other instrument designated in the mortgage, the record of the assignment of the mortgage is not, of itself, notice to a mortgagor, his heirs, or personal representatives, so as to invalidate any payment made by them, or either of them, to the person holding such note, bond, or other instrument.

Recording assignment, not notice to mortgagor.

SEC. 1348. MORTGAGE PASSES BY ASSIGNMENT OF DEBT.—The assignment of a debt secured by mortgage carries with it the security.

Mortgage passes by assignment of debt.

SEC. 1349. MORTGAGE, HOW DISCHARGED.—A recorded mortgage may be discharged by an entry in the margin of the record thereof, signed by the mortgagee, or his personal representative or assignee, acknowledging the satisfaction of the mortgage in the presence of the registrar of property, who must certify the acknowledgment in form substantially as follows: "Signed and acknowledged before me, this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, in the year \_\_\_\_\_. A. B., Registrar of Property."

How mortgage discharged.

SEC. 1350. SAME.—A recorded mortgage, if not discharged as provided in section 1349, must be discharged upon the record by the officer having custody thereof, on the presentation to him of a certificate signed by the mortgagee, his personal representatives or assigns, acknowledged or proved and certified as prescribed by chapter 22 of this code, stating that the mortgage has been paid, satisfied, or discharged.

SEC. 1351. DUTY OF MORTGAGEE ON SATISFACTION OF MORTGAGE.—When any mortgage has been satisfied, the mortgagee or his assignee must immediately, on the demand of the mortgagor, execute, acknowledge, and deliver to him a certificate of the discharge thereof, so as to entitle it to be recorded, or he must enter satisfaction, or cause satisfaction of such mortgage to be entered of record; and any mortgagee, or assignee of such mortgagee, who refuses to execute, acknowledge, and deliver to the mortgagor the certificate of discharge, or to enter satisfaction, or cause satisfaction of the mortgage to be entered, as provided in this chapter, is liable to the mortgagor, or his grantee or heirs, for all damages which he or they may sustain by reason of such refusal, and shall also forfeit to him or them the sum of one hundred dollars.

Duty of mortgagee on satisfaction.

Contracts of bottomry or respondentia not affected.

SEC. 1352. PROVISIONS OF THIS CHAPTER DO NOT AFFECT BOTTOMRY OR RESPONDENTIA.—Contracts of bottomry or respondentia, although in the nature of mortgages, are not affected by any of the provisions of this chapter.

Mortgages of personal property.

#### MORTGAGES OF PERSONAL PROPERTY

What may be mortgaged.

SEC. 1353.—WHAT PERSONAL PROPERTY MAY BE MORTGAGED.—Mortgages may be made upon all growing crops, including fruit, and upon any and all kinds of personal property, except articles of wearing apparel and personal adornment.

#### CROSS REFERENCE

Post, p. 1303.

As to the validity of mortgages on excepted property, see section 1366.

Mortgage of stock in trade.

SEC. 1354. MORTGAGE OF STOCK IN TRADE OF MERCHANT.—Where a mortgage is made upon the stock in trade of a merchant, it shall be deemed, in the absence of a contrary intention, to cover goods subsequently acquired; and purchasers from the mortgagor in good faith and in the usual course of business shall not be liable to the mortgagee.

Form of personal mortgage.

SEC. 1355. FORM OF PERSONAL MORTGAGE.—A mortgage of personal property may be made in substantially the following form:

This mortgage, made the — day of —, in the year —, by A B, of —, by occupation a —, mortgagor, to C D, of —, by occupation a —, mortgagee, witnesseth:

That the mortgagor mortgages to the mortgagee (here describe the property), as security for the payment to him of — dollars, on (or before) the — day of —, in the year —, with interest thereon (or, as security for the payment of a note or obligation, describing it, and so forth) A B.

When void as to third persons.

SEC. 1356. WHEN VOID AS TO THIRD PERSONS.—A mortgage of personal property is void as against creditors of the mortgagor and subsequent purchasers and encumbrancers of the property in good faith and for value, unless:

1. It is accompanied by the affidavit of all the parties thereto that it is made in good faith and without any design to hinder, delay, or defraud creditors;

2. It is acknowledged or proved and certified in the manner prescribed in chapter 22 of this code, and recorded in the office of the registrar of property of the Canal Zone.

Ante, p. 1164.

Recording books for.

SEC. 1357. BOOKS TO BE KEPT FOR PERSONAL MORTGAGES.—Mortgages of personal property must be recorded in books kept for personal mortgages exclusively.

#### CROSS REFERENCE

Manner of acknowledging, proving, certifying, and recording, see section 1356.

Removing mortgaged property from Zone.

SEC. 1359. REMOVING MORTGAGED PROPERTY FROM ZONE.—No mortgagor shall remove or permit the removal of mortgaged property from the Canal Zone without the written consent of the mortgagee.

How foreclosed.

SEC. 1360. HOW FORECLOSED.—A mortgagee of personal property, when the debt to secure which the mortgage was executed becomes due, may foreclose the mortgagor's right of redemption by a sale of the property, made in the manner and upon the notice prescribed by chapter 64 of this code on "pledge," or by proceedings under the Code of Civil Procedure.

Post, p. 1305.

#### CROSS REFERENCES

Post, p. 1305.

Actual notice required, see section 1383.

Post, p. 1305.

Sale of pledge, see sections 1381 et seq.

SEC. 1361. MORTGAGED PROPERTY MAY BE LEVIED UPON.—Personal property mortgaged may be taken under attachment or execution issued at the suit of a creditor of the mortgagor. Mortgaged property may be levied upon.

SEC. 1362. ATTACHMENT AND EXECUTIONS ON MORTGAGED PERSONAL PROPERTY.—Before the property is so taken the officer must pay or tender to the mortgagee the amount of the mortgage debt and interest or must deposit the amount thereof with the registrar of property, payable to the order of the mortgagee: *Provided, however,* That when an attachment or execution creditor presents to the officer a verified statement that the mortgage is void or invalid for reasons therein specified and delivers to the officer a good and sufficient indemnity bond in double the amount of the mortgage debt or double the value of the mortgaged property, as the officer may determine and require, the officer shall take the property, and, in the case of an execution, sell it in the manner provided by law. Attachment and executions on. Proviso. When mortgage void, etc., indemnity bond.

The bond shall be made to both the officer and the mortgagee and shall indemnify them and each of them for the taking of the property against loss, liability, damages, costs, and counsel fees.

#### CROSS REFERENCE

Measure of special owner's damage for conversion, see section 1618.

Post, p. 1333.

SEC. 1363. APPLICATION OF PROCEEDS OF SALE.—When the property is taken after payment or tender of deposit as provided for in section 1362, and is sold under process the officer must apply the proceeds of the sale as follows: Application of proceeds.

1. To the repayment of the sum paid to the mortgagee, with interest from the date of such payment; and
2. The balance, if any, in like manner as the proceeds of sales under execution are applied in other cases.

When the property is taken after presentation to the officer of the verified statement and bond mentioned in the proviso in section 1362 and is sold under process the officer must apply the proceeds of the sale as follows:

1. To the satisfaction of the amount specified in the process including interest and costs; and
2. The balance, if any, in like manner as the proceeds of sales under execution are applied in other cases.

SEC. 1364. CERTAIN SECTIONS NOT APPLICABLE TO MORTGAGE OF CERTAIN SHIPS.—Sections 1356 and 1357 to 1359 do not apply to any mortgage of a ship or part of a ship under the flag of the United States. Designated sections not applicable to mortgage of certain ships. Ante, p. 1302.

SEC. 1365. CONTINUANCE OF LIEN OF MORTGAGE ON CROPS.—The lien of a mortgage on a growing crop continues on the crop after severance, whether remaining in its original state or converted into another product, so long as the same remains on the land of mortgagor. Continuance of lien of mortgage on crops.

SEC. 1366. VALIDITY OF CERTAIN MORTGAGES.—Mortgages of personal property, other than that mentioned in section 1353, and mortgages not made in conformity with the provisions of this subchapter, are nevertheless valid between the parties, their heirs, legatees, and personal representatives, and persons who, before parting with value, have actual notice thereof. Validity of certain mortgages.

#### CHAPTER 64.—PLEDGE

**PLEDGE.**

SEC. 1367. PLEDGE, WHAT.—Pledge is a deposit of personal property by way of security for the performance of another act. Defined.

## CROSS REFERENCE

Increase of property pledged, see section 1370.

When contract deemed a pledge.

SEC. 1368. WHEN CONTRACT IS TO BE DEEMED A PLEDGE.—Every contract by which the possession of personal property is transferred, as security only, is to be deemed a pledge.

Delivery essential.

SEC. 1369. DELIVERY ESSENTIAL TO VALIDITY OF PLEDGE.—The lien of a pledge is dependent on possession, and no pledge is valid until the property pledged is delivered to the pledgee, or to a pledge holder, as hereinafter prescribed.

Increase of property.

SEC. 1370. INCREASE OF THING.—The increase of property pledged is pledged with the property.

Lienor may pledge property to extent of lien.

SEC. 1371. LIENOR MAY PLEDGE PROPERTY TO EXTENT OF HIS LIEN.—One who has a lien upon property may pledge it to the extent of his lien.

## CROSS REFERENCES

Compare section 1372.

Post, p. 1333.

Lienor's action for damages, see section 1618.

Real owner can not defeat pledge of property transferred to apparent owner.

SEC. 1372. REAL OWNER CAN NOT DEFEAT PLEDGE OF PROPERTY TRANSFERRED TO APPARENT OWNER FOR THE PURPOSE OF PLEDGE.—One who has allowed another to assume the apparent ownership of property for the purpose of making any transfer of it, can not set up his own title, to defeat a pledge of the property, made by the other, to a pledgee who received the property in good faith, in the ordinary course of business, and for value.

Pledge lender.

SEC. 1373. PLEDGE LENDER, WHAT.—Property may be pledged as security for the obligation of another person than the owner, and in so doing the owner has all the rights of a pledgor for himself, except as hereinafter stated.

Pledge holder.

SEC. 1374. PLEDGE HOLDER, WHAT.—A pledgor and pledgee may agree upon a third person with whom to deposit the property pledged, who, if he accepts the deposit, is called a pledge holder.

When pledge lender may withdraw property.

SEC. 1375. WHEN PLEDGE LENDER MAY WITHDRAW PROPERTY PLEDGED.—One who pledges property as security for the obligation of another can not withdraw the property pledged otherwise than as a pledgor for himself might, and if he receives from the debtor a consideration for the pledge he can not withdraw it without his consent.

Obligations of pledge holder.

SEC. 1376. OBLIGATIONS OF PLEDGE HOLDER.—A pledge holder for reward can not exonerate himself from his undertaking; and a gratuitous pledge holder can do so only by giving reasonable notice to the pledgor and pledgee to appoint a new pledge holder, and in case of their failure to agree, by depositing the property pledged with some impartial person, who will then be entitled to a reasonable compensation for his care of the same.

Pledge holder must enforce rights of pledgee.

SEC. 1377. PLEDGE HOLDER MUST ENFORCE RIGHTS OF PLEDGEE.—A pledge holder must enforce all the rights of the pledgee, unless authorized by him to waive them.

Obligation of pledgees, etc., for reward.

SEC. 1378. OBLIGATION OF PLEDGEE AND PLEDGE HOLDER, FOR REWARD.—A pledgee, or a pledge holder for reward, assumes the duties and liabilities of a depositary for reward.

## CROSS REFERENCE

Ante, p. 1229.

Depositary for reward, see section 725.

Gratuitous pledge holder.

SEC. 1379. GRATUITOUS PLEDGE HOLDER.—A gratuitous pledge holder assumes the duties and liabilities of a gratuitous depositary.

## CROSS REFERENCE

Gratuitous pledge holder, see sections 722 and 723.

*Ante*, p. 1229.

SEC. 1380. DEBTOR'S MISREPRESENTATION OF VALUE OF PLEDGE.—Where a debtor has obtained credit, or an extension of time, by a fraudulent misrepresentation of the value of property pledged by or for him, the creditor may demand a further pledge to correspond with the value represented; and in default thereof may recover his debt immediately, though it be not actually due.

Debtor's misrepresentation of value.

SEC. 1381. WHEN PLEDGEE MAY SELL.—When performance of the act for which a pledge is given is due, in whole or in part, the pledgee may collect what is due to him by a sale of property pledged, subject to the rules and exceptions hereinafter prescribed.

Pledgee may sell.

## CROSS REFERENCE

Foreclosure of right of redemption, see section 1392.

*Post*, p. 1306.

SEC. 1382. SALE OF PLEDGED PROPERTY.—Before property pledged can be sold, and after performance of the act for which it is security is due, the pledgee must demand performance thereof from the debtor, if the debtor can be found.

Sale.

## CROSS REFERENCE

Waiver of demand of performance before sale, see section 1385.

SEC. 1383. NOTICE OF SALE TO PLEDGOR.—A pledgee must give actual notice to the pledgor of the time and place at which the property pledged will be sold, at such a reasonable time before the sale as will enable the pledgor to attend.

Notice of.

SEC. 1384. WAIVER OF NOTICE OF SALE.—Notice of sale may be waived by a pledgor at any time; but is not waived by a mere waiver of demand of performance.

Waiver of.

SEC. 1385. WAIVER OF DEMAND.—A debtor or pledgor waives a demand of performance as a condition precedent to a sale of the property pledged, by a positive refusal to perform, after performance is due; but can not waive it in any other manner except by contract.

Waiver of demand.

SEC. 1386. SALE OF PLEDGED PROPERTY, MANNER OF.—The sale by pledgee, of property pledged, must be made by public auction, in the manner and upon the notice of sale of personal property under execution.

Sale by public auction.

SEC. 1387. PLEDGEE'S SALE OF SECURITIES.—A pledgee can not sell any evidence of debt pledged to him, except the obligations of governments, States, or corporations; but he may collect the same when due.

Pledgee's sale of securities.

## CROSS REFERENCE

Right of redemption, see section 1326.

*Ante*, p. 1298.

SEC. 1388. SALE ON THE DEMAND OF THE PLEDGOR.—Whenever property pledged can be sold for a price sufficient to satisfy the claim of the pledgee, the pledgor may require it to be sold, and its proceeds to be applied to such satisfaction, when due.

Sale on demand of pledgor.

## CROSS REFERENCE

Retaining proceeds, see section 1390.

*Post*, p. 1306.

SEC. 1389. SURPLUS TO BE PAID TO PLEDGOR.—After a pledgee has lawfully sold property pledged, or otherwise collected its proceeds, he may deduct therefrom the amount due under the principal obli-

Surplus to be paid pledgor.

gation, and the necessary expenses of sale and collection, and must pay the surplus to the pledgor, on demand.

Pledgee may retain all that can become due.

SEC. 1390. PLEDGEE MAY RETAIN ALL THAT CAN BECOME DUE.—When property pledged is sold by order of the pledgor before the claim of the pledgee is due, the latter may retain out of the proceeds all that can possibly become due under his claim until it becomes due.

Right to purchase at sale.

*Ante*, p. 1305.

SEC. 1391. PLEDGEE OR PLEDGE HOLDER MAY PURCHASE.—Whenever property pledged is sold at public auction, in the manner provided by section 1386, the pledgee or pledge holder may purchase said property at such sale.

Pledgee may foreclose right of redemption.

SEC. 1392. PLEDGEE MAY FORECLOSE RIGHT OF REDEMPTION.—Instead of selling property pledged, as hereinbefore provided, a pledgee may foreclose the right of redemption by a judicial sale, under the direction of a competent court; and in that case may be authorized by the court to purchase at the sale.

#### OTHER LIENS.

### CHAPTER 65.—OTHER LIENS

#### CROSS REFERENCE

*Ante*, p. 1215.

Lien of seller of goods, see sections 649 et seq.

Lien on personal property for services.

SEC. 1393. LIEN ON PERSONAL PROPERTY FOR SERVICES THEREON.—Every person who, while lawfully in possession of an article of personal property, renders any service to the owner thereof, by labor or skill, employed for the protection, improvement, safe-keeping, or carriage thereof, has a special lien thereon, dependent on possession, for the compensation, if any, which is due to him from the owner for such service; a person who makes, alters, or repairs any article of personal property, at the request of the owner, or legal possessor of the property, has a lien on the same for his reasonable charges for the balance due for such work done and materials furnished, and may retain possession of the same until the charges are paid; and livery or boarding or feed-stable proprietors, and persons pasturing horses or stock, have a lien, dependent on possession, for their compensation in caring for, boarding, feeding, or pasturing such horses or stock; and laundry proprietors and persons conducting a laundry business, have a general lien, dependent on possession, upon all personal property in their hands belonging to a customer, for the balance due them from such customer for laundry work; and veterinary proprietors and veterinary surgeons shall have a lien, dependent on possession, for their compensation in caring for, boarding, feeding, and medical treatment of animals; and keepers of garages for automobiles shall have a lien, dependent on possession, for their compensation in caring for and safe-keeping such automobiles.

#### CROSS REFERENCES

*Ante*, p. 1255.

Carrier's lien, see section 954.

*Ante*, p. 1299.

Restoration of property extinguishes lien, see section 1333.

Limitation, where written notice not given.

SEC. 1394. LIMITATION ON AMOUNT RECOVERABLE WHERE WRITTEN NOTICE NOT GIVEN.—That portion of any lien, as provided for in section 1393, in excess of \$100, for any work, services, care, or safe-keeping rendered or performed at the request of any person other than the holder of the legal title, shall be invalid, unless prior to commencing any such work, service, care, or safe-keeping, the person claiming such lien shall give actual notice in writing either by personal service or by registered letter addressed to the holder of the legal title to such property, if known. In the case of automobiles, the

person named as legal owner in the registration certificate, shall be deemed for the purpose of this section, as the holder of the legal title.

SEC. 1395. LIEN HOLDER MAY SELL PROPERTY; NOTICE OF SALE; PROCEEDS.—If the person entitled to the lien provided for in section 1393 be not paid the amount due and for which said lien is given, within twenty days after the same shall have become due, then such lien holder may proceed to sell said property, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy said lien and costs of sale, at public auction, and by giving at least ten days' previous notice of such sale by advertising in some newspaper of general circulation in the Canal Zone. The proceeds of the sale must be applied to the discharge of the lien and the cost of keeping and selling the property; the remainder, if any, must be paid over to the owner thereof.

Lien holder may sell; notice; proceeds. *Anie*, p. 1306.

#### CROSS REFERENCE

Extinguishment of lien by sale or conversion, see section 1330.

*Anie*, p. 1296.

SEC. 1396. LIEN OF FACTOR.—A factor has a general lien, dependent on possession, for all that is due to him as such, upon all articles of commercial value that are intrusted to him by the same principal.

Lien of factor.

#### CROSS REFERENCES

Factor's enforcement of lien, see section 880.

*Anie*, p. 1251.

Power of pledging, see section 1372.

*Anie*, p. 1304.

SEC. 1397. BANKER'S LIEN.—A banker has a general lien, dependent on possession, upon all property in his hands belonging to a customer, for the balance due to him from such customer in the course of the business.

Banker's lien.

SEC. 1398. OFFICER'S LIEN.—An officer who levies an attachment or execution upon personal property acquires a special lien, dependent on possession, upon such property, which authorizes him to hold it until the process is discharged or satisfied, or a judicial sale of the property is had.

Officer's lien.

## CHAPTER 66.—NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS IN GENERAL

NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS IN GENERAL.

NOTE.—This chapter and chapters 67 to 69 of this code comprise the Uniform Negotiable Instruments Act.

*Post*, pp. 1322-1326.

#### FORM AND INTERPRETATION

Form and interpretation.

SEC. 1400. REQUIREMENTS FOR NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENT.—An instrument to be negotiable must conform to the following requirements:

Requirements.

- (1) It must be in writing and signed by the maker or drawer;
- (2) Must contain an unconditional promise or order to pay a sum certain in money;
- (3) Must be payable on demand, or at a fixed or determinable future time;
- (4) Must be payable to order or to bearer; and
- (5) Where the instrument is addressed to a drawee, he must be named or otherwise indicated therein with reasonable certainty.

SEC. 1401. SUM PAYABLE CERTAIN.—The sum payable is a sum certain within the meaning of chapters 66 to 69 of this code, although it is to be paid—

Sum certain.

- (1) With interest; or
- (2) By stated installments; or

(3) By stated installments, with a provision that upon default in payment of any installment or of interest, the whole shall become due; or

(4) With exchange, whether at a fixed rate or at the current rate; or

(5) With costs of collection or an attorney's fee, in case payment shall not be made at maturity.

Unconditional promise.

SEC. 1402. UNQUALIFIED PROMISE UNCONDITIONAL.—An unqualified order or promise to pay is unconditional within the meaning of chapters 66 to 69 of this code, though coupled with—

(1) An indication of a particular fund out of which reimbursement is to be made, or a particular account to be debited with the amount; or

(2) A statement of the transaction which gives rise to the instrument.

But an order or promise to pay out of a particular fund is not unconditional.

Time for payment.

SEC. 1403. TIME FOR PAYMENT.—An instrument is payable at a determinable, future time, within the meaning of chapters 66 to 69 of this code, which is expressed to be payable—

(1) At a fixed period after date or sight; or

(2) On or before a fixed or determinable future time specified therein; or

(3) On or at a fixed period after the occurrence of a specified event, which is certain to happen, though the time of happening be uncertain.

An instrument payable upon a contingency is not negotiable, and the happening of the event does not cure the defect.

Nonnegotiable instrument.

SEC. 1404. NONNEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENT.—An instrument which contains an order or promise to do any act in addition to the payment of money is not negotiable. But the negotiable character of an instrument otherwise negotiable is not affected by a provision which—

(1) Authorizes the sale of collateral securities in case the instrument be not paid at maturity; or

(2) Authorizes a confession of judgment, if the instrument be not paid at maturity; or

(3) Waives the benefit of any law intended for the advantage or protection of the obligor; or

(4) Gives the holder an election to require something to be done in lieu of payment of money.

But nothing in this section shall validate any provision or stipulation otherwise illegal.

Negotiability not affected.

SEC. 1405. NEGOTIABILITY NOT AFFECTED.—The validity and negotiable character of an instrument are not affected by the fact that—

(1) It is not dated; or

(2) Does not specify the value given, or that any value has been given therefor; or

(3) Does not specify the place where it is drawn or the place where it is payable; or

(4) Bears a seal; or

(5) Designates a particular kind of current money in which payment is to be made.

But nothing in this section shall alter or repeal any statute requiring in certain cases the nature of the consideration to be stated in the instrument.

SEC. 1406. PAYABLE ON DEMAND.—An instrument is payable on demand—

Payable on demand.

(1) Where it is expressed to be payable on demand, or at sight, or on presentation; or

(2) In which no time for payment is expressed.

Where an instrument is issued, accepted, or indorsed when overdue, it is, as regards the person so issuing, accepting, or indorsing it, payable on demand.

SEC. 1407. PAYABLE TO ORDER.—The instrument is payable to order where it is drawn payable to the order of a specified person or to him or his order. It may be drawn payable to the order of—

Payable to order.

(1) A payee who is not maker, drawer, or drawee; or

(2) The drawer or maker; or

(3) The drawee; or

(4) Two or more payees jointly; or

(5) One or some of several payees; or

(6) The holder of an office for the time being.

Where the instrument is payable to order the payee must be named or otherwise indicated therein with reasonable certainty.

Payable to bearer.

SEC. 1408. PAYABLE TO BEARER.—The instrument is payable to bearer—

(1) When it is expressed to be so payable; or

(2) When it is payable to a person named therein or bearer; or

(3) When it is payable to the order of a fictitious or nonexisting person, and such fact was known to the person making it so payable; or

(4) When the name of the payee does not purport to be the name of any person; or

(5) When the only or last indorsement is an indorsement in blank.

Language of instrument.

SEC. 1409. LANGUAGE OF INSTRUMENT.—The instrument need not follow the language of chapters 66 to 69 of this code, but any terms are sufficient which clearly indicate an intention to conform to the requirements thereof.

SEC. 1410. TRUE DATE.—Where the instrument or an acceptance or any indorsement thereon is dated, such date is deemed prima facie to be the true date of the making, drawing, acceptance, or indorsement as the case may be.

True date.

SEC. 1411. ANTE OR POST DATING.—The instrument is not invalid for the reason only that it is antedated or postdated, provided this is not done for an illegal or fraudulent purpose. The person to whom an instrument so dated is delivered acquires the title thereto as of the date of delivery.

Ante or post dating.

SEC. 1412. INSERTION OF DATE.—Where an instrument expressed to be payable at a fixed period after date is issued undated, or where the acceptance of an instrument payable at a fixed period after sight is undated, any holder may insert therein the true date of issue or acceptance, and the instrument shall be payable accordingly. The insertion of a wrong date does not avoid the instrument in the hands of a subsequent holder in due course; but as to him, the date so inserted is to be regarded as the true date.

Insertion of date.

SEC. 1413. FILLING UP BLANKS.—Where the instrument is wanting in any material particular, the person in possession thereof has a prima facie authority to complete it by filling up the blanks therein. And a signature on a blank paper delivered by the person making the signature in order that the paper may be converted into a negotiable instrument operates as a prima facie authority to fill it up as such for any amount. In order, however, that any such instrument when completed may be enforced against any person who became a party thereto prior to its completion, it must be filled up

Filling up blanks.

strictly in accordance with the authority given and within a reasonable time. But if any such instrument, after completion, is negotiated to a holder in due course, it is valid and effectual for all purposes in his hands, and he may enforce it as if it had been filled up strictly in accordance with the authority given and within a reasonable time.

Incomplete instru-  
ment not delivered.

SEC. 1414. INCOMPLETE INSTRUMENT NOT DELIVERED.—Where an incomplete instrument has not been delivered it will not, if completed and negotiated, without authority, be a valid contract in the hands of any holder, as against any person whose signature was placed thereon before delivery.

Delivery necessary.

SEC. 1415. DELIVERY NECESSARY.—Every contract on a negotiable instrument is incomplete and revocable until delivery of the instrument for the purpose of giving effect thereto. As between immediate parties, and as regards a remote party other than a holder in due course, the delivery, in order to be effectual, must be made either by or under the authority of the party making, drawing, accepting, or indorsing, as the case may be; and in such case the delivery may be shown to have been conditional, or for a special purpose only, and not for the purpose of transferring the property in the instrument. But where the instrument is in the hands of a holder in due course, a valid delivery thereof by all parties prior to him so as to make them liable to him is conclusively presumed. And where the instrument is no longer in the possession of a party whose signature appears thereon, a valid and intentional delivery by him is presumed until the contrary is proved.

Rules of construc-  
tion.

SEC. 1416. RULES OF CONSTRUCTION.—Where the language of the instrument is ambiguous or there are omissions therein, the following rules of construction apply:

(1) Where the sum payable is expressed in words and also in figures and there is a discrepancy between the two, the sum denoted by the words is the sum payable; but if the words are ambiguous or uncertain, reference may be had to the figures to fix the amount;

(2) Where the instrument provides for the payment of interest, without specifying the date from which interest is to run, the interest runs from the date of the instrument, and if the instrument is undated, from the issue thereof;

(3) Where the instrument is not dated, it will be considered to be dated as of the time it was issued;

(4) Where there is a conflict between the written and printed provisions of the instrument, the written provisions prevail;

(5) Where the instrument is so ambiguous that there is doubt whether it is a bill or note, the holder may treat it as either at his election;

(6) Where a signature is so placed upon the instrument that it is not clear in what capacity the person making the same intended to sign, he is to be deemed an indorser;

(7) Where an instrument containing the words "I promise to pay" is signed by two or more persons, they are deemed to be jointly and severally liable thereon.

Liability on.

SEC. 1417. LIABILITY ON INSTRUMENT.—No person is liable on the instrument whose signature does not appear thereon, except as herein otherwise expressly provided. But one who signs in a trade or assumed name will be liable to the same extent as if he had signed in his own name.

Signature by agent.

SEC. 1418. SIGNATURE BY AGENT.—The signature of any party may be made by a duly authorized agent. No particular form of appointment is necessary for this purpose; and the authority of the agent may be established as in other cases of agency.

SEC. 1419. LIABILITY OF AGENT.—Where the instrument contains or a person adds to his signature words indicating that he signs for or on behalf of a principal, or in a representative capacity, he is not liable on the instrument if he was duly authorized; but the mere addition of words describing him as an agent, or as filling a representative character, without disclosing his principal, does not exempt him from personal liability.

Liability of agent.

SEC. 1420. SIGNATURE BY "PROCURATION."—A signature by "procuration" operates as notice that the agent has but a limited authority to sign, and the principal is bound only in case the agent in so signing acted within the actual limits of his authority.

Signature by "procuration."

SEC. 1421. INDORSEMENT BY CORPORATION OR INFANT.—The indorsement or assignment of the instrument by a corporation or by an infant passes the property therein, notwithstanding that from want of capacity the corporation or infant may incur no liability thereon.

Indorsement by corporation or infant.

SEC. 1422. FORGED SIGNATURE.—When a signature is forged or made without the authority of the person whose signature it purports to be, it is wholly inoperative, and no right to retain the instrument, or to give a discharge therefor, or to enforce payment thereof against any party thereto, can be acquired through or under such signature, unless the party, against whom it is sought to enforce such right, is precluded from setting up the forgery or want of authority.

Forged signature.

## CONSIDERATION

SEC. 1423. PRESUMPTION OF CONSIDERATION.—Every negotiable instrument is deemed prima facie to have been issued for a valuable consideration; and every person whose signature appears thereon to have become a party thereto for value.

Presumption of consideration.

SEC. 1424. CONSIDERATION, WHAT CONSTITUTES.—Value is any consideration sufficient to support a simple contract. An antecedent or preexisting debt constitutes value, and is deemed such whether the instrument is payable on demand or at a future time.

What constitutes consideration.

SEC. 1425. HOLDER FOR VALUE.—Where value has at any time been given for the instrument, the holder is deemed a holder for value in respect to all parties who become such prior to that time.

Holder for value.

SEC. 1426. LIEN ON AN INSTRUMENT.—Where the holder has a lien on the instrument, arising either from contract or by implication of law, he is deemed a holder for value to the extent of his lien.

Lien on instrument.

SEC. 1427. EFFECT OF WANT OF CONSIDERATION.—Absence or failure of consideration is matter of defense as against any person not a holder in due course; and partial failure of consideration is a defense pro tanto, whether the failure is an ascertained and liquidated amount or otherwise.

Want of consideration.

SEC. 1428. LIABILITY OF ACCOMMODATION PARTY.—An accommodation party is one who has signed the instrument as maker, drawer, acceptor, or indorser, without receiving value therefor, and for the purpose of lending his name to some other person. Such a person is liable on the instrument to a holder for value, notwithstanding such holder at the time of taking the instrument knew him to be only an accommodation party.

Liability of accommodation party.

## NEGOTIATION

SEC. 1429. NEGOTIATION.—An instrument is negotiated when it is transferred from one person to another in such manner as to constitute the transferee the holder thereof. If payable to bearer it is negotiated by delivery; if payable to order it is negotiated by the indorsement of the holder completed by delivery.

Negotiation.

Indorsement.

SEC. 1430. **INDORSEMENT.**—The indorsement must be written on the instrument itself or upon a paper attached thereto. The signature of the indorser, without additional words, is a sufficient indorsement.

Indorsement of entire instrument.

SEC. 1431. **INDORSEMENT OF ENTIRE INSTRUMENT.**—The indorsement must be an indorsement of the entire instrument. An indorsement which purports to transfer to the indorsee a part only of the amount payable, or which purports to transfer the instrument to two or more indorsees severally, does not operate as a negotiation of the instrument. But where the instrument has been paid in part, it may be indorsed as to the residue.

Kinds of indorsement.

SEC. 1432. **KINDS OF INDORSEMENT.**—An indorsement may be either special or in blank; and it may also be either restrictive or qualified, or conditional.

Special.

SEC. 1433. **SPECIAL INDORSEMENT.**—A special indorsement specifies the person to whom, or to whose order, the instrument is to be payable; and the indorsement of such indorsee is necessary to the further negotiation of the instrument. An indorsement in blank specifies no indorsee, and an instrument so indorsed is payable to bearer and may be negotiated by delivery.

Blank; how changed to special.

SEC. 1434. **BLANK INDORSEMENT, HOW CHANGED TO SPECIAL INDORSEMENT.**—The holder may convert a blank indorsement into a special indorsement by writing over the signature of the indorser in blank any contract consistent with the character of the indorsement.

Restrictive.

SEC. 1435. **INDORSEMENT RESTRICTIVE.**—An indorsement is restrictive, which either—

- (1) Prohibits the further negotiation of the instrument; or
- (2) Constitutes the indorsee the agent of the indorser; or
- (3) Vests the title in the indorsee in trust for or to the use of some other person.

But the mere absence of words implying power to negotiate does not make an indorsement restrictive.

Rights conferred.

SEC. 1436. **RIGHTS CONFERRED.**—A restrictive indorsement confers upon the indorsee the right—

- (1) To receive payment of the instrument;
- (2) To bring any action thereon that the indorser could bring;
- (3) To transfer his rights as such indorsee, where the form of the indorsement authorizes him to do so.

But all subsequent indorsees acquire only the title of the first indorsee under the restrictive indorsement.

Qualified.

SEC. 1437. **QUALIFIED INDORSEMENT.**—A qualified indorsement constitutes the indorser a mere assignor of the title to the instrument. It may be made by adding to the indorser's signature the words "without recourse" or any words of similar import. Such an indorsement does not impair the negotiable character of the instrument.

Conditional.

SEC. 1438. **CONDITIONAL INDORSEMENT.**—Where an indorsement is conditional, a party required to pay the instrument may disregard the condition, and make payment to the indorsee or his transferee, whether the condition has been fulfilled or not. But any person to whom an instrument so indorsed is negotiated will hold the same, or the proceeds thereof, subject to the rights of the person indorsing conditionally.

Payable to bearer.

SEC. 1439. **PAYABLE TO BEARER.**—Where an instrument, payable to bearer, is indorsed specially it may nevertheless be further negotiated by delivery; but the person indorsing specially is liable as indorser to only such holders as make title through his indorsement.

Payable to two or more persons.

SEC. 1440. **PAYABLE TO TWO OR MORE PERSONS.**—Where an instrument is payable to the order of two or more payees or indorsees who

are not partners, all must indorse, unless the one indorsing has authority to indorse for the others.

SEC. 1441. **INDORSED TO PERSON AS "CASHIER."**—Where an instrument is drawn or indorsed to person as "cashier" or other fiscal officer of a bank or corporation, it is deemed prima facie to be payable to the bank or corporation of which he is such officer, and may be negotiated by either the indorsement of the bank or corporation or the indorsement of the officer.

Indorsed to person as "cashier."

SEC. 1442. **NAME MISPELLED.**—Where the name of a payee or indorsee is wrongly designated or misspelled, he may indorse the instrument as therein described, adding, if he thinks fit, his proper signature.

Name misspelled.

SEC. 1443. **IN REPRESENTATIVE CAPACITY.**—Where any person is under obligation to indorse in a representative capacity, he may indorse in such terms as to negative personal liability.

In representative capacity.

SEC. 1444. **TIME OF INDORSEMENT.**—Except where an indorsement bears date after the maturity of the instrument, every negotiation is deemed prima facie to have been effected before the instrument was overdue.

Time of indorsement.

SEC. 1445. **PLACE OF INDORSEMENT.**—Except where the contrary appears, every indorsement is presumed prima facie to have been made at the place where the instrument is dated.

Place of indorsement.

SEC. 1446. **CONTINUATION.**—An instrument negotiable in its origin continues to be negotiable until it has been restrictively indorsed or discharged by payment or otherwise.

Continuation of negotiability.

SEC. 1447. **STRIKING OUT INDORSEMENT.**—The holder may at any time strike out any indorsement which is not necessary to his title. The indorser whose indorsement is struck out, and all indorsers subsequent to him, are thereby relieved from liability on the instrument.

Striking out indorsement.

SEC. 1448. **TRANSFER WITHOUT INDORSEMENT.**—Where the holder of an instrument payable to his order transfers it for value without indorsing it, the transfer vests in the transferee such title as the transferor had therein, and the transferee acquires, in addition, the right to have the indorsement of the transferor. But for the purpose of determining whether the transferee is a holder in due course, the negotiation takes effect as to the time when the indorsement is actually made.

Transfer without indorsement.

SEC. 1449. **PRIOR PARTY MAY NEGOTIATE.**—Where an instrument is negotiated back to a prior party such party may, subject to the provisions of chapters 66 to 69 of this code, reissue and further negotiate the same. But he is not entitled to enforce payment thereof against any intervening party to whom he was personally liable.

Prior party may negotiate.

*Ante*, p. 1307; *post*, p. 1329.

**RIGHTS OF THE HOLDER**

SEC. 1450. **RIGHT TO SUE.**—The holder of a negotiable instrument may sue thereon in his own name and payment to him in due course discharges the instrument.

Rights of holder.

To sue in own name.

SEC. 1451. **HOLDER IN DUE COURSE.**—A holder in due course is a holder who has taken the instrument under the following conditions:

Holder in due course.

- (1) That it is complete and regular upon its face;
- (2) That he became the holder of it before it was overdue, and without notice that it had been previously dishonored, if such was the fact;
- (3) That he took it in good faith and for value;
- (4) That at the time it was negotiated to him he had no notice of any infirmity in the instrument or defect in the title of the person negotiating it.

## CROSS REFERENCES

Notice before full amount paid, see section 1453.

When person not deemed a holder in due course, see section 1452.

Who deemed a holder in due course, see section 1458.

Not holder in due course.

SEC. 1452. NOT HOLDER IN DUE COURSE.—Where an instrument payable on demand is negotiated an unreasonable length of time after its issue, the holder is not deemed a holder in due course.

## CROSS REFERENCES

*Ante*, p. 1313.

Notice before full amount paid, see section 1453.

Who deemed a holder in due course, see sections 1451 and 1458.

Notice before full amount paid.

SEC. 1453. NOTICE BEFORE FULL AMOUNT PAID.—Where the transferee receives notice of any infirmity in the instrument or defect in the title of the person negotiating the same before he has paid the full amount agreed to be paid therefor, he will be deemed a holder in due course only to the extent of the amount theretofore paid by him.

## CROSS REFERENCES

*Ante*, p. 1313.

Rights of holder in due course, see section 1456.

Who deemed a holder in due course, see sections 1451 and 1458.

Who not deemed a holder in due course, see section 1452.

When title defective.

*Ante*, p. 1307; *post*, p. 1323.

SEC. 1454. WHEN TITLE DEFECTIVE.—The title of a person who negotiates an instrument is defective within the meaning of chapters 66 to 69 of this code, when he obtained the instrument, or any signature thereto, by fraud, duress, or force and fear, or other unlawful means, or for an illegal consideration, or when he negotiates it in breach of faith, or under such circumstances as amount to a fraud.

Notice of defect.

SEC. 1455. NOTICE OF DEFECT.—To constitute notice of an infirmity in the instrument or defect in the title of the person negotiating the same, the person to whom it is negotiated must have had actual knowledge of the infirmity or defect, or knowledge of such facts that his action in taking the instrument amounted to bad faith.

Rights of holder in due course.

SEC. 1456. RIGHTS OF HOLDER IN DUE COURSE.—A holder in due course holds the instrument free from any defect of title of prior parties, and free from defenses available to prior parties among themselves, and may enforce payment of the instrument for the full amount thereof against all parties liable thereon.

## CROSS REFERENCES

*Ante*, p. 1313.

Notice before full amount paid, see section 1453.

Who deemed holder in due course, see sections 1451 and 1458.

Who not deemed a holder in due course, see section 1452.

Defense against holder not in due course.

SEC. 1457. WHEN SUBJECT TO ORIGINAL.—In the hands of any holder other than a holder in due course, a negotiable instrument is subject to the same defenses as if it were nonnegotiable. But a holder who derives his title through a holder in due course, and who is not himself a party to any fraud or illegality affecting the instrument, has all the rights of such former holder in respect of all parties prior to the latter.

Who deemed holder in due course.

SEC. 1458. WHO DEEMED HOLDER IN DUE COURSE.—Every holder is deemed prima facie to be a holder in due course; but when it is shown that the title of any person who has negotiated the instrument was defective, the burden is on the holder to prove that he or some person under whom he claims acquired the title as holder in due course. But the last-mentioned rule does not apply in favor of a

party who became bound on the instrument prior to the acquisition of such defective title.

#### CROSS REFERENCES

Notice before full amount paid, see section 1453.	<i>Ante</i> , p. 1314.
Rights of holder in due course, see section 1456.	
What constitutes a holder in due course, see section 1451.	<i>Ante</i> , p. 1313.
When person not deemed a holder in due course, see section 1452.	<i>Ante</i> , p. 1314.

#### LIABILITIES OF PARTIES

SEC. 1459. **LIABILITY OF MAKER.**—The maker of a negotiable instrument by making it engages that he will pay it according to its tenor, and admits the existence of the payee and his then capacity to indorse.

SEC. 1460. **LIABILITY OF DRAWER.**—The drawer by drawing the instrument admits the existence of the payee and his then capacity to indorse; and engages that on due presentment the instrument will be accepted or paid, or both, according to its tenor, and that if it be dishonored, and the necessary proceedings on dishonor be duly taken, he will pay the amount thereof to the holder, or to any subsequent indorser who may be compelled to pay it. But the drawer may insert in the instrument an express stipulation negating or limiting his own liability to the holder.

SEC. 1461. **LIABILITY OF ACCEPTOR.**—The acceptor by accepting the instrument engages that he will pay it according to the tenor of his acceptance; and admits—

(1) The existence of the drawer, the genuineness of his signature, and his capacity and authority to draw the instrument; and

(2) The existence of the payee and his then capacity to indorse.

SEC. 1462. **PERSON DEEMED INDORSER.**—A person placing his signature upon an instrument otherwise than as maker, drawer, or acceptor, is deemed to be an indorser, unless he clearly indicates by appropriate words his intention to be bound in some other capacity.

SEC. 1463. **LIABILITY OF IRREGULAR INDORSER.**—Where a person, not otherwise a party to an instrument, places thereon his signature in blank before delivery, he is liable as indorser, in accordance with the following rules:

(1) If the instrument is payable to the order of a third person, he is liable to the payee and to all subsequent parties.

(2) If the instrument is payable to the order of the maker or drawer, or is payable to bearer, he is liable to all parties subsequent to the maker or drawer.

(3) If he signs for the accommodation of the payee, he is liable to all parties subsequent to the payee.

SEC. 1464. **WARRANTY WHEN NEGOTIATION BY DELIVERY, ETC.**—Every person negotiating an instrument by delivery or by a qualified indorsement, warrants—

(1) That the instrument is genuine and in all respects what it purports to be;

(2) That he has a good title to it;

(3) That all prior parties had capacity to contract;

(4) That he has no knowledge of any fact which would impair the validity of the instrument or render it valueless.

But when the negotiation is by delivery only, the warranty extends in favor of no holder other than the immediate transferee.

The provisions of subdivision three of this section do not apply to persons negotiating public or corporation securities, other than bills and notes.

Liabilities of parties.

Of maker.

Of drawer.

Of acceptor.

Person deemed indorser.

Liability of irregular indorser.

Warranty when negotiation by delivery, etc.

Of general indorser. **SEC. 1465. LIABILITY OF GENERAL INDORSER.**—Every indorser who indorses without qualification, warrants to all subsequent holders in due course—

*Ante*, p. 1315. (1) The matters and things mentioned in subdivisions 1, 2, and 3 of section 1464; and

(2) That the instrument is at the time of his indorsement valid and subsisting.

And, in addition, he engages that on due presentment it shall be accepted or paid, or both, as the case may be, according to its tenor, and that if it be dishonored, and the necessary proceedings on dishonor be duly taken, he will pay the amount thereof to the holder, or to any subsequent indorser who may be compelled to pay it.

When negotiable by delivery. **SEC. 1466. WHEN NEGOTIABLE BY DELIVERY.**—Where a person places his indorsement on an instrument negotiable by delivery he incurs all the liabilities of an indorser.

Order of liability of indorsers. **SEC. 1467. LIABILITY OF INDORSERS.**—As respects one another indorsers are liable *prima facie* in the order in which they indorse; but evidence is admissible to show that as between or among themselves they have agreed otherwise. Joint payees or joint indorsees who indorse are deemed to indorse jointly and severally.

Liability of broker or agent. *Ante*, p. 1315. **SEC. 1468. LIABILITY OF BROKER OR AGENT.**—Where a broker or other agent negotiates an instrument without indorsement he incurs all the liabilities prescribed by section 1464, unless he discloses the name of his principal and the fact that he is acting only as agent.

#### PRESENTMENT FOR PAYMENT

Presentment for payment. **SEC. 1469. PRESENTMENT FOR PAYMENT.**—Presentment for payment is not necessary in order to charge the person primarily liable on the instrument; but if the instrument is, by its terms, payable at a special place, and he is able and willing to pay it there at maturity, such ability and willingness are equivalent to a tender of payment upon his part. But except as herein otherwise provided, presentment for payment is necessary in order to charge the drawer and indorsers.

When instrument payable on due date. **SEC. 1470. PRESENTMENT FOR PAYMENT.**—Where the instrument is not payable on demand, presentment must be made on the day it falls due. Where it is payable on demand, presentment must be made within a reasonable time after its issue, except that in the case of a bill of exchange, presentment for payment will be sufficient if made within a reasonable time after the last negotiation thereof.

What constitutes sufficient presentment. **SEC. 1471. WHAT CONSTITUTES SUFFICIENT PRESENTMENT.**—Presentment for payment, to be sufficient, must be made—

(1) By the holder, or by some person authorized to receive payment, on his behalf;

(2) At a reasonable hour on a business day;

(3) At a proper place as herein defined;

(4) To the person primarily liable on the instrument, or if he is absent or inaccessible, to any person found at the place where the presentment is made.

Place of. **SEC. 1472. PLACE OF PRESENTMENT.**—Presentment for payment is made at the proper place—

(1) Where a place of payment is specified in the instrument and it is there presented;

(2) Where no place of payment is specified, but the address of the person to make payment is given in the instrument and it is there presented;

(3) Where no place of payment is specified and no address is given and the instrument is presented at the usual place of business or residence of the person to make payment;

(4) In any other case if presented to the person to make payment wherever he can be found, or if presented at his last known place of business or residence.

SEC. 1473. **MUST BE EXHIBITED.**—The instrument must be exhibited to the person from whom payment is demanded, and when it is paid must be delivered up to the party paying it.

SEC. 1474. **WHERE PAYABLE AT BANK.**—Where the instrument is payable at a bank, presentment for payment must be made during banking hours, unless the person to make payment has no funds there to meet it at any time during the day, in which case presentment at any hour before the bank is closed on that day is sufficient.

SEC. 1475. **WHEN PERSON LIABLE IS DEAD.**—Where the person primarily liable on the instrument is dead, and no place of payment is specified, presentment for payment must be made to his personal representative, if such there be, and if, with the exercise of reasonable diligence, he can be found.

SEC. 1476. **PERSONS LIABLE AS PARTNERS.**—Where the persons primarily liable on the instrument are liable as partners, and no place of payment is specified, presentment for payment may be made to any one of them, even though there has been a dissolution of the firm.

SEC. 1477. **JOINT DEBTS.**—Where there are several persons, not partners, primarily liable on the instrument, and no place of payment is specified, presentment must be made to them all.

SEC. 1478. **PRESENTMENT FOR PAYMENT NOT REQUIRED WHEN.**—Presentment for payment is not required in order to charge the drawer where he has no right to expect or require that the drawee or acceptor will pay the instrument.

SEC. 1479. **PRESENTMENT FOR PAYMENT NOT REQUIRED WHEN.**—Presentment for payment is not required in order to charge an indorser where the instrument was made or accepted for his accommodation and he has no reason to expect that the instrument will be paid if presented.

SEC. 1480. **DELAY EXCUSED.**—Delay in making presentment for payment is excused when the delay is caused by circumstances beyond the control of the holder, and not imputable to his default, misconduct, or negligence. When the cause of delay ceases to operate, presentment must be made with reasonable diligence.

SEC. 1481. **WHEN DISPENSED WITH.**—Presentment for payment is dispensed with—

(1) Where after the exercise of reasonable diligence presentment as required by this title can not be made;

(2) Where the drawee is a fictitious person;

(3) By waiver of presentment, express or implied.

SEC. 1482. **WHEN DISHONORED BY NONPAYMENT.**—The instrument is dishonored by nonpayment when—

(1) It is duly presented for payment and payment is refused or can not be obtained; or

(2) Presentment is excused and the instrument is overdue and unpaid.

SEC. 1483. **LIABILITY OF PERSON SECONDARILY LIABLE.**—Subject to the provisions of chapters 66 to 69 of this code, when the instrument is dishonored by nonpayment, an immediate right of recourse to all parties secondarily liable thereon accrues to the holder.

SEC. 1484. **TIME OF PAYMENT.**—Every negotiable instrument is payable at the time fixed therein without grace. When the day of maturity falls upon Sunday, or a holiday, the instrument is payable on the next succeeding business day. Instruments falling due on Saturday are to be presented for payment on the next succeeding

Must be exhibited.

When payable at bank.

When person liable is dead.

Persons liable as partners.

Joint debts.

Presentment for payment not required, when.

Accommodation parties.

Delay excused.

When dispensed with.

When dishonored by nonpayment.

Liability of person secondarily liable. *Ante*, p. 1307; *post*, p. 1329.

Time of payment.

business day, except that instruments payable on demand may, at the option of the holder, be presented for payment before twelve o'clock noon on Saturday when that entire day is not a holiday.

Determination of time.

SEC. 1485. DETERMINATION OF TIME.—Where the instrument is payable at a fixed period after date, after sight, or after the happening of a specified event, the time of payment is determined by excluding the day from which the time is to begin to run, and by including the date of payment.

#### CROSS REFERENCE

*Ante*, p. 1124.

Excluding first day and including last day, see section 9.

Payable at bank.

SEC. 1486. WHERE PAYABLE AT BANK.—Where the instrument is made payable at a bank it is equivalent to an order to the bank to pay the same for the account of the principal debtor thereon.

Payment in due course.

SEC. 1487. PAYMENT IN DUE COURSE.—Payment is made in due course when it is made at or after the maturity of the instrument to the holder thereof in good faith and without notice that his title is defective.

#### NOTICE OF DISHONOR

Notice of dishonor.

SEC. 1488. NOTICE OF DISHONOR.—Except as herein otherwise provided, when a negotiable instrument has been dishonored by non-acceptance or nonpayment, notice of dishonor must be given to the drawer and to each indorser, and any drawer or indorser to whom such notice is not given is discharged.

#### CROSS REFERENCES

*Post*, p. 1319.

Notice to bankrupt, see section 1500.

*Post*, p. 1319.

Notice to partners, see section 1498.

*Post*, p. 1319.

Notice to persons jointly interested, see section 1499.

*Post*, p. 1320.

Notice to subsequent party, see section 1506.

*Post*, p. 1319.

Notice where person is dead, see section 1497.

*Post*, p. 1320.

When notice need not be given to drawer, see section 1513.

*Post*, p. 1321.

When notice need not be given to indorser, see section 1514.

By whom given.

SEC. 1489. BY WHOM GIVEN.—The notice may be given by or on behalf of the holder, or by or on behalf of any party to the instrument who might be compelled to pay it to the holder, and who upon taking it up would have a right to reimbursement from the party to whom the notice is given.

Notice of dishonor, by agent.

SEC. 1490. NOTICE OF DISHONOR.—Notice of dishonor may be given by an agent either in his own name or in the name of any party entitled to give notice, whether that party be his principal or not.

#### CROSS REFERENCE

When agent may give notice, see section 1493.

Effect of notice, by holder.

SEC. 1491. EFFECT OF NOTICE.—Where notice is given by or on behalf of the holder, it inures for the benefit of all subsequent holders and all prior parties who have a right of recourse against the party to whom it is given.

By party entitled to give.

SEC. 1492. EFFECT WHERE NOTICE IS GIVEN BY PARTY ENTITLED THERETO.—Where notice is given by or on behalf of a party entitled to give notice, it inures for the benefit of the holder and all parties subsequent to the party to whom notice is given.

When agent may give.

SEC. 1493. WHEN AGENT MAY GIVE NOTICE.—Where the instrument has been dishonored in the hands of an agent, he may either himself give notice to the parties liable thereon or he may give notice to his

principal. If he gives notice to his principal, he must do so within the same time as if he were the holder, and the principal upon the receipt of such notice has himself the same time for giving notice as if the agent had been an independent holder.

## CROSS REFERENCE

Notice given by agent, see section 1490.

*Ante*, p. 1318.

SEC. 1494. WHEN NOTICE SUFFICIENT.—A written notice need not be signed, and an insufficient written notice may be supplemented and validated by verbal communication. A misdescription of the instrument does not vitiate the notice unless the party to whom the notice is given is in fact misled thereby.

When sufficient.

## CROSS REFERENCE

Form of notice, see section 1495.

SEC. 1495. FORM OF NOTICE.—The notice may be in writing or merely oral and may be given in any terms which sufficiently identify the instrument, and indicate that it has been dishonored by nonacceptance or nonpayment. It may in all cases be given by delivering it personally or through the mails.

Form of.

SEC. 1496. TO WHOM NOTICE GIVEN.—Notice of dishonor may be given either to the party himself or to his agent in that behalf.

To whom given.

SEC. 1497. NOTICE WHERE PARTY IS DEAD.—When any party is dead, and his death is known to the party giving notice, the notice must be given to a personal representative, if there be one, and if with reasonable diligence he can be found. If there be no personal representative, notice may be sent to the last residence or last place of business of the deceased.

Where party is dead.

SEC. 1498. NOTICE TO PARTNERS.—Where the parties to be notified are partners, notice to any one partner is notice to the firm, even though there has been a dissolution.

To partners.

SEC. 1499. NOTICE TO PERSONS JOINTLY LIABLE.—Notice to joint parties who are not partners must be given to each of them, unless one of them has authority to receive such notice for the others.

To persons jointly liable.

SEC. 1500. NOTICE TO BANKRUPT.—Where a party has been adjudged a bankrupt or an insolvent, or has made an assignment for the benefit of creditors, notice may be given either to the party himself or to his trustee or assignee.

To bankrupt.

SEC. 1501. TIME WITHIN WHICH NOTICE MUST BE GIVEN.—Notice may be given as soon as the instrument is dishonored; and unless delay is excused as hereinafter provided, must be given within the times fixed by chapters 66 to 69 of this code.

Time limit on giving of.

*Ante*, p. 1307; *post*, p. 1329.

SEC. 1502. NOTICE WHERE PARTIES RESIDE IN SAME PLACE.—Where the person giving and the person to receive notice reside in the same place, notice must be given within the following times:

Where parties reside in same place.

(1) If given at the place of business of the person to receive notice, it must be given before the close of business hours on the day following;

(2) If given at his residence, it must be given before the usual hours of rest on the day following;

(3) If sent by mail, it must be deposited in the post office in time to reach him in usual course on the day following.

SEC. 1503. NOTICE WHERE PARTIES RESIDE IN DIFFERENT PLACES.—Where the person giving and the person to receive notice reside in different places, the notice must be given within the following times:

Where reside in different places.

(1) If sent by mail, it must be deposited in the post office in time to go by mail the day following the day of dishonor, or if

there be no mail at a convenient hour on that day, by the next mail thereafter;

(2) If given otherwise than through the post office, then within the time that notice would have been received in due course of mail, if it had been deposited in the post office within the time specified in the last subdivision.

Notice deemed given.

SEC. 1504. NOTICE DEEMED GIVEN.—Where notice of dishonor is duly addressed and deposited in the post office, the sender is deemed to have given due notice, notwithstanding any miscarriage in the mails.

Deposit in post office.

SEC. 1505. DEPOSIT IN POST OFFICE.—Notice is deemed to have been deposited in post office when deposited in any branch post office or in any letter box under the control of the Post Office Department.

Notice to subsequent party.

SEC. 1506. NOTICE TO SUBSEQUENT PARTY.—Where a party receives notice of dishonor, he has, after the receipt of such notice, the same time for giving notice to antecedent parties that the holder has after the dishonor.

Where notice may be sent.

SEC. 1507. WHERE NOTICE MAY BE SENT.—Where a party has added an address to his signature, notice of dishonor must be sent to that address; but if he has not given such address, then the notice must be sent as follows:

(1) Either to the post office nearest to his place of residence, or to the post office where he is accustomed to receive his letters; or

(2) If he live in one place, and have his place of business in another, notice may be sent to either place; or

(3) If he is sojourning in another place, notice may be sent to the place where he is sojourning.

But where the notice is actually received by the party within the time specified in chapters 66 to 69 of this code, it will be sufficient, though not sent in accordance with the requirements of this section.

#### CROSS REFERENCE

Effect of miscarriage of mails, see section 1504.

Waiver of.

SEC. 1508. WAIVER OF NOTICE.—Notice of dishonor may be waived, either before the time of giving notice has arrived, or after the omission to give due notice, and the waiver may be express or implied.

Who is affected by waiver.

SEC. 1509. WHO IS AFFECTED BY WAIVER.—Where the waiver is embodied in the instrument itself, it is binding upon all parties; but where it is written above the signature of an indorser, it binds him only.

Waiver of protest.

SEC. 1510. WAIVER OF PROTEST.—A waiver of protest, whether in the case of a foreign bill of exchange or other negotiable instrument, is deemed to be a waiver not only of formal protest, but also of presentment and notice of dishonor.

Notice dispensed with.

SEC. 1511. NOTICE DISPENSED WITH.—Notice of dishonor is dispensed with when, after the exercise of reasonable diligence, it can not be given to or does not reach the parties sought to be charged.

Delay excused.

SEC. 1512. DELAY EXCUSED.—Delay in giving notice of dishonor is excused when the delay is caused by circumstances beyond the control of the holder, and not imputable to his default, misconduct, or negligence. When the cause of delay ceases to operate, notice must be given with reasonable diligence.

When notice of dishonor not required.

SEC. 1513. WHEN NOTICE OF DISHONOR IS NOT REQUIRED.—Notice of dishonor is not required to be given to the drawer in either of the following cases:

(1) Where the drawer and drawee are the same person;

(2) When the drawee is a fictitious person or a person not having capacity to contract;

(3) When the drawer is the person to whom the instrument is presented for payment;

(4) Where the drawer has no right to expect or require that the drawee or acceptor will honor the instrument;

(5) Where the drawer has countermanded payment.

SEC. 1514. WHEN NOT REQUIRED TO BE GIVEN INDORSER.—Notice of dishonor is not required to be given to an indorser in either of the following cases: When not required to be given indorser.

(1) Where the drawee is a fictitious person or a person not having capacity to contract, and the indorser was aware of the fact at the time he indorsed the instrument;

(2) Where the indorser is the person to whom the instrument is presented for payment;

(3) Where the instrument was made or accepted for his accommodation.

SEC. 1515. NOTICE OF NONPAYMENT WHERE ACCEPTANCE REFUSED.—Where due notice of dishonor by nonacceptance has been given, notice of a subsequent dishonor by nonpayment is not necessary, unless in the meantime the instrument has been accepted. Notice of nonpayment where acceptance refused.

SEC. 1516. EFFECT OF OMISSION.—An omission to give notice of dishonor by nonacceptance does not prejudice the rights of a holder in due course subsequent to the omission. Effect of omission.

SEC. 1517. PROTEST.—Where any negotiable instrument has been dishonored it may be protested for nonacceptance or nonpayment, as the case may be; but protest is not required except in the case of foreign bills of exchange. Protest.

#### DISCHARGE OF NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS

SEC. 1518. HOW DISCHARGED.—A negotiable instrument is discharged— Discharge of negotiable instruments.

(1) By payment in due course by or on behalf of the principal debtor; How discharged.

(2) By payment in due course by the party accommodated, where the instrument is made or accepted for accommodation;

(3) By the intentional cancellation thereof by the holder;

(4) By any other act which will discharge a simple contract for the payment of money;

(5) When the principal debtor becomes the holder of the instrument at or after maturity in his own right.

SEC. 1519. PERSONS SECONDARILY LIABLE DISCHARGED.—A person secondarily liable on the instrument is discharged— Persons secondarily liable discharged.

(1) By any act which discharges the instrument;

(2) By the intentional cancellation of his signature by the holder;

(3) By the discharge of a prior party;

(4) By a valid tender of payment made by a prior party;

(5) By a release of the principal debtor, unless the holder's right of recourse against the party secondarily liable is expressly reserved;

(6) By any agreement binding upon the holder to extend the time of payment, or to postpone the holder's right to enforce the instrument, unless made with the assent of the party secondarily liable, or unless the right of recourse against such party is expressly reserved. Right of party who discharged.

SEC. 1520. RIGHT OF PARTY WHO DISCHARGED.—Where the instrument is paid by a party secondarily liable thereon, it is not discharged; but the party so paying it is remitted to his former rights

as regards all prior parties, and he may strike out his own and all subsequent indorsements, and again negotiate the instrument, except—

(1) Where it is payable to the order of a third person, and has been paid by the drawer; and

(2) Where it was made or accepted for accommodation, and has been paid by the party accommodated.

Renunciation by holder.

SEC. 1521. RENUNCIATION BY HOLDER.—The holder may expressly renounce his rights against any party to the instrument, before, at, or after its maturity. An absolute and unconditional renunciation of his rights against the principal debtor made at or after the maturity of the instrument discharges the instrument. But a renunciation does not affect the rights of a holder in due course without notice. A renunciation must be in writing, unless the instrument is delivered up to the person primarily liable thereon.

Cancellation.

SEC. 1522. CANCELLATION.—A cancellation made unintentionally, or under a mistake or without the authority of the holder, is inoperative; but where an instrument or any signature thereon appears to have been canceled the burden of proof lies on the party who alleges that the cancellation was made unintentionally, or under a mistake or without authority.

Alteration.

SEC. 1523. ALTERATION.—Where a negotiable instrument is materially altered without the assent of all parties liable thereon, it is avoided, except as against a party who has himself made, authorized or assented to the alteration, and subsequent indorsers.

But when an instrument has been materially altered and is in the hands of a holder in due course, not a party to the alteration, he may enforce payment thereof according to its original tenor.

Material alteration.

SEC. 1524. MATERIAL ALTERATION.—Any alteration which changes—

- (1) The date;
- (2) The sum payable, either for principal or interest;
- (3) The time or place of payment;
- (4) The number or the relations of the parties;
- (5) The medium or currency in which payment is to be made;

Or which adds a place of payment where no place of payment is specified, or any other change or addition which alters the effect of the instrument in any respect, is a material alteration.

#### BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

#### CHAPTER 67.—BILLS OF EXCHANGE

*Ante*, p. 1307; *post*, p. 1323.

NOTE.—Chapters 66 to 69 of this code comprise the Uniform Negotiable Instruments Act.

Form and interpretation.

#### FORM AND INTERPRETATION

Defined.

SEC. 1525. BILL OF EXCHANGE DEFINED.—A bill of exchange is an unconditional order in writing addressed by one person to another, signed by the person giving it, requiring the person to whom it is addressed to pay on demand or at a fixed or determinable future time a sum certain in money to order or to bearer.

Not an assignment of funds.

SEC. 1526. NOT AN ASSIGNMENT OF FUNDS.—A bill of itself does not operate as an assignment of the funds in the hands of the drawee available for the payment thereof, and the drawee is not liable on the bill unless and until he accepts the same.

Addressed to more than one drawee.

SEC. 1527. ADDRESSED TO MORE THAN ONE DRAWEE.—A bill may be addressed to two or more drawees jointly, whether they are partners or not; but not to two or more drawees in the alternative or in succession.

Inland and foreign bills.

SEC. 1528. INLAND AND FOREIGN BILLS.—An inland bill of exchange is a bill which is, or on its face purports to be, both drawn

and payable within the Canal Zone. Any other bill is a foreign bill. Unless the contrary appears on the face of the bill, the holder may treat it as an inland bill.

SEC. 1529. BILL TREATED AS PROMISSORY NOTE.—Where in a bill drawer and drawee are the same person, or where the drawee is a fictitious person, or a person not having capacity to contract, the holder may treat the instrument, at his option, either as a bill of exchange or a promissory note.

Bill treated as promissory note.

SEC. 1530. REFEREE IN CASE OF NEED.—The drawer of a bill and any indorser may insert thereon the name of a person to whom the holder may resort in case of need; that is to say in case the bill is dishonored by nonacceptance or nonpayment. Such person is called the referee in case of need. It is in the option of the holder to resort to the referee in case of need or not as he may see fit.

Referee in case of need.

ACCEPTANCE

SEC. 1531. ACCEPTANCE.—The acceptance of a bill is the signification by the drawee of his assent to the order of the drawer. The acceptance must be in writing and signed by the drawee. It must not express that the drawee will perform his promise by any other means than the payment of money.

Acceptance.

SEC. 1532. HOLDER ENTITLED TO ACCEPTANCE ON FACE OF BILL.—The holder of a bill presenting the same for acceptance may require that the acceptance be written on the bill and, if such request is refused, may treat the bill as dishonored.

Holder entitled to acceptance on face of bill.

SEC. 1533. ACCEPTANCE BY SEPARATE INSTRUMENT.—Where an acceptance is written on a paper other than the bill itself, it does not bind the acceptor except in favor of a person to whom it is shown and who, on the faith thereof, receives the bill for value.

Acceptance by separate instrument.

SEC. 1534. PROMISE TO ACCEPT.—An unconditional promise in writing to accept a bill before it is drawn is deemed an actual acceptance in favor of every person who, upon the faith thereof, receives the bill for value.

Promise to accept.

SEC. 1535. TIME ALLOWED DRAWEE TO ACCEPT.—The drawee is allowed twenty-four hours after presentment in which to decide whether or not he will accept the bill; but the acceptance, if given, dates as of the day of presentation.

Time allowed drawee to accept.

SEC. 1536. LIABILITY OF DRAWEE RETAINING OR DESTROYING BILL.—Where a drawee to whom a bill is delivered for acceptance destroys the same, or refuses within twenty-four hours after such delivery, or within such other period as the holder may allow, to return the bill accepted or nonaccepted to the holder, he will be deemed to have accepted the same.

Liability of drawee retaining or destroying bill.

SEC. 1537. ACCEPTANCE OF INCOMPLETE BILL.—A bill may be accepted before it has been signed by the drawer, or while otherwise incomplete, or when it is overdue, or after it has been dishonored by a previous refusal to accept, or by nonpayment. But when a bill payable after sight is dishonored by nonacceptance and the drawee subsequently accepts it, the holder in the absence of any different agreement, is entitled to have the bill accepted as of the date of the first presentment.

Acceptance of incomplete bill.

SEC. 1538. KINDS OF ACCEPTANCE.—An acceptance is either general or qualified. A general acceptance assents without qualification to the order of the drawer. A qualified acceptance in express terms varies the effect of the bill as drawn.

Kinds of acceptance.

SEC. 1539. KINDS OF ACCEPTANCE.—An acceptance to pay at a particular place is a general acceptance, unless it expressly states that the bill is to be paid there only and not elsewhere.

Qualified acceptance.

SEC. 1540. QUALIFIED ACCEPTANCE.—An acceptance is qualified which is—

- (1) Conditional; that is to say, which makes payment by the acceptor dependent on the fulfillment of a condition therein stated;
- (2) Partial; that is to say, an acceptance to pay part only of the amount for which the bill is drawn;
- (3) Local; that is to say, an acceptance to pay only at a particular place;
- (4) Qualified as to time;
- (5) The acceptance of some one or more of the drawees, but not of all.

Rights of parties.

SEC. 1541. RIGHTS OF PARTIES AS TO QUALIFIED ACCEPTANCES.—The holder may refuse to take a qualified acceptance, and if he does not obtain an unqualified acceptance he may treat the bill as dishonored by nonacceptance. Where a qualified acceptance is taken the drawer and indorsers are discharged from liability on the bill, unless they have expressly or impliedly authorized the holder to take a qualified acceptance, or subsequently assent thereto. When the drawer or an indorser receives notice of a qualified acceptance, he must, within a reasonable time, express his dissent to the holder, or he will be deemed to have assented thereto.

#### PRESENTMENT FOR ACCEPTANCE

When presentment must be made.

SEC. 1542. WHEN PRESENTMENT FOR ACCEPTANCE MUST BE MADE.—Presentment for acceptance must be made—

- (1) Where the bill is payable after sight, or in any other case, where presentment for acceptance is necessary in order to fix the maturity of the instrument; or
- (2) Where the bill expressly stipulates that it shall be presented for acceptance; or
- (3) Where the bill is drawn payable elsewhere than at the residence or place of business of the drawee.

In no other case is presentment for acceptance necessary in order to render any party to the bill liable.

#### CROSS REFERENCE

Post, p. 1325.

Presentment, when excused, see section 1547.

Time for.

SEC. 1543. TIME FOR PRESENTMENT.—Except as herein otherwise provided, the holder of a bill which is required by section 1542 to be presented for acceptance must either present it for acceptance or negotiate it within a reasonable time. If he fails to do so, the drawer and all indorsers are discharged.

To whom must be made.

SEC. 1544. TO WHOM PRESENTMENT FOR ACCEPTANCE MUST BE MADE.—Presentment for acceptance must be made by or on behalf of the holder at a reasonable hour, on a business day and before the bill is overdue, to the drawee or some person, authorized to accept or refuse acceptance on his behalf; and—

- (1) Where a bill is addressed to two or more drawees who are not partners, presentment must be made to them all, unless one has authority to accept or refuse acceptance for all, in which case presentment may be made to him only;
- (2) Where the drawee is dead, presentment may be made to his personal representative;
- (3) Where the drawee has been adjudged a bankrupt or an insolvent or has made an assignment for the benefit of creditors, presentment may be made to him or to his trustee or assignee.

SEC. 1545. PRESENTMENT OF BILL OF EXCHANGE.—A bill may be presented for acceptance on any day on which negotiable instruments may be presented for payment under the provisions of sections 1471 and 1484. When Saturday is not otherwise a holiday, presentment for acceptance may be made before twelve o'clock noon, on that day.

Bill of exchange.

Post, pp. 1327, 1328.

SEC. 1546. PRESENTMENT WHERE TIME IS INSUFFICIENT.—Where the holder of a bill drawn payable elsewhere than at the place of business or the residence of the drawee has not time with the exercise of reasonable diligence to present the bill for acceptance before presenting it for payment on the day that it falls due, the delay caused by presenting the bill for acceptance before presenting it for payment is excused and does not discharge the drawers and indorsers.

Where time is insufficient.

SEC. 1547. WHEN PRESENTMENT IS EXCUSED.—Presentment for acceptance is excused and a bill may be treated as dishonored by nonacceptance, in either of the following cases:

When excused.

(1) Where the drawee is dead, or has absconded, or is a fictitious person, or a person not having capacity to contract by bill;

(2) Where, after the exercise of reasonable diligence, presentment can not be made;

(3) Where, although presentment has been irregular, acceptance has been refused on some other ground.

SEC. 1548. BILL DISHONORED BY NONACCEPTANCE.—A bill is dishonored by nonacceptance—

Bill dishonored by nonacceptance.

(1) When it is duly presented for acceptance and such an acceptance as is prescribed by chapters 66 to 69 of this code is refused or can not be obtained; or

Ante, p. 1307; post, p. 1329.

(2) When presentment for acceptance is excused and the bill is not accepted.

SEC. 1549. DUTY OF HOLDER WHERE NOT ACCEPTED.—Where a bill is duly presented for acceptance and is not accepted within the prescribed time the person presenting it must treat the bill as dishonored by nonacceptance or he loses the right of recourse against the drawer and indorsers.

Duty of holder.

SEC. 1550. RIGHTS OF HOLDER WHERE BILL NOT ACCEPTED.—When a bill is dishonored by nonacceptance, an immediate right of recourse against the drawers and indorsers accrues to the holder and no presentment for payment is necessary.

Rights of holder where bill not accepted.

#### PROTEST

Protest.

SEC. 1551. IN WHAT CASES PROTEST NECESSARY.—Where a foreign bill appearing on its face to be such is dishonored by nonacceptance, it must be duly protested for nonacceptance, and where such a bill which has not previously been dishonored by nonacceptance is dishonored by nonpayment, it must be duly protested for nonpayment. If it is not so protested, the drawer and indorsers are discharged. Where a bill does not appear on its face to be a foreign bill, protest thereof in case of dishonor is unnecessary.

When necessary.

SEC. 1552. HOW MADE.—The protest must be annexed to the bill, or must contain a copy thereof, and must be under the hand and seal of the notary making it, and must specify—

How made.

(1) The time and place of presentment;

(2) The fact that presentment was made and the manner thereof;

(3) The cause or reason for protesting the bill;

(4) The demand made and the answer given, if any, or the fact that the drawee or acceptor could not be found.

- By whom.** SEC. 1553. **BY WHOM MADE.**—Protest may be made by—  
 (1) A notary public; or  
 (2) By any respectable resident of the place where the bill is dishonored, in the presence of two or more credible witnesses.
- When.** SEC. 1554. **WHEN MADE.**—When a bill is protested, such protest must be made on the day of its dishonor, unless delay is excused as herein provided. When a bill has been duly noted, the protest may be subsequently extended as of the date of the noting.
- Where.** SEC. 1555. **WHERE MADE.**—A bill must be protested at the place where it is dishonored, except that when a bill drawn payable at the place of business, or residence of some person other than the drawee, has been dishonored by nonacceptance, it must be protested for nonpayment at the place where it is expressed to be payable, and no further presentment for payment to, or demand on, the drawee is necessary.
- Protest both for non-acceptance and non-payment.** SEC. 1556. **PROTEST BOTH FOR NONACCEPTANCE AND NONPAYMENT.**—A bill which has been protested for nonacceptance may be subsequently protested for nonpayment.
- Before maturity.** SEC. 1557. **PROTEST BEFORE MATURITY.**—Where the acceptor has been adjudged a bankrupt or an insolvent, or has made an assignment for the benefit of creditors, before the bill matures, the holder may cause the bill to be protested for better security against the drawer and indorsers.
- When dispensed with.** SEC. 1558. **WHEN DISPENSED WITH.**—Protest is dispensed with by any circumstances which would dispense with notice of dishonor. Delay in noting or protesting is excused when delay is caused by circumstances beyond the control of the holder and not imputable to his default, misconduct or negligence. When the cause of delay ceases to operate, the bill must be noted or protested with reasonable diligence.
- Lost, etc., bills.** SEC. 1559. **WHEN BILL IS LOST AND SO FORTH.**—When a bill is lost or destroyed or is wrongly detained from the person entitled to hold it, protest may be made on a copy or written particulars thereof.

## ACCEPTANCE FOR HONOR

- Acceptance for honor.** SEC. 1560. **ACCEPTANCE FOR HONOR.**—Where a bill of exchange has been protested for dishonor by nonacceptance or protested for better security, and is not overdue, any person not being a party already liable thereon may, with the consent of the holder, intervene and accept the bill supra protest for the honor of any party liable thereon, or for the honor of the person for whose account the bill is drawn. The acceptance for honor may be for the part only of the sum for which the bill is drawn; and where there has been an acceptance for honor for one party, there may be a further acceptance by a different person for the honor of another party.
- How made.** SEC. 1561. **HOW MADE.**—An acceptance for honor supra protest must be in writing, and indicate that it is an acceptance for honor, and must be signed by the acceptor for honor.
- What deemed to be an acceptance for honor of the drawer.** SEC. 1562. **WHAT DEEMED TO BE AN ACCEPTANCE FOR HONOR OF THE DRAWER.**—Where an acceptance for honor does not expressly state for whose honor it is made, it is deemed to be an acceptance for the honor of the drawer.
- Liability of acceptor.** SEC. 1563. **LIABILITY OF ACCEPTOR.**—The acceptor for honor is liable to the holder and to all parties to the bill subsequent to the party for whose honor he has accepted.
- Agreement of acceptor for honor.** SEC. 1564. **AGREEMENT OF ACCEPTOR FOR HONOR.**—The acceptor for honor by such acceptance engages that he will on due presentment pay the bill according to the terms of his acceptance; provided, it

shall not have been paid by the drawee; and provided, also, that it shall have been duly presented for payment and protested for nonpayment and notice of dishonor given him.

SEC. 1565. BILL PAYABLE AFTER SIGHT.—Where a bill payable after sight is accepted for honor, its maturity is calculated from the date of the noting for nonacceptance and not from the date of the acceptance for honor. Bill payable after sight.

SEC. 1566. PROTEST.—Where a dishonored bill has been accepted for honor supra protest or contains a reference in case of need, it must be protested for nonpayment before it is presented for payment to the acceptor for honor or referee in case of need. Protest.  
Presentation to acceptor.

SEC. 1567. PRESENTMENT TO ACCEPTOR.—Presentment for payment to the acceptor for honor must be made as follows:

(1) If it is to be presented in the place where the protest for nonpayment was made, it must be presented not later than the day following its maturity.

(2) If it is to be presented in some other place than the place where it was protested, then it must be forwarded within the time specified in section 1503. Ante, p. 1319.

SEC. 1568. DELAY IN PRESENTMENT.—The provisions of section 1480 apply where there is delay in making presentment to the acceptor for honor or referee in case of need. Delay in presentment.  
Ante, p. 1317.

SEC. 1569. DISHONOR OF BILL BY ACCEPTOR FOR HONOR.—When the bill is dishonored by the acceptor for honor it must be protested for nonpayment by him. Dishonor of bill by acceptor for honor.

#### PAYMENT FOR HONOR

SEC. 1570. PAYMENT FOR HONOR.—Where a bill has been protested for nonpayment, any person may intervene and pay it supra protest for the honor of any person liable thereon or for the honor of the person for whose account it was drawn. Payment for honor.

SEC. 1571. PAYMENT FOR HONOR, HOW MADE.—The payment for honor supra protest in order to operate as such and not as a mere voluntary payment must be attested by a notarial act of honor which may be appended to the protest or form an extension to it. How made.

SEC. 1572. DECLARATION.—The notarial act of honor must be founded on a declaration made by the payer for honor or by his agent in that behalf declaring his intention to pay the bill for honor and for whose honor he pays. Declaration.

SEC. 1573. PREFERENCE OF PARTIES.—Where two or more persons offer to pay a bill for the honor of different parties, the person whose payment will discharge most parties to the bill is to be given the preference. Preference of parties.

SEC. 1574. SUBSEQUENT PARTIES DISCHARGED.—Where a bill has been paid for honor, all parties subsequent to the party for whose honor it is paid are discharged, but the payer for honor is subrogated for, and succeeds to, both the rights and duties of the holder as regards the party for whose honor he pays and all parties liable to the latter. Subsequent parties discharged.

SEC. 1575. RIGHT OF RECOURSE LOST.—Where the holder of a bill refuses to receive payment supra protest, he loses his right of recourse against any party who would have been discharged by such payment. Right of recourse lost.

SEC. 1576. RIGHT OF PAYER FOR HONOR.—The payer for honor, on paying to the holder the amount of the bill and the notarial expenses incidental to its dishonor, is entitled to receive both the bill itself and the protest. Right of payee for honor.

## Bills in a set.

## BILLS IN A SET

## Constitutes one bill.

SEC. 1577. **BILLS IN SETS ONE BILL.**—Where a bill is drawn in a set, each part of the set being numbered and containing a reference to the other parts, the whole of the parts constitutes one bill.

## Where different parts are negotiated.

SEC. 1578. **WHERE DIFFERENT PARTS ARE NEGOTIATED.**—Where two or more parts of a set are negotiated to different holders in due course, the holder whose title first accrues is, as between such holders, the true owner of the bill. But nothing in this section affects the rights of a person who in due course accepts or pays the part first presented to him.

## Liability of holder.

SEC. 1579. **LIABILITY OF HOLDER.**—Where the holder of a set indorses two or more parts to different persons he is liable on every such part, and every indorser subsequent to him is liable on the part he has himself indorsed, as if such parts were separate bills.

## Acceptance.

SEC. 1580. **ACCEPTANCE.**—The acceptance may be written on any part and it must be written on one part only. If the drawee accepts more than one part, and such accepted parts are negotiated to different holders in due course, he is liable on every such part as if it were a separate bill.

## Payment by acceptor.

SEC. 1581. **PAYMENT BY ACCEPTOR.**—When the acceptor of a bill drawn in a set pays it without requiring the part being his acceptance to be delivered up to him, and that part at maturity is outstanding in the hands of a holder in due course, he is liable to the holder thereon.

## Whole bill discharged.

SEC. 1582. **WHOLE BILL DISCHARGED.**—Except as herein otherwise provided, where any one part of a bill drawn in a set is discharged by payment or otherwise the whole bill is discharged.

## PROMISSORY NOTES AND CHECKS.

## CHAPTER 68.—PROMISSORY NOTES AND CHECKS

*Ante*, p. 1307; *post*, p. 1329.

NOTE.—Chapters 66 to 69 of this code comprise the Uniform Negotiable Instruments Act.

Definitions.  
Promissory note.

SEC. 1583. **PROMISSORY NOTE DEFINED.**—A negotiable promissory note within the meaning of chapters 66 to 69 of this code is an unconditional promise in writing made by one person to another, signed by the maker, engaging to pay on demand, or at a fixed or determinable future time, a sum certain in money to order or to bearer, but the negotiability of a promissory note otherwise negotiable in form, secured by a mortgage or deed of trust upon real or personal property, shall not be affected or abridged by reason of a statement therein that it is so secured, nor by reason of the fact that said instrument is so secured, nor by any conditions contained in the mortgage or deed of trust securing the same. Where a note is drawn to the maker's own order it is not complete until indorsed by him.

## Check.

SEC. 1584. **CHECK DEFINED.**—A check is a bill of exchange drawn on a bank payable on demand. Except as herein otherwise provided, the provisions of chapters 66 to 69 of this code applicable to a bill of exchange payable on demand apply to a check.

## Time for presenting.

SEC. 1585. **TIME FOR PRESENTING CHECK.**—A check must be presented for payment within a reasonable time after its issue or the drawer will be discharged from liability thereon to the extent of the loss caused by the delay.

## Certified check.

SEC. 1586. **CERTIFIED CHECK.**—Where a check is certified by the bank on which it is drawn, the certification is equivalent to an acceptance.

SEC. 1587. EFFECT OF ACCEPTANCE OR CERTIFICATION.—Where the holder of a check procures it to be accepted or certified the drawer and all indorsers are discharged from liability thereon.

Effect of acceptance or certification.

SEC. 1588. WHEN CHECK OPERATES AS ASSIGNMENT.—A check of itself does not operate as an assignment of any part of the funds to the credit of the drawer with the bank, and the bank is not liable to the holder, unless and until it accepts or certifies the check.

When check operates as assignment.

## CHAPTER 69.—GENERAL PROVISIONS RESPECTING NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS

GENERAL PROVISIONS RESPECTING NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS.

NOTE.—Chapters 66 to 69 of this code comprise the Uniform Negotiable Instruments Act.

*Ante*, pp. 1307-1329.

SEC. 1589. DEFINITIONS.—In chapters 66 to 69 of this code, unless the context other requires—

Definitions.

“Acceptance” means an acceptance completed by delivery or notification.

“Action” includes counterclaim and set-off.

“Bank” includes any person or association of persons carrying on the business of banking, whether incorporated or not.

“Bearer” means the person in possession of a bill or note which is payable to bearer.

“Bill” means bill of exchange, and “note” means negotiable promissory note.

“Delivery” means transfer of possession, actual or constructive, from one person to another.

“Holder” means the payee or indorsee of a bill or note, who is in possession of it, or the bearer thereof.

“Indorsement” means an indorsement completed by delivery.

“Instrument” means negotiable instrument.

“Issue” means the first delivery of the instrument complete in form, to a person who takes it as a holder.

“Person” includes a body of persons, whether incorporated or not.

“Value” means valuable consideration.

“Written” includes printed; and “writing” includes print.

SEC. 1590. PERSON PRIMARILY LIABLE ON INSTRUMENT.—The person “primarily” liable on an instrument is the person who by the terms of the instrument is absolutely required to pay the same. All other parties are “secondarily” liable.

Person primarily liable on instrument.

SEC. 1591. REASONABLE TIME, WHAT CONSTITUTES.—In determining what is a “reasonable time” or an “unreasonable time,” regard is to be had to the nature of the instrument, the usage of trade or business (if any) with respect to such instruments, and the facts of the particular case.

Reasonable time.

SEC. 1592. TIME, HOW COMPUTED WHEN LAST DAY FALLS ON HOLIDAY.—Where the day, or the last day, for doing any act herein required or permitted to be done falls on Sunday or on a holiday, the act may be done on the next succeeding secular or business day.

Time computation, last day falling on holiday.

SEC. 1593. APPLICATION OF CHAPTERS 66 TO 69.—The provisions of chapters 66 to 69 of this code do not apply to negotiable instruments made and delivered prior to the taking effect hereof. In any case not provided for in said chapters the rules of the law merchant shall govern.

Application of Chapters 66 to 69. *Ante*, pp. 1307-1329.

GENERAL PROVISIONS AFFECTING CHAPTERS 34 TO 69.

CHAPTER 70.—GENERAL PROVISIONS AFFECTING CHAPTERS 34 TO 69

Parties may waive certain provisions of Code.  
*Ante*, pp. 1204-1329.

SEC. 1594. PARTIES MAY WAIVE PROVISIONS OF CODE.—Except where it is otherwise declared, the provisions of chapters 34 to 69 of this code, in respect to the rights and obligations of parties to contracts, are subordinate to the intention of the parties, when ascertained in the manner prescribed by the chapter on the interpretation of contracts; and the benefit thereof may be waived by any party entitled thereto, unless such waiver would be against public policy.

CROSS REFERENCE

*Post*, p. 1197.

Interpretation of contracts, see sections 546 et seq.

RELIEF IN GENERAL.

CHAPTER 71.—RELIEF IN GENERAL

Species of.

SEC. 1595. SPECIES OF RELIEF.—As a general rule compensation is a relief or remedy provided by the law of the Canal Zone for the violation of private rights, and the means of securing their observance; and specific and preventive relief may be given in no other cases than those specified in this chapter and chapters 72 and 73 of this code.

CROSS REFERENCES

*Post*, p. 1338.

Injunction, see sections 1652 et seq.

Person suffering detriment may recover damages, see section 1597.

*Post*, p. 1335.

Specific performance, see sections 1634 et seq.

In case of forfeiture.

SEC. 1596. RELIEF IN CASE OF FORFEITURE.—Whenever, by the terms of an obligation, a party thereto incurs a forfeiture, or a loss in the nature of a forfeiture, by reason of his failure to comply with its provisions, he may be relieved therefrom, upon making full compensation to the other party, except in case of a grossly negligent, willful, or fraudulent breach of duty.

COMPENSATORY RELIEF.

CHAPTER 72.—COMPENSATORY RELIEF

DAMAGES IN GENERAL

GENERAL PRINCIPLES

Who may recover.

SEC. 1597. PERSON SUFFERING DETRIMENT MAY RECOVER DAMAGES.—Every person who suffers detriment from the unlawful act or omission of another, may recover from the person in fault a compensation therefor in money, which is called damages.

CROSS REFERENCES

*Post*, p. 1334.

Damages are exclusive of exemplary damages and interest, except where those are expressly mentioned, see section 1624.

*Post*, p. 1332.

Damages for breach of contract, see sections 1605 et seq.

*Post*, p. 1333.

Damages for torts, see sections 1615 et seq.

*Post*, p. 1334.

Damages must be reasonable, see section 1626.

*Post*, p. 1331.

Exemplary damages, see section 1604.

*Post*, p. 1331.

Interest on damages, see sections 1600 and 1601.

*Post*, p. 1334.

Limitation on amount of damages, see section 1625.

*Post*, p. 1334.

Nominal damages, see section 1627.

“Detriment,” defined.

SEC. 1598. DETRIMENT, WHAT.—Detriment is a loss or harm suffered in person or property.

SEC. 1599. INJURIES RESULTING OR PROBABLE AFTER SUIT BROUGHT.—Damages may be awarded, in a judicial proceeding, for detriment resulting after the commencement thereof or certain to result in the future.

Injuries resulting or probable after suit brought.

INTEREST AS DAMAGES

Interest as damages.

SEC. 1600. PERSON ENTITLED TO RECOVER DAMAGES MAY RECOVER INTEREST THEREON.—Every person who is entitled to recover damages certain, or capable of being made certain by calculation, and the right to recover which is vested in him upon a particular day, is entitled also to recover interest thereon from that day, except during such time as the debtor is prevented by law, or by the act of the creditor, from paying the debt.

Recovery of.

CROSS REFERENCES

Damages prescribed in code are exclusive of interest, see section 1624.  
 Interest as damages, see section 666.  
 Interest as damages on breach of contract, see section 1607.  
 Interest in actions for conversion, see section 1616.

Post, p. 1234.  
 Ante, p. 1220.  
 Post, p. 1332.  
 Post, p. 1333.

SEC. 1601. IN ACTIONS OTHER THAN CONTRACT.—In an action for the breach of an obligation not arising from contract, and in every case of oppression, fraud, or malice, interest may be given, in the discretion of the court or jury.

Actions other than contract.

CROSS REFERENCE

Interest in trover and conversion, see section 1616.

Post, p. 1333.

SEC. 1602. LIMIT OF RATE BY CONTRACT.—Any legal rate of interest stipulated by a contract remains chargeable after a breach thereof, as before, until the contract is superseded by a judgment or other new obligation.

Limit of rate by contract.

SEC. 1603. ACCEPTANCE OF PRINCIPAL WAIVES CLAIM TO INTEREST.—Accepting payment of the whole principal, as such, waives all claim to interest.

Acceptance of principal waives claim to interest.

EXEMPLARY DAMAGES

Exemplary damages.

SEC. 1604. EXEMPLARY DAMAGES, IN WHAT CASES ALLOWED.—In an action for the breach of an obligation not arising from contract, where the defendant has been guilty of oppression, fraud, or malice, express or implied, the plaintiff, in addition to the actual damages, may recover damages for the sake of example and by way of punishing the defendant.

When allowed.

CROSS REFERENCES

Damages for wrongs, generally, see sections 1615 et seq.  
 Damages prescribed in code exclusive of exemplary damages, see section 1624.  
 Infants and insane persons, liability for exemplary damages, see section 27.  
 Injuries to animals, exemplary damages for, see section 1620.

Post, p. 1333.  
 Post, p. 1334.  
 Ante, p. 1126  
 Post, p. 1333.

MEASURE OF DAMAGES

DAMAGES FOR BREACH OF CONTRACT

CROSS REFERENCES

Breach of warranty, see section 665.  
 Measure of damages for breach of contracts to sell and sales of personal property, see sections 597 to 673.

Ante, p. 1219.  
 Ante, p. 1204.

Measure of damages,  
breach of contract.

SEC. 1605. MEASURE OF DAMAGES FOR BREACH OF CONTRACT.—For the breach of an obligation arising from contract, the measure of damages, except where otherwise expressly provided by this code, is the amount which will compensate the party aggrieved for all the detriment proximately caused thereby, or which, in the ordinary course of things, would be likely to result therefrom.

CROSS REFERENCES

*Ante*, p. 1201.

Contract fixing damages for breach in advance, effect of, see section 575.

*Post*, p. 1334.

Damages limited to amount one would gain by performance, see section 1625.

*Post*, p. 1334.

Damages to be reasonable, see section 1626.

*Post*, p. 1334.

Nominal damages, see section 1627.

Damages must be  
certain.

SEC. 1606. DAMAGES MUST BE CERTAIN.—No damages can be recovered for a breach of contract which are not clearly ascertainable in both their nature and origin.

Breach of contract to  
pay liquidated sum.

SEC. 1607. BREACH OF CONTRACT TO PAY LIQUIDATED SUM.—The detriment caused by the breach of an obligation to pay money only, is deemed to be the amount due by the terms of the obligation, with interest thereon.

Breach of carrier's  
obligation to receive  
goods, etc.

SEC. 1609. BREACH OF CARRIER'S OBLIGATION TO RECEIVE GOODS, AND SO FORTH.—The detriment caused by the breach of a carrier's obligation to accept freight, messages, or passengers, is deemed to be the difference between the amount which he had a right to charge for the carriage and the amount which it would be necessary to pay for the same service when it ought to be performed.

CROSS REFERENCE

*Ante*, p. 1255.

Obligation to receive freight, see section 957.

To deliver.

SEC. 1610. BREACH OF CARRIER'S OBLIGATION TO DELIVER.—The detriment caused by the breach of a carrier's obligation to deliver freight, where he has not converted it to his own use, is deemed to be the value thereof at the place and on the day at which it should have been delivered, deducting the freightage to which he would have been entitled if he had completed the delivery.

CROSS REFERENCES

*Ante*, p. 1254.

Delivery of property by carrier, see section 900.

*Ante*, p. 1216.

Stoppage in transitu, see sections 653 et seq.

Carrier's delay.

SEC. 1611. CARRIER'S DELAY.—The detriment caused by a carrier's delay in the delivery of freight, is deemed to be the depreciation in the intrinsic value of the freight during the delay, and also the depreciation, if any, in the market value thereof, otherwise than by reason of a depreciation in its intrinsic value, at the place where it ought to have been delivered, and between the day at which it ought to have been delivered, and the day of its actual delivery.

CROSS REFERENCES

*Ante*, p. 1257.

Carrier's liability for delay, see section 977.

*Ante*, pp. 1253, 1257.

Delay in carriage, liability for, see sections 895 and 977.

Breach of warranty  
of authority.

SEC. 1612. BREACH OF WARRANTY OF AUTHORITY.—The detriment caused by the breach of a warranty of an agent's authority, is deemed to be the amount which could have been recovered and collected from his principal if the warranty had been complied with, and the reasonable expenses of legal proceedings taken, in good faith, to enforce the act of the agent against his principal.

## CROSS REFERENCE

Warranty of authority by one assuming to act as agent, see section 1073.

*Ante*, p. 1268.

SEC. 1613. BREACH OF PROMISE OF MARRIAGE.—The damages for the breach of a promise of marriage rest in the sound discretion of the court or jury.

Breach of promise of marriage.

SEC. 1614. LIABILITY FOR NONPAYMENT OF CHECK.—No bank shall be liable to a depositor because of the nonpayment through mistake or error, and without malice, of a check which should have been paid unless the depositor shall allege and prove actual damage by reason of such nonpayment and in such event the liability shall not exceed the amount of damage so proved.

Liability for nonpayment of check.

## DAMAGES FOR WRONGS

Damages for wrongs.

SEC. 1615. BREACH OF OBLIGATION OTHER THAN CONTRACT.—For the breach of an obligation not arising from contract the measure of damages, except where otherwise expressly provided by this code, is the amount which will compensate for all the detriment proximately caused thereby, whether it could have been anticipated or not.

Breach of obligation other than contract.

## CROSS REFERENCE

Diminution of damages in proportion to want of care of persons injured, see section 595.

*Ante*, p. 1203.

SEC. 1616. CONVERSION OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.—The detriment caused by the wrongful conversion of personal property is presumed to be:

Conversion of personal property.

First. The value of the property at the time of the conversion, with the interest from that time, or where the action has been prosecuted with reasonable diligence, the highest market value of the property at any time between the conversion and the judgment, without interest, at the option of the injured party; and

Second. A fair compensation for the time and money properly expended in pursuit of the property.

SEC. 1617. SAME.—The presumption declared by section 1616 can not be repelled in favor of one whose possession was wrongful from the beginning, by his subsequent application of the property to the benefit of the owner, without his consent.

Presumption of detriment.

SEC. 1618. DAMAGES OF LIENOR.—One having a mere lien on personal property, can not recover greater damages for its conversion, from one having a right thereto superior to his, after his lien is discharged, than the amount secured by the lien, and the compensation allowed by section 1616 for loss of time and expenses.

Damages of lienor.

## CROSS REFERENCES

Damages for conversion of personalty, generally, see section 1616.  
Levy on mortgaged chattel, see section 1362.

*Ante*, p. 1303.

SEC. 1619. SEDUCTION.—The damages for seduction rest in the sound discretion of the court or jury.

Seduction.

SEC. 1620. INJURIES TO ANIMALS.—For wrongful injuries to animals being subjects of property, committed willfully or by gross negligence, in disregard of humanity, exemplary damages may be given.

Injuries to animals.

## CROSS REFERENCE

Exemplary damages, generally, see section 1604.

*Ante*, p. 1331.

## General provisions.

## GENERAL PROVISIONS

Property of peculiar value.

**SEC. 1622. PROPERTY OF PECULIAR VALUE.**—Where certain property has a peculiar value to a person recovering damages for deprivation thereof, or injury thereto, that may be deemed to be its value against one who had notice thereof before incurring a liability to damages in respect thereof, or against a willful wrongdoer.

Value of thing in action.

**SEC. 1623. VALUE OF THING IN ACTION.**—For the purpose of estimating damages, the value of an instrument in writing is presumed to be equal to that of the property to which it entitles its owner.

Damages allowed in this subchapter, exclusive of others.  
*Ante*, p. 1332.

**SEC. 1624. DAMAGES ALLOWED IN THIS SUBCHAPTER, EXCLUSIVE OF OTHERS.**—The damages prescribed by sections 1605 to 1627 are exclusive of exemplary damages and interest, except where those are expressly mentioned.

## CROSS REFERENCES

*Ante*, p. 1331.

Exemplary damages, see section 1604.

*Ante*, pp. 1220, 1331.

Interest, see sections 666 and 1600 to 1603.

Limitation of damages.

**SEC. 1625. LIMITATION OF DAMAGES.**—Notwithstanding the provisions of sections 1605 to 1627, no person can recover a greater amount in damages for the breach of an obligation than he could have gained by the full performance thereof on both sides, except in the cases specified in section 1604 on exemplary damages and in sections 1613, 1619, and 1620.

*Ante*, p. 1332.*Ante*, p. 1333.

## CROSS REFERENCE

*Ante*, p. 1331.

Exemplary damages, see section 1604.

To be reasonable.

**SEC. 1626. DAMAGES TO BE REASONABLE.**—Damages must, in all cases, be reasonable, and where an obligation of any kind appears to create a right to unconscionable and grossly oppressive damages, contrary to substantial justice, no more than reasonable damages can be recovered.

## CROSS REFERENCE

*Ante*, p. 1201.

Liquidated damages and penalty, see sections 574 and 575.

Nominal damages.

**SEC. 1627. NOMINAL DAMAGES.**—When a breach of duty has caused no appreciable detriment to the party affected, he may yet recover nominal damages.

## SPECIFIC AND PREVENTIVE RELIEF.

## CHAPTER 73.—SPECIFIC AND PREVENTIVE RELIEF

General principles.

## GENERAL PRINCIPLES

Specific relief, when allowed.

**SEC. 1628. SPECIFIC RELIEF, AND SO FORTH, WHEN ALLOWED.**—Specific or preventive relief may be given as provided by the laws of the Canal Zone.

## CROSS REFERENCES

*Post*, p. 1337.

Cancellation of instruments, see sections 1648 et seq.

*Post*, p. 1338.

Injunctions, see sections 1652 et seq.

*Post*, p. 1335.

Possession of personal property, see sections 1632 et seq.

*Ante*, p. 1201; *post*, p. 1337.

Rescission of contracts, see sections 580 et seq. and 1645 et seq.

*Post*, p. 1336.

Revision of contracts, see sections 1641 et seq.

*Post*, p. 1335.

Specific performance of obligation, see sections 1634 et seq.

How given.

**SEC. 1629. SPECIFIC RELIEF, HOW GIVEN.**—Specific relief is given—  
1. By taking possession of a thing and delivering it to a claimant;  
2. By compelling a party himself to do that which ought to be done; or

3. By declaring and determining the rights of parties, otherwise than by an award of damages.

SEC. 1630. PREVENTIVE RELIEF, HOW GIVEN.—Preventive relief is given by prohibiting a party from doing that which ought not to be done.

Preventive relief, how given.

CROSS REFERENCE

Preventive relief, generally, see sections 1652 et seq.

Post, p. 1338.

SEC. 1631. NOT TO ENFORCE PENALTY, AND SO FORTH.—Neither specific nor preventive relief can be granted to enforce a penal law, except in a case of nuisance, nor to enforce a penalty or forfeiture in any case.

Not granted to enforce penalty, etc.

SPECIFIC RELIEF

Specific relief.

POSSESSION OF PERSONAL PROPERTY

Possession of personal property.

SEC. 1632. JUDGMENT FOR DELIVERY.—A person entitled to the immediate possession of specific personal property may recover the same in the manner provided by the Code of Civil Procedure.

Judgment for delivery.

SEC. 1633. SPECIFIC DELIVERY.—Any person having the possession or control of a particular article of personal property, of which he is not the owner, may be compelled specifically to deliver it to the person entitled to its immediate possession.

Specific delivery.

SPECIFIC PERFORMANCE OF OBLIGATIONS

Specific performance of obligations.

CROSS REFERENCE

Specific performance of contract to deliver specific or ascertained goods, see section 664.

Ante, p. 1219.

SEC. 1634. SPECIFIC PERFORMANCE.—Except as otherwise provided in sections 1635 to 1640, the specific performance of an obligation may be compelled.

When granted.

CROSS REFERENCES

Specifically enforcing revised contract, see section 1644.

Post, p. 1337.

Specific performance, see sections 1638 and 1640.

Post, p. 1336.

SEC. 1635. NO REMEDY UNLESS MUTUAL.—Neither party to an obligation can be compelled specifically to perform it, unless the other party thereto has performed, or is compellable specifically to perform, everything to which the former is entitled under the same obligation, either completely or nearly so, together with full compensation for any want of entire performance.

Mutuality of remedy.

CROSS REFERENCE

Performance by parties seeking execution, compare with section 1640.

Post, p. 1336.

SEC. 1636. CONTRACT SIGNED BY ONE PARTY ONLY, MAY BE ENFORCED BY OTHER.—A party who has signed a written contract may be compelled specifically to perform it, though the other party has not signed it, if the latter has performed, or offers to perform it on his part, and the case is otherwise proper for enforcing specific performance.

Contract signed by one party only, may be enforced by other.

SEC. 1637. LIQUIDATION OF DAMAGES NOT A BAR TO SPECIFIC PERFORMANCE.—A contract otherwise proper to be specifically enforced, may be thus enforced, though a penalty is imposed, or the damages are liquidated for its breach, and the party in default is willing to pay the same.

Liquidation of damages not a bar to specific performance.

Obligations not specifically enforceable.

SEC. 1638. WHAT CAN NOT BE SPECIFICALLY ENFORCED.—The following obligations can not be specifically enforced:

1. An obligation to render personal service;
2. An obligation to employ another in personal service;
3. An agreement to submit a controversy to arbitration;
4. An agreement to perform an act which the party has not power lawfully to perform when required to do so;
5. An agreement to procure the act or consent of the wife of the contracting party, or of any other third person; or
6. An agreement, the terms of which are not sufficiently certain to make the precise act which is to be done clearly ascertainable.

CROSS REFERENCE

What parties can not have specific performance, see section 1640.

What parties can not be compelled to perform.

SEC. 1639. WHAT PARTIES CAN NOT BE COMPELLED TO PERFORM.—Specific performance can not be enforced against a party to a contract in any of the following cases:

1. If he has not received an adequate consideration for the contract;
2. If it is not, as to him, just and reasonable;
3. If his assent was obtained by the misrepresentation, concealment, circumvention, or unfair practices of any party to whom performance would become due under the contract, or by any promise of such party which has not been substantially fulfilled; or
4. If his assent was given under the influence of mistake, misapprehension, or surprise, except that where the contract provides for compensation in case of mistake, a mistake within the scope of such provision may be compensated for, and the contract specifically enforced in other respects, if proper to be so enforced.

What parties can not have specific performance in their favor.

SEC. 1640. WHAT PARTIES CAN NOT HAVE SPECIFIC PERFORMANCE IN THEIR FAVOR.—Specific performance can not be enforced in favor of a party who has not fully and fairly performed all the conditions precedent on his part to the obligation of the other party, except where his failure to perform is only partial, and either entirely immaterial, or capable of being fully compensated, in which case specific performance may be compelled, upon full compensation being made for the default.

CROSS REFERENCE

What obligations can not be specifically enforced, see section 1638.

Revision of contracts.

REVISION OF CONTRACTS

What may be revised.

SEC. 1641. WHEN CONTRACT MAY BE REVISED.—When, through fraud or a mutual mistake of the parties, or a mistake of one party, which the other at the time knew or suspected, a written contract does not truly express the intention of the parties, it may be revised on the application of a party aggrieved, so as to express that intention, so far as it can be done without prejudice to rights acquired by third persons, in good faith and for value.

CROSS REFERENCES

*Ante*, p. 1198.

Contract disregarded where not expressing intent through fraud or mistake, see section 551.

*Post*, p. 1337.

Revised to express intention, see section 1643.

Presumption as to intent of parties.

SEC. 1642. PRESUMPTION AS TO INTENT OF PARTIES.—For the purpose of revising a contract, it must be presumed that all the parties thereto intended to make an equitable and conscientious agreement.

SEC. 1643. PRINCIPLES OF REVISION.—In revising a written instrument, the court may inquire what the instrument was intended to mean, and what were intended to be its legal consequences, and is not confined to the inquiry what the language of the instrument was intended to be.

Principles of revision.

SEC. 1644. ENFORCEMENT OF REVISED CONTRACT.—A contract may be first revised and then specifically enforced.

Enforcement of revised contract.

RESCISSION OF CONTRACTS

Rescission of contracts.

SEC. 1645. WHEN RESCISSION MAY BE ADJUDGED.—The rescission of a written contract may be adjudged, on the application of a party aggrieved:

When rescission may be adjudged.

1. In any of the cases mentioned in section 581; or
2. Where the contract is unlawful, for causes not apparent upon its face, and the parties were not equally in fault; or
3. When the public interest will be prejudiced by permitting it to stand.

CROSS REFERENCES

Cancellation of instruments, see sections 1648 et seq.

Rescission of contracts by party thereto, see section 581.

Rescission, how affected, see section 583.

*Ante*, p. 1201.

*Ante*, p. 1202.

SEC. 1646. RESCISSION FOR MISTAKE.—Rescission can not be adjudged for mere mistake, unless the party against whom it is adjudged can be restored to substantially the same position as if the contract had not been made.

Rescission for mistake.

CROSS REFERENCES

Mistake, see sections 506 et seq.

Placing party in statu quo, see section 583.

*Ante*, p. 1193.

*Ante*, p. 1202.

SEC. 1647. COURT MAY REQUIRE PARTY RESCINDING TO DO EQUITY.—On adjudging the rescission of a contract, the court may require the party to whom such relief is granted to make any compensation to the other which justice may require.

Court may require party rescinding to do equity.

CANCELLATION OF INSTRUMENTS

Cancellation of instruments.

SEC. 1648. WHEN CANCELLATION MAY BE ORDERED.—A written instrument, in respect to which there is a reasonable apprehension that if left outstanding it may cause serious injury to a person against whom it is void or voidable, may, upon his application, be so adjudged, and ordered to be delivered up or canceled.

When may be ordered.

CROSS REFERENCES

Cancellation and alteration of instruments by parties thereto, see sections 584 et seq.

Rescission of contracts, see sections 580 et seq. and 1645 et seq.

*Ante*, p. 1202.

*Ante*, p. 1201.

SEC. 1649. INSTRUMENTS OBVIOUSLY VOID.—An instrument, the invalidity of which is apparent upon its face or upon the face of another instrument which is necessary to the use of the former in evidence, is not to be deemed capable of causing injury, within the provisions of section 1648.

Instruments obviously void.

SEC. 1650. CANCELLATION IN PART.—Where an instrument is evidence of different rights or obligations, it may be canceled in part, and allowed to stand for the residue.

Cancellation in part.

Reissuance, etc., of lost private documents, etc.

**SEC. 1651. REISSUANCE, AND SO FORTH, OF LOST PRIVATE DOCUMENTS OR INSTRUMENTS.**—An action may be maintained by any person interested in any private document or instrument in writing, which has been lost, destroyed, or damaged by conflagration or other public calamity, to prove, establish, compel the reissuance, reexecution, and reacknowledgment of such document or instrument. If such document or instrument be a negotiable instrument, the court must compel the person in whose favor it is drawn to give a bond executed by himself and two sufficient sureties to indemnify the person reissuing, reexecuting, or reacknowledging the same against any lawful claim thereon.

Preventive relief.

PREVENTIVE RELIEF

How granted.

**SEC. 1652. PREVENTIVE RELIEF, HOW GRANTED.**—Preventive relief is granted by injunction, preliminary or final.

Injunctions regulated by Code Civil Procedure.

**SEC. 1653. INJUNCTIONS REGULATED BY CODE CIVIL PROCEDURE.**—Injunctions are regulated by the Code of Civil Procedure.

SPECIAL RELATIONS OF DEBTOR AND CREDITOR.

CHAPTER 74.—SPECIAL RELATIONS OF DEBTOR AND CREDITOR

General principles.

GENERAL PRINCIPLES

Who is a debtor.

**SEC. 1654. WHO IS A DEBTOR.**—A debtor, within the meaning of this chapter, is one who, by reason of an existing obligation, is or may become liable to pay money to another, whether such liability is certain or contingent.

Who is a creditor.

**SEC. 1655. WHO IS A CREDITOR.**—A creditor, within the meaning of this chapter, is one in whose favor an obligation<sup>1</sup> exists, by reason of which he is, or may become, entitled to the payment of money.

Contracts of debtor are valid.

**SEC. 1656. CONTRACTS OF DEBTOR ARE VALID.**—In the absence of fraud, every contract of a debtor is valid against all his creditors, existing or subsequent, who have not acquired a lien on the property affected by such contract.

Payments in preference.

**SEC. 1657. PAYMENTS IN PREFERENCE.**—A debtor may pay one creditor in preference to another, or may give to one creditor security for the payment of his demand in preference to another.

CROSS REFERENCE

*Post*, p. 1341.

Preferring creditor, see section 1670 (1).

Relative rights of different creditors.

**SEC. 1658. RELATIVE RIGHTS OF DIFFERENT CREDITORS.**—Where a creditor is entitled to resort to each of several funds for the satisfaction of his claim, and another person has an interest in, or is entitled as a creditor to resort to some, but not all of them, the latter may require the former to seek satisfaction from those funds to which the latter has no such claim, so far as it can be done without impairing the right of the former to complete satisfaction, and without doing injustice to third persons.

CROSS REFERENCE

*Ante*, p. 1298.

Order of resort to different funds, see section 1325.

Fraudulent instruments and transfers.

FRAUDULENT INSTRUMENTS AND TRANSFERS

Transfers, etc., with intent to defraud creditors.

**SEC. 1659. TRANSFERS, ETC., WITH INTENT TO DEFRAUD CREDITORS.**—Every transfer of property or charge thereon made, every obligation incurred, and every judicial proceeding taken, with intent to delay or defraud any creditor or other person of his demands, is void against all creditors<sup>1</sup> of the debtor, and their successors in interest,

<sup>1</sup> So in original.

and against any person upon whom the estate of the debtor devolves in trust for the benefit of others than the debtor.

SEC. 1660. TRANSFERS PRESUMED FRAUDULENT.—Every transfer of personal property, other than a thing in action, or a ship of cargo at sea or in a foreign port, and every lien thereon, other than a mortgage, when allowed by law, and a contract of bottomry or respondentia, is conclusively presumed if made by a person having at the time the possession or control of the property, and not accompanied by an immediate delivery, and followed by an actual and continued change of possession of the things transferred, to be fraudulent, and therefore void, against those who are his creditors while he remains in possession, and the successors in interest of such creditors, and against any persons on whom his estate devolves in trust for the benefit of others than himself, and against purchasers or encumbrancers in good faith subsequent to the transfer: *Provided, however,* That the provisions of this section shall not apply or extend to any sale, transfer, assignment, or mortgage made under the direction or order of a court of competent jurisdiction or by any executor, administrator, guardian, receiver, or other officer or person acting in the regular and proper discharge of official duty or in the discharge of any trust imposed upon him by law, nor to any transfer or assignment, statutory or otherwise, made for the benefit of creditors, generally, nor to any sale, transfer, assignment, or mortgage of any property exempt from execution.

Transfers presumed fraudulent.

*Provido.*  
When not applicable.

#### CROSS REFERENCE

Chattel mortgage, when void as to creditors and purchasers, see section 1356. *Ante*, p. 1302.

SEC. 1661. CREDITOR'S RIGHT MUST BE JUDICIALLY ASCERTAINED.—A creditor can avoid the act or obligation of his debtor for fraud only where the fraud obstructs the enforcement, by legal process, of his right to take the property affected by the transfer or obligation.

Creditor's right must be judicially ascertained.

#### ASSIGNMENTS FOR BENEFIT OF CREDITORS

SEC. 1662. WHEN DEBTOR MAY EXECUTE ASSIGNMENT.—An insolvent debtor may in good faith execute an assignment of property in trust for the satisfaction of his creditors, in conformity to the provisions of this subchapter; subject, however, to the provisions of this code relative to trusts and fraudulent transfers, and to the restrictions imposed by law upon assignments by special partnerships, or by other specific classes or persons.

Assignment for benefit of creditors.

When debtor may execute.

#### CROSS REFERENCE

Partner can not assign, see section 1103 (1).

*Ante*, p. 1272.

SEC. 1663. FORM OF ASSIGNMENT.—Every such assignment shall contain a list of the names of the creditors of the assignor, and their places of residence and amounts of their respective demands, and the amounts and nature of any security therefor; and shall, subject to the other provisions of this subchapter, be made to the marshal of the Canal Zone.

Form of.

#### CROSS REFERENCE

Form of assignment, see section 1671.

*Post*, p. 1341.

SEC. 1664. CUSTODY OF PROPERTY; CREDITORS' MEETING AND NOTICE THEREOF; ELECTION OF ASSIGNEE.—The marshal shall forthwith take possession of all the property so assigned to him, and keep the same till delivered by him, as hereinafter provided. When the assignment has been made, as hereinbefore provided, the marshal shall

Custody of property.

**Creditors' meeting.** immediately, by mail, notify the creditors named in the assignment, at their places of residence as given therein, to meet at his office on a day and hour to be appointed by him, not less than eight or more than ten days from the date of the delivery of the assignment to him, for the purpose of electing one or more assignees, as they may determine, in the place and stead of the said marshal in the premises.

**Notice.** He shall also publish a notice of such meeting, and the purpose thereof, at least once before such meeting, in some newspaper of general circulation in the Canal Zone. The notice so to be mailed shall also contain a statement of the amount of the demand of the creditor, and the amount and nature of any security therefor, as set forth in the assignment; and if any creditor shall not find the amount of his claim to be correctly so stated, he may file with said marshal, at or before such meeting, a statement, under oath, of his demand, and such statement shall, for the purpose of voting as hereinafter provided, be accepted by said marshal as correct; and when no such statement is filed, the statement of amount as set forth in the assignment shall be accepted by the marshal as correct.

No creditor having a mortgage or pledge of property of the debtor, or lien thereon, for securing the payment of a debt owing to him from the debtor, shall be allowed to vote any part of his claim at such meeting of creditors, unless he shall have first conveyed, released, or delivered up his said security to said marshal for the benefit of all creditors of said assignor.

At such meeting the marshal shall preside, and a majority in amount of demands present or represented by proxy shall control all questions and decisions. The creditors may adjourn such meeting from time to time, and may vote on all questions either in person or by proxy signed and acknowledged before any officer authorized to take acknowledgments, and filed with the marshal.

**Election of assignee.** At such a meeting, or any adjournment thereof, the creditors may elect one or more assignees from their own number, in the place and stead of the marshal, and the person or persons so elected shall afterwards be the assignee or assignees under the provisions of this subchapter; and the marshal, by transfer in writing, acknowledged as required by section 1671, shall at once assign to such elected assignee or assignees, upon the trusts in this subchapter provided, all the property so assigned to him, and deliver possession thereof.

*Post*, p. 1341.

All recitals in such assignment by said marshal of notices of such meeting, and the holding thereof, and of the due election of such assignee or assignees, shall be prima facie proof of the facts recited.

**Marshal's fees.**

**SEC. 1665. MARSHAL'S FEES.**—The marshal shall, before the delivery of such assignment, be paid the expenses incurred by him, and fees in such amount as would by law be collectible if the property assigned had been levied upon and safely kept under attachment.

**Powers and duties of elected assignee.**

**SEC. 1666. POWERS AND DUTIES OF ELECTED ASSIGNEE.**—Thereupon, and after the record of such last-named assignment, as in this subchapter provided, such elected assignee or assignees shall take, and hold, and dispose of all such property and its proceeds, upon the trusts and conditions and for the purposes in this subchapter provided.

#### CROSS REFERENCES

*Post*, p. 1343.

Assignee can not act until bond and inventory filed, see section 1679.

*Post*, p. 1344.

Commissions and expenses of assignee, see section 1682.

**Insolvency defined.**

**SEC. 1667. INSOLVENCY, WHAT.**—A debtor is insolvent, within the meaning of this subchapter, when he is unable to pay his debts from his own means as they become due.

## CROSS REFERENCE

Insolvency defined, see section 671.

*Ante*, p. 1221.

SEC. 1668. CERTAIN TRANSFERS NOT AFFECTED.—The provisions of this subchapter do not prevent a person residing in any state or country from making there, in good faith, and without intent to evade the laws of the Canal Zone, a transfer of property situated within it; but such person can not make a general assignment of property situated in the Canal Zone for the satisfaction of all his creditors, except as in this subchapter provided; nor do the provisions of this subchapter affect the power of a person, although insolvent, and whether residing within or without the Canal Zone, to transfer property in the Canal Zone, in good faith to a particular creditor, or creditors, or to some other person or persons in trust for such particular creditor or creditors for the purpose of paying or securing the whole or part of a debt owing to such creditor or creditors, whether in his or their own right or otherwise.

Certain transfers not affected.

SEC. 1669. WHAT DEBTS MAY BE SECURED.—An assignment for the benefit of creditors may provide for any subsisting liability of the assignor which he might lawfully pay, whether absolute or contingent.

What debts may be secured.

SEC. 1670. ASSIGNMENT WHEN VOID.—An assignment for the benefit of creditors is void against any creditor of the assignor not assenting thereto, in the following cases:

Assignment when void.

First. If it give a preference of one debt or class of debts over another.

Second. If it tend to coerce any creditor to release or compromise his demand.

Third. If it provide for the payment of any claim known to the assignor to be false or fraudulent; or for the payment of more upon any claim than is known to be justly due from the assignor.

Fourth. If it reserve any interest in the assigned property, or in any part thereof, to the assignor, or for his benefit, before all his existing debts are paid.

Fifth. If it confer upon the assignee any power which, if exercised, might prevent or delay the immediate conversion of the assigned property to the purposes of the trust.

Sixth. If it exempt him from liability for neglect of duty or misconduct.

## CROSS REFERENCES

Preferences by special partnership, see section 1138.  
Preferences to creditors, see section 1657.

*Ante*, p. 1277.

*Ante*, p. 1338.

SEC. 1671. ASSIGNMENT TO BE IN WRITING.—An assignment for the benefit of creditors must be in writing, subscribed by the assignor, or by his agent thereto authorized in writing, and the transfer by the marshal must also be in writing, subscribed by the marshal in his official capacity. Both such assignment and such transfer must be acknowledged, or proved and certified, in the mode prescribed by chapter 22 of this code, and be recorded as required by section 1676.

Assignment to be in writing.

*Ante*, p. 1164.  
*Post*, p. 1342.

## CROSS REFERENCES

Form of assignment, see section 1663.  
Recording of assignment, see sections 1672 and 1676.

*Ante*, p. 1339.

*Post*, p. 1342.

SEC. 1672. COMPLIANCE WITH PROVISIONS OF LAST SECTION NECESSARY TO VALIDITY OF ASSIGNMENT.—Unless the provisions of section 1671 are complied with, an assignment for the benefit of creditors is void against every creditor of the assignor not assenting thereto.

Compliance with provisions of last section necessary to validity of assignment.

## CROSS REFERENCE

*Ante*, p. 1341.

Recording of assignments, see sections 1671 and 1676.

Assignee takes, subject to rights of third parties.

**SEC. 1673. ASSIGNEE TAKES, SUBJECT TO RIGHTS OF THIRD PARTIES.**—An assignee for the benefit of creditors is not to be regarded as a purchaser for value, and has no greater rights than his assignor had, in respect to things in action transferred by the assignment.

Inventory required.

**SEC. 1674. INVENTORY REQUIRED.**—Within twenty days after an assignment is made for the benefit of creditors, the assignor must make and file, in the manner prescribed by section 1676, a full and true inventory, showing:

1. All the creditors of the assignor;
2. The place of residence of each creditor, if known to the assignor, or if not known, that fact must be stated;
3. The sum owing to each creditor and the nature of each debt or liability, whether arising on written security, account, or otherwise;
4. The true consideration of the liability in each case, and the place where it arose;
5. Every existing judgment, mortgage, or other security for the payment of any debt or liability of the assignor;
6. All property of the assignor at the date of the assignment, which is exempt by law from execution; and
7. All of the assignor's property at the date of the assignment, of every kind, not so exempt, and the encumbrances existing thereon, and all vouchers and securities relating thereto, and the value of such property according to the best knowledge of the assignor.

Affidavit of assignor to be filed with inventory.

**SEC. 1675. AFFIDAVIT OF ASSIGNOR TO BE FILED WITH INVENTORY.**—An affidavit must be made by every assignor executing an assignment for the benefit of creditors, to be annexed to and filed with the inventory mentioned in section 1674, to the effect that the same is in all respects just and true according to the best of such assignor's knowledge and belief.

If the assignor neglects or refuses to make and file such inventory and affidavit within said twenty days, the assignment shall not, for that reason, be affected in any way, but in that event the assignee or assignees elected by the creditors shall within twenty days thereafter make and file in the office of the registrar of property, a verified inventory of all assets received by them; and such assignee or assignees may at any time, or from time to time, after the transfer to them by the marshal, by petition to the district court, cause the assignor, by order or citation to appear before said court, or a commissioner or referee to be appointed by it, at a time and place to be designated in the order or citation, to be examined touching the matters mentioned in section 1674, and any other matters relative to the assignment, and to have with him all books of account, vouchers, and papers relating to the assigned property; and such court may by its order require the surrender to such assignee or assignees of such books, vouchers, and papers to be by them retained until their trust is fully completed and performed.

Recording assignment and filing inventory.

**SEC. 1676. RECORDING ASSIGNMENT AND FILING INVENTORY.**—An assignment for the benefit of creditors must be recorded, and the inventory required by section 1674 filed with the registrar of property.

## CROSS REFERENCE

*Ante*, p. 1341.

Recording of assignment, see sections 1671 and 1672.

When assignment void.

**SEC. 1677. ASSIGNMENT, WHEN VOID.**—An assignment for the benefit of creditors is void against creditors of the assignor and against purchasers and encumbrancers in good faith and for value unless it

is recorded as provided in this subchapter, and unless either the inventory required by section 1674, or the inventory required of the assignee or assignees by section 1675 is filed in the manner provided in this subchapter and within the time designated.

*Ante*, p. 1342.

SEC. 1678. BOND OF ASSIGNEES.—No bond shall be given by the marshal, but he shall be liable on his official bond for the care and custody of the property while in his possession. Within forty days after date of the transfer by the marshal, the assignee must enter into a bond in such amount as may be fixed by the district judge, with sufficient sureties to be approved by such judge, and conditioned for the faithful discharge of the trust and the due accounting for all moneys received by the assignee, which bond must be filed in the same office with the inventory; and any assignee failing to comply with the provisions of this section may be removed by the above-named court on petition of the assignor or any creditor, and his successor appointed by such court.

Bond of assignees.

SEC. 1679. CONDITIONS OF DISPOSAL AND CONVERSION; PUBLICATION OF NOTICE BY ASSIGNEE; DIVIDENDS; RIGHTS OF MORTGAGEE.—Until a verified inventory has been made and filed, either by the assignor or assignee, as required by the provisions of this subchapter, and the assignee has given the bond required by section 1678, such assignee has no authority to dispose of the property of the estate, or any part of it (except in the case of perishable property, which in his discretion he may dispose of at any time and receive the proceeds of sale thereof); nor has he power to convert the property, or the proceeds of any sale of perishable property, to the purposes of the trust.

Conditions of disposal and conversion.

Within ten days after the filing of his bond, the assignee must commence the publication (and such publication shall continue at least once a week for four weeks), in some newspaper of general circulation in the Canal Zone, of a notice to creditors of the assignor, stating the fact and date of the assignment, and requiring all persons having claims against the assignor to exhibit them, with the necessary vouchers, and verified by the oath of the creditor, to the assignee, at his place of residence or business, to be specified in the notice; and he shall also, within ten days after the first publication of said notice, mail a copy of such notice to each creditor whose name is given in the instrument of assignment, at the address therein given. After such notice is given, a copy thereof, with affidavit of due publication and mailing, must be filed with the registrar of property with whom the inventory has been filed, which affidavit shall be *prima facie* evidence of the facts stated therein.

Publication of notice by assignee.

At any time, or from time to time, after the expiration of thirty days from the first publication of said notice (provided the same shall also have been mailed as in this section provided), the assignee may, in his discretion, declare and pay dividends to the creditors whose claims have been presented and allowed. No dividend already declared shall be disturbed by reason of claims being subsequently presented and allowed; but the creditor presenting such claim shall be entitled to a dividend equal to the per cent already declared and paid, before any further dividend is made: *Provided, however*, That there be assets sufficient for that purpose: *And provided*, That the failure to present such claim shall not have resulted from his own neglect, and he shall attach to such claim a statement, under oath, showing fully why the same was not before presented.

Dividends.

Subsequent presentation of claims.

Provisos. Sufficient assets. Conditions.

When a creditor has a mortgage or pledge of property of the debtor, or a lien thereon, for securing the payment of a debt owing to him from the debtor, and shall not have conveyed, released, or delivered up such security to the marshal, as provided for by section 1664, he shall be admitted as a creditor only for the balance of the

*Ante*, p. 1340.

debt after deducting the value of such mortgage, pledge, or lien, to be ascertained by agreement between him and the assignee, or by a sale thereof, to be made in such manner as the district court shall direct; or the creditor may release or convey his claim to the assignee upon such property, and be admitted to prove his whole debt.

If the value of the property exceeds the sum for which it is so held as security, the assignee may release to the creditor the debtor's right of redemption thereon on receiving such excess; or he may sell the property, subject to the claim of the creditor thereon; and in either case the assignee and creditor, respectively, shall execute all writings necessary or proper to consummate the transaction. If the property is not sold or released, and delivered up, the creditor shall not be allowed to prove any part of his debt.

Accounting of assignee.

SEC. 1680. ACCOUNTING OF ASSIGNEE.—After six months from the date of an assignment for the benefit of creditors, the assignee may be required, on the petition of any creditor, to account before the district court.

Property exempt.

SEC. 1681. PROPERTY EXEMPT.—Property exempt from execution and insurance upon the life of the assignor, do not pass to the assignee by a general assignment for the benefit of creditors unless the instrument specially mentions them and declares an intention that they should pass thereby.

Commissions of assignee.

SEC. 1682. COMMISSIONS OF ASSIGNEES.—The elected assignee or assignees for the benefit of creditors shall be entitled to a reasonable commission on assignments, to be fixed by the court. Such assignee or assignees shall also be entitled to all necessary expenses in the management of their trust.

#### CROSS REFERENCE

*Ante*, p. 1340.

Commissions and expenses of marshal, see section 1665.

Assignees protected for acts done in good faith.

SEC. 1683. ASSIGNEES PROTECTED FOR ACTS DONE IN GOOD FAITH.—An assignee for the benefit of creditors is not to be held liable for his acts, done in good faith in the execution of the trust, merely for the reason that the assignment is afterward adjudged void.

Assent of creditor necessary to modification of assignment.

SEC. 1684. ASSENT OF CREDITOR NECESSARY TO MODIFICATION OF ASSIGNMENT.—An assignment for the benefit of creditors which has been executed and recorded so as to transfer the property to the marshal, or a transfer by the marshal to the elected assignee or assignees which has been executed and recorded, can not afterwards be modified or canceled by the parties without the consent of the assignor and of every creditor affected thereby.

NUISANCE.

### CHAPTER 75.—NUISANCE

General principles.

#### GENERAL PRINCIPLES

Definition.

SEC. 1685. NUISANCE, WHAT.—Anything which is injurious to health, or is indecent or offensive to the senses, or an obstruction to the free use of property, so as to interfere with the comfortable enjoyment of life or property, or unlawfully obstructs the free passage or use, in the customary manner, of any navigable lake, or river, pay<sup>1</sup>, stream, canal, or basin, or any public park, square, street, or highway is a nuisance.

#### CROSS REFERENCE

See, also, Criminal Code, sections 251 and 252; and Act Canal Commission No. 9, Sept. 2, 1904, section 2.

Public nuisance.

SEC. 1686. PUBLIC NUISANCE.—A public nuisance is one which affects at the same time an entire community or neighborhood, or

any considerable number of persons, although the extent of the annoyance or damage inflicted upon individuals may be unequal.

CROSS REFERENCES

See, also, Criminal Code, sections 251 and 252.  
Abating public nuisance, see sections 1694 and 1695.  
Public nuisance, see sections 1690 et seq.

SEC. 1687. PRIVATE NUISANCE.—Every nuisance not included in the definition of section 1686 is private. Private nuisance.

CROSS REFERENCE

Private nuisance, see section 1696. Anie, p. 1344.

SEC. 1688. WHAT IS NOT DEEMED A NUISANCE.—Nothing which is done or maintained under the express authority of law can be deemed a nuisance. What is not deemed nuisance.

SEC. 1689. ABATEMENT DOES NOT PRECLUDE ACTION.—The abatement of a nuisance does not prejudice the right of any person to recover damages for its past existence. Abatement of, not to preclude action thereon.

PUBLIC NUISANCES

Public nuisances.

SEC. 1690. LAPSE OF TIME DOES NOT LEGALIZE.—No lapse of time can legalize a public nuisance, amounting to an actual obstruction of public right. Lapse of time does not legalize.

CROSS REFERENCE

Public nuisance, defined, see section 1686. Anie, p. 1344.

SEC. 1691. REMEDIES AGAINST PUBLIC NUISANCE.—The remedies against a public nuisance are: Remedies against.

1. Information;
2. A civil action;
3. Abatement.

SEC. 1692. REMEDY REGULATED, HOW.—The remedy by information is regulated by the Criminal Code. How regulated.

CROSS REFERENCE

See Criminal Code, sections 251 and 252.

SEC. 1693. REMEDIES FOR PUBLIC NUISANCE.—A private person may maintain an action for a public nuisance, if it is specially injurious to himself, but not otherwise. Remedies for public nuisance.

SEC. 1694. HOW ABATED.—A public nuisance may be abated by any public body or officer authorized thereto by law. How abated.

PRIVATE NUISANCES

SEC. 1696. REMEDIES FOR PRIVATE NUISANCE.—The remedy against a private nuisance is a civil action. Remedies for private nuisance.

CHAPTER 76.—MAXIMS OF JURISPRUDENCE

MAXIMS OF JURISPRUDENCE.

SEC. 1697. The maxims of jurisprudence hereinafter set forth are intended not to qualify any of the foregoing provisions of this code, but to aid in their just application. Application.

SEC. 1698. When the reason of a rule ceases, so should the rule itself.

SEC. 1699. Where the reason is the same, the rule should be the same.

SEC. 1700. One must not change his purpose to the injury of another.

SEC. 1701. Anyone may waive the advantage of a law intended solely for his benefit. But a law established for a public reason cannot be contravened by a private agreement.

SEC. 1702. One must so use his own rights as not to infringe upon the rights of another.

SEC. 1703. He who consents to an act is not wronged by it.

SEC. 1704. Acquiescence in error takes away the right of objecting to it.

SEC. 1705. No one can take advantage of his own wrong.

SEC. 1706. He who has fraudulently dispossessed himself of a thing may be treated as if he still had possession.

SEC. 1707. He who can and does not forbid that which is done on his behalf is deemed to have bidden it.

SEC. 1708. No one should suffer by the act of another.

SEC. 1709. He who takes the benefit must bear the burden.

SEC. 1710. One who grants a thing is presumed to grant also whatever is essential to its use.

SEC. 1711. For every wrong there is a remedy.

SEC. 1712. Between those who are equally in the right or equally in the wrong, the law does not interpose.

SEC. 1713. Between rights otherwise equal, the earliest is preferred.

SEC. 1714. No man is responsible for that which no man can control.

SEC. 1715. The law helps the vigilant, before those who sleep on their rights.

SEC. 1716. The law respects form less than substance.

SEC. 1717. That which ought to have been done is to be regarded as done, in favor of him to whom, and against him from whom, performance is due.

SEC. 1718. That which does not appear to exist is to be regarded as if it did not exist.

SEC. 1719. The law never requires impossibilities.

SEC. 1720. The law neither does nor requires idle acts.

SEC. 1721. The law disregards trifles.

SEC. 1722. Particular expressions qualify those which are general.

SEC. 1723. Contemporaneous exposition is in general the best.

SEC. 1724. The greater contains the less.

SEC. 1725. Superfluity does not vitiate.

SEC. 1726. That is certain which can be made certain.

SEC. 1727. Time does not confirm a void act.

SEC. 1728. The incident follows the principal, and not the principal the incident.

SEC. 1729. An interpretation which gives effect is preferred to one which makes void.

SEC. 1730. Interpretation must be reasonable.

SEC. 1731. Where one of two innocent persons must suffer by the act of a third, he, by whose negligence it happened, must be the sufferer.

#### REPEALS.

#### CHAPTER 77.—REPEALS

Codes, orders, etc., designated.

SEC. 1732. REPEAL OF EXISTING LAWS.—The following codes, laws, executive orders, and parts thereof, are hereby repealed:

The Civil Code of the Republic of Panama and Amendatory Laws, the Commercial Code of the Republic of Panama, and all other laws, not heretofore repealed, which were continued in force in the Canal Zone by the Executive Order of May 9, 1904;

Sections 410 to 415, inclusive, of the Criminal Code of the Canal Zone, enacted by the Isthmian Canal Commission September 3, 1904;

Executive Order of August 20, 1910, "Prescribing method for married women to convey or mortgage real estate, and authorizing certain officers to administer oaths;"

Executive Order of February 2, 1911, "To provide a method of executing and recording deeds, and to repeal the Executive Order dated March 12, 1907, effective April 15, 1907, relating to the same subject;"

And all other acts, ordinances, orders, and parts thereof, in conflict herewith.

Approved, February 27, 1933.

Executive Order No. 1239.

Executive Order No. 1295.

[CHAPTER 129.]

JOINT RESOLUTION

Establishing the United States Georgia Bicentennial Commission, and for other purposes.

February 27, 1933.  
[S. J. Res. 223.]

[Pub. Res., No. 69.]

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That there is hereby established a commission, to be known as the United States Georgia Bicentennial Commission, for the purpose of participation by the United States in the observance of the two-hundredth anniversary of the founding of the Georgia colony, such commission to be composed of twenty-one commissioners, as follows: Nine persons to be appointed by the President of the United States, six Senators to be appointed by the President of the Senate, and six Members of the House of Representatives to be appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives. The members of the commission shall serve without compensation and shall select a chairman from among their number.

United States Georgia Bicentennial Commission.  
Establishment, purpose, etc.

Composition.

No compensation, etc.

Approved, February 27, 1933.

[CHAPTER 130.]

AN ACT

To authorize the payment of taxes and assessments on family dwelling houses in the District of Columbia in quarterly installments, and for other purposes.

February 28, 1933.  
[H. R. 14392.]  
[Public, No. 377.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That each fiscal year, commencing with the fiscal year ending June 30, 1934, the assessor of the District of Columbia shall send to the owner of each family dwelling house occupied by such owner upon written application therefor an itemized statement of the taxes payable with respect to such dwelling house not less than thirty days prior to the time when the first installment of real-estate taxes for such fiscal year becomes due and payable. Such statement shall include all real-estate taxes which are due and payable in such fiscal year and all installments of special assessments which have been levied, charged, or assessed prior to, and are due and payable in, such fiscal year, with respect to the family dwelling house occupied by the owner. Such taxes and assessments shall be payable, at the election of the taxpayer, in four equal installments, in the months of September, December, March, and June, and no interest shall be payable with respect to any such installment unless it is unpaid after the time it is due. Any real-estate tax or special assessment or any installment thereof with respect to any family dwelling house occupied by the owner thereof not included in such statement shall not be due or payable during the fiscal year for which the statement is sent; and

Family dwelling houses, D. C.  
Quarterly payment of taxes, etc., on.

Statement of taxes, furnished on request.

Contents of.

Payments; when to be made; interest provisions.

any such tax or assessment or any installment thereof otherwise chargeable, assessable, or payable during such fiscal year shall be included in the statement for the next succeeding fiscal year.

Extension author-  
ized.

SEC. 2. The collector of taxes of the District of Columbia shall extend the time for the payment of real-estate taxes and special assessments payable after January 1, 1933, on any family dwelling house occupied by the owner thereof, or any installment of such taxes or assessments, for not more than ninety days, if written application for such extension is filed with the collector before such taxes or installment thereof are due. Such extension shall be granted only if, in the judgment of the collector of taxes, satisfactory evidence is presented by the owner that, through unemployment or other emergency, the owner is unable to make such payment. No such application shall be granted unless the application is accompanied by the payment, to the collector, of interest at the rate of 6 per centum per annum on the amount of the taxes or assessments or installments thereof for the time of the extension applied for. In any case in which the amount of the tax or assessment or installment due is paid prior to the expiration of the period of the extension there shall be deducted from the amount payable an amount equal to such part of the interest payable with respect thereto as represents the unexpired portion of the period of the extension.

When may be  
granted.

Interest due.

Deduction of pay-  
ment made before ex-  
piration of extension.

Restriction on sales  
for delinquent taxes.

SEC. 3. After the date of enactment of this Act no family dwelling house occupied by the owner thereof shall be sold for delinquent personal or real-estate taxes or special assessments unless notice has been personally served upon such owner or sent by registered mail, addressed to him at such dwelling house not less than thirty days prior to the date of such sale.

Sale not valid if re-  
sult of error, etc.

SEC. 4. No sale for delinquent personal or real-estate taxes or special assessments with respect to a family dwelling house owned by the occupier thereof shall be valid if such sale is in consequence of an error or omission in the computation of the amount of taxes due thereon.

Taxes for second half,  
fiscal year 1933.  
Statement furnished  
owner on request if  
made by March 15,  
1933.

SEC. 5. In the case of taxes with respect to any family dwelling house occupied by the owner thereof due and payable during the second half of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1933, the assessor shall send an itemized statement of such taxes to the owner upon request made by the owner and filed with the assessor not later than midnight, March 15, 1933. Such statement shall include all real-estate taxes or installments thereof due and payable during the second half of such fiscal year and all installments of special assessments which have been assessed, charged, or levied prior to, and are due and payable in, the second half of such fiscal year, with respect to the family dwelling house occupied by the owner. Such taxes and assessments or installments thereof shall be payable in the month of April, 1933, or at the election of the taxpayer in two equal installments, in the months of April and June, 1933, and no interest shall be payable with respect to any such installment unless it is unpaid until after the time it is due. Such statement shall also show all arrears in taxes, special assessments, or installments thereof, with respect to the family dwelling house of such owner, due and payable prior to the last half of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1933, and all unredeemed certificates of sale issued with respect to the sale of such family dwelling house for delinquent taxes or assessments, together with total amount for which each such unredeemed certificate was issued and the name and address of the holder thereof as of record in the office of the assessor.

Time and division of  
payment.

Interest.

Contents of state-  
ment.

Provisions of demit-  
telle and ownership.

SEC. 6. This Act shall be deemed as applying only to such occupant and owner as shall have filed with the assessor of the District of

Columbia an affidavit as to domicile and ownership. The form of the affidavit shall be prepared by the assessor of the District of Columbia, and shall show the beginning of domicile, the time when ownership began, the street number, the number of the square and lot, and all trusts, if any, against the property.

Affidavit.

Approved, February 28, 1933.

[CHAPTER 131.]

AN ACT

To repeal obsolete statutes, and to improve the United States Code.

February 28, 1933.  
[H. R. 7121.]  
[Public, No. 378.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the following obsolete sections of the Revised Statutes are hereby repealed:

United States Code.  
Designated obsolete  
sections, repealed.

REVISED STATUTES	U. S. CODE
R. S. 89.....	Title 2, sec. 136
R. S. 340.....	Title 15, sec. 180
R. S. 972.....	Title 28, sec. 820
R. S. 2458.....	Title 16, sec. 591
R. S. 2459.....	Title 16, sec. 592
R. S. 2461.....	Title 16, sec. 595
R. S. 2462.....	Title 16, sec. 596
R. S. 2628.....	Title 19, sec. 41
R. S. 2644.....	Title 19, sec. 46
R. S. 2645.....	Title 19, sec. 47
R. S. 2938.....	Title 19, sec. 378
R. S. 3297.....	Title 26, sec. 421
R. S. 3911.....	Title 39, sec. 296
R. S. 3912.....	Title 39, sec. 297
R. S. 3972.....	Title 39, sec. 490
R. S. 3973.....	Title 39, sec. 491
R. S. 3999.....	Title 39, sec. 521
R. S. 4056.....	Title 39, sec. 788
R. S. 4316.....	Title 46, sec. 256
R. S. 4317.....	Title 46, sec. 257
R. S. 4334.....	Title 46, sec. 287
R. S. 4340.....	Title 46, sec. 281
R. S. 4341.....	Title 46, sec. 282
R. S. 4342.....	Title 46, sec. 283
R. S. 4343.....	Title 46, sec. 284
R. S. 4344.....	Title 46, sec. 285
R. S. 4345.....	Title 46, sec. 286
R. S. 4371.....	Title 46, sec. 317

SEC. 2. Rights or liabilities existing under the foregoing statutes on the date of the enactment of this Act shall not be affected thereby.

Existing rights, etc.,  
not affected.

Approved, February 28, 1933.

[CHAPTER 132.]

AN ACT

February 28, 1933.  
[H. R. 12769.]  
[Public, No. 379.]

To provide an additional authorization for the acquisition of land in the vicinity of Camp Bullis, Texas.

Camp Bullis, Tex.  
Additional sum authorized for acquisition of land.  
Vol. 45, p. 1073; Vol. 46, p. 442.  
*Post*, p. 1614.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That, in addition to the sum of \$15,000 authorized by the Act of January 12, 1929, to be appropriated for the acquisition by the Secretary of War in the vicinity of and for use in connection with the present military reservation at Camp Bullis, Texas, and which was appropriated in the War Department Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1931, there is authorized to be appropriated for the same purpose, to meet the judgment in condemnation proceedings, an additional sum of not to exceed \$6,400, together with such amount as may be necessary to pay interest.

Approved, February 28, 1933.

[CHAPTER 133.]

AN ACT

February 28, 1933.  
[H. R. 13655.]  
[Public, No. 380.]

To amend the Act of May 10, 1928, entitled "An Act to provide for the times and places for holding court for the eastern district of North Carolina" (45 Stat. 495).

North Carolina eastern judicial district.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Act of May 10, 1928, entitled "An Act to provide for the times and places for holding court for the eastern district of North Carolina" (45 Stat. 495), is hereby amended to read as follows:

Terms of court for, modified.  
Vol. 45, p. 495, amended.

"That the terms of the District Court for the Eastern District of North Carolina shall be held at Durham on the first Mondays in March and September; at Raleigh a one-week civil term on the second Mondays in March and September, and a criminal term only on the second Monday after the fourth Monday in April and October; at Fayetteville on the third Mondays in March and September; at Elizabeth City on the fourth Monday in March and the first Monday in October; at Washington on the first Monday in April and the fourth Monday in September; at New Bern on the second Mondays in April and October; at Wilson on the third Mondays in April and October; and at Wilmington a two-week term on the fourth Mondays in April and October: *Provided*, That this Act shall take effect on July 1, 1928: *And provided further*, That at Wilson and Durham it shall be made incumbent upon each place to provide suitable facilities for holding the courts."

*Provisos.*  
Effective, July 1, 1928.  
Court rooms required at Wilson and Durham.

Approved, February 28, 1933.

[CHAPTER 134.]

AN ACT

February 28, 1933.  
[H. R. 14562.]  
[Public, No. 381.]

Making appropriations for the Legislative Branch of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1934, and for other purposes.

Legislative appropriations for fiscal year 1934.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Legislative Branch of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1934, namely:

## SENATE

## SALARIES AND MILEAGE OF SENATORS

For compensation of Senators, \$864,000.

For mileage of Senators, \$38,250.

For compensation of officers, clerks, messengers, and others:

## OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT

Salaries: Secretary to the Vice President, \$4,620; clerk, \$2,400; assistant clerks—one \$2,280, one \$2,160; in all, not to exceed \$10,505.

## CHAPLAIN

Chaplain of the Senate, \$1,680.

## OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Salaries: Secretary of the Senate, including compensation as disbursing officer of salaries of Senators and of contingent fund of the Senate, \$8,000; chief clerk, who shall perform the duties of reading clerk, \$5,500 and \$1,000 additional so long as the position is held by the present incumbent; financial clerk, \$5,000 and \$1,000 additional so long as the position is held by the present incumbent; assistant financial clerk, \$4,200; minute and Journal clerk, \$4,500 and \$1,000 additional so long as the position is held by the present incumbent; principal clerk, \$3,600; legislative clerk, enrolling clerk, and printing clerk, at \$3,540 each; chief bookkeeper, \$3,600; librarian, \$3,360; executive clerk, and assistant Journal clerk, at \$3,180 each; first assistant librarian, and keeper of stationery, at \$3,120 each; assistant librarian, and assistant keeper of stationery, at \$2,400 each; clerks—one, at \$2,880 and \$300 additional so long as the position is held by the present incumbent, three at \$2,880 each, two at \$2,640 each, one at \$2,400, four at \$2,040 each, two at \$1,740 each; messenger in library, \$1,380; special officer, \$2,460; assistant in library, \$1,740; laborers—one at \$1,620, five at \$1,380 each, one in secretary's office, \$1,680; in all, not to exceed \$106,060.

## DOCUMENT ROOM

Salaries: Superintendent, \$3,960; first assistant, \$3,360; second assistant, \$2,400; four assistants, at \$1,860 each; skilled laborer, \$1,380; in all, not to exceed \$16,995.

## COMMITTEE EMPLOYEES

Clerks and messengers to the following committees: Agriculture and Forestry—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$2,880; assistant clerk, \$2,580; assistant clerk, \$2,400; assistant clerk, \$2,220; additional clerk, \$1,800. Appropriations—clerk, \$7,000 and \$1,000 additional so long as the position is held by the present incumbent; assistant clerk, \$4,200; assistant clerk, \$3,900; three assistant clerks at \$3,000 each; two assistant clerks at \$2,220 each; messenger, \$1,800. To Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$2,880; assistant clerk, \$2,400; assistant clerk, \$2,220; additional clerk, \$1,500. Banking and Currency—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$2,880; assistant clerk, \$2,400; assistant clerk, \$2,220. Civil Service—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$2,400; assistant clerk, \$2,220; additional clerk, \$1,800. Claims—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$2,880; assistant clerk, \$2,580; two assistant clerks at

Senate.

Senators.

Compensation.

Mileage.

Officers, clerks, messengers, etc.

Vice President's office.

Secretary to, and clerks.

Chaplain.

Secretary's office.

Secretary, assistant, clerks, etc.

Document room.

Superintendent, etc.

Committee employees.

Clerks and messengers to designated committees.

\$2,220 each. Commerce—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$2,880; assistant clerk, \$2,580; assistant clerk, \$2,400; assistant clerk, \$2,220. Conference Majority of the Senate—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$2,880; two assistant clerks at \$2,580 each; assistant clerk, \$2,220. Conference Minority of the Senate—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$2,880; two assistant clerks at \$2,580 each; assistant clerk, \$2,220. District of Columbia—clerk, \$3,900; two assistant clerks at \$2,880 each; assistant clerk, \$2,220; additional clerk, \$1,800. Education and Labor—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$2,580; assistant clerk, \$2,220; additional clerk, \$1,800. Enrolled Bills—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$2,400; assistant clerk, \$2,220; additional clerk, \$1,800. Expenditures in the Executive Departments—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$2,580; assistant clerk, \$2,220; additional clerk, \$1,800. Finance—clerk, \$4,200; special assistant to the committee, \$3,600; assistant clerk, \$2,880; assistant clerk, \$2,700; assistant clerk, \$2,400; two assistant clerks at \$2,220 each; two experts (one for majority and one for the minority) at \$3,600 each; messenger, \$1,800. Foreign Relations—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$2,880; assistant clerk, \$2,580; assistant clerk, \$2,220; additional clerk, \$1,800; messenger, \$1,800. Immigration—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$2,580; assistant clerk, \$2,220; additional clerk, \$1,800. Indian Affairs—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$2,880; assistant clerk, \$2,400; assistant clerk, \$2,220; additional clerk, \$1,800. Interoceanic Canals—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$2,580; assistant clerk, \$2,220; additional clerk, \$1,800. Interstate Commerce—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$2,880; two assistant clerks at \$2,580 each; assistant clerk at \$2,220. Irrigation and Reclamation—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$2,580; assistant clerk, \$2,220; additional clerk, \$1,800. Judiciary—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$2,880; two assistant clerks at \$2,580 each; assistant clerk, \$2,220. Library—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$2,400; assistant clerk, \$2,220; additional clerk, \$1,800. Manufactures—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$2,400; assistant clerk, \$2,220; additional clerk, \$1,800. Military Affairs—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$2,880; assistant clerk, \$2,580; assistant clerk, \$2,400; two assistant clerks at \$2,220 each. Mines and Mining—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$2,400; assistant clerk, \$2,220; additional clerk, \$1,800. Naval Affairs—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$2,880; assistant clerk, \$2,400; two assistant clerks at \$2,220 each. Patents—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$2,400; assistant clerk, \$2,220; additional clerk, \$1,800. Pensions—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$2,580; four assistant clerks at \$2,220 each. Post Offices and Post Roads—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$2,880; three assistant clerks at \$2,220 each; additional clerk, \$1,800. Printing—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$2,580; assistant clerk, \$2,220; additional clerk, \$1,800. Privileges and Elections—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$2,400; assistant clerk, \$2,220; additional clerk, \$1,800. Public Buildings and Grounds—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$2,400; assistant clerk, \$2,220; additional clerk, \$1,800. Public Lands and Surveys—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$2,880; assistant clerk, \$2,580; two assistant clerks at \$2,220 each. Revision of the Laws—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$2,400; assistant clerk, \$2,220; additional clerk, \$1,800. Rules—clerk, \$3,900, and \$200 toward the preparation biennially of the Senate Manual under the direction of the Committee on Rules; assistant clerk, \$2,880; assistant clerk, \$2,580; assistant clerk, \$2,220; additional clerk, \$1,800. Territories and Insular Possessions—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$2,580; assistant clerk, \$2,220; additional clerk, \$1,800; in all, not to exceed \$441,190.

## CLERICAL ASSISTANCE TO SENATORS

Clerical assistance to Senators.

Clerical assistance to Senators who are not chairmen of the committees specifically provided for herein, as follows: Seventy clerks at \$3,900 each; seventy assistant clerks at \$2,400 each; and seventy assistant clerks at \$2,220 each; such clerks and assistant clerks shall be ex officio clerks and assistant clerks of any committee of which their Senator is chairman; seventy additional clerks at \$1,800 each, one for each Senator having no more than one clerk and two assistant clerks for himself or for the committee of which he is chairman; messenger, \$1,800; in all not to exceed, \$663,850.

Allowance to Senators not chairmen of specified committees.

Authority as committee clerks.

Additional clerks.

## OFFICE OF SERGEANT AT ARMS AND DOORKEEPER

Office of Sergeant at Arms, etc.

Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper, secretaries, etc.

Messengers, etc.

Salaries: Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper, \$8,000; two secretaries (one for the majority and one for the minority), at \$5,400 each; two assistant secretaries (one for the majority and one for the minority), at \$4,320 each; Deputy Sergeant at Arms and storekeeper, \$4,440; clerks—one, \$2,640, three at \$1,800 each; messengers—three (acting as assistant doorkeepers, including one for the minority), at \$2,400 each, thirty (including two for minority), at \$1,740 each, four, at \$1,620 each, one at card door, \$2,400, and \$480 additional so long as the position is held by the present incumbent; two special messengers, at \$1,800 each; clerk on journal work for Congressional Record, to be selected by the official reporters, \$3,360; upholsterer and locksmith, \$2,400; cabinetmaker, \$2,040; three carpenters, at \$2,040 each; janitor, \$2,040; six skilled laborers, at \$1,680 each; laborer in charge of private passage, \$1,680; three female attendants in charge of ladies' retiring rooms, at \$1,500 each; three attendants to women's toilet rooms, Senate Office Building, at \$1,500 each; telephone operators—chief, \$2,460, eleven, at \$1,560 each; laborer in charge of Senate toilet rooms in old library space, \$1,200; press gallery—superintendent, \$3,660; assistant superintendent, \$2,520; messengers for service to press correspondents—one, \$1,740, one, \$1,440; laborers—three, at \$1,320 each; twenty-five, at \$1,260 each; special employees—six, at \$1,000 each; twenty-one pages for the Senate Chamber, at the rate of \$4 per day each, during the sessions, \$13,937; in all, not to exceed \$216,691.

Laborers, etc.

Pages.

Police, Senate Office Building.

Police force for Senate Office Building under the Sergeant at Arms: Special officer, \$1,740; sixteen privates at \$1,620 each; in all, not to exceed \$25,355.

## POST OFFICE

Post Office.

Postmaster, assistant, etc.

Salaries: Postmaster, \$3,060; assistant postmaster, \$2,880; chief clerk, \$2,460; wagon master, \$2,040; twenty mail carriers, at \$1,620 each; in all, not to exceed \$39,270.

## FOLDING ROOM

Folding Room.

Foreman, etc.

Salaries: Foreman, \$2,460; assistant, \$2,160; clerk, \$1,740; folders—chief, \$2,040, fourteen at \$1,440 each; in all, not to exceed \$26,180.

The provisions of the Legislative Pay Act of 1929 are hereby amended so as to correspond with the changes made by this Act in the designations and rates of salary of certain positions under the Senate. This paragraph shall be effective from and after March 16, 1933.

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## Contingent expenses.

## CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE

Stationery.	For stationery for Senators and the President of the Senate, including \$7,360 for stationery for committees and officers of the Senate, \$16,000.
Postage stamps.	Postage stamps: For office of Secretary, \$250; office of Sergeant at Arms, \$100; in all, \$350.
Vehicles.	For maintaining, exchanging, and equipping motor vehicles for carrying the mails and for official use of the offices of the Secretary and Sergeant at Arms, \$7,780.
Vice President's automobile.	For driving, maintenance, and operation of an automobile for the Vice president, \$3,840.
Folding, etc.	For materials for folding, \$1,500. For folding speeches and pamphlets, at a rate not exceeding \$1 per thousand, \$10,000.
Fuel, oil, advertising, etc.	For fuel, oil, cotton waste, and advertising, exclusive of labor, \$2,000.
Furniture, etc.	For the purchase of furniture, \$5,000. For materials for furniture and repairs of same, exclusive of labor, \$3,000. For services in cleaning, repairing, and varnishing furniture, \$1,850.
Packing boxes.	For packing boxes, \$970.
Document warehouse.	For rent of warehouse for storage of public documents, \$2,000.
Miscellaneous items.	For miscellaneous items, exclusive of labor, \$97,345.
Inquiries and investigations.	For expenses of inquiries and investigations ordered by the Senate, including compensation to stenographers of committees, at such rate as may be fixed by the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, but not exceeding 25 cents per hundred words, \$144,455: <i>Provided</i> , That except in the case of the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation no part of this appropriation shall be expended for services, personal, professional, or otherwise, in excess of the rate of \$3,600 per annum: <i>Provided further</i> , That no part of this appropriation shall be expended for per diem and subsistence expenses except in accordance with the provisions of the Subsistence Expense Act of 1926, approved June 3, 1926, as amended.
<i>Provisos.</i> Salary restriction.	
Per diem and subsistence. Vol. 44, p. 688. U. S. C., Supp. VI, p. 47.	
Reporting debates, etc.	For reporting the debates and proceedings of the Senate, payable in equal monthly installments, \$55,312.
Senate kitchens and restaurants, etc.	For repairs, improvements, equipment, and supplies for Senate kitchens and restaurants, Capitol Building and Senate Office Building, including personal and other services, to be expended from the contingent fund of the Senate, under the supervision of the Committee on Rules, United States Senate, \$47,288, \$10,000 of which shall be immediately available.

## House of Representatives.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

## Members.

## SALARIES AND MILEAGE OF MEMBERS

Pay of Members, Delegates, and Resident Commissioners.	For compensation of Members of the House of Representatives, Delegates from Territories, the Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico, and the Resident Commissioners from the Philippine Islands, \$3,963,750.
Mileage.	For mileage of Representatives and Delegates and expenses of Resident Commissioners, \$131,250.
Officers, clerks, messengers, etc.	For compensation of officers, clerks, messengers, and others:

## OFFICE OF THE SPEAKER

Speaker's office.

Salaries: Secretary to the Speaker, \$4,620; Parliamentarian, \$4,500, and for preparing Digest of the Rules, \$1,000 per annum; Assistant Parliamentarian, \$2,760; clerk to Speaker, \$2,400; clerk to Speaker, \$1,440; messenger to Speaker's table, \$1,740; messenger to Speaker, \$1,680; in all not to exceed \$18,462.

Secretary, parliamentarian, etc.

## CHAPLAIN

Chaplain of the House of Representatives, \$1,680

Chaplain.

## OFFICE OF THE CLERK

Clerk's office.

Salaries: Clerk of the House of Representatives, including compensation as disbursing officer of the contingent fund, \$8,000; Journal clerk, two reading clerks, and tally clerk, at \$5,000 each; enrolling clerk, \$4,000; disbursing clerk, \$3,960; file clerk, \$3,780; chief bill clerk, \$3,540; assistant enrolling clerk, \$3,180; assistant to disbursing clerk, \$3,120; stationery clerk, \$2,880; librarian, \$2,760; assistant librarian, and assistant file clerk, at \$2,520 each; assistant Journal clerk, and assistant librarian, at \$2,460 each; clerks—one \$2,460, three at \$2,340 each; bookkeeper, and assistant in disbursing office, at \$2,160 each; four assistants to chief bill clerk at \$2,100 each; stenographer to the Clerk, \$1,980; assistant in stationery room, \$1,740; three messengers at \$1,680 each; stenographer to Journal clerk, \$1,560; laborers—three at \$1,440 each, nine at \$1,260 each; telephone operators—assistant chief, \$1,620, twenty-one at \$1,560 each; substitute telephone operator, when required, at \$4 per day, \$1,460; property custodian and superintendent of furniture and repair shop, who shall be a skilled cabinetmaker or upholsterer and experienced in the construction and purchase of furniture, \$3,960; two assistant custodians at \$3,360 each; locksmith and typewriter repairer, \$1,860; messenger and clock repairer, \$1,740; operation, maintenance, and repair of motor vehicles, \$1,200; in all not to exceed \$151,057.

Clerk of the House, clerks, etc.

## COMMITTEE EMPLOYEES

Committee employes.

Clerks, messengers, and janitors to the following committees: Accounts—clerk, \$3,300; assistant clerk, \$2,460; janitor, \$1,560. Agriculture—clerk, \$3,300; assistant clerk, \$2,460; janitor, \$1,560. Appropriations—clerk, \$7,000 and \$1,000 additional so long as the position is held by the present incumbent; assistant clerk, \$5,000 and \$1,000 additional so long as the position is held by the present incumbent; three assistant clerks at \$3,900 each; assistant clerk, \$3,600; two assistant clerks as <sup>1</sup> \$3,300 each; messenger, \$1,680. Banking and Currency—clerk, \$2,760; assistant clerk, \$1,740; janitor, \$1,260. Census—clerk, \$2,760; janitor, \$1,260. Civil Service—clerk, \$2,760; janitor, \$1,260. Claims—clerk, \$3,300; assistant clerk, \$1,740; janitor, \$1,260. Coinage, Weights, and Measures—clerk, \$2,760; janitor, \$1,260. Disposition of Useless Executive Papers—clerk, \$2,760. District of Columbia—clerk, \$3,300; assistant clerk, \$2,460; janitor, \$1,260. Education—clerk, \$2,760. Election of President, Vice President, and Representatives in Congress—clerk, \$2,760. Elections Numbered 1—clerk, \$2,760; janitor, \$1,260. Elections Numbered 2—clerk, \$2,760; janitor, \$1,260. Elections Numbered 3—clerk, \$2,760; janitor, \$1,260. Enrolled Bills—clerk, \$2,760; janitor, \$1,260. Expenditures in Executive Departments—clerk, \$3,300; janitor, \$1,260. Flood Control—clerk, \$2,760; janitor, \$1,260. Foreign

Clerks, messengers, and janitors.

<sup>1</sup> So in original.

Affairs—clerk, \$3,300; assistant clerk, \$2,460; janitor, \$1,260. Immigration and Naturalization—clerk, \$3,300; janitor, \$1,260. Indian Affairs—clerk, \$3,300; assistant clerk, \$2,460; janitor, \$1,260. Insular Affairs—clerk, \$2,760; janitor, \$1,260. Interstate and Foreign Commerce—clerk, \$3,900; additional clerk, \$2,640; assistant clerk, \$2,100; janitor, \$1,560. Irrigation and Reclamation—clerk, \$2,760; janitor, \$1,260. Invalid Pensions—clerk, \$3,300; assistant clerk, \$2,880; expert examiner, \$2,700; stenographer, \$2,640; janitor, \$1,500. Judiciary—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$2,160; assistant clerk, \$1,980; janitor, \$1,500. Labor—clerk, \$2,760; janitor, \$1,260. Library—clerk, \$2,760; janitor, \$1,260. Merchant Marine, Radio, and Fisheries—clerk, \$2,760; janitor, \$1,260. Military Affairs—clerk, \$3,300; assistant clerk, \$2,100; janitor, \$1,560. Mines and Mining—clerk, \$2,760; janitor, \$1,260. Naval Affairs—clerk, \$3,300; assistant clerk, \$2,100; janitor, \$1,560. Patents—clerk, \$2,760; janitor, \$1,260. Pensions—clerk, \$3,300; assistant clerk, \$2,160; janitor, \$1,260. Post Office and Post Roads—clerk, \$3,300; assistant clerk, \$2,100; janitor, \$1,560. Printing—clerk, \$2,760; janitor, \$1,560. Public Buildings and Grounds—clerk, \$3,300; assistant clerk, \$1,740; janitor, \$1,260. Public Lands—clerk, \$2,760; assistant clerk, \$1,740; janitor, \$1,260. Revision of the Laws—clerk, \$3,300; janitor, \$1,260. Rivers and Harbors—clerk, \$3,300; assistant clerk, \$2,460; janitor, \$1,560. Roads—clerk, \$2,760; assistant clerk, \$1,740; janitor, \$1,260. Rules—clerk, \$3,300; assistant clerk, \$2,100; janitor, \$1,260. Territories—clerk, \$2,760; janitor, \$1,260. War Claims—clerk, \$3,300; assistant clerk, \$1,740; janitor, \$1,260. Ways and Means—clerk, \$4,620; assistant clerk and stenographer, \$2,640; assistant clerk, \$2,580; clerk for minority, \$3,180; janitors—one, \$1,560; one, \$1,260. World War Veterans' Legislation—clerk, \$3,300; assistant clerk, \$2,460; in all not to exceed, \$271,334.

Clerks subject to Clerk of the House after close of Congress.

*Proviso.*  
Committee on Accounts excepted.

Janitors.  
Appointment, duties, etc.

Subject to removal, etc.

Appropriations in the foregoing paragraph shall not be available for the payment of any clerk or assistant clerk to a committee who does not, after the termination of the Congress during which he was appointed, perform his duties under the direction of the Clerk of the House: *Provided*, That the foregoing shall not apply to the Committee on Accounts.

Janitors under the foregoing shall be appointed by the chairmen, respectively, of said committees, and shall perform under the direction of the Doorkeeper all of the duties heretofore required of messengers detailed to said committees by the doorkeeper, and shall be subject to removal by the Doorkeeper at any time after the termination of the Congress during which they were appointed.

Office of Sergeant at Arms.

#### OFFICE OF SERGEANT AT ARMS

Sergeant at Arms, Deputy, cashier, etc.

Salaries: Sergeant at Arms, \$8,000; Deputy Sergeant at Arms, \$3,180; cashier, \$4,920; two bookkeepers at \$3,360 each; Deputy Sergeant at Arms in charge of pairs, pair clerk and messenger, and assistant cashier, at \$2,820 each; stenographer and typewriter, \$600; skilled laborer, \$1,380; hire of automobile, \$600; in all not to exceed \$31,139.

Police, House Office Building.

Police force, House Office Building, under the Sergeant at Arms: Lieutenant, \$1,740; sergeant, \$1,680; thirty-one privates at \$1,620 each; in all not to exceed, \$49,170.

Doorkeeper's office.

#### OFFICE OF DOORKEEPER

Doorkeeper, special employee, etc.

Salaries: Doorkeeper, \$6,000; special employee, \$2,820; superintendent of House press gallery, \$3,660; assistant to the superintendent

of the House press gallery, \$2,520; chief janitor, \$2,700; messengers—seventeen at \$1,740 each, fourteen on soldiers' roll at \$1,740 each; laborers—seventeen at \$1,260 each, two (cloakroom) at \$1,380 each, one (cloakroom) \$1,260, and seven (cloakroom) at \$1,140 each; three female attendants in ladies' retiring rooms at \$1,680 each; attendant for the ladies' reception room, \$1,440; superintendent of folding room, \$3,180; foreman of folding room, \$2,640; chief clerk to superintendent of folding room, \$2,460; three clerks at \$2,160 each; janitor, \$1,260; laborer, \$1,260; thirty-one folders at \$1,440 each; shipping clerk, \$1,740; two drivers at \$1,380 each; two chief pages at \$1,980 each; two telephone pages at \$1,680 each; two floor managers of telephones (one for the minority) at \$3,180 each; two assistant floor managers in charge of telephones (one for the minority) at \$2,100 each; forty-one pages, during the session, including ten pages for duty at the entrances to the Hall of the House, at \$4 per day each, \$27,210; press-gallery page, \$1,920; superintendent of document room (Elmer A. Lewis), \$3,960; assistant superintendent of document room, \$2,760 and \$420 additional so long as the position is held by the present incumbent; clerk, \$2,320; assistant clerk, \$2,160; eight assistants at \$1,860 each; janitor, \$1,440; messenger to pressroom, \$1,560; maintenance and repair of folding room motor truck, \$500; in all not to exceed, \$236,033.

Messengers.

Folding room.

Pages, etc.

Document room.

## SPECIAL AND MINORITY EMPLOYEES

Special and minority employees.

Minority employees.

Minority employees: For the minority employees authorized and named in the House Resolutions Numbered 51 and 53 of December 11, 1931: Two at \$5,000 each, four at \$2,820 each; in all, not to exceed \$19,507.

Special employees: Assistant foreman of the folding room, authorized in the resolution of September 30, 1913, \$1,980; laborer, authorized and named in the resolution of April 28, 1914, \$1,380; laborer, authorized and named in the resolution of December 19, 1901, \$1,380; clerk, under the direction of the Clerk of the House, named in the resolution of February 13, 1923, \$3,060; in all, not to exceed \$7,150.

Special employees.

Successors to any of the employees provided for in the two preceding paragraphs may be named by the House of Representatives at any time.

Appointment of successors.

Office of majority floor leader: Legislative clerk, \$3,960; clerk, \$3,180; assistant clerk, \$2,100; for official expenses of the majority leader, as authorized by House Resolution Numbered 101, Seventy-first Congress, adopted December 18, 1929, \$2,000; in all not to exceed, \$10,470.

Majority floor leader.

Conference minority: Clerk, \$3,180; legislative clerk, \$3,060; assistant clerk, \$2,100; janitor, \$1,560; in all not to exceed, \$9,075. The foregoing employees to be appointed by the minority leader.

Conference minority.

Two messengers, one in the majority caucus room and one in the minority caucus room, to be appointed by the majority and minority whips, respectively, at \$1,740 each; in all not to exceed, \$3,190.

Caucus rooms, messengers.

## POST OFFICE

Post office.

Salaries: Postmaster, \$5,000; Assistant Postmaster, \$2,880; registry and money-order clerk, \$2,100; forty-one messengers (including one to superintend transportation of mails) at \$1,740 each; substitute messengers and extra services of regular employees, when required, at the rate of not to exceed \$145 per month each, \$1,240; laborer, \$1,260; in all not to exceed, \$76,835.

Postmaster, assistant, etc.

## Motor vehicles.

For the purchase, exchange, maintenance, and repair of motor vehicles for carrying the mails, \$3,400.

## OFFICIAL REPORTERS OF DEBATES

## Official reporters, etc.

Salaries: Seven official reporters of the proceedings and debates of the House at \$7,500 each; clerk, \$3,360; six expert transcribers at \$1,740 each; janitor, \$1,440; in all not to exceed, \$62,095.

## COMMITTEE STENOGRAPHERS

## Stenographers to committees.

Salaries: Four stenographers to committees, at \$7,000 each; janitor, \$1,440; in all not to exceed \$26,987.

"During the session" to mean 181 days.

Whenever the words "during the session" occur in the foregoing paragraphs they shall be construed to mean the one hundred and eighty-one days from January 1 to June 30, 1934, both inclusive.

## CLERK HIRE, MEMBERS AND DELEGATES

## Clerk hire of Members, etc.

For clerk hire necessarily employed by each Member, Delegate, and Resident Commissioner, in the discharge of his official and representative duties, in accordance with the Act entitled "An Act to fix the compensation of officers and employees of the legislative branch of the Government," approved June 20, 1929, \$2,016,665.

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## Contingent expenses.

## CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE HOUSE

## Furniture, etc.

For furniture, and materials for repairs of the same, including not to exceed \$22,500 for labor, tools, and machinery for furniture repair shops, \$35,000.

## Packing boxes.

For packing boxes, \$2,500.

## Miscellaneous items.

For miscellaneous items, exclusive of salaries and labor unless specifically ordered by the House of Representatives, including reimbursement to the official stenographers to committees for the amounts actually and necessarily paid out by them for transcribing hearings, and including materials for folding, \$65,000.

## Committee reports of hearings.

For stenographic reports of hearings of committees other than special and select committees, \$25,000.

## Special and select committees.

For expenses of special and select committees authorized by the House, \$40,000.

## Expenditures restricted.

No part of the appropriations contained herein for the contingent expenses of the House of Representatives shall be used to defray the expenses of any committee consisting of more than four persons (not more than two from the House and not more than two from the Senate), nor to defray the expenses of any other person except the Sergeant at Arms of the House or a representative of his office, to attend the funeral rites and/or burial of any person who at the time of his or her death is a Representative, a Delegate from a Territory, or a Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico or the Philippine Islands.

## Telegraph and telephone service.

For telegraph and telephone service, exclusive of personal services, \$90,000.

## Stationery.

For stationery for Representatives, Delegates, and Resident Commissioners, including \$4,400 for stationery for the use of the committees and officers of the House, \$44,000.

## Emergency room.

For medical supplies, equipment, and contingent expenses for the emergency room and for the attending physician and his assistants, including an allowance of not to exceed \$30 per month each to three assistants as provided by the House resolutions adopted July 1, 1930, and January 20, 1932, \$2,500.

For postage stamps: Postmaster, \$250; Clerk, \$450; Sergeant at Arms, \$300; Doorkeeper, \$150; in all, \$1,150.

For folding speeches and pamphlets, at a rate not exceeding \$1 per thousand, \$8,000.

For preparation and editing of the laws as authorized by the Act approved May 29, 1928 (U. S. C., Supp. VI, title 1, sec. 59), \$5,500, to be expended under the direction of the Committee on Revision of the Laws.

For assistants in compiling lists of reports to be made to Congress by public officials; compiling copy and revising proofs for the House portion of the Official Register; preparing and indexing the statistical reports of the Clerk of the House; compiling the telephone and Members' directories; preparing and indexing the daily calendars of business; preparing the official statement of Members' voting records; preparing lists of congressional nominees and statistical summary of elections; preparing and indexing questions of order printed in the Appendix to the Journal pursuant to House Rule III; for recording and filing statements of political committees and candidates for election to the House of Representatives pursuant to the Federal Corrupt Practices Act, 1925 (U. S. C., title 2, secs. 241-256); and for such other assistance as the Clerk of the House may deem necessary and proper in the conduct of the business of his office, \$5,000: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used to augment the annual salary of any employee of the House of Representatives.

For the procurement of a portrait of Honorable John Nance Garner, Speaker of the House of Representatives, \$2,500, to be immediately available and to be disbursed by the Clerk of the House under the direction of the Speaker of the Seventy-second Congress.

### CAPITOL POLICE

Salaries: Captain, \$2,460; three lieutenants at \$1,740 each; two special officers at \$1,740 each; three sergeants at \$1,680 each; forty-four privates at \$1,620 each; one-half of said privates to be selected by the Sergeant at Arms of the Senate and one-half by the Sergeant at Arms of the House; in all not to exceed, \$80,190.

For purchasing and supplying uniforms and motor cycles to Capitol police, and for contingent expenses, \$7,750.

One-half of the foregoing amounts under "Capitol police" shall be disbursed by the Secretary of the Senate and one-half by the Clerk of the House.

### JOINT COMMITTEE ON PRINTING

Salaries: Clerk, \$4,000 and \$800 additional so long as the position is held by the present incumbent; inspector under section 20 of the Act approved January 12, 1895 (U. S. C., title 44, section 49), \$2,820; assistant clerk and stenographer, \$2,400; for expenses of compiling, preparing, and indexing the Congressional Directory, \$1,600; in all not to exceed, \$10,785, one-half to be disbursed by the Secretary of the Senate and the other half to be disbursed by the Clerk of the House.

### OFFICE OF LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL

For salaries and expenses of maintenance of the office of Legislative Counsel, as authorized by law, \$70,000, of which \$35,000 shall be disbursed by the Secretary of the Senate and \$35,000 by the Clerk of the House of Representatives.

Postage stamps.

Folding.

United States Code. Preparation, etc. Vol. 45, p. 1008. U. S. C., Supp. VI, p. 3.

Clerical assistance to Clerk of the House. Specified objects, etc.

Recording, etc., political statements. Vol. 43, p. 1071. U. S. C., p. 15.

*Proviso.* Use restricted.

Portrait of Speaker John Nance Garner.

Immediately available.

Capitol police.

Pay.

Uniforms, etc.

Division of disbursement.

Joint Committee on Printing.

Clerks, etc.

Vol. 28, p. 603. U. S. C., p. 1418.

Congressional Directory.

Office of Legislative Counsel.

Salaries, etc.

Statement of appropriations.

Preparing, second session of Seventy-second Congress.

## STATEMENT OF APPROPRIATIONS

For preparation, under the direction of the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and House of Representatives of the statements for the second session of the Seventy-second Congress, showing appropriations made, indefinite appropriations, and contracts authorized, together with a chronological history of the regular appropriation bills, as required by law, \$3,330, to be paid to the persons designated by the chairman of such committees to do the work.

Architect of the Capitol.

### ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

#### OFFICE OF THE ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

Architect, assistant, and office personnel.

**Salaries:** For the Architect of the Capitol, Assistant Architect of the Capitol, and other personal services at rates of pay provided by law; and the Assistant Architect of the Capitol shall act as Architect of the Capitol during the absence or disability of that official or whenever there is no Architect; \$44,500.

Capitol buildings and grounds.

#### CAPITOL BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

Maintenance, repairs, etc.

**Capitol Buildings:** For necessary expenditures for the Capitol Building and electrical substations of the Senate and House Office Buildings, under the jurisdiction of the Architect of the Capitol, including minor improvements, maintenance, repair, equipment, supplies, material, fuel, oil, waste, and appurtenances; furnishings and office equipment; personal and other services; cleaning and repairing works of art; maintenance, and driving of motor-propelled passenger-carrying office vehicle; pay of superintendent of meters, and \$300 additional for the maintenance of an automobile for his use, who shall inspect all gas and electric meters of the Government in the District of Columbia without additional compensation; and not exceeding \$300 for the purchase of technical and necessary reference books, periodicals, and city directory; \$230,000.

Travel allowance.

Appropriations under the control of the Architect of the Capitol shall be available for expenses of travel on official business not to exceed in the aggregate under all funds the sum of \$2,000.

Improving grounds.

**Capitol Grounds:** For care and improvement of grounds surrounding the Capitol, Senate and House Office Buildings; Capitol power plant; personal and other services; care of trees; planting; fertilizers; repairs to pavements, walks, and roadways; purchase of waterproof wearing apparel; maintenance of signal lights; and for snow removal by hire of men and equipment or under contract without compliance with sections 3709 (U. S. C., title 41, sec. 5) and 3744 (U. S. C., title 40,<sup>1</sup> sec. 16) of the Revised Statutes; \$100,000.

Snow removal.  
R. S., secs. 3709, 3744,  
pp. 733, 738.  
U. S. C., pp. 1309, 1310.

Capitol garages.  
Maintenance, repairs, etc.  
Subway, Capitol and Senate Office Buildings.

**Capitol garages:** For maintenance, repairs, alterations, personal and other services, and all necessary incidental expenses, \$7,540.

**Subway transportation, Capitol and Senate Office Buildings:** For repairs, rebuilding, and maintenance of the subway cars connecting the Senate Office Building with the Senate wing of the United States Capitol and for personal and other services, including maintenance of the track and electrical equipment connected therewith, \$1,950.

Senate Office Building.  
Maintenance, etc.

**Senate Office Building:** For maintenance, miscellaneous items and supplies, including furniture, furnishings, and equipment and for labor and material incident thereto and repairs thereof; and for personal and other services for the care and operation of the Senate

<sup>1</sup> So in original.

Office Building, under the direction and supervision of the Senate Committee on Rules, acting through the Architect of the Capitol, who shall be its executive agent, \$215,000, and \$1,000 shall be immediately available.

House Office Building: For maintenance, including miscellaneous items, and for all necessary services, \$277,950.

House Office Building.  
Maintenance, etc.  
Balance for construction, etc., covered in.

The sum of \$220,000 of the unexpended balances in the appropriations available for construction and furnishing of the new House Office Building shall be covered into the Treasury.

Capitol power plant: For lighting, heating, and power for the Capitol, Senate and House Office Buildings, Supreme Court Building, Congressional Library Buildings, and the grounds about the same, Botanic Garden, Capitol garages, folding and storage rooms of the Senate, Government Printing Office, and Washington City post office; personal and other services, engineering instruments, fuel, oil, materials, labor, advertising, and purchase of waterproof wearing apparel in connection with the maintenance and operation of the heating, lighting, and power plant, \$312,835.

Capitol power plant.  
Maintenance, etc.

For the installation of duplicate steam lines to new buildings; clean-water intake screens and auxiliaries and high-tension switching equipment, including all necessary work in connection with such installation, and for all labor, materials, travel expenses, and subsistence therefor; and without regard to section 35 of the Public Buildings Act, approved June 25, 1910, as amended, or the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, for employment of all necessary personnel, including architectural, engineering, and professional services and other assistants, and for all other expenses incident thereto, the unexpended balance of the appropriation for this purpose for the fiscal year 1933 is continued available during the fiscal year 1934.

Duplicate steam lines to new buildings.  
Installation, etc.

Vol. 36, p. 699.  
U. S. C., p. 1303.  
Vol. 46, p. 1003.  
U. S. C., Supp. VI, p. 31.  
Technical services.

The appropriations under the control of the Architect of the Capitol may be expended without reference to section 4 of the Act approved June 17, 1910 (U. S. C., title 41, sec. 7), concerning purchases for executive departments.

Purchases independent of Supply Committee.  
Vol. 36, p. 531.  
U. S. C., p. 1309.

The Government Printing Office and the Washington City post office shall reimburse the Capitol power plant for heat, light, and power furnished during the fiscal year 1934 and the amounts so reimbursed shall be covered into the Treasury.

Reimbursement for current, etc., to designated buildings.

#### LIBRARY BUILDING AND GROUNDS

Library building and grounds.

Salaries: For chief engineer and all personal services at rates of pay provided by law, \$42,830.

Operating force.

For trees, shrubs, plants, fertilizers, and skilled labor for the grounds of Library of Congress, \$1,000.

Trees, plants, etc.

For necessary expenditures for the Library Building under the jurisdiction of the Architect of the Capitol, including minor improvements, maintenance, repair, equipment, supplies, material, and appurtenances, and personal and other services in connection with the mechanical and structural maintenance of such building, \$17,750.

Maintenance, repairs, etc.

For furniture, including partitions, screens, shelving, and electrical work pertaining thereto and repairs thereof, \$10,000.

Furniture, etc.

For completion of the addition to the Library of Congress building under the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the construction and equipment of an annex to the Library of Congress," approved June 13, 1930 (46 Stat., p. 583), \$325,000, to be immediately available and to remain available until expended.

Library annex.  
Completion, equipment, etc.  
Vol. 46, p. 583.

Botanic Garden.

BOTANIC GARDEN

Director, and personnel.

Salaries: For the director and other personal services, \$85,000; all under the direction of the Joint Committee on the Library: *Provided*, That the quarters, heat, light, fuel, and telephone service heretofore furnished for the director's use in the Botanic Garden shall not be regarded as a part of his salary or compensation, and such allowances may continue to be so furnished without deduction from his salary or compensation notwithstanding the provisions of section 3 of the Act of March 5, 1928 (U. S. C., title 5, sec. 678), or any other law.

*Proviso.*  
Quarters, etc., allowed director.

Vol. 45, p. 193.  
U. S. C., p. 30.

Maintenance, repairs, etc.

Maintenance, operation, repairs, and improvements: For all necessary expenses incident to maintaining, operating, repairing, and improving the Botanic Garden, and the nurseries, buildings, grounds, and equipment pertaining thereto, including procuring fertilizers, soils, tools, trees, shrubs, plants, and seeds; materials and miscellaneous supplies, including rubber boots and aprons when required for use by employees in connection with their work; not to exceed \$25 for emergency medical supplies; disposition of waste; traveling expenses of the director and his assistants not to exceed \$500; street-car fares not exceeding \$25; office equipment and contingent expenses; the prevention and eradication of insect and other pests and plant diseases by purchase of materials and procurement of personal services by contract without regard to the provisions of any other Act; repair, maintenance, and operation of motor trucks and passenger motor vehicle; purchase of botanical books, periodicals, and books of reference, not to exceed \$100; repairs and improvements to director's residence; and all other necessary expenses; all under the direction of the Joint Committee on the Library; \$28,725.

Minor purchases without advertising.  
R. S., sec. 3709, p. 733.  
U. S. C., p. 1309.

The sum of \$100 may be expended at any one time by the Botanic Garden for the purchase of plants, trees, shrubs, and other nursery stock, without reference to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (U. S. C., title 41, sec. 5).

Congressional distribution of shrubbery, etc., discontinued.

No part of the appropriations contained herein for the Botanic Garden shall be used for the distribution, by congressional allotment, of trees, plants, shrubs, or other nursery stock.

Library of Congress.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

SALARIES

Librarian, and personnel.

For the Librarian, Chief Assistant Librarian, and other personal services, \$773,360.

Register of Copyrights, etc.

For the Register of Copyrights, assistant register, and other personal services, \$228,600.

Legislative Reference Service.

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE

Personnel for designated work.

To enable the Librarian of Congress to employ competent persons to gather, classify, and make available, in translations, indexes, digests, compilations, and bulletins, and otherwise, data for or bearing upon legislation, and to render such data serviceable to Congress and committees and Members thereof, including not to exceed \$5,700 for employees engaged on piecework and work by the day or hour at rates to be fixed by the Librarian, \$68,365.

Card indexes.

DISTRIBUTION OF CARD INDEXES

Distribution, etc.

For the distribution of card indexes and other publications of the Library, including personal services, freight charges (not exceeding \$500), expressage, postage, traveling expenses connected with

such distribution, expenses of attendance at meetings when incurred on the written authority and direction of the Librarian, and including not to exceed \$53,625 for employees engaged in piecework and work by the day or hour and for extra special services of regular employees at rates to be fixed by the Librarian; in all, \$165,265.

#### TEMPORARY SERVICES

For special and temporary service, including extra special services of regular employees, at rates to be fixed by the Librarian, \$2,750.

Temporary services.

#### INDEX TO STATE LEGISLATION

To enable the Librarian of Congress to prepare an index to the legislation of the several States, together with a supplemental digest of the more important legislation, as authorized and directed by the Act entitled "An Act providing for the preparation of a biennial index to State legislation," approved February 10, 1927 (U. S. C., Supp. V, title 2, secs. 164, 165), including personal and other services within and without the District of Columbia including not to exceed \$2,500 for special and temporary service at rates to be fixed by the Librarian, travel, necessary material and apparatus, and for printing and binding the indexes and digests of State legislation for official distribution only, and other printing and binding incident to the work of compilation, stationery, and incidentals, \$30,915, and in addition the unexpended balance of the appropriation for this purpose for the fiscal year 1933 is reappropriated for the fiscal year 1934.

State legislation.

Preparing index and digest of.

Vol. 44, p. 1066.  
U. S. C., Supp. VI,  
p. 10.

Balance reappropriated.  
Public Laws, 1st sess.,  
p. 394.

#### SUNDAY OPENING

To enable the Library of Congress to be kept open for reference use on Sundays and on holidays within the discretion of the Librarian, including the extra services of employees and the services of additional employees under the Librarian, at rates to be fixed by the Librarian, \$18,000.

Sunday opening, etc.

Expenses.

#### UNION CATALOGUES

To continue the development and maintenance of the Union Catalogues, including personal services within and without the District of Columbia (and not to exceed \$1,400 for special and temporary service, including extra special services of regular employees, at rates to be fixed by the Librarian), travel, necessary material and apparatus, stationery, photostat supplies, and incidentals, \$18,335.

Union catalogues.

Development, maintenance, etc.

#### INCREASE OF THE LIBRARY

For purchase of books, miscellaneous periodicals and newspapers, and all other material for the increase of the Library, including payment in advance for subscription books and society publications, and for freight, commissions, and traveling expenses, including expenses of attendance at meetings when incurred on the written authority and direction of the Librarian in the interest of collections, and all other expenses incidental to the acquisition of books, miscellaneous periodicals and newspapers, and all other material for the increase of the Library, by purchase, gift, bequest, or exchange, to continue available during the fiscal year 1935, \$100,000.

Increase of the Library.

Purchase of books, etc.

For the purchase of books and for periodicals for the law library, including payment for legal society publications and for freight, commissions, and all other expenses incidental to the acquisition of law books, \$50,000.

Law books, etc.

Reference books for Supreme Court.

For purchase of new books of reference for the Supreme Court, to be a part of the Library of Congress, and purchased by the Marshal of the Supreme Court, under the direction of the Chief Justice, \$2,500.

Books for adult blind. Vol. 46, p. 1487. U. S. C., Supp. VI, p. 9.

To enable the Librarian of Congress to carry out the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide books for the adult blind," approved March 3, 1931 (U. S. C., Supp. V, title 2, sec. 135a), \$90,000.

#### PRINTING AND BINDING

Printing and binding.

For miscellaneous printing and binding for the Library of Congress, including the Copyright Office, and the binding, rebinding, and repairing of library books, and for the Library Building \$200,000.

Catalogue of Title Entries.

For the publication of the Catalogue of Title Entries of the Copyright Office, \$45,000.

Catalogue cards.

For the printing of catalogue cards, \$120,000.

#### CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE LIBRARY

Contingent expenses.

For miscellaneous and contingent expenses, stationery, supplies, stock, and materials directly purchased, miscellaneous traveling expenses, postage, transportation, incidental expenses connected with the administration of the Library and Copyright Office, including not exceeding \$500 for expenses of attendance at meetings when incurred on the written authority and direction of the Librarian, \$9,000.

Attendance at meetings.

Photoduplicating expenses.

For paper, chemicals, and miscellaneous supplies necessary for the operation of the photoduplicating machines of the Library and the making of photoduplicate prints, \$5,000.

Library Building.

#### LIBRARY BUILDING

Superintendent, etc.

Salaries: For the superintendent, disbursing officer, and other personal services, in accordance with the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, \$151,145.

Sunday, etc., opening.

For extra services of employees and additional employees under the Librarian to provide for the opening of the Library Building on Sundays and on legal holidays, at rates to be fixed by the Librarian, \$4,000.

Temporary, etc., services.

For special and temporary services in connection with the custody, care, and maintenance of the Library Building, including extra special services of regular employees at the discretion of the Librarian, at rates to be fixed by the Librarian, \$500.

Incidentals.

For mail, delivery, and telephone services, rubber boots, rubber coats, and other special clothing for workmen, uniforms for guards, stationery, miscellaneous supplies, and all other incidental expenses in connection with the custody and maintenance of the Library Building, \$7,000.

Trust Fund Board, expenses.

For any expense of the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board not properly chargeable to the income of any trust fund held by the board, \$500.

Government Printing Office.

#### GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

Printing and binding.

To provide the Public Printer with a working capital for the following purposes for the execution of printing, binding, lithographing, mapping, engraving, and other authorized work of the Government Printing Office for the various branches of the Government: For salaries of Public Printer and Deputy Public Printer; for salaries, compensation, or wages of all necessary officers and

Public Printer, Deputy, etc.

employees additional to those herein appropriated for, including employees necessary to handle waste paper and condemned material for sale; to enable the Public Printer to comply with the provisions of law granting holidays and half holidays and Executive orders granting holidays and half holidays with pay to employees; rents, fuel, gas, heat, electric current, gas and electric fixtures; bicycle, motor-propelled vehicles for the carriage of printing and printing supplies, and the maintenance, repair, and operation of the same, to be used only for official purposes, including operation, repair, and maintenance of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles for official use of the officers of the Government Printing Office when in writing ordered by the Public Printer; freight, expressage, telegraph, and telephone service, furniture, typewriters, and carpets; traveling expenses; stationery, postage, and advertising; directories, technical books, newspapers and magazines, and books of reference (not exceeding \$500); adding and numbering machines, time stamps, and other machines of similar character; rubber boots, coats, and gloves; machinery (not exceeding \$300,000); equipment, and for repairs to machinery, implements, and buildings, and for minor alterations to buildings; for construction of a one-story fireproof extension to the Government Printing Office on lots 813, 814, 828, square 624, District of Columbia, not to exceed \$25,500, to be paid from the working capital fund for the Government Printing Office; necessary equipment, maintenance, and supplies for the emergency room for the use of all employees in the Government Printing Office who may be taken suddenly ill or receive injury while on duty; other necessary contingent and miscellaneous items authorized by the Public Printer; for expenses authorized in writing by the Joint Committee on Printing for the inspection of printing and binding equipment, material, and supplies and Government printing plants in the District of Columbia or elsewhere (not exceeding \$1,000); for salaries and expenses of preparing the semimonthly and session indexes of the Congressional Record under the direction of the Joint Committee on Printing (chief indexer at \$3,480, one cataloguer at \$3,180, two cataloguers at \$2,460 each, and one cataloguer at \$2,100); and for all the necessary labor, paper, materials, and equipment needed in the prosecution and delivery and mailing of the work; in all, \$1,750,000, and in addition thereto the sums resulting during the fiscal year 1934 from the application during such fiscal year to the Government Printing Office (except the appropriation herein made for "Salaries, Office of Superintendent of Documents") of the provisions of law relating to the legislative furlough, compensation reductions, and reduced differential for night work, to the extent of not to exceed \$1,000,000, shall be credited to the working capital for the fiscal year 1934 and shall be available for such fiscal year for the purposes of this paragraph; to which shall be charged the printing and binding authorized to be done for Congress, the printing and binding for use of the Government Printing Office, and printing and binding (not exceeding \$2,000) for official use of the Architect of the Capitol when authorized by the Secretary of the Senate; in all to an amount not exceeding this sum: *Provided*, That \$450,000 of the foregoing sum of \$1,750,000 shall be immediately available, and, together with the unexpended balance of the working capital for the fiscal year 1933, shall be subject to obligation for printing and binding for Congress in the fiscal year 1933 notwithstanding the provisions of section 302 of the Legislative Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1933 (47 Stat. 407).

Holidays, etc.

Contingent expenses.

Machinery, etc.

Emergency room.

Inspection, etc., expenses.

Indexes, Congressional Record.

*Proviso.*  
 Sums available.  
*Ante*, p. 397.

Printing restrictions  
 waived.

*Ante*, p. 407.

Authority for Congressional work.

Printing and binding for Congress chargeable to the foregoing appropriation, when recommended to be done by the Committee on Printing of either House, shall be so recommended in a report containing an approximate estimate of the cost thereof, together with a statement from the Public Printer of estimated approximate cost of work previously ordered by Congress within the fiscal year for which this appropriation is made.

Payment for work ordered by departments, etc.

During the fiscal year 1934 any executive department or independent establishment of the Government ordering printing and binding from the Government Printing Office shall pay promptly by check to the Public Printer upon his written request, either in advance or upon completion of the work, all or part of the estimated or actual cost thereof, as the case may be, and bills rendered by the Public Printer in accordance herewith shall not be subject to audit or certification in advance of payment: *Provided*, That proper adjustments on the basis of the actual cost of delivered work paid for in advance shall be made monthly or quarterly and as may be agreed upon by the Public Printer and the department or establishment concerned. All sums paid to the Public Printer for work that he is authorized by law to do shall be deposited to the credit on the books of the Treasury Department, of the appropriation made for the working capital of the Government Printing Office, for the year in which the work is done, and be subject to requisition by the Public Printer.

*Proviso.*  
Adjustment of accounts.

Sums paid for work, credited to working capital.

Estimates for departments, etc., to be incorporated in a single item.

All amounts in the Budget for the fiscal year 1935 for printing and binding for any department or establishment, so far as the Bureau of the Budget may deem practicable, shall be incorporated in a single item for printing and binding for such department or establishment and be eliminated as a part of any estimate for any other purpose. And if any amounts for printing and binding are included as a part of any estimates for any other purposes, such amounts shall be set forth in detail in a note immediately following the general estimate for printing and binding: *Provided*, That the foregoing requirements shall not apply to work to be executed at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

*Proviso.*  
Engraving and Printing Bureau excepted.

Restriction on paying detailed employees.

No part of any money appropriated in this Act shall be paid to any person employed in the Government Printing Office while detailed for or performing service in any other executive branch of the public service of the United States unless such detail be authorized by law.

Office of Superintendent of Documents.

#### OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS

Superintendent, and personnel.

For the Superintendent of Documents, assistant superintendent, and other personal services in accordance with the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, and compensation of employees paid by the hour who shall be subject to the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to regulate and fix rates of pay for employees and officers of the Government Printing Office," approved June 7, 1924 (U. S. C., title 44, sec. 40), \$502,000: *Provided*, That for the purpose of conforming to section 3 of this Act this appropriation shall be considered a separate appropriation unit.

Vol. 46, p. 1003.  
U. S. C., Supp. VI,  
p. 31.

Vol. 43, p. 658.  
U. S. C., p. 1417.

*Proviso.*  
Item a separate unit.

Contingent expenses.

For furniture and fixtures, typewriters, carpets, labor-saving machines and accessories, time stamps, adding and numbering machines, awnings, curtains, books of reference; directories, books, miscellaneous office and desk supplies, paper, twine, glue, envelopes, postage, car fares, soap, towels, disinfectants, and ice; drayage, express, freight, telephone and telegraph service; traveling expenses (not to exceed \$200); repairs to buildings, elevators, and machinery; preserving sanitary condition of building; light, heat, and power; stationery and office printing, including blanks, price lists, and

bibliographies, \$100,000; for catalogues and indexes, not exceeding \$34,800; for supplying books to depository libraries, \$76,000; in all, \$210,800: *Provided*, That no part of this sum shall be used to supply to depository libraries any documents, books, or other printed matter not requested by such libraries, and the requests therefor shall be subject to approval by the Superintendent of Documents.

*Proviso.*  
Supplying depository libraries restricted.

In order to keep the expenditures for printing and binding for the fiscal year 1934 within or under the appropriations for such fiscal year, the heads of the various executive departments and independent establishments are authorized to discontinue the printing of annual or special reports under their respective jurisdictions: *Provided*, That where the printing of such reports is discontinued the original copy thereof shall be kept on file in the offices of the heads of the respective departments or independent establishments for public inspection.

Printing reports of departments.

*Proviso.*  
Originals to be kept for inspection.

Purchases may be made from the foregoing appropriation under the "Government Printing Office," as provided for in the Printing Act approved January 12, 1895, and without reference to section 4 of the Act approved June 17, 1910 (U. S. C., title 41, sec. 7), concerning purchases for executive departments.

Purchases independent of supply committee.  
Vol. 28, p. 601; Vol. 36, p. 531.  
U. S. C., p. 1309.

SEC. 2. No part of the funds herein appropriated shall be used for the maintenance or care of private vehicles.

Private vehicle restriction.

SEC. 3. In expending appropriations or portions of appropriations, contained in this Act, for the payment for personal services in the District of Columbia in accordance with the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, the average of the salaries of the total number of persons under any grade in the Botanic Garden, the Library of Congress, or the Government Printing Office, shall not at any time exceed the average of the compensation rates specified for the grade by such Act, as amended: *Provided*, That this restriction shall not apply (1) to grades 1, 2, 3, and 4 of the clerical-mechanical service, (2) to require the reduction in salary of any person whose compensation was fixed as of July 1, 1924, in accordance with the rules of section 6 of such Act, (3) to require the reduction in salary of any person who is transferred from one position to another position in the same or different grade in the same or a different bureau, office, or other appropriation unit, (4) to prevent the payment of a salary under any grade at a rate higher than the maximum rate of the grade when such higher rate is permitted by the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, and is specifically authorized by other law, or (5) to reduce the compensation of any person in a grade in which only one position is allocated.

Average salaries in designated offices not to be exceeded.  
Vol. 46, p. 1003.  
U. S. C., Supp. VI, p. 31.

*Proviso.*  
Not applicable to clerical-mechanical service.  
Vol. 42, p. 1490.  
U. S. C., p. 66.

Transfers to another position without reduction.

Higher salary rates allowed.

If only one position in a grade.

Approved, February 28, 1933.

[CHAPTER 135.]

AN ACT

Authorizing the Secretary of War to convey certain properties to the county of Arlington, State of Virginia, in order to connect Lee Boulevard with the Arlington Memorial Bridge, and for other purposes.

February 28, 1933.  
[S. 5339.]  
[Public, No. 382.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That in order to provide a connection between the Lee Boulevard and the Arlington Memorial Bridge, the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to convey to the county of Arlington, State of Virginia, for highway purposes only, all the right, title, and interest of the United States in and to a strip of land through the southerly portion of the Fort Myer Military Reservation necessary for the construction of a connec-

Arlington Memorial Bridge.  
Conveyance of land to Arlington County, Va., to provide connection with Lee Boulevard.

Width. Condition. tion from the Lee Boulevard to the Arlington Memorial Bridge, consisting of a right of way not more than one hundred feet in width, said deed of conveyance to contain a restriction against the construction of buildings, fences, or other structures within one hundred and ten feet of the center line of said right of way.

Additional conveyance authorized. SEC. 2. The Secretary of War is hereby further authorized to convey to the said county of Arlington for highway purposes only all the right, title, and interest of the United States in and to a strip of land for a continuous right of way approximately sixty feet in width within and adjacent to the southerly boundary of the Arlington Reservation from the intersection of said reservation line with the northerly line of the right of way to be conveyed under section 1 to the east line of McKinley Street.

Description of. SEC. 3. The lands to be so conveyed are approximately as shown on plat numbered 104.2-166 in the files of the National Capital Park and Planning Commission.

Reversion in time of emergency. SEC. 4. The deeds of conveyance shall contain a reservation reserving to the United States the right to resume possession and occupy said tracts of land, or any portion thereof, whenever in the judgment of the President an emergency exists that requires the use and appropriation of the same for the public defense, and also a further reservation that the title hereby conveyed shall revert to the United States and all rights hereby granted shall cease and be forfeited, unless the said county of Arlington shall construct the said highway and assume the obligations herein provided within three years from the date of the enactment of this Act.

Highway construction, etc., by Arlington County. SEC. 5. Upon the consummation of the conveyance herein authorized to the county of Arlington, State of Virginia, the jurisdiction of the United States over said lands, subject to the conditions and reservations in said deed provided, shall immediately cease and determine and revert in the State of Virginia.

Jurisdiction over conveyances. SEC. 6. That if at any time the lands herein authorized to be conveyed to the said county of Arlington, State of Virginia, shall cease to be used for the purposes herein specified, the title in and jurisdiction over the same shall revert to the Government of the United States.

Reversion for non-user.

Approved, February 28, 1933.

[CHAPTER 136.]

AN ACT

February 28, 1933.  
[H. R. 7432.]  
[Public, No. 383.]

To authorize the Interstate Commerce Commission to delegate certain of its powers.

Interstate Commerce Act, amended.  
Vol. 24, p. 386; Vol. 41, p. 492, amended.  
U. S. C., p. 1666, amended.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That section 17 of the Interstate Commerce Act, as amended (U. S. C., title 49, sec. 17), is amended by adding at the end thereof a new paragraph to read as follows:

Delegation of functions, etc., by commissioners authorized.

“(6) The commission is hereby authorized by its order to assign or refer any portion of its work, business, or functions arising under this or any other Act of Congress or referred to it by Congress, or either branch thereof, to an individual commissioner, or to a board composed of an employee or employees of the commission, to be designated by such order, for action thereon, and by its order at any time to amend, modify, supplement, or rescind any such assignment or reference: *Provided, however,* That this authority shall not extend to investigations instituted upon the commission’s own motion nor, without the consent of the parties thereto, to contested proceedings

*Provisos.*  
Limitation.

involving the taking of testimony at public hearings. All such orders shall take effect forthwith and remain in effect until otherwise ordered by the commission. In case of the absence or inability for any other reason to act of any such individual commissioner or employee designated to serve upon any such board, the chairman of the commission may designate another commissioner or employee, as the case may be, to serve temporarily until the commission shall otherwise order. In conformity with and subject to the order or orders of the commission in the premises, any such individual commissioner, or board acting by a majority thereof, shall have power and authority to hear and determine, order, certify, report, or otherwise act as to any of said work, business, or functions so assigned or referred to him or it for action by the commission and in respect thereof shall have all the jurisdiction and powers now or then conferred by law upon the commission and be subject to the same duties and obligations. Any order, decision, or report made or other action taken by any such individual commissioner or board in respect of any matters so assigned or referred shall have the same force and effect, and may be made, evidenced, and enforced in the same manner as if made or taken by the commission. Any party affected by any order, decision, or report of any such individual commissioner or board may file a petition for reconsideration or for rehearing by the commission or a division thereof and every such petition shall be passed upon by the commission or a division thereof. Any action by a division upon such a petition shall itself be subject to reconsideration by the commission, as provided in section 16a of this Act (U. S. C., title 49, sec. 16a), and in paragraph (4) of this section. The commission may, as provided in paragraph (1) of this section, make and amend rules for the conduct of proceedings before such individual commissioner or board and for the rehearing of such action before a division of the commission or the commission. The secretary and seal of the commission shall be the secretary and seal of such individual commissioner or board."

Effect of commission orders.

Temporary appointments.

Powers, duties, etc.

Orders, etc., of individual commissioner.

Petition for reconsideration or rehearing.

Vol. 34, p. 592.  
U. S. C., p. 1666.

General rules, etc.

Secretary and seal.

Approved, February 28, 1933.

[CHAPTER 137.]

AN ACT

To amend chapter 231 of the Act of May 22, 1896, 29 Stat. 133, section 546, title 34, U. S. C.

February 28, 1933.  
[H. R. 13026.]  
[Public, No. 384.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That chapter 231 of the Act of May 22, 1896, 29 Stat. 133 (section 546, title 34, U. S. C.), be, and the same is hereby, amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 546. LOAN OR GIFT OF CONDEMNED OR OBSOLETE PROPERTY.—The Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized, in his discretion, to lend or give to soldiers' monument associations, posts of the Grand Army of the Republic, posts of the American Legion, and other recognized war veteran associations, State museums and incorporated museums operated and maintained for educational purpose only, whose charter denies them the right to operate for profit, and municipal corporations condemned or obsolete ordnance, guns, projectiles, books, manuscripts, works of art, drawings, plans, models, and other condemned or obsolete material which may not be needed in the service of the Navy Department. Such loan or gift shall be made subject to rules and regulations covering the same, and the Government shall be at no expense in connection with any such loan or gift."

Loan or gift of condemned or obsolete naval property.  
Vol. 29, p. 133; Vol. 45, p. 773, amended.  
U. S. C., p. 1124.

List of organizations which may receive.

Regulations, etc.

Approved, February 28, 1933.

[CHAPTER 138.]

AN ACT

February 28, 1933.  
[H. R. 13750.]  
[Public, No. 385.]

To regulate the bringing of actions for damages against the District of Columbia, and for other purposes.

District of Columbia. Actions against, for unliquidated damages.

Notice within six months.

Proviso. Police reports.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That no action shall be maintained against the District of Columbia for unliquidated damages to person or property unless the claimant within six months after the injury or damage was sustained, he, his agent, or attorney gave notice in writing to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia of the approximate time, place, cause, and circumstances of such injury or damage: *Provided, however,* That a report in writing by the Metropolitan police department, in regular course of duty, shall be regarded as a sufficient notice under the above provision.

Approved, February 28, 1933.

[CHAPTER 139.]

AN ACT

February 28, 1933.  
[H. R. 14204.]  
[Public, No. 386.]

To amend section 653 of the Code of Law for the District of Columbia.

District of Columbia Code amendment. Vol. 31, p. 1292; Vol. 37, p. 17, amended. Taxation of insurance companies.

Rate on net premium receipts.

Payment.

Agents' license fees.

Penalty.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the provision of section 653 of the Act of Congress, approved March 3, 1901, entitled "An Act to establish a Code of Law for the District of Columbia", as amended by the Act of Congress approved August 15, 1911, which said provision reads: "Every such company or association shall pay to the collector of taxes for the District of Columbia a sum of money, as tax, equal to 1 per centum of all moneys received from members of policy or certificate holders within the District of Columbia, said tax to be paid on or before the 1st day of March of each year on the amount of such income for the year ending December 31st next preceding;" is hereby amended to read:

"Every such company or association shall pay to the collector of taxes for the District of Columbia a sum of money as taxes equal to 1½ per centum of its net premium receipts from business done in the District of Columbia, said taxes to be paid before the 1st day of March of each year on the amount of such income for the year ending December 31st next preceding, in lieu of all other taxes, except taxes upon real estate and any license fees provided for in sections 654 and 655; and upon the failure of any company to pay said taxes before March 1st, as aforesaid, the license of said company shall be revoked and a penalty of 8 per centum per month shall be charged against said company which, together with said taxes, shall be collected before said company shall be allowed to resume business;"

Approved, February 28, 1933.

[CHAPTER 140.]

JOINT RESOLUTION

February 28, 1933.  
[H. J. Res. 583.]  
[Pub. Res., No. 60.]

To provide for a change of site of the Federal building to be constructed at Binghamton, New York.

Binghamton, N. Y. Exchange of Federal building site at, authorized.

Vol. 46, p. 1587, amended.

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to cause the new Federal building at Binghamton, New York (authorized by the Second Deficiency Act, fiscal year 1931, approved March 4, 1931 (46 Stat. 1587)), to be erected on the Government-owned site located on the

north side of Henry Street and extending northwardly between Washington and State Streets, in lieu of on the site of the present post-office building. For such purpose, the Secretary is authorized and directed to (a) cancel the existing contract or contracts for the erection of such new building and make a settlement with the contractor for damages sustained by him as the result of such cancellation, or (b) effect a modification of such contract or contracts to provide for construction of the new building on the Henry Street site, and allow reasonable additional compensation for any damages or increased costs occasioned the contractor by the change to such new site.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of the Treasury is further authorized and directed to purchase additional land necessary to permit the construction of such new building on the Henry Street site.

Purchase of addition to new site.

SEC. 3. All obligations incurred and/or expenditures made in carrying out the provisions of this joint resolution shall be limited to the amount made available and fixed by existing law for the demolition of the old building and construction of such new building, and shall not be in excess of such amount.

Limit of cost.

SEC. 4. After occupancy of the new building constructed pursuant to this joint resolution, no rented postal station shall be maintained within 2,000 feet of such building.

No rented postal station in vicinity.

SEC. 5. The Act entitled "An Act to authorize the sale of the Government property acquired for a post-office site in Binghamton, New York," approved May 13, 1930 (46 Stat. 273), is amended to read as follows:

Sale of post-office site. Vol. 46, p. 273, amended.

"That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to transfer by the usual quitclaim deed to the city of Binghamton, New York, the southerly triangular portion (measuring approximately fifty-nine and eighty-four one-hundredths feet on Washington Street and one hundred and fifty-nine and seventy-five one-hundredths feet on Henry Street), or such portion thereof as the Secretary may deem practicable, for the purpose of straightening out said Henry Street, of the Government property acquired for a post-office site in such city, fronting on the north side of Henry Street and extending northwardly between Washington and State Streets."

Transfer by quitclaim deed of portion to city for street purposes.

Approved, February 28, 1933.

[CHAPTER 144.]

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Departments of State and Justice and for the Judiciary, and for the Departments of Commerce and Labor, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1934, and for other purposes.

March 1, 1933.  
[H. R. 14363.]  
[Public, No. 387.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Departments of State and Justice and for the Judiciary, and for the Departments of Commerce and Labor, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1934, namely:

Appropriations for Departments of State and Justice, the Judiciary, and Departments of Commerce and Labor.

TITLE I.—DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Department of State.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE

Salaries: For Secretary of State, Under Secretary of State, \$10,000; and other personal services in the District of Columbia, including temporary employees, and not to exceed \$6,500 for employees engaged on piecework at rates to be fixed by the Secretary

Secretary, Under Secretary, and office personnel. Temporary and piecework employees.

*Provisos.*  
Salaries limited to average rates under Classification Act.

Vol. 42, p. 1488; Vol. 45, p. 776; Vol. 46, p. 1003.

U. S. C., p. 65; Supp. VI, p. 31.

Exceptions.

Restriction not applicable to clerical-mechanical service.

No reduction in fixed salaries.

Vol. 42, p. 1490. U. S. C., p. 60.

Transfers to another position without reduction.

Higher salary rates permitted.

If only one position in a grade.

of State, \$1,683,449: *Provided*, That in expending appropriations or portions of appropriations, contained in this Act, for the payment for personal services in the District of Columbia in accordance with the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, with the exception of the four Assistant Secretaries of State and the legal adviser of the Department of State, the Assistant to the Attorney General and six Assistant Attorneys General, the Assistant Secretaries of Commerce, the Assistant Secretary and the Second Assistant Secretary of Labor, the average of the salaries of the total number of persons under any grade in any bureau, office, or other appropriation unit shall not at any time exceed the average of the compensation rates specified for the grade by such Act, as amended: *Provided*, That this restriction shall not apply (1) to grades 1, 2, 3, and 4 of the clerical-mechanical service, or (2) to require the reduction in salary of any person whose compensation was fixed as of July 1, 1924, in accordance with the rules of section 6 of such Act, (3) to require the reduction in salary of any person who is transferred from one position to another position in the same or different grade in the same or a different bureau, office, or other appropriation unit, or (4) to prevent the payment of a salary under any grade at a rate higher than the maximum rate of the grade when such higher rate is permitted by the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, and is specifically authorized by other law, or (5) to reduce the compensation of any person in a grade in which only one position is allocated.

#### CONTINGENT EXPENSES, DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Contingent expenses of department.

For contingent and miscellaneous expenses, including stationery, furniture, fixtures; typewriters, adding machines, and other labor-saving devices, including their exchange, not exceeding \$10,000; repairs and materials for repairs; purchase and exchange of books, maps, and periodicals, domestic and foreign, and when authorized by the Secretary of State for dues for library membership in societies or associations which issue publications to members only or at a price to members lower than to subscribers who are not members, not exceeding \$15,880; newspapers not exceeding \$1,500; maintenance, repair, and storage of motor-propelled vehicles, to be used only for official purposes (one for the Secretary of State and two for dispatching mail, and one motorcycle for the general use of the department); automobile mail wagons, including storage, repair, and exchange of same; street-car fare not exceeding \$150; traveling expenses; refund of fees erroneously charged and paid for the issue of passports to persons who are exempted from the payment of such fee by section 1 of the Act making appropriations for the Diplomatic and Consular Service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, approved June 4, 1920 (U. S. C., Supp. V, title 22, sec. 214a); the examination of estimates of appropriations in the field; and other miscellaneous items not included in the foregoing; \$77,000.

Vehicles.

Refund of erroneous passport fees.

Vol. 41, p. 750; Vol. 44, p. 887. U. S. C., Supp. VI, p. 367.

#### PRINTING AND BINDING

Printing and binding.

For all printing and binding in the Department of State, including all of its bureaus, offices, institutions, and services located in Washington, District of Columbia, and elsewhere, \$185,000.

Passport agencies.

#### PASSPORT AGENCIES

Salaries and expenses.

*Provisos.*  
Temporary employees.

For salaries and expenses of maintenance, traveling expenses not to exceed \$500, and rent outside the District of Columbia, for not to exceed five passport agencies, \$62,705: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$15,000 shall be available for salaries of temporary employees.

## COLLECTING AND EDITING OFFICIAL PAPERS OF TERRITORIES OF THE UNITED STATES

Official papers of Territories.

For the expenses of collecting, editing, copying, and arranging for publication the official papers of the Territories of the United States, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, printing and binding, and contingent and traveling expenses, as provided by the Act approved February 28, 1929 (45 Stat., p. 1412), \$9,158, together with the unexpended balances of the appropriations made available for this purpose in the State Department Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1933.

Collecting, etc., for publication.

Vol. 45, p. 1412.  
Balance available.  
Act, p. 476.

## FOREIGN INTERCOURSE

Foreign intercourse.

## AMBASSADORS AND MINISTERS

Ambassadors extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Cuba, France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Peru, Poland, Spain, and Turkey, at \$17,500 each;

Ambassadors.

Ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Belgium and envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Luxemburg, \$17,500;

Envoys extraordinary and ministers plenipotentiary to China and the Netherlands, at \$12,000 each;

Ministers.  
China and Netherlands.  
Other countries.

Envoys extraordinary and ministers plenipotentiary to Albania, Austria, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Dominion of Canada, Ecuador, Egypt, Finland, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Irish Free State, Liberia, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Persia, Portugal, Rumania, Salvador, Siam, Union of South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland, Uruguay, Venezuela, and Yugoslavia, at \$10,000 each; and to Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania, \$10,000;

In all, not to exceed \$558,000;

*Provided*, That no salary herein appropriated shall be paid to any official receiving any other salary from the United States Government.

*Provided*.  
Salary restriction.

## SALARIES OF FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS

Foreign Service officers.

For salaries of Foreign Service officers as provided in the Act approved February 23, 1931 (U. S. C., Supp. V, title 22, secs. 3, 3a), \$2,882,000.

Salaries.  
Vol. 46, p. 1207.  
U. S. C., Supp. VI,  
p. 361.

For salaries of Foreign Service officers or vice consuls while acting as *chargés d'affaires ad interim* or while in charge of a consulate general or consulate during the absence of the principal officer, \$18,333.

*Chargés d'affaires*,  
etc.

To pay the salaries of ambassadors, ministers, consuls, vice consuls, and other officers of the United States for the period actually and necessarily occupied in receiving instructions and in making transits to and from their posts, and while awaiting recognition and authority to act in pursuance with the provisions of section 1740 of the Revised Statutes (U. S. C., title 22, sec. 121), \$13,750.

Instruction and  
transit pay.  
R. S., sec. 1740, p.  
309.  
U. S. C., p. 650.

## ALLOWANCE TO WIDOWS OR HEIRS OF FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS WHO DIE ABROAD

For payment under the provisions of section 1749 of the Revised Statutes (U. S. C., title 22, sec. 130) to the widows or heirs at law of Diplomatic, Consular, and Foreign Service officers of the United States dying in foreign countries in the discharge of their duties, \$1,000.

Allowances, officers  
dying abroad.  
R. S., sec. 1749, p. 311.  
U. S. C., p. 650.

Foreign Service retirement, etc., fund.

FOREIGN SERVICE RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY FUND

Federal contribution. Vol. 46, p. 1211. U. S. C., Supp. VI, p. 363.

For financing the liability of the United States, created by the Act approved February 23, 1931 (U. S. C., Supp. V, title 22, sec. 21), \$292,700, which amount shall be placed to the credit of the "Foreign Service retirement and disability fund."

TRANSPORTATION OF FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS

Transportation, etc., expenses.

To pay the traveling expenses of Diplomatic, Consular, and Foreign Service officers, and other employees of the Foreign Service, including Foreign Service inspectors and officers and employees of the United States Court for China, and under such regulations as the Secretary of State may prescribe, of their families and expenses of transportation of effects, in going to and returning from their posts, including not to exceed \$25,000 incurred in connection with leaves of absence, and of the preparation and transportation of the remains of those officers and said employees of the Foreign Service, who have died or may die abroad or in transit while in the discharge of their official duties, to their former homes in this country or to a place not more distant for interment and for the ordinary expenses of such interment, \$410,000: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available also for the authorized expenses of the judge and district attorney of the United States Court for China while attending sessions of the court at other cities than Shanghai, and for the authorized subsistence expenses of Consular and Foreign Service officers while on temporary detail under commission.

Leaves of absence. Bringing home remains of officers, etc., dying abroad.

*Proviso.* Expenses, United States Court for China.

RENT, HEAT, FUEL, AND LIGHT, FOREIGN SERVICE

Rent, heat, fuel, and light.

United States Court for China.

Tokyo, ground rent. Vol. 46, p. 818. U. S. C., Supp. VI, p. 20.

*Provisos.* Advance payment for rent. Lenses authorized.

Allowance for quarters limited.

Custodial, etc., services. Restriction on expenses; exception.

For rent, heat, fuel, and light for the Foreign Service and the United States Court for China for offices and grounds, including annual ground rent of the embassy at Tokyo, Japan, for the year ending March 15, 1934, and, as authorized by the Act approved June 26, 1930 (U. S. C., Supp. V, title 5, sec. 118a), for living quarters and not to exceed \$439,236 for allowances for living quarters, including heat, fuel, and light, \$1,328,000: *Provided*, That payment for rent may be made in advance: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of State may enter into leases for such offices, grounds, and living quarters for periods not exceeding ten years: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for allowances for living quarters, including heat, fuel, and light in an amount exceeding \$720 for any ambassador, minister, or Foreign Service officer: *Provided further*, That under this appropriation and the appropriation herein for "Contingent expenses, Foreign Service", not more than \$3,000 shall be expended for custodial service, heat, fuel, and light in any Government-owned building used for residence or residence and office purposes for an ambassador or minister, and not more than \$1,700 for such purposes in the case of any other Foreign Service officer, except that at any post at which the expenditures for such purposes for the fiscal year 1933 were in excess of the limitation of \$3,000 in this last proviso in the case of an ambassador or minister there may be expended during the fiscal year 1934 an amount equal to the sum so authorized to be expended during the fiscal year 1933, but in no event to exceed \$5,000; and during the incumbency of a chargé d'affaires the limitation on such expenditures shall be the same as for the occupancy of the principal officer.

## SALARIES OF CLERKS IN THE FOREIGN SERVICE

For salaries of clerks in the Foreign Service, as provided in the Act approved February 23, 1931 (U. S. C., Supp. V, title 22, sec. 23a), including salaries during transit to and from homes in the United States upon the beginning and after termination of service, \$2,242,438.

Clerks in the Foreign Service.  
Vol. 46, p. 1207.  
U. S. C., Supp. VI, p. 364.

## CONTINGENT EXPENSES, FOREIGN SERVICE

For stationery; blanks; record and other books; seals; presses; flags; signs; repairs, including minor alterations; repairs, supervision, preservation, and maintenance of Government-owned diplomatic and consular properties in foreign countries, and properties acquired under the Act approved May 7, 1926, as amended (U. S. C., Supp. V, title 22, secs. 291, 296), and including also custodial service, water, materials, supplies, tools, seeds, plants, shrubs, and similar objects; newspapers (foreign and domestic); freight; postage; telegrams; advertising; ice and drinking water for office purposes; hire of motor-propelled or horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles, and purchase, maintenance, operation, and hire of other passenger-carrying vehicles; uniforms; furniture, household furniture and furnishings, except as provided by the Act of May 7, 1926, as amended, for Government-owned or rented buildings when in the judgment of the Secretary of State it would be in the public interest to do so, not to exceed \$75,000; typewriters and exchange of same; messenger service; operation, maintenance, and rental of launch for embassy in Turkey, not exceeding \$3,500; compensation of kavasses, guards, dragomans, porters, interpreters, translators, Chinese writers, and supervisors of construction; compensation of agents and employees of and rent and other expenses for dispatch agencies at London, New York, San Francisco, Seattle, and New Orleans; traveling expenses, including attendance at trade and other conferences or congresses under orders of the Secretary of State as authorized by the Act approved February 23, 1931 (U. S. C., Supp. V, title 22, sec. 16); loss by exchange; payment in advance of telephone and other similar services and rent of dispatch agencies; expenses of vice consulates and consular agencies for any of the foregoing objects; cost, not exceeding \$350 per annum each, of the tuition of Foreign Service officers assigned for the study of the languages of Asia and eastern Europe; and such other miscellaneous expenses as the President may deem necessary; \$1,382,000: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be expended for salaries or wages of persons not American citizens performing clerical services (except interpreters, translators, and messengers), whether officially designated as clerks or not, in any foreign mission.

Contingent expenses, missions.

Government buildings abroad.  
Vol. 44, p. 403; Vol. 45, p. 971.  
U. S. C., Supp. VI, p. 368.

Furniture, etc.

Dispatch agencies.  
Attendance at meetings.

Vol. 46, p. 1209.  
U. S. C., Supp. VI, p. 362.

*Proviso.*  
No payment for clerical services to persons not citizens.

## RELIEF AND PROTECTION OF AMERICAN SEAMEN

For relief, protection, and burial of American seamen in foreign countries, in the Panama Canal Zone, and in the Philippine Islands, and shipwrecked American seamen in the Territory of Alaska, in the Hawaiian Islands, in Puerto Rico, and in the Virgin Islands, \$5,000.

Relief, etc., of American seamen.

## RESCUING SHIPWRECKED AMERICAN SEAMEN

For expenses which may be incurred in the acknowledgment of the services of masters and crews of foreign vessels in rescuing American seamen or citizens from shipwreck or other catastrophe at sea, \$1,000.

Life-saving testimonials.

## EMERGENCIES ARISING IN THE DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICE

## Emergencies.

Neutrality Act, ex-  
penses.  
R. S., sec. 291, p. 49.  
U. S. C., p. 982.

To enable the President to meet unforeseen emergencies arising in the Diplomatic and Consular Service, and to extend the commercial and other interests of the United States and to meet the necessary expenses attendant upon the execution of the Neutrality Act, to be expended pursuant to the requirement of section 291 of the Revised Statutes (U. S. C., title 31, sec. 107), \$130,000.

## CONTRIBUTIONS, QUOTAS, AND SO FORTH

International contri-  
butions, quotas, etc.

For payment of the annual contributions, quotas, and/or expenses, including loss by exchange, in discharge of the obligations of the United States in connection with international commissions, congresses, bureaus, and other objects, as follows: Cape Spartel and Tangier Light, Coast of Morocco, \$825; International Bureau of Weights and Measures, \$4,342.50; International Bureau for Publication of Customs Tariffs, \$1,400; Pan American Union, quota, \$167,576.40, printing and binding, \$20,000, in all, \$187,576.40; International Bureau of Permanent Court of Arbitration, \$2,000; Bureau of Interparliamentary Union for Promotion of International Arbitration, \$7,500; International Institute of Agriculture at Rome, Italy, \$5,400; Pan American Sanitary Bureau, \$30,024.11; International Office of Public Health, \$3,015.79; International Radiotelegraphic Convention, \$7,527; Government of Panama, \$250,000; International Hydrographic Bureau, \$5,790; Foreign Hospital at Capetown, \$50; International Trade-Mark Registration Bureau, \$14,330.20; International Bureau for Protection of Industrial Property, \$1,350; Gorgas Memorial Laboratory, \$50,000, of which \$5,000 shall be immediately available; American International Institute for the Protection of Childhood, \$2,000; International Statistical Bureau at The Hague, \$2,000; International Map of the World on the Millionth Scale, \$50; International Technical Committee of Aerial Legal Experts, \$250; and Convention Relating to Liquor Traffic in Africa, \$55; in all, \$575,486.

## INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY COMMISSION, UNITED STATES AND MEXICO

Mexican Boundary  
Commission.  
Vol. 24, p. 1011; Vol.  
26, p. 1512; Vol. 34, p.  
2593.  
Vol. 46, p. 1162.  
*Ante*, p. 480.

R. S., sec. 3709, p.  
733.  
U. S. C., p. 1309.

*Proriso*.  
Balance available.  
*Ante*, p. 480.

For expenses of meeting the obligations of the United States under the treaties of 1884, 1889, 1905, and 1906 between the United States and Mexico, and of compliance with public resolutions approved March 3, 1927, and February 14, 1931, and the Act making appropriations for the Department of State for the fiscal year 1933, including operation of gauging stations where necessary and their equipment; personal services and rent in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; fees for professional services at rates and in amounts to be determined by the Secretary of State; travel expenses, including transportation of effects; printing and binding; subscriptions to foreign and domestic newspapers and periodicals; purchase, exchange, maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled, passenger and freight carrying vehicles; drilling and testing of dam sites, by contract if deemed necessary without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (U. S. C., title 41, sec. 5); equipment and such other miscellaneous expenses as the Secretary of State may deem proper, \$120,000: *Provided*, That the unexpended balance in the appropriation for the International Boundary Commission, United States and Mexico, American Section, contained in the Act making appropriations for the Department of State for the fiscal year 1933 is continued available until June 30, 1934.

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY COMMISSION, UNITED STATES AND CANADA  
AND ALASKA AND CANADA

To enable the President to perform the obligations of the United States under the treaty between the United States and Great Britain in respect of Canada, signed February 24, 1925; for salaries and expenses, including the salary of the commissioner and salaries of the necessary engineers, clerks, and other employees for duty at the seat of government and in the field; cost of office equipment and supplies; necessary traveling expenses; commutation of subsistence to employees while on field duty, not to exceed \$4 per day each; for payment for timber necessarily cut in keeping the boundary line clear, not to exceed \$500; and for all other necessary and reasonable expenses incurred by the United States in maintaining an effective demarcation of the international boundary line between the United States and Canada and Alaska and Canada under the terms of the treaty aforesaid, including the completion of such remaining work as may be required under the award of the Alaskan Boundary Tribunal and existing treaties between the United States and Great Britain, to be disbursed under the direction of the Secretary of State, \$40,000.

Boundary treaty of 1925, United States and Great Britain. Expenses under. Vol. 44, p. 2102.

Maintenance of established lines.

WATERWAYS TREATY, UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN: INTERNATIONAL  
JOINT COMMISSION, UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN

For salaries and expenses, including salaries of commissioners and salaries of clerks and other employees appointed by the commissioners on the part of the United States, with the approval solely of the Secretary of State; for necessary traveling expenses, and for expenses incident to holding hearings and conferences at such places in Canada and in the United States as shall be determined by the commission or by the American commissioners to be necessary, including travel expense and compensation of necessary witnesses, making necessary transcript of testimony and proceedings; for cost of law books, books of reference and periodicals, office equipment and supplies; and for one-half of all reasonable and necessary joint expenses of the International Joint Commission incurred under the terms of the treaty between the United States and Great Britain concerning the use of boundary waters between the United States and Canada, and for other purposes, signed January 11, 1909, \$30,400, to be disbursed under the direction of the Secretary of State: *Provided*, That traveling expenses of the commissioners, secretary, and necessary employees shall be allowed in accordance with the provisions of the Subsistence Expense Act of 1926, as amended (U. S. C., Supp. VI, title 5, ch. 16).

International Joint Commission, United States and Great Britain. Salaries, expenses, etc.

Vol. 38, p. 2448.

*Provisions.*  
Travel expenses. Vol. 44, p. 688.  
U. S. C., Supp. VI, p. 47.

Special and technical investigations.

Personal services.

For an additional amount for necessary special or technical investigations in connection with matters which fall within the scope of the jurisdiction of the International Joint Commission, including personal services in the District of Columbia or elsewhere, traveling expenses, procurement of technical and scientific equipment, and the purchase, exchange, hire, maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled and horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles, \$77,000, to be disbursed under the direction of the Secretary of State, who is authorized to transfer to any department or independent establishment of the Government, with the consent of the head thereof, any part of this amount for direct expenditure by such department or establishment for the purposes of this appropriation.

## INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES COMMISSION

International Hal-  
but Fisheries Commis-  
sion.  
Share of expenses.  
*Post*, p. 1872.

For the share of the United States of the expenses of the International Fisheries Commission, under the convention between the United States and Great Britain, concluded May 9, 1930, including salaries of two members and other employees of the commission, traveling expenses, charter of vessels, purchase of books, periodicals, furniture, and scientific instruments, contingent expenses, rent in the District of Columbia, and such other expenses in the United States and elsewhere as the Secretary of State may deem proper, to be disbursed under the direction of the Secretary of State, \$31,500.

International Radio-  
telegraph Convention.

## INTERNATIONAL RADIOTELEGRAPH CONFERENCE, MADRID, SPAIN

Participation at  
Madrid, Spain.  
Balance available.  
*Ante*, p. 483.

The unexpended balance of the appropriation "International Radiotelegraph Conference, Madrid, Spain, 1933", shall be available for any North American radio conference or conferences, growing out of the Madrid conference, to be held in Mexico City or elsewhere, including personal services without reference to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; stenographic reporting and translating services by contract if deemed necessary without regard to the provisions of section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (U. S. C., title 41, sec. 5); rent; traveling expenses; purchase of necessary books and documents; official cards; newspapers and periodicals; printing and binding; entertainment; and such other expenses as may be authorized by the Secretary of State, to be immediately available and to remain available until June 30, 1934.

R. S., sec. 3709, p. 733.  
U. S. C., p. 1309.

Judicial.

## JUDICIAL

United States Court  
for China.

## UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

Salaries and expenses.

For salaries of the judge, district attorney, and other officers and employees of the court; court expenses, including reference law books, ice, and drinking water for office purposes; \$32,000.

## PRISONS FOR AMERICAN CONVICTS

Consular prisons, etc.

For expenses of maintaining in China, the former Ottoman Empire, Egypt, Ethiopia, Morocco, and Muscat institutions for incarcerating American convicts and persons declared insane by the United States Court for China or any consular court; wages of prison keepers; rent of quarters for prisons; ice and drinking water for prison purposes; and for the expenses of keeping, feeding, and transportation of prisoners and persons declared insane by the United States Court for China or any consular court in China, the former Ottoman Empire, Egypt, Ethiopia, Morocco, and Muscat, so much as may be necessary; \$6,600.

Keepers, quarters,  
etc.

Countries designated.

## BRINGING HOME PERSONS CHARGED WITH CRIME

Bringing home crim-  
inals.  
R. S., sec. 5275, p.  
1022.  
U. S. C., p. 511.

For every expenditure requisite for or incident to the bringing home from foreign countries of persons charged with crime as authorized by section 5275 of the Revised Statutes (U. S. C., title 18, sec. 659), \$2,000.

## GENERAL PROVISIONS

Minor purchases,  
etc., without advertis-  
ing.

Section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (U. S. C., title 41, sec. 5) shall not apply to any purchase or service rendered payable from

the foregoing appropriations when the aggregate amount involved does not exceed \$100 or when the purchase or service relates to the packing of personal and household effects of Diplomatic, Consular, and Foreign Service officers and clerks for foreign shipment.

R. S., sec. 3709, p. 733.  
U. S. C., p. 1309.

No portion of the sums appropriated in Title I of this Act shall, unless expressly authorized, be expended for rent or rental allowances in the District of Columbia or elsewhere in the United States.

Rental restriction.

Wherever the Secretary of State, in his discretion, procures information on behalf of corporations, firms, and individuals, the expense of cablegrams and telephone service involved may be charged against the respective appropriations for the service utilized; and reimbursement therefor shall be required from those for whom the information was procured and, when made, be credited to the appropriation under which the expenditure was charged.

Expense, securing information for corporations, etc.

## TITLE II.—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Department of Justice.

### OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

Salaries: For the Attorney General, Solicitor General, Assistant to the Attorney General, and other personal services in the District of Columbia, including the Solicitors of the Treasury, Commerce, and Labor Departments, and the office forces of the Solicitors of the Treasury, Commerce, and Labor Departments; \$1,134,000.

Attorney General,  
Solicitor General,  
Assistant to Attorney General, etc.  
Solicitors, etc.

For the purchase of law books, books of reference, and periodicals, including the exchange thereof, for the Department of Justice, \$7,500: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$2 per volume shall be paid for the current and future volumes of the United States Code, Annotated.

Law books, etc.

*Proviso.*  
Price limit for United States Code, annotated.

### CONTINGENT EXPENSES, DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

For stationery, furniture and repairs, floor coverings not exceeding \$1,500, file holders and cases; miscellaneous expenditures, including telegraphing and telephones, postage, labor, typewriters and adding machines and the exchange thereof and repairs thereto, street-car fares not exceeding \$300, newspapers, press clippings, and other necessities ordered by the Attorney General; official transportation, including the repair, maintenance, and operation of six motor-driven passenger cars, two for the Attorney General, one for general use of the department, two for the Bureau of Investigation, and one for the Bureau of Prohibition for investigative work, delivery truck, and motor cycle, to be used only for official purposes, and purchase and repair of bicycles, \$85,000: *Provided*, That this appropriation may be reimbursed for expenditures in connection with cars herein authorized for the Bureau of Investigation and Bureau of Prohibition from the appropriations for the expenses of said bureaus when approved in writing by the Attorney General.

Department, contingent expenses.

*Proviso.*  
Reimbursement for car expenses.

For rent of buildings and parts of buildings in the District of Columbia, \$122,000, if space can not be assigned by the Public Buildings Commission in buildings under the control of that commission.

Rent, D. C.

For printing and binding for the Department of Justice and the courts of the United States, \$300,000.

Printing and binding.

For traveling and other miscellaneous and emergency expenses, authorized and approved by the Attorney General, to be expended at his discretion, \$10,000.

Travel, miscellaneous, etc., expenses.

## Miscellaneous.

## MISCELLANEOUS OBJECTS, DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Conduct of customs cases.  
Assistant Attorney General, special attorneys, etc.

Conduct of customs cases: Assistant Attorney General, special attorneys and counselors at law in the conduct of customs cases, to be employed and their compensation fixed by the Attorney General; necessary clerical assistance and other employees at the seat of government and elsewhere, to be employed and their compensation fixed by the Attorney General, including experts at such rates of compensation as may be authorized or approved by the Attorney General; supplies, Supreme Court Reports and Digests, and Federal Reporter and Digests, traveling, and other miscellaneous and incidental expenses, to be expended under the direction of the Attorney General; in all, \$101,500.

Defending suits in claims.

Defending suits in claims against the United States: For necessary expenses incurred in the examination of witnesses, procuring evidence, employment of experts at such rates of compensation as may be authorized or approved by the Attorney General, and such other expenses as may be necessary in defending suits in the Court of Claims, including Indian depredation claims, to be expended under the direction of the Attorney General, \$60,000.

Indian depredation claims.

Detection and prosecution of crimes.

Protection of the President.

Detection and prosecution of crimes: For the detection and prosecution of crimes against the United States; for the protection of the person of the President of the United States; the acquisition, collection, classification, and preservation of identification and other records and their exchange with the duly authorized officials of the Federal Government, of States, cities, and other institutions; for such other investigations regarding official matters under the control of the Department of Justice and the Department of State as may be directed by the Attorney General; hire, maintenance, upkeep, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles when necessary; firearms and ammunition, such stationery, supplies, and equipment for use at the seat of government or elsewhere as the Attorney General may direct, including not to exceed \$13,000 for taxicab hire to be used exclusively for the purposes set forth in this paragraph and to be expended under the direction of the Attorney General; traveling expenses; payment of rewards when specifically authorized by the Attorney General for information leading to the apprehension of fugitives from justice, and including not to exceed \$493,154 for personal services in the District of Columbia; \$2,589,500.

Services in the District.

Examination of judicial offices.

Examination of judicial offices: For the investigation of the official acts, records, and accounts of marshals, attorneys, clerks of the United States courts and Territorial courts, probation officers, and United States commissioners, for which purpose all the official papers, records, and dockets of said officers, without exception, shall be examined by the agents of the Attorney General at any time; and also, when requested by the presiding judge, the official acts, records, and accounts of referees and trustees of such courts; for copying, in the District of Columbia or elsewhere, reports of examiners at folio rates; traveling expenses; and including not to exceed \$125,529 for personal services in the District of Columbia; in all, \$196,000; to be expended under the direction of the Attorney General.

Investigating official acts, records, etc., of court officers.

Services in the District.

Enforcement of antitrust laws.

Enforcement of antitrust laws: For the enforcement of antitrust laws, including experts at such rates of compensation as may be authorized or approved by the Attorney General, including not to exceed \$39,069 for personal services in the District of Columbia, \$153,633.

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES, BUREAU OF PRISONS

Bureau of Prisons.

Salaries and expenses.

Salaries and expenses: For salaries and expenses in connection with the supervision of the maintenance and care of United States prisoners, including not to exceed \$179,163 for personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, traveling expenses, and expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the work of such bureau when authorized by the Attorney General; \$204,000.

Vol. 46, p. 325.

## BUREAU OF PROHIBITION

Prohibition Bureau.

Salaries and expenses: For expenses to enforce and administer the applicable provisions of the National Prohibition Act, as amended and supplemented (U. S. C., title 27), and internal revenue laws, pursuant to the Act of March 3, 1927 (U. S. C., Supp. V, title 5, secs. 281-281e), and the Act of May 27, 1930 (U. S. C., Supp. V, title 27, secs. 144-192), including the employment of executive officers, attorneys, agents, inspectors, investigators, supervisors, clerks, messengers, and other personnel, in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, to be appointed as authorized by law; the securing of evidence of violations of the Acts; the cost of chemical analysis made by other than employees of the United States and expenses incident to the giving of testimony in relation thereto; the purchase of stationery, supplies, equipment, mechanical devices, newspapers, and periodicals not to exceed \$350, books, including law books and books of reference, and such other expenditures as may be necessary in the District of Columbia and the several field offices; costs incurred under the National Prohibition Act, including seizures made under the internal revenue laws if a violation of the National Prohibition Act is involved and disposition is made under section 3460, Revised Statutes (U. S. C., title 26, sec. 1193); costs incurred in the seizure, storage, and disposition of any vehicle and team or automobile, boat, air or water craft, or any other conveyance, seized pursuant to section 26, Title II, of the National Prohibition Act, when the proceeds of sale are insufficient therefor or where there is no sale; purchase of passenger-carrying motor vehicles at a total cost of not to exceed \$50,000, including the value of any vehicles exchanged, and the hire, maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled or horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles for official use in field work; and for rental of quarters; in all, \$8,440,000, of which amount not to exceed \$336,453 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for or in connection with "wire tapping" to procure evidence of violations of the National Prohibition Act, as amended and supplemented: *Provided further*, That no funds hereby appropriated shall be used for the purchase of intoxicating liquors which are consumed by the investigator or anyone with him, nor to pay informers, nor for the purchase of evidence except that the Director of Prohibition may authorize the payments of rewards for information of major violations of the law.

Salaries and expenses.  
Vol. 41, p. 305; Vol. 42, p. 222; Vol. 44, p. 1381; Vol. 46, p. 427.  
U. S. C., p. 853; Supp. VI, pp. 24, 595, 596.

Securing evidence.

Supplies, etc.

Seizures, etc.

Proceedings.

R. S., sec. 3460, p. 685.  
U. S. C., p. 846.

Vol. 41, p. 315.  
U. S. C., p. 858.

Services in the District.  
*Provision*.  
"Wire tapping" forbidden.

Restriction on securing evidence.

## JUDICIAL

Judicial.

## UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT

United States Supreme Court.

Salaries: For the Chief Justice and eight Associate Justices; reporter of the court; and all other officers and employees, whose compensation shall be fixed by the court, except as otherwise provided by law, and who may be employed and assigned by the Chief Justice to any office or work of the court, including an additional

Salaries of Justices.  
All other officers, etc.

assistant to the reporter of the court, if the court deems one necessary, to enable the reporter to expedite the publication of its reports; \$279,173.

Printing and binding.

Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the Supreme Court of the United States, \$21,000, to be expended as required without allotment by quarters, and to be executed by such printer as the court may designate.

Miscellaneous expenses.

Miscellaneous expenses: For miscellaneous expenses of the Supreme Court of the United States, including rent of office for the reporter in Washington, to be expended as the Chief Justice may direct, \$15,000.

Judges.

#### SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF JUDGES

Circuit and district.

Salaries of judges: For forty circuit judges; one hundred and fifty-one district judges (including two in the Territory of Hawaii, one in the Territory of Puerto Rico, and four in the Territory of Alaska); and judges retired under section 260 of the Judicial Code, as amended, and section 518 of the Tariff Act of 1930, and general appraiser retired under section 518 of the Tariff Act of 1922; in all, \$2,217,417: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available for the salaries of all United States justices and circuit and district judges lawfully entitled thereto whether active or retired.

Retired.  
Vol. 40, p. 1157.  
U. S. C., p. 908.  
Customs Court.  
Vol. 42, p. 972; Vol.  
46, p. 737.  
*Proviso*.  
Availability.

Expenses of judges.

Expenses of judges: For expenses of circuit and district judges of the United States and the judges of the district courts of the United States in Alaska, Puerto Rico, and Hawaii, as provided by law, \$111,000.

Court of Customs and Patent Appeals.

#### COURT OF CUSTOMS AND PATENT APPEALS

Salaries.

Salaries: Presiding judge and four associate judges and all other officers and employees of the court, \$84,300.

Expenses.

General expenses: For books and periodicals, including their exchange; stationery, supplies, traveling expenses; drugs, chemicals, cleansers, furniture; and for such other miscellaneous expenses as may be approved by the presiding judge; \$4,500.

Printing, etc.

For printing and binding, \$6,000.

Customs Court.

#### UNITED STATES CUSTOMS COURT

Judges; other officers, etc.

Salaries: Presiding judge and eight judges; and all other officers and employees of the court; \$209,300.

Expenses.

General expenses: For books and periodicals, including their exchange; stationery, supplies, traveling expenses; and for such other miscellaneous expenses as may be approved by the presiding judge, \$15,700.

Printing, etc.

For printing and binding, \$2,000.

Court of Claims.

#### COURT OF CLAIMS

Salaries.

Salaries: Chief justice and four judges; chief clerk at not exceeding \$6,500; auditor at not exceeding \$5,000; and all other officers and employees of the court, \$102,000.

Commissioners, salaries, etc.

Salaries and expenses of commissioners: For salaries of five commissioners at \$7,500 each, and for travel expenses, compensation of stenographers authorized by the court, and for stenographic and other fees and charges necessary in the taking of testimony and in the performance of the duties as authorized by the Act entitled "An Act amending section 2 and repealing section 3 of the Act approved February 24, 1925 (U. S. C., title 28, secs. 269, 270), entitled 'An Act to authorize the appointment of commissioners by the Court of Claims and to prescribe their powers and compensation', and for

Vol. 43, p. 964; Vol.  
46, p. 799.  
U. S. C., Supp. VI,  
p. 614.

other purposes", approved June 23, 1930 (U. S. C., Supp. V, title 28, sec. 270), \$52,000.

General expenses: For printing and binding, \$30,000.

For stationery, court library, repairs, fuel, electric light, electric elevator, and other miscellaneous expenses, \$6,000.

For necessary repairs, furnishings, and improvements to the Court of Claims buildings, to be expended under the supervision of the Architect of the Capitol, \$4,500.

The Court of Claims is authorized and directed to prescribe a graduated schedule of charges to be made and collected for certified copies of its decisions and findings of fact. The minimum charge to be prescribed for any such copy shall not be less than 25 cents.

#### TERRITORIAL COURTS

HAWAII: For salaries of the chief justice and two associate justices, and for judges of the circuit courts, \$81,167.

#### MARSHALS, DISTRICT ATTORNEYS, CLERKS, AND OTHER EXPENSES OF UNITED STATES COURTS

Salaries and expenses of marshals, and so forth: For salaries, fees, and expenses of United States marshals and their deputies, including services rendered in behalf of the United States or otherwise, services in Alaska in collecting evidence for the United States when so specially directed by the Attorney General, traveling expenses, and maintenance, alteration, repair, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles used in connection with the transaction of the official business of the United States marshals, \$3,935,500.

Salaries and expenses of district attorneys, and so forth: For salaries, traveling, and other expenses of United States district attorneys and their regular assistants, clerks, and other employees, including the office expenses of United States district attorneys in Alaska, and for salaries of regularly appointed clerks to United States district attorneys for services rendered during vacancy in the office of the United States district attorney, \$3,049,020.

Salaries and expenses of special attorneys, and so forth: For compensation and traveling expenses of special attorneys and assistants to the Attorney General and to United States district attorneys employed by the Attorney General to aid in special cases, and for payment of foreign counsel employed by the Attorney General in special cases, \$336,717: *Provided*, That the amount paid as compensation out of the funds herein appropriated to any person employed hereunder shall not exceed \$10,000.

Salaries and expenses, clerks of courts: For salaries of clerks of United States circuit courts of appeals and United States district courts, their deputies, and other assistants, travel expenses pursuant to the subsistence expense Act of 1926, as amended (U. S. C., Supp. VI, title 5, secs. 821-833), and other expenses of conducting their respective offices, \$1,856,580.

Fees of commissioners: For fees of the United States commissioners and other committing magistrates acting under section 1014, Revised Statutes (U. S. C., title 18, sec. 591), \$550,000: *Provided*, That the statutory fees of United States commissioners for services rendered after June 30, 1933, shall be applicable and payable only when an account therefor is rendered by the commissioner within one year after the rendition of such services.

Fees of jurors and witnesses: For mileage and per diems of jurors; for mileage and per diems of witnesses and for per diems in lieu of subsistence; and for payment of the expenses of witnesses, as provided by section 850, Revised Statutes (U. S. C., title 28, sec. 604),

General expenses.

Repairs to buildings.

Certified copies of decisions.  
Graduated scale of charges to be prescribed.

Territorial courts.

Hawaii.

United States courts.

Marshals.  
Salaries, etc.

Alaska.  
Traveling expenses, etc.

District attorneys.  
Salaries, etc.

Special assistants.

Foreign counsel.

*Proviso*.  
Compensation limitation.

Clerks of courts, etc.  
Salaries, etc.

Travel expenses.  
Vol. 44, p. 688.  
U. S. C., Supp. VI, p. 47.

Commissioners, etc.  
R. S., sec. 1014, p. 189.  
U. S. C., p. 506.  
*Proviso*.  
Accounts for services to be rendered within year.

Jurors and witnesses.  
Mileage and per diem.  
R. S., sec. 850, p. 160.  
U. S. C., p. 927.

<p>R. S., sec. 846, p. 159. U. S. C., p. 924. <i>Provisos.</i> Pay, etc., on approval of Attorney General.</p>	<p>including the expenses, mileage, and per diems of witnesses on behalf of the Government before the United States Customs Court, such payments to be made on the certification of the attorney for the United States and to be conclusive as provided by section 846, Revised Statutes (U. S. C., title 28, sec. 577), \$3,135,000; <i>Provided</i>, That not to exceed \$10,000 of this amount shall be available for such compensation and expenses of witnesses or informants as may be authorized or approved by the Attorney General, which approval shall be conclusive: <i>Provided further</i>, That no part of the sum herein appropriated shall be used to pay any witness more than one attendance fee for any one calendar day.</p>
<p>Attendance fee restriction.</p>	<p>Rent: For rent of rooms for the United States courts and judicial officers, \$73,500.</p>
<p>Rent.</p>	<p>Salaries and expenses of bailiffs, etc.: For bailiffs, not exceeding three bailiffs in each court, except in the southern district of New York and the northern district of Illinois<sup>1</sup>; meals and lodging for jurors in United States cases, and of bailiffs in attendance upon the same, when ordered by the court, and meals and lodging for jurors in Alaska, as provided by section 193, Title II, of the Act of June 6, 1900 (U. S. C., title 28, Secs. 9, 557-570, 595, 596), and compensation for jury commissioners, \$5 per day, not exceeding three days for any one term of court, \$253,000: <i>Provided</i>, That no per diem shall be paid to any bailiff unless the court is actually in session and the judge present and presiding or present in chambers.</p>
<p>Bailiffs, criers, etc.</p>	<p>Miscellaneous expenses: For such miscellaneous expenses as may be authorized or approved by the Attorney General, for the United States courts and their officers, including experts at such rates of compensation as may be authorized or approved by the Attorney General, including also so much as may be necessary in the discretion of the Attorney General for such expenses in the District of Alaska and in courts other than Federal courts, and including traveling expenses pursuant to the Subsistence Expense Act of 1926, as amended (U. S. C., Supp. VI, title 5, ch. 16), \$884,000: <i>Provided</i>, That the maximum salary paid to any law clerk to any circuit judge shall not exceed \$2,400 per annum.</p>
<p>Jury expenses.</p>	<p>Supplies: For supplies, including the exchange of typewriting and adding machines, for the United States courts and judicial officers, including firearms and ammunition therefor, to be expended under the direction of the Attorney General, \$85,000.</p>
<p>Alaska. Vol. 31, p. 639. U. S. C., pp. 864, 921, 926. Jury commissioners. <i>Proviso.</i> Service restriction.</p>	<p>Law books: For the purchase of law books, including the exchange thereof, for United States judges, district attorneys, and other judicial officers, including the libraries of the ten United States circuit courts of appeals, for the purchase of the Federal Reporter and continuations thereto as issued, to be expended under the direction of the Attorney General, \$75,000: <i>Provided</i>, That such books shall in all cases be transmitted to their successors in office; all books purchased thereunder to be marked plainly, "The property of the United States": <i>Provided further</i>. That not to exceed \$2 per volume shall be paid for the current and future volumes of the United States Code, Annotated.</p>
<p>Miscellaneous.</p>	<p>Federal Reporter.</p>
<p>Alaska, etc. Travel expenses. Vol. 44, p. 688. U. S. C., Supp. VI, p. 47. <i>Proviso.</i> Law clerk's salary.</p>	<p>Transmittal to successors.</p>
<p>Supplies, etc.</p>	<p>Price limit, United States Code, annotated.</p>
<p>Law books for judicial officers.</p>	<p>Penal, etc., institutions.</p>
<p>Federal Reporter.</p>	<p>Services, supplies, etc.</p>
<p><i>Provisos.</i></p>	<p>For all services, supplies, materials, and equipment in connection with or incident to the subsistence and care of inmates and maintenance and upkeep of Federal penal and correctional institutions, including farm and other operations not otherwise specifically provided for in the discretion of the Attorney General; gratuities for inmates at release, provided such gratuities shall be furnished to</p>

PENAL AND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS

<sup>1</sup> So in original.

inmates sentenced for terms of imprisonment of not less than six months, and transportation to the place of conviction or bona fide residence at the time of conviction or to such other place within the United States as may be authorized by the Attorney General; expenses of interment or transporting remains of deceased inmates to their homes in the United States; maintenance and repair of passenger-carrying vehicles; traveling expenses of institution officials and employees when traveling on official duty, including expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the work of the several institutions when authorized by the Attorney General, and including expenses incurred in pursuing and identifying escaped inmates; traveling expenses of members of advisory boards authorized by law incurred in the discharge of their official duties; rewards for the capture of escaped inmates; newspapers, books, and periodicals; firearms and ammunition; tobacco for inmates; and the purchase and exchange of farm products and livestock, when authorized by the Attorney General: *Provided*, That any part of the appropriations under this heading used for payment of salaries of personnel employed in the operation of prison commissaries shall be reimbursed from commissary earnings, and such reimbursement shall be in addition to the amounts appropriated herein.

Prison industries working capital fund: Prison industries working capital fund, 1933 and prior years, is reappropriated and made available for the fiscal year 1934, including payment of obligations incurred in prior years; and the said working capital fund and all receipts credited thereto may be used as a revolving fund for the fiscal year 1934, for the purposes authorized by the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the diversification of employment of Federal prisoners for their training and schooling in trades and occupations, and for other purposes," approved May 27, 1930 (U. S. C., Supp. V, title 18, secs. 744d, 744e, 744f): *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for the procurement and/or installation in any Federal correctional or penal institution of machinery for the manufacture of metal furniture and/or metal office equipment: *Provided*, That \$400,000 of the prison industries working capital fund shall, on or before June 30, 1933, be covered into the Treasury of the United States to the credit of "Miscellaneous receipts": *Provided further*, That no part of the prison industries working capital fund, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1934, shall be used for the purchase of yarn from private industry for the manufacture of cotton duck.

Medical and hospital service: For medical relief for, and incident to the care and maintenance of, inmates of penal and correctional institutions, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, medical, surgical, and hospital supplies, materials, equipment, and appliances, together with appliances necessary for patients, \$426,000, which amount, in the discretion of the Attorney General, may be transferred to the Public Health Service for direct expenditure under the laws, appropriations, and regulations governing the Public Health Service: *Provided*, That of this appropriation not to exceed \$105,000 may be expended for the hospital for defective delinquents.

United States penitentiary, Leavenworth, Kansas: For the United States penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kansas, including not to exceed \$623,500 for salaries and wages of all officers and employees, \$1,468,000.

For construction and repair of buildings, including the purchase and installation of machinery and equipment, and all expenses inci-

*Proviso.*  
Prison commissaries.

Prison industries working capital fund.  
Reappropriation.  
Vol. 46, p. 1377.  
*Anie*, p. 493.

Receipts credited to revolving fund.  
Vol. 46, p. 391.  
U. S. C., Supp. VI, p. 248.

*Proviso.*  
Use for manufacture of metal furniture, etc., forbidden.

Sum covered in.

Yarn for cotton duck.

Medical and hospital service.

Public Health Service details.

*Proviso.*  
Defective delinquents.

Penitentiaries.  
Leavenworth, Kans.  
Maintenance.

Building construction, etc.

dent thereto, to be expended so as to give the maximum amount of employment to inmates of the institution, \$5,400.

Atlanta, Ga.  
Maintenance.

United States penitentiary, Atlanta, Georgia: For the United States penitentiary at Atlanta, Georgia, including not to exceed \$376,350 for salaries and wages of all officers and employees, \$920,000.

McNeil Island,  
Wash.  
Maintenance.

United States penitentiary, McNeil Island, Washington: For the United States penitentiary at McNeil Island, Washington, including not to exceed \$200,000, for salaries and wages of all officers and employees, \$406,400.

Building construc-  
tion, etc.

For construction and repair of buildings, including the purchase and installation of machinery and equipment, and all expenses incident thereto, and including \$36,000 for development of water system, the ultimate cost of which shall not exceed \$85,000, to be expended so as to give the maximum amount of employment to inmates of the institution, the sum of \$36,000 is made available from the unexpended balance of the appropriation "Federal jails, construction", contained in the Act making appropriations for the Department of Justice for the fiscal year 1932.

Sum available.  
Vol. 46, p. 1328.

Northeastern Peni-  
tentiary.  
Maintenance.

United States Northeastern Penitentiary: For the United States penitentiary in the Northeast, including not to exceed \$222,400 for salaries and wages of all officers and employees, \$493,000.

Industrial Institu-  
tion for Women.  
Maintenance.

Federal Industrial Institution for Women, Alderson, West Virginia: For the Federal Industrial Institution for Women at Alderson, West Virginia, including not to exceed \$125,448 for salaries and wages of all officers and employees, \$285,700.

Industrial Reforma-  
tory.  
Maintenance.

United States Industrial Reformatory, Chillicothe, Ohio: For the United States Industrial Reformatory at Chillicothe, Ohio, including not to exceed \$260,358 for salaries and wages of all officers and employees, \$543,000.

Construction, etc.  
Sum available.  
Vol. 46, p. 1328.

Construction: The sum of \$40,000 is made available from the unexpended balance of the appropriation "Federal jails, construction", contained in the Act making appropriations for the Department of Justice for the fiscal year 1932, for completing the remodeling and construction of the necessary buildings and appurtenances, purchase of mechanical equipment, and other expenses incident to the construction of buildings in accordance with the provisions of "An Act for the establishment of a United States Industrial Reformatory," approved January 7, 1925 (U. S. C., title 18, sec. 832), to be expended under the direction and upon the written order of the Attorney General, or his authorized representative, by contract or purchase of material and hire of labor and services and utilization of labor of United States prisoners, as the Attorney General may direct, to be immediately available and to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Treasury, if in his discretion it would be impracticable to cause the plans, drawings, designs, specifications, and estimates for the remodeling and construction of the necessary buildings to be prepared in the Office of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department, and the work of remodeling and constructing the said buildings to be supervised by the field force of said office, may contract for all or any portion of such work to be performed by such suitable person or firm as he may select.

Vol. 43, p. 724.  
U. S. C., p. 520.

*Proviso.*  
Outside architects,  
etc., authorized.

Southwestern Re-  
formatory.  
Maintenance.

United States Southwestern Reformatory: For the United States Southwestern Reformatory, including not to exceed \$169,210 for salaries and wages of all officers and employees, \$263,000.

Hospital for defective  
delinquents.  
Maintenance.  
Ambulance.

United States Hospital for Defective Delinquents: For the United States Hospital for Defective Delinquents, including not to exceed \$112,530 for salaries and wages of all officers and employees and not to exceed \$2,000 for the purchase of an ambulance, \$311,500.

For completing the United States Hospital for Defective Delinquents, including the cost of purchasing a site, remodeling, constructing, and equipping the necessary buildings thereon, purchase of mechanical equipment, and all other expenses incident thereto, as authorized by the Act entitled "An Act to establish a hospital for defective delinquents," approved May 13, 1930 (U. S. C., Supp. V, title 18, secs. 871, 872, 880), to be expended under the direction and upon the written order of the Attorney General, by contract or purchase of material and hire of labor and services and utilization of labor of United States prisoners, as the Attorney General may direct, the sum of \$145,000 is made immediately available from the unexpended balance of the appropriation "Federal jails, construction", contained in the Act making appropriations for the Department of Justice for the fiscal year 1932, to remain available until expended.

Completion of construction, etc.  
Vol. 46, p. 270.  
U. S. C., Supp. VI, pp. 252, 253.

Sum available.  
Vol. 46, p. 1328.

**Federal jails:** For maintenance and operation of Federal jails, including not to exceed \$411,201 for salaries and wages of all officers and employees, \$600,000.

Federal jails.  
Maintenance, etc.

**Prison camps:** For the construction and repair of buildings at prison camps, the purchase and installation of machinery and equipment, and all necessary expenses incident thereto, and for the maintenance of United States prisoners at prison camps, including the maintenance, alteration, repair, and operation of a motor-propelled passenger-carrying bus, to be expended so as to give the maximum amount of employment to prisoners, \$346,000: *Provided*, That reimbursements from this appropriation made to the War or other departments for supplies or subsistence shall be at the net contract or invoice price notwithstanding the provisions of any other Act.

Prison camps.  
Construction, maintenance, etc.

Proviso.  
Repayment basis.

**Federal Correctional Camp, Eustis, Virginia:** For the Federal Correctional Camp at Eustis, Virginia, including not to exceed \$103,901 for salaries and wages of all officers and employees, \$236,000.

Correctional, etc., camps.  
Eustis, Va.

**Federal Reformatory Camp, Petersburg, Virginia:** For the Federal Reformatory Camp at Petersburg, Virginia, including not to exceed \$100,251 for salaries and wages of all officers and employees, \$232,000.

Petersburg, Va.

**National Training School for Boys, Washington, District of Columbia:** For the National Training School for Boys, Washington, District of Columbia, including expenses of a suitable attendant to accompany the remains of deceased inmates to their homes for burial; and including not to exceed \$110,000 for salaries and wages of all officers and employees; \$218,000.

National Training School for Boys, D. C.  
Maintenance.

**Probation system, United States courts:** For salaries and expenses of probation officers, as authorized by the Act entitled "An Act to amend the Act of March 4, 1925, chapter 521, and for other purposes," approved June 6, 1930 (U. S. C., Supp. V, title 18, sec. 726), \$434,543: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$90,000 of this appropriation may be expended for traveling expenses: *Provided further*, That no part of the appropriation herein made shall be used to pay any probation officer a salary in excess of \$2,600 per annum: *Provided further*, That no part of this or any other appropriation in this Act shall be used to defray the salary or expenses of any probation officer who does not comply with the official orders, regulations, and probation standards promulgated by the Attorney General.

Probation system.  
Maintenance, etc.  
Vol. 43, p. 1259; Vol. 46, p. 503.  
U. S. C., p. 516;  
Supp. VI, p. 247.  
Provisos.  
Travel expenses.  
Salary limitation.

Conditions imposed.

**Support of prisoners:** For support of United States prisoners, in non-Federal institutions and in the Territory of Alaska, including necessary clothing and medical aid, discharge gratuities provided by law and transportation to place of conviction or place of bona fide residence in the United States, or such other place within the United States as may be authorized by the Attorney General; and including

Support of prisoners.

Rent, etc.  
Vol. 46, p. 326.  
U. S. C., Supp. VI,  
p. 246.

rent, repair, alteration, and maintenance of buildings and the maintenance of prisoners therein, occupied under authority of sections 4 and 5 of the Act of May 14, 1930 (U. S. C., Supp. V, title 18, sec. 696); support of prisoners becoming insane during imprisonment, and who continue insane after expiration of sentence, who have no friends to whom they can be sent; shipping remains of deceased prisoners to their friends or relatives in the United States, and interment of deceased prisoners whose remains are unclaimed; expenses incurred in identifying, pursuing, and returning escaped prisoners and for rewards for their recapture; and for repairs, betterments, and improvements of United States jails, including sidewalks, \$3,088,000.

Additional sums for  
objects specified.

In addition to the appropriations herein made for "Salaries and expenses, clerks of courts", "Salaries and expenses of district attorneys, and so forth", and "Enforcement of antitrust laws", the sum of \$175,000 of the unexpended balance of the appropriation "Federal jails, construction", contained in the Act making appropriations for the Department of Justice for the fiscal year 1932, is hereby made available for the fiscal year 1934 for the purposes enumerated in such appropriations, and in such amounts as the Attorney General, in writing, may designate.

Vol. 46, p. 1328.

Department of Com-  
merce.

### TITLE III.—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

#### OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Secretary, Assistant,  
and other personnel.

Salaries: Secretary of Commerce, Assistant Secretary, and other personal services in the District of Columbia, including the chief clerk and superintendent, who shall be chief executive officer of the department and who may be designated by the Secretary of Commerce to sign official papers and documents during the temporary absence of the Secretary and the Assistant Secretary of the department, \$279,590.

#### CONTINGENT EXPENSES, DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Contingent and mis-  
cellaneous expenses.

For contingent and miscellaneous expenses of the offices and bureaus of the department, except the Patent Office, including those for which appropriations for contingent and miscellaneous expenses are specifically made, including professional and scientific books, law books, books of reference, periodicals, blank books, pamphlets, maps, newspapers (not exceeding \$2,500); purchase of atlases or maps; stationery; furniture and repairs to same; carpets, matting, oilcloth, file cases, towels, ice, brooms, soap, sponges; fuel, lighting, and heating; not to exceed \$3,500 for the purchase and exchange of one passenger-carrying automobile for the Secretary of Commerce; purchase and exchange of motor trucks and bicycles; maintenance, repair, and operation of three motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles (one for the Secretary of Commerce and two for the general use of the department), and motor trucks and bicycles, to be used only for official purposes; freight and express charges; postage to foreign countries; telegraph and telephone service; typewriters, adding machines, and other labor-saving devices, including their repair and exchange; first-aid outfits for use in the buildings occupied by employees of this department; street-car fares, not exceeding \$500; and all other miscellaneous items and necessary expenses not included in the foregoing, \$220,000, which sum shall constitute the appropriation for contingent expenses of the department, except the Patent Office, and shall also be available for the purchase of necessary supplies and equipment for field services of bureaus and offices of the

Field service sup-  
plies, etc.  
Purchases.

department for which contingent and miscellaneous appropriations are specifically made in order to facilitate the purchase through the central purchasing office (Division of Purchases and Sales), as provided by law.

For all printing and binding for the Department of Commerce, including all of its bureaus, offices, institutions and services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, except the Patent Office, \$460,000: *Provided*, That an amount not to exceed \$2,000 of this appropriation may be expended for salaries of persons detailed from the Government Printing Office for service as copy editors.

Printing and binding.

*Proviso.*  
Copy editors.

#### FEDERAL EMPLOYMENT STABILIZATION BOARD

Salaries and expenses: To enable the Secretary of Commerce to carry out the provisions of the Employment Stabilization Act of 1931, approved February 10, 1931 (U. S. C., Supp. V, title 29, secs. 48-48g), including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, traveling expenses, purchases of equipment, furniture, stationery and office supplies, printing and binding, repairs to equipment, law books, books of reference, and other necessary publications, and to procure by contract or otherwise any information or data concerning construction which may be considered pertinent, and all other incidental expenses not included in the foregoing, \$65,000 of which amount to exceed \$54,100 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

Federal Employment Stabilization Board.  
Salaries and expenses.  
Vol. 46, p. 1084.  
U. S. C., Supp. VI, p. 629.

Services in the District.

#### AIRCRAFT IN COMMERCE

Aircraft in commerce: To carry out the provisions of the Act approved May 20, 1926, entitled "An Act to encourage and regulate the use of aircraft in commerce, and for other purposes" (U. S. C., title 49, secs. 171-184), as amended by the Act approved February 28, 1929 (U. S. C., Supp. V, title 49, sec. 173d), including salary of Assistant Secretary of Commerce (provided for in the Act cited above), and other personal services in the District of Columbia (not to exceed \$276,375), and elsewhere; rent in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; traveling expenses; contract stenographic reporting services; fees and mileage of witnesses; purchase of furniture and equipment; stationery and supplies, including medical supplies, typewriting, adding, and computing machines, accessories and repairs; purchase, including exchange (not to exceed \$2,000), maintenance, operation, and repair of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles for official use in field work; purchase and replacement, including exchange, of airplanes (not to exceed \$45,500); purchase of airplane motors, airplane and motor accessories and spare parts; maintenance, operation, and repair of airplanes and airplane motors; purchase of special clothing, wearing apparel, and similar equipment for aviation purposes; purchase of books of reference and periodicals; newspapers, reports, documents, plans, specifications, maps, manuscripts, and all other publications; and all other necessary expenses not included in the foregoing; in all, \$1,070,570: *Provided*, That none of the money appropriated in this Act shall be used for the purchase of any airplane ordered after the approval of this Act which is equipped or propelled by a Liberty motor or by any motor or airplane engine purchased or constructed prior to July 1, 1920.

Aircraft in commerce.

Services and expenses.  
Vol. 44, p. 568; Vol. 45, p. 1404.  
U. S. C., p. 2119; Supp. VI, p. 862.

Purchases of airplanes, accessories, etc.

*Proviso.*  
Liberty, etc., motors.

Air-navigation facilities: For the establishment and maintenance of aids to air navigation, including the equipment of additional air mail routes for day and night flying; the construction of necessary lighting, radio, and other signalling and communicating structures

Air navigation facilities.  
Establishment and maintenance of aids, mail routes, etc.

Services in the District.

*Proviso.*  
Use restricted.  
Vol. 44, p. 568.

Attendance at meetings.  
Appropriations available.

Foreign and Domestic Commerce Bureau.

Director, and office personnel.

Foreign Commerce Service.  
Expenses.  
Vol. 44, p. 1394.  
U. S. C., Supp. VI, p. 161.

Personal services.

Outside rent.

Promoting commerce in Europe, etc.

In Latin America.

In the Far East.

In Africa.

District and cooperative office service.  
Maintenance, etc.

and apparatus; repairs, alterations, and all expenses of maintenance and operation; investigation, research, and experimentation to develop and improve aids to air navigation; for personal services in the District of Columbia (not to exceed \$135,200) and elsewhere; purchase, maintenance, operation, and repair of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles for official use in field work, including their exchange; replacement, including exchange, of not to exceed two airplanes, maintenance, operation, and repair of airplanes, including accessories and spare parts and special clothing, wearing apparel, and suitable equipment for aviation purposes; and for the acquisition of the necessary sites by lease or grant, \$6,590,210: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for any purpose not authorized by the Air Commerce Act of 1926.

Appropriations herein made for aircraft in commerce and air navigation facilities shall be available for expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the promotion of civil aeronautics, and also expenses of illustrating the work of the Aeronautics Branch by showing of maps, charts, and graphs <sup>1</sup> such meetings, when incurred on the written authority of the Secretary of Commerce.

#### BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE

Salaries: For the director and other personal services in the District of Columbia, \$225,000.

For carrying out the provisions of the Act approved March 3, 1927 (U. S. C., Supp. V, title 15, secs. 197-197f), to establish in the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the Department of Commerce a Foreign Commerce Service of the United States, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, the compensation of a clerk or clerks for each commercial attaché at the rate of not to exceed \$3,000 per annum for each person so employed, rent outside the District of Columbia, telephone service, purchase of furniture and equipment, stationery and supplies, typewriting, adding, duplicating, and computing machines, accessories and repairs, law books, books of reference and periodicals, uniforms, maps, reports, documents, plans, specifications, manuscripts, newspapers (foreign and domestic) not exceeding \$4,000, and all other publications, traveling expenses of officers and employees, ice and drinking water for office purposes, and all other incidental expenses not included in the foregoing, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of Commerce, and under the following heads:

Promoting commerce in Europe and other areas: Investigations in Europe and other areas for the promotion and development of the foreign commerce of the United States, \$626,000;

Promoting commerce in Latin America: Investigations in Latin America for the promotion and development of the foreign commerce of the United States, \$402,000;

Promoting commerce in the Far East: Investigations in the Far East for the promotion and development of the foreign commerce of the United States, \$337,000;

Promoting commerce in Africa: Investigations in Africa for the promotion and development of the foreign commerce of the United States, \$79,640;

District and cooperative office service: For all expenses necessary to operate and maintain district and cooperative offices, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, rent

<sup>1</sup> So in original.

outside of the District of Columbia, traveling expenses of officers and employees, purchase of furniture and equipment, stationery and supplies, typewriting, adding, and computing machines, accessories and repairs, purchase of maps, books of reference and periodicals, reports, documents, plans, specifications, manuscripts, not exceeding \$1,200 for newspapers, both foreign and domestic, and all other publications necessary for the promotion of the commercial interests of the United States, and all other incidental expenses not included in the foregoing, \$400,000: *Provided*, That the Secretary of Commerce shall require as a condition for the opening of a new office or the continuation of an existing office, except in cases where space is available in Federal buildings or in Federal buildings for the construction of which contracts have been let, that commercial organizations in the district affected provide suitable quarters without cost to the Government on and after September 1, 1932;

*Proviso.*  
Conditions for opening new offices.

Enforcement of China Trade Act: To carry out the provisions of the Act entitled "China Trade Act, 1922" (U. S. C., title 15, secs. 141-162), including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, traveling expenses of officers and employees, purchase of furniture and equipment, stationery and supplies, typewriting, adding and computing machines, accessories and repairs, purchase of books of reference and periodicals, reports, documents, plans, specifications, maps, manuscripts, and all other publications, rent outside the District of Columbia, ice and drinking water for office purposes; and all necessary expenses not included in the foregoing, \$15,800: *Provided*, That payment in advance for telephone and other similar services under this appropriation is hereby authorized;

China Trade Act.  
Enforcement expenses.  
Vol. 42, p. 849; Vol. 43, p. 995.  
U. S. C., p. 367.

Export industries: To enable the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce to investigate and report on domestic as well as foreign problems relating to the production, distribution, and marketing, in so far as they relate to the important export industries of the United States, including personal services in the District of Columbia, traveling expenses of officers and employees, purchase of furniture and equipment, stationery and supplies, typewriting, adding, and computing machines, accessories and repairs, books of reference and periodicals, reports, documents, plans, specifications, manuscripts, and all other publications, rent outside of the District of Columbia, ice and drinking water for office purposes, and all other incidental expenses connected therewith, \$692,800;

*Proviso.*  
Advance payments.

Export industries.  
Investigating problems of.

Domestic commerce and raw materials investigations: For all expenses, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, purchase of books of reference and periodicals, furniture and equipment, stationery and supplies, typewriting, adding, and computing machines, accessories and repairs, medical supplies and first-aid outfits, reports, documents, plans, specifications, manuscripts, maps, and all other publications, rent outside of the District of Columbia, traveling expenses of officers and employees, and all other incidental expenses not included in the foregoing, to enable the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce to collect and compile information regarding the disposition and handling of raw materials and manufactures within the United States; and to investigate the conditions of production and marketing of foreign raw materials essential for American industries; \$266,000;

Outside rent.

Domestic raw materials and manufactures.  
Compiling data as to disposition of, etc.

Customs statistics: For all expenses necessary for the operation of the section of customs statistics transferred to the Department of Commerce from the Treasury Department by the Act approved January 5, 1923 (U. S. C., title 15, sec. 194), including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; rent of or purchase of tabulating, punching, sorting, and other mechanical labor-saving machin-

Foreign raw materials.

Customs statistics.  
Expenses of collecting, compiling, etc.  
Vol. 42, p. 1109.  
U. S. C., p. 373.

ery or devices, including adding, typewriting, billing, computing, mimeographing, multigraphing, photostat, and other duplicating machines and devices, including their exchange and repair; telegraph and telephone service; traveling expenses of officers and employees while traveling on official business; freight, express, drayage; tabulating cards, stationery, and miscellaneous office supplies; books of reference and periodicals; furniture and equipment; ice, water, heat, light, and power; street-car fare; and all other necessary and incidental expenses not included in the foregoing; \$244,000;

Directory of foreign buyers.  
Compiling, etc., expenses.

Lists of foreign buyers: For all necessary expenses, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, purchase of furniture and equipment, stationery and supplies, typewriting, adding, and computing machines, accessories and repairs, lists of foreign buyers, books of reference, periodicals, reports, documents, plans, specifications, rent outside of the District of Columbia, traveling expenses of officers and employees, and all other incidental expenses not included in the foregoing, to enable the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce to collect and compile lists of foreign buyers; \$53,890: *Provided*, That the Secretary of Commerce may make such charges as he deems reasonable for lists of foreign buyers, special statistical services, special commodity news bulletins, and World Trade Directory Reports, and the amounts collected therefrom shall be deposited in the Treasury as "Miscellaneous receipts";

Outside rent.

*Proviso.*  
Charges authorized.

Investigation of foreign trade restrictions: For all necessary expenses, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, purchase of furniture and equipment, stationery and supplies, typewriting, adding, and computing machines, accessories and repairs, books of reference and periodicals, reports, documents, plans, specifications, manuscripts, and all other publications, rent outside of the District of Columbia, traveling expenses of officers and employees, and all other incidental expenses not included in the foregoing, to enable the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce to collect and compile information regarding the restrictions and regulations of trade imposed by foreign countries, \$45,240;

Foreign trade restrictions.  
Collecting, compiling, etc., information as to.

Transportation of families and effects.

Transportation of families and effects of officers and employees: To pay the traveling expenses and expenses of transportation, under such regulations as the Secretary of Commerce may prescribe, of families and effects of officers and employees of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce in going to and returning from their posts, or when traveling under the order of the Secretary of Commerce, and also for defraying the expenses of preparing and transporting the remains of officers and employees of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce who may die abroad or in transit, while in the discharge of their official duties, to their former homes in this country, or to a place not more distant, for interment, and for the ordinary expenses of such interment; \$42,000.

Bringing home remains of officers, etc., dying abroad.

Furnishing living quarters, etc., abroad.  
Vol. 44, p. 1395; Vol. 46, p. 163.  
U. S. C., Supp. VI, p. 165.

To enable the Secretary of Commerce, under such regulations as he may prescribe, in accordance with the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to amend the Act entitled 'An Act to establish in the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the Department of Commerce, a Foreign Commerce Service of the United States, and for other purposes,' approved March 3, 1927," approved April 12, 1930 (U. S. C., Supp. V, title 15, sec. 197f), to furnish the officers in the Foreign Commerce Service of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce stationed in a foreign country, without cost to them and within the limits of this appropriation, allowances for living quarters, heat, and light, notwithstanding the provisions of section 1765 of the Revised Statutes (U. S. C., title 5, sec. 70),

\$85,000: *Provided*, That the maximum allowance to any officer shall not exceed \$720.

*Proviso.*  
Maximum allowance.

Appropriations herein made for the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce shall be available for expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the promotion of foreign and domestic commerce, or either, and also expenses of illustrating the work of the bureau by showing of maps, charts, and graphs at such meetings, when incurred on the written authority of the Secretary of Commerce;

Attendance at meetings.

The purchase of supplies and equipment or the procurement of services for the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, in foreign countries, may be made in open market without compliance with section 3709 of the Revised Statutes of the United States (U. S. C., title 41, sec. 5), in the manner common among business men, when the aggregate amount of the purchase or the service does not exceed \$100 in any instance;

Minor purchases in foreign countries.

R. S., sec. 3709, p. 733.  
U. S. C., p. 1309.

Total, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, \$3,514,370, of which amount not to exceed \$1,600,000 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

Services in District.

#### BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Census Bureau.

For expenses for securing information for and compiling the census reports provided for by law, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; compensation and expenses of enumerators, special agents, supervisors, supervisor's clerks, and interpreters in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; traveling expenses; the cost of transcribing State, municipal, and other records; temporary rental of quarters outside the District of Columbia; not to exceed \$5,000 for the employment by contract of personal services for the preparation of monographs on census subjects; not to exceed \$52,000 for constructing tabulating machines and repairs to such machinery and other mechanical appliances, including technical, mechanical, and other personal services in connection therewith in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, and the purchase of necessary machinery and supplies; and not to exceed \$2,000 for expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the collection of statistics when incurred on the written authority of the Secretary of Commerce; \$1,903,000, of which amount not to exceed \$1,300,000 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia, including not to exceed \$25,000 for temporary employees who may be appointed by the Director of the Census under civil-service rules, at per diem rates to be fixed by him without regard to the provisions of the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, for the purpose of assisting in periodical inquiries.

Services and expenses.

Temporary employees.

#### BUREAU OF NAVIGATION AND STEAMBOAT INSPECTION

Departmental salaries: For the director and other personal services in the District of Columbia, \$97,000.

Navigation and Steamboat Inspection Bureau.  
Director, and office personnel.

Salaries and general expenses: For salaries of shipping commissioners and employees in their offices; salaries for steamboat inspection as authorized by law, including clerks to boards of steamboat inspectors; to enable the Secretary of Commerce to provide and operate such motor boats and employ such persons (including temporary employees) as may be necessary for the enforcement, under his direction, of laws relating to navigation and inspection of vessels, boarding of vessels, counting of passengers on excursion boats, and to prevent overcrowding of passenger and excursion boats; to enable the Secretary of Commerce to carry out the provisions of the Act

Other employees, etc.

Overcrowding passenger boats.

Load lines for American vessels.  
Vol. 45, p. 1492.  
U. S. C., Supp. VI,  
p. 809.

entitled "An Act to establish load lines for American vessels, and for other purposes," approved March 2, 1929 (U. S. C., Supp. VI, title 46, secs. 85-85g), and to secure uniformity in the admeasurement of vessels, including personal services; fees to witnesses; traveling expenses of the personnel of the bureau and field offices; materials, supplies, equipment, and services, including rent and janitor service; purchase, exchange, and repair of instruments; plans and specifications; insignia, braid, and chin straps; coats, caps, and aprons for stewards' departments on vessels; and other incidental expenses of field offices, including contract stenographic reporting services without reference to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (U. S. C., title 41, sec. 5); \$1,308,000.

R. S., sec. 3709, p. 733.  
U. S. C., p. 1309.

Bureau of Standards.

BUREAU OF STANDARDS

Director, and office personnel.

Salaries: For the director and other personal services in the District of Columbia, \$600,000.

Equipment.

Equipment: For apparatus, machinery, tools, and appliances used in connection with buildings or work of the bureau, typewriters, adding machines, and other labor-saving devices, laboratory supplies, materials, and supplies used in the construction of apparatus, machinery, or other appliances, including their exchange; piping, wiring, and construction incident to the installation of apparatus, machinery, or appliances; furniture for laboratories and offices, cases for apparatus, \$80,000, including \$18,000 for repairs and necessary alterations to buildings.

General expenses.

General expenses: For fuel for heat, light, and power; office expenses, stationery, cleaning and toilet supplies, books and periodicals, which may be exchanged when not needed for permanent use; traveling expenses; street-car fares not exceeding \$100; expenses of the visiting committee; expenses of attendance of American member at the meeting of the International Committee of Weights and Measures; purchase of gloves, goggles, rubber boots, and aprons; supplies for operation, maintenance, and repair of motor trucks and a passenger automobile for official use, including their exchange; and contingencies of all kinds, \$64,000.

International Committee of Weights and Measures.

Care, etc., of grounds.

Improvement and care of grounds: For grading, construction of roads and walks, piping grounds for water supply, lamps, wiring for lighting purposes, and other expenses incident to the improvement and care of grounds, including foreman and laborers in the District of Columbia, \$11,220.

Structural materials investigations.  
Services in the District.

*Proviso.*  
Disseminating information as to housing, etc.

Testing structural materials: For continuation of the investigation of structural materials, such as stone, clays, cement, and so forth, including personal services in the District of Columbia and in the field, \$255,000: *Provided*, That as much of this sum as necessary shall be used to collect and disseminate such scientific, practical, and statistical information as may be procured, showing or tending to show approved methods in building, planning and construction, standardization, and adaptability of structural units, including building materials and codes, economy in the manufacture and utilization of building materials and supplies, and such other matters as may tend to encourage, improve, and cheapen construction and housing.

Testing machines for physical constants, etc.

Testing machines: For maintenance and operation of testing machines, including personal service in connection therewith in the District of Columbia and in the field, for the determination by the Bureau of Standards of the physical constants and the properties of materials as authorized by law, \$41,455.

Investigation of fire-resisting properties: For investigation of fire-resisting properties of building materials and conditions under which they may be most efficiently used, and for the standardization of types of appliances for fire prevention, including personal services in the District of Columbia and in the field, \$23,340.

Fire resisting building materials.

Investigation of public-utility standards: For investigation of the standards of practice and methods of measurements of public utilities, such as gas, electric light, electric power, water, telephone, central station heating, and electric-railway service, and the solution of the problems which arise in connection with standards in such service, including personal services in the District of Columbia and in the field, \$82,810.

Public utility standards, etc., investigations.

Testing miscellaneous materials: For testing miscellaneous materials, such as varnish materials, soap materials, inks, and chemicals, including supplies for the Government departments and independent establishments, including personal services in the District of Columbia and in the field, as authorized by law, \$37,000.

Testing miscellaneous materials.

Radio research: For investigation and standardization of methods and instruments employed in radio communication, including personal services in the District of Columbia and in the field, \$69,000.

Radio research.

Color standardization: To develop color standards and methods of manufacture and of color measurements, with special reference to their industrial use in standardization and specification of colorants, such as dyestuffs, inks, and pigments, and other products, paint, paper, and textiles, in which color is a pertinent property, including personal services in the District of Columbia and in the field, \$11,100.

Industrial color standardization.

Investigation of clay products: To study methods of measurement and technical processes used in the manufacture of pottery, brick, tile, terra cotta, and other clay products, and the study of the properties of the materials used in that industry, including personal services in the District of Columbia and in the field, \$37,000.

Clay products processes.

Standardizing mechanical appliances: To develop methods of testing and standardizing machines, motors, tools, measuring instruments, and other apparatus and devices used in mechanical, hydraulic, and aeronautic engineering; for the comparative study of types of apparatus and methods of operation, and for the establishment of standards of performance; for the accurate determination of fundamental physical constants involved in the proper execution of this work; and for the scientific experiments and investigations needed in solving the problems which may arise in connection therewith, especially in response to the requirements of aeronautics and aviation for information of a purely scientific nature, including personal services in the District of Columbia and in the field, \$37,000.

Mechanical appliances.  
Testing mechanical, hydraulic, and aeronautic devices, etc.

Investigation of optical and other types of glass: For the investigation of the problems involved in the production of optical and other types of glass, including personal services in the District of Columbia and in the field, \$21,500.

Optical glass production problems.

Investigation of textiles: To investigate textiles, paper, leather, and rubber in order to develop standards of more durable quality and methods of measurement, including personal services in the District of Columbia and in the field, \$46,500.

Textiles, paper, etc., standardization.

Sugar standardization: For the standardization and design of sugar-testing apparatus; the development of technical specifications for the various grades of sugar, especially involving the standardization and manufacture of sugars; for the study of the technical problems incidental to the collection of the revenue on sugar and to determine the fundamental scientific constants of sugars and other substances; for the standardization and production of rare and unusual types of sugars required for the medical service of the

Sugar standardization.

Rare and unusual types.

Government departments; and for other technical and scientific purposes, including personal services in the District of Columbia and in the field, \$69,130.

Gages, screw threads,  
etc.  
Cooperative stand-  
ardization.

**Gage standardization:** To provide by cooperation of the Bureau of Standards, the War Department, and the Navy Department for the standardization and testing of the standard gages, screw threads, and standards required in manufacturing throughout the United States, and to calibrate and test such standard gages, screw threads, and standards, including necessary equipment and personal services in the District of Columbia and in the field, \$37,000.

Testing large scales,  
etc.

**Testing railroad-track, mine, and other scales:** For investigation and testing of railroad-track scales, elevator scales, and other scales used in weighing commodities for interstate shipments and to secure equipment and assistance for testing the scales used by the Government in its transactions with the public, such as post-office, navy-yard, and customhouse scales, and for the purpose of cooperating with the States in securing uniformity in the weights and measures laws and in the methods of inspection; for investigating the conditions and methods of use of scales and mine cars used for weighing and measuring coal dug by miners, for the purpose of determining wages due, and of conditions affecting the accuracy of the weighing or measuring of coal at the mines, including personal services in the District of Columbia and in the field, \$50,000.

Mine scales and cars.

High-temperature  
measurements.

**High-temperature investigations:** For laboratory and field investigations of suitable methods of high-temperature measurements and control in various industrial processes and to assist in making available directly to the industries the results of the bureau's investigations in this field, including personal services in the District of Columbia and in the field, \$7,000.

Metallurgical re-  
search.

**Metallurgical research:** For metallurgical research, including alloy steels, foundry practice, and standards for metals and sands; casting, rolling, forging, and the properties of aluminum alloys; prevention of corrosion of metals and alloys; development of metal substitutes, as for platinum; behavior of bearing metals; preparation of metal specifications; investigation of new metallurgical processes and study of methods of conservation in metallurgical manufacture and products; investigation of materials used in the construction of rails, wheels, axles, and other railway equipment, and the cause of their failure, including personal services in the District of Columbia and in the field, \$45,990.

Sound investigation.

**Sound investigation:** For the investigation of the principles of sound and their application to military and industrial purposes, including personal services in the District of Columbia and in the field, \$7,900.

Industrial research.  
Cooperative investi-  
gation.

**Industrial research:** For technical investigations in cooperation with the industries upon fundamental problems involved in industrial development, with a view to assisting in the permanent establishment of new American industries, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, \$120,000.

Cooperative stand-  
ardization of industrial  
devices, etc.

**Standardization of equipment:** To enable the Bureau of Standards to cooperate with Government departments, engineers, and manufacturers in the establishment of standards, methods of testing, and inspection of instruments, equipment, tools, and electrical and mechanical devices used in the industries and by the Government, including the practical specifications for quality and performance of such devices, and the formulation of methods of inspection, laboratory, and service tests, including personal services in the District of Columbia and in the field, \$152,500.

Standard materials: For purchase, preparation, analysis, and distribution of standard materials to be used in checking chemical analyses in the testing of physical measuring apparatus, including personal services in the District of Columbia and in the field, \$8,900.

Standards for checking chemical analyses.

Investigation of radioactive substances and X rays: For an investigation of radioactive substances and the methods of their measurements and testing; for investigations relative to the development of standard specifications for X-ray equipment and operation; for the investigation of the hazards of X-ray practice; for the testing and standardization of X-ray protective materials; for the standardization and design of X-ray testing equipment; for the determination of fundamental physical constants essential to X-ray diagnosis and therapy, to X-ray analysis of materials, and to other technical and scientific applications, including personal services in the District of Columbia and in the field, \$21,500.

Radioactive substances and X-ray investigations.

Utilization of waste products from the land: For the survey of the possibilities of the industrial utilization of waste products from the land, including cooperation with colleges, other institutions, and manufacturers, including personal services in the District of Columbia and in the field, \$38,700: *Provided*, That the Bureau of Standards cooperates with the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils, Department of Agriculture, without duplication of work;

Utilizing waste products from the land.

Investigation of automotive engines: For the promotion of economy and efficiency in automotive transportation by land and by air through investigations of the basic principles underlying the design, performance, operation, and testing of automotive engines, their fuels, lubricants, accessories, and the power-transmitting system used in connection with them, also such elements as brakes and brake linings; to promote economy in the use of liquid fuels and safety in vehicular traffic, including personal services in the District of Columbia and in the field, \$34,000.

*Proviso.*  
Cooperation with Chemistry Bureau without duplicating work.  
Automotive engines, investigations, etc.

Investigation of dental materials: To investigate the physical and chemical properties of dental materials, including the method of their application and the causes of deterioration of such materials in service, for the purpose of developing standards of quality and standard methods of test, including personal services in the District of Columbia and in the field, \$6,500.

Dental materials investigations.

Hydraulic laboratory research: For the determination of fundamental data useful in hydraulic research and engineering, including laboratory research relating to the behavior and control of river and harbor waters, the study of hydraulic structures and water flow, and the development and testing of hydraulic instruments and accessories, including personal services in the District of Columbia and in the field, \$40,000.

Hydraulic laboratory research.

During the fiscal year 1934 the head of any department or independent establishment of the Government having funds available for scientific investigations and requiring cooperative work by the Bureau of Standards on scientific investigations within the scope of the functions of that bureau, and which the Bureau of Standards is unable to perform within the limits of its appropriations, may, with the approval of the Secretary of Commerce, transfer to the Bureau of Standards such sums as may be necessary to carry on such investigations. The Secretary of the Treasury shall transfer on the books of the Treasury Department any sums which may be authorized hereunder, and such amounts shall be placed to the credit of the Bureau of Standards for performance of work for the department or establishment from which the transfer is made, including, where necessary, compensation for personal services in the District of Columbia and in the field.

Cooperative work with departments, etc., in scientific investigations, etc.

Transfer of funds to credit of bureau.

Attendance at meetings, etc.

Appropriations herein made for the Bureau of Standards shall be available for expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with standardization and research, or either, when incurred on the written authority of the Secretary of Commerce, and for the compensation and expenses of medical officers of the Public Health Service detailed to the Bureau of Standards for the purpose of maintaining a first-aid station and making clinical observations.

Services in the District.

Total, Bureau of Standards, \$2,056,045, of which amount not to exceed \$1,800,000 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

Lighthouses Bureau.

#### BUREAU OF LIGHTHOUSES

Commissioner, and office personnel.

Salaries: For the commissioner and other personal services in the District of Columbia, \$100,000.

General expenses. Objects specified.

General expenses: For supplies, including replacement of and necessary additions to existing equipment, repairs, maintenance, and incidental expenses of lighthouses and other lights, beacons, buoyage, fog signals, lighting of rivers heretofore authorized to be lighted, light vessels, other aids to navigation, and lighthouse tenders, including the establishment, repair, and improvement of beacons and day marks, and purchase of land for same; establishment of post lights, buoys, submarine signals, and fog signals; establishment of oil or carbide houses, not to exceed \$10,000: *Provided*, That any oil or carbide house erected hereunder shall not exceed \$1,000 in cost; construction of necessary outbuildings at a cost not exceeding \$1,000 at any one light station in any fiscal year; improvement of grounds and buildings connected with light stations and depots; restoring light stations and depots and buildings connected therewith: *Provided further*, That such restoration shall be limited to the original purpose of the structures; wages of persons attending post lights; temporary employees and field force while engaged on works of general repair and maintenance, and laborers and mechanics at lighthouse depots; rations and provisions or commutation thereof for working parties in the field, officers and crews of light vessels and tenders, and officials and other authorized persons of the Lighthouse Service on duty on board of such tenders or vessels, and money accruing from commutation for rations and provisions for the above-named persons on board of tenders and light vessels or in working parties in the field may be paid on proper vouchers to the person having charge of the mess of such vessel or party; not exceeding \$2,000 for packing, crating, and transporting personal household effects of employees when transferred from one official station to another for permanent duty; purchase of rubber boots, oilskins, rubber gloves, and coats, caps, and aprons for stewards' departments on vessels; reimbursement under rules prescribed by the Secretary of Commerce of keepers of light stations and masters of light vessels and of lighthouse tenders for rations and provisions and clothing furnished shipwrecked persons who may be temporarily provided for by them, not exceeding in all \$5,000 in any fiscal year; fuel, light, and rent of quarters where necessary for keepers of lighthouses; purchase of land sites for fog signals; rent of necessary ground for all such lights and beacons as are for temporary use or to mark changeable channels and which in consequence can not be made permanent; rent of offices, depots, and wharves; traveling expenses, including travel for the examinations authorized by the Act entitled "An Act to provide for retirement for disability in the Lighthouse Service," approved March 4, 1925 (U. S. C., title 33, sec. 765); mileage; library books for light stations and vessels, and technical books and periodicals not exceed-

Oil, etc., houses.

*Propisos.*  
Limit for buildings.

Restoring stations, etc.

Limitation on use, etc.

Rations, etc.

Transferring household effects on change of station.

Relief of shipwrecked persons.

Land sites, etc.

Travel expenses.  
Retirement examinations.  
Vol. 43, p. 1261.  
U. S. C., p. 1096.

ing \$1,000; traveling expenses of teachers while actually employed by States or private persons to instruct the children of keepers of lighthouses; all other contingent expenses of district offices and depots, including the purchase of provisions for sale to lighthouse keepers at isolated stations, and the appropriation reimbursed, purchase not to exceed \$3,600, exchange, maintenance, operation, and repair of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles for official use in field work; payment of rewards for the apprehension and conviction, or for information helpful to the apprehension and conviction of persons found interfering with aids to navigation maintained by the Lighthouse Service, in violation of section 6 of the Act of May 14, 1908 (U. S. C., title 33, sec. 761), and not exceeding \$8,500 for contingent expenses of the office of the Bureau of Lighthouses, in the District of Columbia; \$4,009,000.

Contingent expenses.

Vehicles.

Paying rewards, etc.

Vol. 35, p. 162.  
U. S. C., p. 1094.

Keepers of lighthouses: For salaries of not exceeding one thousand eight hundred lighthouse and fog-signal keepers and persons attending lights, exclusive of post lights, \$1,783,500.

Keepers.

Lighthouse vessels: For salaries and wages of officers and crews of light vessels and lighthouse tenders, including temporary employment when necessary, \$2,221,800.

Officers and crews of vessels.

Superintendents, clerks, and so forth: For salaries of eighteen superintendents of lighthouses, and of assistant superintendents, clerks, draftsmen, and other authorized permanent employees in the district offices and depots of the Lighthouse Service, exclusive of those regularly employed in the office of the Bureau of Lighthouses, District of Columbia, \$589,000.

Superintendents, clerks, etc.

Retired pay: For retired pay of officers and employees engaged in the field service or on vessels of the Lighthouse Service, except persons continuously employed in district offices and shops, \$411,300.

Retired pay.

## COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

Coast and Geodetic Survey.

For every expenditure requisite for and incident to the work of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, including maintenance, repair, exchange, and operation of motor-propelled or horse-drawn vehicles for official use in field work, purchase of motor cycles with side cars, including their exchange, not to exceed \$1,000, surveying instruments, including their exchange, rubber boots, canvas and rubber gloves, goggles, and caps, coats, and aprons for stewards' departments on vessels, extra compensation at not to exceed \$1 per day for each station to employees of the Lighthouse Service and the Weather Bureau while observing tides or currents, services of one tide observer in the District of Columbia at not to exceed \$1 per day, and compensation, not otherwise appropriated for, of persons employed in the field work, and for expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the work of the Coast and Geodetic Survey when incurred on the written authority of the Secretary of Commerce, to be expended in accordance with the regulations relating to the Coast and Geodetic Survey subscribed by the Secretary of Commerce, and under the following heads:

All expenses.  
Objects specified.

Distribution.

Field expenses, Atlantic coast: For surveys and necessary resurveys of the Atlantic and Gulf coasts of the United States, including the coasts of outlying islands under the jurisdiction of the United States, and including the employment in the field and office of one physicist to develop survey methods based on transmission of sound through sea water, \$102,000: *Provided*, That not more than \$35,000 of this amount shall be expended on the coasts of said outlying islands and the Atlantic entrance to the Panama Canal;

Field expenses.

Atlantic coast.

*Proviso.*  
Outlying islands.

Pacific coast.	Pacific coast: For surveys and necessary resurveys of coasts on the Pacific Ocean under the jurisdiction of the United States, and including the employment in the field and office of one physicist to develop survey methods based on transmission of sound through sea water, \$141,220;
Physical hydrography.	Tides, currents, and so forth: For continuing researches in physical hydrography, relating to harbors and bars, and for tidal and current observations on the coasts of the United States, or other coasts under the jurisdiction of the United States, \$16,820;
Coast Pilot.	Coast pilot: For compilation of the Coast Pilot, including the employment of such pilots and nautical experts, and stenographic help in the field and office as may be necessary for the same; \$5,200;
Magnetic and seismological observations.	Magnetic work: For continuing magnetic and seismological observations and to establish meridian lines in connection therewith in all parts of the United States; making magnetic and seismological observations in other regions under the jurisdiction of the United States; purchase of additional magnetic and seismological instruments; lease of sites where necessary and the erection of temporary magnetic and seismological buildings; and including the employment in the field and office of such magnetic and seismological observers and stenographic services as may be necessary, \$37,160;
Federal, State, etc., surveys. Determining lines of exact levels.	Federal, boundary, and State surveys: For continuing lines of exact levels between the Atlantic, Pacific, and Gulf coasts; determining geographic positions by triangulation and traverse for the control of Federal, State, boundary, county, city, and other surveys and engineering works in all parts of the United States; including special geodetic surveys of first-order triangulation and leveling in regions subject to earthquakes, not exceeding \$10,000; determining field astronomic positions and the variation of latitude, including the maintenance and operation of the latitude observatories at Ukiah, California, and Gaithersburg, Maryland, not exceeding \$2,500 each; establishing lines of exact levels, determining geographic positions by triangulation and traverse, and making astronomic observations in Alaska; and continuing gravity observations in the United States and for making such observations in regions under the jurisdiction of the United States and also on islands and coasts adjacent thereto, \$150,000, of which amount not to exceed \$41,250 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia;
Ukiah and Gaithersburg observatories.	
Alaska observations.	
Miscellaneous.	For objects not hereinbefore named that may be deemed urgent, including the preparation or purchase of plans and specifications of vessels and the employment of such hull draftsmen in the field and office as may be necessary for the same; the reimbursement, under rules prescribed by the Secretary of Commerce, of officers of the Coast and Geodetic Survey for food, clothing, medicines, and other supplies furnished for the temporary relief of distressed persons in remote localities and to shipwrecked persons temporarily provided for by them, not to exceed a total of \$550; actual necessary expenses of officers of the field force temporarily ordered to the office in the District of Columbia for consultation with the director, and not exceeding \$1,000 for the expenses of the attendance of representatives of the Coast and Geodetic Survey who may be designated as delegates from the United States at the meetings of the International Hydrographic Bureau, and not exceeding \$3,000 for special surveys that may be required by the Bureau of Lighthouses or other proper authority, \$6,735;
Relieving shipwrecked persons, etc.	
International Hydrographic Bureau. Special surveys.	
Vessels, repairs, etc.	In all, field expenses, \$459,135. Vessels: For repairs of vessels, including traveling expenses of persons inspecting the repairs, and exclusive of engineer's supplies and other ship chandlery, \$63,000.

For all necessary employees to man and equip the vessels, including professional seamen serving as mates on vessels of the survey, to execute the work of the survey herein provided for and authorized by law, \$533,000.

Equipment employ-  
ees.

Pay, commissioned officers: For pay and allowances prescribed by law for commissioned officers on sea duty and other duty, holding relative rank with officers of the Navy, including one director with relative rank of captain, six hydrographic and geodetic engineers with relative rank of captain, ten hydrographic and geodetic engineers with relative rank of commander, seventeen hydrographic and geodetic engineers with relative rank of lieutenant commander, forty-seven hydrographic and geodetic engineers with relative rank of lieutenant, sixty-one junior hydrographic and geodetic engineers with relative rank of lieutenant (junior grade), twenty-nine aides with relative rank of ensign, and including officers retired in accordance with existing law, \$633,955: *Provided*, That the Secretary of Commerce may designate one of the hydrographic and geodetic engineers to act as assistant director.

Pay, etc., commis-  
sioned officers.

*Proviso.*  
Assistant director.

Office force: For personal services, \$461,000.

Office force.

Office expenses: For purchase of new instruments (except surveying instruments), including their exchange, materials, equipment, and supplies required in the instrument shop, carpenter shop, and chart division; books, scientific and technical books, journals, books of reference, maps, charts, and subscriptions; copper plates, chart paper, printer's ink, copper, zinc, and chemicals for electrotyping and photographing; engraving, printing, photographing, rubber gloves, and electrotyping supplies; photolithographing and printing charts for immediate use; stationery for office and field parties; transportation of instruments and supplies when not charged to party expenses; telegrams; washing; office furniture, repairs; traveling expenses of officers and others employed in the office sent on special duty in the service of the office; miscellaneous expenses, contingencies of all kinds, not exceeding \$90 for street-car fares, \$55,000.

Office expenses.

Appropriations herein made for the Coast and Geodetic Survey shall not be available for allowance to civilian or other officers for subsistence while on duty at Washington (except as hereinbefore provided for officers of the field force ordered to Washington for short periods for consultation with the director), except as now provided by law.

Subsistence, restric-  
tions.

Appropriations herein made for the field expenses of the Coast and Geodetic Survey shall be available for expenditures in the application of the airplane to the field work of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, and not to exceed a total of \$25,000 of said appropriations shall be available for the purchase or construction of cameras and other photographic apparatus, for equipment, except airplanes, and for employment of personnel in the field and office in connection with such work.

Application of air-  
plane to field work.

Photographic appa-  
ratus, etc.

#### BUREAU OF FISHERIES

Fisheries Bureau.

Commissioner's office: For the commissioner and other personal services in the District of Columbia, \$160,400.

Commissioner, and  
office personnel.

Administration: For expenses of the office of the commissioner, including stationery, scientific and reference books, periodicals and newspapers for library, furniture and equipment, telegraph and telephone service, street-car fares not exceeding \$150, compensation of temporary employees, and all other necessary expenses connected therewith, \$3,000.

Office expenses, etc.

Propagation ex-  
penses.

Propagation of food fishes: For maintenance, repair, alteration, improvement, equipment, and operation of fish-cultural stations, general propagation of food fishes and their distribution, including movement, maintenance, and repairs of cars, purchase of equipment (including rubber boots and oilskins) and apparatus, contingent expenses, pay of permanent employees not to exceed \$377,000, temporary labor, and not to exceed \$10,000 for propagation and distribution of fresh-water mussels and the necessary expenses connected therewith, and not to exceed \$10,000 for the purchase, collection, and transportation of specimens and other expenses incidental to the maintenance and operation of aquarium, of which not to exceed \$5,000 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia, \$801,755.

Vessels, maintenance.

Maintenance of vessels: For maintenance and operation of vessels and launches, including purchase and repair of boats, apparatus, machinery, and other facilities required for use with the same, hire of vessels, temporary employees, and all other necessary expenses in connection therewith, including not to exceed \$1,000 for the purchase of plans and specifications for vessels or for contract personal services for the preparation thereof, and money accruing from commutation of rations and provisions on board vessels may be paid on proper vouchers to the persons having charge of the mess of such vessels, \$200,000, of which not to exceed \$17,000 may be expended for pay of officers and employees of vessels of the Atlantic coast and not to exceed \$75,000 for pay of officers and crews of vessels for the Alaska Fisheries Service, and \$10,000 shall be immediately available for the procurement of supplies and equipment required for shipment to the Pribilof Islands for the service of the fiscal year 1934.

Alaska service.  
Shipping supplies to  
Pribilof Islands.

Commutation of ra-  
tions.

Commutation of rations (not to exceed \$1 per day) may be paid to officers and crews of vessels of the Bureau of Fisheries during the fiscal year 1934 under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Commerce.

Food fishes inquiry.

Inquiry respecting food fishes: For inquiry into the cause of the decrease of food fishes in the waters of the United States, and for investigation and experiments in respect to the aquatic animals, plants, and waters, and screening of irrigation ditches in fishways, in the interests of fish culture and the fishery industries, including pay of permanent employees not to exceed \$117,500, temporary employees, maintenance, repair, improvement, equipment, and operations of biological stations, expenses of travel and preparation of reports, \$173,000.

Fishing industry.  
Statistical, etc., in-  
quiries.

Fishery industries: For collection and compilation of statistics of the fisheries and the study of their methods and relations, and the methods of preservation and utilization of fishery products, including pay of permanent employees not to exceed \$23,100, compensation of temporary employees, travel and preparation of reports, including temporary employees in the District of Columbia not to exceed \$1,800, and all other necessary expenses in connection therewith, including the purchase (not to exceed \$500), exchange, maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles for official use in the field work of the Bureau of Fisheries, \$78,000.

Sponge fisheries.  
Protecting.

Sponge fisheries: For protecting the sponge fisheries, including employment of inspectors, watchmen, and temporary assistants, hire of boats, rental of office and storage, care of seized sponges and other property, travel, and all other expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the Act of August 5, 1914 (U. S. C., title 16, secs. 781-785), to regulate the sponge fisheries, \$2,750.

Alaska, general service: For protecting the seal fisheries of Alaska, including the furnishing of food, fuel, clothing, and other necessities of life to the natives of the Pribilof Islands of Alaska; not exceeding \$20,000 for construction, improvement, repair, and alteration of buildings and roads, transportation of supplies to and from the islands, expenses of travel of agents and other employees and subsistence while on said islands, hire and maintenance of vessels, purchase of sea otters, and for all expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to protect the seal fisheries of Alaska, and for other purposes," approved April 21, 1910 (U. S. C., title 16, secs. 631-658), and for the protection of the fisheries of Alaska, including pay of permanent employees not to exceed \$61,000, contract stenographic reporting service, travel of employees while on duty in Alaska, hire of boats, employment of temporary labor, and all other necessary expenses connected therewith, \$340,000, of which \$100,000 shall be immediately available.

Alaska.  
Seal fisheries protection, food to natives, etc.

Vol. 36, p. 326.  
U. S. C., p. 431.

Mississippi Wild Life and Fish Refuge: For construction of buildings, boats, and ponds; for purchase of equipment, including boats for maintenance, operation, repair, and improvements, including expenditures for personal services at the seat of government and elsewhere as may be necessary, as authorized in the Act approved June 7, 1924 (U. S. C., title 16, secs. 721-731), \$6,835.

Mississippi Wild Life and Fish Refuge.  
Construction, equipment, etc., expenses.

Vol. 43, p. 650.  
U. S. C., p. 437.

Not to exceed \$1,000 of the appropriations herein made for the Bureau of Fisheries shall be available for expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the work of said bureau when incurred on the written authority of the Secretary of Commerce, and not to exceed \$1,500 shall be available for the rental of suitable quarters in the District of Columbia for laboratory and storage purposes.

Attendance at meetings.

#### PATENT OFFICE

Patent Office.

The following sums are appropriated for the Patent Office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1934, out of the revenues of such office in conformity with section 5 of the Act approved April 11, 1930 (U. S. C., Supp. VI, title 35, sec. 22), to the extent that such revenues are sufficient therefor and any remainder out of the general fund of the Treasury, namely:

Sums from available revenues thereof.  
Vol. 46, p. 156.  
U. S. C., Supp. VI, p. 695.

For the Commissioner of Patents and other personal services in the District of Columbia, \$3,176,250: *Provided*, That of the amount herein appropriated not to exceed \$25,000 may be used for special and temporary services of typists certified by the Civil Service Commission, who may be employed in such numbers, at \$4 per diem, as may, in the judgment of the Commissioner of Patents, be necessary to keep current the work of furnishing manuscript copies of records.

Commissioner and office personnel.  
*Proviso*.  
Temporary typists, etc.

For purchase of law, professional, and other reference books and publications and scientific books, including their exchange, and expenses of transporting publications of patents issued by the Patent Office to foreign governments, directories, and for other contingent and miscellaneous expenses of the Patent Office, \$30,000.

Reference books, etc.

For producing copies of weekly issue of drawings of patents and designs; reproduction of copies of drawings and specification of exhausted patents, designs, trade-marks, and other papers, such other papers when reproduced for sale to be sold at not less than cost plus 10 per centum; reproduction of foreign patent drawings; photo prints of pending application drawings; and photostat and photographic supplies and dry mounts, \$250,000.

Weekly issue of patents, reproductions, etc.

The headings of the drawings for patented cases may be multigraphed in the Patent Office for the purpose of photolithography.

Multigraphed headings allowed.

Investigating prior  
use of inventions.

For investigating the question of public use or sale of inventions for two years or more prior to filing applications for patents, and such other questions arising in connection with applications for patents and the prior art as may be deemed necessary by the Commissioner of Patents; for expense attending defense of suits instituted against the Commissioner of Patents, \$700, and for expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the work of the Patent Office when incurred on the written authority of the Secretary of Commerce.

Defense in suits.

Attendance at meet-  
ings.

Furniture, etc.

Printing, etc.

Official Gazette.

For furniture and filing cases, \$18,000.  
For printing the weekly issue of patents, designs, trade-marks, prints, and labels, exclusive of illustrations; and for printing, engraving illustrations, and binding the Official Gazette, including weekly and annual indices, \$900,000; for miscellaneous printing and binding, \$50,000; in all, \$950,000.

Mines Bureau.

#### BUREAU OF MINES

#### SALARIES AND GENERAL EXPENSES

Salaries and general  
expenses.  
Director, office and  
field personnel.

Salaries and general expenses: For general expenses, including pay of the director and necessary assistants, clerks, and other employees, in the office in the District of Columbia, and in the field, and every other expense requisite for and incident to the general work of the bureau in the District of Columbia, and in the field, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of Commerce, \$64,500, of which amount not to exceed \$58,000 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

Mining investiga-  
tions, etc., in Alaska.

Mining investigations in Alaska: For investigations and the dissemination of information with a view to improving conditions in the mining, quarrying, and metallurgical industries as provided in the Act authorizing additional mining experiment stations, approved March 3, 1915 (U. S. C., title 30, sec. 8), and to provide for the inspection of mines and the protection of the lives of miners in the Territory of Alaska, including personal services, equipment, supplies, and expenses of travel and subsistence, \$8,300;

Vol. 38, p. 959.  
U. S. C., p. 953.

Mine rescue cars and  
stations.

Operating mine rescue cars and stations and investigation of mine accidents: For the investigation and improvement of mine rescue and first-aid methods and appliances and the teaching of mine safety, rescue, and first-aid methods; investigations as to the causes of mine explosions, causes of falls of roof and coal, methods of mining, especially in relation to the safety of miners, the appliances best adapted to prevent accidents, the possible improvement of conditions under which mining operations are carried on, the use of explosives and electricity, the prevention of accidents, statistical studies and reports relating to mine accidents, and other inquiries and technologic investigations pertinent to the mining industry; the exchange in part payment for operation, maintenance, and repair of mine rescue trucks; the construction of temporary structures and the repair, maintenance, and operation of mine rescue cars and and Government-owned mine rescue stations and appurtenances thereto; personal services, traveling expenses and subsistence, equipment, and supplies; travel and subsistence, and other incidental expenses of employees in attendance at meetings and conferences held for the purpose of promoting safety and health in the mining and allied industries; purchase not exceeding \$5,000, exchange as part payment for operation, maintenance, and repair of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles for official use in field work; purchase and exchange in part payment therefor of cooks' uniforms, goggles, gloves, rubber boots, aprons, and such other articles or equipment

Attendance at meet-  
ings.

as may be necessary in connection with the purposes of this paragraph; including not to exceed \$80,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia, \$614,000: *Provided*, That of this amount not to exceed \$500 may be expended for the purchase and bestowal of trophies in connection with mine rescue and first-aid contest;

*Providio.*  
Rescue trophies, etc.

Testing fuel: To conduct inquiries and scientific and technologic investigations concerning the mining, preparation, treatment, and use of mineral fuels, and for investigation of mineral fuels belonging to or for the use of the United States, with a view to their most efficient utilization; to recommend to various departments such changes in selection and use of fuel as may result in greater economy, and, upon request of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, to investigate the fuel-burning equipment in use by or proposed for any of the departments, establishments, or institutions of the United States in the District of Columbia, \$131,000, of which amount not to exceed \$28,200 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia;

Testing fuel.

Mineral mining investigations: For inquiries and scientific and technologic investigations concerning the mining, preparation, treatment, and utilization of ores and mineral substances, other than fuels, with a view to improving health conditions and increasing safety, efficiency, economic development, and conserving resources through the prevention of waste in the mining, quarrying, metallurgical, and other mineral industries; to inquire into the economic conditions affecting these industries; and including all equipment, supplies, expenses of travel and subsistence, and the purchase, not to exceed \$2,500, including exchange, operation, maintenance, and repair of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles for official use in field work, including not to exceed \$15,600 for personal services in the District of Columbia, \$115,000: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation may be expended for an investigation in behalf of any private party;

Services in the District.

Mineral mining.  
Studies, investigations, etc., for improving conditions in.

Oil and gas investigations: For inquiries and investigations and dissemination of information concerning the mining, preparation, treatment, and utilization of petroleum and natural gas, including economic conditions affecting the industry, with a view to economic development and conserving resources through the prevention of waste; for the purchase of newspapers relating to the oil, gas, and allied industries: *Provided*, That section 192 of the Revised Statutes (U. S. C., title 5, sec. 102) shall not apply to such purchase of newspapers from this appropriation; and for every other expense incident thereto, including supplies, equipment, expenses of travel and subsistence, purchase, not to exceed \$7,000, exchange as part payment for, maintenance, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles for official use in field work, purchase of laboratory gloves, goggles, rubber boots and aprons, \$150,000, of which amount not to exceed \$22,870 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia;

Oil, gas, etc., investigations.

*Providio.*  
Private work forbidden.

*Providio.*  
Purchase of newspapers, etc.  
R. S., sec. 192, p. 30.  
U. S. C., p. 35.  
All other expenses.

Services in the District.

Mining experiment stations: For the employment of personal services, purchase of laboratory gloves, goggles, rubber boots and aprons, the purchase not to exceed \$3,000, exchange as part payment for, maintenance and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles for official use in field work, and all other expenses in connection with the establishment, maintenance, and operation of mining experiment stations, as provided in the Act authorizing additional mining experiment stations, approved March 3, 1915 (U. S. C., title 30, sec. 8), \$171,000, of which amount not to exceed \$13,100 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia;

Mining experiment stations.  
Personal services, etc.

Vol. 33, p. 959.  
U. S. C., p. 953.

Services in the District.

Pittsburgh, Pa., station.  
Maintenance, etc.

Buildings and grounds, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania: For care and maintenance of buildings and grounds at Pittsburgh and Bruceton, Pennsylvania, including personal services, the purchase, exchange as part payment for, operation, maintenance, and repair of passenger automobiles for official use, and all other expenses requisite for and incident thereto, including not to exceed \$5,000 for additions and improvements, the sum of \$60,000 is hereby made available from the appropriation contained in this Act for "Government fuel yards, Bureau of Mines";

Temporary details from the field for service in the District.

Persons employed during the fiscal year 1934 in field work outside of the District of Columbia under the Bureau of Mines may be detailed temporarily for service in the District of Columbia for purposes of preparing results of their field work; all persons so detailed shall be paid in addition to their regular compensation only traveling expenses in going to and returning therefrom: *Provided*, That nothing herein shall prevent the payment to employees of the Bureau of Mines of their necessary expenses, or per diem in lieu of subsistence, while on temporary detail in the District of Columbia for purposes only of consultation or investigations on behalf of the United States. All details made hereinunder, and the purposes of each, during the preceding fiscal year shall be reported in the annual estimates of appropriations to Congress at the beginning of each regular session thereof;

*Proviso.*  
Necessary expenses allowed.

The Secretary of the Treasury may detail medical officers of the Public Health Service for cooperative health, safety, or sanitation work with the Bureau of Mines, and the compensation and expenses of the officers so detailed may be paid from the applicable appropriations made herein for the Bureau of Mines;

Report to Congress.

Details from Public Health Service.

Government fuel yards.  
Purchase of fuel, maintenance, etc.

Government fuel yards: For the purchase and transportation of fuel; storing and handling of fuel in yards; maintenance and operation of yards and equipment, including two motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles for inspectors, purchase of equipment, rentals, and all other expenses requisite for and incident thereto, including personal services in the District of Columbia, the unexpended balance of the appropriations heretofore made for these purposes is reappropriated and made available for such purposes for the fiscal year 1934, and for payment of obligations for such purposes of prior years, and of such sum not exceeding \$500 shall be available to settle claims for damages caused to private property by motor vehicles used in delivering fuel: *Provided*, That all moneys received from the sales of fuel shall be credited to this appropriation and be available for the purposes of this paragraph: *Provided further*, That the term "fuel" wherever used in this appropriation shall be understood to include fuel oil: *Provided further*, That the requirements of sections 3711 and 3713 of the Revised Statutes (U. S. C., title 40, sec. 109) relative to the weighing of coal and wood and the separate certificate as to the weight, measurement, or quantity of coal and wood purchased shall not apply to purchases by the Government fuel yards at free-on-board destinations outside of the District of Columbia;

*Provisos.*  
Sales credited to appropriation.  
"Fuel" to include fuel oil.

Inspection requirements not applicable.  
R. S., secs. 3711, 3713, pp. 733, 734.  
U. S. C., p. 1296.

Helium production, etc.  
Advances for, from Army and Navy appropriations.  
Vol. 44, p. 1387.  
*Post*, pp. 1535, 1583.

Helium production and investigations: The sums made available for the fiscal year 1934 in the Acts making appropriations for the War and Navy Departments for the acquisition of helium from the Bureau of Mines shall be advanced from time to time upon requisition by the Secretary of Commerce in such amounts as may be determined by the President not in excess of the sums needed for the economical and efficient operation and maintenance of the plants for the production of helium for military and/or naval purposes, including purchase, not to exceed \$2,500, and exchange as part pay-

ment for, maintenance, operation, and repair of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles for official use in field work, and all other necessary expenses, and \$12,340 for personal services in the District of Columbia;

For investigations of resources of helium-bearing gas and the conservation thereof, and of processes and methods of producing, storing, purifying, and utilizing helium and helium-bearing gas, including supplies and equipment, stationery, furniture, expenses of travel and subsistence, purchase, not exceeding \$1,200, exchange as part payment for, maintenance, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles for official use in field work, purchase of laboratory gloves, goggles, rubber boots and aprons, and all other necessary expenses, including not to exceed \$12,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia, \$40,000;

Helium plants: For helium production and conservation, including acquisition of helium-bearing gas land or wells by purchase, exchange, lease, or condemnation, or interest in such land or wells, the purchase, lease, construction, or modification of plants, pipe lines and accessories, compressor stations, camp buildings, and other facilities for the production, transportation, storage, and purification of helium and helium-bearing gas, including acquisition of sites and rights of way therefor, by purchase, lease, or condemnation, and including supplies and equipment, expenses of travel and subsistence, maintenance and operation of motor-propelled, passenger-carrying vehicles for official use in field work, and all other necessary expenses, including not to exceed \$6,560 for personal services in the District of Columbia, and including the payment of obligations incurred under the contract authorization carried under this heading in the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1932, the unexpended balances in the appropriation "Helium Plants, Bureau of Mines, 1933", less the sum of \$50,000, are hereby continued available for the fiscal year 1934: *Provided*, That no part of the appropriation herein made may be expended except with the approval of the President: *Provided further*, That the acquirement of leases, sites, and rights of way under terms customary in the oil and gas industry, including obligations to pay rental in advance and to pay damages to lands, crops, or structures arising out of the Government's operations is authorized: *Provided further*, That should valuable products other than helium-bearing gas be discovered in wells acquired or drilled for helium-bearing gas under this appropriation the Secretary of Commerce is authorized to provide for the disposal of said wells or the products therefrom, by the contracts under which the property is acquired, or otherwise, in accordance with the interests of the Government therein and in the manner which, in his opinion, is most advantageous to the Government;

Economics of mineral industries: For inquiries and investigations, and the dissemination of information concerning the economic problems of the mining, quarrying, metallurgical, and other mineral industries, with a view to assuring ample supplies and efficient distribution of the mineral products of the mines and quarries, including studies and reports relating to uses, reserves, production, distribution, stocks, consumption, prices, and marketing of mineral commodities and primary products thereof; preparation of the reports of the mineral resources of the United States, including special statistical inquiries; and including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; purchase of furniture and equipment; stationery and supplies; typewriting, adding, and computing machines, accessories and repairs; newspapers; traveling expenses;

Investigating sources of helium-bearing gas.

Helium plants, production, etc.  
Purchase, etc., of plants.

Balances available.  
Vol. 46, p. 1350.

*Provisos.*  
Subject to approval of President.  
Leases, etc.

Disposal of products in wells other than helium-bearing gas.

Economics of mineral industries.  
Investigating, disseminating, etc., information as to problems of, etc.

Reports of mineral resources.

purchase, not exceeding \$1,200, exchange as part payment for, operation, maintenance, and repair of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles for official use in field work; and for all other necessary expenses not included in the foregoing; \$220,500, of which amount not to exceed \$202,600 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia;

Scientific investigations for departments, etc., by the bureau.

During the fiscal year 1934 the head of any department or independent establishment of the Government having funds available for scientific investigations and requiring cooperative work by the Bureau of Mines on scientific investigations within the scope of the functions of that bureau and which it is unable to perform within the limits of its appropriations may, with the approval of the Secretary of Commerce, transfer to the Bureau of Mines such sums as may be necessary to carry on such investigations. The Secretary of the Treasury shall transfer on the books of the Treasury Department any sums which may be authorized hereunder, and such amounts shall be placed to the credit of the Bureau of Mines for the performance of work for the department or establishment from which the transfer is made: *Provided*, That any sums transferred by any department or independent establishment of the Government to the Bureau of Mines for cooperative work in connection with this appropriation may be expended in the same manner as sums appropriated herein may be expended;

Transfer of funds to credit of bureau.

*Proviso.*  
Expenditure therefrom.

Purchase of supplies, etc.  
R. S., sec. 3709, p. 733.  
U. S. C., p. 1309.

The purchase of supplies and equipment or the procurement of services for the Bureau of Mines, at the seat of government, as well as in the field outside of the District of Columbia, may be made in open market without compliance with section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (U. S. C., title 41, sec. 5) of the United States, in the manner common among business men, when the aggregate amount of the purchase or the service does not exceed \$100 in any instance;

Purchase of books, etc.

For the purchase or exchange of professional and scientific books, law books, and books to complete broken sets, periodicals, directories, and other books of reference relating to the business of the Bureau of Mines, there is hereby made available from any appropriations made for such bureau not to exceed \$2,500;

Attendance upon meetings.

For necessary traveling expenses of the director and employees of the bureau, acting under his direction, for attendance upon meetings of technical, professional, and scientific societies, when required in connection with the authorized work of the Bureau of Mines and incurred on the written authority of the Secretary of Commerce, there is hereby made available from any appropriations made to the Bureau of Mines not to exceed in all \$1,000;

Total, Bureau of Mines, \$1,514,300.

Department of Labor.

## TITLE IV.—DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

### OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Secretary, Assistants, and office personnel.

Salaries: Secretary of Labor, Assistant Secretary, Second Assistant Secretary, and other personal services in the District of Columbia, \$185,000.

Commissioners of conciliation.  
Vol. 37, p. 738.  
U. S. C., p. 62.

Commissioners of conciliation: To enable the Secretary of Labor to exercise the authority vested in him by section 8 of the Act creating the Department of Labor (U. S. C., title 5, sec. 611) and to appoint commissioners of conciliation, traveling expenses, and not to exceed \$14,905 for personal services in the District of Columbia, and telegraph and telephone service, \$180,000.

## CONTINGENT EXPENSES, DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

For contingent and miscellaneous expenses of the offices and bureaus of the department, for which appropriations for contingent and miscellaneous expenses are not specifically made, including the purchase of stationery, furniture, and repairs to the same, carpets, matting, oilcloths, file cases, towels, ice, brooms, soap, sponges, laundry, street-car fares not exceeding \$200; lighting and heating; purchase, exchange, maintenance, and repair of motor cycles and motor trucks; maintenance, operation, and repair of a motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicle, to be used only for official purposes; freight and express charges; newspaper clippings not to exceed \$1,800, postage to foreign countries, telegraph and telephone service, typewriters, adding machines, and other labor-saving devices; purchase of law books, books of reference, newspapers, and periodicals, not exceeding \$5,000; in all, \$55,000; and in addition thereto such sum as may be necessary, not in excess of \$25,000, to facilitate the purchase, through the central purchasing office as provided in the Act approved June 17, 1910 (U. S. C., title 41, sec. 7), of certain supplies for the Immigration Service, shall be deducted from the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Immigration," made for the fiscal year 1934 and added to the appropriation "Contingent expenses, Department of Labor," for that year; and the total sum thereof shall be and constitute the appropriation for contingent expenses for the Department of Labor, to be expended through the central purchasing office (Division of Publications and Supplies), Department of Labor: *Provided*, That section 3709 of the Revised Statutes of the United States (U. S. C., title 41, sec. 5) shall not be construed to apply to any purchase or service rendered for the Department of Labor when the aggregate amount involved does not exceed the sum of \$50.

Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the Department of Labor, including all its bureaus, offices, institutions, and services located in Washington, District of Columbia, and elsewhere, \$225,000.

## BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Salaries and expenses: For personal services, including temporary statistical clerks, stenographers and typewriters in the District of Columbia, and including also experts and temporary assistants for field service outside of the District of Columbia; traveling expenses, including expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the work of the Bureau of Labor Statistics when incurred on the written authority of the Secretary of Labor; purchase of periodicals, documents, envelopes, price quotations, and reports and materials for reports and bulletins of said bureau, \$414,000, of which amount not to exceed \$353,290 may be expended for the salary of the commissioner and other personal services in the District of Columbia.

## BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION

Salaries and expenses: For enforcement of the laws regulating the immigration to, the residence in, and the exclusion and deportation from the United States of aliens, and persons subject to the Chinese exclusion laws; salaries, transportation, traveling, and other expenses of officers, clerks, and other employees appointed to enforce said laws; care, detention, maintenance, transportation, and traveling expenses incident to the deportation and exclusion of aliens, and persons subject to the Chinese exclusion laws, as authorized by law, in the United States and to, through, or in foreign countries; pur-

Contingent expenses.

Additional, from immigration expense appropriations, for supplies.  
Vol. 36, p. 531.  
U. S. C., p. 1309.

Expenditure through Publications and Supplies Division.

*Proviso.*  
Minor purchases.  
R. S., sec. 3709, p. 733.  
U. S. C., p. 1309.

Printing and binding.

Labor Statistics Bureau.

Commissioner, and office personnel.

Immigration Bureau.

Salaries and expenses.

Deportation expenses.

chase of supplies and equipment, including alterations and repairs; purchase, exchange, operation, maintenance and repair of motor-propelled vehicles, including passenger-carrying vehicles for official use in field work; cost of reports of decisions of the Federal courts and digests thereof for the use of the Commissioner General of Immigration; refunding of head tax, maintenance bills, immigration fines, registry fees, and reentry permit fees, upon presentation of evidence showing conclusively that collection and deposit was made through error of Government officers; and for all other expenses necessary to enforce said laws; \$9,444,000, all to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of Labor, of which amount not to exceed \$320,000 may be expended for the salary of the Commissioner General and other personal services in the District of Columbia, including services of persons authorized by law to be detailed there for duty, and not to exceed \$1,850,000 shall be available for coast and land border patrol: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$45,000 of the sum herein appropriated shall be available for the purchase, including exchange, of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, and of such sum of \$45,000 not more than \$35,000 shall be available for the same purposes for the coast and land border patrol: *Provided further*, That the Commissioner General of Immigration, with the approval of the Secretary of Labor, may contract with officers and employees stationed outside of the District of Columbia whose salaries are payable from this appropriation, for the use, on official business outside of the District of Columbia, of privately owned horses, and the consideration agreed upon shall be payable from the funds herein appropriated: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$7,000 of the total amount herein appropriated shall be available for allowances for living quarters, including heat, fuel, and light, as authorized by the Act approved June 26, 1930 (U. S. C., Supp. V, title 5, sec. 118a), not to exceed \$720 for any person.

Immigration stations: For remodeling, repairing (including repairs to the ferryboat, Ellis Island), renovating buildings and purchase of equipment, \$50,000.

Refunding head tax, etc.

Salary, Commissioner General, etc.

Coast and land border patrol.  
*Proviso.*  
Limitation on motor vehicles.

Amount for coast, etc., patrol.

Privately owned horses.

Allowances for living quarters.

Vol. 46, p. 818.  
U. S. C., Supp. VI,  
p. 20.

Ellis Island, immigrant station.  
Remodeling, etc.

Naturalization Bureau.

Salaries and expenses.  
Vol. 34, p. 596; Vol. 37, p. 376; Vol. 40, p. 542; Vol. 45, p. 1545.  
U. S. C., p. 157; Supp. VI, p. 79.

Attendance at meetings.

#### BUREAU OF NATURALIZATION

Salaries and expenses: For the expenses of carrying on the work of the Bureau of Naturalization, as provided in the Acts authorizing a uniform rule for the naturalization of aliens throughout the United States, and establishing the Bureau of Naturalization, approved June 29, 1906, and March 4, 1913, and subsequent Acts (U. S. C., title 8, secs. 331-416; U. S. C., Supp. V, title 8, secs. 355-384); including personal services; traveling expenses, and not to exceed \$400 for expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the naturalization of aliens when incurred on the written authority of the Secretary of Labor; street-car fare, telegrams, verifications of legal papers, telephone service in field offices and telephone toll service in the bureau; necessary supplies and equipment for the Naturalization Service; refunding of naturalization fees upon presentation of evidence showing conclusively that the collection and deposit was made through error; not to exceed \$3,000 for rent of offices outside of the District of Columbia where suitable quarters can not be obtained in public buildings; and for mileage and fees to witnesses subpoenaed on behalf of the United States, the expenditures from this appropriation to be made in the manner and under such regulations as the Secretary of Labor may prescribe, \$890,000, of which not to exceed \$210,883 may be expended for the salary of the commissioner and other personal services in the bureau in the Dis-

trict of Columbia: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be available for the compensation of assistants to clerks of United States courts.

*Proviso.*  
Clerks at Federal courts excluded.

## CHILDREN'S BUREAU

Children's Bureau.

Salaries and expenses: For expenses of investigating and reporting upon matters pertaining to the welfare of children and child life, and especially to investigate the questions of infant mortality; personal services, including experts and temporary assistants; traveling expenses, including expenses of attendance at meetings for the promotion of child welfare when incurred on the written authority of the Secretary of Labor; purchase of reports and material for the publications of the Children's Bureau and for reprints from State, city, and private publications for distribution when said reprints can be procured more cheaply than they can be printed by the Government, and other necessary expenses; \$344,000, of which amount not to exceed \$285,450 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

Salaries and expenses.  
Child welfare and infant mortality, etc., investigations.

Bureau publications.

## WOMEN'S BUREAU

Women's Bureau.

For carrying out the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to establish in the Department of Labor a bureau to be known as the Women's Bureau," approved June 5, 1920 (U. S. C., title 29, secs. 11-16; U. S. C., Supp. V, title 29, secs. 12-14), including personal services in the District of Columbia, not to exceed \$124,680; purchase of material for reports and educational exhibits, and traveling expenses, \$147,000, which sum shall be available for expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the work of said bureau when incurred on the written authority of the Secretary of Labor.

Salaries and expenses.  
Vol. 41, p. 987.  
U. S. C., p. 947;  
Supp. VI, p. 627.

## EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

Employment Service.

To enable the Secretary of Labor to foster, promote, and develop the welfare of the wage earners of the United States, including juniors legally employed, to improve their working conditions, to advance their opportunities for profitable employment by regularly collecting, furnishing, and publishing employment information as to opportunities for employment; maintaining a system for clearing labor between the several States; cooperating with the Veterans' Administration to secure employment for veterans; cooperating with and coordinating the public employment offices throughout the country, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; traveling expenses, including expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the work of the Employment Service when specifically authorized by the Secretary of Labor; supplies and equipment, telegraph and telephone service, and miscellaneous expenses; \$734,865, of which amount not to exceed \$46,750 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be expended for the establishment or maintenance of any employment office unless suitable space therefor can be found in a Federal building or is furnished free of rent by State, county, or local authority, or by individuals or organizations: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used to pay any salary in any field employment office at an annual rate in excess of \$2,000, except one director in each State whose salary shall not exceed \$3,500, and twenty-three managers of the Veterans' Employment Service whose salary shall not exceed \$2,400 each.

Promoting welfare of wage earners.

Traveling expenses.  
Attendance at meetings.

*Proviso.*  
Rent restriction.

Field service pay restrictions.

Housing Corpora-  
tion.

## UNITED STATES HOUSING CORPORATION

Salaries and expenses.

Salaries and expenses: For officers, clerks, and other employees, and for contingent and miscellaneous expenses, in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, including blank books, maps, stationery, file cases, towels, ice, brooms, soap, freight and express charges, communication service, travel expense, printing and binding not to exceed \$150, and all other miscellaneous items and expenses not included in the foregoing and necessary to collect and account for the receipts from the sale of properties and the receipts from the operation of unsold properties of the United States Housing Corporation, the Bureau of Industrial Housing and Transportation<sup>1</sup>, property commandeered by the United States through the Secretary of Labor, and to collect the amounts advanced to transportation facilities and others; for payment of special assessments and other utility, municipal, State, and county charges or assessments unpaid by purchasers, and which have been assessed against property in which the United States Housing Corporation has an interest, and to defray expenses incident to foreclosing mortgages, conducting sales under deeds of trusts, or reacquiring title or possession of real property under default proceeding, including attorney fees, witness fees, court costs, charges, and other miscellaneous expenses; for the maintenance and repair of houses, buildings, and improvements which are unsold; in all, \$8,500: *Provided*, That no person shall be employed hereunder at a rate of compensation exceeding \$4,000 per annum, and only one person may be employed at that rate: *Provided further*, That no part of the appropriations heretofore made and available for expenditure by the United States Housing Corporation shall be expended for the purposes for which appropriations are made herein.

Approved. March 1, 1933.

Miscellaneous items.  
Receipts from sales,  
operation, etc.Maintenance of un-  
sold property.*Provisos.*  
Salary restriction.Prior appropriations  
not available.

## [CHAPTER 145.]

## AN ACT

March 1, 1933.

[S. 88.]

[Public, No. 388.]

To authorize the Postmaster General to investigate the conditions of the lease of the post-office garage in Boston, Massachusetts, and to readjust the terms thereof.

Boston, Mass., post-  
office garage.  
Conditions of lease,  
to be investigated.

Rental and purchase  
options may be read-  
justed.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the Postmaster General is hereby directed, because of the conditions encountered in the performance of the contract for the construction and lease of the post-office garage in Boston, Massachusetts, and the modifications made in said building from the original specifications, during the course of construction, to meet the aforesaid conditions, and to provide a larger and better building than was required under the original contract and specifications; to readjust the rental, and the purchase options in the existing lease by increasing the annual rental under the lease from March 23, 1931, but not in excess of \$7,500, and by increasing the purchase options not in excess of \$75,000.

Approved, March 1, 1933.

<sup>1</sup> So in original.

[CHAPTER 146.]

AN ACT

To amend section 808 of Title VIII of the Revenue Act of 1926, as amended by section 443 of the Revenue Act of 1928.

March 1, 1933.  
[H. R. 12977.]  
[Public, No. 389.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That section 808 of Title VIII of the Revenue Act of 1926, as amended by section 443 of the Revenue Act of 1928, be, and the same is hereby, amended by striking out the words "in cities of over twenty-five thousand inhabitants" and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "in all post offices of the first and second classes and such post offices of the third and fourth classes as are located in county seats."

Revenue Act of 1926.  
Vol. 44, p. 103; Vol. 45, p. 868, amended.  
Sale of revenue stamps.

Approved, March 1, 1933

[CHAPTER 147.]

AN ACT

To authorize the Secretary of the Treasury in his discretion to acquire a new site in Huntsville, Alabama, and to construct a building thereon for the accommodation of the courts, post office, and other Government offices.

March 1, 1933.  
[H. R. 14321.]  
[Public, No. 390.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized, in his discretion, to acquire a new site in Huntsville, Alabama, and to construct a building thereon for the accommodation of the courts, post office, and other Government offices, at a cost not to exceed the sum of \$234,000, in lieu of the acquisition of additional land, demolition of building and construction of a new building within said limit of cost fixed under authority of the Act approved July 21, 1932, as modified by the Act approved June 30, 1932.

Huntsville, Ala.  
Acquisition of new site and construction of public building, authorized.

*Ante*, pp. 718, 412.

Approved, March 1, 1933.

[CHAPTER 148.]

AN ACT

To extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Rio Grande at Boca Chica, Texas.

March 1, 1933.  
[H. R. 14411.]  
[Public, No. 391.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge authorized by Act of Congress approved June 10, 1932, to be built by the Boca Chica Bridge Company, across the Rio Grande at Boca Chica, Texas, are hereby extended one and three years, respectively, from June 10, 1933.

Rio Grande.  
Time extended for bridging, at Boca Chica, Tex.  
*Ante*, p. 297, amended.

Amendment.

SEC. 2. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this Act is hereby expressly reserved.

Approved, March 1, 1933.

[CHAPTER 149.]

AN ACT

To extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi River at or near Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

March 1, 1933.  
[H. R. 14460.]  
[Public, No. 392.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi River at or near Baton Rouge, Louisiana, authorized to

Mississippi River.  
Time extended for bridging, at Baton Rouge, La.

*Ante*, p. 46, amended.

be built by the Louisiana Highway Commission, and the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company, and the Louisiana and Arkansas Railway Company, by an Act of Congress approved February 10, 1932, are hereby extended two and four years, respectively, from February 10, 1933.

Amendment.

SEC. 2. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this Act is hereby expressly reserved.

Approved, March 1, 1933.

[CHAPTER 150.]

AN ACT

March 1, 1933.

[H. R. 14480.]

[Public, No. 393.]

To extend the times for commencing and completing the reconstruction of a railroad bridge across the Little River at or near Morris Ferry, Arkansas.

Little River.  
Time extended for  
reconstructing bridge  
across, at Morris Ferry,  
Ark.  
Vol. 46, p. 800,  
amended.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the times for commencing and completing the reconstruction of a railroad bridge across the Little River at or near Morris Ferry, Arkansas, authorized to be reconstructed, maintained, and operated by the Texarkana and Fort Smith Railway Company, its successors and assigns, by an Act of Congress approved June 23, 1930, are hereby extended one and three years, respectively, from June 23, 1933.

Amendment.

SEC. 2. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this Act is hereby expressly reserved.

Approved March 1, 1933.

[CHAPTER 151.]

AN ACT

March 1, 1933.

[H. R. 14584.]

[Public, No. 394.]

Granting the consent of Congress to the Board of County Commissioners of Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge across the Allegheny River between the city of Pittsburgh and the township of O'Hara and the borough of Sharpsburg, Pennsylvania.

Allegheny River.  
Allegheny County,  
Pa., may bridge, be-  
tween O'Hara and  
Sharpsburg.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the consent of Congress is hereby granted to the Board of County Commissioners of Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge and approaches thereto across the Allegheny River at a point suitable to the interest of navigation, between the city of Pittsburgh and the township of O'Hara and the borough of Sharpsburg, to replace Number 9 Allegheny River Bridge, commonly known as the Highland Park Bridge, in accordance with the provisions of an Act entitled "An Act to regulate the construction of bridges over navigable waters," approved March 23, 1906, and subject to the conditions and limitations contained in this Act.

To replace Highland  
Park bridge.

Construction.  
Vol. 34, p. 84.

Tolls adjusted to  
maintenance, sinking  
fund, etc.

SEC. 2. If tolls are charged for the use of such bridge, the rates of toll shall be so adjusted as to provide a fund sufficient to pay the reasonable cost of maintaining, repairing, and operating the bridge and its approaches under economical management, and to provide a sinking fund sufficient to amortize the cost of the bridge and its approaches, including reasonable interest and financing cost, as soon as possible under reasonable charges, but within a period of not to exceed twenty years from the completion thereof. After a sinking fund sufficient for such amortization shall have been so provided, such bridge shall thereafter be maintained and operated free of tolls, or the rates of toll shall thereafter be so adjusted as to provide a fund of not to exceed the amount necessary for the proper maintenance, repair, and operation of the bridge and its approaches

Operation as free  
bridge after costs amor-  
tized.

under economical management. An accurate record of the costs of the bridge and its approaches, the expenditures for maintaining, repairing, and operating the same, and the daily tolls collected, shall be kept and shall be available for the information of all persons interested.

Record of expenditures and receipts.

SEC. 3. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this Act is hereby expressly reserved.

Amendment.

Approved, March 1, 1933.

[CHAPTER 152.]

AN ACT

To extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Missouri River at or near Culbertson, Montana.

March 1, 1933.  
[H. R. 14586.]  
[Public, No. 395.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Missouri River at or near Culbertson, Montana, authorized to be built by the State of Montana and the counties of Roosevelt and Richland, or any of them, by the Act of Congress approved July 3, 1930, heretofore extended by Acts of Congress approved February 20, 1931, and February 10, 1932, are hereby further extended one and three years, respectively, from July 3, 1933.

Missouri River.  
Time extended for bridging, at Culbertson, Mont.  
Vol. 46, pp. 859, 1174.

*Ante*, p. 43, amended.

SEC. 2. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this Act is hereby expressly reserved.

Amendment.

Approved, March 1, 1933.

[CHAPTER 153.]

AN ACT

To extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi River at or near Tenth Street in Bettendorf, Iowa.

March 1, 1933.  
[H. R. 14589.]  
[Public, No. 396.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi River at or near Tenth Street in Bettendorf, Iowa, authorized to be built by B. F. Peek, G. A. Shallberg, and C. I. Josephson, of Moline, Illinois; J. W. Bettendorf, A. J. Russell, and J. L. Hecht, of Bettendorf and Davenport, Iowa, their heirs, legal representatives, and assigns, by an Act of Congress approved May 26, 1928, heretofore extended by Acts of Congress approved March 2, 1929, June 10, 1930, and April 22, 1932, are hereby further extended one and three years, respectively, from May 26, 1933.

Mississippi River.  
Time extended for bridging, at Bettendorf, Iowa.

Vol. 45, pp. 759, 1512;  
Vol. 46, p. 552, amended.  
*Ante*, p. 133, amended.

SEC. 2. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this Act is hereby expressly reserved.

Amendment.

Approved, March 1, 1933.

[CHAPTER 154.]

AN ACT

To extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi River between New Orleans and Gretna, Louisiana.

March 1, 1933.  
[H. R. 14601.]  
[Public, No. 397.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi River between New Orleans and Gretna, Louisiana, authorized to be built by George A. Hero and Allen S. Hackett,

Mississippi River.  
Time extended for bridging, between New Orleans and Gretna, La.

Vol. 44, p. 1270; Vol. 45, pp. 193, 1229; Vol. 46, p. 551, amended.

their successors and assigns, by Act of Congress approved March 2, 1927, heretofore extended by Acts of Congress approved March 6, 1928, February 19, 1929, and June 10, 1930, are hereby further extended one and three years, respectively, from March 2, 1933.

Amendment.

SEC. 2. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this Act is hereby expressly reserved.

Approved, March 1, 1933.

[CHAPTER 155.]

AN ACT

March 1, 1933.  
[H. R. 14602.]  
[Public, No. 398.]

To revive and reenact the Act entitled "An Act granting the consent of Congress to the Highway Department of the State of Alabama to construct a bridge across Elk River between Lauderdale and Limestone Counties, Alabama," approved February 16, 1928.

Elk River.  
Time extended for bridging, between Lauderdale and Limestone Counties, Ala.  
Vol. 45, p. 109.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Act approved February 16, 1928, granting the consent of Congress to the Highway Department of the State of Alabama to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge and approaches thereto across the Elk River, at a point suitable to the interest of navigation on the Athens-Florence Road between Lauderdale and Limestone Counties, in the State of Alabama, be, and the same is hereby, revived and reenacted: *Provided,* That this Act shall be null and void unless the actual construction of the bridge herein referred to be commenced within one year and completed within three years from the date of approval hereof.

Proviso.  
Limitation on commencement and completion.

Amendment.

SEC. 2. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this Act is hereby expressly reserved.

Approved, March 1, 1933.

[CHAPTER 156.]

AN ACT

March 1, 1933.  
[H. R. 14657.]  
[Public, No. 399.]

To extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a railroad bridge and/or a toll bridge across the water between the mainland at or near Cedar Point and Dauphin Island, Alabama.

Mobile Bay.  
Time extended for bridging, between Cedar Point and Dauphin Island, Ala.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the times for commencing and completing the construction of a railroad bridge and/or a toll bridge across the water between the mainland at or near Cedar Point and Dauphin Island, Alabama, authorized to be built by the Dauphin Island Railway and Harbor Company, its successors and assigns, by an Act of Congress approved February 25, 1927, heretofore extended by an Act of Congress approved February 7, 1930, are hereby extended one and three years, respectively, from February 25, 1933.

Vol. 44, p. 1242; Vol. 46, p. 65, amended.

Amendment.

SEC. 2. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this Act is hereby expressly reserved.

Approved, March 1, 1933.

## [CHAPTER 157.]

## AN ACT

To amend article 5 of the Act of Congress approved June 7, 1897, relating to the approval of regulations for preventing collisions upon certain harbors, rivers, and inland waters of the United States.

March 1, 1933.  
[S. 4008.]  
[Public, No. 400.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That article 5 of the Act of Congress approved June 7, 1897, be amended by striking out the word "or" after the word "way" and preceding the word "being" in the first line thereof, and adding the words "and any vessel" after the word "way" and before the word "being" hereinabove referred to; and that the article be further amended by inserting a comma and the words "except barges, canal boats, scows, and other vessels of nondescript type, when in tow of steam vessels," between the words "towed" and "shall," so that the article as amended shall read as follows:

Collisions on rivers, harbors and inland waters.  
Vol. 30, p. 97, amended.

"ART. 5. A sailing vessel under way and any vessel being towed, except barges, canal boats, scows, and other vessels of nondescript type, when in tow of steam vessels, shall carry the same lights as are prescribed by article 2 for a steam vessel under way, with the exception of the white lights mentioned therein, which they shall never carry."

Rule concerning lights on sailing vessels, under way, etc., modified.

Approved, March 1, 1933.

## [CHAPTER 158.]

## AN ACT

To amend the Act of February 14, 1920, authorizing and directing the collection of fees for work done for the benefit of Indians.

March 1, 1933.  
[H. R. 10986.]  
[Public, No. 401.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the item contained in the Act approved February 14, 1920 (41 Stat. L. 415; U. S. C., title 25, sec. 413), authorizing and directing the collection of fees to cover the cost of certain specified work performed for the benefit of Indians, be, and the same is hereby, amended so as to read as follows:

Indian Service, fees for services.  
Vol. 41, p. 415.  
U. S. C., p. 720, amended.

"That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized, in his discretion, and under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, to collect reasonable fees to cover the cost of any and all work performed for Indian tribes or for individual Indians, to be paid by vendees, lessees, or assignees, or deducted from the proceeds of sale, leases, or other sources of revenue: *Provided*, That the amounts so collected shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts, except when the expenses of the work are paid from Indian tribal funds, in which event they shall be credited to such funds."

Collection of, optional, under prescribed rules.

*Provido.*  
Sums paid from tribal funds to be credited thereto.

Approved, March 1, 1933.

## [CHAPTER 159.]

## AN ACT

To authorize acceptance of proposed donation of property in Maxwell, Nebraska, for Federal building purposes.

March 1, 1933.  
[H. R. 10749.]  
[Public, No. 402.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and empowered to accept on behalf of the United States the donation by Mr. C. J. Israel of his property in Maxwell, Nebraska, for Federal building purposes; being a cross section of lots numbered 1, 2, 3, and 4,

Maxwell, Nebr.  
Acceptance of property donation in, for Federal building purposes.

To be operated as  
public building.

Sum for alterations,  
etc.

block 22, original town, facing east on Pine Street and having dimensions of twenty-six by ninety-six feet, together with the one-story bank building now located thereon; that said property shall be used and operated as are other public buildings, and that the annual appropriations for the general maintenance of public buildings under the control of the Treasury Department shall be construed to be available for use in connection with said property as for other buildings under said department; and there is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$1,000 to be used for the purpose of altering, repairing, and reconditioning said building to make same available for use as a post office.

Approved, March 1, 1933.

[CHAPTER 160.]

AN ACT

To permanently set aside certain lands in Utah as an addition to the Navajo Indian Reservation, and for other purposes.

March 1, 1933.

[H. R. 11735.]

[Public, No. 403.]

Navajo Indian Res-  
ervation, Utah.  
Designated lands set  
aside as addition to.  
Description.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That all vacant, unreserved, and undisposed of public lands within the areas in the southern part of the State of Utah, bounded as follows: Beginning at a point where the San Juan River intersects the one hundred and tenth degree of west longitude; thence down said river to its confluence with the Colorado River; thence down the Colorado River to a point where said river crosses the boundary line between Utah and Arizona; thence east along said boundary line to the one hundred and tenth degree of west longitude; thence north to the place of beginning; also beginning at a point where the west rim of Montezuma Creek or wash intersects the north boundary line of the Navajo Indian Reservation in Utah; thence northerly along the western rim of said creek or wash to a point where it intersects the section line running east and west between sections 23 and 26, township 39 south, range 24 east, Salt Lake base and meridian in Utah; thence eastward along said section line to the northeast section corner of section 26, township 39 south, range 25 east; thence south one mile along the section line between sections 25 and 26 to the southeast section corner of section 26, township 39 south, range 25 east; thence eastward along the section line between sections 25 and 36, township 39 south, range 25 east, extending through township 39 south, range 26 east, to its intersection with the boundary line between Utah and Colorado; thence south along said boundary line to its intersection with the north boundary line of the Navajo Indian Reservation; thence in a westerly direction along the north boundary line of said reservation to the point of beginning be, and the same are hereby, permanently withdrawn from all forms of entry or disposal for the benefit of the Navajo and such other Indians as the Secretary of the Interior may see fit to settle thereon: *Provided*, That no further allotments of lands to Indians on the public domain shall be made in San Juan County, Utah, nor shall further Indian homesteads be made in said county under the Act of July 4, 1884 (23 Stat. 96; U. S. C., title 43, sec. 190). Should oil or gas be produced in paying quantities within the lands hereby added to the Navajo Reservation, 37½ per centum of the net royalties accruing therefrom derived from tribal leases shall be paid to the State of Utah: *Provided*, That said 37½ per centum of said royalties shall be expended by the

*Provisos.*  
Restriction on fur-  
ther allotments.  
Vol. 23, p. 96.  
U. S. C., p. 1338.

Portion of oil, etc.,  
revenues, to be paid to  
State.  
Use of.

State of Utah in the tuition of Indian children in white schools and/or in the building or maintenance of roads across the lands described in section 1 hereof, or for the benefit of the Indians residing therein.

SEC. 2. That the State of Utah may relinquish such tracts of school land within the areas added to the Navajo Reservation by section 1 of this Act as it may see fit in favor of the said Indians, and shall have the right to select other unreserved and nonmineral public lands contiguously or noncontiguously located within the State of Utah, equal in area and approximately of the same value to that relinquished, said lieu selections to be made in the same manner as is provided for in the Enabling Act of July 16, 1894 (28 Stat. L. 107), except as to the payment of fees or commissions which are hereby waived. •

Approved, March 1, 1933.

Relinquishment by Utah of certain school tracts to Indians.

Selection of other lands in lieu.

Vol. 28, p. 109.  
Fees waived.

[CHAPTER 161.]

AN ACT

To amend the description of land described in section 1 of the Act approved February 14, 1931, entitled "An Act to authorize the President of the United States to establish the Canyon De Chelly National Monument within the Navajo Indian Reservation, Arizona."

March 1, 1933.  
[H. R. 13960.]  
[Public, No. 404.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the description of the tract of land described in section 1 of the Act approved February 14, 1931, entitled "An Act to authorize the President of the United States to establish the Canyon De Chelly National Monument within the Navajo Indian Reservation, Arizona" (U. S. C., title 16, secs. 445, 445b), be, and the same is hereby, amended to read as follows:

Canyon De Chelly National Monument, Ariz.

Vol. 46, p. 1161.  
U. S. C., Supp. VI,  
p. 219, amended.

"All lands in Del Muerto, De Chelly, and Monument Canyons, and the canyons tributary thereto, and the lands within one-half mile of the rims of the said canyons, situated in unsurveyed townships 4 and 5 north, range 7 west; townships 4, 5, and 6 north, range 8 west; townships 4 and 5 north, range 9 west; and in surveyed townships 4 and 5 north, range 6 west; townships 3, 6, and 7 north, range 7 west; township 6 north, range 9 west; and township 5 north, range 10 west; embracing about eighty-three thousand eight hundred and forty acres, all of the Navajo meridian, in Arizona."

Description of tract amended.

Approved, March 1. 1933.

[CHAPTER 162.]

AN ACT

To provide for placing the jurisdiction, custody, and control of the Washington City post office in the Secretary of the Treasury.

March 1, 1933.  
[H. R. 14461.]  
[Public, No. 405.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Act of July 1, 1898 (U. S. C., title 40, sec. 285), is hereby amended to give to the Secretary of the Treasury exclusive jurisdiction, control, and custody of the Washington City post office and the additions thereto, located at North Capitol Street and Massachusetts Avenue, to be operated and maintained by him the same as other public buildings under his custody and control.

Washington City post office. Jurisdiction, etc., of placed under the Secretary of the Treasury.  
Vol. 30, p. 614.  
U. S. C., p. 1305.

Approved, March 1, 1933.

[CHAPTER 163.]

JOINT RESOLUTION

March 1, 1933.  
[S. J. Res. 48.]  
[Pub. Res., No. 61.]

To authorize the acceptance on behalf of the United States of the bequest of the late William F. Edgar, of Los Angeles County, State of California, for the benefit of the museum and library connected with the office of the Surgeon General of the United States Army.

Army Medical Museum, etc.  
Acceptance of bequest of William F. Edgar for benefit of.

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Surgeon General of the United States Army be, and is hereby, authorized to accept the bequest of the late William F. Edgar, of Los Angeles County, California, as contained in his will and testament and codicil thereto and such interest as may have accrued on the funds covered by such bequest, and to receipt therefor on behalf of the United States and to deposit the funds so received in the Treasury of the United States as a special fund dedicated to the purposes stated in said codicil, copy of which shall be filed in the General Accounting Office, said fund to be subject to disbursement for such purposes upon vouchers submitted by the Surgeon General of the United States Army under authority of the Secretary of War and to be available until expended.

Deposit of funds.

Approved, March 1, 1933.

[CHAPTER 179.]

AN ACT

March 2, 1933.  
[S. 1752.]  
[Public, No. 406.]

To authorize an appropriation for the purchase of land in South Dakota for use as camp sites or rifle ranges for the National Guard of said State.

National Guard of South Dakota.  
Purchase of land, for use of, authorized.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That a sum not to exceed \$14,000 is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purchase of camp sites or rifle ranges in the State of South Dakota, for the use of the National Guard of said State. All purchase of land under this Act shall be made by the Secretary of War pursuant to law governing the acquisition of land for the use of the National Guard.

Approved, March 2, 1933.

[CHAPTER 180.]

AN ACT

March 2, 1933.  
[S. 5233.]  
[Public, No. 407.]

To provide for the protection of national military parks, national parks, battlefield sites, national monuments, and miscellaneous memorials under the control of the War Department.

National military parks, monuments, etc.  
Regulations for government, etc., of, to be prescribed and published.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to prescribe and publish such regulations as he deems necessary for the proper government and protection of, and maintenance of good order in, national military parks, national parks, battlefield sites, national monuments, and miscellaneous memorials as are now or hereafter may be under the control of the War Department; and any person who knowingly and willfully violates any such regulation shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and punishable by a fine of not more than \$100 or by imprisonment for not more than three months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Punishment for violation.

Arrest, etc., of offender.

SEC. 2. That the commissioners, superintendents, caretakers, officers, or guards of such national military parks, national parks, battlefield sites, national monuments, and miscellaneous memorials, or any of them, are authorized to make arrests for violations of any

of the regulations prescribed pursuant to this Act, and to bring the offenders before the nearest commissioner, judge, or court of the United States having jurisdiction in the premises

Approved, March 2, 1933.

## [CHAPTER 181.]

## AN ACT

To extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Rio Grande at or near Rio Grande City, Texas.

March 2, 1933.  
[S. 5445.]  
[Public, No. 406.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge authorized by an Act of Congress approved February 15, 1929, to be built by the Rio Grande City-Camargo Bridge Company, across the Rio Grande at or near Rio Grande City, Texas, heretofore extended by an Act of Congress approved January 31, 1931, are hereby further extended one and three years respectively, from February 15, 1933.

Rio Grande.  
Time extended for  
bridging, at Rio  
Grande City, Tex.  
Vol. 45, p. 1184; Vol.  
46, p. 1056, amended.

SEC. 2. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this Act is hereby expressly reserved.

Amendment.

Approved, March 2, 1933.

## [CHAPTER 182.]

## AN ACT

To provide for the creation of the Morristown National Historical Park in the State of New Jersey, and for other purposes.

March 2, 1933.  
[S. 5469.]  
[Public, No. 409.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That when title to all the lands, structures, and other property in the military campground areas and other areas of Revolutionary War interest at and in the vicinity of Morristown, New Jersey, as shall be designated by the Secretary of the Interior, in the exercise of his discretion, as necessary or desirable for national-park purposes, shall have been vested in the United States, such areas shall be, and they are hereby, established, dedicated, and set apart as a public park for the benefit and enjoyment of the people and shall be known as the Morristown National Historical Park: *Provided,* That the United States shall not purchase by appropriation of public moneys any lands within the aforesaid areas, but such lands shall be secured by the United States only by public or private donation: *And provided further,* That such areas shall include, at least, Jockey Hollow camp site, now owned by Lloyd W. Smith and the town of Morristown, Fort Nonsense, now owned by the town of Morristown, and the George Washington Headquarters, known as the Ford House, with its museum and other personal effects and its grounds, now owned by the Washington Association of New Jersey.

Morristown National  
Historical Park, N. J.  
Establishment, when  
lands therefor vest in  
the United States.

*Proviso.*  
Lands to be secured  
by donation only.

Areas, etc., to be in-  
cluded.

Acceptance of titles  
to lands, etc.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to accept donations of land, interests in land, buildings, structures, and other property within the boundaries of said park as determined and fixed hereunder and donations of funds for the purchase and/or maintenance thereof, the title and evidence of title to lands purchased to be satisfactory to the Secretary of the Interior: *Provided,* That the Secretary of the Interior is authorized, in his discretion, to accept on behalf of the United States other lands, easements, and buildings of Revolutionary War interest in Morris and adjacent counties in New Jersey as may be donated for the extension of the Morristown National Historical Park.

*Proviso.*  
Acquisitions for ex-  
tensions.

Maintenance of museum, etc.

SEC. 3. After the acquisition of the museum and other personal effects of the said Washington Association by the United States, including such other manuscripts, books, paintings, and other relics of historical value pertaining to George Washington and the Revolutionary War as may be donated to the United States, such museum and library shall forever be maintained as a part of said Morristown National Historical Park.

Board of advisers. Duties, meetings, etc.

SEC. 4. The Washington Association of New Jersey, Lloyd W. Smith, and the town of Morristown having, by their patriotic and active interest in conserving for posterity these important historical areas and objects, the board of trustees and the executive committee of the said association, together with Mrs. Willard W. Cutler, its curator, and Clyde Potts, at present mayor of Morristown, shall hereafter act as a board of advisers in the maintenance of said park. The said association shall have the right to hold its meetings in said Ford House.

Washington Association, employees. Services, in park administration, etc.

SEC. 5. Employees of the said Washington Association, who have been heretofore charged with the care and development of the said Ford House and its museum and other effects, may, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, hereafter be employed by the National Park Service in the administration, protection, and development of the said park without regard to the laws of the United States applicable to the employment and compensation of officers and employees of the United States.

Supervision by National Park Service.

SEC. 6. The administration, protection, and development of aforesaid national historical park shall be exercised under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior by the National Park Service, subject to the provisions of the Act of August 25, 1916, entitled "An Act to establish a National Park Service, and for other purposes," as amended (U. S. C., title 16, secs. 1-4): *Provided*, That no appropriation of Federal funds for administration, protection, and maintenance of said park in excess of \$7,500 annually shall be made for the fiscal years 1934, 1935, 1936.

Vol. 39, p. 535. U. S. C., p. 389.

Proviso. Limitation on Federal funds.

Jurisdiction of State not impaired.

SEC. 7. Nothing in this Act shall be held to deprive the State of New Jersey, or any political subdivision thereof, of its civil and criminal jurisdiction in and over the areas included in said national historical park, nor shall this Act in any way impair or affect the rights of citizenship of any resident therein; and save and except as the consent of the State of New Jersey may be hereafter given, the legislative authority of said State in and over all areas included within such national historical park shall not be diminished or affected by the creation of said park, nor by any terms and provisions of this Act.

Approved, March 2, 1933.

[CHAPTER 183.]

AN ACT

Providing for an alternate budget for the Indian Service, fiscal year 1935.

March 2, 1933. [S. 5622.] [Public, No. 410.]

Indian Service. Alternate budget, fiscal year 1935, to be submitted.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That in addition to the estimates of appropriations for the Bureau of Indian Affairs transmitted in the Budget for the fiscal year 1935 in the customary order and arrangement, there shall be submitted for the consideration of Congress an alternate arrangement of such estimates with a view to simplification and clarity of presentation and consideration thereof.

Approved, March 2, 1933.

## [CHAPTER 184.]

## AN ACT

To effect needed changes in the Navy ration.

March 2, 1933.  
[S. 5675.]  
[Public, No. 411.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That sections 1580 and 1581, Revised Statutes, as amended by the Act of June 29, 1906, and the Act of March 2, 1907 (34 Stat. 570, 571, 1193; U. S. C., title 34, secs. 902, 903, 906), are hereby repealed.

Navy rations.  
R. S., secs. 1580, 1581,  
p. 270.  
Vol. 34, pp. 570, 571,  
1193.  
U. S. C., p. 1141,  
repealed.  
Daily allowance  
modified.

The Navy ration issued to each person entitled thereto shall consist of the following daily allowance of provisions: Eight ounces of biscuit or twelve ounces of soft bread or twelve ounces of flour; twelve ounces of preserved meat or fourteen ounces of salt or smoked meat or twenty ounces of fresh meat or fresh fish or poultry; twelve ounces of dried vegetables or eighteen ounces of canned vegetables or forty-four ounces of fresh vegetables; four ounces of dried fruit or ten ounces of canned fruit or six ounces of preserved fruit or sixteen ounces of fresh fruit; two ounces of cocoa or two ounces of coffee or one-half ounce of tea; four ounces of evaporated milk or one ounce of powdered milk or one-half pint of fresh milk, together with one and six-tenths ounces of butter, one and six tenths ounces of cereals or rice or starch foods, one-half ounce of cheese, one and two-tenths eggs, one and six-tenths ounces of lard or lard substitute, two-fifths of a gill of oils or sauces or vinegar, five ounces of sugar and such quantities of baking powder and soda, flavoring extracts, mustard, pepper, pickles, salt, sirup, spices, and yeast as required.

SEC. 2. Any article comprised in the Navy ration may be issued in excess of the authorized quantity: *Provided*, That there be an underissue of the same value in some other article or articles.

Excess issue of any  
article allowed.  
*Proviso.*  
Underissue of same  
value in some other  
article.  
Small vessels and sta-  
tions, increase.

SEC. 3. The Secretary of the Navy is authorized to increase the above-stated allowances on those vessels and stations having an allowed complement of less than one hundred and fifty men and subsisting on a ration allowance, when, in his opinion, such vessels and stations are operating under conditions which warrant such increases.

SEC. 4. The Secretary of the Navy is authorized to fix the limit of the cost of rations on destroyers, submarines, mine sweepers, tugs, aircraft, and other vessels and stations subsisted under the direction of commanding officers.

Rations on destroy-  
ers, aircraft, etc.

Approved, March 2, 1933.

## [CHAPTER 185.]

## AN ACT

To amend section 6 of the national charter of the Great Council of the United States of the Improved Order of Red Men.

March 2, 1933.  
[H. R. 194.]  
[Public, No. 412.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That section 6 of the charter of the Great Council of the United States of the Improved Order of Red Men, be, and the same is hereby, amended to read as follows:

Great Council of the  
United States of the  
Improved Order of  
Red Men.  
Charter amended.  
Vol. 34, p. 118,  
amended.  
Purposes, etc.

“SEC. 6. That said corporation shall not engage in any business for gain; the purposes of said corporation being fraternal, benevolent, and patriotic in providing benefits to its members, care for members, orphans, and widows of members, and to inspire a greater love for the United States of America, and the principles of American liberty.”

Care for members,  
added.

Approved, March 2, 1933.

## [CHAPTER 186.]

## AN ACT

Relating to the construction of a Federal building at Mangum, Oklahoma.

March 2, 1933.

[H. R. 14489.]

[Public, No. 413.]

Mangum, Okla.  
Federal building construction at, to provide court facilities.  
Vol. 46, p. 1164.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That in the construction of the Federal building at Mangum, Oklahoma, authorized by the Act of February 16, 1931 (Document Numbered 788, Seventy-first Congress), the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to provide facilities for the holding of terms of the District Court for the Western District of Oklahoma.

Approved, March 2, 1933.

## [CHAPTER 187.]

## JOINT RESOLUTION

To amend the Act entitled "An Act to remove existing discriminations incident to certain land grants and to subject them to the same conditions that govern other land grants of their class," approved February 14, 1933.

March 2, 1933.

[S. J. Res. 259.]

[Pub. Res., No. 62.]

Discriminations in certain land grants. Correction authorized in Act relative to. *Ante*, p. 800.

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Act entitled "An Act to remove existing discriminations incident to certain land grants and to subject them to the same conditions that govern other land grants of their class," approved February 14, 1933, be, and the same is hereby, amended by striking out "July 2, 1866" where it occurs therein and inserting in lieu thereof "July 27, 1866."

Approved, March 2, 1933.

## [CHAPTER 188.]

## JOINT RESOLUTION

For the relief of the State of Idaho.

March 2, 1933.

[H. J. Res. 138.]

[Pub. Res., No. 63.]

Idaho. Relieved from obligation to replace building, etc.

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the State of Idaho be, and is hereby, relieved of any obligation to replace the building on the Boise Barracks Military Reservation, Boise, Idaho, or to reimburse the United States for the amount of damage to the building destroyed by fire on January 8, 1928.

Approved, March 2, 1933.

## [CHAPTER 198.]

## AN ACT

To allow credit in connection with homestead entries to widows of persons who served in certain Indian wars.

March 3, 1933.

[S. 2054.]

[Public, No. 414.]

Homestead entries, public lands. Vol. 46, p. 144, amended. Rights of unmarried widows of Indian War veterans.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the provisions and limitations of the Act entitled "An Act to allow credit to homestead settlers and entrymen for military service in certain Indian wars," approved April 7, 1930, are hereby extended to the widow of any person who would be entitled to make homestead entry or settlement and receive credit in connection therewith for military service under the provisions of such Act, if such widow is unmarried and otherwise qualified to make entry of public lands under the provisions of the homestead laws of the United States and has heretofore made or shall hereafter make such entry: *Provided,* That in the event of the death of any such widow prior to perfection of title, leaving only a minor child or children, patent shall issue to the said minor child or children upon proof of death, and of the minority of the child or children, without further showing or compliance with law.

Approved, March 3, 1933.

*Proviso.* Patent to minor child if death prior to perfection of title.

## [CHAPTER 199.]

## AN ACT

Amending the Shipping Act, 1916, as amended, for the purpose of further regulating common carriers by water in interstate commerce of the United States engaged in transportation by way of the Panama Canal.

March 3, 1933.

[S. 4491.]

[Public, No. 415.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That when used in this Act—

Intercoastal Shipping Act, 1933.

The term "common carrier by water in intercoastal commerce" for the purposes of this Act shall include every common and contract carrier by water engaged in the transportation for hire of passengers or property between one State of the United States and any other State of the United States by way of the Panama Canal.

"Common carriers by water in intercoastal trade." Term defined.

SEC. 2. That every common carrier by water in intercoastal commerce shall file with the United States Shipping Board and keep open to public inspection schedules showing all the rates, fares, and charges for or in connection with transportation between intercoastal points on its own route; and, if a through route has been established, all the rates, fares, and charges for or in connection with transportation between intercoastal points on its own route and points on the route of any other carrier by water. The schedules filed and kept open to public inspection as aforesaid by any such carrier shall plainly show the places between which passengers and/or freight will be carried, and shall contain the classification of freight and of passenger accommodations in force, and shall also state separately each terminal or other charge, privilege, or facility, granted or allowed, and any rules or regulations which in anywise change, affect, or determine any part or the aggregate of such aforesaid rates, fares, or charges, or the value of the service rendered to the passenger, consignor, or consignee. Such carriers in establishing and fixing rates, fares, or charges may make equal rates, fares, or charges for similar service between all ports of origin and all ports of destination, and it shall be unlawful for any such carrier, either directly or indirectly, through the medium of any agreement, conference, association, understanding, or otherwise, to prevent or attempt to prevent any such carrier from extending service to any publicly owned terminal located on any improvement project authorized by the Congress at the same rates which it charges at its nearest regular port of call. Such schedules shall be plainly printed, and copies shall be kept posted in a public and conspicuous place at every wharf, dock, and office of such carrier where passengers or freight are received for transportation, in such manner that they shall be readily accessible to the public and can be conveniently inspected.

Rate, etc., schedules filed with Shipping Board.

Contents.

Equal rates, etc., to be fixed.

Unlawful to prevent service extension at same rates, etc.

Posting schedules required.

No change permitted until 30 days after posting new schedule.

New schedule to show proposed changes.

No change shall be made in the rates, fares, or charges, or classifications, rules, or regulations, which have been filed and posted as required by this section, except by the publication, filing, and posting as aforesaid of a new schedule or schedules which shall become effective not earlier than thirty days after date of posting and filing thereof with the board, and such schedule or schedules shall plainly show the changes proposed to be made in the schedule or schedules then in force and the time when the rates, fares, charges, classifications, rules, or regulations as changed are to become effective: *Provided*, That the board may, in its discretion and for good cause, allow changes upon less than the period of thirty days herein specified: *And provided further*, That schedules or changes which provide for extension of actual service to additional ports at rates of said carrier already in effect for similar service at the nearest port

*Proviso.* Discretionary reduction of period. Rates to secondary ports.

of call to said additional ports shall become effective immediately upon notice to the board.

Intercoastal commerce.  
Regulations governing.

From and after ninety days following enactment hereof no person shall engage in transportation as a common carrier by water in intercoastal commerce unless and until its schedules as provided by this section have been duly and properly filed and posted; nor shall any common carrier by water in intercoastal commerce charge or demand or collect or receive a greater or less or different compensation for the transportation of passengers or property or for any service in connection therewith than the rates, fares, and/or charges which are specified in its schedules filed with the board and duly posted and in effect at the time; nor shall any such carrier refund or remit in any manner or by any device any portion of the rates, fares, or charges so specified, nor extend or deny to any person any privilege or facility, except in accordance with such schedules.

Form and manner of publishing schedule.

Rejection, if nonconforming.

The board shall by regulations prescribe the form and manner in which the schedules required by this section shall be published, filed, and posted; and the board is authorized to reject any schedule filed with it which is not in consonance with this section and with such regulations. Any schedule so rejected by the board shall be void and its use shall be unlawful.

Penalty for violation.

Any violation of any provision of this section by a common carrier by water in intercoastal commerce shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$1,000 nor more than \$5,000 for each act of violation and/or for each day such violation continues, to be recovered by the United States in a civil action.

Hearings to determine lawfulness of rate, etc.

SEC. 3. Whenever there shall be filed with the board any schedule stating a new individual or joint rate, fare, or charge, or any new individual or joint classification, or any new individual or joint regulation or practice affecting any rate, fare, or charge, the board shall have, and it is hereby given, authority, either upon complaint or upon its own initiative without complaint, and if it so orders without answer or other formal pleading by the interested carrier or carriers, but upon reasonable notice, to enter upon a hearing concerning the lawfulness of such rate, fare, charge, classification, regulation, or practice: *Provided, however,* That there shall be no suspension of a tariff schedule or service which extends to additional ports, actual service at rates of said carrier for similar service already in effect at the nearest port of call to said additional port.

Notice.

*Proviso.*  
Tariff schedule or service not suspended.

Temporary suspension pending hearing, etc.

Pending such hearing and the decision thereon the board, upon filing with such schedule and delivering to the carrier or carriers affected thereby a statement in writing of its reasons for such suspension, may from time to time suspend the operation of such schedule and defer the use of such rate, fare, charge, classification, regulation, or practice, but not for a longer period than four months beyond the time when it would otherwise go into effect; and after full hearing whether completed before or after the rate, fare, charge, classification, regulation, or practice goes into effect, the board may make such order with reference thereto as would be proper in a proceeding initiated after it had become effective. If the proceeding has not been concluded and an order made within the period of suspension, the proposed change of rate, fare, charge, classification, regulation, or practice shall go into effect at the end of such period. The board shall give preference to the hearing and decision of such questions and decide the same as speedily as possible. Nothing contained herein shall be construed to empower the board affirmatively to fix specific rates.

Duration.  
Effect of board's orders.

Power to fix specific rates not granted.

SEC. 4. That nothing in this Act shall prevent the carriage, storage, or handling of property free or at reduced rates, for the United States, State, or municipal Governments, or for charitable purposes.

Special rates to Government, etc.

SEC. 5. That the provisions of the Shipping Act, 1916, and as amended prior to this Act, shall in all respects, except as amended by this Act, continue to be applicable to common carriers by water in intercoastal commerce.

Existing laws applicable.  
Vol. 39, p. 729; Vol. 40, p. 900; Vol. 44, p. 1063.

SEC. 6. That this Act may be cited as the Intercoastal Shipping Act, 1933.

Title.

Approved, March 3, 1933.

[CHAPTER 200.]

AN ACT

To extend the operation of the Act entitled "An Act for the temporary relief of water users on irrigation projects constructed and operated under the reclamation law," approved April 1, 1932.

March 3, 1933.  
[S. 5417.]

[Public, No. 416.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That in the administration of the Act entitled "An Act for the temporary relief of water users on irrigation projects constructed and operated under the reclamation law," approved April 1, 1932, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized and directed to extend the provisions of such Act relating to certain charges coming due for 1931 and to one-half of certain charges due for 1932, in like manner to the remaining one-half of such charges coming due for 1932 and to all of similar charges to become due for 1933, and to extend the provisions of section 3 of such Act, (1) so far as they relate to the extension of time for beginning construction of a drainage system upon the Uncompahgre reclamation project, to one year from and after January 1, 1933, and (2) so far as they relate to certain charges upon or for the Uncompahgre and Grand Valley reclamation projects in the State of Colorado due and payable for the year 1932, in like manner to all similar charges due and payable for the year 1933: *Provided*, That the deferred charges shall bear interest at the rate of 3 per centum per annum for the years specified in the Act approved April 1, 1932, and as amended herein, which interest shall be paid at the same time the principal deferred herein is paid.

Water users on irrigation projects.  
Extension, for 1932 and 1933 charges, authorized.  
*Ante*, p. 75, amended.

Uncompahgre drainage construction.

Construction charges, Uncompahgre and Grand Valley projects, deferred.

*Proviso.*  
Interest, deferred charges.

SEC. 2. That the last line of section 10 of said Act is amended by substituting "1936" for "1934."

Reimbursing advances to begin July 1, 1935.

Approved, March 3, 1933.

[CHAPTER 201.]

AN ACT

To extend temporary relief to water users on irrigation projects on Indian reservations, and for other purposes.

March 3, 1933.  
[S. 5525.]

[Public, No. 417.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the Interior is authorized and directed to extend to water users on Indian irrigation projects like relief to that provided in an Act approved April 1, 1932, applying to water users under the reclamation law for the remaining half of such charges due for the calendar year 1932 and for all similar charges to become due for the calendar year 1933, the said Secretary to issue appropriate regulations for the carrying out of the provisions of this Act.

Indian irrigation projects.  
Relief provisions to water users on, extended.

*Ante*, p. 75.

Approved, March 3, 1933.

## [CHAPTER 202.]

## AN ACT

March 3, 1933.

[H. R. 9877.]

[Public, No. 418.]

To repeal obsolete sections of the Revised Statutes omitted from the United States Code.

United States Code.  
Designated obsolete  
sections of Revised  
Statutes, omitted from,  
repealed.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the following sections of the Revised Statutes are hereby repealed:

R. S. 14	R. S. 238	R. S. 521	R. S. 1117	R. S. 1195
R. S. 15		R. S. 522		R. S. 1196
R. S. 16	R. S. 242		R. S. 1119	R. S. 1197
R. S. 17		R. S. 561		R. S. 1198
	R. S. 253		R. S. 1121	
R. S. 20		R. S. 628		R. S. 1200
R. S. 21	R. S. 255		R. S. 1123	
		R. S. 768	R. S. 1124	R. S. 1202
R. S. 23	R. S. 268			R. S. 1203
		R. S. 770	R. S. 1126	R. S. 1204
R. S. 42	R. S. 271			R. S. 1205
		R. S. 777	R. S. 1128	R. S. 1206
R. S. 51	R. S. 276	R. S. 778	R. S. 1129	R. S. 1207
R. S. 52			R. S. 1130	R. S. 1208
R. S. 53	R. S. 279	R. S. 781	R. S. 1131	
				R. S. 1213
R. S. 75	R. S. 299	R. S. 825	R. S. 1133	R. S. 1214
R. S. 76		R. S. 826	R. S. 1134	R. S. 1215
R. S. 77	R. S. 300A	R. S. 827		R. S. 1216
R. S. 78	R. S. 300B		R. S. 1137	R. S. 1217
		R. S. 831		
R. S. 85	R. S. 316		R. S. 1139	R. S. 1219
R. S. 86	R. S. 317	R. S. 835	R. S. 1140	R. S. 1220
R. S. 87		R. S. 836		R. S. 1221
R. S. 88	R. S. 322	R. S. 837	R. S. 1142	
	R. S. 323			R. S. 1235
R. S. 90		R. S. 839	R. S. 1146	R. S. 1236
R. S. 91		R. S. 840	R. S. 1147	
R. S. 92	R. S. 332	R. S. 841	R. S. 1148	R. S. 1238
R. S. 93	R. S. 334	R. S. 842		R. S. 1239
		R. S. 843	R. S. 1151	R. S. 1240
R. S. 130	R. S. 351	R. S. 844	R. S. 1152	
	R. S. 352	R. S. 845		R. S. 1262
R. S. 135			R. S. 1154	R. S. 1263
	R. S. 393	R. S. 847	R. S. 1155	
R. S. 142	R. S. 394			R. S. 1267
		R. S. 980		
R. S. 155			R. S. 1159	
R. S. 156	R. S. 414	R. S. 1008	R. S. 1160	R. S. 1269
R. S. 157		R. S. 1009	R. S. 1161	
	R. S. 416		R. S. 1162	R. S. 1271
R. S. 163		R. S. 1037	R. S. 1163	R. S. 1272
R. S. 164	R. S. 433	R. S. 1038		R. S. 1273
		R. S. 1039	R. S. 1168	
R. S. 167	R. S. 440	R. S. 1040		R. S. 1277
R. S. 168			R. S. 1170	
	R. S. 443	R. S. 1048	R. S. 1171	R. S. 1279
R. S. 171			R. S. 1172	
	R. S. 445	R. S. 1090	R. S. 1173	R. S. 1282
R. S. 198				R. S. 1283
	R. S. 466	R. S. 1094		
R. S. 201			R. S. 1179	R. S. 1286
	R. S. 477	R. S. 1099	R. S. 1180	R. S. 1287
		R. S. 1100	R. S. 1181	
R. S. 212		R. S. 1101	R. S. 1182	
	R. S. 484	R. S. 1102		R. S. 1289
R. S. 221	R. S. 485	R. S. 1103		R. S. 1290
R. S. 222			R. S. 1184	
R. S. 223		R. S. 1106	R. S. 1185	R. S. 1292
	R. S. 490	R. S. 1107	R. S. 1186	
R. S. 227	R. S. 491		R. S. 1187	R. S. 1295
	R. S. 492	R. S. 1109	R. S. 1188	
R. S. 231				R. S. 1297
	R. S. 503	R. S. 1113	R. S. 1190	
R. S. 235		R. S. 1114		R. S. 1315
	R. S. 511	R. S. 1115	R. S. 1193	R. S. 1316

R. S. 1326	R. S. 1556	R. S. 1729	R. S. 1905	R. S. 2062	Sections repealed— Continued.
R. S. 1332	R. S. 1558	R. S. 1730	R. S. 1906	R. S. 2065	
R. S. 1339	R. S. 1559	R. S. 1732	R. S. 1907	R. S. 2099	
R. S. 1340	R. S. 1561	R. S. 1733	R. S. 1908	R. S. 2102	
R. S. 1343	R. S. 1562	R. S. 1739	R. S. 1909	R. S. 2107	
R. S. 1363	R. S. 1565	R. S. 1741	R. S. 1910	R. S. 2128	
R. S. 1364	R. S. 1566	R. S. 1747	R. S. 1911	R. S. 2129	
R. S. 1365	R. S. 1567	R. S. 1751	R. S. 1912	R. S. 2130	
R. S. 1366	R. S. 1568	R. S. 1762	R. S. 1913	R. S. 2131	
R. S. 1368	R. S. 1569	R. S. 1771	R. S. 1914	R. S. 2175	
R. S. 1371	R. S. 1570	R. S. 1799	R. S. 1915	R. S. 2176	
R. S. 1372	R. S. 1572	R. S. 1817	R. S. 1916	R. S. 2177	
R. S. 1376	R. S. 1573	R. S. 1842	R. S. 1917	R. S. 2178	
R. S. 1377	R. S. 1577	R. S. 1845	R. S. 1918	R. S. 2179	
R. S. 1390	R. S. 1578	R. S. 1846	R. S. 1919	R. S. 2180	
R. S. 1391	R. S. 1579	R. S. 1847	R. S. 1920	R. S. 2181	
R. S. 1392	R. S. 1589	R. S. 1848	R. S. 1921	R. S. 2182	
R. S. 1394	R. S. 1590	R. S. 1849	R. S. 1922	R. S. 2183	
R. S. 1399	R. S. 1594	R. S. 1850	R. S. 1923	R. S. 2184	
R. S. 1400	R. S. 1595	R. S. 1851	R. S. 1924	R. S. 2185	
R. S. 1412	R. S. 1596	R. S. 1852	R. S. 1925	R. S. 2186	
R. S. 1416	R. S. 1597	R. S. 1853	R. S. 1926	R. S. 2187	
R. S. 1423	R. S. 1598	R. S. 1856	R. S. 1927	R. S. 2188	
R. S. 1424	R. S. 1599	R. S. 1862	R. S. 1928	R. S. 2189	
R. S. 1425	R. S. 1601	R. S. 1863	R. S. 1929	R. S. 2190	
R. S. 1446	R. S. 1602	R. S. 1865	R. S. 1930	R. S. 2191	
R. S. 1447	R. S. 1608	R. S. 1866	R. S. 1931	R. S. 2192	
R. S. 1460	R. S. 1615	R. S. 1867	R. S. 1932	R. S. 2193	
R. S. 1461	R. S. 1618	R. S. 1869	R. S. 1933	R. S. 2194	
R. S. 1472	R. S. 1661	R. S. 1870	R. S. 1934	R. S. 2195	
R. S. 1476	R. S. 1662	R. S. 1871	R. S. 1935	R. S. 2196	
R. S. 1478	R. S. 1663	R. S. 1872	R. S. 1936	R. S. 2197	
R. S. 1479	R. S. 1667	R. S. 1874	R. S. 1937	R. S. 2198	
R. S. 1484	R. S. 1670	R. S. 1875	R. S. 1938	R. S. 2199	
R. S. 1491	R. S. 1672	R. S. 1876	R. S. 1939	R. S. 2200	
R. S. 1492	R. S. 1673	R. S. 1877	R. S. 1940	R. S. 2201	
R. S. 1497	R. S. 1676	R. S. 1879	R. S. 1941	R. S. 2202	
R. S. 1513	R. S. 1677	R. S. 1880	R. S. 1942	R. S. 2203	
R. S. 1514	R. S. 1678	R. S. 1881	R. S. 1943	R. S. 2204	
R. S. 1522	R. S. 1679	R. S. 1882	R. S. 1944	R. S. 2205	
R. S. 1523	R. S. 1682	R. S. 1885	R. S. 1945	R. S. 2206	
R. S. 1524	R. S. 1684	R. S. 1887	R. S. 1946	R. S. 2207	
R. S. 1525	R. S. 1687	R. S. 1889	R. S. 1947	R. S. 2208	
R. S. 1529	R. S. 1690	R. S. 1891	R. S. 1948	R. S. 2209	
R. S. 1530	R. S. 1691	R. S. 1896	R. S. 1949	R. S. 2210	
R. S. 1531	R. S. 1694	R. S. 1897	R. S. 1950	R. S. 2211	
R. S. 1540	R. S. 1702	R. S. 1898	R. S. 1951	R. S. 2212	
R. S. 1541	R. S. 1703	R. S. 1899	R. S. 1952	R. S. 2213	
	R. S. 1704	R. S. 1900	R. S. 1953	R. S. 2214	
	R. S. 1705	R. S. 1901	R. S. 1954	R. S. 2215	
	R. S. 1720	R. S. 1902	R. S. 1958	R. S. 2216	
		R. S. 1903	R. S. 1991	R. S. 2217	
		R. S. 1904	R. S. 2034	R. S. 2218	
			R. S. 2036	R. S. 2219	
			R. S. 2041	R. S. 2220	
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			R. S. 2044	R. S. 2222	
			R. S. 2045	R. S. 2223	
			R. S. 2046	R. S. 2224	
			R. S. 2047	R. S. 2225	
			R. S. 2048	R. S. 2226	
			R. S. 2049	R. S. 2227	
			R. S. 2050	R. S. 2228	
			R. S. 2051	R. S. 2229	
			R. S. 2054	R. S. 2230	
			R. S. 2055	R. S. 2231	
				R. S. 2232	
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				R. S. 2237	
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				R. S. 2240	
				R. S. 2241	
				R. S. 2242	
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				R. S. 2245	
				R. S. 2246	
				R. S. 2247	
				R. S. 2248	
				R. S. 2249	
				R. S. 2250	
				R. S. 2251	
				R. S. 2252	
				R. S. 2253	
				R. S. 2254	
				R. S. 2255	
				R. S. 2256	
				R. S. 2257	
				R. S. 2258	
				R. S. 2259	
				R. S. 2260	
				R. S. 2261	
				R. S. 2262	
				R. S. 2263	
				R. S. 2264	
				R. S. 2265	
				R. S. 2266	
				R. S. 2267	
				R. S. 2268	
				R. S. 2269	
				R. S. 2270	
				R. S. 2271	
				R. S. 2272	
				R. S. 2273	
				R. S. 2274	
				R. S. 2275	
				R. S. 2276	
				R. S. 2277	
				R. S. 2278	
				R. S. 2279	
				R. S. 2280	
				R. S. 2281	
				R. S. 2282	
				R. S. 2283	
				R. S. 2284	
				R. S. 2285	
				R. S. 2286	
				R. S. 2287	
				R. S. 2288	
				R. S. 2289	
				R. S. 2290	
				R. S. 2291	
				R. S. 2292	
				R. S. 2293	
				R. S. 2294	
				R. S. 2295	
				R. S. 2296	
				R. S. 2297	
				R. S. 2298	
				R. S. 2299	
				R. S. 2300	
				R. S. 2301	
				R. S. 2302	
				R. S. 2303	
				R. S. 2304	
				R. S. 2305	
				R. S. 2306	
				R. S. 2307	
				R. S. 2308	
				R. S. 2309	
				R. S. 2310	
				R. S. 2311	
				R. S. 2312	
				R. S. 2313	
				R. S. 2314	
				R. S. 2315	

Sections repealed—  
Continued.

R. S. 2316	R. S. 2558	R. S. 2673	R. S. 2750	R. S. 3579
R. S. 2317	R. S. 2559	R. S. 2674		
	R. S. 2560	R. S. 2675	R. S. 2752	R. S. 3582
R. S. 2367		R. S. 2676	R. S. 2753	
	R. S. 2562	R. S. 2677	R. S. 2754	R. S. 3586
R. S. 2390	R. S. 2563	R. S. 2678	R. S. 2755	R. S. 3592
	R. S. 2564	R. S. 2679		
R. S. 2489	R. S. 2565	R. S. 2680	R. S. 2757	R. S. 3594
	R. S. 2566	R. S. 2681	R. S. 2917	
R. S. 2491	R. S. 2567	R. S. 2682		R. S. 3596
R. S. 2492	R. S. 2568	R. S. 2683		R. S. 3597
R. S. 2493	R. S. 2569	R. S. 2684	R. S. 3109	R. S. 3598
R. S. 2494		R. S. 2685		R. S. 3599
R. S. 2495	R. S. 2576	R. S. 2686	R. S. 3112	
R. S. 2496	R. S. 2577			R. S. 3601
R. S. 2497	R. S. 2578	R. S. 2688	R. S. 3145	R. S. 3602
R. S. 2498	R. S. 2579	R. S. 2689		R. S. 3603
R. S. 2499		R. S. 2690	R. S. 3148	R. S. 3604
R. S. 2500		R. S. 2691		R. S. 3605
R. S. 2501	R. S. 2582	R. S. 2692	R. S. 3178	R. S. 3606
R. S. 2502	R. S. 2583	R. S. 2693		R. S. 3607
R. S. 2503		R. S. 2694	R. S. 3222	R. S. 3608
R. S. 2504	R. S. 2586	R. S. 2695		R. S. 3609
R. S. 2505	R. S. 2587	R. S. 2696	R. S. 3237	R. S. 3610
R. S. 2506		R. S. 2697		R. S. 3611
R. S. 2507	R. S. 2591	R. S. 2698	R. S. 3245	R. S. 3612
R. S. 2508	R. S. 2592	R. S. 2699		
R. S. 2509	R. S. 2593	R. S. 2700	R. S. 3328	R. S. 3654
R. S. 2510	R. S. 2594	R. S. 2701		R. S. 3655
R. S. 2511	R. S. 2595	R. S. 2702	R. S. 3365	R. S. 3656
R. S. 2512	R. S. 2596	R. S. 2703		R. S. 3657
R. S. 2513	R. S. 2597	R. S. 2704	R. S. 3378	R. S. 3658
	R. S. 2598	R. S. 2705	R. S. 3379	
R. S. 2517	R. S. 2599	R. S. 2706	R. S. 3380	R. S. 3666
R. S. 2518	R. S. 2600	R. S. 2707		
R. S. 2519	R. S. 2601	R. S. 2708	R. S. 3401	R. S. 3669
	R. S. 2602	R. S. 2709		
R. S. 2522	R. S. 2603	R. S. 2710	R. S. 3410	R. S. 3680
R. S. 2523	R. S. 2604			
	R. S. 2605	R. S. 2712	R. S. 3412	R. S. 3697
R. S. 2525	R. S. 2606	R. S. 2713	R. S. 3413	
R. S. 2526	R. S. 2607	R. S. 2714		
R. S. 2527		R. S. 2715	R. S. 3420	R. S. 3756
R. S. 2528	R. S. 2618	R. S. 2716	R. S. 3421	R. S. 3757
R. S. 2529		R. S. 2717	R. S. 3422	R. S. 3758
R. S. 2530	R. S. 2624	R. S. 2718	R. S. 3423	R. S. 3759
R. S. 2531		R. S. 2719	R. S. 3424	R. S. 3760
R. S. 2532	R. S. 2634	R. S. 2720	R. S. 3425	R. S. 3761
R. S. 2533		R. S. 2721	R. S. 3426	R. S. 3762
R. S. 2534	R. S. 2642	R. S. 2722	R. S. 3427	R. S. 3763
R. S. 2535		R. S. 2723	R. S. 3428	R. S. 3764
R. S. 2536	R. S. 2650	R. S. 2724	R. S. 3429	R. S. 3765
		R. S. 2725	R. S. 3430	R. S. 3766
R. S. 2538	R. S. 2653	R. S. 2726	R. S. 3431	R. S. 3767
R. S. 2539			R. S. 3432	R. S. 3768
			R. S. 3433	R. S. 3769
		R. S. 2728		R. S. 3770
R. S. 2541	R. S. 2655	R. S. 2729		R. S. 3771
R. S. 2542	R. S. 2656	R. S. 2730	R. S. 3435	R. S. 3772
R. S. 2543	R. S. 2657	R. S. 2731	R. S. 3436	R. S. 3773
R. S. 2544	R. S. 2658	R. S. 2732		R. S. 3774
R. S. 2545	R. S. 2659	R. S. 2733	R. S. 3438	R. S. 3775
R. S. 2546	R. S. 2660	R. S. 2734	R. S. 3439	R. S. 3776
R. S. 2547	R. S. 2661	R. S. 2735	R. S. 3440	R. S. 3777
R. S. 2548	R. S. 2662	R. S. 2736	R. S. 3441	R. S. 3778
R. S. 2549	R. S. 2663	R. S. 2737	R. S. 3442	R. S. 3779
R. S. 2550	R. S. 2664	R. S. 2738		R. S. 3780
R. S. 2551	R. S. 2665	R. S. 2739	R. S. 3465	R. S. 3781
R. S. 2552	R. S. 2666	R. S. 2740		R. S. 3782
R. S. 2553	R. S. 2667	R. S. 2741	R. S. 3489	R. S. 3783
	R. S. 2668	R. S. 2742	R. S. 3564	R. S. 3784
	R. S. 2669	R. S. 2743		R. S. 3785
R. S. 2555	R. S. 2670	R. S. 2744	R. S. 3572	R. S. 3786
R. S. 2556	R. S. 2671	R. S. 2745	R. S. 3573	R. S. 3787
R. S. 2557	R. S. 2672	R. S. 2746	R. S. 3574	R. S. 3788
			R. S. 3575	

R. S. 3789	R. S. 3897	R. S. 4243	R. S. 4739	R. S. 4937	Sections repealed— Continued.
R. S. 3790		R. S. 4244	R. S. 4740	R. S. 4938	
R. S. 3791	R. S. 3902			R. S. 4939	
R. S. 3792	R. S. 3903	R. S. 4246	R. S. 4743	R. S. 4940	
R. S. 3793	R. S. 3904	R. S. 4247		R. S. 4941	
R. S. 3794	R. S. 3905	R. S. 4248	R. S. 4751	R. S. 4942	
R. S. 3795	R. S. 3906			R. S. 4943	
R. S. 3796	R. S. 3907	R. S. 4346	R. S. 4758	R. S. 4944	
R. S. 3797	R. S. 3908	R. S. 4347	R. S. 4759	R. S. 4945	
R. S. 3798	R. S. 3909		R. S. 4760	R. S. 4946	
R. S. 3799	R. S. 3910	R. S. 4458	R. S. 4761	R. S. 4947	
R. S. 3800			R. S. 4762	R. S. 4948	
R. S. 3801	R. S. 3970	R. S. 4592	R. S. 4763	R. S. 4949	
R. S. 3802		R. S. 4593	R. S. 4764	R. S. 4950	
		R. S. 4594	R. S. 4765		
R. S. 3807	R. S. 3997			R. S. 4952	
R. S. 3808	R. S. 3998	R. S. 4616	R. S. 4767		
R. S. 3809			R. S. 4768	R. S. 4954	
	R. S. 4000	R. S. 4631	R. S. 4769	R. S. 4955	
R. S. 3811	R. S. 4001	R. S. 4632		R. S. 4956	
	R. S. 4002	R. S. 4633		R. S. 4957	
	R. S. 4003	R. S. 4634	R. S. 4774	R. S. 4958	
R. S. 3813	R. S. 4004	R. S. 4635	R. S. 4775	R. S. 4959	
R. S. 3814	R. S. 4005			R. S. 4960	
R. S. 3815		R. S. 4642	R. S. 4777	R. S. 4961	
R. S. 3816	R. S. 4024	R. S. 4643		R. S. 4962	
R. S. 3817	R. S. 4025		R. S. 4779	R. S. 4963	
R. S. 3818		R. S. 4648		R. S. 4964	
R. S. 3819		R. S. 4649	R. S. 4781	R. S. 4965	
R. S. 3820	R. S. 4032		R. S. 4782	R. S. 4966	
R. S. 3821		R. S. 4672		R. S. 4967	
R. S. 3822	R. S. 4047		R. S. 4789	R. S. 4968	
R. S. 3823		R. S. 4675		R. S. 4969	
R. S. 3824	R. S. 4092		R. S. 4817	R. S. 4970	
R. S. 3825	R. S. 4093	R. S. 4689			
R. S. 3826	R. S. 4094		R. S. 4828		
R. S. 3827	R. S. 4095	R. S. 4710		R. S. 5180	
	R. S. 4096		R. S. 4832	R. S. 5181	
R. S. 3837		R. S. 4714			
	R. S. 4123		R. S. 4836	R. S. 5194	
R. S. 3865	R. S. 4124	R. S. 4718	R. S. 4837		
R. S. 3866				R. S. 5245	
	R. S. 4135	R. S. 4723	R. S. 4845		
R. S. 3872			R. S. 4846	R. S. 5249	
	R. S. 4140	R. S. 4725	R. S. 4847		
		R. S. 4726	R. S. 4848		
R. S. 3875	R. S. 4175	R. S. 4727		R. S. 5255	
R. S. 3876			R. S. 4864		
R. S. 3877	R. S. 4185	R. S. 4730		R. S. 5411	
R. S. 3878	R. S. 4186	R. S. 4731	R. S. 4924	R. S. 5412	
		R. S. 4732	R. S. 4925		
R. S. 3881	R. S. 4212	R. S. 4733	R. S. 4926	R. S. 5568	
			R. S. 4927	R. S. 5569	
R. S. 3884	R. S. 4229	R. S. 4736	R. S. 4928		
	R. S. 4230	R. S. 4737		R. S. 5597	
R. S. 3886	R. S. 4231	R. S. 4738	R. S. 4932	R. S. 5598	

SEC. 2. The question as to whether any other provisions of law now omitted from the United States Code and supplements, have present force or effect as general and permanent law, shall be determined without regard to this Act.

SEC. 3. No inference shall be raised by the enactment of this Act that the sections of the Revised Statutes repealed by this Act were in force or effect at the time of such enactment: *Provided, however,* That any rights or liabilities existing under such repealed sections shall not be affected by their repeal.

Approved, March 3, 1933.

Determination of omitted provisions.

No inference that sections repealed were in force.

*Provided.* Existing rights not affected.

[CHAPTER 203.]

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1934, and for other purposes.

March 3, 1933.  
[H. R. 13872.]  
[Public, No. 419.]

Department of Agriculture appropriations, fiscal year 1934.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1934, namely:

Secretary's office.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

SALARIES

Secretary, Assistant, office, emergency, and field personnel.

*Provisos.*  
Cleaning department buildings.

Salaries limited to average rates under Classification Act.

Vol. 42, p. 1488; Vol. 45, p. 776; Vol. 46, p. 1003.

U. S. C., p. 65; Supp. VI, p. 31.  
Exception.

Restriction not applicable to clerical-mechanical service.

No reduction in fixed salaries.

Vol. 42, p. 1490.  
U. S. C., p. 66.

Transfers to another position without reduction.

Higher salary rates permitted.

If only one position in a grade.

Contracts for stenographic reporting.

Purchase of options for land.

Allowances for living quarters abroad.

Vol. 46, p. 818.  
U. S. C., Supp. VI, p. 20.

No payment to officer or employee issuing predictions, etc., of future cotton prices.

For Secretary of Agriculture, Assistant Secretary, and for other personal services in the District of Columbia, including \$7,294 for extra labor and emergency employments, and for personal services in the field, \$731,347: *Provided*. That in addition thereto, this appropriation may be reimbursed for the cost of such additional employments as may be necessary for cleaning, in whole or in part, of buildings of the Department of Agriculture in the city of Washington from the appropriations made for the bureaus or offices for which such service is performed: *Provided further*, That in expending appropriations or portions of appropriations, contained in this Act, for the payment for personal services in the District of Columbia in accordance with the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, with the exception of the Assistant Secretary, the average of the salaries of the total number of persons under any grade in any bureau, office, or other appropriation unit shall not at any time exceed the average of the compensation rates specified for the grade by such Act as amended: *Provided further*, That this restriction shall not apply (1) to grades 1, 2, 3, and 4 of the clerical-mechanical service, or (2) to require the reduction in salary of any person whose compensation was fixed, as of July 1, 1924, in accordance with the rules of section 6 of such Act, (3) to require the reduction in salary of any person who is transferred from one position to another position in the same or different grade, in the same or different bureau, office, or other appropriation unit, (4) to prevent the payment of a salary under any grade at a rate higher than the maximum rate of the grade when such higher rate is permitted by the Classification Act of 1923 as amended, and is specifically authorized by other law, or (5) to reduce the compensation of any person in a grade in which only one position is allocated: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to contract for stenographic reporting services, and the appropriations made in this Act shall be available for such purposes: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to expend from appropriations available for the purchase of lands not to exceed \$1 for each option to purchase any particular tract or tracts of land: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$23,600 of the appropriations available for salaries and expenses of officers and employees of the Department of Agriculture permanently stationed in foreign countries may be used for payment of allowances for living quarters, including heat, fuel, and light, as authorized by the Act approved June 26, 1930 (U. S. C., Supp. V, title 5, sec. 118a), but not to exceed \$720 may be so used for any one person: *Provided further*, That no part of the funds appropriated by this Act shall be used for the payment of any officer or employee of the Department of Agriculture who, as such officer or employee, or on

behalf of the department or any division, commission, or bureau thereof, issues, or causes to be issued, any prediction, oral or written, or forecast with respect to future prices of cotton or the trend of same.

For salaries and compensation of necessary employees in the mechanical shops and power plant of the Department of Agriculture, \$120,960: *Provided*, That such portion of this amount as may be necessary shall be available for transfer to the appropriation "Miscellaneous expenses, Department of Agriculture," for the purpose of that appropriation.

Mechanical, etc., employees.

*Proviso.*  
Transfer of funds.

#### MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

For stationery, blank books, twine, paper, gum, dry goods, soap, brushes, brooms, mats, oils, paints, glass, lumber, hardware, ice, fuel, water and gas pipes, heating apparatus, furniture, carpets, and mattings; for lights, freight, express charges, advertising and press clippings, telegraphing, telephoning, postage, washing towels, and necessary repairs and improvements to buildings and heating apparatus; for the maintenance, repair, and operation of not to exceed three (including one for the Secretary of Agriculture, one for general utility needs of the entire department, and one for the Forest Service) and purchase and exchange of one motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicle and one motor cycle for official purposes only; for the payment of the Department of Agriculture's proportionate share of the expense of the dispatch agent in New York; for official traveling expenses, including examination of estimates for appropriations in the field for any bureau, office, or service of the department; and for other miscellaneous supplies and expenses not otherwise provided for and necessary for the practical and efficient work of the department, which are authorized by such officer as the Secretary may designate, \$267,254: *Provided*, That the Secretary of Agriculture during the fiscal year 1934, may maintain stocks of stationery, supplies, equipment, and miscellaneous materials sufficient to meet, in whole or in part, requirements of the bureaus and offices of the department in the city of Washington and elsewhere, but not to exceed in the aggregate \$200,000 in value at the close of the fiscal year, and the appropriations made for such bureaus and offices for such stocks and for toilet-room supplies and materials and equipment used to clean, in whole or in part, the buildings occupied by the department in the city of Washington shall be available to reimburse the appropriation for miscellaneous expenses current at the time supplies are issued: *Provided further*, That the appropriations made hereunder shall be available for the payment of salaries of employees engaged in purchasing, storing, handling, packing, or shipping of supplies and blank forms and the amount of such salaries shall be charged proportionately as a part of the cost of supplies issued and in the case of blank forms and supplies not purchased from this appropriation the amount of such salaries shall be charged proportionately to the proper appropriation: *Provided further*, That the facilities of the central storehouse of the department shall to the fullest extent practicable be used to make unnecessary the maintenance of separate bureau storehouse activities in the department: *Provided further*, That a separate schedule of expenditures, transfers of funds, or other transactions hereunder shall be included in the annual Budget.

Department continuing expenses.

Dispatch agent, New York.

*Provisos.*  
Maintenance of stocks of stationery, supplies, etc.

Maximum allotment.  
Available for miscellaneous expenses.

Employees, handling, etc., supplies.

Use of central storehouse to avoid separate units.

Segregation of transactions.

## Rent.

## RENT OF BUILDINGS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Buildings in the District.

For rent of buildings and parts of buildings in the District of Columbia, for use of the various bureaus, divisions, and offices of the Department of Agriculture, \$45,000, in addition to which the Secretary of Agriculture, if found necessary, may enter into leases not to exceed \$35,000: *Provided*, That only such part of this sum shall be available to pay rent for space which can not be furnished by the Public Buildings Commission in Government buildings located in the District of Columbia.

Leases.

*Proviso.*  
Restriction.

Total, Office of the Secretary, \$1,164,561.

Information Office.

## OFFICE OF INFORMATION

## SALARIES AND GENERAL EXPENSES

Salaries and expenses.

For necessary expenses in connection with the publication, indexing, illustration, and distribution of bulletins, documents, and reports, including labor-saving machinery and supplies, envelopes, stationery and materials, office furniture and fixtures, photographic equipment and materials, artists' tools and supplies, telephone and telegraph service, freight and express charges; purchase and maintenance of bicycles; purchase of manuscripts; traveling expenses; electrotypes, illustrations, and other expenses not otherwise provided for, \$376,287, of which not to exceed \$352,444 may be used for personal services in the District of Columbia.

## PRINTING AND BINDING

Printing and binding.

For all printing and binding for the Department of Agriculture, including all of its bureaus, offices, institutions, and services located in Washington, District of Columbia, and elsewhere, \$850,000, including the Annual Report of the Secretary of Agriculture, as required by the Act approved January 12, 1895 (U. S. C., title 44, secs. 111, 212-220, 222, 241, 244, 257), and in pursuance of the Joint Resolution Numbered 13, approved March 30, 1906 (U. S. C., title 44, secs. 214, 224), and also including not to exceed \$250,000 for farmers' bulletins, which shall be adapted to the interests of the people of the different sections of the country, an equal proportion of four-fifths of which shall be delivered to or sent out under the addressed franks furnished by the Senators, Representatives, and Delegates in Congress, as they shall direct, but not including work done at the field printing plants of the Weather Bureau and the Forest Service authorized by the Joint Committee on Printing, in accordance with the Act approved March 1, 1919 (U. S. C., title 44, secs. 111, 220).

Total, Office of Information, \$1,226,287.

Library.

## LIBRARY, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Salaries and expenses.

Salaries and expenses: For purchase and exchange of books of reference, law books, technical and scientific books, periodicals, and for expenses incurred in completing imperfect series; not to exceed \$1,200 for newspapers, and when authorized by the Secretary of Agriculture for dues for library membership in societies or associations which issue publications to members only or at a price to members lower than to subscribers who are not members; for salaries in the city of Washington and elsewhere; for official traveling expenses, and for library fixtures, library cards, supplies, and for all other necessary expenses, \$100,223, of which amount not to exceed \$64,998 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

## OFFICE OF EXPERIMENT STATIONS

Experiment Stations  
Office.

## PAYMENTS TO STATES, HAWAII, ALASKA, AND PUERTO RICO FOR AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATIONS

To carry into effect the provisions of an Act approved March 2, 1887 (U. S. C., title 7, secs. 362, 363, 365, 368, 377-379), entitled "An Act to establish agricultural experiment stations in connection with the colleges established in the several States under the provisions of an Act approved July 2, 1862 (U. S. C., title 7, secs. 301-308), and of the Acts supplementary thereto," the sums apportioned to the several States, to be paid quarterly in advance, \$720,000.

Support of experiment stations.  
Vol. 24, p. 440.  
U. S. C., p. 115.Vol. 12, p. 503.  
U. S. C., p. 111.

To carry into effect the provisions of an Act approved March 16, 1906 (U. S. C., title 7, sec. 369), entitled "An Act to provide for an increased annual appropriation for agricultural experiment stations and regulating the expenditure thereof," and Acts supplementary thereto, the sums apportioned to the several States to be paid quarterly in advance, \$720,000.

Allotment of additional appropriations.  
Vol. 34, p. 63.  
U. S. C., p. 115.

To carry into effect the provisions of an Act entitled "An Act to authorize the more complete endowment of agricultural experiment stations," approved February 24, 1925 (U. S. C., title 7, secs. 361, 366, 370, 371, 373-376, 380, 382), \$2,880,000.

Further allotments.  
Vol. 43, p. 970.  
U. S. C., p. 115.

Hawaii: To carry into effect the provisions of an Act entitled "An Act to extend the benefits of certain Acts of Congress to the Territory of Hawaii," approved May 16, 1928 (U. S. C., Supp. V, title 7, secs. 386-386b), \$26,000.

Extending benefits to Hawaii.  
Vol. 45, p. 571.  
U. S. C., Supp. VI, p. 56.

Alaska: To carry into effect the provisions of an Act entitled "An Act to extend the benefits of the Hatch Act and the Smith-Lever Act to the Territory of Alaska," approved February 23, 1929 (U. S. C., Supp. V, title 7, sec. 386c), \$15,000.

Extension work in Alaska.  
Vol. 45, p. 1256.  
U. S. C., Supp. VI, p. 56.

Puerto Rico: To carry into effect the provisions of an Act entitled "An Act to coordinate the agricultural experiment-station work and to extend the benefits of certain Acts of Congress to the Territory of Puerto Rico," approved March 4, 1931 (U. S. C., Supp. V, title 7, secs. 386d-386f), \$20,000.

Extending benefits to Puerto Rico, etc.  
Vol. 46, p. 1520.  
U. S. C., Supp. VI, p. 56.

In all, payments to States, Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto Rico for agricultural experiment stations, \$4,381,000.

## SALARIES AND GENERAL EXPENSES

To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to enforce the provisions of the Acts approved March 2, 1887 (U. S. C., title 7, secs. 362, 363, 365, 368, 377-379), March 16, 1906 (U. S. C., title 7, secs. 369, 375), February 24, 1925 (U. S. C., title 7, secs. 361, 366, 370, 371, 373-376, 380, 382), May 16, 1928 (U. S. C., Supp. V, title 7, secs. 386-386b), February 23, 1929 (U. S. C., Supp. V, title 7, sec. 386c), and March 4, 1931 (U. S. C., Supp. V, title 7, secs. 386d-386f), and Acts amendatory or supplementary thereto, relative to their administration and for the administration of agricultural experiment stations in Hawaii and Puerto Rico, including the employment of clerks, assistants, and other persons in the city of Washington and elsewhere, freight and express charges, official traveling expenses, office fixtures, supplies, apparatus, telegraph and telephone service, gas, electric current, and rent outside of the District of Columbia, \$148,831; and the Secretary of Agriculture shall prescribe the form of the annual financial statement required under the above Acts, ascertain whether the expenditures are in accordance with their provisions, coordinate the work of the Department of Agriculture with that of the State agricultural colleges and experiment stations in the lines authorized in said Acts, and make report thereon to Congress.

Administrative expenses.  
Vol. 24, p. 440; Vol. 34, p. 63; Vol. 43, p. 970; Vol. 45, pp. 571, 1256; Vol. 46, p. 1520.  
U. S. C., p. 115; Supp. VI, p. 56.

Territorial and insular possessions.

Outside rent.

Annual statement forms.

Experiment stations in Hawaii and Puerto Rico, maintenance.

Allotments.

Sale of products; use of receipts.

Insular experiment stations: To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to establish and maintain agricultural experiment stations in Hawaii and Puerto Rico, including the erection of buildings, the preparation, illustration, and distribution of reports and bulletins, and all other necessary expenses, \$78,130, as follows: \$36,270 for Hawaii, and \$41,860 for Puerto Rico; and the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to sell such products as are obtained on the land belonging to the agricultural experiment stations in Hawaii and Puerto Rico, and the amount obtained from the sale thereof shall be covered into the Treasury of the United States as miscellaneous receipts.

In all, salaries and expenses, \$226,961.

Amount for vehicles for field service.

Total, Office of Experiment Stations, \$4,607,961, of which amount not to exceed \$138,574 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia, and not to exceed \$750 shall be available for the purchase of motor-propelled and horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles necessary in the conduct of field work outside the District of Columbia.

Extension Service.

## EXTENSION SERVICE

### PAYMENTS TO STATES, HAWAII, AND ALASKA

Cooperative extension work allotments. Vol. 38, p. 372; Vol. 45, p. 571, 711. U. S. C., p. 114; Supp. VI, p. 55.

For cooperative agricultural extension work, to be allotted, paid, and expended in the same manner, upon the same terms and conditions, and under the same supervision as the additional appropriations made by the Act of May 8, 1914 (U. S. C., title 7, secs. 341-348), entitled "An Act to provide for cooperative agricultural extension work between the agricultural colleges in the several States receiving the benefits of an Act of Congress approved July 2, 1862 (U. S. C., title 7, secs. 301-308), and of Acts supplementary thereto, and the United States Department of Agriculture," \$1,580,000; and all sums appropriated by this Act for use for demonstration or extension work within any State shall be used and expended in accordance with plans mutually agreed upon by the Secretary of Agriculture and the proper officials of the college in such State which receives the benefits of said Act of May 8, 1914: *Provided*, That of the above appropriation not more than \$300,000 shall be expended for purposes other than salaries of county agents.

Use as mutually agreed upon.

*Proviso.*  
County agents.

Further cooperation with State colleges in extension work. Vol. 12, p. 503; Vol. 38, p. 372; Vol. 45, p. 711. U. S. C., p. 111; Supp. VI, p. 55.

To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to carry into effect the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the further development of agricultural extension work between the agricultural colleges in the several States receiving the benefits of the Act entitled 'An Act donating public lands to the several States and Territories which may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and mechanic arts,' approved July 2, 1862 (U. S. C., title 7, secs. 301-308), and all Acts supplementary thereto, and the United States Department of Agriculture," approved May 22, 1928 (U. S. C., Supp. V, title 7, secs. 343a, 343b), \$1,480,000.

Extension work in Alaska. Vol. 45, p. 1256. U. S. C., Supp. VI, p. 56.

Alaska: To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to carry into effect the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to extend the benefits of the Hatch Act and the Smith-Lever Act to the Territory of Alaska," approved February 23, 1929 (U. S. C., Supp. V, title 7, sec. 386c), \$12,000.

Additional cooperative extension work.

Additional cooperative agricultural extension work: For additional cooperative agricultural extension work, including employment of specialists in economics and marketing, to be allotted and paid by the Secretary of Agriculture to the several States and the Territory of Hawaii in such amounts as he may deem necessary to accomplish such purposes, \$1,000,000.

In all, payments to States, Hawaii, and Alaska for agricultural extension work, \$4,072,000.

SALARIES AND GENERAL EXPENSES

General administrative expenses: For necessary expenses for general administrative purposes, including personal services in the District of Columbia, \$13,846. Administrative expenses.

Farmers' cooperative demonstration work: For farmers' cooperative demonstration work, including special suggestions of plans and methods for more effective dissemination of the results of the work of the Department of Agriculture and the agricultural experiment stations and of improved methods of agricultural practice, at farmers' institutes and in agricultural instruction, and for such work on Government reclamation projects, and for personal services in the city of Washington and elsewhere, supplies, and all other necessary expenses, \$1,420,189: *Provided*, That the expense of such service shall be defrayed from this appropriation and such cooperative funds as may be voluntarily contributed by State, county, and municipal agencies, associations of farmers, and individual farmers, universities, colleges, boards of trade, chambers of commerce, other local associations of business men, business organizations, and individuals within the State. Farmers' cooperative demonstration work.

Agricultural exhibits at fairs: To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to make suitable agricultural exhibits at State, interstate, and international fairs held within the United States; for the purchase of necessary supplies and equipment; for telephone and telegraph service, freight and express charges; for travel, and for every other expense necessary, including the employment of assistance in or outside the city of Washington, \$85,000. Proviso. Voluntary contributions within State accepted.

Cooperative farm forestry: For cooperation with appropriate officials of the various States or with other suitable agencies to assist the owners of farms in establishing, improving, and renewing wood lots, shelter belts, windbreaks, and other valuable forest growth, and in growing and renewing useful timber crops under the provisions of section 5 of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the protection of forest lands, for the reforestation of denuded areas, for the extension of national forests, and for other purposes, in order to promote the continuous production of timber on lands chiefly suitable therefor," approved June 7, 1924 (U. S. C., title 16, secs. 564-570), including personal services in the District of Columbia, \$64,787. Agricultural exhibits at fairs.

In all, salaries and expenses, \$1,583,822, of which amount not to exceed \$436,731 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia. Cooperative farm forestry.

Total, Extension Service, \$5,655,822.

Grand total, office of the Secretary of Agriculture, \$12,754,854. Wood lots, etc.

WEATHER BUREAU

SALARIES AND GENERAL EXPENSES

For carrying into effect in the District of Columbia and elsewhere in the United States, in the West Indies, in the Panama Canal, the Caribbean Sea, and on adjacent coasts, in the Hawaiian Islands, in Bermuda, and in Alaska the provisions of an Act approved October 1, 1890 (U. S. C., title 15, secs. 311-313, 317), so far as they relate to the weather service transferred thereby to the Department of Agriculture, and the amendment thereof contained in section 5 (e) of the Air Commerce Act of 1926 (U. S. C., Supp. V, title 15, sec. 313), for the employment of professors of meteorology, district fore- Weather Bureau.

Weather Bureau.

General expenses.

Classification of.

Vol. 26, p. 653.  
U. S. C., p. 381.

Air Service reports.  
Vol. 44, p. 571.  
U. S. C., Supp. VI,  
p. 168.

casters, local forecasters, meteorologists, section directors, observers, apprentices, operators, skilled mechanics, instrument makers, foremen, assistant foremen, proofreaders, compositors, pressmen, lithographers, folders and feeders, repair men, station agents, messengers, messenger boys, laborers, special observers, display men, and other necessary employees; for fuel, gas, electricity, freight and express charges, furniture, stationery, ice, dry goods, twine, mats, oil, paints, glass, lumber, hardware, and washing towels; for advertising; for purchase, subsistence, and care of horses and vehicles, the purchase and repair of harness, for official purposes only; for instruments, shelters, apparatus, storm-warning towers and repairs thereto; for rent of offices; for repair, alterations, and improvements to existing buildings and care and preservation of grounds, including the construction of necessary outbuildings and sidewalks on public streets, abutting Weather Bureau grounds; and the erection of temporary buildings for living quarters of observers; for official traveling expenses; for telephone rentals, and for telegraphing, telephoning, and cabling reports and messages, rates to be fixed by the Secretary of Agriculture by agreement with the companies performing the service; for the maintenance and repair of Weather Bureau telegraph, telephone, and cable lines; and for every other expenditure required for the establishment, equipment, and maintenance of meteorological offices and stations and for the issuing of weather forecasts and warnings of storms, cold waves, frosts, and heavy snows, the gaging and measuring of the flow of rivers and the issuing of river forecasts and warnings; for observations and reports relating to crops, and for other necessary observations and reports, including cooperation with other bureaus of the Government and societies and institutions of learning for the dissemination of meteorological information, as follows:

Telegraphing, telephoning, etc.

Issuing forecasts and warnings.

Cooperation with other bureaus, etc.

Chief of bureau, and office personnel.

Expenses in the District and elsewhere.

Weather relationship to forest fires. Vol. 43, p. 701. U. S. C., Supp. VI, p. 225.

International Meteorological Committee.

Proviso. Printing limitation.

Horticultural protection.

Aerological stations.

General administrative expenses: For necessary expenses for general administrative purposes, including the salary of chief of bureau and other personal services in the District of Columbia, \$125,975.

General weather service and research: For necessary expenses incident to collecting and disseminating meteorological, climatological, and marine information, and for investigations in meteorology, climatology, seismology, evaporation, and aerology in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, including \$4,288 for investigations of the relationship of weather conditions to forest fires, under section 6 of the Act approved May 22, 1928 (U. S. C., Supp. V, title 16, sec. 581e), \$2,279,750, of which not to exceed \$800 may be expended for the contribution of the United States to the cost of the office of the secretariat of the International Meteorological Committee, and not to exceed \$10,000 may be expended for the maintenance of a printing office in the city of Washington for the printing of weather maps, bulletins, circulars, forms, and other publications: *Provided*, That no printing shall be done by the Weather Bureau that can be done at the Government Printing Office without impairing the service of said bureau.

Horticultural protection: For investigations, observations, and reports, forecasts, warnings, and advices for the protection of horticultural interests, \$44,905.

Aerology: For the maintenance of stations, for observing, measuring, and investigating atmospheric phenomena, including salaries and other expenses, in the city of Washington and elsewhere, \$1,280,605.

Total, Weather Bureau, \$3,731,235, of which amount not to exceed \$474,000 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

## BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY

## SALARIES AND GENERAL EXPENSES

For carrying out the provisions of the Act approved May 29, 1884 (U. S. C., title 7, sec. 391; title 21, secs. 112-119, 130), establishing a Bureau of Animal Industry, and the provisions of the Act approved March 3, 1891 (U. S. C., title 45, secs. 75, 76), providing for the safe transport and humane treatment of export cattle from the United States to foreign countries, and for other purposes; the Act approved August 30, 1890 (U. S. C., title 21, secs. 101-105), providing for the importation of animals into the United States, and for other purposes; and the provisions of the Act approved February 2, 1903 (U. S. C., title 21, secs. 111-113, 120-122), to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to more effectually suppress and prevent the spread of contagious and infectious diseases of livestock, and for other purposes; and also the provisions of the Act approved March 3, 1905 (U. S. C., title 21, secs. 123-128), to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to establish and maintain quarantine districts, to permit and regulate the movement of cattle and other livestock therefrom, and for other purposes; and for carrying out the provisions of the Act of June 29, 1906 (U. S. C., title 45, secs. 71-74), entitled "An Act to prevent cruelty to animals while in transit by railroad or other means of transportation"; and for carrying out the provisions of the Act approved March 4, 1913 (U. S. C., title 21, secs. 151-158), regulating the preparation, sale, barter, exchange, or shipment of any virus, serum, toxin, or analogous products manufactured in the United States and the importation of such products intended for use in the treatment of domestic animals; and for carrying out the provisions of the Packers and Stockyards Act, approved August 15, 1921 (U. S. C., title 7, secs. 181-229); and to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to collect and disseminate information concerning livestock and animal products; to prepare and disseminate reports on animal industry; to employ and pay from the appropriation herein made as many persons in the city of Washington or elsewhere as he may deem necessary; to purchase in the open market samples of all tuberculin, serums, antitoxins, or analogous products, of foreign or domestic manufacture, which are sold in the United States, for the detection, prevention, treatment, or cure of diseases of domestic animals, to test the same, and to disseminate the results of said tests in such manner as he may deem best; to purchase and destroy diseased or exposed animals, including poultry, or quarantine the same whenever in his judgment essential to prevent the spread of pleuropneumonia, tuberculosis, contagious poultry diseases, or other diseases of animals from one State to another, as follows:

General administrative expenses: For necessary expenses for general administrative purposes, including the salary of chief of bureau and other personal services in the District of Columbia, \$170,915.

Inspection and quarantine: For inspection and quarantine work, including all necessary expenses for the eradication of scabies in sheep and cattle, the inspection of southern cattle, the supervision of the transportation of livestock, and the inspection of vessels, the execution of the twenty-eight hour law, the inspection and quarantine of imported animals, including the establishment and maintenance of quarantine stations and repairs, alterations, improvements, or additions to buildings thereon; the inspection work relative to the existence of contagious diseases, and the mallein testing of animals, \$689,660.

Animal Industry Bureau.

General expenses.  
Vol. 23, p. 31.  
U. S. C., pp. 117, 631.  
Vol. 26, p. 833.  
U. S. C., p. 1444.

Vol. 26, p. 414; Vol. 32, p. 791.  
U. S. C., pp. 630, 631, 632.

Contagious diseases.  
Vol. 33, p. 1264.  
U. S. C., p. 633.

Cattle quarantine.

Twenty-eight hour law.  
Vol. 34, p. 607.  
U. S. C., p. 1444.

Animal viruses, etc.  
Vol. 37, p. 832.  
U. S. C., p. 634.

Packers and Stockyards Act.  
Vol. 42, p. 159.  
U. S. C., p. 102.

Collecting and disseminating information.  
Pay of employees.

Tuberculin, serums, etc.

Purchase and destruction of diseased animals.  
Pleuropneumonia, etc.

Chief of bureau, and office personnel.

Inspection and quarantine work.

Eradicating tuberculosis, etc., of animals.

Application of funds.

Provisos.  
Reimbursing owners for animals destroyed.

Cooperation with States, etc.

Restriction on payments.

Additional limitations.

Eradicating cattle ticks.  
Proviso.  
Purchase of animals limited.

Animal husbandry.  
Feeding, breeding, etc., experiments.

Eradicating tuberculosis: For investigating the diseases of tuberculosis and paratuberculosis of animals, and avian tuberculosis, for their control and eradication, for the tuberculin testing of animals, and for researches concerning the causes of the diseases, their modes of spread, and methods of treatment and prevention, including demonstrations, the formation of organizations, and such other means as may be necessary, either independently or in cooperation with farmers, associations, or State, Territory, or county authorities, \$5,945,360, of which \$1,145,360 shall be set aside for administrative and operating expenses and \$4,800,000 for the payment of indemnities: *Provided*, That in carrying out the purpose of this appropriation, if in the opinion of the Secretary of Agriculture it shall be necessary to condemn and destroy tuberculous or paratuberculous cattle, if such animals have been destroyed, condemned, or die after condemnation, he may, in his discretion, and in accordance with such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, expend in the city of Washington or elsewhere such sums as he shall determine to be necessary, within the limitations above provided, for the payment of indemnities, for the reimbursement of owners of such animals, in cooperation with such States, Territories, counties, or municipalities, as shall by law or by suitable action in keeping with its authority in the matter, and by rules and regulations adopted and enforced in pursuance thereof, provide inspection of tuberculous or paratuberculous cattle and for compensation to owners of cattle so condemned, but no part of the money hereby appropriated shall be used in compensating owners of such cattle except in cooperation with and supplementary to payments to be made by State, Territory, county, or municipality where condemnation of such cattle shall take place, nor shall any payment be made hereunder as compensation for or on account of any such animal if at the time of inspection or test, or at the time of condemnation thereof, it shall belong to or be upon the premises of any person, firm, or corporation to which it has been sold, shipped, or delivered for the purpose of being slaughtered: *Provided further*, That out of the money hereby appropriated no payment as compensation for any cattle condemned for slaughter shall exceed one-third of the difference between the appraised value of such cattle and the value of the salvage thereof; that no payment hereunder shall exceed the amount paid or to be paid by the State, Territory, county, and municipality where the animal shall be condemned; that in no case shall any payment hereunder be more than \$25 for any grade animal or more than \$50 for any purebred animal, and that no payment shall be made unless the owner has complied with all lawful quarantine regulations.

Eradicating cattle ticks: For all necessary expenses for the eradication of southern cattle ticks, \$671,089: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for the purchase of animals or in the purchase of materials for or in the construction of dipping vats upon land not owned solely by the United States, except at fairs or expositions where the Department of Agriculture makes exhibits or demonstrations; nor shall any part of this appropriation be used in the purchase of materials or mixtures for use in dipping vats except in experimental or demonstration work carried on by the officials or agents of the Bureau of Animal Industry.

Animal husbandry: For all necessary expenses for investigations and experiments in animal husbandry; for experiments in animal feeding and breeding, including cooperation with the State agricultural experiment stations and other agencies, including repairs and additions to and erection of buildings absolutely necessary to carry

on the experiments, including the employment of labor in the city of Washington and elsewhere, rent outside of the District of Columbia, and all other necessary expenses, \$637,150, including \$12,500 for livestock experiments and demonstrations at Big Springs and/or elsewhere in Texas, to be available only when the State of Texas, or other cooperating agency in Texas shall have appropriated an equal amount or, in the opinion of the Secretary of Agriculture, shall have furnished its equivalent in value in cooperation for the same purpose during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1934: *Provided*, That of the sum thus appropriated \$161,320 may be used for experiments in poultry feeding and breeding.

Livestock experiments, etc., Big Springs, Tex.  
Condition.

*Proviso.*  
Poultry feeding, etc.

Diseases of animals: For all necessary expenses for scientific investigations of diseases of animals, including the construction of necessary buildings at Beltsville, Maryland, the maintenance and improvement of the bureau experiment station at Bethesda, Maryland, and the necessary alterations of buildings thereon, and the necessary expenses for investigations of tuberculin, serums, antitoxins, and analogous products, \$375,000: *Provided*, That of said sum \$86,600 may be used for researches concerning the cause, modes of spread, and methods of treatment and prevention of the disease of contagious abortion of animals.

Animal diseases investigations.

Beltsville, Md.  
Bethesda, Md., station.

*Proviso.*  
Contagious abortion of animals.

Eradicating hog cholera: For investigating the disease of hog cholera and related swine diseases, and for their control or eradication by such means as may be necessary, including demonstrations, the formation of organizations, and other methods, either independently or in cooperation with farmers' associations, State or county authorities, \$420,000: *Provided*, That of said sum \$232,840 shall be available for expenditure in carrying out the provisions of the Act approved March 4, 1913 (U. S. C., title 21, secs. 151-158), regulating the preparation, sale, barter, exchange, or shipment of any virus, serum, toxin, or analogous product manufactured in the United States and the importation of such products intended for use in the treatment of domestic animals: *Provided further*, That of said sum \$27,700 shall be available for researches concerning the cause, modes of spread, and methods of treatment and prevention of these diseases.

Hog cholera, investigation, etc.

*Provisos.*  
Regulating trade in viruses, etc.  
Vol. 37, p. 832,  
U. S. C., p. 634.

Pathological researches.

Eradicating dourine: For all necessary expenses for the investigation, treatment, and eradication of dourine, \$25,000.

Eradicating dourine.

Packers and Stockyards Act: For necessary expenses in carrying out the provisions of the Packers and Stockyards Act, approved August 15, 1921 (U. S. C., title 7, secs. 181-229), \$350,200: *Provided*, That the Secretary of Agriculture may require reasonable bonds from every market agency and dealer, under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe to secure the performance of their obligations, and whenever, after due notice and hearing, the Secretary finds any registrant is insolvent or has violated any provision of said Act he may issue an order suspending such registrant for a reasonable specified period. Such order of suspension shall take effect within not less than five days, unless suspended or modified or set aside by the Secretary of Agriculture or a court of competent jurisdiction: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of Agriculture may, whenever necessary, authorize the charging and collection from owners of a reasonable fee for the inspection of brands appearing upon livestock subject to the provisions of the said Act for the purpose of determining the ownership of such livestock: *Provided further*, That such fee shall not be imposed except upon written request made to the Secretary of Agriculture by the Board of Livestock Commissioners, or duly organized livestock association of the

Executing Packers and Stockyards Act.  
Vol. 42, p. 159,  
U. S. C., p. 102.

*Provisos.*  
Bonds from agencies and dealers.

Suspension for violation.

Fee for inspecting brands.

Request for, required.

States from which such livestock have originated or been shipped to market.

In all, salaries and expenses, \$9,284,374.

Meat inspection.

MEAT INSPECTION

Additional expenses.  
Vol. 34, pp. 674, 1260;  
U. S. C., p. 627.

Equine meat.  
Vol. 41, p. 241.  
U. S. C., p. 630.

For additional expenses in carrying out the provisions of the Meat Inspection Act of June 30, 1906 (U. S. C., title 21, sec. 95), as amended by the act of March 4, 1907 (U. S. C., title 21, secs. 71-94), and as extended to equine meat by the Act of July 24, 1919 (U. S. C., title 21, sec. 96), including the purchase of tags, labels, stamps, and certificates printed in course of manufacture, \$2,074,590.

Contagious diseases of animals.

ERADICATION OF FOOT-AND-MOUTH AND OTHER CONTAGIOUS DISEASES OF ANIMALS

Emergency, eradicating foot-and-mouth, etc., diseases.

In case of an emergency arising out of the existence of foot-and-mouth disease, rinderpest, contagious pleuropneumonia, or other contagious or infectious disease of animals, which, in the opinion of the Secretary of Agriculture, threatens the livestock industry of the country, he may expend, in the city of Washington or elsewhere, any unexpended balances of appropriations heretofore made for this purpose in the arrest and eradication of any such disease, including the payment of claims growing out of past and future purchases and destruction, in cooperation with the States, of animals affected by or exposed to, or of materials contaminated by or exposed to, any such disease, wherever found and irrespective of ownership, under like or substantially similar circumstances, when such owner has complied with all lawful quarantine regulations: *Provided*, That the payment for animals hereafter purchased may be made on appraisalment based on the meat, dairy, or breeding value, but in case of appraisalment based on breeding value no appraisalment of any animal shall exceed three times its meat or dairy value, and, except in case of an extraordinary emergency, to be determined by the Secretary of Agriculture, the payment by the United States Government for any animals shall not exceed one-half of any such appraisements: *Provided further*, That the sum of \$5,000 of the unexpended balance of the appropriation of \$3,500,000, contained in the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1924, approved December 5, 1924, for the eradication of the foot-and-mouth disease and other contagious or infectious diseases of animals, is hereby made available during the fiscal year 1934 to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to control and eradicate the European fowl pest and similar diseases in poultry.

Use of balances.  
*Ante*, p. 620.

Payment for destroyed animals.

*Provisos*.  
Appraisalment based on meat, etc., value.

Sum available for eradicating European fowl pest.  
Vol. 43, p. 682.

Services in the District.

Total, Bureau of Animal Industry, \$11,358,964, of which amount not to exceed \$746,672 may be expended for departmental personal services in the District of Columbia, and not to exceed \$48,195 shall be available for the purchase of motor-propelled and horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles necessary in the conduct of field work outside the District of Columbia.

Vehicles.

Dairy Industry Bureau.

BUREAU OF DAIRY INDUSTRY

General expenses.

SALARIES AND GENERAL EXPENSES

Investigations, etc.  
Vol. 43, p. 243.  
U. S. C., p. 117.

For carrying out the provisions of the Act approved May 29, 1924 (U. S. C., title 7, secs. 401-404), establishing a Bureau of Dairying for salaries in the city of Washington and elsewhere, and for all other necessary expenses, as follows:

General administrative expenses: For necessary expenses for general administrative purposes, including the salary of the chief of bureau and other personal services in the District of Columbia, \$64,265.

Chief of bureau, and office personnel.

Dairy investigations: For conducting investigations, experiments, and demonstrations in dairy industry, cooperative investigations of the dairy industry in the various States, and inspection of renovated-butter factories, including repairs to buildings, not to exceed \$5,000 for the construction of buildings, \$590,865.

Investigations, demonstrations, etc.

Total, Bureau of Dairy Industry, \$655,130, of which amount not to exceed \$296,850 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

Services in the District.

## BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY

Plant Industry Bureau.

### SALARIES AND GENERAL EXPENSES

General expenses.

For all necessary expenses in the investigation of fruits, fruit trees, grain, cotton, tobacco, vegetables, grasses, forage, drug, medicinal, poisonous, fiber, and other plants and plant industries in cooperation with other branches of the department, the State experiment stations, and practical farmers, and for the erection of necessary farm buildings: *Provided*, That the cost of any building erected shall not exceed \$1,500; for field and station expenses, including fences, drains, and other farm improvements; for repairs in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; for rent outside of the District of Columbia; and for the employment of all investigators, local and special agents, agricultural explorers, experts, clerks, illustrators, assistants, and all labor and other necessary expenses in the city of Washington and elsewhere required for the investigations, experiments, and demonstrations herein authorized as follows:

Investigations of fruits, plants, products, etc.

*Proviso.*  
Limit for buildings. Field, etc., expenses.

Employment of investigators, etc.

General administrative expenses: For necessary expenses for general administrative purposes, including the salary of chief of bureau and other personal services in the District of Columbia, \$193,639.

Chief of bureau, and office personnel.

Arlington Farm: For continuing the necessary improvements to establish and maintain a general experiment farm and agricultural station on the Arlington estate, in the State of Virginia, in accordance with the provisions of the Act of Congress approved April 18, 1900 (31 Stat., pp. 135, 136), \$51,545: *Provided*, That the limitations in this Act as to the cost of farm buildings shall not apply to this paragraph.

Arlington, Va., farm.

Vol. 31, p. 135.

*Proviso.*  
Building limit not applicable.

Barberry eradication: For the eradication of the common barberry and for applying such other methods of eradication and control of cereal rusts as in the judgment of the Secretary of Agriculture may be necessary, including the payment of such expenses and the employment of such persons and means, in the city of Washington and elsewhere, and cooperation with such authorities of the States concerned, organizations of growers, or individuals, as he may deem necessary to accomplish such purposes, \$180,722: *Provided*, That \$75,000 of this amount shall be available for expenditure only when an equal amount shall have been appropriated, subscribed, or contributed by States, counties, or local authorities, or by individuals or organizations for the accomplishment of such purposes: *Provided further*, That no part of the money herein appropriated shall be used to pay the cost or value of property injured or destroyed.

Barberry eradication. Control of cereal rusts.

Cooperation.

*Provisos.*  
Subject to equal contribution of States, etc.

No pay for property destroyed.

Blister-rust control: For applying such methods of eradication or control of the white-pine blister rust as in the judgment of the Secretary of Agriculture may be necessary, including the payment of such expenses and the employment of such persons and means in the city

Blister-rust control. White pine blister rust, eradication methods.

- of Washington and elsewhere, in cooperation with such authorities of the States concerned, organizations, or individuals as he may deem necessary to accomplish such purposes, and in the discretion of the Secretary of Agriculture no expenditures shall be made for these purposes until a sum or sums at least equal to such expenditures shall have been appropriated, subscribed, or contributed by State, county, or local authorities, or by individuals or organizations for the accomplishment of such purposes, \$375,233: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used to pay the cost or value of trees or other property injured or destroyed.
- Proviso.*  
No pay for trees, etc., injured.
- Wild plants and grazing lands. Botany: For investigation, improvement, and utilization of wild plants and grazing lands, and for determining the distribution of weeds and means of their control, \$39,113.
- Cereal crops and diseases. Cereal crops and diseases: For the investigation and improvement of cereals, including corn, and methods of cereal production and for the study and control of cereal diseases, and for the investigation of the cultivation and breeding of flax for seed purposes, including a study of flax diseases, and for the investigation and improvement of broomcorn and methods of broomcorn production, \$488,200.
- Investigations for improvement of, eradicating diseases, etc.
- Broomcorn production. Citrus canker eradication. Citrus-canker eradication: For conducting such investigations of the nature and means of communication of the disease of citrus trees known as citrus canker, and for applying such methods of eradication or control of the disease as in the judgment of the Secretary of Agriculture may be necessary, including the payment of such expenses and the employment of such persons and means, in the city of Washington and elsewhere, and cooperation with such authorities of the States concerned, organizations of growers, or individuals, as he may deem necessary to accomplish such purposes, \$25,000, and, in the discretion of the Secretary of Agriculture, no expenditures shall be made for these purposes until a sum or sums at least equal to such expenditures shall have been appropriated, subscribed, or contributed by State, county, or local authorities, or by individuals or organizations for the accomplishment of such purposes: *Provided*, That no part of the money herein appropriated shall be used to pay the cost or value of trees or other property injured or destroyed.
- Cooperation expenses. Local contributions required. Cotton production, etc. Cotton production and diseases: For investigation of cotton production, including the improvement by cultural methods, breeding, acclimatization, adaptation, and selection, and for investigation and control of diseases, \$200,000.
- Proviso.*  
No pay for trees, etc., injured.
- Drug, etc., plants. Drug and related plants: For the investigation, testing, and improvement of plants yielding drugs, spices, poisons, oils, and related products and by-products, \$39,840.
- Dry land, etc., agriculture. Dry-land agriculture: For the investigation and improvement of methods of crop production under subhumid, semiarid, or dry-land conditions, \$220,000: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for the establishment of any new field station.
- Proviso.*  
No new field station.
- Forage crops and diseases. Forage crops and diseases: For the purchase, propagation, testing, and distribution of new and rare seeds; for the investigation and improvement of grasses, alfalfa, clover, and other forage crops, including the investigation and control of diseases, \$201,014.
- New and rare seeds. Foreign seed and plant introduction. Foreign plant introduction: For investigations in foreign seed and plant introduction, including the study, collection, purchase, testing, propagation, and distribution of rare and valuable seeds, bulbs, trees, shrubs, vines, cuttings, and plants from foreign countries and from our possessions, and for experiments with reference to their introduction and cultivation in this country, \$163,574.
- Rare, etc., seeds.

**Forest pathology:** For the investigation of diseases of forest and ornamental trees and shrubs, including a study of the nature and habits of the parasitic fungi causing the chestnut-tree bark disease, the white-pine blister rust, and other epidemic tree diseases, for the purpose of discovering new methods of control and applying methods of eradication or control already discovered, and including \$112,560 for investigations of diseases of forest trees and forest products, under section 3 of the Act approved May 22, 1928 (U. S. C., Supp. V., title 16, sec. 581b), \$206,955.

Forest pathology.

Chestnut tree bark disease.

Vol. 45, p. 701.  
U. S. C., Supp. VI,  
p. 225.

**Fruit and vegetable crops and diseases:** For investigation and control of diseases, for improvement of methods of culture, propagation, breeding, selection, and related activities concerned with the production of fruits, nuts, vegetables, ornamentals, and related plants for investigation of methods of harvesting, packing, shipping, storing, and utilizing these products, and for studies of the physiological and related changes of such products during processes of marketing and while in commercial storage, \$1,144,100.

Fruit and vegetable crops and diseases.

**Gardens and grounds:** To cultivate and care for the gardens and grounds of the Department of Agriculture in the city of Washington, including the upkeep and lighting of the grounds and the construction, surfacing, and repairing of roadways and walks; and to erect, manage, and maintain conservatories, greenhouses, and plant and fruit propagating houses on the grounds of the Department of Agriculture in the city of Washington, \$87,190.

Experimental gardens and grounds, D. C.

**Genetics and biophysics:** For biophysical investigations in connection with the various lines of work herein authorized, \$33,617.

Genetics and biophysics, investigations.

**Mycology and disease survey:** For mycological collections and the maintenance of a plant-disease survey, \$46,133.

Plant disease survey, etc.

**National Arboretum:** For the maintenance of the National Arboretum established under the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to establish a National Arboretum, and for other purposes," approved March 4, 1927 (U. S. C., Supp. V, title 20, secs. 191-194), including the erection of buildings, salaries in the city of Washington and elsewhere, traveling expenses of employees and advisory council, and other necessary expenses, \$4,758, of which such amounts as may be necessary may be expended by contract or otherwise for the services of consulting landscape architects without reference to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, or civil-service rules.

National Arboretum.  
Vol. 44, p. 1422.  
U. S. C., Supp. VI,  
p. 351.

Landscape architects.

**Nematology:** For crop technological investigations, including the study of plant-infesting nematodes, \$46,840.

Nematology.

**Phony-peach eradication:** For conducting such investigations of the nature and means of communication of the disease of peach trees known as phony peach and for applying such methods of eradication or control of the disease as in the judgment of the Secretary of Agriculture may be necessary, including the payment of such expenses and the employment of such persons and means, in the city of Washington and elsewhere, and cooperation with such authorities of the States concerned, organizations of growers, or individuals, as he may deem necessary to accomplish such purposes, \$41,860, and, in the discretion of the Secretary of Agriculture, no expenditure shall be made for these purposes until a sum or sums at least equal to such expenditures shall have been appropriated, subscribed, or contributed, by State, county, or local authorities, or by individuals or organizations for the accomplishment of such purposes: *Provided*, That no part of the money herein appropriated shall be used to pay the cost or value of trees or other property injured or destroyed.

Phony-peach eradication.  
Investigations, etc.

Subject to equal contribution from States, etc.

*Proviso.*  
No pay for trees, etc., injured or destroyed.

**Plant nutrition:** For plant-nutrition investigations, \$16,900.

Plant nutrition.

Rubber, fiber, and other tropical plants.

Rubber, fiber, and other tropical plants: For investigation of crops introduced from tropical regions, and for the improvement of rubber, abaca, and other fiber plants by cultural methods, breeding, acclimatization, adaptation, and selection, and for investigation of their diseases, and for determining the feasibility of increasing the production of hard fibers outside of the continental United States, \$69,474.

Seed investigations. Testing commercial seeds and grasses.

Seed investigations: For studying and testing commercial seeds, including the testing of samples of seeds of grasses, clover, or alfalfa, and lawn-grass seeds secured in the open market, and where such samples are found to be adulterated or misbranded the results of the tests shall be published, together with the names of the persons by whom the seeds were offered for sale, and for carrying out the provisions of the Act approved August 24, 1912 (U. S. C., title 7, secs. 111-114), entitled "An Act to regulate foreign commerce by prohibiting the admission into the United States of certain adulterated grain and seeds unfit for seeding purposes," \$70,648: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$250 of this amount may be used for meeting the share of the United States in the expenses of the International Seed Testing Congress in carrying out plans for correlating the work of the various adhering governments on problems relating to seed analysis or other subjects which the congress may determine to be necessary in the interest of international seed trade.

Preventing admission of seeds, etc. Vol. 37, p. 506; Vol. 44, p. 325. U. S. C., p. 95; Supp. VI, p. 51.

*Proviso.* International Seed Testing Congress.

Sugar-plant investigations.

Sugar-plant investigations: For sugar-plant investigations, including studies of diseases and the improvement of sugar beets and sugar-beet seed, \$340,000.

Tobacco investigations.

Tobacco investigations: For the investigation and improvement of tobacco and the methods of tobacco production and handling, \$80,000.

Western irrigation agriculture. Utilizing reclaimed lands.

Western irrigation agriculture: For investigations in connection with western irrigation agriculture, the utilization of lands reclaimed under the Reclamation Act, and other areas in the arid and semiarid regions, \$130,000.

Services in the District.

Total, Bureau of Plant Industry, \$4,496,155, of which amount not to exceed \$1,511,042 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia and not to exceed \$13,200 shall be available for the purchase of motor-propelled and horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles necessary in the conduct of field work outside the District of Columbia.

Vehicles.

Forest Service.

## FOREST SERVICE

General expenses.

### SALARIES AND GENERAL EXPENSES

Experiments.

To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to experiment and to make and continue investigations and report on forestry, national forests, forest fires, and lumbering, but no part of this appropriation shall be used for any experiment or test made outside the jurisdiction of the United States; to advise the owners of woodlands as to the proper care of the same; to investigate and test American timber and timber trees and their uses, and methods for the preservative treatment of timber; to seek, through investigations and the planting of native and foreign species, suitable trees for the treeless regions; to erect necessary buildings: *Provided*, That the cost of any building purchased, erected, or as improved, exclusive of the cost of constructing a water supply or sanitary system and of connecting the same with any such building, and exclusive of the cost of any tower upon which a lookout house may be erected, shall not exceed \$2,500; to pay all expenses necessary to protect, administer, and improve the national forests, including tree planting in the forest reserves to prevent erosion, drift, surface wash, and soil waste and the

Restricted to United States.

*Proviso.* Cost of buildings.

Protecting national forests.

formation of floods, and including the payment of rewards under regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture for information leading to the arrest and conviction for violation of the laws and regulations relating to fires in or near national forests, or for the unlawful taking of, or injury to, Government property; to ascertain the natural conditions upon and utilize the national forests; to transport and care for fish and game supplied to stock the national forests or the waters therein; to employ agents, clerks, assistants, and other labor required in practical forestry and in the administration of national forests in the city of Washington and elsewhere; to collate, digest, report, and illustrate the results of experiments and investigations made by the Forest Service; to purchase necessary supplies, apparatus, office fixtures, law books, reference and technical books and technical journals for officers of the Forest Service stationed outside of Washington, and for medical supplies and services and other assistance necessary for the immediate relief of artisans, laborers, and other employees engaged in any hazardous work under the Forest Service: *Provided further*, That the appropriations for the work of the Forest Service shall be available for meeting the expenses of warehouse maintenance and the procurement, care, and handling of supplies and materials stored therein for distribution to projects under the supervision of the Forest Service and for sale and distribution to other Government activities, the cost of such supplies and materials, including the cost of supervision, transportation, and handling, to be reimbursed to appropriations current at the time additional supplies and materials are procured for warehouse stocks from the appropriations chargeable with the cost of stock issued; to pay freight, express, telephone, and telegraph charges; for electric light and power, fuel, gas, ice, and washing towels, and official traveling and other necessary expenses, including traveling expenses for legal and fiscal officers while performing Forest Service work; and for rent outside of the District of Columbia, as follows:

General administrative expenses: For necessary expenses for general administrative purposes, including the salary of the Chief Forester and other personal services in the District of Columbia, \$327,819.

#### NATIONAL FOREST ADMINISTRATION

For the employment of forest supervisors, deputy forest supervisors, forest rangers, forest guards, and administrative clerical assistants on the national forests, and for additional salaries and field-station expenses, including the maintenance of nurseries, collecting seed, and planting, necessary for the use, maintenance, improvement, and protection of the national forests, and of additional national forests created or to be created under section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1911 (U. S. C., title 16, sec. 521), and under the Act of June 7, 1924 (U. S. C., title 16, secs. 471, 499, 505, 564-570), and lands under contract for purchase or for the acquisition of which condemnation proceedings have been instituted for the purposes of said Acts, and for necessary miscellaneous expenses incident to the general administration of the Forest Service and of the national forests:

In national forest region 1, Montana, Washington, Idaho, and South Dakota, \$1,457,066: *Provided*, That the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to use not to exceed \$200 in caring for the graves of fire fighters buried at Wallace, Idaho; Newport, Washington; and Saint Maries, Idaho;

Care of fish and game.

Station supplies, etc.

Warehouse maintenance.

Outside rent.

Chief Forester and office personnel.

National forests.

Forest supervisors, rangers, guards, etc.

Vol. 36, p. 963; Vol. 43, p. 653.  
U. S. C., p. 418-428.

District expenses allotted.  
*Proviso.*  
Care of graves of fire fighters.

*Proviso.*  
Long-horned cattle,  
Wichita National For-  
est.

In national forest region 2, Colorado, Wyoming, South Dakota, Nebraska, and Oklahoma, \$649,452: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$1,000 of this appropriation may be expended for the maintenance of the herd of long-horned cattle on the Wichita National Forest;

In national forest region 3, Arizona and New Mexico, \$618,495;

In national forest region 4, Utah, Idaho, Wyoming, Nevada, Arizona, and Colorado, \$817,251;

In national forest region 5, California and Nevada, \$1,151,613;

In national forest region 6, Washington, Oregon, and California, \$1,136,029;

In national forest region 7, Arkansas, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Virginia, West Virginia, New Hampshire, Maine, Puerto Rico, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Vermont, \$489,356;

In national forest region 8, Alaska, \$112,280;

In national forest region 9, Michigan, Minnesota, and Wisconsin, \$137,338;

Aggregate.

In all, for the use, maintenance, improvement, protection, and general administration of the national forests, \$6,568,880: *Provided*, That the foregoing amounts appropriated for such purposes shall be available interchangeably in the discretion of the Secretary of Agriculture for the necessary expenditures for fire protection and other unforeseen exigencies: *Provided further*, That the amount so interchanged shall not exceed in the aggregate 10 per centum of all the amounts so appropriated.

*Provisos.*  
Interchangeable  
funds for fire protec-  
tion.

Limitation.

Fighting forest fires.

Fighting forest fires: For fighting and preventing forest fires on or threatening the national forests and for the establishment and maintenance of a patrol to prevent trespass and to guard against and check fires upon the lands revested in the United States by the Act approved June 9, 1916 (39 Stat., p. 218), and the lands known as the Coos Bay Wagon Road lands involved in the case of Southern Oregon Company against United States (numbered 2711), in the Circuit Court of Appeals of the Ninth Circuit, \$100,000, which amount shall be immediately available.

Revested Oregon-  
California lands, etc.  
Vol. 39, p. 218.  
Coos Bay Wagon  
Road lands.

Aerial fire control.

Aerial fire control: For cooperation with the War Department or for contract airplane service, in the maintenance and operation of an airplane patrol to prevent and suppress forest fires on national forests and adjacent lands, \$24,900: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for the purchase of land or airplanes.

*Proviso.*  
Purchases forbidden.

Classification of lands  
for homestead entries,  
etc.

Classification of lands: For the selection, classification, and segregation of lands within the boundaries of national forests that may be opened to homestead settlement and entry under the homestead laws applicable to the national forests; for the examination and appraisal of lands in effecting exchanges authorized by law and for the survey thereof by metes and bounds or otherwise, by employees of the Forest Service, under the direction of the Commissioner of the General Land Office; and for the survey and platting of certain lands, chiefly valuable for agriculture, now listed or to be listed within the national forests, under the Act of June 11, 1906 (U. S. C., title 16, secs. 506-509), the Act of August 10, 1912 (U. S. C., title 16, sec. 506), and the Act of March 3, 1899 (U. S. C., title 16, sec. 488), as provided by the Act of March 4, 1913 (U. S. C., title 16, sec. 512), \$47,250.

Surveying, etc., agri-  
cultural lands in na-  
tional forests.

Vol. 30, p. 1097; Vol.  
34, p. 233; Vol. 37, pp.  
287, 842.  
U. S. C., pp. 421-424.

Public camp ground  
facilities.

Sanitation and fire prevention: For the construction and maintenance of sanitary facilities and for fire-preventive measures on public camp grounds within the national forests when necessary for the protection of the public health or the prevention of forest fires, \$65,000.

Planting on national forests: For the establishment and maintenance of forest-tree nurseries, the collection or purchase of tree seed, cones, and nursery stock, and seeding and tree planting within national forests; for additional protection, care, and improvement of plantations or young growth; and for experiments and investigations necessary for seeding and tree planting, \$214,070.

Reconnaissance, national forests: For estimating and appraising timber and other resources on the national forests preliminary to disposal by sale or to the issue of occupancy permits, and for emergency expenses incident to their sale or use, \$68,410.

Improvement of the national forests: For the construction and maintenance of roads, trails, bridges, fire lanes, telephone lines, cabins, fences, and other improvements necessary for the proper and economical administration, protection, and development of the national forests, \$987,084, of which amount \$96,800 is reserved for expenditure for the Angeles, Cleveland, Santa Barbara, and San Bernardino National Forests in southern California: *Provided*, That such sum of \$96,800 shall not be expended unless an equal amount is contributed for such work by State, county, municipal, and/or other local interests, to be paid, in whole or in part, in advance of the performance of the work for which this appropriation provides: *Provided further*, That where, in the opinion of the Secretary of Agriculture, direct purchase will be more economical than construction, telephone lines, cabins, fences, and other improvements may be purchased: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$109,000 may be expended for the construction and maintenance of boundary and range division fences, counting corrals, stock driveways and bridges, the development of stock watering places, and the eradication of poisonous plants on the national forests: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$1,000 of this appropriation may be used for the repair and maintenance of the dam at Cass Lake, Minnesota.

Seeding, tree planting, etc.

Appraising timber, etc., for sale.

Permanent improvements.

Amounts for southern California forests.

Provisos. Local cooperation required.

Purchase of telephone lines, etc.

Division fences, stock driveways, watering places, etc.

Dam at Cass Lake, Minn.

#### FOREST RESEARCH

Forest research.

For forest research in accordance with the provisions of sections 1, 2, 7, 8, 9, and 10 of the Act entitled "An Act to insure adequate supplies of timber and other forest products for the people of the United States, to promote the full use for timber growing and other purposes of forest lands in the United States, including farm wood lots and those abandoned areas not suitable for agricultural production, and to secure the correlation and the most economical conduct of forest research in the Department of Agriculture through research in reforestation, timber growing, protection, utilization, forest economics, and related subjects," approved May 22, 1928 (U. S. C., Supp. V, title 16, secs. 581, 581a, 581f-581i), as follows:

Development of timber, etc. Vol. 45, p. 699. U. S. C., Supp. VI, p. 224.

Forest management: Fire, silvicultural, and other forest investigations and experiments under section 2, at forest experiment stations or elsewhere, \$492,671.

Experiments, investigations, etc., at stations. Vol. 45, p. 700.

Range investigations: Investigations and experiments to develop improved methods of management of forest and other ranges under section 7, at forest or range experiment stations or elsewhere, \$100,000.

Management of ranges, etc. Vol. 45, p. 701.

Forest products: Experiments, investigations, and tests of forest products under section 8, at the Forest Products Laboratory, or elsewhere, \$566,791.

Forest products experiments. Vol. 45, p. 701.

Forest survey: A comprehensive forest survey under section 9, \$160,067.

Forest survey. Vol. 45, p. 702.

Forest economics: Investigations in forest economics under section 10, \$60,000.

Forest economics. Vol. 45, p. 702.

Aggregate.  
Additional, from co-  
operative forest fund  
contributions.

Vol. 43, p. 1132.  
U. S. C., p. 428.

Vol. 38, p. 430.  
U. S. C., p. 422.

*Provisos.*  
Services in the Dis-  
trict.

International Union  
of Forest Research Sta-  
tions, contribution.

In all, salaries and expenses, \$9,782,942; and in addition thereto there are hereby appropriated all moneys received as contributions toward cooperative work under the provisions of section 1 of the Act approved March 3, 1925 (U. S. C., title 16, sec. 572), which funds shall be covered into the Treasury and constitute a part of the special funds provided by the Act of June 30, 1914 (U. S. C. title 16, sec. 498): *Provided*, That not to exceed \$413,188 may be expended for departmental personal services in the District of Columbia: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$1,000 may be expended for the contribution of the United States to the cost of the office of the secretariat of the International Union of Forest Research Stations.

Forest-fire preven-  
tion.

#### FOREST-FIRE COOPERATION

Cooperation with  
States, etc., for pro-  
tecting timber on their  
lands.

Vol. 43, p. 653.  
U. S. C., p. 427.

Tax laws and timber  
insurance.

Services in the Dis-  
trict.  
Supplies and equip-  
ment.

For cooperation with the various States or other appropriate agencies in forest-fire prevention and suppression and the protection of timbered and cut-over lands in accordance with the provisions of sections 1, 2, and 3 of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the protection of forest lands, for the reforestation of denuded areas, for the extension of national forests, and for other purposes, in order to promote continuous production of timber on lands chiefly valuable therefor," approved June 7, 1924 (U. S. C., title 16, secs. 564-570), as amended, including also the study of the effect of tax laws and the investigation of timber insurance as provided in section 3 of said Act, \$1,587,513, of which \$21,735 shall be available for departmental personal services in the District of Columbia and not to exceed \$1,500 for the purchase of supplies and equipment required for the purposes of said Act in the District of Columbia.

Forest planting  
stock.

#### COOPERATIVE DISTRIBUTION OF FOREST PLANTING STOCK

Cooperation with  
States, etc., in procur-  
ing forest tree seeds,  
etc., for denuded or  
nonforested lands.

Vol. 43, p. 654.  
U. S. C., p. 427.

Services in the Dis-  
trict.

For cooperation with the various States in the procurement, production, and distribution of forest-tree seeds and plants in establishing windbreaks, shelter belts, and farm wood lots upon denuded or nonforested lands within such cooperating States, under the provisions of section 4 of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the protection of forest lands, for the reforestation of denuded areas, for the extension of national forests, and for other purposes, in order to promote the continuous production of timber on lands chiefly suitable therefor," approved June 7, 1924 (U. S. C., title 16, sec. 567), and Acts supplementary thereto, \$74,730, of which amount not to exceed \$1,650 may be expended for departmental personal services in the District of Columbia.

Additional forest  
lands.

#### ACQUISITION OF ADDITIONAL FOREST LANDS

Acquiring, under  
Forest Conservation  
Act.

Vol. 36, p. 961; Vol. 43,  
p. 654.  
U. S. C., pp. 424, 427.

Vehicles for field  
service.

For the acquisition of additional lands under the provisions of the Act of March 1, 1911 (U. S. C., title 16, secs. 513-519), as amended by the Act of June 7, 1924 (U. S. C., title 16, secs. 564-570), \$85,854, of which amount not to exceed \$16,273 may be expended for departmental personal services and supplies and equipment in the District of Columbia.

Motor vehicles for  
road-construction ser-  
vice.

Vol. 42, p. 217.  
U. S. C., pp. 667, 668.

Total, Forest Service, \$11,531,039, of which amount not to exceed \$26,835 shall be available for the purchase of motor-propelled and horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles necessary in the conduct of field work outside the District of Columbia, and in addition thereto there is authorized for expenditure from funds provided for carrying out the provisions of the Federal Highway Act of November 9, 1921 (U. S. C., title 23, secs. 21, 23), not to exceed \$4,250 for the

purchase of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles for use by the Forest Service in the construction and maintenance of national forest roads.

## BUREAU OF CHEMISTRY AND SOILS

### SALARIES AND GENERAL EXPENSES

For all necessary expenses connected with the investigations, experiments, and demonstrations hereinafter authorized, independently or in cooperation with other branches of the Department of Agriculture, other departments or agencies of the Federal Government, States, State agricultural experiment stations, universities and other State agencies and institutions, counties, municipalities, business or other organizations and corporations, individuals, associations, and scientific societies, including the employment of necessary persons and means in the city of Washington and elsewhere; rent outside the District of Columbia, and other necessary supplies and expenses, and for erection, alteration, and repair of buildings outside of the District of Columbia at a total cost not to exceed \$5,000, as follows:

General administrative expenses: For necessary expenses for general administrative purposes, including the salary of chief of bureau and other personal services in the District of Columbia, \$89,903.

Agricultural chemical investigations: For conducting the investigations contemplated by the Act of May 15, 1862 (U. S. C., title 5, secs. 511, 512), relating to the application of chemistry to agriculture; for the biological, chemical, physical, microscopical, and technological investigation of foods, feeds, drugs, and insecticides and substances used in the manufacture thereof, including investigations of the physiological effects of such products; for the investigation and development of methods for the manufacture of sugars and sugar sirups and the utilization of new agricultural materials for such purposes; for investigation of the action and changes produced by microorganisms, including molds and fungi; for investigation and development of methods for the utilization of agricultural wastes and residues, in cooperation with the Bureau of Standards, Department of Commerce, without duplication of work; for investigation and development of methods for the prevention of heating of agricultural products and the prevention of farm fires and fires in cotton gins, cotton-oil mills, grain elevators, and other structures, and to cooperate with associations and scientific societies in the development of methods of analysis, \$410,000.

Color investigations: For investigation and experiment in the utilization, for coloring, medicinal, and technical purposes, of raw materials grown or produced in the United States, \$69,000.

Insecticide and fungicide investigations: For the investigation and development of methods of manufacturing insecticides and fungicides, and for investigating chemical problems relating to the composition, action, and application of insecticides and fungicides, \$109,563.

Plant dust explosions: For the investigation and development of methods for the prevention of grain-dust, smut-dust, and other dust explosions not otherwise provided for and resulting fires, including fires in cotton gins, cotton-oil mills, and grain elevators, \$33,880.

Naval stores investigations: For the investigation and demonstration of improved methods or processes of preparing naval stores, the weighing, handling, transportation, and the uses of same, \$65,106,

Chemistry and Soils Bureau.

General expenses.

Investigations, demonstrations, etc.

Employees, etc.

Chief of bureau and office personnel.

Chemical investigations.  
Vol. 12, p. 387.  
U. S. C., p. 56.

Biological, etc., investigations.

Methods of sugar manufacture.

Utilizing wastes.

Cooperation with scientific societies, etc.

Utilizing raw materials for colorants.

Insecticide and fungicide investigations.

Plant dust explosions, etc.  
Methods for preventing.

Naval stores investigations, etc.

Field laboratory.	of which \$10,000 shall be available for continuing the establishment of a field laboratory for naval stores research work in the pine regions of the South: <i>Provided</i> , That not more than \$10,000 of this appropriation shall be expended for the erection of buildings.
<i>Proviso.</i> Building construction. Fertilizers.	Fertilizer investigations: For investigations within the United States of fertilizers, fertilizer ingredients, including phosphoric acid and potash, and other soil amendments and their suitability for agricultural use, \$325,000.
Soil types, composition, etc., investigations.	Soil chemical and physical investigations: For chemical, physical, and physical-chemical investigations of soil types, soil composition, and soil minerals, the soil solution, solubility of soil, and all chemical and physical properties of soils in their relation to soil formation, soil texture, erodibility, and soil productivity, \$56,545.
Cooperative soils survey.	Soil survey: For the investigation of soils and their origin, for survey of the extent of classes and types, and for indicating upon maps and plats, by coloring or otherwise, the results of such investigations and surveys, \$275,000.
Soil microbiology investigations.	Soil microbiology investigations: For investigations of the microorganisms of the soil and their activities, including the testing of samples procured in the open market, of cultures for inoculating legumes, other crops, or soil, and the publication of results, and if any such samples are found to be impure, nonviable, or misbranded, the results of the tests may be published, together with the names of the manufacturers and of the persons by whom the cultures were offered for sale, \$40,641.
Soil fertility investigations.	Soil-fertility investigations: For soil investigations into causes of infertility; maintenance of productivity; effects of soil composition, cultural methods, fertilizers, and soil amendments on yield and quality of crops; and the properties, composition, formation, and transformation of soil organic matter, \$195,556.
Services in the District.	Total, Bureau of Chemistry and Soils, \$1,670,194, of which amount not to exceed \$1,095,695 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia, and not to exceed \$650 shall be available
Vehicles.	for the purchase of motor-propelled and horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles necessary in the conduct of field work outside the District of Columbia.

## BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY

Entomology Bureau.

General expenses.

### SALARIES AND GENERAL EXPENSES

Investigation of insects, etc.

For necessary expenses connected with the investigations, experiments, and demonstrations in reference to the items hereinafter enumerated for the promotion of economic entomology, for investigating the history and habits of insects injurious and beneficial to agriculture, horticulture, arboriculture, for studying insects affecting man and animals, and for ascertaining the best means of destroying insects found to be injurious, independently or in cooperation with other branches of the Federal Government, States, counties, and municipalities, organizations, corporations, and individuals concerned, or with foreign governments, including the employment of necessary persons and means in the city of Washington and elsewhere, rent outside of the District of Columbia, and not to exceed \$5,000 for the erection of necessary buildings: *Provided*, That the cost of any such building shall not exceed \$1,500, as follows:

Outside rent.

*Proviso.*  
Building limitation.  
Chief of bureau, and office personnel.

General administrative expenses: For general administrative purposes, including the salary of chief of bureau and other personal services in the District of Columbia, \$136,358.

Fruit and shade tree insects: For insects affecting fruits, grapes, nuts, shade trees, and hardy shrubs, and including research on the Japanese and Asiatic beetles, the Parlatoria date scale, and fruit flies, \$366,000, together with \$55,000 of the unexpended balance of the appropriation for the Mediterranean fruit fly contained in the Agricultural Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1931.

Truck and garden crop insects: For insects affecting truck and garden crops, including tobacco, sugar beets, and ornamental plants, \$390,000.

Forest insects: For insects affecting forests under section 4 of the Act approved May 22, 1928 (U. S. C., Supp. V, title 16, sec. 581c), entitled "An Act to insure adequate supplies of timber and other forest products for the people of the United States, to promote the full use for timber growing and other purposes of forest lands in the United States, including farm wood lots and those abandoned areas not suitable for agricultural production, and to secure the correlation and the most economical conduct of forest research in the Department of Agriculture, through research in reforestation, timber growing, protection, utilization, forest economics, and related subjects," \$179,970.

Cereal and forage insects: For insects affecting cereal and forage crops, including sugarcane and rice, and including research on the European corn borer, \$451,640.

Cotton insects: For insects affecting cotton and including research on the pink bollworm of cotton, \$175,000.

For insects affecting man and animals, \$130,000.

Household and stored products insects: For household insects and insects affecting stored products, including \$4,517 for insects affecting forest products under section 4 of the Act approved May 22, 1928 (U. S. C., Supp. V, title 16, sec. 581c), \$130,000.

Identification and classification of insects: For the identification and classification of insects, including taxonomic, toxicological, and related phases of insect pest control, the importation and exchange of useful insects, and the maintenance of an insect pest survey for the collection and dissemination of information to Federal, State, and other agencies concerned with insect pest control, \$190,000.

For bee culture and apiary management, \$65,000.

Total, Bureau of Entomology, \$2,213,968, of which amount not to exceed \$435,720 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia, and not to exceed \$21,075 shall be available for the purchase of motor-propelled and horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles necessary in the conduct of field work outside the District of Columbia.

## BUREAU OF BIOLOGICAL SURVEY

### SALARIES AND GENERAL EXPENSES

For salaries and employment of labor in the city of Washington and elsewhere, furniture, supplies, including the purchase of bags, tags, and labels printed in the course of manufacture, traveling and all other expenses necessary in conducting investigations and carrying out the work of the bureau, including cooperation with Federal, State, county, or other agencies or with farm bureaus, organizations, or individuals, as follows:

General administrative expenses: For necessary expenses for general administrative purposes, including the salary of chief of bureau and other personal services in the District of Columbia, \$76,865.

Fruit and shade tree insects.

Sum from balance for Mediterranean fruit fly, fiscal year, 1931.  
Vol. 46, p. 422.

Truck and garden crops.

Forest insects.  
Methods for preventing infestations, etc.  
Vol. 45, p. 701.  
U. S. C., Supp. VI, p. 225.

Cereal and forage insects.

Cotton; pink bollworm, etc.

Man and animals.

Stored products.  
Vol. 45, p. 701.  
U. S. C., Supp. VI, p. 225.

Identification and classification of insects.

Disseminating information.

Bee culture.

Services in the District.

Vehicles.

Biological Survey Bureau.

General expenses.

Salaries, supplies, etc.

Chief of bureau and office personnel.

Game, etc., reservations. Montana National Bison Range.	Maintenance of mammal and bird reservations: For the maintenance of the Montana National Bison Range and other reservations and for the maintenance of game introduced into suitable localities on public lands, under supervision of the Biological Survey, including construction of fencing, wardens' quarters, shelters for animals, landings, roads, trails, bridges, ditches, telephone lines, rockwork, bulkheads, and other improvements necessary for the economical administration and protection of the reservations, and for the enforcement of section 84 of the Act approved March 4, 1909 (U. S. C., title 18, sec. 145), entitled "An Act to codify, revise, and amend the penal laws of the United States," and Acts amendatory thereto, and section 10 of the Migratory Bird Conservation Act of February 18, 1929 (U. S. C., Supp. V, title 16, sec. 715i), \$75,000: <i>Provided</i> , That \$2,500 may be used for the purchase, capture, and transportation of game for national reservations.
Protection of reserves. Vol. 35, p. 1104. U. S. C., p. 471.	
Vol. 45, p. 1224. U. S. C., Supp. VI, p. 231. <i>Proviso.</i> Game for reserves.	
Food habits of birds and animals.	Food habits of birds and animals: For investigating the food habits and economic value of North American birds and animals in relation to agriculture, horticulture, and forestry, including methods of conserving beneficial and controlling injurious birds and animals, \$75,000.
Control of predatory animals, etc.	Control of predatory animals and injurious rodents: For demonstrations and cooperation in destroying animals injurious to agriculture, horticulture, forestry, animal husbandry, and wild game; and in protecting stock and other domestic animals through the suppression of rabies and other diseases in predatory wild animals, \$530,000.
Suppressing rabies, etc.	
Fur-bearing animals. Investigating production, etc.	Production of fur-bearing animals: For investigations, experiments, demonstrations, and cooperation in connection with the production and utilization of fur-bearing animals raised for meat and fur, in the United States and Alaska, \$55,000.
Biological investigations.	Biological investigations: For biological investigations, including the relations, habits, geographic distribution, and migration of animals and plants, and the preparation of maps of the life zones, and including \$16,000 for investigations of the relations of wild animal life to forests, under section 5 of the Act approved May 22, 1928 (U. S. C., Supp. V, title 16, sec. 581d), and for investigations, experiments, and demonstrations in the establishment, improvement, and increase of the reindeer industry and of musk oxen and mountain sheep in Alaska, including the erection of necessary buildings and other structures, \$85,000.
Vol. 45, p. 701. U. S. C., Supp. VI, p. 225.	
Reindeer and musk oxen in Alaska.	
Migratory bird protection. Vol. 40, p. 755. U. S. C., p. 436.	Protection of migratory birds: For all necessary expenses for enforcing the provisions of the Migratory Bird Treaty Act of July 3, 1918 (U. S. C., title 16, secs. 703-711), and for cooperation with local authorities in the protection of migratory birds, and for necessary investigations connected therewith, \$198,190: <i>Provided</i> , That of this sum not more than \$20,500 may be used for the enforcement of sections 241, 242, 243, and 244 of the Act approved March 4, 1909 (U. S. C., title 18, secs. 391-394), entitled "An Act to codify, revise, and amend the penal laws of the United States," and for the enforcement of section 1 of the Act approved May 25, 1900 (U. S. C., title 16, sec. 701), entitled "An Act to enlarge the powers of the Department of Agriculture, prohibit the transportation by interstate commerce of game killed in violation of local laws, and for other purposes," including all necessary investigations in connection therewith.
<i>Proviso.</i> Preventing shipment of prohibited birds, etc. Vol. 35, p. 1137. U. S. C., pp. 492-493.	
Carrying illegally killed game. Vol. 31, p. 187. U. S. C., p. 436.	
Enforcing Alaska game law. Vol. 43, p. 739; Vol. 45, p. 1111. U. S. C., p. 1573; Supp. VI, p. 835.	Enforcement of Alaska game law: For the enforcement of the provisions of the Alaska game law, approved January 13, 1925 (U. S. C., title 48, secs. 192-211), and as amended by the Act of February 14, 1931 (46 Stat., pp. 1111-1115), \$90,000.
	In all, salaries and expenses, \$1,185,055.

## UPPER MISSISSIPPI RIVER REFUGE

Upper Mississippi  
River refuge.

For the acquisition of areas of land or land and water pursuant to the Act entitled "An Act to establish the Upper Mississippi River Wild Life and Fish Refuge," approved June 7, 1924 (U. S. C., title 16, secs. 721-731), as amended, and for all necessary expenses incident thereto, including the employment of persons and means in the city of Washington and elsewhere, \$18,500, which shall be available until expended, being part of the sum of \$1,500,000 authorized to be appropriated for such purpose by section 10 of said Act; and for all necessary expenses of the Secretary of Agriculture authorized by section 9 of said Act, \$43,200; in all, \$61,700.

Acquiring areas for  
Vol. 43, p. 650, 1354.  
U. S. C., p. 437.

Vol. 43, p. 652.

## BEAR RIVER MIGRATORY-BIRD REFUGE

Bear River migra-  
tory bird refuge.

For the establishment of a suitable refuge and feeding and breeding grounds for migratory wild fowl, including the acquisition of water rights and privately owned lands pursuant to the Act entitled "An Act to establish the Bear River migratory-bird refuge," approved April 23, 1928 (U. S. C., Supp. V, title 16, secs 690-690h), and the resolution approved February 15, 1929 (45 Stat., p. 1186), and for all expenses incident thereto, including the employment of persons and means in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, the unexpended balance of the appropriation of \$75,000 for this purpose contained in the Agricultural Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1931 shall remain available until June 30, 1934; for administration and maintenance, including the construction of necessary buildings and for personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, \$20,000.

Establishment, etc.  
Vol. 45, p. 448.  
U. S. C., Supp. VI,  
p. 228.Vol. 45, p. 1186.  
All expenses.Balance available.  
Vol. 46, p. 416.

Administration.

## MIGRATORY BIRD CONSERVATION ACT

Migratory Bird Con-  
servation Act.

For carrying into effect the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to more effectively meet the obligations of the United States under the migratory-bird treaty with Great Britain (39 Stat., pt. 2, p. 1702) by lessening the dangers threatening migratory game birds from drainage and other causes by the acquisition of areas of land and of water to furnish in perpetuity reservation for the adequate protection of such birds; and authorizing appropriations for the establishment of such areas, their maintenance and improvement, and for other purposes," approved February 18, 1929 (U. S. C., Supp. V, title 16, secs. 715-715r), \$89,525, authorized by section 12 of the Act, which sum is a part of the remaining \$882,000 of the \$1,000,000 authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1933, and in addition thereto the unexpended balances of the sums made available in the Agricultural Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1933 for the purposes of sections 12 and 18 of the Act of February, 18, 1929, are continued available for the same purposes for the fiscal year 1934.

Acquiring areas to  
furnish reservations in  
perpetuity.  
Vol. 45, p. 1222.  
U. S. C., Supp. VI,  
p. 230.Commission's ex-  
penses.  
Vol. 45, p. 1225.Authorizations.  
Balance available.  
*Ante*, p. 633.Services in the Dis-  
trict.

Vehicles.

Public Roads Bu-  
reau.

Salaries and expenses.

Total, Bureau of Biological Survey, \$1,356,280, of which amount not to exceed \$269,958 may be expended for departmental personal services in the District of Columbia, and not to exceed \$15,250 shall be available for the purchase of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles necessary in the conduct of field work outside the District of Columbia.

## BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS

For necessary expenses of the Bureau of Public Roads, including salaries and the employment of labor in the city of Washington and elsewhere, supplies, office and laboratory fixtures and apparatus, traveling and other necessary expenses; for conducting research and

## Road making.

investigational studies, either independently or in cooperation with State highway departments, or other agencies, including studies of highway administration, legislation, finance, economics, transport, construction, operation, maintenance, utilization, and safety, and of street and highway traffic control; investigations and experiments in the best methods of road making, especially by the use of local materials; studies of types of mechanical plants and appliances used for road building and maintenance and of methods of road repair and maintenance suited to the needs of different localities; and maintenance and repairs of experimental highways, including the purchase of materials and equipment; for furnishing expert advice on these subjects; for collating, reporting, and illustrating the results of same; and for preparing, publishing, and distributing bulletins and reports; to be paid from any moneys available from the administrative funds provided under the Act of July 11, 1916 (U. S. C., title 23, sec. 21), as amended, or as otherwise provided.

Vol. 39, p. 355; Vol. 42, p. 217.  
U. S. C., p. 662.

## Federal-aid high-ways.

## FEDERAL-AID HIGHWAY SYSTEM

Cooperating with States in constructing rural post roads.  
Vol. 39, p. 355; Vol. 40, p. 1201; Vol. 42, pp. 660, 1157; Vol. 43, p. 889; Vol. 44, pp. 760, 1398.  
U. S. C., p. 422; Supp. VI, p. 371.

For carrying out the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide that the United States shall aid the States in the construction of rural post roads, and for other purposes," approved July 11, 1916 (39 Stat., pp. 355-359), and all Acts amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto, to be expended in accordance with the provisions of said Act, as amended, including not to exceed \$672,009 for departmental personal services in the District of Columbia, \$35,000,000, to be immediately available and to remain available until expended, which sum is a part of the sum of \$125,000,000 authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1933 by section 1 of the Act approved April 4, 1930 (46 Stat., p. 141), after deducting \$15,840,743.86 in making the apportionment of said authorization to the States, in accordance with the Act of December 20, 1930 (46 Stat., p. 1031): *Provided*, That none of the money herein appropriated shall be paid to any State on account of any project on which convict labor shall be employed, except this provision shall not apply to convict labor performed by convicts on parole or probation: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$45,000 of the funds provided for carrying out the provisions of the Federal Highway Act of November 9, 1921 (U. S. C., title 23, secs. 21 and 23), shall be available for the purchase of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles necessary for carrying out the provisions of said Act, including the replacement of not to exceed one such vehicle for use in the administrative work of the Bureau of Public Roads in the District of Columbia: *Provided further*, That whenever performing authorized engineering or other services in connection with the survey, construction and maintenance, or improvement of roads for other Government agencies the charge for such services may include depreciation on engineering and road building equipment used, and the amounts received on account of such charges shall be credited to the appropriation concerned: *Provided*, That hereafter in the administration of the Federal Highway Act and Acts amendatory thereof or supplementary thereto, the first paragraph of section 9 of the Act of November 9, 1921, shall not apply to publicly owned toll bridges or approaches thereto, constructed and operated by the highway department of any State, subject, however, to the condition that all tolls received from the operation of any such bridge, less the actual cost of operation and maintenance, shall be applied to the repayment of the cost of its construction, and when

Vol. 46, p. 141.

Vol. 46, p. 1031.  
*Provisos.*  
Convict labor forbidden.

Vehicles.  
Vol. 42, p. 217.  
U. S. C., p. 667.

Charges allowed against engineering services.

Tolls on publicly owned bridges.  
Vol. 42, p. 214, waived.

Application of, to construction, etc., costs.

the cost of its construction shall have been repaid in full, such bridge thereafter shall be maintained and operated as a free bridge.

The appropriation of \$3,000,000 for roads on unappropriated or unreserved public lands, nontaxable Indian lands, and so forth, contained in the Act entitled "An Act making supplemental appropriations to provide for emergency construction on certain public works during the remainder of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1931, with a view to increasing employment," approved December 20, 1930, is hereby continued available during the fiscal year 1934.

The appropriation of \$2,000,000 for roads on unappropriated or unreserved public lands, nontaxable Indian lands, and so forth, contained in the Act entitled "An Act to relieve destitution, to broaden the lending powers of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, and to create employment by providing for and expediting a public-works program," approved July 21, 1932, is hereby continued available during the fiscal year 1934, and not to exceed \$4,373 may be used for personal services in the District of Columbia.

Road and bridge flood relief, Georgia and South Carolina: To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to carry into effect the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act for the relief of the State of Georgia for damage to and destruction of roads and bridges by floods in 1929," approved May 27, 1930, and the Act entitled "An Act for the relief of the State of South Carolina for damage to and destruction of roads and bridges by floods in 1929," approved June 2, 1930, the unexpended balances of the appropriations for these purposes contained in the Second Deficiency Act, 1930, shall remain available until June 30, 1934.

Road and bridge flood relief, State of Alabama: The unexpended balance of the appropriation contained in the First Deficiency Act, fiscal year 1930, for carrying out the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act for the relief of the State of Alabama for damage to and destruction of roads and bridges by floods in 1929," approved March 12, 1930, shall remain available until June 30, 1934.

That paragraph (1) of subsection (a) of section 301 of title 3 of the Emergency Relief and Construction Act of 1932 is amended by striking out the date "July 1, 1933" where it appears in said paragraph and inserting in lieu thereof the date "January 1, 1934."

Total, Bureau of Public Roads, \$35,000,000.

## BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING

### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

General administrative expenses: For necessary expenses for general administrative purposes, including the salary of chief of bureau and other personal services in the District of Columbia, \$36,810.

Agricultural engineering: For investigations, experiments, and demonstrations involving the application of engineering principles to agriculture, independently or in cooperation with Federal, State, county, or other public agencies or with farm bureaus, organizations, or individuals; for investigating and reporting upon the utilization of water in farm irrigation and the best methods to apply in practice, the different kinds of power and appliances, the flow of water in ditches, pipes, and other conduits, the duty, apportionment, and measurement of irrigation water, the customs, regulations, and laws affecting irrigation, and the drainage of farms and of swamps and other wet lands which may be made available for agricultural purposes; for preparing plans for the removal of surplus water by drainage; for developing equipment for farm irrigation and drainage; for investigating and reporting upon farm domestic water supply and drainage

Free bridge thereafter.

Emergency appropriation for highways improvements continued. Vol 46, p. 1031.

Emergency road construction on Indian reservations, etc. *Ante*, p. 717.

Services in the District.

Georgia and South Carolina. Road and bridge flood relief. Vol. 46, pp. 386, 489.

Balance available. Vol. 46, p. 872.

*Ante*, p. 635.

Alabama flood relief. Vol. 46, p. 100.

Vol. 46, p. 84.

Emergency road construction. Available until January 1, 1934. *Ante*, p. 716, amended.

Agricultural Engineering Bureau.

General expenses.

Chief of bureau and office personnel.

Investigations, etc.

disposal, upon the design and construction of farm buildings and their appurtenances and of buildings for processing and storing farm products, upon farm power and mechanical farm equipment, upon the engineering problems relating to the processing, transportation, and storage of perishable and other agricultural products, and upon the engineering problems involved in adapting physical characteristics of farm land to the use of modern farm machinery; for investigations of cotton ginning under the Act approved April 19, 1930 (U. S. C., Supp. V, title 7, secs. 424, 425); for giving expert advice and assistance in agricultural engineering; for collating, reporting, and illustrating the results of investigations and preparing, publishing, and distributing bulletins, plans, and reports; and for other necessary expenses, including travel, rent, repairs, and not to exceed \$5,000 for construction of buildings, \$375,000.

Cotton ginning.  
Vol. 46, p. 248.  
U. S. C., Supp. VI,  
p. 58.

Services in the District.

Vehicles.

Total, Bureau of Agricultural Engineering, \$411,810, of which amount not to exceed \$125,800 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia, and not to exceed \$3,115 shall be available for the purchase of motor-propelled and horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles necessary in the conduct of field work outside the District of Columbia.

Agricultural Economics Bureau.

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

General expenses.

SALARIES AND GENERAL EXPENSES

Salaries, supplies, etc.

For salaries and the employment of labor in the city of Washington and elsewhere, furniture, supplies, traveling expenses, rent outside of the District of Columbia, and all other expenses necessary in conducting investigations, experiments, and demonstrations, as follows:

Chief of bureau, and office personnel.

General administrative expenses: For necessary expenses for general administrative purposes, including the salary of chief of bureau and other personal services in the District of Columbia, \$267,750.

Farm management and practice.

Farm management and practice: To investigate and encourage the adoption of improved methods of farm management and farm practice, and for ascertaining the cost of production of the principal staple agricultural products, \$375,000.

Distributing acquired information of farm products, marketing, etc.

Marketing and distributing farm products: For acquiring and diffusing among the people of the United States useful information, on subjects connected with the marketing, handling, utilization, grading, transportation, and distributing of farm and nonmanufactured food products and the purchasing of farm supplies, including the demonstration and promotion of the use of uniform standards of classification of American farm products throughout the world, including scientific and technical research into American-grown cotton and its by-products and their present and potential uses, including new and additional commercial and scientific uses for cotton and its by-products, and including investigations of cotton ginning under the Act approved April 19, 1930 (U. S. C., Supp. V, title 7, secs. 424, 425), and for collecting and disseminating information on the adjustment of production to probable demand for the different farm and animal products, independently and in cooperation with other branches of the department, State agencies, purchasing and consuming organizations, and persons engaged in the marketing, handling, utilization, grading, transportation, and distributing of farm and food products, and for investigation of the economic costs of retail marketing of meat and meat products, \$725,000: *Provided*, That practical forms of the grades recommended or promulgated by the Secretary for wool and mohair may be sold under such rules and regulations as he may

Promoting classified standards.

Cotton and by-products research.

Vol. 46, p. 248.  
U. S. C., Supp. VI,  
p. 58.

Proviso.  
Forms of wool and mohair grades to be sold.

prescribe, and the receipts therefrom deposited in the Treasury to the credit of miscellaneous receipts.

Crop and livestock estimates: For collecting, compiling, abstracting, analyzing, summarizing, interpreting, and publishing data relating to agriculture, including crop and livestock estimates, acreage, yield, grades, staples of cotton, stocks, and value of farm crops, and numbers, grades, and value of livestock and livestock products on farms, in cooperation with the Extension Service and other Federal, State, and local agencies, \$700,000: *Provided*, That no part of the funds herein appropriated shall be available for any expense incident to ascertaining, collating, or publishing a report stating the intentions of farmers as to the acreage to be planted in cotton.

Crop and livestock estimates.  
Collecting, etc., data.

*Proviso.*  
Issuing predictions forbidden.

Foreign competition and demand: To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to carry into effect the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to promote the agriculture of the United States by expanding in the foreign field the service now rendered by the United States Department of Agriculture in acquiring and diffusing useful information regarding agriculture, and for other purposes." approved June 5, 1930 (U. S. C., Supp. V, title 7, secs. 541-545), and for collecting and disseminating to American producers, importers, exporters, and other interested persons information relative to the world supply of and need for American agricultural products, marketing methods, conditions, prices, and other factors, a knowledge of which is necessary to the advantageous disposition of such products in foreign countries, independently and in cooperation with other branches of the Government, State agencies, purchasing and consuming organizations, and persons engaged in the transportation, marketing, and distribution of farm and food products, including the purchase of such books and periodicals and not to exceed \$1,000 for newspapers as may be necessary in connection with this work, \$292,870.

Securing information as to foreign competition and demand.  
Vol. 46, p. 497.

U. S. C., Supp. VI,  
P. 66.

Disseminating information of world's supply and need of American agricultural products, etc.

Market inspection of farm products: For enabling the Secretary of Agriculture, independently and in cooperation with other branches of the Government, State agencies, purchasing and consuming organizations, boards of trade, chambers of commerce, or other associations of business men or trade organizations, and persons or corporations engaged in the production, transportation, marketing, and distribution of farm and food products, whether operating in one or more jurisdictions, to investigate and certify to shippers and other interested parties the class, quality, and/or condition of cotton, tobacco, fruits and vegetables, whether raw, dried, or canned, poultry, butter, hay, and other perishable farm products when offered for interstate shipment or when received at such important central markets as the Secretary of Agriculture may from time to time designate, or at points which may be conveniently reached therefrom, under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, including payment of such fees as will be reasonable and as nearly as may be to cover the cost for the service rendered: *Provided*, That certificates issued by the authorized agents of the department shall be received in all courts of the United States as prima facie evidence of the truth of the statements therein contained, \$500,286.

Market inspection of farm products.

*Certifying condition of shipment.*

*Proviso.*  
Legal effect of certificates.

Market news service: For collecting, publishing, and distributing, by telegraph, mail, or otherwise, timely information on the market supply and demand, commercial movement, location, disposition, quality, condition, and market prices of livestock, meats, fish, and animal products, dairy and poultry products, fruits and vegetables, peanuts and their products, grain, hay, feeds, tobacco, and seeds, and other agricultural products, independently and in cooperation with

Market news service.  
Livestock, dairy, agriculture, etc., products.

other branches of the Government, State agencies, purchasing and consuming organizations, and persons engaged in the production, transportation, marketing, and distribution of farm and food products, \$1,300,000.

Cotton statistics.  
Vol. 44, p. 1372.  
U. S. C., Supp. VI,  
p. 60.

Cotton statistics: To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to carry into effect the Act entitled "An Act authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to collect and publish statistics of the grade and staple length of cotton," approved March 3, 1927 (U. S. C., Supp. V, title 7, secs. 471-476), \$350,000.

Tobacco stocks and standards.  
Vol. 45, p. 1079.  
U. S. C., Supp. VI,  
p. 61.

Tobacco stocks and standards: To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to carry into effect the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the collection and publication of statistics of tobacco by the Department of Agriculture," approved January 14, 1929 (U. S. C., Supp. V, title 7, secs. 501-508), including the employment of persons and means in the city of Washington and elsewhere, \$23,200.

Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act.  
Vol. 46, p. 531.  
U. S. C., Supp. VI,  
p. 67.

Perishable agricultural commodities Act: To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to carry into effect the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to suppress unfair and fraudulent practices in the marketing of perishable agricultural commodities in interstate and foreign commerce" (U. S. C., Supp. V, title 7, secs. 551-568), \$165,000.

In all, salaries and expenses, \$4,699,106.

Cotton Futures and Cotton Standards Acts.

ENFORCEMENT OF THE UNITED STATES COTTON FUTURES ACT AND UNITED STATES COTTON STANDARDS ACT

Enforcement expenses.  
Vol. 39, p. 476; Vol. 40, p. 1351.  
U. S. C., p. 788;  
Supp. VI, p. 487.  
Vol. 42, p. 1517.  
U. S. C., p. 90.

To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to carry into effect the provisions of the United States Cotton Futures Act, as amended March 4, 1919 (U. S. C., title 26, secs. 731-752), and to carry into effect the provisions of the United States Cotton Standards Act, approved March 4, 1923 (U. S. C., title 7, secs. 51-65), including all expenses necessary for the purchase of equipment and supplies; for travel; for the employment of persons in the city of Washington and elsewhere; and for all other expenses, including rent outside of the District of Columbia, that may be necessary in executing the provisions of these Acts, including such means as may be necessary for effectuating agreements heretofore or hereafter made with cotton associations, cotton exchanges, and other cotton organizations in foreign countries, for the adoption, use, and observance of universal standards of cotton classification, for the arbitration or settlement of disputes with respect thereto, and for the preparation, distribution, inspection, and protection of the practical forms or copies thereof under such agreements, \$268,000.

Grain Standards Act.

ENFORCEMENT OF THE UNITED STATES GRAIN STANDARDS ACT

Enforcement expenses.  
Vol. 39, p. 482.  
U. S. C., p. 92.

To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to carry into effect the provisions of the United States Grain Standards Act, including rent outside of the District of Columbia and the employment of such persons and means as the Secretary of Agriculture may deem necessary, in the city of Washington and elsewhere, \$765,000.

Warehouse Act.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE UNITED STATES WAREHOUSE ACT

Administration expenses.  
Vol. 39, p. 486; Vol. 42, p. 1282; Vol. 46, p. 1468.  
U. S. C., p. 107;  
Supp. VI, p. 53.

To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to carry into effect the provisions of the United States Warehouse Act, including the payment of such rent outside of the District of Columbia and the employment of such persons and means as the Secretary of Agriculture may deem necessary in the city of Washington and elsewhere, \$296,220.

ENFORCEMENT OF THE STANDARD CONTAINER, HAMPER AND PRODUCE  
AGENCY ACTSStandard Container,  
Hamper, and Produce  
Agency Acts.

To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to carry into effect the Act entitled "An Act to fix standards for Climax baskets for grapes and other fruits and vegetables, and to fix standards for baskets and other containers for small fruits, berries, and vegetables, and for other purposes," approved August 31, 1916 (U. S. C., title 15, secs. 251-256), the Act entitled "An Act to fix standards for hampers, round stave baskets, and splint baskets for fruits and vegetables, and for other purposes," approved May 21, 1928 (U. S. C., Supp V, title 15, secs. 257-257i), and the Act entitled "An Act to prevent the destruction or dumping, without good and sufficient cause therefor, of farm produce received in interstate commerce by commission merchants and others and to require them truly and correctly to account for all farm produce received by them," approved March 3, 1927 (U. S. C., Supp. V. title 7, secs. 491-497), including the purchase of such perishable farm products as may be necessary for detection of violations of the latter Act: *Provided*, That all receipts from the sale of such products shall be credited to this appropriation, and shall be reexpendable therefrom, and including the employment of such persons and means as the Secretary of Agriculture may deem necessary in the city of Washington and elsewhere, \$34,120.

Enforcement ex-  
penses.  
Vol. 39, p. 673; Vol.  
45, p. 685; Vol. 44, p.  
1355.  
U. S. C., p. 377;  
Supp. VI, pp. 166, 61.Purchase of perish-  
able products.  
*Proviso.*  
Receipts from sales  
credited to appropriate  
fund.

## COMPLETION OF WOOL WORK

Wool clip of 1918.

To enable the Bureau of Agricultural Economics to complete the work of the domestic wool section of the War Industries Board and to enforce Government regulations for handling the wool clip of 1918 as established by the wool division of said board, pursuant to the Executive order dated December 31, 1918, transferring such work to the said bureau, \$2,814, and to continue, as far as practicable, the distribution among the growers of the wool clip of 1918 of all sums heretofore or hereafter collected or recovered with or without suit by the Government from all persons, firms, or corporations, which handled any part of the wool clip of 1918.

Completing the dis-  
tribution from, among  
owners of sums col-  
lected.

## WOOL MARKETING STUDIES

Wool marketing  
studies.

Not to exceed \$30,000 of the funds collected from persons, firms, or corporations which handled any part of the wool clip of 1918, which the Secretary of Agriculture finds it impracticable to distribute among woolgrowers, shall be deposited in the Treasury to the credit of a special fund which is hereby appropriated for the fiscal year 1934 for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to authorize the appropriation for use by the Secretary of Agriculture of certain funds for wool standards, and for other purposes," approved May 17, 1928 (U. S. C., Supp. V, title 7, secs. 415b-415d), including personal services and other necessary expenses in the District of Columbia and elsewhere.

Fund created for,  
from collections of wool  
clip of 1918.Use for standardizing  
wools.  
Vol. 45, p. 593.  
U. S. C., Supp. VI,  
p. 57.

Total, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, \$6,095,260, of which amount not to exceed \$2,172,989 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia, and not to exceed \$22,200 shall be available for the purchase of motor-propelled and horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles necessary in the conduct of field work outside the District of Columbia.

Services in the Dis-  
trict.

Vehicles.

## BUREAU OF HOME ECONOMICS

Home Economics  
Bureau.

## SALARIES AND GENERAL EXPENSES

General expenses.

Chief of bureau, and  
office personnel.Utilizing farm prod-  
ucts in the home, etc.Services in the Dis-  
trict.Plant Quarantine  
Bureau.

General expenses.

Plant quarantine en-  
forcement.Vol. 37, p. 315; Vol.  
39, p. 1165; Vol. 44, p.  
250.U. S. C., p. 99; Supp.  
VI, p. 52.Chief of bureau, and  
office personnel.Foreign plant quar-  
antines.

Mexican cotton, etc.

Cleaning, etc.

*Proviso.*  
Receipts covered in.Transit inspection.  
Vol. 37, p. 315; Vol. 44,  
p. 250.U. S. C., p. 100;  
Supp. VI, p. 52.Pink bollworm con-  
trol.Cooperation with  
Mexico.*Proviso.*  
Inspection stations.

General administrative expenses: For necessary expenses for general administrative purposes, including the salary of chief of bureau and other personal services in the District of Columbia, \$26,049.

Home-economics investigations: For conducting, either independently or in cooperation with other agencies, investigations of the relative utility and economy of agricultural products for food, clothing, and other uses in the home, with special suggestions of plans and methods for the more effective utilization of such products for these purposes, and for disseminating useful information on this subject, including travel and all other necessary expenses, \$186,700.

Total, Bureau of Home Economics, \$212,749, of which amount not to exceed \$180,478 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

## BUREAU OF PLANT QUARANTINE

## SALARIES AND GENERAL EXPENSES

To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to carry into effect the provisions of the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912, as amended, and to conduct the other activities hereinafter authorized, independently or in cooperation with the States and other agencies, organizations, and individuals concerned, including necessary expenses for supplies and equipment, rent outside the District of Columbia, and the employment of necessary persons and means in the city of Washington and elsewhere, as follows:

General administrative expenses: For necessary expenses for general administrative purposes, including the salary of chief of bureau and other personal services in the District of Columbia, \$81,196.

Foreign plant quarantines: For enforcement of foreign plant quarantines, at the port of entry and/or port of export, and to prevent the movement of cotton and cottonseed from Mexico into the United States, including the regulation of the entry into the United States of railway cars and other vehicles, and freight, express, baggage, or other materials from Mexico, and the inspection, cleaning, and disinfection thereof, including construction and repair of necessary buildings, plants, and equipment, for the fumigation, disinfection, or cleaning of products, railway cars, or other vehicles entering the United States from Mexico, \$685,000: *Provided*, That any moneys received in payment of charges fixed by the Secretary of Agriculture on account of such cleaning and disinfection shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

Transit inspection: For the inspection in transit or otherwise of articles quarantined under the Act of August 20, 1912 (U. S. C., Supp. V, title 7, secs. 161, 164a), as amended, and for the interception and disposition of materials found to have been transported interstate in violation of quarantines promulgated thereunder, \$30,229.

Pink bollworm: For the control and prevention of spread of the pink bollworm, including the establishment of such cotton-free areas as may be necessary to stamp out any infestation, the erection and repair of necessary inspection stations, and for necessary surveys and control operations in Mexico in cooperation with the Mexican Government or local Mexican authorities, \$379,804: *Provided*, That the cost of each such station shall not exceed \$500, and that the total

amount expended for such stations in one year shall not exceed \$2,500.

Date scale: For the control and prevention of spread of the Parlatoria date scale, \$27,925.

Thurberia weevil: For the control and prevention of spread of the Thurberia weevil, \$3,275.

Gypsy and brown-tail moths: For the control and prevention of spread of the gypsy and brown-tail moths, \$408,388.

European corn borer: For the control and prevention of spread of the European corn borer and for the certification of products out of the infested areas to meet the requirements of State quarantines on account of the European corn borer, \$40,000.

Japanese beetle: For the control and prevention of spread of the Japanese beetle, \$349,837.

Blister rust: For the control and prevention of spread of the whitepine blister rust, \$9,306.

Phony-peach disease: For the control and prevention of spread of the phony-peach disease, \$10,799 and for the certification of products out of the infected areas to meet the requirements of State quarantines.

Mexican fruit fly: For the control and prevention of spread of the Mexican fruit fly, including necessary surveys and control operations in Mexico in cooperation with the Mexican Government or local Mexican authorities, \$114,197.

Certification of exports: For the inspection, under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of Agriculture may prescribe, of domestic fresh fruits, vegetables, and seeds and nursery stock and other plants for propagation when offered for export and to certify to shippers and interested parties as to the freedom of such products from injurious plant diseases and insect pests according to the sanitary requirements of the foreign countries affected and to make such reasonable charges and to use such means as may be necessary to accomplish this object, \$18,558: *Provided*, That moneys received on account of such inspection and certification shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

The Advisory Federal Plant Quarantine Board created by the Act making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year 1929, approved May 16, 1928, is hereby abolished.

Total, Bureau of Plant Quarantine, \$2,158,514, of which amount not to exceed \$236,353 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia, and not to exceed \$6,600 shall be available for the purchase of motor-propelled and horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles necessary in the conduct of field work outside the District of Columbia.

ENFORCEMENT OF THE GRAIN FUTURES ACT

To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to carry into effect the provisions of the Grain Futures Act, approved September 21, 1922 (U. S. C., title 7, secs. 1-17), \$200,000, of which amount not to exceed \$45,000 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND GENERAL EXPENSES

For all necessary expenses, for chemical apparatus, chemicals, and supplies, repairs to apparatus, gas, electric current, official traveling expenses, telegraph and telephone service, express and freight

Control, etc.  
 Date scale.  
 Thurberia weevil.  
 Gypsy and brown-tail moths.  
 European corn borer.  
 Japanese beetle.  
 Blister rust.  
 Phony-peach disease.  
 Mexican fruit fly.  
 Cooperation with Mexico.  
 Export inspection and certificates.  
*Proviso.*  
 Receipts covered in.  
 Advisory Board abolished.  
 Vol. 45, p. 565, repealed.  
 Services in the District.  
 Vehicles.  
 Grain Futures Act.  
 Enforcement expenses.  
 Vol. 42, p. 998.  
 U. S. C., p. 87.  
 Food and Drug Administration.  
 General expenses.  
 Items specified.

charges, for the employment of such assistants, clerks, and other persons as the Secretary of Agriculture may consider necessary for the purposes named, in the city of Washington, and elsewhere, in conducting investigations; collecting, reporting, and illustrating the results of such investigations; and for rent outside of the District of Columbia for carrying out the investigations and work herein authorized as follows:

Outside rent.

General administration expenses.

General administrative expenses: For necessary expenses for general administrative purposes, including the salary of chief of administration and other personal services in the District of Columbia, \$96,827.

Pure food, drug, etc., inspection.  
Vol. 34, p. 768.  
U. S. C., p. 621.

Enforcement of the Food and Drugs Act: For enabling the Secretary of Agriculture to carry into effect the provisions of the Act of June 30, 1906 (U. S. C., title 21, secs. 1-15), entitled "An Act for preventing the manufacture, sale, or transportation of adulterated, or misbranded, or poisonous, or deleterious foods, drugs, medicines, and liquors, and for regulating traffic therein, and for other purposes"; to cooperate with associations and scientific societies in the revision of the United States Pharmacopœia and development of methods of analysis, and for investigating the character of the chemical and physical tests which are applied to American food products in foreign countries, and for inspecting the same before shipment when desired by the shippers or owners of these products intended for countries where chemical and physical tests are required before the said products are allowed to be sold therein, \$1,185,000: *Provided*, That not more than \$4,280 shall be used for travel outside of the United States.

Revision of Pharmacopœia.

Examining foreign tests of American food products.

*Proviso.*  
Outside travel.

Tea Importation Act, enforcement.  
Vol. 29, p. 604; Vol. 41, p. 712.  
U. S. C., p. 625.

Enforcement of the Tea Importation Act: For enabling the Secretary of Agriculture to carry into effect the provisions of the Act approved March 2, 1897 (U. S. C., title 21, secs. 41-50), entitled "An Act to prevent the importation of impure and unwholesome tea," as amended, including payment of compensation and expenses of the members of the board appointed under section 2 of the Act and all other necessary officers and employees, \$38,000.

Naval Stores Act.  
Vol. 42, p. 1435.  
U. S. C., p. 93.

Naval Stores Act: For enabling the Secretary of Agriculture to carry into effect the provisions of the Naval Stores Act of March 3, 1923 (U. S. C., title 7, secs. 91-99), \$32,599.

Insecticide Act, enforcement of.  
Vol. 36, p. 331.  
U. S. C., p. 95.

Enforcement of the Insecticide Act: For enabling the Secretary of Agriculture to carry into effect the provisions of the Act of April 26, 1910 (U. S. C., title 7, secs. 121-134), entitled "An Act for preventing the manufacture, sale, or transportation of adulterated or misbranded Paris greens, lead arsenates, other insecticides, and also fungicides, and for regulating traffic therein, and for other purposes," \$195,000.

Milk Importation Act, enforcement.  
Vol. 44, p. 1101.  
U. S. C., Supp. VI, p. 355.

Enforcement of the Milk Importation Act: For enabling the Secretary of Agriculture to carry into effect the provisions of an Act approved February 15, 1927 (U. S. C., Supp. V, title 21, secs. 141-149), entitled "An Act to regulate the importation of milk and cream into the United States for the purpose of promoting the dairy industry of the United States and protecting the public health," \$18,360.

Caustic Poison Act, enforcement.  
Vol. 44, p. 1406.  
U. S. C., Supp. VI, p. 168.

Enforcement of the Caustic Poison Act: For enabling the Secretary of Agriculture to carry into effect the provisions of an Act approved March 4, 1927 (U. S. C., Supp. V, title 15, secs. 401-411), entitled "An Act to safeguard the distribution and sale of certain dangerous caustic or corrosive acids, alkalies, and other substances in interstate and foreign commerce," \$23,719.

Aggregate.

Services in the District.

Total, Food and Drug Administration, \$1,589,505, of which amount not to exceed \$502,464 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia, and not to exceed \$9,200 shall be available for

the purchase of motor-propelled and horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles necessary in the conduct of field work outside the District of Columbia.

Vehicles.

INTERCHANGE OF APPROPRIATIONS

Interchange of appropriations.

Allowance for miscellaneous expenses.

Not to exceed 10 per centum of the foregoing amounts for the miscellaneous expenses of the work of any bureau, division, or office herein provided for shall be available interchangeably for expenditures on the objects included within the general expenses of such bureau, division, or office, but no more than 10 per centum shall be added to any one item of appropriation except in cases of extraordinary emergency, and then only upon the written order of the Secretary of Agriculture: *Provided*, That a statement of any transfers of appropriations made hereunder shall be included in the annual Budget.

*Proviso.*  
Statement to be included in annual Budget.

MISCELLANEOUS

Miscellaneous.

WORK FOR OTHER DEPARTMENTS

Work for other departments.

During the fiscal year 1934 the head of any department or independent establishment of the Government requiring inspections, analyses, and tests of food and other products, within the scope of the functions of the Department of Agriculture and which that department is unable to perform within the limits of its appropriations, may, with the approval of the Secretary of Agriculture, transfer to the Department of Agriculture for direct expenditure such sums as may be necessary for the performance of such work.

Transfers for inspection, etc., by Agricultural Department, of necessary funds.

EXPERIMENTS IN LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION IN SOUTHERN UNITED STATES

Livestock production in Southern States.

To enable the Secretary of Agriculture, in cooperation with the authorities of the States concerned, or with individuals, to make such investigations and demonstrations as may be necessary in connection with the development of livestock production in the cane-sugar and cotton districts of the United States, \$39,560.

Cooperative experiments, etc., in developing.

PASSENGER-CARRYING VEHICLES

Passenger vehicles.

Within the limitations specified under the several headings the lump-sum appropriations herein made for the Department of Agriculture shall be available for the purchase of motor-propelled and horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles necessary in the conduct of the field work of the Department of Agriculture outside the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That such vehicles shall be used only for official service outside the District of Columbia, but this shall not prevent the continued use for official service of motor trucks in the District of Columbia: *Provided further*, That the limitation on expenditures for purchase of passenger-carrying vehicles in the field service shall be interchangeable between the various bureaus and offices of the department, to such extent as the exigencies of the service may require: *Provided further*, That appropriations contained in this Act shall be available for the maintenance, operation, and repair of motor-propelled and horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of Agriculture may exchange motor-propelled and horse-drawn vehicles, tractors, road equipment, and boats, and parts, accessories, tires, or equipment thereof, in whole or in part payment for vehicles, tractors, road equipment, or boats, or parts, accessories, tires, or equipment of such vehicles, tractors, road equipment, or boats purchased by him.

Allowance for, from lump-sum appropriations for field work.

*Proviso.*  
Use restricted.

Interchangeable funds.

Use of funds for maintenance, etc.

Exchanges allowed.

## Seed grain loans.

## COLLECTION OF SEED-GRAIN LOANS

Expenses collecting.  
Vol. 41, p. 1347; Vol. 42, p. 467; Vol. 43, p. 110; Vol. 44, p. 1251; Vol. 45, p. 1306; Vol. 46, pp. 3, 78, 1032, 1039, 1160, 1276.

To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to collect moneys due the United States on account of loans made under the provisions of the Acts of March 3, 1921 (41 Stat., p. 1347), March 20, 1922 (42 Stat., p. 467), April 26, 1924 (43 Stat., p. 110), February 28, 1927 (44 Stat., p. 1251), February 25, 1929 (45 Stat., p. 1306), as amended May 17, 1929 (46 Stat., p. 3), March 3, 1930 (46 Stat., pp. 78, 79), December 20, 1930 (46 Stat., p. 1032), February 14, 1931 (46 Stat., p. 1160), and February 23, 1931 (46 Stat., p. 1276), not to exceed \$350,000 of the repayments made during the fiscal year 1933 to the appropriations contained in Public Resolution Numbered 114, approved January 15, 1931, and in the Interior Department Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1932, approved February 14, 1931, to carry out the provisions of Public Resolution Numbered 112, approved December 20, 1930, as amended (46 Stat., pp. 1032, 1160, 1167), is hereby made available, of which amount not to exceed \$55,000 may be expended for departmental personal services in the District of Columbia.

## Funds available.

## Soil erosion.

## SOIL-EROSION INVESTIGATIONS

Investigations, etc., for control.

To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to make investigation not otherwise provided for of the causes of soil erosion and the possibility of increasing the absorption of rainfall by the soil in the United States, and to devise means to be employed in the preservation of soil, the prevention or control of destructive erosion and the conservation of rainfall by terracing or other means, independently or in cooperation with other branches of the Government, State agencies, counties, farm organizations, associations of business men, or individuals, including necessary expenses, \$276,474, of which amount not to exceed \$14,758 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia, and not to exceed \$1,120 shall be available for the purchase of motor-propelled and horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles necessary in the conduct of field work outside the District of Columbia.

Cooperation with other activities.

Services in the District.

Vehicles.

Federal highways.  
Forest roads and trails.

## FOREST ROADS AND TRAILS

For carrying out the provisions of section 23 of the Federal Highway Act approved November 9, 1921 (U. S. C., title 23, sec. 23), including not to exceed \$74,269 for departmental personal services in the District of Columbia, \$4,457,400, a part of the amount authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year 1933 by the Act approved May 5, 1930: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available for the rental, purchase, or construction of buildings necessary for the storage of equipment and supplies used for road and trail construction and maintenance, but the total cost of any such building purchased or constructed under this authorization shall not exceed \$2,500: *Provided further*, That during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1934, the expenditures on forest highways in Alaska from the amount herein appropriated or from similar appropriations heretofore made shall not exceed \$350,000.

Vol. 46, p. 261.

Provisos.  
Storage facilities.

Alaska highways.

Government Island, Alameda, Calif.  
Construction expenses.  
Appropriation continued.  
Vol. 46, p. 1563.  
*Ante*, p. 645.

The appropriation of \$800,000 for the construction on Government Island, Alameda, California, of buildings required by the Bureau of Public Roads and Forest Service of the Department of Agriculture and the Coast Guard of the Treasury Department, contained in the Act entitled "An Act making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1931, and June 30, 1932," approved March 4, 1931, is hereby continued available during the fiscal year 1934.

The appropriation of \$5,000,000 for construction and improvement of national forest highways contained in the Act entitled "An Act to relieve destitution, to broaden the lending powers of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, and to create employment by providing for and expediting a public-works program," approved July 21, 1932, is hereby continued available during the fiscal year 1934.

National forest highways.  
Appropriation continued.  
*Ante*, p. 717.

Total, Department of Agriculture, \$100,209,091.

Approved, March 3, 1933.

[CHAPTER 204.]

AN ACT

To amend an Act entitled "An Act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved July 1, 1898, and Acts amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto.

March 3, 1933.  
[H. R. 14369.]  
[Public, No. 420.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the Act of July 1, 1898, entitled "An Act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," as amended by the Acts of February 5, 1903, June 15, 1906, June 25, 1910, March 2, 1917, January 7, 1922, May 27, 1926, and February 11, 1932, be, and it is hereby, amended by adding thereto a new chapter to read as follows:

Bankruptcy Act, July 1, 1898; amendments.  
Vol. 30, pp. 544-566; Vol. 32, p. 797; Vol. 34, p. 267; Vol. 36, p. 838; Vol. 39, p. 999; Vol. 42, p. 354; Vol. 44, p. 662.  
*Ante*, p. 47.

"CHAPTER VIII

"PROVISIONS FOR THE RELIEF OF DEBTORS

"SEC. 73. ADDITIONAL JURISDICTION.—In addition to the jurisdiction exercised in voluntary and involuntary proceedings to adjudge persons bankrupt, courts of bankruptcy shall exercise original jurisdiction in proceedings for the relief of debtors, as provided in sections 74, 75, and 77 of this Act.

Provisions for relief of debtors.

"SEC. 74. COMPOSITIONS AND EXTENSIONS.—(a) Any person excepting a corporation may file a petition, or, in an involuntary proceeding before adjudication, an answer within the time limited by section 18(b) of this Act, accompanied in either case, unless further time is granted, by his schedules, stating that he is insolvent or unable to meet his debts as they mature, and that he desires to effect a composition or an extension of time to pay his debts. The term 'debt' for the purposes of an extension proposal under this section shall include all claims of whatever character against the debtor or his property, including a claim for future rent, whether or not such claims would otherwise constitute provable claims under this Act. Upon the filing of such a petition or answer the judge shall enter an order either approving it as properly filed under this section, if satisfied that such petition or answer complies with this section and has been filed in good faith, or dismissing it. If such petition or answer is approved, an order of adjudication shall not be entered except as provided in subdivision (1) of this section: *Provided, however*, That in staying the action for adjudication in an involuntary proceeding the court shall make such stay conditional upon such terms for the protection and indemnity against loss by the estate as may be proper, and that in any other proceeding under this section the court may, as the creditors at the first meeting may direct, impose similar terms as a condition of delaying the appointment of a trustee and the liquidation of the estate. Any person by or against whom a petition is filed shall be referred to in the proceedings under this section as 'debtor.' The term 'creditor' shall include for the purposes of an extension proposal under this section all holders of claims of whatever character

Courts of bankruptcy. U. S. C., pp. 249-256; Supp. VI, pp. 125-128.  
Additional jurisdiction.  
*Post*, pp. 1470, 1474.

Compositions and extensions.  
Who may file petition; corporations excepted.  
Vol. 30, p. 551.

"Debt," construed.

Approval, etc., of petition.  
*Post*, p. 1470.

*Proviso*.  
Conditional stay, involuntary adjudication.

Other proceedings.

Terms construed.

"Debtor."

"Creditor."

<p>Claim for future rent. Vol. 30, p. 563.</p>	<p>against the debtor or his property including a claim for future rent, whether or not such claims would otherwise constitute provable claims under this Act. A claim for future rent shall constitute a provable debt and shall be liquidated under section 63(b) of this Act.</p>
<p>Receiver. Appointment when, duties.</p>	<p>“(b) After the filing of such petition or answer the court may upon reasonable notice to creditors and attorneys of record appoint a custodian or receiver, who shall inventory the debtor’s estate and exercise such supervision and control over the conduct of the debtor’s business as the creditors at any meeting or the court shall direct.</p>
<p>Creditors’ meeting.</p>	<p>“(c) The custodian or receiver, or if none has been appointed, the court, shall promptly call the first meeting of creditors, stating in the notice that the debtor proposes to offer terms of composition or extension, and inclosing with the notice a summary of the inventory, a brief statement of the debtor’s indebtedness as shown by the schedules, and a list of the names and addresses of the secured creditors and the fifteen largest unsecured creditors, with the amounts owing to each as shown by the schedules. Any creditor may appear at or before the first meeting and controvert the facts alleged in the petition. In such case the court shall determine as soon as may be the issues presented, without the intervention of a jury, and unless the material allegations are sustained by the proofs shall dismiss the petition.</p>
<p>Notice and inclusions.</p>	
<p>Appearance of creditor to controvert facts in petition. Determination of.</p>	
<p>Procedure at first meeting. Examination of debtor; appointment of trustee, etc.</p>	<p>“(d) At the first meeting (1) the debtor may be examined; (2) the creditors may nominate a trustee, who shall thereafter be appointed by the court in case it becomes necessary to liquidate the estate as provided in subdivision (1) of this section; and (3) the court shall, after hearing the parties in interest, fix a reasonable time within which application for confirmation shall be made. The court may later extend such time for cause shown, and may require, as a condition of such extension, additional terms for the protection of and indemnity against loss by the estate as may be proper.</p>
<p>Application for confirmation of composition. When may file.</p>	<p>“(e) An application for the confirmation of a composition or extension proposal may be filed in the court of bankruptcy after, but not before, it has been accepted in writing by a majority in number of all creditors whose claims if unsecured have been allowed, or if secured are proposed to be affected by an extension proposal, which number must represent a majority in amount of such claims; and the money or security necessary to pay all debts which have priority unless waived and the costs of the proceedings, and in case of a composition the consideration to be paid by the debtor to his creditors, have been deposited in such place as shall be designated by and subject to the order of the court.</p>
<p>Date and place of hearing on.</p>	<p>“(f) A date and place, with reference to the convenience of the parties in interest, shall be fixed for a hearing upon each application for the confirmation of the composition or extension proposal, and such objections as may be made to its confirmation.</p>
<p>Confirmation of proposal.</p>	<p>“(g) The court shall confirm the proposal if satisfied that (1) it includes an equitable and feasible method of liquidation for secured creditors whose claims are affected and of financial rehabilitation for the debtor; (2) it is for the best interests of all creditors; (3) that the debtor has not been guilty of any of the acts, or failed to perform any of the duties, which would be a ground for denying his discharge; and (4) the offer and its acceptance are in good faith, and have not been made or procured except as herein provided, or by any means, promises, or acts herein forbidden. In application for extensions the court shall require proof from each creditor filing a claim that such claim is free from usury as defined by the laws of the place where the debt is contracted.</p>
<p>Application for extension, proof required.</p>	

“(h) The terms of an extension proposal may extend the time of payment of either or both unsecured debts and secured debts the security for which is in the actual or constructive possession of the debtor or of the custodian or receiver, and may provide for priority of payments to be made during the period of extension as between secured and unsecured creditors. It may also include specific undertakings by the debtor during the period of the extension, including provisions for payments on account, and may provide for supervisory or other control over the debtor’s business or affairs during such period by a creditors’ committee or otherwise, and for the termination of such period under certain specified conditions: *Provided*, That the provisions of this section shall not affect the allowances and exemptions to debtors as are provided for bankrupts under title 11, chapter 3, section 24, of the United States Code, and such allowances and exemptions shall be set aside for the use of the debtor in the manner provided for bankrupts.

“(i) Upon its confirmation an extension proposal shall be binding upon the debtor and his unsecured and secured creditors affected thereby: *Provided, however*, That such extension or composition shall not reduce the amount of or impair the lien of any secured creditor, but shall affect only the time and method of its liquidation.

“(j) Upon the confirmation of a composition the consideration shall be distributed as the court shall direct, and the case dismissed: *Provided*, That the debts having priority of payment under title 11, chapter 7, section 104, of the United States Code, for bankrupt estates, shall have priority of payment in the same order as set forth in said section 104 under the provisions of this section in any distribution, assignment, composition, or settlement herein provided for. Upon the confirmation of an extension proposal the court may dismiss the proceeding or retain jurisdiction of the debtor and his property during the period of the extension in order to protect and preserve the estate and enforce the terms of the extension proposal.

“(k) The judge may, upon the application of the parties in interest, filed at any time within six months after the composition or extension proposal has been confirmed, set the same aside and reinstate the case, if it shall be made to appear upon a trial that fraud was practiced in the procuring of such composition or extension, and that knowledge thereof has come to the petitioners since the confirmation thereof.

“(l) If (1) the debtor shall fail to comply with any of the terms required of him for the protection of and indemnity against loss by the estate; or (2) the debtor has failed to make the required deposit in case of a composition; or (3) the debtor’s proposal has not been accepted by the creditors; or (4) confirmation has been denied; or (5) without sufficient reason the debtor defaults in any payment required to be made under the terms of an extension proposal when the court has retained jurisdiction of the debtor or his property, the court may appoint the trustee nominated by the creditors at the first meeting, and if the creditors shall have failed to so nominate, may appoint any other qualified person as trustee to liquidate the estate. The court shall in addition adjudge the debtor a bankrupt if satisfied that he commenced or prolonged the proceeding for the purpose of delaying creditors and avoiding an adjudication in bankruptcy, or if the confirmation of his proposal has been denied. No order of liquidation or adjudication shall be entered in any proceeding under this section instituted by or against a wage earner or a person engaged chiefly in farming or the tillage of the soil unless the wage earner or a person engaged chiefly in farming or the tillage of the soil consents.

Terms of.

*Proviso.*  
Exemptions not affected.  
Vol. 30, p. 548.  
U. S. C., p. 245.

Effect of confirmation.

*Proviso.*  
Lien of secured creditor.

Distribution of consideration, confirmation of composition.

*Proviso.*  
Order of payments, debts having priority.  
U. S. C., p. 254.

Dismissal of proceeding, when extension confirmed.

Reinstatement of case, within six months, if fraud at trial.

Appointment of trustee upon default of debtor.

Liquidation of estate.

Wage earner and person in farming excepted.

Jurisdiction over debtor, etc., when petition filed.  
*Ante*, p. 1467.

“(m) The filing of a debtor’s petition or answer seeking relief under this section shall subject the debtor and his property, wherever located, to the exclusive jurisdiction of the court in which the order approving the petition or answer as provided in subdivision (a) is filed. In proceedings under this section, except as otherwise provided therein, the jurisdiction and powers of the court, the title, powers, and duties of its officers and, subject to the approval of the court, their fees, the duties of the debtor, and the rights and liabilities of creditors, and of all persons with respect to the property of the debtor and the jurisdiction of appellate courts shall be the same as if a voluntary petition for adjudication had been filed and a decree of adjudication had been entered on the day when the debtor’s petition or answer was filed and any decree of adjudication thereafter entered shall have the same effect as if it had been entered on that day.

Secured creditors. Enjoining from enforcing claims.

“(n) In addition to the provisions of section 11 of this Act for the staying of pending suits, the court, on such notice and on such terms, if any, as it deems fair and equitable, may enjoin secured creditors who may be affected by the extension proposal from proceeding in any court for the enforcement of their claims until the extension has been confirmed or denied by the court.

Referees. Appointment.

“(o) The judges of the courts of bankruptcy shall appoint sufficient referees to sit in convenient places to expedite the proceedings under this section.

Wage earner. Involuntary proceedings against, denied.

“(p) Involuntary proceedings under this section shall not be taken against a wage earner.

Agricultural compositions and extensions.

“SEC. 75. AGRICULTURAL COMPOSITIONS AND EXTENSIONS.—(a) Courts of bankruptcy are authorized, upon petition of at least fifteen farmers within any county who certify that they intend to file petitions under this section, to appoint for such county one or more referees to be known as conciliation commissioners, or to designate for service in such county a conciliation commissioner previously appointed for an adjacent county. In case more than one conciliation commissioner is appointed for a county, each commissioner shall act separately and shall have such territorial jurisdiction within the county as the court shall specify. A conciliation commissioner shall have a term of office of one year and may be removed by the court if his services are no longer needed or for other cause. No individual shall be eligible to appointment as a conciliation commissioner unless he is eligible for appointment as a referee and in addition is a resident of the county, familiar with agricultural conditions therein and not engaged in the farm-mortgage business, the business of financing farmers or transactions in agricultural commodities or the business of marketing or dealing in agricultural commodities or of furnishing agricultural supplies. In each judicial district the court may, if it finds it necessary or desirable, appoint a suitable person as a supervising conciliation commissioner. The supervising conciliation commissioner shall have such supervisory functions under this section as the court may by order specify.

Referees, appointment. Known as conciliation commissioners.

Term of office. Qualifications.

Supervising commissioner. Functions.

Fee with petition filed.

“(b) Upon filing of any petition by a farmer under this section there shall be paid a fee of \$10 to be transmitted to the clerk of the court and covered into the Treasury. The conciliation commissioner shall receive as compensation for his services, including all expenses, a fee of \$10 for each case docketed and submitted to him, to be paid out of the Treasury. A supervising conciliation commissioner shall receive, as compensation for his services, a per diem allowance to be fixed by the court, in an amount not in excess of \$5 per day, together with subsistence and travel expenses in accordance with the law applicable to officers of the Department of

Compensation.

Per diem allowance.

Subsistence and travel expenses. Vol. 42, p. 1503.

Justice. Such compensation and expenses shall be paid out of the Treasury. If the creditors at any time desire supervision over the farming operations of a farmer, the cost of such supervision shall be borne by such creditors or by the farmer, as may be agreed upon by them, but in no instance shall the farmer be required to pay more than one-half of the cost of such supervision. Nothing contained in this section shall prevent a conciliation commissioner who supervises such farming operations from receiving such compensation therefor as may be so agreed upon. No fees, costs, or other charges shall be charged or taxed to any farmer or his creditors by any conciliation commissioner or with respect to any proceeding under this section, except as hereinbefore in this section provided. The conciliation commissioner may accept and avail himself of office space, equipment, and assistance furnished him by other Federal officials, or by any State, county, or other public officials. The Supreme Court is authorized to make such general orders as it may find necessary properly to govern the administration of the office of conciliation commissioner and proceedings under this section; but any district court of the United States may, for good cause shown and in the interests of justice, permit any such general order to be waived.

“(c) At any time within five years after this section takes effect, a petition may be filed by any farmer, stating that the farmer is insolvent or unable to meet his debts as they mature, and that it is desirable to effect a composition or an extension of time to pay his debts. The petition or answer of the farmer shall be accompanied by his schedules. The petition and answer shall be filed with the court, but shall, on request of the farmer or creditor, be received by the conciliation commissioner for the county in which the farmer resides and promptly transmitted by him to the clerk of the court for filing. If any such petition is filed, an order of adjudication shall not be entered except as provided hereinafter in this section.

“(d) After the filing of such petition or answer by the farmer, the farmer shall, within such time and in such form as the rules provide, file an inventory of his estate.

“(e) The conciliation commissioner shall promptly call the first meeting of creditors, stating in the notice that the farmer proposes to offer terms of composition or extension, and inclosing with the notice a summary of the inventory, a brief statement of the farmer's indebtedness as shown by the schedules, and a list of the names and addresses of the secured creditors and unsecured creditors, with the amounts owing to each as shown by the schedules. At the first meeting of the creditors the farmer may be examined, and the creditors may appoint a committee to submit to the conciliation commissioner a supplementary inventory of the farmer's estate. The conciliation commissioner shall, after hearing the parties in interest, fix a reasonable time within which application for confirmation shall be made, and may later extend such time for cause shown. After the filing of the petition and prior to the confirmation or other disposition of the composition or extension proposal by the court, the court shall exercise such control over the property of the farmer as the court deems in the best interests of the farmer and his creditors.

“(f) There shall be prepared by, or under the supervision of, the conciliation commissioner a final inventory of the farmer's estate, and in the preparation of such inventory the commissioner shall give due consideration to the inventory filed by the farmer and to any supplementary inventory filed by a committee of the creditors.

Costs of supervision over farming operations.

Additional fees, etc., prohibited.

Office space, equipment, etc.

General orders by Supreme Court governing administration.

Petition by farmer. Contents.

Procedure.

Inventory of estate.

Creditors' meeting. Notice and inclosures.

Procedure at first meeting.

Application for confirmation after hearing.

Control over property.

Final inventory. Preparation of.

Application for confirmation of composition or extension.

When may be filed.

“(g) An application for the confirmation of a composition or extension proposal may be filed in the court of bankruptcy after but not before (1) it has been accepted in writing by a majority in number of all creditors whose claims have been allowed, including secured creditors whose claims are affected, which number shall represent a majority in amount of such claims, and (2) the money or security necessary to pay all debts which have priority unless waived, and in case of a composition, the consideration to be paid by the farmer to his creditors has been deposited in such place as shall be designated by and subject to the order of the court.

Date and place of hearing.

“(h) A date and place, with reference to the convenience of the parties in interest, shall be fixed for a hearing upon each application for the confirmation of the composition or extension proposal and upon such objections as may be made to its confirmation.

Confirmation of proposal.

“(i) The court shall confirm the proposal if satisfied that (1) it includes an equitable and feasible method of liquidation for secured creditors and of financial rehabilitation for the farmer; (2) it is for the best interests of all creditors; and (3) the offer and its acceptance are in good faith, and have not been made or procured except as herein provided, or by any means, promises, or acts herein forbidden. In applications for extensions the court shall require proof from each creditor filing a claim that such claim is free from usury as defined by the laws of the place where the debt is contracted.

Application for extension, proof required.

Terms.

“(j) The terms of a composition or extension proposal may extend the time of payment of either secured or unsecured debts, or both, and may provide for priority of payments to be made during the period of extension as between secured and unsecured creditors. It may also include specific undertakings by the farmer during the period of the extension, including provisions for payments on account, and may provide for supervisory or other control by the conciliation commissioner over the farmer's affairs during such period, and for the termination of such period of supervision or control under conditions specified: *Provided*, That the provisions of this section shall not affect the allowances and exemptions to debtors as are provided for bankrupts under title 11, chapter 3, section 24, of the United States Code, and such allowances and exemptions shall be set aside for the use of the debtor in the manner provided for bankrupts.

*Proriso.*  
Exemptions not affected.

Vol. 30, p. 548.  
U. S. C., p. 245.

Effect of confirmation.

“(k) Upon its confirmation a composition or extension proposal shall be binding upon the farmer and his secured and unsecured creditors affected thereby: *Provided*, That such composition or extension shall not reduce the amount of nor impair the lien of any secured creditor, but shall affect only the time and method of its liquidation.

*Proriso.*  
Lien of secured creditors.

Distribution of consideration, confirmation of composition.

“(l) Upon the confirmation of a composition the consideration shall be distributed under the supervision of the conciliation commissioner as the court shall direct, and the case dismissed: *Provided*, That the debts having priority of payment under title 11, chapter 7, section 104, of the United States Code, for bankrupt estates, shall have priority of payment in the same order as set forth in said section 104 under the provisions of this section in any distribution, assignment, composition or settlement herein provided for. Upon the confirmation of an extension proposal the court may dismiss the proceeding or retain jurisdiction of the farmer and his property during the period of the extension in order to protect and preserve the estate and enforce through the conciliation commissioner the terms of the extension proposal. The court may, after hearing and for good cause shown, at any time during the period covered by an extension proposal that has been confirmed by the

*Proriso.*  
Order of payments, debts having priority.  
U. S. C., p. 254.

Dismissal of proceeding, when extension confirmed.

Reinstatement of case, for cause shown; when.

court, set the same aside, reinstate the case, and modify the terms of the extension proposal.

"(m) The judge may, upon the application of any party in interest, file<sup>1</sup> at any time within six months after the composition or extension proposal has been confirmed, set the same aside and reinstate the case, if it shall be made to appear upon a trial that fraud was practiced in the procuring of such composition or extension, and that knowledge thereof has come to the petitioners since the confirmation thereof.

Within six months,  
if fraud practiced.

"(n) The filing of a petition pleading for relief under this section shall subject the farmer and his property, wherever located, to the exclusive jurisdiction of the court. In proceedings under this section, except as otherwise provided herein, the jurisdiction and powers of the court, the title, powers, and duties of its officers, the duties of the farmer, and the rights and liabilities of creditors, and of all persons with respect to the property of the farmer and the jurisdiction of the appellate courts, shall be the same as if a voluntary petition for adjudication had been filed and a decree of adjudication had been entered on the day when the farmer's petition or answer was filed.

Jurisdiction over  
farmer, etc., when pe-  
tition filed.

"(o) Except upon petition made to and granted by the judge after hearing and report by the conciliation commissioner, the following proceedings shall not be instituted, or if instituted at any time prior to the filing of a petition under this section, shall not be maintained, in any court or otherwise, against the farmer or his property, at any time after the filing of the petition under this section, and prior to the confirmation or other disposition of the composition or extension proposal by the court:

Proceedings not to be  
instituted against farm-  
er after petition filed.

"(1) Proceedings for any demand, debt, or account, including any money demand;

Debts, etc.

"(2) Proceedings for foreclosure of a mortgage on land, or for cancellation, rescission, or specific performance of an agreement for sale of land or for recovery of possession of land;

Foreclosure.

"(3) Proceedings to acquire title to land by virtue of any tax sale;

Tax sale titles.

"(4) Proceedings by way of execution, attachment, or garnishment;

Executions, attach-  
ments, etc.

"(5) Proceedings to sell land under or in satisfaction of any judgment or mechanic's lien; and

Judgment sales, etc.

"(6) Seizure, distress, sale, or other proceedings under an execution or under any lease, lien, chattel mortgage, conditional sale agreement, crop payment agreement, or mortgage.

Seizure, etc., under  
execution, etc.

"(p) The prohibitions of subdivision (o) shall not apply to proceedings for the collection of taxes, or interest or penalties with respect thereto, nor to proceedings affecting solely property other than that used in farming operations or comprising the home or household effects of the farmer or his family.

Tax collection pro-  
ceedings, etc., excepted.

"(q) A conciliation commissioner shall upon request assist any farmer in preparing and filing a petition under this section and in all matters subsequent thereto arising under this section and farmers shall not be required to be represented by an attorney in any proceeding under this section.

Assistance in prepa-  
ration of petition, etc.

"(r) For the purpose of this section and section 74, the term 'farmer' means any individual who is personally bona fide engaged primarily in farming operations or the principal part of whose income is derived from farming operations, and includes the personal representative of a deceased farmer; and a farmer shall be deemed a resident of any county in which such farming operations occur.

"Farmer," con-  
strued.

Residence.

<sup>1</sup> So in original.

Obligations of persons secondarily liable.

"SEC. 76. Extensions made pursuant to the foregoing provisions of this chapter shall extend the obligation of any person who is secondarily liable to any person for the prompt payment of such debt or debts, or any part thereof, and a copy of the order confirming such extension, certified as required by the provisions of law with reference to judgments and proceedings in courts of the United States, shall be sufficient evidence that such extension has been confirmed in any suit or proceeding brought against any such person so liable.

Evidence of confirmation of extension.

Reorganization of railroads engaged in interstate commerce. Petition for.

"SEC. 77. REORGANIZATION OF RAILROADS ENGAGED IN INTERSTATE COMMERCE.—(a) Any railroad corporation may file a petition stating that the railroad corporation is insolvent or unable to meet its debts as they mature and that it desires to effect a plan of reorganization. The petition shall be filed with the court in whose territorial jurisdiction the railroad corporation, during the preceding six months or the greater portion thereof, has had its principal executive or operating office, and a copy of the petition shall at the same time be filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission hereinafter called the commission: *Provided*, That when any railroad, although engaged in interstate commerce, lies wholly within one State, such proceedings shall be brought in the Federal district court within the State in which the railroad is located. The petition shall be accompanied by payment to the clerk of a filing fee of \$100, which shall be in addition to the fees required to be collected by the clerk under other sections of this Act. Upon the filing of such a petition, the judge shall enter an order either approving it as properly filed under this section, if satisfied that such petition complies with this section and has been filed in good faith, or dismissing it if not so satisfied. If the petition is so approved, the court in which such order approving the petition is entered shall, during the pendency of the proceedings under this section and for the purposes thereof, have exclusive jurisdiction of the debtor and its property wherever located. The railroad corporation shall be referred to in the proceedings as a 'debtor.' Any corporation, the majority of the capital stock of which having power to vote for the election of directors is owned, either directly or indirectly through an intervening medium, by any railroad corporation filing a petition as a debtor under this section, or substantially all of whose properties are operated by such a debtor under lease or operating agreement may file, with the court in which such other debtor had filed such a petition, and in the proceeding upon such petition under this section, a petition stating that it is insolvent or unable to meet its debts as they mature and that it desires to effect a plan of reorganization in connection with, or as a part of, the plan of reorganization of such other debtor; and thereupon such court shall have the same jurisdiction with respect to it, its property and its creditors and stockholders as the court has with respect to such other debtor. Creditors of any railroad corporation having claims or interests aggregating not less than 5 per centum of all the indebtedness of such railroad corporation as shown in the latest annual report which it has filed with the commission at the time when the petition is filed, may, if the railroad corporation has not filed a petition under this section, but subject to first having obtained the approval of the Interstate Commerce Commission, after hearing, upon notice to such railroad corporation, file with the court in which such railroad corporation might file a petition under the provisions of this section, a petition stating that such railroad corporation is insolvent or unable to meet its debts as they mature and that such creditors propose that it shall effect a reorganization; upon such filing of such a petition

Filing.

Copy to Interstate Commerce Commission.

*Proviso.* When railroad wholly in one State.

Filing fee.

Order of approval, etc.

Jurisdiction over debtor, etc.

"Debtor," construed.

Petition by corporation owned by railroad corporation filing same.

Jurisdiction over.

Creditors' petition.

Approval of Interstate Commerce Commission.

Hearing and notice.

Copies of petition.

copies thereof shall be filed with the commission and served by the petitioning creditors forthwith upon the railroad corporation; the railroad corporation shall, within ten days after such service, answer such petition; if such answer shall admit the jurisdiction of the court, that the claims of the petitioning creditors constitute the amounts necessary to entitle them to file such petition under this section, and that the railroad corporation is either insolvent or unable to meet its debts as they mature, the court shall, upon the filing of the recommendations of the commission in writing, enter an order approving the petition as properly filed under this section if satisfied that it complies with this section and has been filed in good faith, or disapprove it if not so satisfied; and if so approved the proceedings thereon shall continue with like effect as if the railroad corporation had itself filed a petition under this section; if such answer shall deny either the jurisdiction of the court or that the claims of the petitioning creditors constitute such necessary amounts or that the railroad corporation is insolvent or unable to meet its debts as they mature, the court shall summarily try the issues, and if after the filing of the recommendations of the commission in writing it shall find that the petition complies with this section, and has been filed in good faith, the court shall enter an order approving the petition as properly filed under this section, and the proceedings thereon shall continue with like effect as if the railroad corporation had itself filed a petition under this section; otherwise the court shall dismiss the petition.

“(b) A plan of reorganization within the meaning of this section (1) shall include a proposal to modify or alter the rights of creditors generally, or of any class of them, secured or unsecured, either through the issuance of new securities of any character or otherwise; (2) may include, in addition, provisions modifying or altering the rights of stockholders generally, or of any class of them; (3) shall provide adequate means for the execution of the plan, which may, so far as may be consistent with the provisions of sections 1 and 5 of the Interstate Commerce Act as amended, include the transfer or conveyance of all or any part of the property of the debtor to another corporation or to other corporations or the consolidation of the properties of the debtor with those of another railroad corporation, or the merger of the debtor with any other railroad corporation and the issuance of securities of either the debtor or any such corporation or corporations, for cash, or in exchange for existing securities, or in satisfaction of claims or rights, or for other appropriate purposes; and (4) may deal with all or any part of the property of the debtor. The term ‘securities’ shall include evidences of indebtedness, either secured or unsecured, bonds, stocks, certificates of beneficial interest therein, and certificates of beneficial interest in property. The term ‘stockholders’ shall include the holders of voting trust certificates. The term ‘creditors’ shall, except as otherwise specifically provided in this section, include, for all purposes of this section and of the reorganization plan, its acceptance and confirmation, all holders of claims, interests, or securities of whatever character against the debtor or its property, including claim for future rent, whether or not such claims, interests, or securities would otherwise constitute provable claims under this Act.

“(c) Upon approving the petition as properly filed the judge (1) may temporarily appoint from a panel of standing trustees qualified for such service to be selected and designated in advance by the commission a trustee or trustees of the debtor’s estate, who shall have all the title and, subject to the control of the judge and consistently

Service of.

Answer by railroad;  
when.

Order of court if petition filed in good faith.

Disapproval.

Issues triable when answer denies jurisdiction, etc.

Order approving petition.

Dismissing.

Reorganization plan.

What included.

“Securities,” construed.

“Stockholders.”

“Creditors.”

Duties of judge when petition approved.

Appointment of trustees.

Powers, etc.  
Vol. 30, p. 557.

Fix amount of bond,  
etc.

Appoint substitute  
trustees.

Compensation.  
Authorize issue of cer-  
tificates for cash, etc.

Require debtor to file  
additional schedules.  
Vol. 30, p. 548.

Determine time for  
filing claims.

Notices to be given.

Dismissal of proceed-  
ings for cause shown.

Allow compensation  
to proper persons.

Reference to special  
masters.

with the provisions of this section, shall exercise all the powers of a trustee appointed pursuant to section 44 or any other section of this Act, and, subject to the judge's control and the jurisdiction of the commission as provided by the Interstate Commerce Act as amended, shall have the power to operate the business of the railroad corporation; (2) shall fix the amount of the bond of such trustee or trustees and require the debtor, the trustee, or trustees to give such notice as the order may direct to creditors and stockholders and to cause publication thereof to be made at least once a week for two successive weeks of a hearing to be held within thirty days after such appointment, at which hearing or any adjournment thereof the judge may make permanent such appointment, or may terminate it and may, in the manner herein provided for the appointment of trustees, appoint a substitute trustee or substitute trustees, and in the same manner may appoint an additional trustee or additional trustees, and shall fix the amount of the bond of the substitute or additional trustee or trustees; the trustee or trustees and their counsel shall receive such compensation as the judge may allow within a maximum approved by the commission; (3) may for cause shown, and with the approval of the commission, in accordance with section 20 (a) of the Interstate Commerce Act as amended, authorize the trustee or trustees to issue certificates for cash, property, or other consideration approved by the judge, for such lawful purposes and upon such terms and conditions and with such security and such priority in payments over existing obligations, secured or unsecured, as might in an equity receivership be lawful; (4) shall require the debtor, at such time or times as the judge may direct and in lieu of the schedules required by section 7 of this Act, to file such schedules and submit such other information as may be necessary to disclose the conduct of the debtor's affairs and the fairness of any proposed plan; (5) shall determine a reasonable time within which the claims and interests of creditors and stockholders may be filed or evidenced and after which no such claim or interest may participate in any plan except on order for cause shown; the manner in which such claims and interests may be filed or evidenced and allowed, and, for the purposes of the plan and its acceptance, the division of creditors and stockholders into classes according to the nature of their respective claims and interests; (6) shall cause reasonable notice of such determination, or of the dismissal of the proceedings, or the allowance of fees or expenses, to be given creditors and stockholders by publication or otherwise; (7) if a plan of reorganization is not proposed or accepted, or, if proposed and accepted, is not confirmed, within such reasonable time as the judge may, upon cause shown and after considering any recommendation which has been filed by the commission, allow, may dismiss the proceeding; (8) may, within such maximum limits as are fixed by the commission, as elsewhere provided in subdivision (f) of this section, allow a reasonable compensation for the services rendered and reimbursement for the actual and necessary expenses incurred in connection with the proceeding and plan by officers, parties in interest, reorganization managers, and committees or other representatives of creditors or stockholders, and the attorneys or agents of any of the foregoing, and by such assistants as the commission with the approval of the judge may specially employ; and (9) may on his own motion or at the request of the commission refer any matters for consideration and report, either generally or upon specified issues, to one of several special masters who shall have been previously designated to act as special masters in any proceedings under this section by order of any Circuit Court of Appeals and may allow

such master a reasonable compensation for his services. The Circuit Court of Appeals of each circuit shall designate three or more members of the bar as such special masters whom they deem qualified for such services, and shall from time to time revise such designations by changing the persons designated or reducing or adding to their number, as the public interest may require: *Provided, however*, That there shall always be three of such special masters qualified for appointment in each circuit who shall in their respective circuits hear any matter referred to them under this section by a judge of any District Court. For all purposes of this section claims against a railroad corporation which would have been entitled to priority over existing mortgages if a receiver in equity of the property of the debtor had been appointed by a Federal court at the date of the filing of the petition hereunder shall be entitled to such priority, and holders of such claims shall be treated as a separate class of creditors. If in any case in which the issues have not already been tried under the provisions of subdivision (a) of this section any of the debtor's creditors shall, prior to the hearing provided for in subdivision (c), clause (2), of this section, appear and controvert the facts alleged in the petition, the judge shall determine, as soon as may be, the issues presented by the pleadings, without the intervention of a jury, and unless the material allegations of the petition are sustained by the proofs shall dismiss the petition. Any creditor or stockholder shall be heard on the question of the permanent appointment of any trustee or trustees, the proposed recommendation, approval, or confirmation of any reorganization plan, and upon filing a petition for leave to intervene on such other questions arising in the proceeding as the judge shall determine. The debtor, or the trustees if appointed, shall within fifteen days or, upon cause shown, such other time as may be directed by the judge, prepare (1) a list of all known bondholders and creditors of, or claimants against, the debtor or its property, and the amounts and character of their debts, claims, and securities, and the last known post-office address or place of business of each creditor or claimant, and (2) a list of the stockholders of the debtor, with the last known post-office address or place of business of each. The contents of such lists shall not constitute admissions by the debtor or the trustees in a proceeding under this section or otherwise. Such lists shall be open to the inspection of any creditor or stockholder of, or claimant against, the debtor, during reasonable business hours, upon application to the debtor or trustees, as the case may be.

“(d) Before creditors and stockholders of the debtor are asked finally to accept any plan of reorganization, the Interstate Commerce Commission shall after due notice hold a public hearing at which the debtor shall present its plan of reorganization and at which, also, such a plan may be presented by the trustee or trustees, or by or on behalf of creditors of the debtor, being not less than 10 per centum in amount of any class of creditors. Following such hearing, the commission shall render a report in which it shall recommend a plan of reorganization (which may be different from any which has been proposed) that will, in its opinion be equitable, will not discriminate unfairly in favor of any class of creditors or stockholders, will be financially advisable, will meet with the requirements of subdivision (g) of this section, and will be compatible with the public interest. In such report the commission shall state fully the reasons for its conclusions, and it may thereafter, upon petition for good cause shown, and upon further hearing if the commission shall deem necessary, modify any of its recommendations and conclusions in a supplemental report stating the reasons for such modification. There-

Designation of.

Proviso.  
Number.Priority of certain  
claims.Issues controverted  
in petition to be de-  
termined.Right of creditor,  
etc., to be heard.

Lists to be prepared.

Bondholders, credi-  
tors, etc.

Stockholders.

Not to constitute ad-  
missions by debtor.  
Inspection of.

Reorganization plan.

Adoption of.

Hearing by Inter-  
state Commerce Com-  
mission.

Report.

Recommendations.

Reasons for conclu-  
sions to be stated.

Submission of plan to creditors, etc.

after the plan of reorganization recommended by the commission shall be submitted in such manner as the commission may direct to the creditors and stockholders of the debtor for acceptance or rejection, together with the report or reports of the commission thereon; and the commission may at the same time afford an opportunity to accept or reject any other plan of reorganization filed as in this subdivision (d) provided.

Acceptance in writing before final approval.

“(e) A plan of reorganization shall not be finally approved by the commission until it has been accepted in writing and such acceptance has been filed in the proceeding by or on behalf of creditors holding two-thirds in amount of the claims of each class whose claims or interests would be affected by the plan, and by or on behalf of stockholders of the debtor holding two-thirds of the stock of each class: *Provided, however,* That if adequate provision is made in the plan for the protection of the interests, claims, and liens of any class of creditors or stockholders in the manner provided in clauses (5) and (6) of subdivision (g), of this section, then the acceptance of the plan by such class of creditor or stockholders shall not be requisite to the approval of the plan: *And provided further,* That the acceptance of stockholders shall not be requisite to the confirmation of the plan if (1) the judge shall have determined (a) that the corporation is insolvent, or (b) that the interests of stockholders will not be adversely affected by the plan, or (c) that the debtor has pursuant to authorized corporate action accepted the plan, and its stockholders are bound by such acceptance. For the purposes of this section acceptance by a creditor or stockholder shall include acceptance in writing executed by him; or acceptance by his duly authorized attorney or committee acting under authority executed by him subsequent to the recommendation of the plan by the commission. Upon acceptance of the plan in accordance with the provisions of this subdivision (e) the commission may, without further proceedings, grant authority for the issue of any securities, assumption of obligations, transfer of any property, or consolidation or merger of properties, to the extent contemplated by the plan consistent with the purposes of the Interstate Commerce Act as amended. If the United States of America is directly a creditor or stockholder, the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to accept or reject a plan in respect of the interests or claims of the United States.

*Provisos.*  
Interests of certain classes of creditors to be protected.

*Post,* p. 1479.

When acceptance of plan by stockholders not requisite to confirmation.

What constitutes acceptance.

Issue of securities, etc., when plan accepted.

When United States a creditor.

Certification to court.

“(f) If the plan recommended by the commission is accepted as provided in subdivision (e), the commission shall thereupon certify the plan to the court together with its approval thereof and that the same has been so accepted, together with a report of the proceedings before it and its conclusions thereon. If the plan accepted as provided in subdivision (e) differs from the plan recommended by the commission it shall, upon acceptance, be submitted to the commission, which shall hear all interested parties upon such notice and subject to such rules and regulations as it shall prescribe. If after such hearing the commission determines that the accepted plan in its opinion is equitable and will not discriminate unfairly in favor of any class of creditors or stockholders; will be financially advisable; will meet the requirements of subdivision (g) of this section; and will be compatible with the public interest; the commission shall thereupon certify the plan to the court, together with its approval thereof and that the same has been duly accepted, and together with a report of the proceedings before it and its findings and conclusions thereon. The commission shall also, after hearing if necessary, fix the maximum compensation and reimbursement which may be allowed by the court pursuant to clause (8) of subdivision (c) of this section:

Maximum compensation.

*Provided*, That unless good and sufficient reasons appear therefor no allowance for fees or compensation shall be made to officers of corporations who have acted as managers or in any capacity in connection with the reorganization when such corporation had an interest in the matter. No plan of reorganization shall be confirmed in any proceeding under this section except upon the approval of the Interstate Commerce Commission certified to the court. If the commission shall decline to issue such a certificate it shall file in the proceeding its decision, specifying the particular grounds upon which it bases its disapproval of the plan.

*proviso.*  
No fees to officers acting as managers.

Approval of plan by Interstate Commerce Commission.

“(g) Upon such approval by the commission, and after hearing such objections as may be made to the approved plan, the judge shall confirm the plan if satisfied that (1) the approved plan complies with the provisions of subdivision (b) of this section, is equitable and does not discriminate unfairly in favor of any class of creditors or stockholders; (2) all amounts to be paid by the debtor or by any corporation or corporations acquiring the debtor’s assets, for services or expenses incident to the reorganization and cost of financing, have been fully disclosed and are reasonable, or are to be subject to the approval of the judge; (3) the offer of the plan and its acceptance are in good faith and have not been made or procured by any means or promises forbidden by this Act; (4) the approved plan provides for the payment of all costs of administration and other allowances made by the court, except that compensation or reimbursement provided for in subdivision (c), clause (8), of this section may be paid in securities provided for in the plan if those entitled thereto will accept such payment and the court finds such compensation reasonable; (5) the approved plan provides, with respect to stockholders of any class the acceptance of which is requisite to the confirmation of the plan, and who would not become bound by the plan under the provision of subdivision (h) of this section, and of which more than one-third have not accepted the plan, adequate protection for the realization by them of the value of their equity, if any, in the property of the debtor dealt with by the plan either by a sale of the property at not less than a fair upset price, or by appraisal and payment in cash either of the value of their stock or, at the objecting stockholder’s election, of the value of the securities, if any, allotted to such stock under the plan; (6) the plan provides with respect to any class of creditors the acceptance of which is requisite to the confirmation of the plan, and who would not become bound by the plan under the provisions of subdivision (h) of this section, adequate protection for the realization by them of the value of their securities, liens, and claims, either (a) by the sale of such property subject to their liens, if any, or (b) by the sale free of such liens at not less than a fair upset price, and the transfer of such liens to the proceeds of such sale, or (c) by appraisal and payment in cash of either the value of such liens and claims or, at the objecting creditors’ election, the value of the securities allotted to such liens and claims under the plan. Section 57, clause (h), of this Act shall be applicable to the appraisal of securities under this section, and the value of the unpaid balance shall be appraised as an unsecured claim; and (7) the debtor, and every other corporation issuing securities or acquiring property under the plan, is authorized by its charter or by applicable State or Federal laws, upon confirmation of the plan, to carry out the plan. In the case of a sale or appraisal under clause (5) or (6) of this subdivision (g) the court shall refer to the commission for its consideration and determination the amount to be fixed as the upset price and the appraisal of any securities.

Confirmation by court, when.

Appraisal of securities.  
Vol. 30, p. 560.

On whom binding thereafter.

“(h) Upon such confirmation the provisions of the plan shall be binding upon (1) the corporation, (2) all stockholders if the judge shall have determined (a) that the corporation is insolvent, or (b) that the interests of stockholders will not be adversely affected by the plan, or (c) that the debtor has pursuant to authorized corporate action accepted the plan and its stockholders are bound by such acceptance, (3) all stockholders of each class of which two-thirds in amount shall have accepted the plan, (4) all creditors whose claims are payable in cash in full under the plan, (5) all creditors entitled to priority under subdivision (c) of this section, whose claims are not payable in cash in full under the plan, provided two-thirds in amount of such creditors shall have accepted the plan in writing filed in the proceeding, (6) all other unsecured creditors, provided two-thirds in amount of such creditors shall have accepted the plan in writing filed in the proceeding, and (7) all secured creditors of each class of which two-thirds in amount shall have accepted the plan. The confirmation of the plan shall discharge the debtor from its debts except as provided in the plan. Upon confirmation of the plan by the judge, the debtor and other corporations affected by the plan, or organized or to be organized for the purpose of carrying out the plan, shall, subject to the jurisdiction of the Commission, have full power and authority to put into effect and carry out the plan and the orders of the judge relative thereto, the laws of any State or the decision or order of any State authority to the contrary notwithstanding. In the event that the judge should disapprove the plan he shall file an opinion stating his reasons therefor.

Discharge of debtor.

Orders, etc., of court to be executed.

Opinion, stating reasons, filed if plan disapproved.

Revenue Act of 1932. *Ante*, p. 272.

“(i) The provisions of sections 721, 722, 723, 724, and 725 of the Revenue Act of 1932 shall not apply to the issuance, transfers, or exchange of securities or filing of conveyances to make effective any plan of reorganization confirmed under the provisions of this section.

Property thereafter free of debtors' claims.

“(j) Upon the confirmation of the plan the property dealt with by the plan, when transferred and conveyed to the debtor or other corporation or corporations provided for by the plan, or if no trustee or trustees have been appointed when held by the debtor pursuant to the plan, shall, as the court may direct, be free and clear of all claims of the debtor, its stockholders and creditors, except such as may consistently with the provisions of the plan be reserved in the order confirming the plan or directing such transfer and conveyance, and the court may direct the trustee or trustees, or if there be no trustee or trustees the debtor, to make any such transfer and conveyance, and may direct the debtor to join in any such transfer or conveyance made by the trustee or trustees. Upon the termination of the proceeding a final decree shall be entered discharging the trustee or trustees, if any, making such provisions as may be equitable, and closing the case.

Exception.

Final decree. Discharge of trustees.

Filing petition, when receiver appointed.

“(k) If a receiver of all or any part of the property of a corporation has been appointed by a Federal or State court, whether before or after this amendatory Act takes effect, the railroad corporation may nevertheless file a petition or answer under this section at any time thereafter, but if it does so and the petition is approved the trustee or trustees appointed under the provisions of this section shall be entitled forthwith to possession of such property, and the judge shall make such orders as he may deem equitable for the protection of obligations incurred by the receiver and for the payment of such reasonable administrative expenses and allowances in the prior proceeding as may be fixed by the court appointing said receiver within maximum limits approved by the commission. If a receiver has been appointed by a Federal or State court prior to

Trustees entitled to possession of property.

the dismissal under subdivision (c), clause (7), of a proceeding under this section, the judge may include in the order of dismissal appropriate provisions directing the trustee to transfer possession of the debtor's property within the territorial jurisdiction of such court to the receiver so appointed, upon such terms as the judge may deem equitable for the protection of obligations incurred by the trustee and for the payment of administrative expenses and allowances in the proceeding hereunder. For the purposes of this section the words 'Federal court' shall include the district courts of the United States and of the Territories and possessions to which this Act is or may hereafter be applicable, the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, and the United States Court of Alaska.

Dismissal directing transfer.

"Federal court," construed.

"(l) In addition to the provisions of section 11 of this Act for the staying of pending suits against the debtor, such suits shall be further stayed until after final decree the judge may, upon notice and for cause shown, enjoin or stay the commencement or continuance of any judicial proceeding to enforce any lien upon the estate until after final decree.

Further stay of pending suits.  
Vol. 30, p. 549.

"(m) A certified copy of an order confirming a plan of reorganization shall be evidence of the jurisdiction of the court, the regularity of the proceedings, and the fact that the order was made. A certified copy of an order directing the transfer and conveyance of the property dealt with by the plan as provided in subdivision (j) of this section shall be evidence of the transfer and conveyance of title accordingly, and if recorded shall impart the same notice that a deed if recorded would impart.

Certified copy of confirming order.

What evidence of.

"(n) In proceedings under this section and consistent with the provisions thereof, the jurisdiction and powers of the court, the duties of the debtor and the rights and liabilities of creditors, and of all persons with respect to the debtor and his property, shall be the same as if a voluntary petition for adjudication had been filed and a decree of adjudication had been entered on the day when the debtor's petition was filed.

Effect of proceedings hereunder.

"(o) No judge or trustee acting under this Act shall change the wages or working conditions of railroad employees, except in the manner prescribed in the Railroad Labor Act, or as set forth in the memorandum of agreement entered into in Chicago, Illinois, on January 31, 1932, between the executives of twenty-one standard labor organizations and the committee of nine authorized to represent Class 1 railroads.

Prohibitions. Changing railroad wages, etc.

"(p) No judge or trustee acting under this Act shall deny or in any way question the right of employees on the property under his jurisdiction to join the labor organization of their choice, and it shall be unlawful for any judge, trustee, or receiver to interfere in any way with the organizations of employees, or to use the funds of the railroad under his jurisdiction, in maintaining so-called company unions, or to influence or coerce employees in an effort to induce them to join or remain members of such company unions.

Denying right to affiliate with labor organization.

"(q) No judge, trustee, or receiver acting under this Act shall require any person seeking employment on the property under his jurisdiction to sign any contract or agreement promising to join or to refuse to join a labor organization; and if such contract has been enforced on the property prior to the property coming under the jurisdiction of said judge, trustee, or receiver, then the said judge, trustee, or receiver, as soon as the matter is called to his attention, shall notify the employees by an appropriate order that said contract has been discarded and is no longer binding on them in any way.

Requiring prospective employee to agree not to join, etc., labor organization.

"Railroad corporation," construed.

"(r) The term 'railroad corporation' as used in this Act means any common carrier by railroad engaged in the transportation of persons or property in interstate commerce, except a street, suburban, or interurban electric railway which is not operated as a part of a general railroad system of transportation or which does not derive more than 50 per centum of its operating revenues from the transportation of freight in standard steam railroad freight equipment.

Claims for personal injuries.

"(s) In proceedings under this section, claims for personal injuries to employees of a railroad corporation, and claims of personal representatives of deceased employees of a railroad corporation arising under State or Federal laws, shall be preferred claims against the assets of such railroad corporation in receivership or in reorganization as herein provided, such claims to be subordinate only to costs of administration of such receivership or reorganization."

Status of.

Effective date of Act.

SEC. 2. This Act shall take effect and be in force from and after the date of its approval, and shall apply as fully to debtors, their stockholders and creditors, whose interest or debts, whether secured or unsecured, have been acquired or incurred prior to such date, as to debtors, their stockholders and creditors, whose interest or debts have been acquired or incurred after such date. Proceedings under section 1 of this Act may be taken in proceedings in bankruptcy which are pending on the effective date of this Act.

Deposit of bankrupt funds.

SEC. 3. In all bankruptcy proceedings the officers and agents in charge of the bankrupt funds are authorized to deposit the same without limit as to amount in the postal savings depositories at the prescribed interest rate in all cases where local banks are unable or unwilling to give the required security. Such deposit or any portion thereof may be withdrawn as required in the bankruptcy proceedings.

Approved, March 3, 1933.

[CHAPTER 205.]

AN ACT

March 3, 1933.  
[S. 2374.]  
[Public, No. 421.]

To authorize and direct the Secretary of the Navy to convey by gift to the city of Savannah, Georgia, the naval radio station, the buildings and apparatus, located upon land owned by said city.

Savannah, Ga.  
Naval radio station at, conveyed to city.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That if and when the naval radio station at Savannah, Georgia, is no longer required for naval purposes, the Secretary of the Navy is authorized and directed to convey by gift, to the city of Savannah, State of Georgia, the said naval radio station, which radio station is located on land belonging to the city of Savannah, together with all the buildings and apparatus thereof; but no expense shall be caused the United States hereunder.*

No Federal expense.

Approved, March 3, 1933.

[CHAPTER 206.]

AN ACT

March 3, 1933.  
[S. 4082.]  
[Public, No. 422.]

To regulate the business of executing bonds for compensation in criminal cases and to improve the administration of justice in the District of Columbia.

District of Columbia.  
Bonds in criminal cases, etc.  
Definitions.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the words "bonding business" as used in this Act mean the business of becoming surety for compensation upon bonds in criminal cases in the District of Columbia, and the word "bondsman" means any person*

or corporation engaged either as principal or as agent, clerk, or representative of another in such business.

SEC. 2. That the business of becoming surety for compensation upon bonds in criminal cases in the District of Columbia is impressed with a public interest.

Surety business, etc.,  
impressed with public  
interest.

SEC. 3. It shall be unlawful for any person engaged, either as principal or as the clerk, agent, or representative of a corporation, or another person in the business of becoming surety upon bonds for compensation in the District of Columbia, either directly or indirectly, to give, donate, lend, contribute, or to promise to give, donate, loan or contribute any money, property, entertainment, or other thing of value whatsoever to any attorney at law, police officer, deputy United States marshal, jailer, probation officer, clerk, or other attaché of a criminal court, or public official of any character, for procuring or assisting in procuring any person to employ said bondsman to execute as surety any bond for compensation in any criminal case in the District of Columbia; and it shall be unlawful for any attorney at law, police officer, deputy United States marshal, jailer, probation officer, clerk, bailiff, or other attaché of a criminal court, or public official of any character, to accept or receive from any such person engaged in the bonding business any money, property, entertainment, or other thing of value whatsoever for procuring or assisting in procuring any person to employ any bondsman to execute as surety any bond for compensation in any criminal case in the District of Columbia.

Gift by bondsman  
to any public official  
for procuring business,  
unlawful.

Unlawful to accept,  
etc.

SEC. 4. It shall be unlawful for any attorney at law, either directly or indirectly, to give, loan, donate, contribute, or to promise to give, loan, donate, or contribute any money, property, entertainment, or other thing of value whatsoever to, or to split or divide any fee or commission with, any bondsman, the agent, clerk, or representative of any bondsman, police officer, deputy United States marshal, probation officer, assistant probation officer, bailiff, clerk, or other attaché of any criminal court for causing or procuring or assisting in causing or procuring any person to employ such attorney to represent him in any criminal case in the District of Columbia.

Gift by attorney to  
bondsman, or public  
official, unlawful.

SEC. 5. It shall be lawful to charge for executing any bond in a criminal case in the District of Columbia, and it shall be unlawful for any person or corporation engaged in the bonding business, either as principal, or clerk, agent, or representative of another, either directly or indirectly, to charge, accept, or receive any sum of money, or other thing of value, other than the regular fee for bonding, from any person for whom he has executed bond, for any other service whatever performed in connection with any indictment, information, or charge upon which said person is bailed or held in the District of Columbia. It also shall be unlawful for any person or corporation engaged either as principal or as agent, clerk, or representative of another in the bonding business, to settle, or attempt to settle, or to procure or attempt to procure the dismissal of any indictment, information, or charge against any person in custody or held upon bond in the District of Columbia, with any court, or with the prosecuting attorney in any court in the District of Columbia.

Receiving other than  
regular bonding fee  
unlawful.

Attempt, etc., to  
influence court, etc.

SEC. 6. A typewritten or printed list alphabetically arranged of all persons engaged under the authority of any of the courts of criminal jurisdiction in the District of Columbia in the business of becoming surety upon bonds for compensation in criminal cases shall be posted in a conspicuous place in each police precinct, jail, prisoner's dock, house of detention, and every other place in the District of Columbia in which persons in custody of the law are

Posting names of  
bondsmen.

List of, to be furnished on request.

Duty of informing bondsmen.

Record to be kept.

Entry of bondsman, unless called into place where person is in custody, forbidden.

Evidence required; to be recorded, etc.

Qualifications, etc., for bondsmen. Rules to be prescribed.

Registers to be kept.

Renewals.

detained, and one or more copies thereof kept on hand; and when any person who is detained in custody in any such place of detention shall request any person in charge thereof to furnish him the name of a bondsman, or to put him in communication with a bondsman, said list shall be furnished to the person so requesting, and it shall be the duty of the person in charge of said place of detention within a reasonable time to put the person so detained in communication with the bondsman so selected, and the person in charge of said place of detention shall contemporaneously with said transaction make in the blotter or book of record kept in any such place of detention, a record showing the name of the person requesting the bondsman, the offense with which the said person is charged, the time at which the request was made, the bondsman requested, and the person by whom the said bondsman was called, and preserve the same as a permanent record in the book or blotter in which entered.

SEC. 7. It shall be unlawful for any bondsman, agent, clerk, or representative of any bondsman to enter a police precinct, jail, prisoner's dock, house of detention, or other place where persons in the custody of the law are detained in the District of Columbia for the purpose of obtaining employment as a bondsman, without having been previously called by a person so detained, or by some relative or other authorized person acting for or on behalf of the person so detained, and whenever any person engaged in the bonding business as principal, or as clerk, agent, or representative of another, shall enter a police precinct, jail, prisoner's dock, house of detention, or other place where persons in the custody of the law are detained in the District of Columbia, he shall forthwith give to the person in charge thereof his mission there, the name of the person calling him, and requesting him to come to such place, and the same shall be recorded by the person in charge of the said place of detention and preserved as a public record, and the failure to give such information, or the failure of the person in charge of said place of detention to make and preserve such a record, shall constitute a violation of this Act.

SEC. 8. It shall be the duty of the police court, juvenile court, and the criminal divisions of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, each, to provide, under reasonable rules and regulations, the qualifications of persons and corporations applying for authority to engage in the bonding business in criminal cases in the District of Columbia, and the terms and conditions upon which such business shall be carried on, and no person or corporation shall, either as principal, or as agent, clerk, or representative of another, engage in the bonding business in any such court until he shall by order of the court be authorized to do so. Such courts, in making such rules and regulations, and in granting authority to persons to engage in the bonding business, shall take into consideration both the financial responsibility and the moral qualities of the person so applying, and no person shall be permitted to engage, either as principal or agent, in the business of becoming surety upon bonds for compensation in criminal cases, who has ever been convicted of any offense involving moral turpitude, or who is not known to be a person of good moral character. It shall be the duty of each of said courts to require every person qualifying to engage in the bonding business as principal to file with said court a list showing the name, age, and residence of each person employed by said bondsman as agent, clerk, or representative in the bonding business, and require an affidavit from each of said persons stating that said person will abide by the terms and provisions of this Act. Each of said courts shall require the authority of each of said persons to be renewed from time to time

at such periods as the court may by rule provide, and before said authority shall be renewed the court shall require from each of said persons an affidavit that since his previous qualification to engage in the bonding business he has abided by the provisions of this Act, and any person swearing falsely in any of said affidavits shall be guilty of perjury.

SEC. 9. It shall be unlawful for any police officer or other public official, in advance of any raid by police or other peace officers or public officials or the execution of any search warrant or warrant of arrest, to give or furnish, either directly or indirectly, any information concerning such proposed raid or arrest to any person engaged in any manner in the bonding business, or to any attorney at law: *Provided, however,* That it shall not be unlawful for any police or other peace officer, in conducting any raid or in executing any search warrant or warrant of arrest, to communicate to any attorney at law or person engaged in the bonding business, any fact necessary to enable such officer to obtain from such attorney at law or person engaged in the bonding business information necessary to enable such officer to carry out said raid or execute such process.

SEC. 10. The judges of the police court of the District of Columbia shall have the authority to appoint some official of the Metropolitan police force of the District of Columbia to act as a clerk of the police court with authority to take bail or collateral from persons charged with offenses triable in the police court in criminal cases in the District of Columbia at all times when the police court is not open and its clerks accessible. The official so appointed shall have the same authority at said times with reference to taking bonds or collateral as the clerk of the police court now has; shall receive no compensation for said services other than his regular salary; shall be subject to the orders and rules of the police court in discharge of his said duties, and may be removed as such clerk at any time by the judges of the police court. The Supreme Court and the Juvenile Court of the District of Columbia each shall have power by order to authorize the official, appointed by the police court, to take bond of persons arrested upon writs and processes from those courts in criminal cases between four o'clock postmeridian and nine o'clock antemeridian and upon Sundays and holidays, and each of such courts shall have power at any time by order to revoke such authority granted by it.

SEC. 11. Any person violating any provision of this Act other than in the commission of perjury shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$100, or by imprisonment of not less than ten or more than sixty days in jail, or both, where no other penalty is provided by this Act; and if the person so convicted be a police officer or other public official, he shall upon recommendation of the trial judge also be forthwith dismissed from office; if a bondsman, or the agent, clerk, or representative of a bondsman, he shall be disqualified from thereafter engaging in any manner in the bonding business for such a period of time as the trial judge shall order; and, if an attorney at law, shall be subject to suspension or disbarment as attorney at law.

SEC. 12. It shall be the duty of the police court, juvenile court, and of the criminal divisions of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia to see that this Act is enforced, and upon the impaneling of each grand jury in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia it shall be the duty of the judge impaneling said jury to give it in charge to the jury to investigate the manner in which this Act is enforced and all violations thereof.

Approved, March 3, 1933.

Giving advance information of any raid to bondsman, unlawful.

*Provido.*  
Assistance permitted.

Designated clerk to take bail, etc., when court is not open.

Appointment from police force.

Authority, pay, duties, etc., of clerk.

Revocation.

Punishment for violations.

Enforcement.

## [CHAPTER 207.]

## AN ACT

March 3, 1933.

[H. R. 11270.]

[Public, No. 423.]

To amend section 2 of the Act entitled "An Act making appropriations for the service of the Post Office Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913, and for other purposes."

Postal service.  
Vol. 37, p. 553.  
U. S. C., p. 1250,  
amended.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the second paragraph of section 2 of the Act entitled "An Act making appropriations for the service of the Post Office Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913, and for other purposes," approved August 24, 1912 (37 Stat. 553; U. S. C., title 39, secs. 233 and 234), is amended to read as follows:

Newspapers and  
other publications.

Sworn statements of  
editors, owners, etc.,  
to be filed annually  
hereafter.

Circulation of news-  
papers.

*Providos.*  
Religious, etc., pub-  
lications not affected.

Small stockholders  
omitted.

Statement to be  
printed in second issue  
after filing.

Publication denied  
admission to mails on  
failure.

"Advertisement"  
matter to be so marked.

Penalty for violation.

"That it shall be the duty of the editor, publisher, business manager, or owner of every newspaper, magazine, periodical, or other publication to file with the Postmaster General and the postmaster at the office at which said publication is entered, not later than the 1st day of October of each year, on blanks furnished by the Post Office Department, a sworn statement setting forth the names and post-office addresses of the editor and managing editor, publisher, business managers, and owners, and, in addition, the stockholders, if the publication be owned by a corporation; and also the names of known bondholders, mortgagees, or other security holders; and also, in the case of daily newspapers, there shall be included in such statement the average of the number of copies of each issue of such publication sold or distributed to paid subscribers during the preceding twelve months: *Provided*, That the provisions of this paragraph shall not apply to religious, fraternal, temperance, and scientific, or other similar publications: *Provided further*, That it shall not be necessary to include in such statement the names of persons owning less than 1 per centum of the total amount of stock, bonds, mortgages, or other securities. A copy of such sworn statement shall be published in the second issue of such newspaper, magazine, or other publication printed next after the filing of such statement. Any such publication shall be denied the privileges of the mail if it shall fail to comply with the provisions of this paragraph within ten days after notice by registered letter of such failure. That all editorial or other reading matter published in any such newspaper, magazine, or periodical for the publication of which money or other valuable consideration is paid, accepted, or promised shall be plainly marked 'advertisement.' Any editor or publisher printing editorial or other reading matter for which compensation is paid, accepted, or promised without so marking the same, shall upon conviction in any court having jurisdiction be fined not less than \$50 nor more than \$500."

Approved, March 3, 1933.

## [CHAPTER 208.]

## AN ACT

March 3, 1933.

[H. R. 12047.]

[Public, No. 424.]

To provide for the transfer of powder and other explosive materials from deteriorated and unserviceable ammunition under the control of the War Department to the Department of Agriculture for use in land clearing, drainage, road building, and other agricultural purposes.

War Department.  
Exchange of deteri-  
orated, etc., ammuni-  
tion.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Act entitled "An Act to authorize the Secretary of War to exchange deteriorated and unserviceable ammunition and components, and

for other purposes," approved June 1, 1926 (44 Stat. 680; U. S. C., title 10, secs. 1209, 1210), is hereby amended by adding at the end thereof a section to read as follows:

Vol. 44, p. 680.  
U. S. C., Supp. VI, p. 116, amended.

"SEC. 3. In the administration of sections 1 and 2 of this Act, as amended, the Secretary of War is authorized and directed to transfer the powder and other explosive materials from such deteriorated and unserviceable ammunition and components thereof to the Secretary of Agriculture, for distribution and sale in such amounts and at such times as the latter may determine, to farmers at not less than cost, under such regulations as he may prescribe, for use in land clearing, drainage, road building, and other agricultural purposes, by the Secretary of Agriculture. No expense in connection with such distribution and sale shall be borne by the War Department, and the Secretary of Agriculture shall reimburse the Secretary of War for the powder and explosive materials transferred under this section in amounts equal to the credits the Secretary of War would have received in an exchange under sections 1 and 2 of this Act. Amounts so reimbursed are authorized to be made available for the expenditure by the War Department for ammunition or components thereof. The President is authorized to suspend the provisions of this section in case of national emergency."

New section.  
Transfer of, to Department of Agriculture.

Reimbursement.

Availability.

Emergency suspension.

Approved, March 3, 1933.

[CHAPTER 209.]

AN ACT

To provide for the selection of certain lands in the State of California for the use of the California State Park system.

March 3, 1933.  
[S. 5612.]  
[Public, No. 425.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That subject to valid rights existing on the date of this Act, the State of California may within five years select for State park purposes by legal subdivisions all or any portion of the public land not reserved for public purposes in the following townships:

State of California.  
Selection of lands in designated townships, for State park system, authorized.

Township 9 south, range 4 east; township 9 south, range 5 east; township 9 south, range 6 east; township 9 south, range 7 east; township 9 south, range 8 east; township 10 south, range 5 east; township 10 south, range 6 east; township 10 south, range 7 east; township 10 south, range 8 east; township 11 south, range 5 east; township 11 south, range 6 east; township 11 south, range 7 east; township 11 south, range 8 east; township 12 south, range 5 east; township 12 south, range 6 east; township 12 south, range 7 east; township 12 south, range 8 east; San Bernardino meridian.

Description.

Upon the submission of satisfactory proof that the land selected contains characteristic desert growth and scenic or other natural features which it is desirable to preserve as a part of the California State park system, the Secretary of the Interior shall cause patents to issue therefor: *Provided*, That there shall be reserved to the United States all coal, oil, gas, or other mineral contained in such lands, together with the right to prospect for, mine, and remove the same at such times and under such conditions as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe: *Provided further*, That any patent so issued shall contain a provision for reversion of title to the United States upon a finding by the Secretary of the Interior that for a period of more than one year the land has not been used by the State for park purposes.

Patents to issue.

Provision.  
Minerals, etc., reserved.

Reversion for non-user.

Approved, March 3, 1933.

## [CHAPTER 210.]

## AN ACT

March 3, 1933.  
[H. R. 12328.]  
[Public, No. 426.]

To authorize the assignment of awards entered by the Mixed Claims Commission, United States and Germany, the Tripartite Claims Commission, and the War Claims Arbitrer.

Settlement of War  
Claims Act of 1928,  
amendments.  
Vol. 45, p. 255,  
amended.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That subsection (g) of section 2 of the Settlement of War Claims Act of 1928 is hereby amended by adding at the end thereof a new paragraph to read as follows:

Mixed Claims Com-  
mission.  
Assignment of award.

“(5) In the case of an assignment of an award, or an assignment (prior to the making of the award) of the claim in respect of which the award was made, by any such person, made in writing, duly acknowledged, and filed with the application for payment, such payment shall be made to the assignee.”

Payment to assignee.

German claims  
against United States.  
Vol. 45, p. 259.  
Assignment of award.

SEC. 2. Subsection (k) of section 3 of such Act is hereby amended by adding at the end thereof a new paragraph to read as follows:

Payment to assignee.

“(5) In the case of an assignment of an award, or an assignment (prior to the making of the award) of the claim in respect of which the award was made, by any such person, made in writing duly acknowledged, and filed with the application for payment, such payment shall be made to the assignee.”

Claims against Aus-  
tria, etc.  
Payments restricted.

SEC. 3. Subsection (f) of section 5 and subsection (h) of section 6 of such Act are hereby amended by striking out “(4)” where it occurs in such subsections and inserting in lieu thereof “(5).”

Approved, March 3, 1933.

## [CHAPTER 211.]

## AN ACT

March 3, 1933.  
[H. R. 12651.]  
[Public, No. 427.]

For the relief of the Uintah, White River, and Uncompahgre Bands of Ute Indians of Utah, and for other purposes.

Uintah, etc., bands  
of Ute Indians, Utah.

Pro rata payments  
to members of, from  
tribal funds.

Vol. 46, p. 1092.

Proviso.  
Deposit of shares.

Use of such funds.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to withdraw from the Treasury of the United States the total funds on deposit to the credit of the Uintah, White River, and Uncompahgre Bands of Ute Indians, arising under the provisions of the Act of February 13, 1931 (46 Stat. 1092), including the accrued interest thereon and cause the total sum to be paid in pro rata shares to all members of the said Uintah, White River, and Uncompahgre Bands of Ute Indians who were alive and entitled to enrollment with such Indians on February 13, 1931: *Provided*, That the said Secretary, under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, shall cause the shares of all Indians, including minors, to be deposited as individual Indian money in banks bonded and designated as depositories for individual Indian moneys, to remain subject to disbursement for the benefit of the Indians entitled thereto as are other individual Indian moneys under existing laws.

SEC. 2. The funds when so deposited to the credit of each individual Indian shall become immediately available for the purpose of improving their lands, the erection of suitable homes, the purchasing of building material, farming equipment, livestock, feed, food, seed, grain, tools, machinery, implements, household goods, bedding, clothing, and any other equipment or supplies necessary to enable the Indians to fit themselves for or to engage in farming, livestock industry, or such other pursuits or avocations as will enable them to become self-supporting under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior for their actual benefit and

welfare: *Provided*, That in cases of the aged, infirm, decrepit, or incapacitated members their shares may be used for their proper maintenance and support in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior.

*Proviso.*  
Maintenance of aged, etc., members.

SEC. 3. The funds deposited to the credit of minors, under authority of this Act, may be invested or expended in the same manner and for the same purposes as are herein provided for the adults: *Provided*, That where the funds of any minor are invested or expended it shall be done with the consent of the parents and the approval of the Secretary of the Interior.

Investing funds of minors.

*Proviso.*  
Consent required.

SEC. 4. In no event shall any of this money become liable, payable, or subject to any debt or debts contracted prior to the passage of this Act.

Sums not subject to prior debts.

Approved, March 3, 1933.

[CHAPTER 212.]

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1934, and for other purposes.

March 3, 1933.  
[H. R. 13520.]  
[Public, No. 428.]

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

TITLE I—TREASURY DEPARTMENT

That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Treasury Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1934, namely:

Treasury Department appropriations, fiscal year 1934.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Secretary's office.

Salaries: Secretary of the Treasury, Under Secretary of the Treasury, three Assistant Secretaries of the Treasury, and other personal services in the District of Columbia, \$145,538: *Provided*, That in expending appropriations or portions of appropriations contained in this Act for the payment of personal services in the District of Columbia in accordance with the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, with the exception of the Assistant Secretaries of the Treasury, the average of the salaries of the total number of persons under any grade in any bureau, office, or other appropriations unit shall not at any time exceed the average of the compensation rates specified for the grade by such Act, as amended: *Provided*, That this restriction shall not apply (1) to grades 1, 2, 3, and 4 of the clerical-mechanical service, or (2) to require the reduction in salary of any person whose compensation was fixed, as of July 1, 1924, in accordance with the rules of section 6 of such Act, (3) to require the reduction in salary of any person who is transferred from one position to another position in the same or different grade in the same or a different bureau, office, or other appropriation unit, (4) to prevent the payment of a salary under any grade at a rate higher than the maximum rate of the grade when such higher rate is permitted by the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, and is specifically authorized by other law, or (5) to reduce the compensation of any person in a grade in which only one position is allocated.

Secretary, Under Secretary, Assistants, and office personnel.

*Provisos.*  
Salaries limited to average rates under Classification Act.  
Vol. 42, p. 1488; Vol. 46, p. 1003.  
U. S. C., p. 65; Supp. VI, p. 31.

Exception.  
Not applicable to clerical-mechanical service.

No reduction in fixed salaries.  
Vol. 42, p. 1490; Vol. 46, p. 1005.

Transfers to another position without reduction.

Higher salary rates permitted.

If only one position in a grade.

OFFICE OF CHIEF CLERK AND SUPERINTENDENT

Chief clerk's office.

Salaries: For the chief clerk, who shall be the chief executive officer of the department and who may be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury to sign official papers and documents during the tem-

Chief clerk, and office personnel.

Operating force, department buildings.

porary absence of the Secretary, Under Secretary, and Assistant Secretaries of the department, and for other personal services in the District of Columbia, including the operating force of the Treasury, Liberty Loan, and Auditors' Buildings and the Treasury Department Annex, Pennsylvania Avenue and Madison Place, and of other buildings under the control of the Treasury Department, \$514,285.

#### CONTINGENT EXPENSES, TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Department contingent expenses.

Operating expenses, department buildings. Reference books, periodicals, etc. Freight, etc.

Fuel, etc. Lighting, etc.

Furniture, etc.

*Proviso.* Other funds available. Vol. 37, p. 414. U. S. C., p. 1019.

For miscellaneous and contingent expenses of the office of the Secretary and the bureaus and offices of the department, including operating expenses of the Treasury, Treasury Annex, Auditors' and Liberty Loan Buildings; newspaper clippings, financial journals, law books, and other books of reference; freight, expressage, telegraph and telephone service; purchase and exchange of motor trucks and one passenger automobile for the Secretary of the Treasury, and maintenance and repair of motor trucks and two passenger automobiles (one for the Secretary of the Treasury and one for general use of the department), all to be used for official purposes only; file holders and cases; fuel, oils, grease, and heating supplies and equipment; gas and electricity for lighting, heating, and power purposes, including material, fixtures, and equipment therefor; purchase, exchange, and repair of typewriters and labor-saving machines and equipment and supplies for same; floor coverings and repairs thereto; furniture and office equipment, including supplies therefor and repairs thereto; awnings, window shades, and fixtures; cleaning supplies and equipment; drafting equipment; ammonia for ice plant; flags; hand trucks, ladders; miscellaneous hardware; street-car fares not exceeding \$500; thermometers; lavatory equipment and supplies; tools and sharpening same; laundry service; laboratory supplies and equipment, removal of rubbish, postage, and other absolutely necessary articles, supplies, and equipment not otherwise provided for, \$180,000: *Provided*, That the appropriations for the Public Debt Service and Internal Revenue Service for the fiscal year 1934 are hereby made available for the payment of items otherwise properly chargeable to this appropriation, the provisions of section 6, Act of August 23, 1912 (U. S. C., title 31, sec. 669), to the contrary notwithstanding.

Division of Supply.

#### DIVISION OF SUPPLY

Chief, and other personal services.

Printing and binding.

Work excluded. Vol. 40, p. 1270. U. S. C., p. 1421.

Stationery.

**Salaries:** For the Chief, Division of Supply, and other personal services in the District of Columbia, \$178,704.

**Printing and binding:** For printing and binding for the Treasury Department, including all of its bureaus, offices, institutions, and services located in Washington, District of Columbia, and elsewhere, including materials for the use of the bookbinder located in the Treasury Department, but not including work done at the New York customhouse bindery authorized by the Joint Committee on Printing in accordance with the Act of March 1, 1919 (U. S. C., title 44, sec. 111), \$575,000.

**Stationery:** For stationery for the Treasury Department and its several bureaus and offices, and field services thereof, including tags, labels, and index cards, printed in the course of manufacture, packing boxes and other materials necessary for shipping stationery supplies, and cost of transportation of stationery supplies purchased free on board point of shipment and of such supplies shipped from Washington to field offices, \$325,000.

## GENERAL SUPPLY COMMITTEE

For personal services in the District of Columbia not exceeding \$148,500; necessary expenses, including two one-ton trucks, office supplies and materials, maintenance of motor trucks, telegrams, telephone service, traveling expenses, office equipment, fuel, light, electric current, and other necessary expenses for carrying into effect regulations governing the transfer and disposition of supplies and unusable Government materials, supplies, and equipment in the District of Columbia; in all, \$160,000: *Provided*, That advance payments may be made by the heads of executive departments and independent establishments to the general supply fund authorized by the Act approved February 27, 1929 (U. S. C., Supp. V, title 41, sec. 7c), of all or any part of the estimated amount of their purchases through such fund during the fiscal year 1934, and so much of these advances as are not needed to meet the cost of purchases made during the year shall be transferred from the fund back to the appropriation from which originally transferred: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$5,000 of the general supply fund may be used during the fiscal year 1934 for the purpose of reimbursing, when necessary, other departments and establishments for services rendered in the inspection of supplies procured through the General Supply Committee during that fiscal year, the cost of such inspections to be added to the cost of the supplies when billing the requisitioning departments for them.

Repairs to typewriting machines (except bookkeeping and billing machines) in the Government service in the District of Columbia may be made at cost by the General Supply Committee, payment therefor to be effected by charging the proper appropriation and crediting the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, General Supply Committee."

No part of any money appropriated by this or any other Act shall be used during the fiscal year 1934 for the purchase of any standard typewriting machines, except bookkeeping and billing machines, at a price in excess of the following for models with carriages which will accommodate paper of the following widths, to wit: Ten inches (correspondence<sup>1</sup> models), \$70; twelve inches, \$75; fourteen inches, \$77.50; sixteen inches, \$82.50; eighteen inches, \$87.50; twenty inches, \$94; twenty-two inches, \$95; twenty-four inches, \$97.50; twenty-six inches, \$103.50; twenty-eight inches, \$104; thirty inches, \$105; thirty-two inches, \$107.50; or, for standard typewriting machines distinctively quiet in operation, the maximum prices shall be as follows for models with carriages which will accommodate paper of the following widths, to wit: Ten inches, \$80; twelve inches, \$85; fourteen inches, \$87.50; eighteen inches, \$95: *Provided*, That standard typewriting machines distinctively quiet in operation purchased during such fiscal year by any such department, establishment, or municipal government shall only be purchased on the written order of the head thereof.

## OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF ACCOUNTS AND DEPOSITS

For Commissioner of Accounts and Deposits and other personal services in the District of Columbia, \$99,087.

For books of reference, law books, books on finance, technical and scientific books, newspapers, and periodicals, for expenses incurred in completing imperfect series, for library cards, supplies, and for all other necessary expenses, \$1,000.

General Supply  
Committee.  
Salaries and ex-  
penses.

*Proviso.*  
Advance payments.

Vol. 45, p. 1342.  
U. S. C., Supp. VI,  
p. 765.

Unused sums re-  
turned to original ap-  
propriations.

Reimbursing, for in-  
spection services.

Typewriter repairs.

Typewriting, etc.,  
machines.

Prices of standard  
machines established  
for 1934.

*Proviso.*  
Quiet machines.

Accounts and Depos-  
its Office.

Commissioner, and  
office personnel.

Reference books, pe-  
riodicals, etc.

<sup>1</sup> So in original.

Bookkeeping and  
Warrants Division.

## DIVISION OF BOOKKEEPING AND WARRANTS

Chief, and office personnel.

For the chief of the division, and other personal services in the District of Columbia, \$153,584.

Contingent expenses, public moneys.

R. S., sec. 3653, p. 719.

U. S. C., p. 1010.

Contingent expenses, public moneys: For contingent expenses under the requirements of section 3653 of the Revised Statutes (U. S. C., title 31, sec. 545), for the collection, safe-keeping, transfer, and disbursement of the public money, transportation of notes, bonds, and other securities of the United States, salaries of special agents, actual expenses of examiners detailed to examine the books, accounts and money on hand at the several depositories, including national banks acting as depositories under the requirements of section 3649 of the Revised Statutes (U. S. C., title 31, sec. 548), also including examinations of cash accounts at mints and cost of insurance on shipments of money by registered mail when necessary, \$130,000.

Examination of depositories.

R. S., sec. 3649, p. 718.

U. S. C., p. 1010.

Public Debt Service.

## PUBLIC DEBT SERVICE

Commissioner, personnel and other services.

For necessary expenses connected with the administration of any public debt issues and United States paper currency issues with which the Secretary of the Treasury is charged, including the purchase of law books, directories, books of reference, pamphlets, periodicals, and newspapers, and including the Commissioner of the Public Debt and other personal services in the District of Columbia, \$2,150,000: *Provided*, That the amount to be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia shall not exceed \$2,125,000: *Provided further*, That the indefinite appropriation "Expenses of loans, Act of September 24, 1917, as amended and extended" (U. S. C., title 31, secs. 760, 761), shall not be used during the fiscal year 1934 to supplement the appropriation herein made for the current work of the Public Debt Service.

Reference books, etc.

*Provisos.*  
Services in the District.

Use of indefinite appropriation.

Vol. 40, p. 292.

U. S. C., p. 1027.

Distinctive paper for securities.

Quantity authorized.

Distinctive paper for United States securities: For distinctive paper for United States currency, national-bank currency, and Federal reserve bank currency, not exceeding two million pounds, including transportation of paper, traveling, mill, and other necessary expenses, and salaries of employees, and allowance, in lieu of expenses, of officer or officers detailed from the Treasury Department, not exceeding \$50 per month each when actually on duty; in all, \$550,000: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be expended for the purchase of such paper at a price per pound in excess of 32¼ cents: *Provided further*, That in order to foster competition in the manufacture of distinctive paper for United States securities, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized, in his discretion, to split the award for such paper for the fiscal year 1934 between the two bidders whose prices per pound are the lowest received after advertisement, but not in excess of the price fixed herein.

*Provisos.*  
Price limitation.

Division of awards.

Cumulative sinking fund.

Additional authorizations.

*Ante*, p. 724.

Addition to cumulative sinking fund (section 308 of Emergency Relief and Construction Act of 1932): To carry into effect the provisions of section 308 of the Emergency Relief and Construction Act of 1932, approved July 21, 1932 (47 Stat., p. 709), there is hereby appropriated for the fiscal year 1934, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purposes of the cumulative sinking fund provided in section 6 of the Victory Liberty Loan Act, as amended, in addition to amounts otherwise appropriated, a sum equal to 2½ per centum of the aggregate of the expenditures during the fiscal year 1933 from appropriations made or authorized in sections 301 and 302, Title III, of the Emergency Relief and Construction Act of 1932.

Vol. 40, p. 1311.

Construction of public works.

*Ante*, pp. 716, 720.

## DIVISION OF APPOINTMENTS

Appointments Division.

Salaries: For the chief of the division, and other personal services in the District of Columbia, \$42,570.

Chief, and office personnel.

## OFFICE OF DISBURSING CLERK

Salaries: For the disbursing clerk and other personal services in the District of Columbia, \$50,362.

Disbursing clerk, and office personnel.

## BUREAU OF CUSTOMS

Customs Bureau.

Collecting the revenue from customs: For collecting the revenue from customs, for the detection and prevention of frauds upon the customs revenue, and not to exceed \$10,000 for the securing of evidence of violations of the customs laws, for expenses of transportation and transfer of customs receipts from points where there are no Government depositories, not to exceed \$35,000 for allowances for living quarters, including heat, fuel, and light, as authorized by the Act approved June 26, 1930 (U. S. C., Supp. V, title 5, sec. 118a), but not to exceed \$720 for any one person, not to exceed \$5,000 for the hire of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, not to exceed \$500 for subscriptions to newspapers, and including the purchase (not to exceed \$25,000), exchange, maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles when necessary for official use in field work, \$19,900,000, of which such amount as may be necessary shall be available for the cost of seizure, storage and disposition of any merchandise, vehicle and team, automobile, boat, air or water craft, or any other conveyance seized under the provisions of the customs laws, and \$435,000 shall be available for personal services in the District of Columbia exclusive of ten persons from the field force authorized to be detailed under section 525 of the Tariff Act of 1930: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be expended for maintenance or repair of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles for use in the District of Columbia except one for use in connection with the work of the customhouse in Georgetown.

Collecting customs revenue.

Transfer of receipts from points lacking Government depositories.

Living quarters, allowances, etc.

Vol. 46, p. 818. U. S. C., Supp. VI, p. 20.

Vehicles, newspapers, etc.

Expenses of seizures, under customs laws.

Services in the District.

Field details. Vol. 46, p. 741.

*Proviso*. Motor vehicle restriction.

## BUREAU OF THE BUDGET

Bureau of the Budget.

Salaries and expenses: Director, Assistant Director, and all other necessary expenses of the bureau, including compensation of attorneys and other employees in the District of Columbia; contract stenographic reporting services, telegrams, telephone service, law books, books of reference, periodicals, stationery, furniture, office equipment, other supplies, traveling expenses, street-car fares; \$145,700.

Director, Assistant, personnel, and other expenses.

For printing and binding, \$32,000.

Printing and binding.

## FEDERAL FARM LOAN BUREAU

Federal Farm Loan Bureau.

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For six members of the board and other personal services in the District of Columbia and in the field; traveling expenses of the members of the board and its officers and employees; contingent and miscellaneous expenses, including law books, books of reference, periodicals, newspapers, and maps; contract stenographic reporting services, and expert services for the preparation of amortization tables; examination of national farm loan associations; and for the expenses of registrars' offices, including rent and miscellaneous items;

Members of board, office and field forces.

Contingent expenses.

Services in the District.  
*Proviso.*  
Examiners' expenses to be assessed against land banks, etc.

in all, \$900,000, of which not more than \$400,000 may be used for personal services in the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That the amount of the expenses and salaries of the employees engaged in the work of the division of examinations of the Federal Farm Loan Bureau shall be assessed in accordance with the provisions of existing law by the Federal Farm Loan Board against Federal land banks, joint-stock land banks and Federal intermediate credit banks, and the proceeds covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

Cooperation of Register's office permitted.

At the request of the Federal Farm Loan Board, whenever in its opinion the expense will be reduced thereby, the work in Washington incident to the verification for destruction of paid and canceled intermediate credit bank debentures, farm loan bonds and coupons thereof, may, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, be performed by the office of the Register of the Treasury, and the appropriation from which salaries of employees in the office of the Register of the Treasury are paid may be reimbursed from this appropriation for the actual expense of such work.

Reimbursement for service rendered.

Treasurer's office.

OFFICE OF TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES

Treasurer, Assistant, and office personnel.

Salaries: For Treasurer of the United States, Assistant Treasurer, and for other personal services in the District of Columbia \$1,145,840.

Redeeming Federal reserve and national currency.

For personal services in the District of Columbia, in redeeming Federal reserve and national currency, \$332,746, to be reimbursed by the Federal reserve and national banks.

Office of Comptroller of the Currency.

OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY

Comptroller, and office personnel.

Salaries: Comptroller of the Currency and other personal services in the District of Columbia, \$240,460.

Federal reserve and national currency.  
Personal services; reimbursable.

For personal services in the District of Columbia in connection with Federal reserve and national currency, \$51,280, to be reimbursed by the Federal reserve and national banks.

Internal Revenue Bureau.

BUREAU OF INTERNAL REVENUE

Collecting internal revenue.  
Commissioner, general counsel, and office and field personnel.

Collecting the internal revenue: For expenses of assessing and collecting the internal-revenue taxes, including the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, general counsel for the Bureau of Internal Revenue, an assistant to the commissioner, a special deputy commissioner, three deputy commissioners, one stamp agent (to be reimbursed by the stamp manufacturers), and the necessary officers, collectors, deputy collectors, attorneys, experts, agents, accountants, inspectors, clerks, janitors, and messengers in the District of Columbia, the several collection districts, and the several divisions of internal-revenue agents, to be appointed as provided by law, telegraph and telephone service, rental of quarters outside the District of Columbia, postage, freight, express, necessary expenses incurred in making investigations in connection with the enrollment or disbarment of practitioners before the Treasury Department in internal-revenue matters, expenses of seizure and sale, and other necessary miscellaneous expenses, including stenographic reporting services, and the purchase of such supplies, equipment, furniture, mechanical devices, law books and books of reference, and such other articles as may be necessary for use in the District of Columbia, the several collection districts, and the several divisions of internal-revenue agents, \$30,800,000, of which amount not to exceed \$8,275,000 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That no part of this amount shall be used in defraying the expenses of any officer designated above, subpoenaed by the United States court to attend any trial before a United States court or preliminary

Outside rent.  
Miscellaneous.

Services in the District.  
*Provisos.*  
Witness fees.

examination before any United States commissioner, which expenses shall be paid from the appropriation for "Fees of witnesses, United States courts": *Provided further*, That not more than \$100,000 of the total amount appropriated herein may be expended by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for detecting and bringing to trial persons guilty of violating the internal revenue laws or conniving at the same, including payments for information and detection of such violation.

Refunding taxes illegally or erroneously collected: For refunding taxes illegally or erroneously collected, as provided by law, including the payment of claims for the fiscal year 1934 and prior years, \$55,000,000: *Provided*, That a report shall be made to Congress by internal-revenue districts and alphabetically arranged of all disbursements hereunder in excess of \$500 as required by section 3 of the Act of May 29, 1928 (U. S. C., Supp. V, title 26, sec. 149), including the names of all persons and corporations to whom such payments are made, together with the amount paid to each.

#### BUREAU OF INDUSTRIAL ALCOHOL

Salaries and expenses: For expenses to administer the applicable provisions of the National Prohibition Act as amended and supplemented (U. S. C., title 27) and internal revenue laws, pursuant to the Act of March 3, 1927 (U. S. C., Supp. V, title 5, secs. 281-281e), and the Act of May 27, 1930 (U. S. C., Supp. V, title 27, secs. 103-108), including the employment of executive officers, attorneys, inspectors, chemists, assistant chemists, supervisors, storekeeper-gaugers, clerks, messengers, and other necessary employees in the field and in the Bureau of Industrial Alcohol in the District of Columbia, to be appointed as authorized by law; the securing of evidence of violations of the Acts; the cost of chemical analyses made by others than employees of the United States and expenses incident to such chemists testifying when necessary; the purchase of such supplies, equipment, mechanical devices, laboratory supplies, books, and such other expenditures as may be necessary in the several field offices; cost of acquisition and maintenance of automobiles delivered to the Secretary of the Treasury for use in administration of the law under his jurisdiction; hire, maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled or horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles when necessary, for official use in field work; and for rental of necessary quarters; in all, \$4,000,000, of which amount not to exceed \$325,000 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That for purpose of concentration, upon the initiation of the Commissioner of Industrial Alcohol and under regulations prescribed by him, distilled spirits may be removed from any internal-revenue bonded warehouse to any other such warehouse, and may be bottled in bond in any such warehouse before or after payment of the tax, and the commissioner shall prescribe the form and penal sum of bond covering distilled spirits in internal-revenue bonded warehouses and in transit between such warehouses.

#### BUREAU OF NARCOTICS

Salaries and expenses: For expenses to enforce the Act of December 17, 1914 (U. S. C., title 26, sec. 211), as amended by the Revenue Act of 1918 (U. S. C., title 26, secs. 691-708), the Act approved February 9, 1909, as amended by the Act of May 26, 1922 (U. S. C., title 21, secs. 171-184), known as the Narcotic Drugs Import and Export Act, pursuant to the Act of March 3, 1927 (U. S. C., Supp. V, title 5, secs. 281-281e), and the Act of June 14, 1930 (U. S. C.,

Detection and prosecution of revenue law violations.

Refunding taxes.

*Proviso.*  
Detailed report to Congress.  
Vol. 45, p. 996.  
*Amis*, p. 219.  
U. S. C., Supp. VI, p. 412.

Industrial Alcohol Bureau.

Salaries and expenses.  
Vol. 41, p. 305; Vol. 42, p. 222; Vol. 44, p. 1381; Vol. 45, p. 430.  
U. S. C., p. 853; Supp. VI, pp. 24, 596.

Field service.

Vehicles.

Services in the District.

*Proviso.*  
Distilled spirits may be removed to warehouse for bottling in bond.

Narcotics Bureau.

Salaries and expenses.  
Vol. 38, p. 785; Vol. 40, p. 1130; Vol. 35, p. 614; Vol. 42, p. 596.  
U. S. C., pp. 635, 742, 785.  
Vol. 44, p. 1381; Vol. 45, p. 585.  
U. S. C., Supp. VI, pp. 24, 25.

Executive officers, personnel, etc. Supp. V, title 5, secs. 282-282c), including the employment of executive officers, attorneys, agents, inspectors, chemists, supervisors, clerks, messengers, and other necessary employees in the field and in the Bureau of Narcotics in the District of Columbia, to be appointed as authorized by law; the securing of evidence of violations of the Acts; the costs of chemical analyses made by others than employees of the United States; the purchase of such supplies, equipment, mechanical devices, books, and such other expenditures as may be necessary in the several field offices; cost incurred by officers and employees of the Bureau of Narcotics in the seizure, storage, and disposition of property under the internal revenue laws when the same is disposed of under section 3460, Revised Statutes (U. S. C., title 26, sec. 1193); hire, maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled or horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles when necessary for official use in field work; and for rental of necessary quarters; in all, \$1,400,000, of which amount not to exceed \$185,000 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Treasury may authorize the use by narcotic agents of motor vehicles confiscated under the provisions of the Act of March 3, 1925 (U. S. C., title 27, sec. 43) as amended, and to pay the cost of acquisition, maintenance, repair, and operation thereof: *Provided further*, That not exceeding \$10,000 may be expended for the collection and dissemination of information and appeal for law observance and law enforcement, including cost of printing, purchase of newspapers, and other necessary expenses in connection therewith and not exceeding \$1,500 for attendance at meetings concerned with the work of the Bureau of Narcotics: *Provided further*, That moneys expended from this appropriation for the purchase of narcotics and subsequently recovered shall be deposited in the Treasury to the credit of the appropriation for enforcement of the narcotic Acts current at the time of the deposit.

Securing evidence of law violations. Chemical analyses.

Seizures, etc. R. S., sec. 3460, p. 685. U. S. C., p. 846.

Provisos. Use of forfeited vehicles, etc. Vol. 43, p. 1116. U. S. C., p. 858.

Law observance information.

Credits for sums expended, etc.

Coast Guard.

## COAST GUARD

Office personnel.

Office of the commandant: For personal services in the District of Columbia, \$341,000.

Technical services.

The services of skilled draftsmen and such other technical services as the Secretary of the Treasury may deem necessary may be employed only in the office of the Coast Guard in connection with the construction and repair of Coast Guard vessels and boats, to be paid from the appropriation "Repairs to Coast Guard vessels": *Provided*, That the expenditures on this account for the fiscal year 1934 shall not exceed \$11,100. A statement of the persons employed hereunder, their duties, and the compensation paid to each shall be made to Congress each year in the Budget.

Proviso. Limitation, etc.

Report to Congress.

Service expenditures.

For every expenditure requisite for and incident to the authorized work of the Coast Guard, including the expense of maintenance, repair, and operation of vessels forfeited to the United States and delivered to the Treasury Department under the terms of the Act approved March 3, 1925 (U. S. C., title 27, sec. 41), and the maintenance, repair, and operation of two motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, to be used only for official purposes in the field, as follows:

Vol. 43, p. 1116. U. S. C., p. 858.

Pay, etc., officers and enlisted men.

For pay and allowances prescribed by law for commissioned officers, cadets, warrant officers, petty officers, and other enlisted men, active and retired, temporary cooks, surfmen, substitute surfmen, and two civilian instructors, and not exceeding \$6,000 for cash prizes for men for excellence in gunnery, target practice, and engineering competitions, for carrying out the provisions of the Act of June 4, 1920 (U. S. C., title 34, sec. 943), rations or commutation thereof for cadets,

Death allowance. Vol. 41, p. 824. U. S. C., p. 1143.

petty officers, and other enlisted men, mileage and expenses allowed by law for officers; and traveling expenses for other persons traveling on duty under orders from the Treasury Department, including transportation of enlisted men and applicants for enlistment, with subsistence and transfers en route, or cash in lieu thereof, expenses of recruiting for the Coast Guard, rent of rendezvous, and expenses of maintaining the same; advertising for and obtaining men and apprentice seamen; transportation and packing allowances for baggage or household effects of commissioned officers, warrant officers, and enlisted men, \$18,900,000;

For fuel, lubricating oil, kerosene, and water for vessels, stations, and houses of refuge, \$1,825,000;

For outfits, including repairs to portable equipment at shore units, ship chandlery, engineers' stores, and draft animals and their maintenance, \$1,800,000;

For rebuilding and repairing stations and houses of refuge, temporary leases, rent, and improvements of property for Coast Guard purposes, including use of additional land where necessary, \$327,040;

For coastal communication lines and facilities and their maintenance, and communication service, \$140,000;

For compensation of civilian employees in the field, including clerks to district commanders, \$94,910;

For contingent expenses, including subsistence of shipwrecked and destitute persons succored by the Coast Guard and of prisoners while in the custody of the Coast Guard; for the recreation, amusement, comfort, contentment, and health of the enlisted men of the Coast Guard, to be expended in the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury, not exceeding \$40,000; instruments and apparatus, supplies, technical books and periodicals, services necessary to the carrying on of scientific investigation, and not exceeding \$4,000 for experimental and research work; care, transportation, and burial of deceased officers and enlisted men, including those who die in Government hospitals; wharfage, towage, freight, storage, advertising, surveys, medals, labor, newspapers, and periodicals for statistical purposes, and all other necessary expenses which are not included under any other headings, \$225,000;

For repairs to Coast Guard vessels and boats, \$2,000,000;

For retired pay for certain members of the former Life-Saving Service authorized by the Act entitled "An Act providing for retired pay for certain members of the former Life-Saving Service, equivalent to compensation granted to members of the Coast Guard," approved April 14, 1930 (U. S. C., Supp. V, title 14, sec. 178a), \$120,000;

Total, Coast Guard, exclusive of commandant's office, \$25,431,950.

#### BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING

For the work of engraving and printing, exclusive of repay work, during the fiscal year 1934, of not exceeding 58,500,000 delivered sheets of United States currency and national-bank currency, 93,675,486 delivered sheets of internal-revenue stamps including opium orders and special-tax stamps required under the Act of December 17, 1914 (U. S. C., title 26, sec. 211), 2,614,769 delivered sheets of withdrawal permits, and 10,014,197 delivered sheets of checks, drafts, and miscellaneous work, as follows:

For the director, two assistant directors, and other personal services in the District of Columbia, including wages of rotary press plate printers at per diem rates and all other plate printers at piece

Fuel and water.

Outfits, stores, etc.

Stations, houses of refuge, etc.

Coastal communication.

Civilian field employees.

Contingent expenses.

Custody of prisoners.

Repairs to vessels. Life Saving Service.

Retired pay for former members of. Vol. 46, p. 164. U. S. C., Supp. VI, p. 159.

Engraving and Printing Bureau.

Work authorized for fiscal year 1934.

Vol. 38, p. 786. U. S. C., pp. 742, 786.

Director, assistants, and office personnel. Wages.

Materials, etc. rates to be fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury, not to exceed the rates usually paid for such work; for engravers' and printers' materials and other materials, including distinctive and nondistinctive paper, except distinctive paper for United States currency, national-bank currency and Federal reserve bank currency; equipment of, repairs to, and maintenance of buildings and grounds and for minor alterations to buildings; directories, technical books and periodicals, and books of reference, not exceeding \$300; rent of warehouse in the District of Columbia; traveling expenses not to exceed \$2,000; equipment, maintenance, and supplies for the emergency room for the use of all employees in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing who may be taken suddenly ill or receive injury while on duty; miscellaneous expenses, including not to exceed \$1,500 for articles approved by the Secretary of the Treasury as being necessary for the protection of the person of employees; for transfer to the Bureau of Standards for scientific investigations in connection with the work of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, not to exceed \$15,000; and for the maintenance and driving of two motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; \$5,060,680, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Books of reference, periodicals, etc.

Emergency room.

Miscellaneous.

Scientific investigations by Standards Bureau.

Vehicles.

Proceeds of work to be credited to bureau.

During the fiscal year 1934 all proceeds derived from work performed by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, by direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, not covered and embraced in the appropriation for such bureau for such fiscal year, instead of being covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts, as provided by the Act of August 4, 1886 (U. S. C., title 31, sec. 176), shall be credited when received to the appropriation for said bureau for the fiscal year 1934.

Vol. 24, p. 227.  
U. S. C., p. 986.

Secret Service Division.

SECRET SERVICE DIVISION

Chief, and office personnel.

Salaries: For the chief of the division and other personal services in the District of Columbia, \$30,842.

Suppressing counterfeiting, etc.

Suppressing counterfeiting and other crimes: For expenses incurred under the authority or with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury in detecting, arresting, and delivering into the custody of the United States marshal having jurisdiction dealers and pretended dealers in counterfeit money and persons engaged in counterfeiting, forging, and altering United States notes, bonds, national-bank notes, Federal reserve notes, Federal reserve bank notes, and other obligations and securities of the United States and for foreign governments, as well as the coins of the United States and of foreign governments, and other crimes against the laws of the United States relating to the Treasury Department and the several branches of the public service under its control; hire, maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles when necessary; purchase of arms and ammunition; traveling expenses; and for no other purpose whatever, except in the performance of other duties specifically authorized by law, and in the protection of the person of the President and the members of his immediate family and of the person chosen to be President of the United States, \$539,984: *Provided*, That no part of this amount shall be used in defraying the expenses of any person subpoenaed by the United States courts to attend any trial before a United States court or preliminary examination before any United States commissioner, which expenses shall be paid from the appropriation for "Fees of witnesses, United States courts."

Protection of the person of the President, etc.

*Proviso.*  
Witness fees.

White House police.  
Salaries.

White House police: Captain, lieutenant, three sergeants, and forty-three privates, at rates of pay provided by law; in all, \$105,412.

For uniforming and equipping the White House police, including the purchase, issue, and repair of revolvers and the purchase and issue of ammunition and miscellaneous supplies, to be procured in such manner as the President in his discretion may determine, \$3,000.

Uniforms, equipment, etc.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

Salaries, office of Surgeon General: For personal services in the District of Columbia, \$307,890.

Public Health Service.

Office personnel.

For pay, allowance, and commutation of quarters for regular commissioned medical officers, including the Surgeon General and assistant surgeons general and for other regular commissioned officers, \$1,528,393.

Pay, allowances, etc., Surgeon General, officers, etc.

For pay of acting assistant surgeons (noncommissioned medical officers), \$325,400.

Acting assistant surgeons.

For pay of all other employees (attendants, and so forth), \$1,017,750.

Other employees.

For freight, transportation, and traveling expenses, including allowances for living quarters, including heat, fuel, and light, as authorized by the Act approved June 26, 1930 (U. S. C., Supp. V, Title V, sec. 118a), not to exceed \$7,635 but not to exceed \$720 for any one person; the expenses, except membership fees, of officers when officially detailed to attend meetings of associations for the promotion of public health, and the packing, crating, drayage, and transportation of the personal effects of commissioned officers, scientific personnel, pharmacists, and nurses of the Public Health Service, upon permanent change of station, \$36,175: *Provided*, That funds expendable for transportation and traveling expenses may also be used for preparation for shipment and transportation to their former homes of remains of officers who die in line of duty.

Freight, transportation, etc.

Vol. 46, p. 818.  
U. S. C., Supp. VI,  
p. 20.

*Provided*.  
Transporting remains of officers, etc.

For maintaining the National Institute of Health, \$54,775.

National Institute of Health.

Books.

Medical examinations, etc.

Vol. 39, p. 885.

U. S. C., p. 137.

For journals and scientific books, office of Surgeon General, \$500.

For medical examinations, including the amount necessary for the medical inspection of aliens, as required by section 16 of the Act of February 5, 1917 (U. S. C., title 8, sec. 152), medical, surgical, and hospital services and supplies, including prosthetic and orthopedic supplies to be furnished under regulations approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, for beneficiaries (other than patients of the Veterans' Administration) of the Public Health Service and persons detained in hospitals of the Public Health Service under the immigration laws and regulations, including necessary personnel and reserve commissioned officers of the Public Health Service, personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, including the furnishing and laundering of white duck coats, trousers, smocks, aprons, and caps to employees whose duties make necessary the wearing of same, maintenance, minor repairs, equipment, leases, fuel, lights, water, freight, transportation and travel, the maintenance, exchange, and operation of motor trucks and passenger motor vehicles for official use in field work (including not to exceed \$3,000 for the purchase of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles) and one for use in connection with the administrative work of the Public Health Service in the District of Columbia, purchase of ambulances, transportation, care, maintenance, and treatment of lepers, including transportation to their homes in the continental United States of recovered indigent leper patients, court costs, and other expenses incident to proceedings heretofore or hereafter taken for commitment of mentally incompetent persons to hospitals for the care and treatment of the insane, and reasonable burial expenses (not exceed-

Services in the District.  
General expenses.

Lepers, transportation, care, etc.

Insane, etc.

*Provisos.*  
Use of Ellis Island hospitals.

ing \$100 for any patient dying in hospital), \$5,600,000: *Provided*, That the Immigration Service shall permit the Public Health Service to use the hospitals at Ellis Island Immigration Station for the care of Public Health Service patients free of expense for physical upkeep, but with a charge of actual cost of fuel, light, water, telephone, and similar supplies and services, to be covered into the proper Immigration Service appropriations; and money collected by the Immigration Service on account of hospital expenses of persons detained in hospitals of the Public Health Service under the immigration laws and regulations shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts: *Provided further*, That no part of this sum shall be used for the quarantine service, the prevention of epidemics, or scientific work of the character provided for under the appropriations which follow.

Receipts covered in.

Uses forbidden.

Disposal of receipts.

All sums received by the Public Health Service during the fiscal year 1934, except allotments and reimbursements on account of patients of the Veterans' Administration, allotments and reimbursements on account of medical and other services to the Federal penal and correctional institutions of the Department of Justice, under the provisions of the Act approved May 13, 1930 (U. S. C., Supp. V, title 18, secs. 751, 752), and amounts received under the provisions of sections 9 and 12 of the Act approved January 19, 1929 (U. S. C., Supp. V, title 21, secs. 229, 232), shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

Vol. 46, p. 273.  
U. S. C., Supp. VI,  
p. 249.  
Vol. 45, pp. 1087,  
1088.  
U. S. C., Supp. VI,  
pp. 353, 359.

Quarantine service.

Quarantine service: For maintenance and ordinary expenses, exclusive of pay of officers and employees, of United States quarantine stations, including the exchange, maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles for official use in field work and not to exceed \$3,500 for the purchase of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, \$475,000.

Prevention of epidemics.

Prevention of epidemics: To enable the President, in case only of threatened or actual epidemic of infectious or contagious disease, to aid State and local boards or otherwise in his discretion, in preventing and suppressing the spread of the same, and in such emergency in the execution of any quarantine laws which may be then in force, \$333,650, including the purchase of newspapers and clippings from newspapers containing information relating to the prevalence of disease and the public health.

Field investigations.

Field investigations: For investigations of diseases of man and conditions influencing the propagation and spread thereof, including sanitation and sewage, and the pollution of navigable streams and lakes of the United States, including personal service, and including the maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles for official use in field work, and not to exceed \$2,250 for the purchase and exchange of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, \$353,564.

Interstate quarantine service.

Interstate quarantine service: For cooperation with State and municipal health authorities in the prevention of the spread of contagious and infectious diseases in interstate traffic, \$38,454.

Rural sanitation.

Rural sanitation: For special studies of, and demonstration work in, rural sanitation, including personal services, and including the maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles for official use in field work, \$150,000: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be available for demonstration work in rural sanitation in any community unless the State, county, or municipality in which the community is located agrees to pay one-half of the expenses of such demonstration work.

*Proviso.*  
Local contribution required.

Biologic products: To regulate the propagation and sale of viruses, serums, toxins, and analogous products, including arsphenamine, and for the preparation of curative and diagnostic biologic products, including personal services of reserve commissioned officers and other personnel, \$43,900.

Biologic products.  
Regulating sale of  
viruses, etc.

For the maintenance and expenses of the Division of Venereal Diseases, established by sections 3 and 4, Chapter XV, of the Act approved July 9, 1918 (U. S. C., title 42, secs. 24, 25), including personal and other services in the field and in the District of Columbia, \$75,000, of which amount not to exceed \$20,000 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

Venereal Diseases Di-  
vision.  
Maintenance, etc.  
Vol. 40, p. 886.  
U. S. C., p. 1315.

Division of Mental Hygiene: For expenses incident to carrying out the provisions of the Act approved June 14, 1930 (U. S. C., Supp. V, title 21, secs. 196-198), and of the Act approved January 19, 1929 (U. S. C., Supp. V, title 21, sec. 225), including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; freight, transportation, and traveling expenses, and the packing, crating, drayage, and transportation of the personal effects of the personnel of the Public Health Service upon permanent change of station; and including field studies and investigations incident to the establishment of narcotic farms; personal services of reserve commissioned officers and pharmacists; scientific and educational supplies; law books, books of reference, newspapers, and periodicals in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; and the furnishing and laundering of uniforms to employees whose duties make necessary the wearing of the same, including white duck coats, trousers, smocks, aprons, caps, and insignia or other devices for identification purposes, \$44,377.

Mental Hygiene  
Division.  
Vol. 46, pp. 585, 819;  
Vol. 45, p. 1086.  
U. S. C., Supp. VI,  
pp. 357, 358.

Educational exhibits: For the preparation of public-health exhibits designed to demonstrate the cause, prevalence, methods of spread, and measures for preventing diseases dangerous to the public health, including personal services and the cost of acquiring, transporting, and displaying exhibit material, \$1,500.

Narcotic farms.

Educational exhibits.  
For preventing  
spread of diseases.

## BUREAU OF THE MINT

Bureau of the Mint.

### OFFICE OF DIRECTOR OF THE MINT

Salaries: For the Director of the Mint and other personal services in the District of Columbia, \$34,742.

Director, and office  
personnel.

For transportation of bullion and coin, by registered mail or otherwise, between mints and assay offices, \$6,000.

Transporting bullion  
and coin.

For contingent expenses of the Bureau of the Mint, to be expended under the direction of the director: For assay laboratory chemicals, fuel, materials, balances, weights, and other necessaries, including books, periodicals, specimens of coins, ores, and incidentals, \$700.

Contingent expenses.

For examination of mints, expense in visiting mints for the purpose of superintending the annual settlements, and for special examinations and for the collection of statistics relative to the annual production and consumption of the precious metals in the United States, \$5,400.

Examinations, etc.

### MINTS AND ASSAY OFFICES

Mints and assay of-  
fices.

For compensation of officers and employees of the mints at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, San Francisco, California, Denver, Colorado, and New Orleans, Louisiana, and assay offices at New York, New York, and Seattle, Washington, and for incidental and contingent expenses, including traveling expenses, new machinery, and repairs, cases and enameling for medals manufactured, net

Employees, and  
other designated ex-  
penses.

wastage in melting and refining and in coining departments, loss on sale of sweeps arising from the treatment of bullion and the manufacture of coins, not to exceed \$500 for the expenses of the annual assay commission, and not exceeding \$1,000 in value of specimen coins and ores for the cabinet of the mint at Philadelphia, \$1,250,000.

Supervising Architect's office.

OFFICE OF SUPERVISING ARCHITECT

Public buildings.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS, CONSTRUCTION AND RENT

Construction, etc., of projects authorized.  
Vol. 44, pp. 632, 633; Vol. 45, p. 137; Vol. 46, p. 1164.  
U. S. C., Supp. VI, p. 757.

For commencement, continuation, or completion of construction in connection with any or all projects authorized under the provisions of sections 3 and 5 of the Public Buildings Act, approved May 25, 1926 (U. S. C., Supp. V, title 40, secs. 343-345), and the Acts amendatory thereof approved February 24, 1928 (U. S. C., Supp. V, title 40, sec. 345) and March 31, 1930 (U. S. C., Supp. IV, title 40, secs. 341-349), within the respective limits of cost fixed for such projects, \$50,000,000: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for work on the building for the Coast Guard or some other Government activity (Apex Building), authorized by Act of March 4, 1931 (46 Stat., p. 1605).

*Proviso.*  
Coast Guard, etc., buildings.  
Work discontinued.  
Vol. 46, p. 1605.

Lexington, Ky., narcotic farm.  
Washington, D. C.  
National Institute of Health Building.  
Post Office Building.

Lexington, Kentucky, Narcotic Farm: For continuation, \$1,300,000.  
National Institute of Health Building, Washington, District of Columbia: For continuation, \$400,000.

Washington, District of Columbia, Post-Office Building: For continuation of extension, \$600,000.

Central heating plant.  
Extension to Pan American Union Buildings, and Red Cross Building.  
Vol. 46, p. 1604.  
*Proviso.*  
Reimbursement.

Washington, District of Columbia, central heating plant: The authorization contained in the Second Deficiency Act, fiscal year 1931, approved March 4, 1931, is hereby amended so as to include the Pan American Union Buildings, old and new, and the American Red Cross Building: *Provided*, That the Pan American Union and the American Red Cross agree (a) to reimburse the United States for the cost of connecting such buildings with the Government mains, and (b) to pay for heat furnished at such rates, not less than cost, as may be determined by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Temporary quarters, etc.

Rent of temporary quarters: For rent of temporary quarters and alterations of same for the accommodation of Government officials and moving expenses incident thereto, and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to enter into leases for this purpose for periods not exceeding three years, \$900,000.

Repairs, equipment, etc.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS, REPAIRS, EQUIPMENT, AND GENERAL EXPENSES

Buildings under Treasury Department.

Repairs and preservation: For repairs and preservation of all completed and occupied public buildings and the grounds thereof under the control of the Treasury Department, and for wire partitions and fly screens therefor; Government wharves and piers under the control of the Treasury Department, together with the necessary dredging adjacent thereto; care of vacant sites under the control of the Treasury Department, such as necessary fences, filling dangerous holes, cutting grass and weeds, but not for any permanent improvements thereon; repairs and preservation of buildings not reserved by vendors on sites under the control of the Treasury Department acquired for public buildings or the enlargement of public buildings, the expenditures on this account for the current fiscal year not to exceed 15 per centum of the annual rental of such buildings: *Provided*, That of the sum herein appropriated not exceeding \$200,000 may be used for the repair and preservation of marine hospitals, the national leprosarium, and quarantine stations (including Marcus Hook) and completed and occupied outbuildings (including wire partitions and

*Provisos.*  
Marine hospitals, quarantine stations, etc.

fly screens for same), and not exceeding \$24,000 for the Treasury, Treasury Annex, Liberty Loan, and Auditors' Buildings in the District of Columbia: *Provided further*, That this sum shall not be available for the payment of personal services except for work done by contract or for temporary job labor under exigency not exceeding at one time the sum of \$100 at any one building, \$850,000.

Mechanical equipment: For installation and repair of mechanical equipment in all completed and occupied public buildings under the control of the Treasury Department, including heating, hoisting, plumbing, gas piping, ventilating, vacuum cleaning, and refrigerating apparatus, electric-light plants, meters, interior pneumatic tube and intercommunicating telephone systems, conduit, wiring, call bell and signal systems, platform scales, and for maintenance and repair of tower clocks; for installation and repair of mechanical equipment, for any of the foregoing items, in buildings not reserved by vendors on sites under the control of the Treasury Department acquired for public buildings or the enlargements of public buildings, the total expenditures on this account for the current fiscal year not to exceed 10 per centum of the annual rentals of such buildings: *Provided*, That of the sum herein appropriated, not exceeding \$125,000 may be used for the installation and repair of mechanical equipment in marine hospitals, the national leprosarium, and quarantine stations (including Marcus Hook), and not exceeding \$38,000 for the Treasury, Treasury Annex, Liberty Loan, and Auditors' Buildings in the District of Columbia, but not including the generating plant and its maintenance in the Auditors' Building, and not exceeding \$10,000 for changes in, maintenance of, and repairs to the pneumatic-tube systems in New York City installed under franchise of the city of New York approved June 29, 1909, and June 11, 1928, and the payment of any obligations arising thereunder, in accordance with the authority of the Acts approved August 5, 1909 (36 Stat., p. 120), and May 15, 1928 (45 Stat., p. 533), authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to enter into contracts with the city of New York to abide by the terms, conditions, and requirements of said franchises: *Provided further*, That this sum shall not be available for the payment of personal services except for work done by contract, or for temporary job labor under exigency not exceeding at one time the sum of \$100 at any one building, \$700,000.

Vaults and safes: For vaults and lock-box equipments and repairs thereto in all completed and occupied public buildings under the control of the Treasury Department, and for the necessary safe equipments and repairs thereto in all public buildings under the control of the Treasury Department, whether completed and occupied or in course of construction, exclusive of personal services, except for work done by contract or for temporary job labor under exigency not exceeding at one time the sum of \$50 at any one building, \$490,000.

General expenses: To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to execute and give effect to the provisions of section 6 of the Act of May 30, 1908 (U. S. C., title 31, sec. 683): For salaries of architectural, engineering, and technical personnel and inspectors in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, not otherwise provided for, not exceeding \$2,521,225; expenses of superintendence, including expenses of all inspectors and other officers and employees, on duty or detailed in connection with work on public buildings and the furnishing and equipment thereof, and the work of the Supervising Architect's Office, under orders from the Treasury Department; for the transportation of household goods, incident to change of headquarters of district engineers, construction engineers, inspection engineers, and inspectors, not in excess of five thousand pounds at any one time,

Treasury buildings.

Personal services restriction.

Mechanical equipment.

Heating, lighting, etc.

Provisos. Marine hospitals, quarantine stations, etc.

Treasury buildings, D. C.

Pneumatic tubes, New York City. Vol. 36, p. 120; Vol. 45, p. 533.

Contracts.

Personal service restriction.

Vaults and safes.

General expenses.

Vol. 35, p. 537. U. S. C., p. 1020.

Technical, etc., services.

Superintendence, etc.

Transporting effects, etc.

together with the necessary expense incident to packing and draying the same, not to exceed in any one year a total expenditure of \$10,000; office rent and expenses of field force, including temporary, stenographic, and other assistance, in the preparation of reports and the care of public property, and so forth, advertising, office supplies, including drafting materials, especially prepared paper, typewriting machines, adding machines, and other mechanical labor-saving devices, and exchange of same; furniture, carpets, electric-light fixtures, and office equipment; telegraph and telephone service; freight, expressage, and postage incident to shipments of drawings, furniture, and supplies for the field forces, testing instruments, and so forth, including articles and supplies not usually payable from other appropriations: *Provided*, That no expenditures shall be made hereunder for transportation of operating supplies for public buildings; not to exceed \$1,000 for books of reference, law books, technical periodicals and journals; not to exceed \$72,000 for the rental of additional quarters in the District of Columbia for the Office of the Supervising Architect and incidental expenses in connection with the occupancy of such quarters; ground rent at Salamanca, New York, for which payment may be made in advance; contingencies of every kind and description, traveling expenses of site agents, and of employees directed by the Secretary of the Treasury to attend meetings of technical and professional societies in connection with the work of the Office of the Supervising Architect, recording deeds and other evidences of title, photographic instruments, chemicals, plates, and photographic materials, and such other articles and supplies and such minor and incidental expenses not enumerated, connected solely with work on public buildings, the acquisition of sites, and the administrative work connected with the annual appropriations under the Supervising Architect's Office as the Secretary of the Treasury may deem necessary and specially order or approve, but not including heat, light, janitor service, awnings, curtains, or any expenses for the general maintenance of the Treasury Building, or surveys, plaster models, progress photographs, test-pit borings, or mill and shop inspections, \$3,043,525, of which amount not to exceed \$1,283,000 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

Outside professional services: To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to obtain outside professional and/or technical services, as provided by the Public Buildings Act approved May 25, 1926 (U. S. C., Supp. V, title 40, sec. 342), and by the Act approved March 31, 1930 (46 Stat., p. 137), and to pay reasonable compensation for such services, and to employ appraisers, when necessary, by contract or otherwise, \$1,900,000, to remain available until expended.

## PUBLIC BUILDINGS, OPERATING EXPENSES

Office rent, field supplies, etc.

Operating expenses.

Operating force.  
Personal services.

Provisos.  
Transporting operating supplies excluded.

Other contingencies.  
Salamanca, N. Y.

Objects excluded.

Outside professional services.  
Vol. 44, p. 631; Vol. 46, p. 137.  
U. S. C., Supp. VI, p. 758.

Assistant custodians, etc.

**Operating force:** For such personal services as the Secretary of the Treasury may deem necessary in connection with the care, maintenance, and repair of all public buildings under the control of the Treasury Department (except as hereinafter provided), together with the grounds thereof and the equipment and furnishings therein, including inspectors of buildings, repairs and equipment, assistant custodians, janitors, watchmen, laborers, and charwomen; telephone operators for the operation of telephone switchboards or equivalent telephone switchboard equipment in Federal buildings, jointly serving in each case two or more governmental activities; engineers, firemen, elevator conductors, coal passers, electricians, dynamo tenders, lampists, and wiremen; mechanical labor force in connection with said buildings, including carpenters, plumbers, steam fitters,

machinists, and painters, but in no case shall the rates of compensation for such mechanical labor force be in excess of the rates current at the time and in the place where such services are employed, \$12,320,000: *Provided*, That the foregoing appropriations shall be available for use in connection with all public buildings under the control of the Treasury Department, including the post office and its annex at North Capitol Street and Massachusetts Avenue and the customhouse in the District of Columbia, but not including any other public building in the District of Columbia, and exclusive of marine hospitals, quarantine stations, mints, branch mints, and assay offices.

*Proviso.*  
Availability.

Furniture and repairs of furniture: For furniture, carpets, and repairs of same, for completed and occupied public buildings under the control of the Treasury Department, exclusive of marine hospitals, quarantine stations, mints, branch mints, and assay offices, and for gas and electric lighting fixtures and repairs of same for completed and occupied public buildings under the control of the Treasury Department, including marine hospitals and quarantine stations, but exclusive of mints, branch mints, and assay offices, and for furniture and carpets for public buildings and extension of public buildings in course of construction which are to remain under the custody and control of the Treasury Department, exclusive of marine hospitals, quarantine stations, mints, branch mints, and assay offices, and buildings constructed for other executive departments or establishments of the Government, \$4,500,000: *Provided*, That the foregoing appropriation shall not be used for personal services except for work done under contract or for temporary job labor under exigency and not exceeding at one time the sum of \$100 at any one building: *Provided further*, That all furniture now owned by the United States in other public buildings or in buildings rented by the United States shall be used, so far as practicable, whether it corresponds with the present regulation plan for furniture or not.

Furniture, etc.

*Proviso.*  
Personal services restriction.

Use of present furniture.

Operating supplies: For fuel, steam, gas for lighting and heating purposes, water, ice, lighting supplies, electric current for lighting, heating, and power purposes, telephone service for custodial forces; removal of ashes and rubbish, snow, and ice; cutting grass and weeds, washing towels, and miscellaneous items for the use of the custodial forces in the care and maintenance of completed and occupied public buildings and the grounds thereof under the control of the Treasury Department, and in the care and maintenance of the equipment and furnishings in such buildings; miscellaneous supplies, tools, and appliances required in the operation (not embracing repairs) of the mechanical equipment, including heating, plumbing, hoisting, gas piping, ventilating, vacuum-cleaning and refrigerating apparatus, electric-light plants, meters, interior pneumatic tube and intercommunicating telephone systems, conduit wiring, call bell and signal systems in such buildings, and for the transportation of articles or supplies, authorized herein (including the post office and its annex at North Capitol Street and Massachusetts Avenue and the customhouse in the District of Columbia, but excluding any other public building under the control of the Treasury Department within the District of Columbia, and excluding also marine hospitals and quarantine stations, mints, branch mints, and assay offices, and personal services, except for work done by contract or for temporary job labor under exigency not exceeding at one time the sum of \$100 at any one building), \$4,200,000. The appropriation made herein for gas shall include the rental and use of gas governors when ordered by the Secretary of the Treasury in writing: *Provided*, That rentals shall not be paid for such gas governors greater than 35 per centum of the actual value of the gas saved thereby, which saving shall be

Operating supplies.  
Fuel, light, power,  
etc.

Washington city post office, etc.  
Buildings excluded.

Gas governors, etc.

*Proviso.*  
Rentals thereof.

Contracts for joint  
telephone switch-  
boards.

determined by such tests as the Secretary of the Treasury shall direct: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to contract for telephone service in public buildings under the control of the Treasury Department by means of telephone switchboards or equivalent telephone-switching equipment jointly serving in each case two or more Government activities where he finds that joint service is economical and in the interest of the Government, and to secure reimbursement for the cost of such joint service from available appropriations for telephone expenses of the bureaus and offices receiving the same.

Custody of lands, etc.  
R. S., secs., 3749,  
3750, p. 739.  
U. S. C., p. 1305.

Lands and other property of the United States: For custody, care, protection, and expenses of sales of lands and other property of the United States, acquired and held under sections 3749 and 3750 of the Revised Statutes (U. S. C., title 40, secs. 301, 302), the examination of titles, recording of deeds, advertising, and auctioneers' fees in connection therewith, \$500.

Supervising Archi-  
tect's office.  
Personal services.

OFFICE OF SUPERVISING ARCHITECT.—Salaries: For the Supervising Architect, and other personal services in the District of Columbia, \$715,000.

Miscellaneous items.

#### MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS, TREASURY DEPARTMENT

##### AMERICAN PRINTING HOUSE FOR THE BLIND

American Printing  
House for the Blind,  
expenses.  
Vol. 44, p. 1060.  
U. S. C., Supp. VI,  
p. 350.

To enable the American Printing House for the Blind more adequately to provide books and apparatus for the education of the blind in accordance with the provisions of the Act approved February 8, 1927 (U. S. C., Supp. V, title 20, sec. 101), \$65,000.

Post Office Depart-  
ment.

#### TITLE II—POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Appropriations for  
fiscal year, 1934.  
Vol. 5, p. 80.  
U. S. C., pp. 49, 1233.

The following sums are appropriated in conformity with the Act of July 2, 1836 (U. S. C., title 5, sec. 380, title 39, sec. 786), for the Post Office Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1934, namely:

Department ex-  
penses.

#### POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Postmaster General's  
office.

##### OFFICE OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL

Postmaster General,  
and office personnel.

Salaries: For the Postmaster General and other personal services in the office of the Postmaster General in the District of Columbia, \$214,463.

Department build-  
ings.

##### POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT BUILDINGS

Personal services.

For personal services in the District of Columbia for the care, maintenance, and protection of the main Post Office Department Building and the mail equipment shops building, \$176,360.

Department bureaus  
and offices.

##### SALARIES IN BUREAUS AND OFFICES

Allotments specified.

For personal services in the District of Columbia in bureaus and offices of the Post Office Department in not to exceed the following amounts, respectively:

Office of the First Assistant Postmaster General, \$471,000.

Office of the Second Assistant Postmaster General, \$394,275.

Office of the Third Assistant Postmaster General, \$725,532, of which amount \$23,040 shall be available only for temporary employees.

Office of the Fourth Assistant Postmaster General, \$328,638.

Office of the Solicitor for the Post Office Department, \$68,750.

Office of the chief inspector, \$188,045.

Office of the purchasing agent, \$35,411.

Bureau of Accounts, \$87,083, of which amount \$45,000 shall be available only for temporary employees to carry out the provisions of section 15 of the Act of May 29, 1930 (U. S. C., Supp. V, title 5, sec. 702a), for the maintenance of individual records of civil-service retirement and disability fund deductions so far as they relate to employees of the Postal Service.

Accounts Bureau,  
temporary employees,  
civil-service records.  
Vol. 46, p. 476.  
U. S. C., Supp. VI,  
p. 44.

#### CONTINGENT EXPENSES, POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

For stationery and blank books, index and guide cards, folders, and binding devices, including purchase of free penalty envelopes, \$15,000.

Department contin-  
gent expenses.

Stationery, etc.

For fuel and repairs to heating, lighting, ice, and power plant, including repairs to elevators, purchase and exchange of tools and electrical supplies, and removal of ashes, \$37,500.

Heating, lighting,  
power, etc.

For telegraphing, \$6,000.

Telegraphing.

Miscellaneous.

For miscellaneous items, including purchase, exchange, maintenance, and repair of typewriters, adding machines, and other labor-saving devices; maintenance of motor trucks and of two motor-driven passenger-carrying vehicles, to be used only for official purposes (one for the Postmaster General and one for the general use of the department); street-car fares not exceeding \$540; plumbing; repairs to department buildings; floor coverings; postage stamps for correspondence addressed abroad, which is not exempt under article 47 of the London convention of the Universal Postal Union, \$43,500; and of such sum of \$43,500, not exceeding \$14,500 may be expended for telephone service, not exceeding \$1,800 may be expended for purchase and exchange of law books, books of reference, railway guides, city directories, and books necessary to conduct the business of the department, and not exceeding \$2,000 may be expended for expenses, except membership fees, of attendance at meetings or conventions concerned with postal affairs, when incurred on the written authority of the Postmaster General, and not exceeding \$800 may be expended for expenses of the purchasing agent and of the solicitor and attorneys connected with his office while traveling on business of the department.

Postage.  
Vol. 44, pp. 2243, 2245.

Attendance at meet-  
ings.

For furniture and filing cabinets, \$5,000.

Furniture, etc.

For printing and binding for the Post Office Department, including all of its bureaus, offices, institutions, and services located in Washington, District of Columbia, and elsewhere, \$950,000.

Printing and binding.

Appropriations hereinafter made for the field service of the Post Office Department, except as otherwise provided, shall not be expended for any of the purposes hereinbefore provided for on account of the Post Office Department in the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That the actual and necessary expenses of officials and employees of the Post Office Department and Postal Service, when traveling on official business, may continue to be paid from the appropriations for the service in connection with which the travel is performed, and appropriations for the fiscal year 1934 of the character heretofore used for such purposes shall be available therefor: *Provided further*, That appropriations hereinafter made, except such as are exclusively for payment of compensation, shall be immediately available for expenses in connection with the examination of estimates for appropriations in the field including per diem allowances in lieu of actual expenses of subsistence.

Field service appropria-  
tions not to be used  
for department.

*Proviso.*  
Travel expenses, pay-  
able from service ap-  
propriations.

Use in examining field  
estimates.

Field service.

## FIELD SERVICE, POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Postmaster General.

## OFFICE OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL

Equipment shops  
building.

For gas, electric power, and light, and the repair of machinery, United States Post Office Department equipment shops building, \$4,500.

Cash rewards to em-  
ployees for inventions  
improving the service.

The Postmaster General is hereby authorized to pay a cash reward for any invention, suggestion, or series of suggestions for an improvement or economy in device, design, or process applicable to the Postal Service submitted by one or more employees of the Post Office Department or the Postal Service which shall be adopted for use and will clearly effect a material economy or increase efficiency, and for that purpose the sum of \$1,500 is hereby appropriated: *Provided*, That the sums so paid to employees in accordance with this Act shall be in addition to their usual compensation: *Provided further*, That the total amount paid under the provisions of this Act shall not exceed \$1,000 in any month or for any one invention or suggestion: *Provided further*, That no employee shall be paid a reward under this Act until he has properly executed an agreement to the effect that the use by the United States of the invention, suggestion, or series of suggestions made by him shall not form the basis of a further claim of any nature upon the United States by him, his heirs, or assigns: *Provided further*, That this appropriation shall be available for no other purpose.

*Provisos.*  
Additional to regular  
pay.

Sums limited.

Agreement for Gov-  
ernment use required.Appropriation re-  
stricted.Shipment of supplies,  
etc.

For the transportation and delivery of equipment, materials, and supplies for the Post Office Department and Postal Service by freight, express, or motor transportation, and other incidental expenses, \$350,000.

Travel, etc.

For travel and miscellaneous expenses in the Postal Service, office of the Postmaster General, \$1,000.

Damage claims.  
Vol. 42, p. 63.  
U. S. C., p. 50.

To enable the Postmaster General to pay claims for damages, occurring during the fiscal year 1934, or in prior fiscal years, to persons or property in accordance with the provisions of the Deficiency Appropriation Act approved June 16, 1921 (U. S. C., title 5, sec. 392), \$18,000.

Inspectors.

OFFICE OF CHIEF INSPECTOR: For salaries of fifteen inspectors in charge of divisions and five hundred and twenty-five inspectors, \$1,878,750.

Traveling expenses,  
investigations, etc.

For traveling expenses of inspectors, inspectors in charge, the chief post-office inspector, and the assistant chief post-office inspector, and for the traveling expenses of four clerks performing stenographic and clerical assistance to post-office inspectors in the investigation of important fraud cases, and for tests, exhibits, documents, photographs, office and other necessary expenses incurred by post-office inspectors in connection with their official investigations, \$475,000: *Provided*, That not exceeding \$24,500 of this sum shall be available for transfer by the Postmaster General to other departments and independent establishments for chemical and other investigations.

Miscellaneous.

For necessary miscellaneous expenses of division headquarters, \$14,000.

Clerks at division  
headquarters.

For compensation of one hundred and thirty clerks at division headquarters, \$300,700.

Rewards for detect-  
ing law violations.*Provisos.*  
Death of offender.

For payment of rewards for the detection, arrest, and conviction of post-office burglars, robbers, and highway mail robbers, \$45,000: *Provided*, That rewards may be paid, in the discretion of the Postmaster General, when an offender of the class mentioned was killed in the act of committing the crime or in resisting lawful arrest:

*Provided further*, That no part of this sum shall be used to pay any rewards at rates in excess of those specified in Post Office Department Order 9955, dated February 28, 1930: *Provided further*, That of the amount herein appropriated not to exceed \$20,000 may be expended, in the discretion of the Postmaster General, for the purpose of securing information concerning violations of the postal laws and for services and information looking toward the apprehension of criminals.

Rates.

Securing information.

## OFFICE OF THE FIRST ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

First Assistant Postmaster General.

Postmasters, etc.

For compensation to postmasters and for allowances for rent, light, fuel, and equipment to postmasters of the fourth class, \$46,000,000.

Assistant postmasters.

For compensation to assistant postmasters at first and second class post offices, \$6,200,000.

Clerks, etc., first and second class offices.

For compensation to clerks and employees at first and second class post offices, including auxiliary clerk hire at summer and winter post offices, printers, mechanics, skilled laborers, watchmen, messengers, laborers, and substitutes, \$161,000,000.

Contract station clerks.

For compensation to clerks in charge of contract stations, \$1,800,000.

Separating mails.

For separating mails at third and fourth class post offices, \$450,000.

Unusual conditions.

For unusual conditions at post offices, \$50,000.

Clerks, third-class offices.

For allowances to third-class post offices to cover the cost of clerical services, \$8,000,000.

Miscellaneous, first and second class offices.

For miscellaneous items necessary and incidental to the operation and protection of post offices of the first and second classes, and the business conducted in connection therewith, not provided for in other appropriations, \$2,000,000.

Village delivery.

For village delivery service in towns and villages having post offices of the second or third class, and in communities adjacent to cities having city delivery, \$1,400,000.

Detroit River service.

For Detroit River postal service, \$15,995.

Car fare and bicycle allowance.

For car fare and bicycle allowance, including special-delivery car fare, \$1,250,000.

City delivery, carriers.

For pay of letter carriers, City Delivery Service, \$113,000,000.

Special delivery, fees.

For fees to special-delivery messengers, \$7,450,000.

Rural Delivery Service.

For pay of rural carriers, auxiliary carriers, substitutes for rural carriers on annual and sick leave, clerks in charge of rural stations, and tolls and ferriage, Rural Delivery Service, and for the incidental expenses thereof, \$95,000,000.

Travel, etc.

For travel and miscellaneous expenses in the Postal Service, office of the First Assistant Postmaster General, \$1,000.

## OFFICE OF THE SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

Second Assistant Postmaster General.

Star routes, except Alaska.

For inland transportation by star routes (excepting service in Alaska), including temporary service to newly established offices, and not to exceed \$200,000 for Government-operated star-route service, \$14,000,000.

Star routes, Alaska. Steamboat, etc., routes.

For inland transportation by star routes in Alaska, \$135,000.

For inland transportation by steamboat or other power-boat routes, including ship, steamboat, and way letters, \$1,350,000.

Railroad routes and messenger service.

For inland transportation by railroad routes and for mail messenger service, \$100,000,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$1,500,000 of this appropriation may be expended for pay of freight and incidental charges for the transportation of mails conveyed under special arrangement in freight trains or otherwise: *Provided further*, That separate accounts be kept of the amount expended for mail messenger

Freight train conveyance.

Accounting, messenger service.

Services in the District.  
Vol. 39, p. 429; Vol. 43, p. 1069.  
U. S. C., pp. 1269, 1286.

service: *Provided further*, That there may be expended from this appropriation for clerical and other assistance in the District of Columbia not exceeding the sum of \$75,750 to carry out the provisions of section 5 of the Act of July 28, 1916 (U. S. C., title 39, sec. 562) (the space basis Act), and not exceeding the sum of \$37,250 to carry out the provisions of section 214 of the Act of February 28, 1925 (U. S. C., title 39, sec. 826) (cost ascertainment).

Railway Mail Service.  
Division superintendents.

Railway Mail Service: For fifteen division superintendents, fifteen assistant division superintendents, two assistant superintendents at large, one assistant superintendent in charge of car construction, one hundred and twenty-one chief clerks, one hundred and twenty-one assistant chief clerks, clerks in charge of sections in the offices of division superintendents, railway postal clerks, substitute railway postal clerks, joint employees, and laborers in the Railway Mail Service, \$51,000,000.

Travel allowance to clerks.

For travel allowance to railway postal clerks and substitute railway postal clerks, \$2,466,667.

Expenses, away from headquarters.

For actual and necessary expenses, general superintendent and assistant general superintendent, division superintendents, assistant division superintendents, assistant superintendents, chief clerks, and assistant chief clerks, Railway Mail Service, and railway postal clerks, while actually traveling on business of the Post Office Department and away from their several designated headquarters, \$60,000.

Miscellaneous.

For rent, light, heat, fuel, telegraph, miscellaneous and office expenses, telephone service, badges for railway postal clerks, for the purchase or rental of arms and miscellaneous items necessary for the protection of the mails, and rental of space for terminal railway post offices for the distribution of mails when the furnishing of space for such distribution can not, under the Postal Laws and Regulations, properly be required of railroad companies without additional compensation, and for equipment and miscellaneous items necessary to terminal railway post offices, \$975,000.

Arms for mail protection.  
Rent, etc., terminal offices.

Electric and cable car service.

For electric and cable car service, \$450,000.

Foreign mails.  
Vol. 41, p. 988; Vol. 45, p. 689.  
U. S. C., p. 1537; Supp. VI, p. 818.

For transportation of foreign mails by steamship, aircraft, or otherwise, including the cost of advertising in connection with the award of contracts authorized by the Merchant Marine Act of 1928 (U. S. C., title 46, secs. 861-889; Supp. V, title 46, secs. 886-891x), \$35,500,000: *Provided*, That no part of the money herein appropriated shall be paid on contract numbered 56 to the Seatrain Company:

*Provides*.  
Payment to the Seatrain Company forbidden.  
Aircraft allowance; contract restrictions.

*Provided further*, That not to exceed \$7,000,000 of this sum may be expended for carrying foreign mail by aircraft under contracts which will not create obligations for the fiscal year 1935 in excess of \$7,000,000: *Provided further*, That the Postmaster General is authorized to expend such sums as may be necessary, not to exceed \$250,000, to cover the cost to the United States for maintaining sea-post service on ocean steamships conveying the mails to and from the United States including the salary of the Assistant Director, Division of International Postal Service, with headquarters at New York City.

Sea post service.

Assistant Director, International Postal Service Division.

Balances due foreign countries.  
Travel, etc.

For balances due foreign countries, \$1,000,000.

For travel and miscellaneous expenses in the Postal Service, office of the Second Assistant Postmaster General, \$1,200.

Aircraft contract, inland service.

For the inland transportation of mail by aircraft, under contract as authorized by law, and for the incidental expenses thereof, including not to exceed \$27,500 for supervisory officials and clerks at air mail transfer points, and not to exceed \$34,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia and incidental and travel expenses, \$15,000,000.

For payment of limited indemnity for the injury or loss of international mail in accordance with convention, treaty, or agreement stipulations, \$15,000.

Indemnity, lost international mail.

OFFICE OF THE THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

Third Assistant Postmaster General.

For manufacture of adhesive postage stamps, special-delivery stamps, books of stamps, stamped envelopes, newspaper wrappers, postal cards, and for coiling of stamps, \$4,900,000.

Stamps, stamped envelopes, postal cards, etc.

For pay of agent and assistants to examine and distribute stamped envelopes and newspaper wrappers, and expenses of agency, \$21,775.

Distributing agency.

For payment of limited indemnity for the injury or loss of pieces of domestic registered matter, insured and collect-on-delivery mail, and for failure to remit collect-on-delivery charges, \$700,000.

Indemnity, lost domestic mail.

For travel and miscellaneous expenses in the Postal Service, office of the Third Assistant Postmaster General, \$1,000.

Travel, etc.

OFFICE OF THE FOURTH ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

Fourth Assistant Postmaster General.

For stationery for the Postal Service, including the money-order and registry systems; and also for the purchase of supplies for the Postal Savings System, including rubber stamps, canceling devices, certificates, envelopes and stamps for use in evidencing deposits, and free penalty envelopes; and for the reimbursement of the Secretary of the Treasury for expenses incident to the preparation, issue, and registration of the bonds authorized by the Act of June 25, 1910 (U. S. C., title 39, sec. 760), \$575,000.

Stationery, etc.

For miscellaneous equipment and supplies, including the purchase and repair of furniture, package boxes, posts, trucks, baskets, satchels, straps, letter-box paint, baling machines, perforating machines, duplicating machines, printing presses, directories, cleaning supplies, and the manufacture, repair, and exchange of equipment, the erection and painting of letter-box equipment, and for the purchase and repair of presses and dies for use in the manufacture of letter boxes; for postmarking, rating, money-order stamps, and electrotype plates and repairs to same; metal, rubber, and combination type, dates and figures, type holders, ink pads for canceling and stamping purposes, and for the purchase, exchange, and repair of typewriting machines, envelope-opening machines, and computing machines, copying presses, numbering machines, time recorders, letter balances, scales (exclusive of dormant or built-in platform scales in Federal buildings), test weights, and miscellaneous articles purchased and furnished directly to the Postal Service, including complete equipment and furniture for post offices in leased quarters; for miscellaneous expenses in the preparation and publication of post-route maps and rural delivery maps or blue prints, including tracing for photolithographic reproduction; for other expenditures necessary and incidental to post offices of the first, second, and third classes, and offices of the fourth class having or to have rural delivery service, and for letter boxes, \$1,200,000; and the Postmaster General may authorize the sale to the public of post-route maps and rural delivery maps or blue prints at the cost of printing and 10 per centum thereof added; of this amount \$1,500 may be expended in the purchase of atlases and geographical and technical works: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be expended for the purchase of furniture and complete equipment for third-class post offices except miscellaneous equipment of the general character furnished such offices during the fiscal year 1931.

Postal Savings System, supplies.

Bond expenses.  
Vol. 38; p. 917.  
U. S. C., p. 1232.

Miscellaneous equipment and supplies.

Letter boxes.

Postmarking, etc., stamps.

Post-route maps.

Sale of maps.

*Proviso.*  
Furniture, etc., third-class offices.

Twine, etc.

For wrapping twine and tying devices, \$310,000.

- Shipping supplies. For expenses incident to the shipment of supplies, including hardware, boxing, packing, and not exceeding \$40,000 for the pay of employees in connection therewith in the District of Columbia, \$50,000.
- Canceling and labor-saving devices, etc. For rental, purchase, exchange, and repair of canceling machines and motors, mechanical mail-handling apparatus, and other labor-saving devices, including cost of power in rented buildings and miscellaneous expenses of installation and operation of same, including salaries of seven traveling mechanics and thirty-nine scale mechanics, and for traveling expenses, \$500,000.
- Traveling mechanics, etc. For the purchase, manufacture, and repair of mail bags and other mail containers and attachments, mail locks, keys, chains, tools, machinery, and material necessary for same, and for incidental expenses pertaining thereto; also material, machinery, and tools necessary for the manufacture and repair in the equipment shops at Washington, District of Columbia, of such other equipment for the Postal Service as may be deemed expedient; for compensation to labor employed in the equipment shops at Washington, District of Columbia, \$900,000, of which not to exceed \$550,000 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That out of this appropriation the Postmaster General is authorized to use as much of the sum, not exceeding \$15,000, as may be deemed necessary for the purchase of material and the manufacture in the equipment shops of such small quantities of distinctive equipments as may be required by other executive departments; and for service in Alaska, Puerto Rico, Philippine Islands, Hawaii, or other island possessions.
- Equipment shops, materials, etc. For rent, light, fuel, and water, for first, second, and third class post offices, and the cost of advertising for lease proposals for such offices, \$16,000,000.
- Services in the District. *Proviso.* Distinctive equipment for departments, Alaska, and island possessions. For the transmission of mail by pneumatic tubes or other similar devices in the city of New York, including the Borough of Brooklyn of the city of New York, at an annual rate not in excess of \$19,500 per mile of double line of tubes, including power, labor, and all other operating expenses, \$524,000.
- Rent, light, etc., for first, second, and third class offices. For the rental of not exceeding two miles of pneumatic tubes, not including labor and power in operating the same, for the transmission of mail in the city of Boston, Massachusetts, \$24,000: *Provided*, That the provisions not inconsistent herewith of the Acts of April 21, 1902 (U. S. C., title 39, sec. 423), and May 27, 1908 (U. S. C., title 39, sec. 423), relating to the transmission of mail by pneumatic tubes or other similar devices shall be applicable hereto.
- Pneumatic tubes, New York City. For vehicle service; the hire of vehicles; the rental of garage facilities; the purchase, exchange, and maintenance of motor vehicles; the hire of supervisors, clerical assistance, mechanics, drivers, garagemen, and such other employees as may be necessary in providing vehicles and vehicle service for use in the collection, transportation, and delivery of the mail, \$14,918,734: *Provided*, That the Postmaster General may, in his disbursement of this appropriation, apply a part thereof to the leasing of quarters for the housing of Government-owned motor vehicles at a reasonable annual rental for a term not exceeding ten years: *Provided further*, That the Postmaster General, during the fiscal year 1934, may purchase and maintain from the appropriation "Vehicle service" such tractors and trailer trucks as may be required in the operation of the vehicle service: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be expended for maintenance or repair of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles for use in connection with the administrative work of the Post Office Department in the District of Columbia.
- Boston, Mass. *Proviso.* Provisions applicable. Vol. 32, p. 114; Vol. 35, p. 412. U. S. C., p. 1260.
- Vehicle allowance for delivery, collection, etc. *Provisos.* Garage rental.
- Tractors and trailer trucks. Restriction.

For travel and miscellaneous expenses in the Postal Service, office of the Fourth Assistant Postmaster General, \$4,000.

Travel, etc.

In the disbursement of appropriations contained in this Act for the field service of the Post Office Department the Postmaster General may transfer to the Bureau of Standards not to exceed \$20,000 for scientific investigations in connection with the purchase of materials, equipment, and supplies necessary in the maintenance and operation of the Postal Service.

Sums transferred to Standards Bureau for investigations of materials.

If the revenues of the Post Office Department shall be insufficient to meet the appropriations made under Title II of this Act, a sum equal to such deficiency in the revenues of such department is hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply such deficiency in the revenues of the Post Office Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1934, and the sum needed may be advanced to the Post Office Department upon requisition of the Postmaster General.

Appropriations from Treasury for field service to supply deficiencies.

SEC. 2. Appropriations for the fiscal year 1934 available for expenses of travel of civilian officers and employees of the executive departments and establishments shall be available also for expenses of travel performed by them on transfer from one official station to another when authorized by the head of the department or establishment concerned in the order directing such transfer: *Provided*, That such expenses shall not be allowed for any transfer effected for the convenience of any officer or employee.

Appropriations for travel expenses, fiscal year 1934.  
Availability.

*Proviso.*  
Transfers for convenience of officers.

SEC. 3. No appropriation available for the executive departments and independent establishments of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1934, whether contained in this Act or any other Act, shall be expended—

Restrictions on expenditure.

(a) To purchase any motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicle (exclusive of busses, ambulances, and station wagons), at a cost, completely equipped for operation, and including the value of any vehicle exchanged, in excess of \$750, unless otherwise specifically provided for in the appropriation.

Cost limit of automobiles.

(b) For the maintenance, operation, and repair of any Government-owned motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicle not used exclusively for official purposes; and "official purposes" shall not include the transportation of officers and employees between their domiciles and places of employment, except in cases of medical officers on outpatient medical services and except in cases of officers and employees engaged in field work the character of whose duties makes such transportation necessary and then only as to such latter cases when the same is approved by the head of the department or establishment concerned. The limitations of this subsection (b) shall not apply to any motor vehicles for official use of the President, or of the heads of the executive departments.

Maintenance, etc., not used for official purposes, exclusively.  
"Official purposes" what not to include.

(c) For the maintenance, upkeep, and repair (exclusive of garage rent, pay of operators, tires, fuel, and lubricants) on any one motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicle, except busses and ambulances, in excess of one-third of the market price of a new vehicle of the same make and class and in no case in excess of \$400.

Limitations not applicable.

Cost limitation of maintenance, etc.

SEC. 4. (a) The provisions of the following sections of Part II of the Legislative Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1933, are hereby continued in full force and effect during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1934, namely, sections 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107 (except paragraph (5) of subsection (a) thereof), 108, 109, 112, 201, 203, 205, 206 (except subsection (a) thereof), 211, 214, 216, 304, 315, 317, 318, and 323, and, for the purpose of continuing such sections, in the application of such sections with respect to the fiscal year ending June 30, 1934, the figures "1933" shall be read as "1934"; the figures "1934"

Economy Act.  
Ante, p. 399.  
Sections continued in effect.  
Vol. 48, p. 13.

as "1935"; and the figures "1935" as "1936"; and, in the case of sections 102 and 203, the figures "1932" shall be read as "1933"; except that in the application of such sections with respect to the fiscal year ending June 30, 1934 (but not with respect to the fiscal year ending June 30, 1933), the following amendments shall apply:

**Amendments.**

Special delivery messengers, Postal Service, not included.

*Ante*, p. 400.

Sum not included in calculation of compensation rate.

Retired pay reductions.

Judges, exemptions.

*Ante*, p. 401.

Furlough of Government employees during fiscal year, 1934.

*Ante*, p. 407.

Period limited.

Transfer of appropriations.

*Ante*, p. 411.

Prohibited when for "public works."

'Public works' construed.

When interpretation conclusive.

"Compensation" includes retired, etc., pay of Army, etc., enlisted personnel.

Compensation reductions.

*Ante*, pp. 400, 401.

Army, etc., enlisted personnel.

Suspension of inconsistent Acts.

Jurisdiction in suits.

*Ante*, pp. 399-403.

(1) Section 104 (a) is amended by striking out the period at the end thereof and inserting a semicolon and the following: "and (12) special delivery messengers in the Postal Service."; and section 105 (d) (2) is amended by adding at the end thereof the following: "special delivery messengers in the Postal Service, but in the case of such messengers, the sum of \$400 shall not be included in the calculation of the rate of their compensation for the purposes of this title;"

(2) Section 106 is amended by striking out "except judges whose compensation may not, under the Constitution, be diminished during their continuance in office" and inserting in lieu thereof "except judges, whose compensation, prior to retirement or resignation, could not, under the Constitution, have been diminished".

(3) Section 216 is amended by striking out the period at the end thereof and inserting in lieu thereof a colon and the following: "Provided further, That no employee under the classified civil service shall be furloughed under the provisions of this section for a total of more than ninety days during the fiscal year 1934, except after full and complete compliance with all the provisions of the civil service laws and regulations relating to reductions in personnel."

(4) Section 317 is amended by striking out the period at the end thereof and inserting in lieu thereof a colon and the following: "Provided further, That no part of any appropriation for 'public works', nor any part of any allotment or portion available for 'public works' under any appropriation, shall be transferred pursuant to the authority of this section to any appropriation for expenditure for personnel unless such personnel is required upon or in connection with 'public works'. 'Public works' as used in this section shall comprise all projects falling in the general classes enumerated in Budget Statement Numbered 9, pages A177 to A182, inclusive, of the Budget for the fiscal year 1934, and shall also include the procurement of new airplanes and the construction of vessels under appropriations for 'Increase of the Navy.' The interpretation by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, or by the President in the cases of the War Department and the Navy Department, of 'public works', as defined and designated herein, shall be conclusive."

(5) Section 104 (b) and section 106 are amended by striking out "(except enlisted)"; section 104 (b) is amended by striking out "does not include the active or retired pay of the enlisted personnel of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard; and"; and section 105 (d) is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new paragraph:

"(8) The enlisted personnel of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard."

(b) All Acts or parts of Acts inconsistent or in conflict with the provisions of such sections, as amended, are hereby suspended during the period in which such sections, as amended, are in effect.

(c) No court of the United States shall have jurisdiction of any suit against the United States or (unless brought by the United States) against any officer, agency, or instrumentality of the United States arising out of the application, as provided in this section, of such sections 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, or 112, as amended, unless such suit involves the Constitution of the United States.

(d) The appropriations or portions of appropriations unexpended by reason of the operation of the amendments made in subsection (a) of this section shall not be used for any purpose, but shall be impounded and returned to the Treasury.

Impounding of unexpended balances.

(e) Each permanent specific annual appropriation available during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1934, is hereby reduced for that fiscal year by such estimated amount as the Director of the Bureau of the Budget may determine will be equivalent to the savings that will be effected in such appropriation by reason of the application of this section and section 7.

Reduction of annual appropriations.

SEC. 5. Effective the first day of the month next following the passage of this Act, in the application of Title I of Part II of the Legislative Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1933, and section 4 of this Act, in any case where the annual rate of compensation of any position is in excess of \$1,000, the provisions reducing compensation shall not operate to reduce the total amount paid for any month to any incumbent of any such position unless the total amount earned by such incumbent in such month exceeds \$83.33: *Provided*, That any such reduction made in any case where the total amount earned by any such incumbent in any month exceeds \$83.33 shall not operate to reduce the total amount to be paid to such incumbent for such month to less than \$83.33.

Limitation on reduction of annual compensation.

*Ante*, p. 399.

*Provisos*. Average to be maintained.

SEC. 6. (a) Sections 103 and 215 of the Legislative Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1933, shall be held applicable to the officers and employees of The Panama Canal and Panama Railroad Company on the Isthmus of Panama, and to officers and employees of the United States (including enlisted personnel) holding official station outside the continental United States, only to the extent of depriving each of them of one month's leave of absence with pay during each of the fiscal years ending June 30, 1933, and June 30, 1934.

Annual leave provisions.

(b) During the fiscal year 1934, deductions on account of legislative furlough shall be made each month from the compensation of each officer or employee subject to the furlough provisions of Title I of Part II of the Legislative Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1933, as continued by section 4 (a) of this Act, at the rate of 8 $\frac{1}{3}$  per centum per month regardless of the number of days of such furlough actually taken by any such officer or employee in any month.

Deductions, legislative furlough.

*Ante*, p. 399.

SEC. 7. No administrative promotions in the civil branch of the United States Government or the government of the District of Columbia shall be made during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1934: *Provided*, That the filling of a vacancy, when authorized by the President, by the appointment of an employee of a lower grade, shall not be construed as an administrative promotion, but no such appointment shall increase the compensation of such employee to a rate in excess of the minimum rate of the grade to which such employee is appointed, unless such minimum rate would require an actual reduction in compensation: *Provided further*, That the restoration of employees to their former grades or their advancement to intermediate grades following reductions of compensation for disciplinary reasons shall not be construed to be administrative promotions for the purposes of this section. The provisions of this section shall not apply to commissioned, commissioned warrant, warrant, and enlisted personnel, and cadets, of the Coast Guard.

Administrative promotions.

*Provisos*. Filling vacancy, not so construed.

Compensation.

Restoration to former grade.

Coast Guard personnel.

SEC. 8. All officers and employees of the United States Government or of the government of the District of Columbia who had reached the retirement age prescribed for automatic separation from the service on or before July 1, 1932, and who were continued in active service for a period of less than thirty days after June 30, 1932, pursuant to an Executive order issued under authority of section 204

Annuity of officers, etc., reaching retirement age on or before July 1, 1932.

*Ante*, p. 404.

of Part II of the Legislative Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1933, shall be regarded as having been retired and entitled to annuity beginning with the day following the date of separation from active service, instead of from August 1, 1932, and the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs is hereby authorized and directed to make payments accordingly from the civil service retirement and disability fund.

Allowances; operation of motor cycles and automobiles.  
Vol. 46, p. 1103.  
U. S. C., Supp. VI, p. 19.  
Rates.

SEC. 9. The allowance provided for in the Act entitled "An Act to permit payments for the operation of motor cycles and automobiles used for necessary travel on official business, on a mileage basis in lieu of actual operating expenses," approved February 14, 1931 (U. S. C., Supp. V, title 5, sec. 73a), for travel ordered after the date of enactment of this Act shall not exceed 2 cents per mile in the case of travel by motor cycle or 5 cents per mile in the case of travel by automobile.

Travel expenses.

SEC. 10. Whenever by or under authority of law actual expenses for travel may be allowed to officers or employees of the United States, such allowances, in the case of travel ordered after the date of enactment of this Act, shall not exceed the lowest first-class rate by the transportation facility used in such travel.

Saturday half holiday.  
Vol. 46, p. 1482.  
U. S. C., Supp. VI, p. 17.  
Employees of Veterans' Administration Homes, etc.

SEC. 11. From and after the date of enactment of this Act, the provisions of the Act of March 3, 1931 (U. S. C., Supp. V, title 5, sec. 26a), shall not apply to any employees of the Veterans' Administration Homes, Hospitals, or Combined Facilities where, in the discretion of the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, the public interest requires that such employees should be excepted from the provisions thereof. As to those employees excepted from the provisions of the Act of March 3, 1931, seven hours shall constitute a workday on Saturday and labor in excess of four hours on Saturdays shall not entitle such employees to an equal shortening of the workday on some other day or to additional compensation therefor.

Foreign assignments of Army, etc., officers.

SEC. 12. Assignments of officers of the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps to permanent duty in the Philippines, on the Asiatic Station, or in China, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, or the Panama Canal Zone shall be for not less than three years. No such officer shall be transferred to duty in the continental United States before the expiration of such period unless the health of such officer or the public interest requires such transfer, and the reason for the transfer shall be stated in the order directing such transfer.

Judgments recovered against United States.  
Vol. 18, p. 481.  
U. S. C., p. 990.

SEC. 13. The Act entitled "An Act to provide for deducting any debt due the United States from any judgment recovered against the United States by such debtor," approved March 3, 1875 (U. S. C., title 31, sec. 227), is hereby amended to read as follows:

Payment of.

"That when any final judgment recovered against the United States duly allowed by legal authority shall be presented to the Comptroller General of the United States for payment, and the plaintiff therein shall be indebted to the United States in any manner, whether as principal or surety, it shall be the duty of the Comptroller General of the United States to withhold payment of an amount of such judgment equal to the debt thus due to the United States; and if such plaintiff assents to such set-off, and discharges his judgment or an amount thereof equal to said debt, the Comptroller General of the United States shall execute a discharge of the debt due from the plaintiff to the United States. But if such plaintiff denies his indebtedness to the United States, or refuses to consent to the set-off, then the Comptroller General of the United States shall withhold payment of such further amount of such judgment, as in his opinion will be sufficient to cover all legal charges and costs in prosecuting the debt of the United States to final judgment. And if such debt is not already in suit, it shall be the duty of the Comptroller General

Set-off of debts due.

Discharge upon plaintiff's assent.  
Payment withheld, when indebtedness denied.

Prosecution of United States claim.

of the United States to cause legal proceedings to be immediately commenced to enforce the same, and to cause the same to be prosecuted to final judgment with all reasonable dispatch. And if in such action judgment shall be rendered against the United States, or the amount recovered for debt and costs shall be less than the amount so withheld as before provided, the balance shall then be paid over to such plaintiff by such Comptroller General of the United States with 6 per centum interest thereon for the time it has been withheld from the plaintiff."

Payments on final determination.

SEC. 14. Section 319 of Part II of the Legislative Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1933, is repealed as of June 30, 1932; and the rate of interest to be allowed upon judgments against the United States and overpayments in respect of internal-revenue taxes shall be the rate applicable thereto prior to the enactment of section 319 of such Act.

Judgments and overpayments, interest rate. *Ante*, p. 412.

SEC. 15. Section 322 of Part II, of the Legislative Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1933, is amended by adding at the end of the section the following proviso: " : *Provided further*, That the provisions of this section as applicable to rentals, shall apply only where the rental to be paid shall exceed \$2,000 per annum."

Restriction on building rentals.

*Proviso*. Applicable to higher rentals.

SEC. 16. Title IV of Part II of the Legislative Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1933, is amended to read as follows:

Application.

#### " TITLE IV—REORGANIZATION OF EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS

Reorganization of Executive Departments.

##### " DECLARATION OF STANDARD

" SEC. 401. The Congress hereby declares that a serious emergency exists by reason of the general economic depression; that it is imperative to reduce drastically governmental expenditures; and that such reduction may be accomplished in great measure by proceeding immediately under the provisions of this title.

Declaration of standard.

" Accordingly, the President shall investigate the present organization of all executive and administrative agencies of the Government and shall determine what changes therein are necessary to accomplish the following purposes:

President to investigate organization. *Ante*, p. 413.

" (a) To reduce expenditures to the fullest extent consistent with the efficient operation of the Government;

Purposes.

" (b) To increase the efficiency of the operations of the Government to the fullest extent practicable within the revenues;

" (c) To group, coordinate, and consolidate executive and administrative agencies of the Government, as nearly as may be, according to major purposes;

" (d) To reduce the number of such agencies by consolidating those having similar functions under a single head, and by abolishing such agencies and/or such functions thereof as may not be necessary for the efficient conduct of the Government;

" (e) To eliminate overlapping and duplication of effort; and

" (f) To segregate regulatory agencies and functions from those of an administrative and executive character.

##### " DEFINITION OF EXECUTIVE AGENCY

" SEC. 402. When used in this title, the term ' executive agency ' means any commission, independent establishment, board, bureau, division, service, or office in the executive branch of the Government and, except as provided in section 403, includes the executive departments.

" Executive agency " defined.

Power of President.

## "POWER OF PRESIDENT

Consolidations,  
transfers, etc., by Ex-  
ecutive order.  
*Ante*, p. 413.

"SEC. 403. Whenever the President, after investigation, shall find and declare that any regrouping, consolidation, transfer, or abolition of any executive agency or agencies and/or the functions thereof is necessary to accomplish any of the purposes set forth in section 401 of this title, he may by Executive order—

"(a) Transfer the whole or any part of any executive agency and/or the functions thereof to the jurisdiction and control of any other executive agency;

"(b) Consolidate the functions vested in any executive agency; or

"(c) Abolish the whole or any part of any executive agency and/or the functions thereof; and

"(d) Designate and fix the name and functions of any consolidated activity or executive agency and the title, powers, and duties of its executive head; except that the President shall not have authority under this title to abolish or transfer an executive department and/or all the functions thereof.

Disposition of records,  
etc., included.

"SEC. 404. The President's order directing any transfer, consolidation, or elimination under the provisions of this title shall also make provision for the transfer or other disposition of the records, property (including office equipment), and personnel, affected by such transfer, consolidation, or elimination. In any case of a transfer or consolidation under the provisions of this title, the President's order shall also make provision for the transfer of such unexpended balances of appropriations available for use in connection with the function or agency transferred or consolidated, as he deems necessary by reason of the transfer or consolidation, for use in connection with the transferred or consolidated function or for the use of the agency to which the transfer is made or of the agency resulting from such consolidation.

Transfer of balances.

Saving provisions.

## "SAVING PROVISIONS

Orders, rules, etc., to  
continue in force.

"SEC. 405. (a) All orders, rules, regulations, permits, or other privileges made, issued, or granted by or in respect of any executive agency or function transferred or consolidated with any other executive agency or function under the provisions of this title, and in effect at the time of the transfer or consolidation, shall continue in effect to the same extent as if such transfer or consolidation had not occurred, until modified, superseded, or repealed.

Suits, actions, etc.,  
not to abate.

"(b) No suit, action, or other proceeding lawfully commenced by or against the head of any executive agency or other officer of the United States, in his official capacity or in relation to the discharge of his official duties, shall abate by reason of any transfer of authority, power, and duties from one officer or executive agency of the Government to another under the provisions of this title, but the court, on motion or supplemental petition filed at any time within twelve months after such transfer takes effect, showing a necessity for a survival of such suit, action, or other proceeding to obtain a settlement of the questions involved, may allow the same to be maintained by or against the head of the executive agency or other officer of the United States to whom the authority, powers, and duties are transferred.

Applicable laws to  
remain in force.

"(c) All laws relating to any executive agency or function transferred or consolidated with any other executive agency or function under the provisions of this title, shall, in so far as such laws are not inapplicable, remain in full force and effect, and shall be administered by the head of the executive agency to which the transfer is made or with which the consolidation is effected.

" WINDING UP AFFAIRS OF AGENCIES

" SEC. 406. In the case of the elimination of any executive agency or function, the President's order providing for such elimination shall make provision for winding up the affairs of the executive agency eliminated or the affairs of the executive agency with respect to the functions eliminated, as the case may be.

Winding up of affairs of agencies.

When eliminated.

" EFFECTIVE DATE OF EXECUTIVE ORDER

" SEC. 407. Whenever the President makes an Executive order under the provisions of this title, such Executive order shall be submitted to the Congress while in session and shall not become effective until after the expiration of sixty calendar days after such transmission, unless Congress shall by law provide for an earlier effective date of such Executive order or orders: *Provided*, That if Congress shall adjourn before the expiration of sixty calendar days from the date of such transmission such Executive order shall not become effective until after the expiration of sixty calendar days from the opening day of the next succeeding regular or special session.

Executive orders; effective date.

Submission to Congress.  
Vol. 48, p. 16.

When effective.

*Proviso*.  
Status of order if Congress adjourns.

" APPROPRIATIONS IMPOUNDED

" SEC. 408. The appropriations or portions of appropriations unexpended by reason of the operation of this title shall not be used for any purpose but shall be impounded and returned to the Treasury.

Appropriations impounded.

" TERMINATION OF POWER

" SEC. 409. The authority granted to the President under section 403 shall terminate upon the expiration of two years after the date of enactment of this Act unless otherwise provided by Congress."

Termination of Executive power.

Two years from date of enactment.  
Vol. 48, p. 16.

SEC. 17. The Bureau of Efficiency and the office of chief of such bureau are hereby abolished; and the President is authorized to designate another officer to serve in place of the Chief of the Bureau of Efficiency on any board, commission, or other agency of which the Chief of the Bureau of Efficiency is now a member. All records and property, including office furniture and equipment of the bureau, shall be transferred to the Bureau of the Budget. Appropriations and unexpended balances of appropriations available for expenditure by the Bureau of Efficiency shall be impounded and returned to the Treasury. This section shall take effect at the beginning of the third calendar month after the passage of this Act.

Bureau of Efficiency abolished.  
Vol. 39, p. 15, repealed.  
Designation of officer to serve on boards.

Records, etc., transferred.

Unexpended balances impounded.

Effective date.

SEC. 18. So much of sections 9 and 10 of the Act entitled "An Act to readjust the pay and allowances of the commissioned and enlisted personnel of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, Coast and Geodetic Survey, and Public Health Service," approved June 10, 1922 (U. S. C., title 37, secs. 13 and 16), as provides for the payment of enlistment allowance to enlisted men for reenlistment within a period of three months from date of discharge is hereby suspended as to reenlistments made during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1934.

Payment of enlistment allowance.  
Vol. 42, p. 629.  
U. S. C., pp. 1187, 1188.

Suspended, reenlistments during fiscal year 1934.

SEC. 19. (a) The Court of Claims of the United States is authorized and directed, under such rules as it may prescribe, to impose a fee in an amount not in excess of \$10 to be fixed by the court for the filing of any petition in any case instituted after the enactment of this Act, and for the hearing of any case before the court, a judge, or a commissioner thereof, pending at the time of the enactment of this Act.

Court of Claims; fees.

Filing of petition.

Preparing, etc., transcript.

Furnishing certified copies of judgments.

*Proviso.*  
Minimum fee, certified copy of findings filed in Supreme Court.

Fees for certified copy of findings of fact and opinion.

Accounting and deposit.

(b) The court is authorized and directed to charge and collect a fee of 10 cents a folio for preparing and certifying a transcript of the record for the purpose of a writ of certiorari sought by the plaintiff and for furnishing certified copies of judgments or other documents in cases in said court: *Provided*, That not less than \$5 shall be charged for each certified copy of findings of fact and opinion of the court to be filed in the Supreme Court of the United States.

(c) The court is also authorized and directed to charge and collect for each certified copy of its findings of fact and opinion a fee of 25 cents for five pages or less, 35 cents for those over five and not more than ten pages, 45 cents for those over ten and not more than twenty pages, and 50 cents for those of more than twenty pages.

(d) The clerk of the Court of Claims shall account to the Attorney General for all such fees and shall deposit such fees to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States in the same manner as is provided in the case of collections by clerks of district courts as provided by section 9 of the Act entitled "An Act to fix the salaries of clerks of the United States district courts and to provide for their office expenses, and for other purposes," approved February 26, 1919, as amended (U. S. C., title 28, sec. 567).

### TITLE III

Terms construed.

"United States."

SEC. 1. That when used in this title—

(a) The term "United States," when used in a geographical sense, includes the United States and any place subject to the jurisdiction thereof;

"Public use"; "public building"; "public work."

(b) The terms "public use," "public building," and "public work" shall mean use by, public building of, and public work of, the United States, the District of Columbia, Hawaii, Alaska, Puerto Rico, the Philippine Islands, American Samoa, the Canal Zone, and the Virgin Islands.

Manufactured articles, etc., produced in United States acquired for public use.

SEC. 2. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, and unless the head of the department or independent establishment concerned shall determine it to be inconsistent with the public interest, or the cost to be unreasonable, only such unmanufactured articles, materials, and supplies as have been mined or produced in the United States, and only such manufactured articles, materials, and supplies as have been manufactured in the United States substantially all from articles, materials, or supplies mined, produced, or manufactured, as the case may be, in the United States, shall be acquired for public use. This section shall not apply with respect to articles, materials, or supplies for use outside the United States, or if articles, materials, or supplies of the class or kind to be used or the articles, materials, or supplies from which they are manufactured are not mined, produced, or manufactured, as the case may be, in the United States in sufficient and reasonably available commercial quantities and of a satisfactory quality.

Articles used outside United States.

Materials for construction, etc., public buildings.

SEC. 3. (a) Every contract for the construction, alteration, or repair of any public building or public work in the United States growing out of an appropriation heretofore made or hereafter to be made shall contain a provision that in the performance of the work the contractor, subcontractors, material men, or suppliers, shall use only such unmanufactured articles, materials, and supplies as have been mined or produced in the United States, and only such manufactured articles, materials, and supplies as have been manufactured in the United States substantially all from articles, materials, or supplies mined, produced, or manufactured, as the case

may be, in the United States except as provided in section 2: *Provided, however,* That if the head of the department or independent establishment making the contract shall find that in respect to some particular articles, materials, or supplies it is impracticable to make such requirement or that it would unreasonably increase the cost, an exception shall be noted in the specifications as to that particular article, material, or supply, and a public record made of the findings which justified the exception.

*proviso.*  
Exception when cost increased.

(b) If the head of a department, bureau, agency, or independent establishment which has made any contract containing the provision required by subsection (a) finds that in the performance of such contract there has been a failure to comply with such provisions, he shall make public his findings, including therein the name of the contractor obligated under such contract, and no other contract for the construction, alteration, or repair of any public building or public work in the United States or elsewhere shall be awarded to such contractor, subcontractors, material men, or suppliers with which such contractor is associated or affiliated, within a period of three years after such finding is made public.

Contractors, etc., failing to comply.

SEC. 4. This title shall take effect on the date of its enactment, but shall not apply to any contract entered into prior to such effective date.

Effective date.

SEC. 5. If any provision of this Act, or the application thereof to any person or circumstances, is held invalid, the remainder of the Act, and the application thereof to other persons or circumstances, shall not be affected thereby.

Separability of provisions.

Approved, March 3, 1933.

[CHAPTER 213.]

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Navy Department and the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1934, and for other purposes.

March 3, 1933.  
[H. R. 14724.]  
[Public, No. 429.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Navy Department and the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1934, namely:

Navy Department and naval service appropriations, fiscal year 1934.

NAVAL ESTABLISHMENT

Naval Establishment.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Secretary's office.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES

For traveling expenses of civilian employees, including not to exceed \$1,500 for the expenses of attendance, at home and abroad, upon meetings of technical, professional, scientific, and other similar organizations when, in the judgment of the Secretary of the Navy, such attendance would be of benefit in the conduct of the work of the Navy Department; not to exceed \$2,000 for the part-time or intermittent employment in the District of Columbia or elsewhere of such experts and at such rates of compensation as may be contracted for by and in the discretion of the Secretary of the Navy; expenses of courts-martial, purchase of law and reference books, expenses of prisoners and prisons, courts of inquiry, boards of investigation, examining boards, clerical assistance; witnesses' fees and traveling expenses; not to exceed \$15,000 for promoting accident prevention and safety in shore establishments of the Navy, to be expended in

Miscellaneous expenses.

Courts-martial, etc.

the discretion of the Secretary of the Navy; newspapers and periodicals for the naval service; all advertising of the Navy Department and its bureaus (except advertising for recruits for the Bureau of Navigation); cost of suits; relief of vessels in distress; recovery of valuables from shipwrecks; maintenance of attachés abroad, including office rental and pay of employees, and not to exceed \$4,200 in the aggregate or \$450 for any one person for allowances for living quarters, including heat, fuel, and light, as authorized by the Act approved June 26, 1930 (U. S. C., Supp. V, title 5, sec. 118a); the collection and classification of information; not to exceed \$170,000 for telephone, telegraph, and teletype rentals and tolls, telegrams, radiograms, and cablegrams; postage, foreign and domestic and post-office box rentals; necessary expenses for interned persons and prisoners of war under the jurisdiction of the Navy Department, including funeral expenses for such interned persons or prisoners of war as may die while under such jurisdiction; payment of claims for damages as provided in the Act making appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year 1920, approved July 11, 1919 (U. S. C., title 34, sec. 600); and other necessary and incidental expenses; in all, \$971,304: *Provided*, That no part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be available for the expense of any naval district in which there may be an active navy yard, naval training station, or naval operating base, unless the commandant of the naval district shall be also the commandant of one of such establishments: *Provided further*, That the sum to be paid out of this appropriation for employees assigned to Group IV (b) and those performing similar services carried under native and alien schedules in the Schedule of Wages for Civil Employees in the Field Service of the Navy Department shall not exceed \$518,000.

## CONTINGENT, NAVY

Contingent, Navy.

For all emergencies and extraordinary expenses, exclusive of personal services in the Navy Department or any of its subordinate bureaus or offices at Washington, District of Columbia, arising at home or abroad, but impossible to be anticipated or classified, to be expended on the approval and authority of the Secretary of the Navy, and for such purposes as he may deem proper, and for examination of estimates for appropriations and of naval activities in the field for any branch of the naval service, \$15,000.

State Marine Schools.

## STATE MARINE SCHOOLS, ACT MARCH 4, 1911

Reimbursing California, Massachusetts, New York, and Pennsylvania, for expenses.

Vol. 36, p. 1353.  
U. S. C., p. 1150.

To reimburse the State of California, \$25,000; the State of Massachusetts, \$25,000; the State of New York, \$25,000; and the State of Pennsylvania, \$25,000, for expenses incurred in the maintenance and support of marine schools in such States as provided in the Act authorizing the establishment of marine schools, and so forth, approved March 4, 1911 (U. S. C., title 34, sec. 1121), and for the maintenance and repair of the particular vessels loaned by the United States to the said States on the date of the approval of this Act for use in connection with such State Marine Schools, \$110,400, and no other vessels shall be furnished by or through the Navy Department; in all, \$210,400.

Maintenance of vessels loaned.

Lepers, etc.

## CARE OF LEPERS, AND SO FORTH, ISLAND OF GUAM

Care, etc., Cullion, P. I.

Naval station, island of Guam: For maintenance and care of lepers, special patients, and for other purposes, including cost of

transfer of lepers from Guam to the island of Culion, in the Philippines, and their maintenance, \$20,000; for educational purposes, \$15,000; in all, \$35,000.

#### NAVAL RESEARCH LABORATORY

Research laboratory.

For laboratory and research work and other necessary work of the naval research laboratory for the benefit of the naval service, including operation and maintenance of a laboratory, additions to equipment necessary properly to carry on work in hand, maintenance of buildings and grounds, temporary employment of such scientific civilian assistants as may become necessary, and subscriptions to technical periodicals, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy, \$199,381: *Provided*, That \$20,000 of this appropriation shall be available for the temporary employment of civilian scientists and technicians required on special problems: *Provided further*, That the sum to be paid out of this appropriation for employees assigned to Group IV (b) and those performing similar services carried under native and alien schedules in the Schedule of Wages for Civil Employees in the Field Service of the Navy Department shall not exceed \$95,000, in addition to the amount authorized by the preceding proviso.

Work of, for naval service.

*Proviso.*  
Temporary employment of scientists, etc.  
Limitation on Group IV (b) employees.

#### OPERATION AND CONSERVATION OF NAVAL PETROLEUM RESERVES

Naval petroleum reserves.

To enable the Secretary of the Navy to carry out the provisions contained in the Act approved June 4, 1920 (U. S. C., title 34, sec. 524), requiring him to conserve, develop, use, and operate the naval petroleum reserves, \$65,814, of which amount not to exceed \$15,000 shall be available for employees assigned to Group IV (b) and those performing similar services carried under native and alien schedules in the Schedule of Wages for Civil Employees in the Field Service of the Navy Department and of which \$5,000 shall be available exclusively for repairs to shut-in wells, Naval Petroleum Reserve Numbered 3: *Provided*, That out of any sums appropriated for naval purposes by this Act any portion thereof, not to exceed \$10,000,000, shall be available to enable the Secretary of the Navy to protect Naval Petroleum Reserve Numbered 1, established by Executive order of September 2, 1912, pursuant to the Act of June 25, 1910 (U. S. C., title 43, secs. 141-143), by drilling wells and performing any work incident thereto, of which amount not to exceed \$100,000 shall be available for employees assigned to Group IV (b) and those performing similar services carried under native and alien schedules in the Schedule of Wages for Civil Employees in the Field Service of the Navy Department: *Provided further*, That no part of the sum made available for the protection of this property shall be expended if a satisfactory agreement can be made with adjoining landowners to not drill offset wells for the purpose of producing oil.

Conservation, etc.  
Vol. 41, p. 813.  
U. S. C., p. 1122.

*Proviso.*  
Work on Reserve No. 1.

Vol. 34, p. 847.  
U. S. C., p. 1333.

Group IV (b) employees.

Expenditure subject to agreement of adjoining owner not to drill offset wells.

#### BUREAU OF NAVIGATION

Bureau of Navigation.

#### TRAINING, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE, NAVY

Naval War College: For maintenance and operation, including repairs, improvements, and care of grounds; services of a professor of international law, \$2,000; services of lecturers, \$2,000; and other civilian services; library expenses, including the purchase, binding, and repair of books and periodicals and subscriptions to newspapers and periodicals; and including contingencies of the President of the

Naval War College, maintenance, etc.

Naval War College to be expended in his discretion not exceeding \$1,000; and for other necessary expenses, \$103,075;

Training stations,  
maintenance, etc.

Naval training stations: For maintenance, operation, and other necessary expenses, including repairs, improvements, and care of grounds of the naval training stations which follow: San Diego, California, \$153,618; Newport, Rhode Island, \$191,211; Great Lakes, Illinois, \$230,119; Norfolk, Virginia, \$217,943;

Gunnery, etc., prizes,  
fleet training.

Fleet training: For trophies and badges for excellence in gunnery, target practice, engineering exercises, and for economy in fuel consumption to be awarded under such rules as the Secretary of the Navy may formulate; for the purpose of recording, classifying, compiling, and publishing the rules and results; for the establishment and maintenance of shooting galleries, target houses, targets, and ranges; for hiring established ranges, and for transporting equipment to and from ranges; entrance fees in matches for the rifle team, and special equipment therefor, \$37,954;

Instruction.

Instruction: For postgraduate instruction of officers in other than civil government and literature, and for special instruction, education, and individual training of officers and enlisted men at home and abroad, including maintenance of students abroad, except aviation training and submarine training otherwise appropriated for, \$181,669;

Libraries.

Libraries: For libraries, professional books, textbooks, religious books, periodicals and newspaper subscriptions for ships and shore stations not otherwise appropriated for, \$60,119;

Welfare and recrea-  
tion.

Welfare and recreation: For welfare and recreation of the Navy, including periodicals and newspaper subscriptions, to be expended in the discretion of the Secretary of the Navy, under such regulations as he may prescribe, \$300,000, which sum shall be paid out of the Naval Hospital fund;

Naval Reserve Offi-  
cers' Training Corps,  
operation expenses.

Naval Reserve Officers' Training Corps: For all expenses incident to the conduct of the Naval Reserve Officers' Training Corps under such regulations as the President has prescribed or hereafter may prescribe under the provisions of section 22 of the Act approved March 4, 1925 (43 Stat., p. 1276; U. S. C., title 34, sec. 821), \$92,149, of which \$20,000 shall be available immediately: *Provided*, That uniforms and other equipment or material issued to the Naval Reserve Officers' Training Corps in accordance with law may be furnished from surplus or reserve stocks of the Navy without payment under this appropriation, except for actual expenses incurred in the manufacture or issue;

Vol. 43, p. 1276.  
U. S. C., p. 1137.

*Proviso*.  
Uniforms, etc.

Training, education,  
etc.  
*Proviso*.  
Group IV (b) em-  
ployees.

In all, training, education, and welfare, Navy, \$1,267,857: *Pro-  
vided*, That the sum to be paid out of this appropriation for employees assigned to Group IV (b) and those performing similar services under native and alien schedules in the Schedule of Wages for Civil Employees in the Field Service of the Navy Department, exclusive of temporary services, shall not exceed the following amounts, respectively: Naval War College, \$73,000; Naval Training Station, San Diego, \$7,500; Naval Training Station, Newport, \$10,000; Naval Training Station, Great Lakes, \$14,500; Naval Training Station, Norfolk, \$5,500; Instruction, \$25,000; Libraries, \$22,000.

Limitation.

#### CONTINGENT, BUREAU OF NAVIGATION

Contingent.

For continuous-service certificates, commissions, warrants, diplomas, discharges, good-conduct badges, and medals for men and boys; transportation of effects of deceased officers, nurses, and enlisted men of the Navy, and of officers and men of the Naval Reserve who die while on duty; packing boxes and materials; books and models;

stationery; and other contingent expenses and emergencies arising under cognizance of the Bureau of Navigation, unforeseen and impossible to classify, \$7,500.

INSTRUMENTS AND SUPPLIES, BUREAU OF NAVIGATION

For supplies for seamen's quarters; and for the purchase of all other articles of equipage at home and abroad; and for the payment of labor in equipping vessels therewith and manufacture of such articles in the several navy yards; all pilotage and towage of ships of war; canal tolls, wharfage, dock and port charges, and other necessary incidental expenses of a similar nature; hire of launches or other small boats in Asiatic waters; quarantine expenses; services and materials in repairing, correcting, adjusting, and testing compasses on shore and on board ship; nautical and astronomical instruments and repairs to same; compasses, compass fittings, including binnacles, tripods, and other appendages of ship's compasses; logs and other appliances for measuring the ship's way and leads and other appliances for sounding; photographs, photographic instruments and materials, printing outfit and materials; music and musical instruments; and for the necessary civilian electricians for gyro-compass testing and inspection; in all, \$466,594: *Provided*, That the sum to be paid out of this appropriation for employees assigned to Group IV (b) and those performing similar services carried under native and alien schedules in the Schedule of Wages for Civil Employees in the Field Service of the Navy Department shall not exceed \$33,460.

Equipment supplies, etc.

*Proviso.*  
Limit on sum for Group IV (b) employees.

OCEAN AND LAKE SURVEYS, BUREAU OF NAVIGATION

For hydrographic surveys, including the pay of the necessary hydrographic surveyors, cartographic draftsmen, and recorders, and for the purchase of nautical books, charts, and sailing directions, \$62,950: *Provided*, That the sum to be paid out of this appropriation for employees assigned Group IV (b) and those performing similar services carried under native and alien schedules in the Schedule of Wages for Civil Employees in the Field Service of the Navy Department shall not exceed \$27,000.

Ocean and lake surveys.

*Proviso.*  
Limit on sum for Group IV (b) employees.

NAVAL RESERVE

For expenses of organizing, administering, and recruiting the Naval Reserve and Naval Militia; pay and allowances of officers and enlisted men of the Naval Reserve when employed on authorized training duty; mileage for officers while traveling under orders to and from training duty; transportation of enlisted men to and from training duty, and subsistence and transfers en route, or cash in lieu thereof; subsistence of enlisted men during the actual period of training duty; subsistence of officers and enlisted men of the Fleet Naval Reserve while performing authorized training or other duty without pay; pay, mileage, and allowances of officers of the Naval Reserve and pay, allowances, and subsistence of enlisted men of the Naval Reserve when ordered to active duty in connection with the instruction, training, and drilling of the Naval Reserve; pay of officers and enlisted men of the Fleet Naval Reserve for the performance of not to exceed forty-eight drills per annum or other equivalent instruction or duty, or appropriate duties, and administrative duties, exclusive, however, of pay, allowances, or other expenses on account of members of any class of the Naval Reserve

Naval Reserve.

Organizing, recruiting, etc., expenses of, and Militia.

Fleet Naval Reserve. Subsistence, etc. Pay, mileage, etc.

Flight training. incident to their being given flight training unless, as a condition precedent, they shall have been found by such agency as the Secretary of the Navy may designate physically and psychologically qualified to serve as pilots of naval aircraft, \$3,346,960, of which amount \$57,000 shall be available immediately; not more than \$150,000 shall be available for maintenance and rental of armories, including pay of necessary janitors, and for wharfage; not more than \$81,000 shall be available for employees assigned to Group IV (b) and those performing similar services carried under native and alien schedules in the Schedule of Wages for Civil Employees in the Field Service of the Navy Department; not less than \$533,141 shall be available, in addition to other appropriations, for aviation material, equipment, fuel, and rental of hangars, not more than \$397,914 shall be available, in addition to other appropriations, for fuel and the transportation thereof, and for all other expenses in connection with the maintenance, operation, repair, and upkeep of vessels assigned for training the Naval Reserve, and of such total sum \$1,134,036 shall be available exclusively for and on account of Naval and Marine Corps Reserve aviation: *Provided*, That no appropriation contained in this Act shall be available to pay more than one officer of the Naval Reserve and one officer of the Marine Corps Reserve above the grade of lieutenant or captain, respectively, the pay and allowances of their grade for the performance of active duty other than the performance of drills or other equivalent instruction or duty, or appropriate duties, and/or the performance of fifteen days' active training duty, and other officers above such grades employed on such class of active duty shall not be entitled to or be paid a greater rate of pay and allowances than authorized by law for a lieutenant of the Navy or a captain of the Marine Corps entitled to not exceeding ten years' longevity pay: *Provided further*, That no appropriation made in this Act shall be available for pay, allowances, or traveling or other expenses of any officer or enlisted man of the Naval or Marine Corps Reserve who may be drawing a pension, disability allowance, disability compensation, or retired pay from the Government of the United States; and "retired pay" as here used shall not include the pay of transferred members of such reserve forces.

Armories, wharfage, etc. \$150,000 shall be available for maintenance and rental of armories, including pay of necessary janitors, and for wharfage; not more than \$81,000 shall be available for employees assigned to Group IV (b) and those performing similar services carried under native and alien schedules in the Schedule of Wages for Civil Employees in the Field Service of the Navy Department; not less than \$533,141 shall be available, in addition to other appropriations, for aviation material, equipment, fuel, and rental of hangars, not more than \$397,914 shall be available, in addition to other appropriations, for fuel and the transportation thereof, and for all other expenses in connection with the maintenance, operation, repair, and upkeep of vessels assigned for training the Naval Reserve, and of such total sum \$1,134,036 shall be available exclusively for and on account of Naval and Marine Corps Reserve aviation: *Provided*, That no appropriation contained in this Act shall be available to pay more than one officer of the Naval Reserve and one officer of the Marine Corps Reserve above the grade of lieutenant or captain, respectively, the pay and allowances of their grade for the performance of active duty other than the performance of drills or other equivalent instruction or duty, or appropriate duties, and/or the performance of fifteen days' active training duty, and other officers above such grades employed on such class of active duty shall not be entitled to or be paid a greater rate of pay and allowances than authorized by law for a lieutenant of the Navy or a captain of the Marine Corps entitled to not exceeding ten years' longevity pay: *Provided further*, That no appropriation made in this Act shall be available for pay, allowances, or traveling or other expenses of any officer or enlisted man of the Naval or Marine Corps Reserve who may be drawing a pension, disability allowance, disability compensation, or retired pay from the Government of the United States; and "retired pay" as here used shall not include the pay of transferred members of such reserve forces.

Group IV (b) employees. \$81,000 shall be available for employees assigned to Group IV (b) and those performing similar services carried under native and alien schedules in the Schedule of Wages for Civil Employees in the Field Service of the Navy Department; not less than \$533,141 shall be available, in addition to other appropriations, for aviation material, equipment, fuel, and rental of hangars, not more than \$397,914 shall be available, in addition to other appropriations, for fuel and the transportation thereof, and for all other expenses in connection with the maintenance, operation, repair, and upkeep of vessels assigned for training the Naval Reserve, and of such total sum \$1,134,036 shall be available exclusively for and on account of Naval and Marine Corps Reserve aviation: *Provided*, That no appropriation contained in this Act shall be available to pay more than one officer of the Naval Reserve and one officer of the Marine Corps Reserve above the grade of lieutenant or captain, respectively, the pay and allowances of their grade for the performance of active duty other than the performance of drills or other equivalent instruction or duty, or appropriate duties, and/or the performance of fifteen days' active training duty, and other officers above such grades employed on such class of active duty shall not be entitled to or be paid a greater rate of pay and allowances than authorized by law for a lieutenant of the Navy or a captain of the Marine Corps entitled to not exceeding ten years' longevity pay: *Provided further*, That no appropriation made in this Act shall be available for pay, allowances, or traveling or other expenses of any officer or enlisted man of the Naval or Marine Corps Reserve who may be drawing a pension, disability allowance, disability compensation, or retired pay from the Government of the United States; and "retired pay" as here used shall not include the pay of transferred members of such reserve forces.

Aviation material, hangars, etc. \$397,914 shall be available, in addition to other appropriations, for aviation material, equipment, fuel, and rental of hangars, not more than \$397,914 shall be available, in addition to other appropriations, for fuel and the transportation thereof, and for all other expenses in connection with the maintenance, operation, repair, and upkeep of vessels assigned for training the Naval Reserve, and of such total sum \$1,134,036 shall be available exclusively for and on account of Naval and Marine Corps Reserve aviation: *Provided*, That no appropriation contained in this Act shall be available to pay more than one officer of the Naval Reserve and one officer of the Marine Corps Reserve above the grade of lieutenant or captain, respectively, the pay and allowances of their grade for the performance of active duty other than the performance of drills or other equivalent instruction or duty, or appropriate duties, and/or the performance of fifteen days' active training duty, and other officers above such grades employed on such class of active duty shall not be entitled to or be paid a greater rate of pay and allowances than authorized by law for a lieutenant of the Navy or a captain of the Marine Corps entitled to not exceeding ten years' longevity pay: *Provided further*, That no appropriation made in this Act shall be available for pay, allowances, or traveling or other expenses of any officer or enlisted man of the Naval or Marine Corps Reserve who may be drawing a pension, disability allowance, disability compensation, or retired pay from the Government of the United States; and "retired pay" as here used shall not include the pay of transferred members of such reserve forces.

*Provisos.* Flying pay restrictions. That no appropriation contained in this Act shall be available to pay more than one officer of the Naval Reserve and one officer of the Marine Corps Reserve above the grade of lieutenant or captain, respectively, the pay and allowances of their grade for the performance of active duty other than the performance of drills or other equivalent instruction or duty, or appropriate duties, and/or the performance of fifteen days' active training duty, and other officers above such grades employed on such class of active duty shall not be entitled to or be paid a greater rate of pay and allowances than authorized by law for a lieutenant of the Navy or a captain of the Marine Corps entitled to not exceeding ten years' longevity pay: *Provided further*, That no appropriation made in this Act shall be available for pay, allowances, or traveling or other expenses of any officer or enlisted man of the Naval or Marine Corps Reserve who may be drawing a pension, disability allowance, disability compensation, or retired pay from the Government of the United States; and "retired pay" as here used shall not include the pay of transferred members of such reserve forces.

Pay, etc., restrictions. That no appropriation made in this Act shall be available for pay, allowances, or traveling or other expenses of any officer or enlisted man of the Naval or Marine Corps Reserve who may be drawing a pension, disability allowance, disability compensation, or retired pay from the Government of the United States; and "retired pay" as here used shall not include the pay of transferred members of such reserve forces.

Naval Home.

## NAVAL HOME, PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

Personal services. *Proviso.* Limit on sum for Group IV (b) employees.

For pay of employees, \$76,806: *Provided*, That the sum to be paid out of this appropriation for employees assigned to Group IV (b) and those performing similar services carried under native and alien schedules in the Schedule of Wages for Civil Employees in the Field Service of the Navy Department shall not exceed \$15,000;

Maintenance.

Maintenance: For water rent, heating, and lighting; cemetery, burial expenses, and headstones; general care and improvements of grounds, buildings, walls, and fences; repairs to power-plant equipment, implements, tools, and furniture, and purchase of the same; music in chapel and entertainments for beneficiaries; stationery, books, and periodicals; transportation of indigent and destitute beneficiaries to the Naval Home, and of sick and insane beneficiaries, their attendants and necessary subsistence for both, to and from other Government hospitals; employment of such beneficiaries in and about the Naval Home as may be authorized by the Secretary of the Navy, on the recommendation of the governor; support of beneficiaries and all other contingent expenses, including the maintenance, repair, and operation of two motor-propelled vehicles, and

one motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicle, to be used only for official purposes, \$89,242;

In all, Naval Home, \$166,048, which sum shall be paid out of the income from the naval pension fund. Payable from naval pension fund.

## BUREAU OF ENGINEERING

Bureau of Engineering.

### ENGINEERING

For repairs, preservation, and renewal of machinery, auxiliary machinery, and boilers of naval vessels, yard craft, and ships' boats, distilling and refrigerating apparatus; repairs, preservation, and renewals of electric interior and exterior signal communications and all electrical appliances of whatsoever nature on board naval vessels, except range finders, battle order and range transmitters and indicators, and motors and their controlling apparatus used to operate machinery belonging to other bureaus; searchlights and fire-control equipments for anti-aircraft defense at shore stations; maintenance and operation of coast signal service; equipage, supplies, and materials under the cognizance of the bureau required for the maintenance and operation of naval vessels, yard craft, and ships' boats; purchase, installation, repair, and preservation of machinery, tools, and appliances in navy yards and stations, accident prevention, pay of classified field force under the bureau; incidental expenses for naval vessels, navy yards, and stations, inspectors' offices, the engineering experiment station, such as photographing, technical books and periodicals, stationery, and instruments; services, instruments, machines and auxiliaries, apparatus, and supplies, and technical books and periodicals necessary to carry on experimental and research work; maintenance and equipment of buildings and grounds at the engineering experiment station, Annapolis, Maryland; payment of part time or intermittent employment in the District of Columbia or elsewhere of such scientists and technicians as may be contracted for by the Secretary of the Navy, in his discretion, at a rate of pay not exceeding \$20 per diem for any person so employed; in all, \$17,945,950, of which \$250,000 shall be available exclusively for the procurement and installation of new tools and machinery for shops under the cognizance of the Bureaus of Engineering and Construction and Repair, and \$540,000 shall be available exclusively to complete the purchase of certain inventions pertaining to radio control as covered by the purchase agreement entered into by the Navy Department on July 30, 1932, in pursuance of the authority vested in the Secretary of the Navy by the Naval Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1933: *Provided*, That the sum to be paid out of this appropriation for employees assigned to Group IV (b) and those performing similar services carried under native and alien schedules in the Schedule of Wages for Civil Employees in the Field Service of the Navy Department shall not exceed \$1,796,000.

Engineering repairs, machinery.

Equipment, supplies, etc.

Annapolis, Md., engineering experiment station.

New tools and machinery for shops.

*Proviso.*  
Limit on sum for Group IV (b) employees.

## BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR

Bureau of Construction and Repair.

For preservation and completion of vessels on the stocks and in ordinary; purchase of materials and stores of all kinds; steam steerers, steam capstans, steam windlasses, and all other auxiliaries; labor in navy yards and on foreign stations; accident prevention; purchase of machinery and tools for use in shops; carrying on work of experimental model tank and wind tunnel; designing naval vessels; construction and repair of yard craft, lighters, and barges;

Construction and repair of vessels.

wear, tear, and repair of vessels afloat; general care and protection of the Navy in the line of construction and repair; incidental expenses for vessels and navy yards, inspectors' offices, such as photographing, books, professional magazines, plans, stationery, and instruments for drafting room, and for pay of classified field force under the bureau; services, instruments and apparatus, supplies, and technical books and periodicals necessary to carry on experimental and research work; for payment of part time or intermittent employment in the District of Columbia, or elsewhere, of such scientists and technicians as may be contracted for by the Secretary of the Navy, in his discretion, at a rate of pay not exceeding \$20 per diem for any person so employed; for the difference between inactive and active duty pay and allowances of members of the Fleet Naval Reserve transferred thereto after twenty years' naval service who may be employed as shipkeepers under the cognizance of the Bureau of Construction and Repair; for hemp, wire, iron, and other materials for the manufacture of cordage, anchors, cables, galleys, and chains; specifications for purchase thereof shall be so prepared as shall give fair and free competition; canvas for the manufacture of sails, awnings, hammocks, and other work; interior appliances and tools for manufacturing purposes in navy yards and naval stations; and for the purchase of all other articles or equipage at home and abroad; and for the payment of labor in equipping vessels therewith and manufacture of such articles in the several navy yards; naval signals and apparatus, other than electric, namely, signals, lights, lanterns, running lights, and lamps and their appendages for general use on board ship for illuminating purposes; and oil and candles used in connection therewith; bunting and other material for making and repairing flags of all kinds; for all permanent galley fittings and equipage; rugs, carpets, curtains, and hangings on board naval vessels, \$15,434,800, of which \$250,000 shall be available exclusively for the procurement and installation of new tools and machinery for shops under the cognizance of the Bureaus of Construction and Repair and Engineering: *Provided*, That the sum to be paid out of this appropriation for employees assigned to Group IV (b) and those performing similar services carried under native and alien schedules in the Schedules of Wages for Civil Employees in the Field Service of the Navy Department shall not exceed \$2,115,000.

*Proviso.*  
Limit on sum for  
Group IV (b) employ-  
ees.

Bureau of Ordnance.

## BUREAU OF ORDNANCE

### ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES, BUREAU OF ORDNANCE

Procuring, etc., ord-  
nance and ordnance  
stores.

For procuring, producing, preserving, and handling ordnance material, for the armament of ships; for the purchase and manufacture of torpedoes and appliances; for the purchase and manufacture of smokeless powder; for fuel, material, and labor to be used in the general work under the cognizance of the Bureau of Ordnance; for furniture at naval ammunition depots, torpedo stations, naval ordnance plants, and proving grounds; for technical books; plant appliances as now defined by the "Navy Classification of Accounts"; for machinery and machine tools; for accident prevention; for experimental work in connection with the development of ordnance material for the Navy; for maintenance of proving grounds, powder factory, torpedo stations, gun factory, ammunition depots, and naval ordnance plants, and for target practice; not to exceed \$15,000 for minor improvements to buildings, grounds, and appurtenances of a character which can be performed by regular station labor; for payment of part time or intermittent employment in the District of

Columbia, or elsewhere, of such scientists and technicians as may be contracted for by the Secretary of the Navy in his discretion at a rate of pay not exceeding \$20 per diem for any person so employed; for the maintenance, repair, and operation of horse-drawn and motor-propelled freight and passenger-carrying vehicles, to be used only for official purposes at naval ammunition depots, naval proving grounds, naval ordnance plants, and naval torpedo stations; for the pay of chemists, clerical, drafting, inspection, and messenger service in navy yards, naval stations, naval ordnance plants, and naval ammunition depots, and for care and operation of schools at ordnance stations at Indianhead, Maryland, Dahlgren, Virginia, and South Charleston, West Virginia, \$10,849,750: *Provided*, That the sum to be paid out of this appropriation for employees assigned to Group IV (b) and those performing similar services carried under native and alien schedules in the Schedule of Wages for Civil Employees in the Field Service of the Navy Department shall not exceed \$1,262,500.

Schools at designated stations.

*Provided*.  
Limit on sum for Group IV (b) employees.

## BUREAU OF SUPPLIES AND ACCOUNTS

Bureau of Supplies and Accounts.

### PAY, SUBSISTENCE, AND TRANSPORTATION OF NAVAL PERSONNEL

Pay of naval personnel: For pay and allowances prescribed by law of officers on sea duty and other duty, and officers on waiting orders (not to exceed nine hundred and eight officers of the Medical Corps, one hundred and eighty-six officers of the Dental Corps, five hundred and fifty-six officers of the Supply Corps, eighty-three officers of the Chaplain Corps, two hundred and thirty-three officers of the Construction Corps, one hundred and nine officers of the Civil Engineer Corps, and one thousand four hundred and sixty-one warrant and commissioned warrant officers: *Provided*. That if the number of warrant and commissioned warrant officers and officers in any staff corps holding commission on July 1, 1933, is in excess of the number herein stipulated, such excess officers may be retained in the Navy until the number is reduced to the limitations imposed by this Act), pay—\$27,786,490, including not to exceed \$1,289,770 (none of which shall be available for increased pay for making aerial flights by more than eight non-flying officers or observers, to be selected by the Secretary of the Navy) for increased pay for making aerial flights; rental allowance, \$5,501,197; subsistence allowance, \$3,288,744; in all, \$36,576,431; officers on the retired list, \$5,583,000; for hire of quarters for officers serving with troops where there are no public quarters belonging to the Government, and where there are not sufficient quarters possessed by the United States to accommodate them, and hire of quarters for officers and enlisted men on sea duty at such times as they may be deprived of their quarters on board ship due to repairs or other conditions which may render them uninhabitable, \$3,000; pay of enlisted men on the retired list, \$5,501,162; interest on deposits by men, \$3,000; pay of petty officers (not to exceed an average of six thousand seven hundred and sixty chief petty officers, of which number those with a permanent appointment as chief petty officer shall not exceed an average of five thousand nine hundred and ten), seamen, landsmen, and apprentice seamen, including men in the engineer's force and men detailed for duty with the Fish Commission, enlisted men, men in trade schools, pay of enlisted men of the Hospital Corps, extra pay for men for diving, and cash prizes (not to exceed \$71,500) for men for excellence in gunnery, target practice, and engineering competitions, \$65,900,806, and, in addition, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed upon request of the Secretary of the

Pay, etc., of the Navy.  
Officers.

*Provided*.  
Excess officers to be carried.

Aerial flights by non-flying officers.

Retired.  
Hire of quarters.

Enlisted men.

Outfits, etc.  
 Clothing.

Reimbursements,  
 etc.

Machinists, appren-  
 tice seamen under  
 training, etc.  
 Nurse Corps.

Fleet Naval Reserve.  
 Property losses.  
 Vol. 40, p. 389.  
 U. S. C., p. 1144.  
 Vol. 44, p. 1368.  
 U. S. C., Supp. VI,  
 p. 692.

Active duty pay to  
 retired officers, etc.

*Proviso.*  
 Pay restriction, aids  
 to rear admiral.  
 Vol. 35, p. 128.  
 U. S. C., p. 1139.

Employment as  
 household servants re-  
 stricted.

Subsistence.  
 Provisions, commu-  
 tation of rations, etc.

Subsistence while ab-  
 sent from duty.

Naval Reserve, etc.

Transportation.

Navy, to make transfers during the fiscal year 1934 from the cloth-  
 ing and small stores fund to this appropriation of sums aggregating  
 not to exceed \$1,750,000; outfits for all enlisted men and apprentice  
 seamen of the Navy on first enlistment, civilian clothing not to  
 exceed \$15 per man to men given discharges for bad conduct or  
 undesirability or inaptitude, reimbursement in kind of clothing to  
 persons in the Navy for losses in cases of marine or aircraft disasters  
 or in the operation of water or air borne craft, and the authorized  
 issue of clothing and equipment to the members of the Nurse Corps,  
 \$678,921; pay of enlisted men undergoing sentence of court-martial,  
 \$128,800, and as many machinists as the President may from time to  
 time deem necessary to appoint; pay and allowances of the Nurse  
 Corps, including assistant superintendents, directors and assistant  
 directors—pay \$581,120, rental allowance \$30,240, subsistence allow-  
 ance \$16,702; pay retired list \$42,200; in all, \$670,262; rent of quar-  
 ters for members of the Nurse Corps; pay and allowances of trans-  
 ferred and assigned men of the Fleet Naval Reserve, \$10,871,819;  
 reimbursement for losses of property as provided in the Act approved  
 October 6, 1917 (U. S. C., title 34, secs. 981, 982), as amended by  
 the Act of March 3, 1927 (U. S. C., Supp. V, title 34, sec. 983),  
 \$5,000; payment of six months' death gratuity, \$150,000; in all  
 \$126,072,201, and no part of such sum shall be available to pay  
 active duty pay and allowances to officers in excess of four on the  
 retired list, except retired officers temporarily ordered to active duty  
 as members of retiring and selection boards, as authorized by law:  
*Provided*, That during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1934, no  
 officer of the Navy shall be entitled to receive an addition to his  
 pay in consequence of the provisions of the Act approved May 13,  
 1908 (U. S. C., title 34, sec. 867): *Provided further*, That no appro-  
 priation contained in this Act shall be available for the pay, allow-  
 ances, or other expenses of any enlisted man or civil employee per-  
 forming service in the residence or quarters of an officer or officers  
 on shore as a cook, waiter, or other work of a character performed  
 by a household servant, but nothing herein shall be construed as  
 preventing the voluntary employment in any such capacity of a  
 retired enlisted man or a transferred member of the Fleet Naval  
 Reserve without additional expense to the Government;

Subsistence of naval personnel: For provisions and commuted  
 rations for enlisted men of the Navy, which commuted rations may be  
 paid to caterers of messes in case of death or desertion, upon orders  
 of the commanding officers, at 50 cents per diem, and midshipmen at  
 75 cents per diem, and commuted rations stopped on account of sick  
 in hospital and credited at the rate of 66 cents per ration to the naval  
 hospital fund; subsistence of men unavoidably detained or absent  
 from vessels to which attached under orders (during which subsist-  
 ence rations to be stopped on board ship and no credit for commuta-  
 tion therefor to be given); quarters and subsistence of men on  
 detached duty; subsistence of members of the Naval Reserve during  
 period of active service; subsistence in kind at hospitals and on board  
 ship in lieu of subsistence allowance of female nurses and Navy and  
 Marine Corps general courts-martial prisoners undergoing imprison-  
 ment with sentences of dishonorable discharge from the service at  
 the expiration of such confinement; in all, \$13,474,702;

Transportation and recruiting of naval personnel: For mileage  
 and actual and necessary expenses and per diem in lieu of subsistence  
 as authorized by law to officers of the Navy while traveling under  
 orders, including not to exceed \$2,000 for the expenses of attendance  
 at home and abroad, upon meetings of technical, professional, scienti-  
 fic, and other similar organizations, when, in the judgment of the

Secretary of the Navy, such attendance would be of benefit in the conduct of the work of the Navy Department; for mileage, at 5 cents per mile, to midshipmen, entering the Naval Academy while proceeding from their homes to the Naval Academy for examination and appointment as midshipmen, and not more than \$2,500 shall be available for transportation of midshipmen, including reimbursement of traveling expenses while traveling under orders after appointment as midshipmen; for actual traveling expenses of female nurses; for travel allowance or for transportation and subsistence as authorized by law of enlisted men upon discharge; transportation of enlisted men and apprentice seamen and applicants for enlistment at home and abroad, with subsistence and transfers en route, or cash in lieu thereof; transportation to their home, if residents of the United States, of enlisted men and apprentice seamen discharged on medical survey, with subsistence and transfers en route, or cash in lieu thereof; transportation of sick or insane enlisted men and apprentice seamen and insane supernumerary patients to hospitals, with subsistence and transfers en route, or cash in lieu thereof; apprehension and delivery of deserters and stragglers, and for railway guides and other expenses incident to transportation; expenses of recruiting for the naval service; rent of rendezvous and expenses of maintaining the same; advertising for and obtaining men and apprentice seamen; actual and necessary expenses in lieu of mileage to officers on duty with traveling recruiting parties; transportation of dependents of officers and enlisted men (not to exceed \$450,000); expenses of funeral escorts of naval personnel; actual expenses of officers and midshipmen while on shore-patrol duty, including the hire of automobiles when necessary for the use of shore-patrol detachments; in all, \$3,430,547, and not more than \$744,794 of such sum shall be available for travel by officers, midshipmen, and female nurses, of which latter sum \$150,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, shall be available for travel by officers on inspection duty;

In all, for pay, subsistence, and transportation of naval personnel, \$142,977,450, of which sum \$1,000,000 shall be immediately available, and the money herein specifically appropriated, or transferred from the clothing and small stores' fund to this appropriation as herein authorized, for "Pay, subsistence, and transportation of naval personnel," shall be disbursed and accounted for in accordance with existing law and shall constitute one fund: *Provided*, That additional commissioned, warranted, appointed, enlisted, and civilian personnel of the Medical Department of the Navy, required for the care of patients of the United States Veterans' Administration in naval hospitals, may be employed in addition to the numbers appropriated for in this Act: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be available for the pay of any midshipmen whose admission subsequent to January 30, 1933, would result in exceeding at any time an allowance of three midshipmen for each Senator, Representative, and Delegate in Congress; of one midshipman for Puerto Rico, a native of the island, appointed on nomination of the governor, and of three midshipmen from Puerto Rico, appointed on nomination of the Resident Commissioner; and of two midshipmen for the District of Columbia: *Provided further*, That nothing herein shall be construed to repeal or modify in any way existing laws relative to the appointment of midshipmen at large, from the enlisted personnel of the naval service, or from the Naval Reserve: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be available for the pay of any midshipman appointed from enlisted men of the Navy for admission to the Naval Academy in the class entering in the calendar year 1934 who

Apprehending deserters, etc.

Recruiting.

Transporting dependents.  
Funeral escorts.

Aggregate.

Accounting, etc.

*Provisos.*  
Additional medical detail for Veterans' Administration patients in naval hospitals.

Restriction on admissions to Naval Academy after January 30, 1933.

Appointments at large or from enlisted men not affected.

Sea service requirements of appointees from enlisted men.

has not served aboard a vessel of the Navy in full commission for at least nine months prior to such admission.

#### MAINTENANCE, BUREAU OF SUPPLIES AND ACCOUNTS

##### Maintenance.

For equipage, supplies, and services under the cognizance of the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, including stationery for commanding, executive, communication, and navigating officers of ships, boards and courts on ships, and chaplains; commissions, interest, and exchange; ferriage and bridge tolls, including street-car fares; rent of buildings and offices not in navy yards except for use of naval attachés and recruiting officers; accident prevention; services of civilian employees under the cognizance of the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts; freight, express, and parcel-post charges, including transportation of funds and cost of insurance on shipments of money when necessary, and ice for cooling drinking water on shore (except at naval hospitals and shops at industrial navy yards), pertaining to the Navy Department and Naval Establishment, \$8,982,683: *Provided*, That no part of this or any other appropriation contained in this Act shall be available for or on account of the supply or replacement of table linen, dishes, glassware, silverware, and/or kitchen utensils for use in the residences or quarters of officers on shore: *Provided further*, That no appropriation contained in this Act shall be available for any expense for or incident to the transportation of privately owned automobiles except on account of the return to the United States of such privately owned automobiles as may have been transported to points outside of the continental limits of the United States at public expense prior to July 1, 1932: *Provided further*, That the sum to be paid out of this appropriation for employees assigned to Group IV (b) and those performing similar services carried under native and alien schedules in the Schedule of Wages for Civil Employees in the Field Service of the Navy Department shall not exceed \$4,925,000: *Provided further*, That, without deposit to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States and withdrawal on money requisitions, receipts of public moneys from sales or other sources by officers of the Navy and Marine Corps on disbursing duty and charged in their official accounts may be used by them as required for current expenditures, all necessary bookkeeping adjustments of appropriations, funds, and accounts to be made in the settlement of their disbursing accounts.

The clothing and small-stores fund shall be charged with the value of all issues of clothing and small stores made to enlisted men of the Naval Reserve and the uniform gratuity paid to officers of the Naval Reserve.

#### EVACUATION OF HIGH EXPLOSIVES, NAVY

Toward the handling and transportation of high explosives to the naval ammunition depot, Hawthorne, Nevada, and other points, and expenses incident thereto, in accordance with the primary recommendations contained in House Document Numbered 199, Seventieth Congress, first session, as modified by the Second Deficiency Act, fiscal year 1928, approved May 29, 1928 (45 Stat., p. 908), the unexpended balance of the appropriation under this head for the fiscal year 1933 is continued available during the fiscal year 1934.

#### FUEL AND TRANSPORTATION, BUREAU OF SUPPLIES AND ACCOUNTS

For coal and other fuel for submarine bases and steamers' and ships' use, including expenses of transportation, storage, and handling the same and the removal of fuel refuse from ships; mainte-

Freight, etc., department and bureaus.

*Provisos.*  
Use for purchasing tableware, kitchen utensils, etc., for officers' quarters ashore forbidden.

Not available for transporting privately owned automobiles; exception.

Limit on sum for Group IV (b) employees.

Naval, etc., disbursing officers may use certain receipts for current expenses; accounting.

Clothing and small-stores funds.  
Issue to Naval Reserve, from.

Evacuation of high explosives.

Handling and transporting to ammunition depots.

Vol. 45, p. 908.  
Balance available.  
*Ante*, p. 433.

Fuel, and transportation of, etc.

nance and general operation of machinery of naval fuel depots and fuel plants; water for all purposes on board naval vessels, and ice for the cooling of water, including the expense of transportation and storage of both, \$6,459,575: *Provided*, That fuel acquired other than by purchase shall not be issued without charging the applicable appropriation with the cost of such fuel at the rate current at the time of issue for fuel purchased: *Provided further*, That the President may direct the use, wholly or in part, of fuel on hand, however acquired, to be charged at the last issue rate for fuel acquired by purchase, when in his judgment, prices quoted for supplying fuel are excessive: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be available, any provision in this Act to the contrary notwithstanding, for the purchase of any kind of fuel oil of foreign production for issue, delivery, or sale to ships at points either in the United States or its possessions where oil of the production of the United States or its possessions may be procurable, notwithstanding that oil of the production of the United States or its possessions may cost more than oil of foreign production, if such excess of cost, in the opinion of the Secretary of the Navy, which shall be conclusive, be not unreasonable.

*Proviso.*  
Issue of, charged to applicable appropriation.

Prices for fuel on hand.

Restriction on use, etc., of foreign fuel oil.

## BUREAU OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY

Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.

### MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

For surgeons' necessaries for vessels in commission, navy yards, naval stations, and Marine Corps; and for the civil establishment at the several naval hospitals, navy yards, naval medical supply depots, Naval Medical School and dispensary, Washington, and Naval Academy; for tolls and ferriages; purchase of books and stationery; hygienic and sanitary investigation and illustration; sanitary, hygienic, administrative, and special instruction, including the issuing of naval medical bulletins and supplements; purchase and repairs of nonpassenger-carrying wagons, automobile ambulances, and harness; purchase of and feed for horses and cows; maintenance, repair, and operation of three passenger-carrying motor vehicles for naval dispensary, Washington, District of Columbia, and of one motor-propelled vehicle for official use only for the medical officer on out-patient medical service at the Naval Academy; trees, plants, care of grounds, garden tools, and seeds; incidental articles for the Naval Medical School and naval dispensary, Washington, naval medical supply depots, sick quarters at Naval Academy and marine barracks; washing for medical department at Naval Medical School and naval dispensary, Washington, naval medical supply depots, sick quarters at Naval Academy and marine barracks, dispensaries at navy yards and naval stations, and ships; and for minor repairs on buildings and grounds of the United States Naval Medical School and naval medical supply depots; rent of rooms for naval dispensary, Washington, District of Columbia, not to exceed \$1,200; for the care, maintenance, and treatment of the insane of the Navy and Marine Corps on the Pacific coast, including supernumeraries held for transfer to Saint Elizabeths Hospital; for dental outfits and dental material; and all other necessary contingent expenses; in all, \$1,791,634: *Provided*, That the sum to be paid out of this appropriation for employees assigned to Group IV (b) and those performing similar services carried under native and alien schedules in the Schedule of Wages for Civil Employees in the Field Service of the Navy Department shall not exceed \$200,000.

Surgeons' necessaries.  
Civil establishment.

Vehicles, etc.

Care, etc., of insane on Pacific coast.

*Proviso.*  
Limit on sum for Group IV (b) employees.

## Care of the dead.

## CARE OF THE DEAD

Expenses of interment of officers, etc., dying in service, etc.

Civilian employees dying abroad.

*Proviso.*  
Retired officers, etc., on active duty included.

Bureau of Yards and Docks.

## BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS

## MAINTENANCE, BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS

General maintenance.

Vehicles.

Employees of Group IV (b), etc.

*Provisos.*  
Limitation on operation, etc.

Marine Corps, outside continental limits, excluded.

For the care of the dead; for funeral expenses and interment or transportation to their homes or to designated cemeteries of the remains of officers (including officers who die within the United States) and enlisted men of the Navy and Marine Corps, of members of the Nurse Corps, reservists on active or training duty, and accepted applicants for enlistment, civilian employees of the Navy Department and Naval Establishment who die outside of the continental limits of the United States, and former enlisted men who are discharged while in naval hospitals and are inmates of said hospitals on the date of their death; for funeral expenses and interment of the remains of pensioners and destitute patients who die in naval hospitals; for purchase and care of cemetery lots; for removal of remains from abandoned cemeteries to naval or national cemeteries, or to their homes, including remains interred in isolated graves at home and abroad, and remains temporarily interred, \$68,000: *Provided*, That the above provision shall apply in the case of officers and enlisted men of the Navy and Marine Corps on the retired list who die while on active duty.

For the labor, materials, and supplies necessary, as determined by the Secretary of the Navy, for the general maintenance of the activities and properties now or hereafter under the cognizance of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, including accident prevention; the maintenance, repair, and operation of passenger-carrying vehicles for the Navy Department (not to exceed ten in number) and the Naval Establishment not otherwise provided for; the purchase of one motor bus, \$4,000; not to exceed \$1,600,000 for employees assigned to Group IV (b) and those performing similar services carried under native and alien schedules in the Schedule of Wages for Civil Employees in the Field Service of the Navy Department, and part time or intermittent employment in the District of Columbia, or elsewhere, of such engineers and architects as may be contracted for by the Secretary of the Navy, in his discretion, at a rate of pay not exceeding \$25 per diem for any person so employed, \$7,958,200: *Provided*, That expenditures from appropriations contained in this Act for the maintenance, operation, and repair of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, including the compensation of civilian chauffeurs and the compensation of any greater number than ninety enlisted men detailed to such duty, shall not exceed in the aggregate \$70,000, exclusive of such vehicles owned and operated by the Marine Corps in connection with expeditionary duty without the continental limits of the United States and motor cycles, and on any one vehicle shall not exceed for maintenance, upkeep, and repair, exclusive of garage rent, pay of operators, tires, fuel, and lubricants, one-third of the market price of a new vehicle of the same make or class, and in any case not more than \$500.

## CONTINGENT, BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS

Contingent

For contingent expenses and minor extensions and improvements of public works at navy yards and stations, \$110,644.

## PUBLIC WORKS, BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS

To enable the Secretary of the Navy to complete or continue the construction, by contract or otherwise, of the public works and public-utilities projects for which appropriations were made in the Naval Appropriation Acts for the fiscal years 1932 and 1933 and within the limits of cost applicable to such projects, \$1,946,950, of which not to exceed \$85,000 shall be available for the employment of classified personal services in the Bureau of Yards and Docks and in the field service to be engaged upon such work and to be in addition to employees otherwise provided for.

Public works.

Construction of authorized projects.  
Vol. 46, p. 1444.  
*Ante*, p. 435.

Personal services.

## BUREAU OF AERONAUTICS

## AVIATION, NAVY

For aviation, as follows: For navigational, photographic, aerological, radio, and miscellaneous equipment, including repairs thereto, for use with aircraft built or building on June 30, 1933, \$971,000; for maintenance, repair, and operation of aircraft factory, air stations, fleet air bases, fleet and all other aviation activities, accident prevention, testing laboratories, for overhauling of planes, and for the purchase for aviation purposes only of special clothing, wearing apparel, and special equipment, \$12,682,659, including \$138,500 for the equipment of vessels with catapults and including not to exceed \$100,000 for the procurement of helium, and such sum shall be transferred to and made available to the Bureau of Mines on July 1, 1933, in addition to which sum the Bureau of Mines may use for helium plant operation in the fiscal year 1934 the unexpended balance of funds transferred to it for such operation in the fiscal year 1933, and the bureau may lease, after competition, surplus metal cylinders acquired for use as helium containers; for continuing experiments and development work on all types of aircraft, including the payment of part-time or intermittent employment in the District of Columbia or elsewhere of such scientists and technicians as may be contracted for by the Secretary of the Navy, in his discretion, at a rate of pay not exceeding \$20 per diem for any person so employed, \$2,188,800; for new construction and procurement of aircraft and equipment, spare parts and accessories, \$6,115,000, of which amount not to exceed \$5,715,000 shall be available for the payment of obligations incurred under the contract authorization carried in the Navy Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1933; in all, \$21,957,459; and the money herein specifically appropriated for "Aviation" shall be disbursed and accounted for in accordance with existing law and shall constitute one fund: *Provided*, That the sum to be paid out of this appropriation for employees assigned to Group IV (b) and those performing similar services carried under native and alien schedules in the Schedule of Wages for Civil Employees in the Field Service of the Navy Department shall not exceed \$1,221,575: *Provided further*, That in addition to the amount herein appropriated, the Secretary of the Navy may, prior to July 1, 1935, enter into contracts for the production and purchase of new airplanes and their equipment, spare parts, and accessories, to an amount not in excess of \$8,100,000: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed, upon the request of the Secretary of the Navy, to transfer not to exceed \$24,000 from this appropriation "Pay, Subsistence, and Transportation, Navy" to cover authorized traveling expenses of officers and enlisted men in connection with flying new airplanes from contrac-

Bureau of Aeronautics.

Designated aviation expenses.

Aircraft factory, etc.

Helium.  
*Ante*, p. 1406.

Incurred obligations.

Accounting.

*Proviso*.  
Limit on sum for Group IV (b) employees.

Contracts for new airplanes, etc.

Sum transferred for travel expenses.

tor's works to assigned station or ship, including travel to contractor's works and return of personnel to station of duty, and the amount so transferred shall be in addition to any limitations contained in the appropriation "Pay, Subsistence, and Transportation, Navy": *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be expended for maintenance of more than six heavier-than-air stations on the coast of the continental United States: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for the construction of a factory for the manufacture of airplanes: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized to consider, ascertain, adjust, determine, and pay out of this appropriation the amounts due on claims for damages which have occurred or may occur to private property growing out of the operations of naval aircraft, where such claim does not exceed the sum of \$500.

Naval Academy.

### NAVAL ACADEMY

Pay of professors, etc.

Pay, Naval Academy: Pay for professors and others, Naval Academy: Pay of professors and instructors, including one professor as librarian, \$253,192: *Provided*, That not more than \$33,300 shall be paid for masters and instructors in swordsmanship and physical training: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be available for the pay of a civilian instructor at the Naval Academy not so employed on June 30, 1933.

*Provisos.*  
Pay restriction.

Restriction on employing civilian instructors.

Employees.  
*Proviso.*  
Limit on sum for Group IV (b) employees.

For pay of employees, \$534,091: *Provided*, That the sum to be paid out of this appropriation for employees assigned to Group IV (b) and those performing similar services carried under native and alien schedules in the Schedule of Wages for Civil Employees in the Field Service of the Navy Department shall not exceed \$236,000.

Current, etc., expenses.

Current and miscellaneous expenses, Naval Academy: For text and reference books for use of instructors; stationery, blank books and forms, models, maps, and periodicals; apparatus and materials for instruction in physical training and athletics; expenses of lectures and entertainments, not exceeding \$1,000, including pay and expenses of lecturer; chemicals, philosophical apparatus and instruments, stores, machinery, tools, fittings, apparatus, materials for instruction purposes, and engraving of trophies and badges, \$66,800; for purchase, binding, and repair of books for the library (to be purchased in the open market on the written order of the superintendent), \$5,000; for expenses of the Board of Visitors to the Naval Academy, \$1,400; for contingencies for the superintendent of the academy, to be expended in his discretion, not exceeding \$3,500; for contingencies for the commandant of midshipmen, to be expended in his discretion, not exceeding \$1,000; in all, \$77,700, to be accounted for as one fund.

Library.

Board of Visitors.  
Superintendent.

Maintenance and repairs.

Maintenance and repairs, Naval Academy: For necessary repairs of public buildings, wharves, and walls inclosing the grounds of the Naval Academy, accident prevention, improvements, repairs, and fixtures; for books, periodicals, maps, models, and drawings; purchase and repair of fire engines; fire apparatus and plants, machinery; purchase and maintenance of all horses and horse-drawn vehicles for use at the academy, including the maintenance, operation, and repair of three horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles to be used only for official purposes; seeds and plants; tools and repairs of the same; stationery; furniture for Government buildings and offices at the academy, including furniture for midshipmen's rooms; coal and other fuels; candles, oil, and gas; attendance on light and power plants; cleaning and clearing up station and care of buildings; attendance on fires, lights, fire engines, fire apparatus, and plants, and telephone, telegraph, and clock systems; incidental labor; advertis-

Vehicles, etc.

ing, water tax, postage, telephones, telegrams, tolls, and ferriage; flags and awnings; packing boxes; fuel for heating and lighting bandsmen's quarters; pay of inspectors and draftsmen; music and astronomical instruments; and for pay of employees on leave, \$876,254: *Provided*, That the sum to be paid out of this appropriation for employees assigned to Group IV (b) and those performing similar services carried under native and alien schedules in the Schedule of Wages for Civil Employees in the Field Service of the Navy Department shall not exceed \$23,000.

*Proviso.*  
Limit on sum for Group IV (b) employees.

## MARINE CORPS

Marine Corps.

### PAY, MARINE CORPS

Pay of officers, active list: For pay and allowances prescribed by law for all officers on the active list—pay and allowance, \$3,443,816, including not to exceed \$141,306 for increased pay for making aerial flights; subsistence allowance, \$447,168; rental allowance, \$619,254; in all, \$4,510,238; and no part of such sum shall be available to pay active-duty pay and allowances to officers on the retired list;

Pay, etc., officers on active list.

For pay of officers prescribed by law on the retired list, \$791,976;

Retired officers.

Pay of enlisted men, active list: For pay and allowances of non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, as prescribed by law, and for the expenses of clerks of the United States Marine Corps traveling under orders, including not to exceed \$250 for the expenses of attendance upon meetings of technical, professional, scientific, and other organizations, when, in the judgment of the Secretary of the Navy, such attendance would be of benefit in the conduct of the work of the Marine Corps, and including additional compensation for enlisted men of the Marine Corps, qualified as expert riflemen, sharpshooters, marksmen, or regularly detailed as gun captains, gun pointers, cooks, messmen, including interest on deposits by enlisted men, post-exchange debts of deserters and of men discharged or sentenced to terms of imprisonment while in debt to the United States, under such rules as the Secretary of the Navy may prescribe, and the authorized travel allowance of discharged enlisted men, and for prizes for excellence in gunnery exercises and target practice, and for pay of enlisted men designated as Navy mail clerks and assistant Navy mail clerks both afloat and ashore, and for gratuities to enlisted men discharged not under honorable conditions—pay and allowances, \$6,163,144, and, in addition, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed, upon request of the Secretary of the Navy, to make transfers during the fiscal year 1934 from the clothing and small-stores fund to this appropriation of sums aggregating not to exceed \$1,291,389; allowance for lodging and subsistence, \$656,763; in all, \$6,819,907;

Enlisted men, active list.

Pay and allowances. Interchangeable funds.

For pay and allowances prescribed by law of enlisted men on the retired list, \$677,791;

Retired enlisted men.

Undrawn clothing: For payment to discharged enlisted men for clothing undrawn, \$243,928;

Undrawn clothing.

For pay and allowances of the Marine Corps Reserve (a) excluding transferred and assigned men, \$256,036; (b) transferred men, \$316,847; (c) assigned men, \$24,000; in all, \$596,883;

Marine Corps Reserve.

Not to exceed for mileage and actual and necessary expenses and per diem in lieu of subsistence as authorized by law to officers traveling under orders without troops, \$84,334;

Mileage, etc.

In all, \$13,725,057, and the money herein specifically appropriated for pay of the Marine Corps shall be disbursed and accounted for in accordance with existing law and shall constitute one fund.

Accounting, etc.

## PAY OF CIVIL EMPLOYEES, MARINE CORPS

Civil force at headquarters.

Pay of civil force: For personal services in the District of Columbia, as follows:

Offices of the Major General Commandant and adjutant inspector, \$116,958;

Office of paymaster, \$46,640;

Office of the quartermaster, \$119,287; in all, \$282,885: *Provided,*

*Proviso.*  
No increase of enlisted men at headquarters.

That the total number of enlisted men on duty at Marine Corps headquarters on May 7, 1930, shall not be increased, and in lieu of enlisted men whose services at such headquarters shall be terminated for any cause prior to July 1, 1934, their places may be filled by civilians, for the pay of whom, in accordance with the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, either or both the appropriations "Pay, Marine Corps," and "General expenses, Marine Corps," shall be available.

Vacancies to be filled by civilians.  
Pay rates according to Classification Act. Vol. 46, p. 1003.  
U. S. C., Supp. VI, p. 31.

General expenses.

## GENERAL EXPENSES, MARINE CORPS

Authorized work.

For every expenditure requisite for, and incident to, the authorized work of the Marine Corps, other than as appropriated for under the headings of pay and salaries, as follows:

Provisions, etc.

For provisions, subsistence, board and lodging of enlisted men, recruits and recruiting parties, and applicants for enlistment, cash allowance for lodging and subsistence to enlisted men traveling on duty; ice, ice machines and their maintenance, \$2,036,890;

Clothing.

For clothing for enlisted men, \$649,985;

Fuel, etc.

For fuel, heat, light, and power, including sales to officers, \$463,400;

Military supplies, etc.  
Purchase, repairs, etc.

For military supplies and equipment, including their purchase, repair, preservation, and handling; recreational, school, educational, library, musical, amusement, field sport and gymnasium supplies, equipment, services, and incidental expenses; purchase and marking of prizes for excellence in gunnery and rifle practice, good-conduct badges, medals, and buttons awarded to officers and enlisted men by the Government for conspicuous, gallant, and special service; rental and maintenance of target ranges and entrance fees for competitions, \$443,811;

Prizes, badges, medals, etc.

Transportation and recruiting.

Not to exceed for transportation of troops and applicants for enlistment, including cash in lieu of ferrriage and transfers en route; toilet kits for issue to recruits upon their first enlistment and other incidental expenses of the recruiting service; and including not to exceed \$35,000 for transportation for dependents of officers and enlisted men, \$381,250;

Dependents.

Repairs, etc., to barracks, quarters, etc.

For repairs and improvements to barracks, quarters, and other public buildings at posts and stations; for the renting, leasing, and improvement of buildings in the District of Columbia, with the approval of the Public Buildings Commission, and at such other places as the public exigencies require, and the erection of temporary buildings upon the approval of the Secretary of the Navy at a total cost of not to exceed \$10,000 during the year, \$360,000;

Forage, etc.

For forage and stabling of public animals and the authorized number of officers' horses, \$30,000;

Contingent.

For miscellaneous supplies, material, equipment, personal and other services, and for other incidental expenses for the Marine Corps not otherwise provided for; purchase, repair, and exchange of typewriters and calculating machines; purchase and repair of furniture and fixtures; repair of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; purchase of five motor cycles, at not to exceed \$295 each; and purchase, exchange, and repair of horse-drawn passenger-carrying and

Vehicles.

other vehicles, including parts; veterinary services and medicines for public animals and the authorized number of officers' horses; purchase of mounts and horse equipment for all officers below the grade of major required to be mounted; shoeing for public animals and the authorized number of officers' horses; books, newspapers, and periodicals; printing and binding; packing and crating of officers' allowance of baggage; funeral expenses of officers and enlisted men and accepted applicants for enlistment and retired officers on active duty, including the transportation of their bodies, arms, and wearing apparel from the place of demise to the homes of the deceased in the United States; construction, operation, and maintenance of laundries; and for all emergencies and extraordinary expenses, \$1,880,448;

Marine Corps, Reserve: For clothing, subsistence, heat, light transportation, and miscellaneous expenses, \$95,525;

In all, \$6,341,309, to be accounted for as one fund: *Provided*, That the sum to be paid out of this appropriation for employees assigned to Group IV (b) and those performing similar services carried under native and alien schedules in the Schedule of Wages for Civil Employees in the Field Service of the Navy Department shall not exceed \$90,000.

#### ALTERATIONS TO NAVAL VESSELS

Toward the alterations and repairs required for the purpose of modernizing the United States ships New Mexico, Mississippi, and Idaho, authorized by the Act entitled "An Act to authorize alterations and repairs of certain naval vessels," approved February 28, 1931, \$5,500,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the sum to be paid out of the amount available for expenditure under this head for the fiscal year 1934 for employees in field service assigned to Group IV (b) and those performing similar services carried under native and alien schedules in the Schedule of Wages for Civil Employees in the Field Service of the Navy Department shall not exceed \$30,000.

#### INCREASE OF THE NAVY

Construction and machinery: On account of hulls and outfits of vessels and machinery of vessels heretofore authorized, \$25,047,785, and, in addition, (1) the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed, upon the request of the Secretary of the Navy, to make transfers during the fiscal year 1934 from the naval supply account fund to this appropriation of sums aggregating not to exceed \$8,000,000, and (2) \$2,498,000, which is hereby reappropriated for the objects embraced by this paragraph of the appropriation "Public Works, Navy, Emergency Construction, Act July 21, 1932," contained in the Act entitled "An Act to relieve destitution, to broaden the lending powers of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, and to create employment by providing for and expediting a public works program," approved July 31, 1932, and the total sums hereby made available shall remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the sum to be paid out of the amount available for expenditure under the head of "Construction and Machinery" for the fiscal year 1934 for employees in the field service assigned to Group IV (b) and those performing similar services carried under native and alien schedules in the Schedule of Wages for Civil Employees in the Field Service of the Navy Department shall not exceed \$800,000: *Provided*,

Horses, etc.

Funeral expenses.

Transporting remains, etc.

Laundries.

Marine Corps Reserve.

Accounting.  
*Proviso.*  
Limit on sum for Group IV (b) employees.

Alterations to naval vessels.

Modernizing "New Mexico," "Mississippi," and "Idaho."  
Vol. 46, p. 1453.

*Proviso.*  
Limit on sum for Group IV (b) employees.

Increase of the Navy.

Construction and machinery of vessels heretofore authorized.

Amount from naval supply account.

Sum from emergency construction fund.  
*Ante*, p. 717.

Available until expended.  
*Proviso.*  
Group IV (b) employees.

- Technical services. That of the appropriations contained in this Act under the head of "Increase of the Navy," there shall be available such sums as the Secretary of the Navy may from time to time determine to be necessary for the engagement of technical services, including the purchase of plans, and the employment of personnel in the Navy Department and in the field, in addition to those otherwise provided for, owing to the construction of vessels heretofore authorized and herein or heretofore appropriated for in part: *Provided further*, That the appropriation limitation on expenditures, including armor and armament, for the aircraft carrier Numbered 4, is hereby fixed at \$21,000,000.
- Purchase of plans, etc. Armor, etc., for vessels authorized. *Armor, armament, and ammunition:* Toward the armor, armament, and ammunition for vessels heretofore authorized, \$8,365,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the sum to be paid out of the amount available for expenditure under this head for the fiscal year 1934 for employees in the field service assigned to Group IV (b) and those performing similar services carried under native and alien schedules in the Schedule of Wages for Civil Employees in the Field Service of the Navy Department shall not exceed \$175,000.
- Cost limitation. *Proviso.* Group IV (b) employees. That in the expenditure of appropriations in this Act the Secretary of the Navy shall, unless in his discretion the interest of the Government will not permit, purchase or contract for, within the limits of the United States, only articles of the growth, production, or manufacture of the United States, notwithstanding that such articles of the growth, production, or manufacture of the United States may cost more, if such excess of cost be not unreasonable.
- Armor, etc., for vessels authorized. *Proviso.* Group IV (b) employees. The appropriations made in this Act for the purchase or manufacture of equipment or material or of a particular class of equipment or material shall be available for the purchase of letters patent, applications for letters patent, licenses under letters patent, and applications for letters patent that pertain to such equipment or material for which the appropriations are made.
- Purchase of foreign products, etc., forbidden. Department use limited. No part of any appropriation made for the Navy shall be expended for any of the purposes herein provided for on account of the Navy Department in the District of Columbia, including personal services of civilians and of enlisted men of the Navy, except as herein expressly authorized: *Provided*, That there may be detailed to the Bureau of Navigation not to exceed at any one time six enlisted men of the Navy: *Provided further*, That enlisted men detailed to the naval dispensary and the radio communication service shall not be regarded as detailed to the Navy Department in the District of Columbia.
- Purchase of equipment available for letters patent, etc. *Provisos.* Details to Navigation Bureau. Designated services not department detail. No part of the appropriations made in this Act shall be available for the salary or pay of any officer, manager, superintendent, foreman, or other person or persons having charge of the work of any employee of the United States Government while making or causing to be made with a stop watch or other time-measuring device a time study of any job of any such employee between the starting and completion thereof, or of the movements of any such employee while engaged upon such work; nor shall any part of the appropriations made in this Act be available to pay any premiums or bonus or cash reward to any employee in addition to his regular wages, except for suggestions resulting in improvements or economy in the operation of any Government plant; and no part of the moneys herein appropriated for the Naval Establishment or herein made available therefor shall be used or expended under contracts hereafter made for the
- No pay to officer, etc., using time-measuring device on work of employees. Cash rewards, etc., restricted.

repair, purchase, or acquirement, by or from any private contractor, of any naval vessel, machinery, article or articles that at the time of the proposed repair, purchase, or acquirement can be repaired, manufactured, or produced in each or any of the Government navy yards or arsenals of the United States, when time and facilities permit, and when, in the judgment of the Secretary of the Navy, such repair, purchase, acquirement, or production would not involve an appreciable increase in cost to the Government: *Provided*, That nothing herein shall be construed as altering or repealing the proviso contained in section 1 of the Act to authorize the construction of certain naval vessels, approved February 13, 1929, which provides that the first and each succeeding alternate cruiser upon which work is undertaken, together with the main engines, armor, and armament shall be constructed or manufactured in the Government navy yards, naval gun factories, naval ordnance plants, or arsenals of the United States, except such material or parts as are not customarily manufactured in such Government plants.

Repair and equipment at other than navy yards, etc., restricted.

*Proviso.*  
Construction, etc., of first and alternate cruisers, at Government yards, factories, etc., required.  
Vol. 45, p. 1165.

## NAVY DEPARTMENT

Navy Department.

### SALARIES

Salaries.

For compensation for personal services in the District of Columbia, as follows:

Office of the Secretary of the Navy: Secretary of the Navy, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, and other personal services, \$177,400.

Secretary, Assistant and civilian personnel in offices, etc., designated.

General board, \$11,513.

Naval examining and retiring boards, \$9,717.

Compensation board, \$7,975.

Office of Naval Records and Library, including employees engaged in the collection or copying and classification, with a view to publication, of the naval records of the war with the Central Powers of Europe, \$35,970.

Office of Judge Advocate General, \$117,087.

Office of Chief of Naval Operations, \$69,423.

Board of Inspection and Survey, \$17,454.

Office of Director of Naval Communications, \$123,272.

Office of Naval Intelligence, \$36,978.

Bureau of Navigation, \$454,745.

Hydrographic Office, \$378,785.

Naval Observatory, including \$2,500 for pay of computers on piecework in preparing for publication the American Ephemeris and Nautical Almanac and in improving the tables of the planets, moon, and stars, \$169,576.

Bureau of Engineering, \$302,457.

Bureau of Construction and Repair, \$357,874.

Bureau of Ordnance, \$151,245.

Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, \$768,640.

Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, \$75,208.

Bureau of Yards and Docks, \$281,335.

Bureau of Aeronautics, \$263,420.

In all, salaries, Navy Department, \$3,810,074.

In expending appropriations or portions of appropriations contained in this Act, for the payment for personal services in the District of Columbia in accordance with the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, with the exception of the Assistant Secretaries of the Navy the average of the salaries of the total number of persons under any grade in any bureau, office, or other appropriation unit shall not at any time exceed the average of the compensation rates

Salaries limited to average rates under Classification Act.  
Vol. 46, p. 1003.  
U. S. C., Supp. VI, p. 31.  
Exception.

*Proviso.*  
Restriction not applicable to clerical-mechanical service.  
No reduction in fixed salaries.  
Vol. 42, p. 1490.

Transfers to another position without reduction.  
Payment under higher rates permitted.

If only one position in a grade.

specified for the grade by such Act, as amended: *Provided*, That this restriction shall not apply (1) to grades 1, 2, 3, and 4 of the clerical-mechanical service, or (2) to require the reduction in salary of any person whose compensation was fixed as of July 1, 1924, in accordance with the rules of section 6 of such Act, (3) to require the reduction in salary of any person who is transferred from one position to another position in the same or different grade in the same or a different bureau, office or other appropriation unit, (4) to prevent the payment of a salary under any grade at a rate higher than the maximum rate of the grade when such higher rate is permitted by the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, and is specifically authorized by other law, or (5) to reduce the compensation of any person in a grade in which only one position is allocated.

#### CONTINGENT EXPENSES

Department contingent expenses.

Naval records of World War.

Naval service appropriations not to be used for department expenses.

For professional and technical books and periodicals, law books, and necessary reference books, including city directories, railway guides, freight, passenger, and express tariff books and photostating, for department library; for purchase of photographs, maps, documents, and pictorial records of the Navy, photostating and other necessary incidental expenses in connection with the preparation for publication of the naval records of the war with the Central Powers of Europe; for stationery, furniture, newspapers, plans, drawings, and drawing materials; purchase and exchange of motor trucks or motor delivery wagons, maintenance, repair, and operation of motor trucks or motor delivery wagons; garage rent; street-car fares not exceeding \$500; freight, expressage, postage, typewriters, and computing machines, and other absolutely necessary expenses of the Navy Department and its various bureaus and offices, \$80,000; it shall not be lawful to expend, unless otherwise specifically provided herein, for any of the offices or bureaus of the Navy Department in the District of Columbia, any sum out of appropriations made for the naval service for any of the purposes mentioned or authorized in this paragraph.

#### PRINTING AND BINDING

Printing and binding.

For printing and binding for the Navy Department and the Naval Establishment executed at the Government Printing Office, \$495,000, including not exceeding \$103,000 for the Hydrographic Office and \$2,800 for the Naval Reserve Officers' Training Corps.

Hydrographic office.

#### CONTINGENT AND MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES, HYDROGRAPHIC OFFICE

Contingent and miscellaneous expenses.

For purchase and printing of nautical books, charts, and sailing directions, copperplates, steel plates, chart paper, packing boxes, chart portfolios, electrotyping copperplates, cleaning copperplates; tools, instruments, power, and material for drawing, engraving, and printing; materials for and mounting charts; reduction of charts by photography; photolithographing charts for immediate use; transfer of photolithographic and other charts to copper; purchase of equipment for the storage of plates used in making charts and for the storage of Hydrographic Office charts and publications; modernization, care and repair to printing presses, furniture, instruments, and tools; extra drawing and engraving; translating from foreign languages; telegrams on public business; preparation of pilot charts and their supplements, and printing and mailing same; purchase of data for charts and sailing directions and other nautical publica-

Pilot charts.

tions; books of reference and works and periodicals relating to hydrography, marine meteorology, navigation, surveying, oceanography, and terrestrial magnetism, and to other professional and technical subjects connected with the work of the Hydrographic Office, \$73,000.

#### BRANCH HYDROGRAPHIC OFFICES

Branch offices.

For contingent expenses of branch hydrographic offices at Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Norfolk, Savannah, New Orleans, San Francisco, Portland (Oregon), Portland (Maine), Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit, Buffalo, Duluth, Sault Sainte Marie, Seattle, Panama, San Juan (Puerto Rico), Los Angeles, Honolulu, and Galveston, including furniture, fuel, lights, works, and periodicals, relating to hydrography, marine meteorology, navigation, surveying, oceanography, and terrestrial magnetism, stationery, miscellaneous articles, rent and care of offices, care of time balls, car fare and ferrage in visiting merchant vessels, freight and express charges, telegrams, and other necessary expenses incurred in collecting the latest information for pilot charts, and for other purposes for which the offices were established, \$15,000.

Contingent expenses of, designated.

For services of necessary employees at branch offices, \$41,360.

Employees.

#### CONTINGENT AND MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES, NAVAL OBSERVATORY

Naval Observatory.

For professional and scientific books, books of reference, periodicals, engravings, photographs, and fixtures for the library; for apparatus and instruments, and for repairs of the same; for repairs to buildings (including quarters), fixtures, and fences; for cleaning, repair, and upkeep of grounds and roads; furniture and furnishings for offices and quarters, gas, chemicals, paints, and stationery, including transmission of public documents through the Smithsonian exchange, foreign postage; plants, seeds, and fertilizers; for fuel, oil, grease, pipe, wire, and other materials needed for the maintenance and repair of boilers, engines, heating apparatus, electric lighting and power, and water supply; purchase and maintenance of teams; maintenance, repair, and operation of motor trucks and passenger automobiles, and of horse-drawn vehicles; telegraph and telephone service; and other absolutely necessary expenses, \$20,000.

Library, apparatus, repairs, etc.

Miscellaneous supplies.

SEC. 2. No part of any money appropriated by this Act shall be used for maintaining, driving, or operating any Government-owned motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicle not used exclusively for official purposes; and "official purposes" shall not include the transportation of officers and employees between their domiciles and places of employment except in cases of medical officers on out-patient medical service and except in cases of officers and employees engaged in field work the character of whose duties makes such transportation necessary and then only as to such latter cases when the same is approved by the head of the department. This section shall not apply to any motor vehicle for official use of the Secretary of the Navy, and no other persons connected with the Navy Department or the naval service, except the commander in chief of the United States Asiatic Fleet, Marine Corps officers serving with expeditionary forces in foreign countries, and medical officers on out-patient medical service, shall have a Government-owned motor vehicle assigned for their exclusive use.

Government-owned automobiles. Restricted to official purposes.

Transportation between domicile and place of employment.

Exemptions.

Approved, March 3, 1933.

## [CHAPTER 214.]

## JOINT RESOLUTION

Authorizing the American National Red Cross and certain other organizations to exchange Government-owned cotton for articles containing wool.

March 3, 1933.  
[S. J. Res. 223.]  
[Pub. Res., No. 64.]

Government-owned cotton.

Exchange of, by American National Red Cross, etc., for woolen articles, authorized.

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the American National Red Cross or any other organization to which Government-owned cotton has been or shall hereafter be delivered pursuant to law is hereby authorized, if it shall be deemed advisable, to exchange any such cotton for cloth or wearing apparel or other articles of clothing containing wool.

Approved, March 3, 1933.

## [CHAPTER 215.]

## JOINT RESOLUTION

To provide for further investigation of certain public-utility corporations engaged in interstate commerce.

March 3, 1933.  
[H. J. Res. 572.]  
[Pub. Res., No. 65.]

House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Members elect of the 73d Congress authorized to further investigate certain public-utility corporations.

Selection of chairman, meetings, etc.

To hold hearings, employ experts, etc.

Printing and binding.

Service of subpoenas.  
R. S., secs. 102-104,  
p. 17.  
U. S. C., p. 12.

Payment of expenses.

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That for the purpose of obtaining information necessary as a basis for legislation, those members of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce of the Seventy-second Congress who are Members elect to the Seventy-third Congress, or a majority of them, after March 4, 1933, and until the organization of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce of the House of the Seventy-third Congress, are authorized, as a committee, by subcommittee or otherwise, to continue the investigation begun under authority of H. Res. 59 of the Seventy-second Congress.

SEC. 2. For such purposes the committee is authorized to select a chairman, and the committee, or any subcommittee thereof, is authorized to sit and act at such times and places in the District of Columbia or elsewhere, to hold such hearings, to employ such experts and such clerical, stenographic, and other assistants, to require the attendance of such witnesses and the productions of such books, papers, and documents, to take such testimony, to have such printing and binding done, and to make such expenditure as it deems necessary, and oaths or affirmations may be administered by any member of the committee.

SEC. 3. Subpoenas shall be issued under the signature of the chairman and shall be served by any person designated by him. The provisions of sections 102, 103, and 104 of the Revised Statutes (U. S. C., title 2, secs. 192, 193, and 194) shall be applicable with respect to any person summoned as a witness under the authority of this resolution in the same manner as such provisions are applicable with respect to any person summoned as a witness in the case of an inquiry before a committee of the House of Representatives.

SEC. 4. The expenses of the committee, not to exceed \$50,000, shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the House upon vouchers signed by the chairman and approved by the Committee on Accounts.

Approved, March 3, 1933.

## [CHAPTER 216.]

## JOINT RESOLUTION

Amending provisions in river and harbor laws relating to local cooperation in the prosecution of waterway improvements.

March 3, 1933.  
[S. J. Res. 235.]  
[Pub. Res., No. 66.]

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That when the authorization of a project of river and harbor improvement requires that local interests shall contribute a specific sum of money toward its cost, the Secretary of War, upon the recommendation of the Chief of Engineers, may reduce the sum to be contributed to an amount which shall be in the same ratio to the amount of the required contribution as the actual cost of the work to which said contribution is applicable bears to its original estimated cost as set forth in the project document: *Provided*, That the reduction hereby authorized shall not extend to contributions heretofore made.

River and harbor improvements.  
Reduction of local contributions authorized.  
Vol. 41, p. 1010.

*Proviso.*  
Not retroactive.

Approved, March 3, 1933.

## [CHAPTER 217.]

## JOINT RESOLUTION

Authorizing the Secretary of War to receive for instruction at the United States Military Academy, at West Point, Manob Suriya, a citizen of Siam.

March 3, 1933.  
[S. J. Res. 134.]  
[Pub. Res., No. 67.]

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized to permit Manob Suriya to receive instruction at the United States Military Academy, at West Point: *Provided*, That no expense shall be caused to the United States thereby, and that Manob Suriya shall agree to comply with all regulations for the police and discipline of the Academy, to be studious, and to give his utmost efforts to accomplish the courses in the various departments of instruction, and that said Manob Suriya shall not be admitted to the Academy until he shall have passed the mental and physical examinations prescribed for candidates from the United States and that he shall be immediately withdrawn if deficient in studies or in conduct and so recommended by the academic board: *Provided further*, That in the case of said Manob Suriya the provisions of sections 1320 and 1321 of the Revised Statutes shall be suspended.

Manob Suriya, a citizen of Siam.  
Admitted to Military Academy.

*Provisos.*  
No Federal expense.  
Conditions.

Oath and service.  
R. S., secs. 1320, 1321, 227.  
U. S. C., p. 210.

Approved, March 3, 1933.

## [CHAPTER 218.]

## JOINT RESOLUTION

Authorizing the Secretary of War to receive for instruction at the United States Military Academy at West Point Julio Rodriguez Arrea, a citizen of Costa Rica.

March 3, 1933.  
[S. J. Res. 178.]  
[Pub. Res., No. 68.]

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized to permit Julio Rodriguez Arrea to receive instruction at the United States Military Academy at West Point: *Provided*, That no expense shall be caused to the United States thereby, and that Julio Rodriguez Arrea shall agree to comply with all regulations for the police and discipline of the academy, to be studious, and to give his utmost efforts to accomplish the courses in the various departments of instruction, and that said Julio Rodriguez Arrea shall not be admitted to the academy until

Julio Rodriguez Arrea, a citizen of Costa Rica.  
Admitted to Military Academy.  
*Proviso.*  
No Federal expense.  
Conditions.

he shall have passed the mental and physical examinations prescribed for candidates from the United States and that he shall be immediately withdrawn if deficient in studies or in conduct and so recommended by the academic board: *Provided further*, That in the case of said Julio Rodriguez Arrea the provisions of sections 1320 and 1321 of the Revised Statutes shall be suspended.

Approved, March 3, 1933.

Oath and service.  
R. S., secs. 1320, 1321,  
p. 227.  
U. S. C., p. 210.

[CHAPTER 219.]

JOINT RESOLUTION

Authorizing the Secretary of War to receive for instruction at the United States Military Academy at West Point, Tisheng Yen, a citizen of China.

March 3, 1933.  
[S. J. Res. 179.]  
[Pub. Res., No. 69.]

Tisheng Yen, a citizen of China.  
Admitted to Military Academy.  
Vol. 48, p. 112.  
*Provisos.*  
No Federal expense.  
Conditions.

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized to permit Tisheng Yen to receive instruction at the United States Military Academy at West Point: *Provided*, That no expense shall be caused to the United States thereby, and that Tisheng Yen shall agree to comply with all regulations for the police and discipline of the academy, to be studious, and to give his utmost efforts to accomplish the courses in the various departments of instruction, and that said Tisheng Yen shall not be admitted to the academy until he shall have passed the mental and physical examinations prescribed for candidates from the United States, and that he shall be immediately withdrawn if deficient in studies or in conduct and so recommended by the Academic Board: *Provided further*, That in the case of said Tisheng Yen the provisions of sections 1320 and 1321 of the Revised Statutes shall be suspended.

Approved, March 3, 1933.

Oath and service.  
R. S., secs. 1320, 1321,  
p. 227.  
U. S. C., p. 210.

[CHAPTER 220.]

JOINT RESOLUTION

Authorizing the Comptroller of the Currency to prescribe regulations respecting the conduct of banking business in the District of Columbia.

March 3, 1933.  
[S. J. Res. 261.]  
[Pub. Res., No. 70.]

Banking business in the District of Columbia.  
Comptroller of the Currency authorized to prescribe rules, etc.

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Comptroller of the Currency, whenever he is of the opinion that such action is necessary for the protection of the interests of the depositors and other creditors of any incorporated bank and/or trust company doing business in the District of Columbia and that such action is in the public interest, is hereby authorized and empowered to prescribe such rules and regulations as he deems advisable governing the receipt and withdrawal of deposits by and from any such bank and trust company, which rules and regulations shall be binding upon said banks and trust companies.

Effect.

Legality.

Powers not impaired.

Duration.

That it shall be lawful for any incorporated bank and trust company in said District to comply with such rules and regulations promulgated by the Comptroller of the Currency.

Nothing herein shall be construed to impair any power otherwise possessed by the Comptroller of the Currency, the Secretary of the Treasury, or the Federal Reserve Board.

That all powers herein conferred shall terminate six months from the approval of this Joint Resolution by the President of the United States, but he may extend the force of the provisions hereof by proclamation for an additional six months.

This Resolution is hereby declared to be an emergency law necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, and safety.  
 Approved, March 3, 1933.

Emergency declared.

[CHAPTER 221.]

JOINT RESOLUTION

To continue the Joint Committee on Veterans' Benefits.

March 3, 1933.  
 [S. J. Res. 262.]  
 [Pub. Res., No. 71.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That for the purpose of continuing the investigation with respect to the operation of laws and regulations relating to the relief of veterans authorized under Section 701, of Part II of the Legislative Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1933, and to report the results of such investigation, those members of the Joint Committee to Investigate the Operation of the Laws and Regulations relating to the Relief of Veterans who are Members-elect to the Seventy-third Congress, or a majority of them, after March 4, 1933, and until sixty days after the first meeting day of the Seventy-third Congress, are authorized and directed as a committee, by subcommittee, or otherwise, to continue the investigation begun under authority of such Section 701. Such committee shall have the same powers and duties as the committee provided for under such Section 701.

Joint Committee on Veterans' Relief.  
 Members-elect of 73d Congress directed to continue their investigation, etc.  
*Ante*, p. 419.

Powers and duties continued.

Approved, March 3, 1933.

[CHAPTER 270.]

AN ACT

To amend the Federal Farm Loan Act, as amended, to permit loans for additional purposes, to extend the powers of Federal land banks in the making of direct loans, to authorize upon certain terms the reamortization of loans by Federal and joint-stock land banks, and for other purposes.

March 4, 1933.  
 [S. 5337.]  
 [Public, No. 430.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That section 7 of the Federal Farm Loan Act, as amended (U. S. C., title 12, chap. 7, secs. 711-722), is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new paragraph:

Federal Farm Loan Act, amendments.  
 Vol. 39, p. 367.  
 U. S. C., p. 302.

"Whenever it shall appear to the Federal Farm Loan Board that national farm-loan associations have not been formed in any locality in the continental United States, or that the farmers residing in the territory covered by the charter of a national farm-loan association are unable to apply to the Federal land bank of the district for loans on account of the inability of such association to indorse such loans, the Federal Farm Loan Board may, in its discretion, authorize said bank, at any time within five years after this paragraph takes effect, to make direct loans to borrowers secured by first mortgages on farm lands situated within any such locality or territory. Except as herein otherwise specifically provided, all provisions of this Act applicable with respect to loans made through national farm-loan associations shall, in so far as practicable, apply with respect to such direct loans, and the Federal Farm Loan Board is authorized to make such rules and regulations as it may deem necessary with respect to such direct loans: *Provided*, That no such loan shall be made for more than \$15,000. Each borrower who obtains a direct loan from a Federal land bank shall subscribe and pay for stock in such bank in the sum of \$5 for each \$100 or fraction thereof borrowed."

Federal Farm Loan Board.  
 Direct loans to borrowers authorized.

Security.

Applicability of Act to such loans.

Rules, etc., authorized.

*Proviso*.  
 Maximum loan.  
 Subscription to stock.

Loan restrictions.  
 Vol. 39, p. 370; Vol. 41, p. 371.  
 U. S. C., p. 305.

Sec. 2. Paragraph "Fourth" of section 12 of the Federal Farm Loan Act, as amended (U. S. C., title 12, ch. 7, sec. 771), is amended to read as follows:

## Purposes of loans.

"Fourth. Such loans may be made for the following purposes and for no other:

"(a) To provide for the purchase of land for agricultural uses.

"(b) To provide for the purchase of equipment, fertilizers, and livestock necessary for the proper and reasonable operation of the mortgaged farm; the term 'equipment' to be defined by the Federal Farm Loan Board.

"(c) To provide buildings and for the improvement of farm lands; the term 'improvement' to be defined by the Federal Farm Loan Board.

"(d) To liquidate indebtedness of the owner of the land mortgaged incurred for agricultural purposes, or incurred prior to January 1, 1933.

"(e) To provide the owner of the land mortgaged with funds for general agricultural uses."

Powers of Federal land banks.  
Vol. 39, p. 372.  
U. S. C., p. 306.  
*Note*, p. 14, amended.  
Real estate holdings.

SEC. 3. Subparagraph (b) of paragraph "Fourth" of section 13 of the Federal Farm Loan Act, as amended (U. S. C., title 12, ch. 7, sec. 781), is amended by adding at the end thereof a new sentence to read as follows: "Every such bank may carry real estate as an asset, for a period of not exceeding five years, at its normal value but not to exceed the amount of the bank's investment therein at the time of acquirement of such real estate."

## Limitation.

Loans on first mortgages.  
Vol. 39, p. 372.  
U. S. C., p. 305.

SEC. 4. Section 13 of the Federal Farm Loan Act, as amended (U. S. C., title 12, chap. 7, sec. 771), is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new paragraphs:

Unpaid balances. Payment may be postponed.

"Eleventh. At any time within five years after the date this paragraph takes effect, any borrower who has obtained a loan from a Federal land bank may on application to such Federal land bank and upon approval of such application by the directors of the bank postpone the payment of any unpaid installment or installments in the manner herein provided in this section. Such postponed payment shall be made by paying at the time each succeeding annual installment is due, one-tenth of the amount of the postponed payment, and, in the case of semiannual installments, by paying at the time each succeeding semiannual installment is due, one-twentieth of the postponed payment, until the amount of such postponed payment has been paid. In any case in which the number of remaining installments due on the mortgage is less than ten, in the case of annual installments, or less than twenty, in the case of semiannual installments, the amount of the postponed payment shall be distributed proportionately over the remaining number of installment payments.

Terms and conditions.

Simple interest on extended payments stipulated.

"Twelfth. For the period of five years after the date this paragraph takes effect, every borrower shall pay simple interest on extended payments at the same rate of interest as stipulated in the mortgage securing the loan as to payments not in default and by express covenant in his mortgage deed shall undertake to pay when due all taxes, liens, judgments, or assessments which may be lawfully assessed against the land mortgaged. Taxes, liens, judgments, or assessments not paid when due, and paid by the mortgagee, shall become a part of the mortgage debt and shall bear interest at the rate provided in the mortgage.

Unpaid taxes, etc.

Reamortization of loans.

"Thirteenth. When in the judgment of the directors conditions justify it, and with the approval of the Federal Farm Loan Board, to reamortize, in whole or in part, the aggregate amount remaining unpaid under the terms of any mortgage, and to accept payment of such aggregate amount on an amortization plan by means of a fixed

number of annual or semiannual installments sufficient to cover the interest payable on the mortgage, and in addition thereto such amounts to be applied upon the principal as will extinguish the debt within an agreed period of not more than forty years from the date of the reamortization; to deposit such mortgages with the farm loan registrar as collateral security for farm-loan bonds at an amount not exceeding the principal of the original loan remaining unpaid at the date of such amortization; and with the approval of the Federal Farm Loan Board to charge the borrower an amount not to exceed the actual cost incurred in connection with such reamortization."

Period not to exceed 40 years.

Use of, as collateral security.

SEC. 5. (a) Paragraph "Second" of section 14 of the Federal Farm Loan Act, as amended (U. S. C., title 12, ch. 7, sec. 791), is amended to read as follows:

Bank restrictions; exemptions. Vol. 39, p. 373. U. S. C., p. 307.

"Second. To loan on first mortgage except through national farm-loan associations as provided in section 7 and section 8 of this Act, or through agents as provided in section 15, or direct to borrowers as provided in section 7."

Loan direct to borrower, added.

(b) Section 14 of the Federal Farm Loan Act, as amended, is further amended by adding at the end thereof the following new paragraph:

Vol. 39, p. 373. New matter.

"Sixth. To accept as additional security for any loan to any borrower under this Act, or any installment on any such loan, any security other than Federal land-bank stock or mortgages on farm real estate; and the transfer to any Federal land bank of any security if it may not be accepted by the bank under this paragraph shall be void: *Provided*, That any bank may accept an assignment of the landlord's rent to the amount of any taxes paid on such land by the bank, or any interest due."

Additional security for loan, other than land-bank stock, etc.

*Proviso.* Assignment of landlord's rent to cover taxes.

SEC. 6. (a) The fourth paragraph of section 19 of the Federal Farm Loan Act, as amended (U. S. C., title 12, ch. 7, sec. 854), is amended to read as follows:

Farm-loan bonds. Vol. 39, p. 376. U. S. C., p. 309.

"No mortgage shall be accepted by a farm-loan registrar from a land bank as part of an offering to securing farm-loan bonds, either originally or by substitution, except first mortgages made subject to the conditions prescribed in sections 4, 7, 12, 15, and 16: *Provided*, That such registrar, when authorized and directed to do so by the Federal Farm Loan Board, shall accept or retain in his custody as collateral, if otherwise eligible under the provisions of such sections, any first mortgage in connection with which the land bank depositing the same has agreed to defer for a period of not more than ten years the collection of the principal portion of maturing installments and to accept payment of the aggregate amount of such principal on an amortization plan by means of a fixed number of annual or semi-annual installments sufficient to cover the interest payable thereon and in addition thereto such amounts to be applied on the principal after the expiration of the period of deferment as will extinguish the debt within an agreed period of not more than forty years from the date of such agreement."

Acceptability as collateral security.

*Proviso.* Custody where land bank defers collecting principal portion of maturing installments, etc.

Amortization arrangements.

(b) Section 19 of the Federal Farm Loan Act, as amended (U. S. C., title 12, chap. 7, secs. 851-856), is further amended by adding at the end thereof the following new paragraph:

Vol. 39, p. 376. U. S. C., p. 309.

"Such farm-loan registrar shall also accept purchase money mortgages as collateral security in place of mortgages withdrawn. The banks shall have power to execute all necessary conveyances, transfers, and assignments to carry out this provision."

Purchase money mortgages may be accepted as security.

Consolidated bonds.  
Vol. 42, p. 1477.  
U. S. C., p. 310.

Prerequisites to participation of land banks in.

Deposit of security.

Approval required.

Approved security to be segregated and held as collateral for bonds.

Payments constituting trust fund.

Use of.

Land banks required to report on the disposition of all payments on principal of mortgages so held.

Maintenance of collateral for issue of consolidated bonds.

Exchange of consolidated, for farm-loan bonds previously issued individually.

Additional security for protecting consolidated bonds.

Exchange of bonds permitted.

Unobligated balance to be used in extending or making loans.

*Ante*, pp. 13, 36.

SEC. 7. The eleventh paragraph of section 21 of the Federal Farm Loan Act, as amended (U. S. C., title 12, ch. 7, sec. 881), is amended by substituting in lieu thereof the following:

"When any Federal land bank shall desire to participate in a consolidated issue of farm-loan bonds it shall make application to the Federal Farm Loan Board for the approval on its behalf of such issue and tender to the registrar approved farm mortgages, or obligations of the United States Government, as security therefor, and no banks shall participate in such consolidated issue until such application has been approved by the Federal Farm Loan Board. Such approved farm mortgages or obligations of the United States Government shall be held by each farm-loan registrar as collateral security for consolidated bonds, separate and apart from the mortgages and/or Government bonds held by him as collective security for the bonds previously issued or assumed individually by the Federal land bank of his district. Amortization and other payments on the principal of first mortgages held by a farm-loan registrar as collateral security for the issue of consolidated farm-loan bonds shall constitute a trust fund in the hands of the Federal land bank receiving the same and shall be applied or employed in the manner provided in section 22 with respect to payments on principal of first mortgages held as collateral for farm-loan bonds of individual banks.

"Every Federal land bank shall notify the farm-loan registrar of the disposition of all payments made on the principal of mortgages held as collateral security for the issue of consolidated farm-loan bonds, and said registrar is authorized, at his discretion to order any of such payments, or the proceeds thereof, wherever deposited or however invested, to be immediately transferred to his account as trustee aforesaid. Each bank shall maintain with the farm-loan registrar of its district collateral security for the issue of consolidated farm-loan bonds in an amount at least equal to the face amount of such bonds issued on its behalf.

"When any Federal land bank shall surrender to the farm-loan registrar of its district any consolidated Federal farm-loan bonds, canceled or uncanceled, said land bank shall be entitled to withdraw first mortgages and bonds previously pledged as collateral in connection with any issue of consolidated farm-loan bonds to an amount equal to the consolidated farm-loan bonds so surrendered and it shall be the duty of such registrar to permit and direct the delivery of such mortgages and bonds to such land bank.

"The Federal Farm Loan Board may at any time call upon any Federal land bank for additional security to protect the consolidated bonds issued under the provisions of this section. Each bank shall pay when due, without notice, all bonds and coupons issued on its behalf hereunder.

"Every Federal land bank shall have power to exchange consolidated farm-loan bonds for farm-loan bonds previously issued or assumed by it individually, with the approval of and under rules and regulations promulgated by the Federal Farm Loan Board."

SEC. 8. The balance of the \$125,000,000 provided for the Federal land banks by the Act of January 23, 1932, not heretofore used for the extension of loans or the making of new loans shall be used by such banks for the extension of loans and the making of new loans as authorized by this Act and the Federal Farm Loan Act, as amended.

Approved, March 4, 1933.

## [CHAPTER 271.]

## AN ACT

To authorize the construction of certain bridges and to extend the times for commencing and/or completing the construction of other bridges over the navigable waters of the United States.

March 4, 1933.  
[S. 5701.]  
[Public, No. 431.]

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

## DELAWARE RIVER AT BUSHKILL, PENNSYLVANIA

SECTION 1. (a) That in order to facilitate interstate commerce, improve the postal service, and provide for military and other purposes the Bushkill Bridge Company, its successors and assigns, be, and is hereby, authorized to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge and approaches thereto across the Delaware River, at a point suitable to the interests of navigation, at or near Bushkill, Pennsylvania, in accordance with the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to regulate the construction of bridges over navigable waters," approved March 23, 1906, and subject to the condition and limitations contained in this Act.

Bridge construction,  
etc.  
Delaware River at  
Bushkill, Pa.  
Construction.

Vol. 34, p. 84.

(b) There is hereby conferred upon the Bushkill Bridge Company, its successors and assigns, all such rights and powers to enter upon lands and to acquire, condemn, occupy, possess, and use real estate and other property needed for the location, construction, operation, and maintenance of such bridge and its approaches as are possessed by railroad corporations for railroad purposes or by bridge corporations for bridge purposes in the State in which such real estate or other property is situated, upon making just compensation therefor, to be ascertained and paid according to the laws of such State, and the proceedings therefor shall be the same as in the condemnation or expropriation of property for public purposes in such State.

Acquisition of ap-  
proaches.

(c) The said Bushkill Bridge Company, its successors and assigns, is hereby authorized to fix and charge tolls for transit over such bridge, and the rates of toll so fixed shall be the legal rates until changed by the Secretary of War under the authority contained in the Act of March 23, 1906.

Toll rates.

Vol. 34, p. 85.

(d) After the completion of such bridge, as determined by the Secretary of War, either the State of Pennsylvania, the State of New Jersey, any public agency or political subdivision of either of such States, within or adjoining which any part of such bridge is located, or any two or more of them jointly,<sup>1</sup> may at any time acquire and take over all right, title, and interest in such bridge and its approaches, and any interest in real property necessary therefor, by purchase or by condemnation or expropriation, in accordance with the laws of either of such States governing the acquisition of private property for public purposes by condemnation or expropriation. If at any time after the expiration of five years after the completion of such bridge the same is acquired by condemnation or expropriation, the amount of damages or compensation to be allowed shall not include good will, going value, or prospective revenues or profits, but shall be limited to the sum of (1) the actual cost of constructing such bridge and its approaches, less a reasonable deduction for actual depreciation in value; (2) the actual cost of acquiring such interests in real property; (3) actual financing and promotion costs, not to exceed 10 per centum of the sum of the cost of constructing the bridge and its approaches and acquiring such interests in real property; and (4) actual expenditures for necessary improvements.

Acquisition author-  
ized after completion,  
by Pennsylvania, New  
Jersey, etc.

Conveyance subject  
only to indebtedness,  
etc., for construction,  
etc.

<sup>1</sup> So in original.

Tolls under State,  
etc., operation.

Rates applied to oper-  
ation, sinking fund,  
etc.

Maintenance as free  
bridge, etc., after amor-  
tizing costs.

Record of expendi-  
tures and receipts.

Sworn statement of  
construction cost, etc.,  
to be filed after com-  
pletion.

Investigation by Sec-  
retary of War.

Records to be avail-  
able.

Findings of Secretary  
conclusive.

Right to sell, etc.,  
conferred.

Columbia River near  
The Dalles, Oreg.

(e) If such bridge shall be at any time be<sup>1</sup> taken over or acquired by the States or public agencies or political subdivisions thereof, or by either of them, as provided in section 4 of this Act, and if tolls are thereafter charged for the use thereof, the rates of toll shall be so adjusted as to provide a fund sufficient to pay for the reasonable cost of maintaining, repairing, and operating the bridge and its approaches under economical management, and to provide a sinking fund sufficient to amortize the amount paid therefor, including reasonable interest and financing cost, as soon as possible under reasonable charges, but within a period of not to exceed twenty years from the date of acquiring the same. After a sinking fund sufficient for such amortization shall have been so provided, such bridge shall thereafter be maintained and operated free of tolls, or the rates of toll shall thereafter be so adjusted as to provide a fund of not to exceed the amount necessary for the proper maintenance, repair, and operation of the bridge and its approaches under economical management. An accurate record of the amount paid for acquiring the bridge and its approaches, the actual expenditures for maintaining, repairing, and operating the same and of the daily tolls collected, shall be kept and shall be available for the information of all persons interested.

(f) The Bushkill Bridge Company, its successors and assigns, shall within ninety days after the completion of such bridge file with the Secretary of War and with the Highway Departments of the States of Pennsylvania and New Jersey a sworn itemized statement showing the actual original cost of constructing the bridge and its approaches, the actual cost of acquiring any interest in real property necessary therefor, and the actual financing and promotion costs. The Secretary of War may, and upon request of the highway department of either of such States shall, at any time within three years after the completion of such bridge, investigate such costs and determine the accuracy and reasonableness of the costs alleged in the statement of costs so filed, and shall make a finding of the actual and reasonable costs of constructing, financing, and promoting such bridge; for the purpose of such investigation the said Bushkill Bridge Company, its successors and assigns, shall make available all of its records in connection with the construction, financing, and promotion thereof. The findings of the Secretary of War as to the reasonable costs of the construction, financing, and promotion of the bridge shall be conclusive for the purposes mentioned in section 4 of this Act, subject only to review in a court of equity for fraud or gross mistake.

(g) The right to sell, assign, transfer, and mortgage all the rights, powers, and privileges conferred by this Act is hereby granted to the Bushkill Bridge Company, its successors and assigns; and any corporation to which or any person to whom such rights, powers, and privileges may be sold, assigned, or transferred, or who shall acquire the same by mortgage foreclosure or otherwise, is hereby authorized and empowered to exercise the same as fully as though conferred herein directly upon such corporation or person.

#### COLUMBIA RIVER NEAR THE DALLES, OREGON

SEC. 2. (a) That in order to facilitate interstate commerce, improve the postal service, and provide for military and other purposes The Dalles Bridge Company, its successors and assigns, be and is hereby, authorized to construct, maintain, and operate a

<sup>1</sup> So in original.

bridge and approaches thereto across the Columbia River, at a point suitable to the interests of navigation, the bridge to be located at approximately in either section 20, 29, or 30, township 2 north, range 14 east, Willamette meridian, in the State of Oregon, and from the point of beginning on the Oregon shore of said river, thence running in a northerly direction to a suitable landing in the State of Washington and on the Washington side of said Columbia River, in accordance with the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to regulate the construction of bridges over navigable waters," approved March 23, 1906, subject to the conditions and limitations contained in this Act.

Construction.  
Vol. 34, p. 84.

(b) There is hereby conferred upon The Dalles Bridge Company, its successors and assigns, all such rights and powers to enter upon lands and to acquire, condemn, occupy, possess, and use real estate and other property needed for the location, construction, operation, and maintenance of such bridge and its approaches as are possessed by railroad corporations for railroad purposes or by bridge corporations for bridge purposes in the State in which such real estate or other property is situated, upon making just compensation therefor, to be ascertained and paid according to the laws of such State, and the proceedings therefor shall be the same as in the condemnation or expropriation of property for public purposes in such State.

Acquisition of ap-  
proaches.

(c) The said The Dalles Bridge Company, its successors and assigns, is hereby authorized to fix and charge tolls for transit over such bridge, and the rates of toll so fixed shall be the legal rates until changed by the Secretary of War under the authority contained in the Act of March 23, 1906.

Toll rates.  
Vol. 34, p. 85.

(d) After the completion of such bridge, as determined by the Secretary of War, either the State of Washington, the State of Oregon, any public agency or political subdivision of either of such States, within or adjoining which any part of such bridge is located, or any two or more of them jointly, may at any time acquire and take over all right, title, and interest in such bridge and its approaches, and any interest in real property necessary therefor, by purchase or by condemnation or expropriation, in accordance with the laws of either of such States governing the acquisition of private property for public purposes by condemnation or expropriation. If at any time after the expiration of twenty years after the completion of such bridge the same is acquired by condemnation or expropriation, the amount of damages or compensation to be allowed shall not include good will, going value, or prospective revenues or profits but shall be limited to the sum of (1) the actual cost of constructing such bridge and its approaches, less a reasonable deduction for actual depreciation in value; (2) the actual cost of acquiring such interests in real property; (3) actual financing and promotion costs, not to exceed 10 per centum of the sum of the cost of constructing the bridge and its approaches and acquiring such interests in real property; and (4) actual expenditures for necessary improvements.

Acquisition author-  
ized after completion  
by Washington, Ore-  
gon, etc.

Conveyance subject  
only to indebtedness,  
etc., for construction,  
etc.

(e) If such bridge shall at any time be taken over or acquired by the States or public agencies or political subdivisions thereof, or by either of them, as provided in section 4 of this Act, and if tolls are thereafter charged for the use thereof, the rates of toll shall be so adjusted as to provide a fund sufficient to pay for the reasonable cost of maintaining, repairing, and operating the bridge and its approaches under economical management, and to provide a sinking fund sufficient to amortize the amount paid therefor, including reasonable interest and financing cost, as soon as possible under reason-

Tolls under State,  
etc., operation.

Rates applied to op-  
eration, sinking fund,  
etc.

<sup>1</sup> So in original.

Maintenance as free bridge, etc., after amortizing costs.

Record of expenditures and receipts.

Sworn statement of construction cost, etc., to be filed after completion.

Investigation by Secretary of War.

Records to be available.

Findings of Secretary conclusive.

Right to sell, etc., conferred.

Ohio River near Shawneetown Ill.

Time extended for bridging.

Vol. 45, p. 478; Vol. 46, pp. 29, 1490, amended.

Missouri River at Brownville, Nebr. Time extended for bridging.

Vol. 46, p. 551, amended.

able charges, but within a period of not to exceed fifteen years from the date of acquiring the same. After a sinking fund sufficient for such amortization shall have been so provided, such bridge shall thereafter be maintained and operated free of tolls, or the rates of toll shall thereafter be so adjusted as to provide a fund of not to exceed the amount necessary for the proper maintenance, repair, and operation of the bridge and its approaches under economical management. An accurate record of the amount paid for acquiring the bridge and its approaches, the actual expenditures for maintaining, repairing, and operating the same and of the daily tolls collected, shall be kept and shall be available for the information of all persons interested.

(f) The Dalles Bridge Company, its successors and assigns, shall within ninety days after the completion of such bridge file with the Secretary of War and with the highway departments of the States of Washington and Oregon, a sworn itemized statement showing the actual original cost of constructing the bridge and its approaches, the actual cost of acquiring any interest in real property necessary therefor, and the actual financing and promotion costs. The Secretary of War may, and upon request of the highway department of either of such States shall, at any time within three years after the completion of such bridge, investigate such costs and determine the accuracy and the reasonableness of the costs alleged in the statement of costs so filed, and shall make a finding of the actual and reasonable costs of constructing, financing, and promoting such bridge; for the purpose of such investigation the said The Dalles Bridge Company, its successors and assigns, shall make available all of its records in connection with the construction, financing, and promotion thereof. The findings of the Secretary of War as to the reasonable costs of the construction, financing, and promotion of the bridge shall be conclusive for the purposes mentioned in section 4 of this Act, subject only to review in a court of equity for fraud or gross mistake.

(g) The right to sell, assign, transfer, and mortgage all the rights, powers, and privileges conferred by this Act is hereby granted to The Dalles Bridge Company, its successors and assigns, and any corporation to which or any person to whom such rights, powers, and privileges may be sold, assigned, or transferred, or who shall acquire the same by mortgage foreclosure or otherwise, is hereby authorized and empowered to exercise the same as fully as though conferred herein directly upon such corporation or person.

#### OHIO RIVER NEAR SHAWNEETOWN, ILLINOIS

SEC. 3. That the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Ohio River at or near Shawneetown, Gallatin County, Illinois, and a point opposite thereto in Union County, Kentucky, authorized to be built by J. L. Rowan, his heirs, legal representatives, and assigns, by an Act of Congress, approved May 1, 1928, heretofore extended by Acts of Congress, approved June 20, 1929, and March 3, 1931, are hereby further extended one and three years, respectively, from March 3, 1933.

#### MISSOURI RIVER AT BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA

SEC. 4. That the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Missouri River at or near Brownville, Nebraska, authorized to be built by the Brownville Bridge Company, its successors and assigns, by an Act of Congress approved February 26, 1929, heretofore extended by an Act of Congress

approved June 10, 1930, are hereby further extended one and three years, respectively, from February 26, 1933.

MISSOURI RIVER AT RULO, NEBRASKA

SEC. 5. (a) That in order to facilitate interstate commerce, improve the postal service, and provide for military and other purposes, John C. Mullen, John H. Hutchings, and William Shepherd, their heirs, legal representatives, and assigns be, and are hereby, authorized to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge and approaches thereto across the Missouri River at a point suitable to the interests of navigation, at or near Rulo, Nebraska, in accordance with the provision of the Act entitled "An Act to regulate the construction of bridges over navigable waters," approved March 23, 1906, and subject to the conditions and limitations contained in this Act.

Missouri River at  
Rulo, Nebr.  
Bridge construction.

Vol. 34, p. 84.

(b) There is hereby conferred upon John C. Mullen, John H. Hutchings, and William Shepherd, their heirs, legal representatives, and assigns, all such rights and powers to enter upon lands and to acquire, condemn, occupy, possess, and use real estate and other property needed for the location, construction, operation, and maintenance of such bridge and its approaches as are possessed by railroad corporations for railroad purposes or by bridge corporations for bridge purposes in the State in which such real estate or other property is situated, upon making just compensation therefor, to be ascertained and paid according to the laws of such State, and the proceedings therefor shall be the same as in the condemnation or expropriation of property for public purposes in such State.

Acquisition of ap-  
proaches.

(c) The said John C. Mullen, John H. Hutchings, and William Shepherd, their heirs, legal representatives, and assigns, are hereby authorized to fix and charge tolls for transit over such bridge, and the rates of toll so fixed shall be the legal rates until changed by the Secretary of War under the authority contained in the Act of March 23, 1906.

Toll rates.

Vol. 34, p. 85.

(d) After the completion of such bridge, as determined by the Secretary of War, either the State of Nebraska, the State of Missouri, any public agency or political subdivision of either of such States within or adjoining which any part of such bridge is located, or any two or more of them jointly, may at any time acquire and take over all right, title, and interest in such bridge and its approaches, and any interest in real property necessary therefor, by purchase or by condemnation or expropriation, in accordance with the laws of either of such States governing the acquisition of private property for public purposes by condemnation or expropriation. If at any time after the expiration of twenty years after the completion of such bridge the same is acquired by condemnation or expropriation, the amount of damages or compensation to be allowed shall not include good will, going value, or prospective revenues or profits, but shall be limited to the sum of (1) the actual cost of constructing such bridge and its approaches, less a reasonable deduction for actual depreciation in value; (2) the actual cost of acquiring such interests in real property; (3) actual financing and promotion costs, not to exceed 10 per centum of the sum of the cost of constructing the bridge and its approaches and acquiring such interest in real property; and (4) actual expenditures for necessary improvements.

Acquisition author-  
ized, after completion,  
by Nebraska, Missouri,  
etc.

Conveyance subject  
only to indebtedness,  
etc., for construction,  
etc.

(e) If such bridge shall at any time be taken over or acquired by the States or public agencies or political subdivisions thereof, or by either of them, as provided in section 4 of this Act, and if tolls

Tolls under State,  
etc., operation.

Rates applied to operation, sinking fund, etc.

Maintenance as free bridge, etc., after amortizing costs.

Record of expenditures and receipts.

Sworn statement of construction cost, etc., to be filed upon completion.

Investigation by Secretary of War.

Records to be available.

Findings of Secretary conclusive.

Right to sell, etc., conferred.

Mississippi River near Baton Rouge, La.

Time extended for bridging.

Vol. 45, pp. 130, 1093; Vol. 46, p. 551. *Ante*, pp. 45, 1413.

are thereafter charged for the use thereof, the rates of toll shall be so adjusted as to provide a fund sufficient to pay for the reasonable cost of maintaining, repairing, and operating the bridge and its approaches under economical management, and to provide a sinking fund sufficient to amortize the amount paid therefor, including reasonable interest and financing cost, as soon as possible under reasonable charges, but within a period of not to exceed twenty years from the date of acquiring the same. After a sinking fund sufficient for such amortization shall have been so provided, such bridge shall thereafter be maintained and operated free of tolls, or the rates of toll shall thereafter be so adjusted as to provide a fund of not to exceed the amount necessary for the proper maintenance, repair, and operation of the bridge and its approaches under economical management. An accurate record of the amount paid for acquiring the bridge and its approaches, the actual expenditures for maintaining, repairing, and operating the same and of the daily tolls collected shall be kept and shall be available for the information of all persons interested.

(f) The said John C. Mullen, John H. Hutchings, and William Shepherd, their heirs, legal representatives, and assigns, shall within ninety days after the completion of such bridge file with the Secretary of War and with the Highway Departments of the States of Nebraska and Missouri a sworn itemized statement showing the actual original cost of constructing the bridge and its approaches, the actual cost of acquiring any interest in real property necessary therefor, and the actual financing and promotion costs. The Secretary of War may, and upon request of the highway department of either of such States shall, at any time within three years after the completion of such bridge, investigate such costs and determine the accuracy and the reasonableness of the costs alleged in the statement of costs so filed and shall make a finding of the actual and reasonable costs of constructing, financing, and promoting such bridge; for the purpose of such investigation the said John C. Mullen, John H. Hutchings, and William Shepherd, their heirs, legal representatives, and assigns, shall make available all of the records in connection with the construction, financing, and promotion thereof. The findings of the Secretary of War as to the reasonable costs of the construction, financing, and promotion of the bridge shall be conclusive for the purposes mentioned in section 4 of this Act, subject only to review in a court of equity for fraud or gross mistake.

(g) The right to sell, assign, transfer, and mortgage all the rights, powers, and privileges conferred by this Act is hereby granted to John C. Mullen, John H. Hutchings, and William Shepherd, their heirs, legal representatives, and assigns, and any corporation to which or any person to whom such rights, powers, and privileges may be sold, assigned, or transferred, or who shall acquire the same by mortgage foreclosure or otherwise, is hereby authorized and empowered to exercise the same as fully as though conferred herein directly upon such corporation or person.

#### MISSISSIPPI RIVER NEAR BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA

SEC. 6. That the times for commencing and completing the construction of the bridge across the Mississippi River at or near Baton Rouge, Louisiana, authorized to be built by the Baton Rouge-Mississippi River Bridge Company, its successors and assigns, by an Act of Congress approved February 20, 1928, heretofore extended by Acts of Congress approved January 25, 1929, June 10, 1930, and February 10, 1932, are hereby further extended two and four years, respectively, from February 20, 1933.

## OHIO RIVER AT SISTERSVILLE, WEST VIRGINIA

Ohio River at Sistersville, W. Va.

Time extended for bridging.

Vol. 45, pp. 135, 1528;  
Vol. 46, p. 1063.

SEC. 7. That the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge authorized by an Act of Congress approved February 20, 1928, to be built by the Sistersville Ohio River Bridge Company, its successors and assigns, across the Ohio River at or near Sistersville, Tyler County, West Virginia, heretofore extended by Acts of Congress approved March 2, 1929, and February 7, 1931, are hereby further extended one and three years, respectively, from February 20, 1933.

## POTOMAC RIVER NEAR DAHLGREN, VIRGINIA

Potomac River near Dahlgren, Va.

Bridge construction.

Location.

Construction.  
Vol. 34, p. 84.

Acquisition of approaches.

SEC. 8. (a) That in order to facilitate interstate commerce, improve the postal service, and provide for military and other purposes, the George Washington-Wakefield Memorial Bridge, Inc., its successors and assigns, be, and is hereby, authorized to construct, maintain, and operate a highway or combined highway and railroad bridge and approaches thereto across the Potomac River at a point suitable to the interests of navigation from a point in the vicinity of Dahlgren in the northeastern end of King George County, in the State of Virginia, to a point south of Popes Creek, in the county of Charles, in the State of Maryland, in accordance with the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to regulate the construction of bridges over navigable waters," approved March 23, 1906, and subject to the conditions and limitations contained in this Act.

(b) There is hereby conferred upon the said George Washington-Wakefield Memorial Bridge, Inc., its successors and assigns, all such rights and powers to enter upon lands and to acquire, condemn, occupy, possess, and use real estate and other property needed for the location, construction, operation and maintenance of such bridge and its approaches and terminals as are possessed by railroad corporations for railroad purposes, or by bridge corporations for bridge purposes in the State or States in which such real estate or other property is situated, upon making just compensation therefor, to be ascertained and paid according to the laws of such State or States, and the proceedings therefor shall be the same as in the condemnation and expropriation of property for public purposes in such State or States.

Toll rates.

(c) The said George Washington-Wakefield Memorial Bridge, Inc., its successors and assigns, is hereby authorized to fix and charge tolls for transit over such bridge, and the rates of toll so fixed shall be the legal rates until changed by the Secretary of War under the authority contained in the Act of March 23, 1906.

Vol. 34, p. 85.

Acquisition authorized after completion, by Virginia, Maryland, etc.

(d) After the completion of such bridge, as determined by the Secretary of War, either the State of Virginia, the State of Maryland, any public agency or political subdivision of either of such States, within or adjoining which any part of such bridge is located, or any two or more of them jointly, may at any time acquire and take over all right, title, and interest in such bridge and its approaches, and any interests in real property necessary therefor, by purchase, or by condemnation or expropriation, in accordance with the laws of either of such States governing the acquisition of private property for public purposes by condemnation or expropriation. If at any time after the expiration of twenty years after the completion of such bridge the same is acquired by condemnation or expropriation, the amount of damages or compensation to be allowed shall not include good will, going value, or prospective revenues or profits, but shall be limited to the sum of (1) the actual cost of constructing such bridge and its approaches, less a reasonable

Conveyance subject only to indebtedness, etc., for construction, etc.

deduction for actual depreciation in value; (2) the actual cost of acquiring such interests in real property; (3) actual financing and promotion costs (not to exceed 10 per centum of the sum of the cost of constructing the bridge and its approaches and acquiring such interests in real property); and (4) actual expenditures for necessary improvements.

Tolls under State,  
etc., operation.

Rates applied to oper-  
ation, sinking fund,  
etc.

Maintenance, as free  
bridge, etc., after amor-  
tizing costs.

Record of expendi-  
tures and receipts.

Sworn statement of  
construction cost, etc.,  
to be filed upon com-  
pletion.

Investigation by Sec-  
retary of War.

Records to be avail-  
able.

Findings of Secretary  
conclusive.

Right to sell, etc.,  
conferred.

(e) If such bridge shall at any time be taken over or acquired by the States or public agencies or political subdivisions thereof, or by either of them, as provided in section 4 of this Act, and if tolls are thereafter charged for the use thereof, the rates of toll shall be so adjusted as to provide a fund sufficient to pay for the reasonable cost of maintaining, repairing, and operating the bridge and its approaches, under economical management to provide a sinking fund sufficient to amortize the amount paid therefor, including reasonable interest and financing cost, as soon as possible under reasonable charges, within a period of not to exceed thirty years from the date of acquiring the same. After a sinking fund sufficient for such amortization shall have been so provided, such bridge shall thereafter be maintained and operated free of tolls or the rates of toll shall thereafter be so adjusted as to provide a fund of not to exceed the amount necessary for the proper maintenance, repair, and operation of the bridge and its approaches under economical management. An accurate record of the amount paid for acquiring the bridge and its approaches, the actual expenditures for operation, repairing, and maintaining the same, and of the daily tolls collected shall be kept and shall be available for the information of all persons interested.

(f) The said George Washington-Wakefield Memorial Bridge, Inc., its successors and assigns, shall within ninety days after the completion of such bridge file with the Secretary of War and with the Highway Departments of the States of Virginia and Maryland a sworn itemized statement showing the actual original cost of constructing the bridge and its approaches, the actual cost of acquiring any interest in real property necessary therefor and actual financing and promotion costs. The Secretary of War may, and upon request of the highway department of either of such States shall, at any time within three years after the completion of such bridge, investigate such costs and determine the accuracy and the reasonableness of the costs alleged in the statement of costs so filed, and shall make a finding of the actual and reasonable costs of constructing, financing, and promoting such bridge; for the purpose of such investigation the said George Washington-Wakefield Memorial Bridge, Inc., its successors and assigns, shall make available all of its records in connection with the construction, financing, and promotion thereof. The findings of the Secretary of War as to the reasonable costs of the construction, financing, and promotion of the bridge shall be conclusive for the purposes mentioned in section 4 of this Act, subject only to review in a court of equity for fraud or gross mistake.

(g) The right to sell, assign, transfer, and mortgage all the rights, powers, and privileges conferred by this Act is hereby granted to the said George Washington-Wakefield Memorial Bridge, Inc., its successors and assigns, and any corporation to which or any persons to whom such rights, powers, and privileges may be sold, assigned, or transferred, or who shall acquire the same by mortgage foreclosure or otherwise, is hereby authorized and empowered to exercise the same as fully as though conferred herein directly upon such corporation or person.

## MERRIMACK RIVER NEAR PLUM ISLAND POINT, MASSACHUSETTS

SEC. 9. (a) That in order to promote interstate commerce, improve the postal service, and provide for military and other purposes, Essex Shore Way (Incorporated), its successors and assigns, be, and is hereby, authorized to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge and approaches thereto across the Merrimack River, at a point suitable to the interests of navigation, at or near Plum Island Point, Massachusetts, in accordance with the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to regulate the construction of bridges over navigable waters," approved March 23, 1906, and subject to the conditions and limitations contained in this Act.

Merrimack River  
near Plum Island  
Point, Mass.

Construction.  
Vol. 34, p. 84.

(b) After the completion of such bridge, as determined by the Secretary of War, either the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, any political subdivision thereof within or adjoining which any part of such bridge is located, or any two or more of them jointly, may at any time acquire and take over all right, title, and interest in such bridge and its approaches, and any interest in real property necessary therefor, by purchase or by condemnation or expropriation, in accordance with the laws of such Commonwealth governing the acquisition of private property for public purposes by condemnation or expropriation. If at any time after the expiration of ten years after the completion of such bridge the same is acquired by condemnation or expropriation, the amount of damages or compensation to be allowed shall not include good will, going value, or prospective revenues or profits, but shall be limited to the sum of (1) the actual cost of constructing such bridge and its approaches, less a reasonable deduction for actual depreciation in value; (2) the actual cost of acquiring such interests in real property; (3) actual financing and promotion cost, not to exceed 10 per centum of the sum of the cost of constructing the bridge and its approaches and acquiring such interests in real property; and (4) actual expenditures for necessary improvements.

Acquisition authorized after completion by Massachusetts, etc.

Conveyance subject only to indebtedness, etc., after construction.

(c) If such bridge shall at any time be taken over or acquired by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, or by any municipality or other political subdivision or public agency thereof, under the provisions of section 2 of this Act, and if tolls are thereafter charged for the use thereof, the rates of toll shall be so adjusted as to provide a fund sufficient to pay for the reasonable cost of maintaining, repairing, and operating the bridge and its approaches under economical management and to provide a sinking fund sufficient to amortize the amount paid therefor, including reasonable interest and financing cost, as soon as possible under reasonable charges, but within a period of not to exceed twenty years from the date of acquiring the same. After a sinking fund sufficient for such amortization shall have been so provided, such bridge shall thereafter be maintained and operated free of tolls, or the rates of toll shall thereafter be so adjusted as to provide a fund of not to exceed the amount necessary for the proper maintenance, repair, and operation of the bridge and its approaches under economical management. An accurate record of the amount paid for acquiring the bridge and its approaches, the actual expenditures for maintaining, repairing, and operating the same, and of the daily tolls collected shall be kept and shall be available for the information of all persons interested.

Tolls under State, etc., operation.

Rates applied to operation, sinking fund, etc.

Maintenance as free bridge, etc., after amortizing costs.

Record of expenditures and receipts.

(d) The Essex Shore Way (Incorporated), its successors and assigns, shall, within ninety days after the completion of such bridge, file with the Secretary of War and with the Public Works Department of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts a sworn itemized statement showing the actual original cost of constructing the bridge

Sworn statement of construction cost, etc., to be filed after completion.

Investigation by Secretary of War.

Records to be available.

Findings of Secretary conclusive.

Right to sell, etc., conferred.

and its approaches, the actual cost of acquiring any interest in real property necessary therefor, and the actual financing and promotion costs. The Secretary of War may, and at the request of the Public Works Department of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts shall, at any time within three years after the completion of such bridge, investigate such costs and determine the accuracy and the reasonableness of the costs alleged in the statement of costs so filed, and shall make a finding of the actual and reasonable costs of constructing, financing, and promoting such bridge; for the purpose of such investigation the said Essex Shore Way (Incorporated), its successors and assigns, shall make available all of its records in connection with the construction, financing, and promotion thereof. The findings of the Secretary of War as to the reasonable costs of the construction, financing, and promotion of the bridge shall be conclusive for the purposes mentioned in section 2 of this Act, subject only to review in a court of equity for fraud or gross mistake.

(e) The right to sell, assign, transfer, and mortgage all the rights, powers, and privileges conferred by this Act is hereby granted to Essex Shore Way (Incorporated), its successors and assigns; and any corporation to which, or any person to whom, such rights, powers, and privileges may be sold, assigned, or transferred or who shall acquire the same by mortgage foreclosure or otherwise, is hereby authorized and empowered to exercise the same as fully as though conferred herein directly upon such corporation or person.

Chesapeake Bay, between Baltimore and Kent Counties, Md.

#### CHESAPEAKE BAY BETWEEN BALTIMORE AND KENT COUNTIES, MARYLAND

Location.

Construction.  
Vol. 34, p. 84.

Proviso.  
Emergency closing.

Acquisition authorized after completion, by Maryland, etc.

SEC. 11. (a) That in order to promote interstate commerce, improve the postal service, and provide for military and other purposes, the Chesapeake Bay Bridge Company, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of Maryland, its successors and assigns, is hereby authorized to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge and approaches thereto across the Chesapeake Bay, at a point suitable to the interests of navigation, from a point in Baltimore County, Maryland, south of Back River, to Hart Island, to Miller Island, and thence to some point in Kent County, Maryland, between thirty-nine degrees and twelve minutes and thirty-nine degrees and thirteen minutes and thirty seconds north latitude, in accordance with the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to regulate the construction of bridges over navigable waters," approved March 23, 1906, and subject to the conditions and limitations contained in this Act: *Provided*, That in the interests of national defense, and for the protection of life and property, the Secretary of War is hereby authorized and empowered, when, in his judgment, military necessity shall require it, to close said bridge to traffic at such time and during such periods as he may determine.

(b) After the completion of such bridge, as determined by the Secretary of War, either the State of Maryland, any political subdivision thereof within or adjoining which any part of such bridge is located, or any two or more of them jointly, may at any time acquire and take over all right, title, and interest in such bridge and its approaches, and any interests in real property necessary therefor, by purchase or condemnation or expropriation, in accordance with the laws of such State governing the acquisition of private property for public purposes by condemnation or expropriation.

If at any time after the expiration of thirty years after the completion of such bridge the same is acquired by condemnation or expropriation, the amount of damages or compensation to be allowed shall not include good will, going value, or prospective revenues or profits, but shall be limited to the sum of (1) the actual cost of constructing such bridge and its approaches, less a reasonable deduction for actual depreciation in value; (2) the actual cost of acquiring such interests in real property; (3) actual financing and promotion cost, not to exceed 10 per centum of the sum of the cost of constructing the bridge and its approaches and acquiring such interest in real property; and (4) actual expenditures for necessary improvements.

Conveyance subject only to indebtedness, etc., for construction, etc.

(c) If such bridge shall at any time be taken over or acquired by the State of Maryland, or by any municipality or other political subdivision or public agency thereof, under the provisions of section 2 of this Act, and if tolls are thereafter charged for the use thereof, the rates of toll shall be so adjusted as to provide a fund sufficient to pay for the reasonable cost of maintaining, repairing, and operating the bridge and its approaches under economical management and to provide a sinking fund sufficient to amortize the amount paid therefor, including reasonable interest and financing cost, as soon as possible under reasonable charges, but within a period of not to exceed thirty years from the date of acquiring the same. After a sinking fund sufficient for such amortization shall have been so provided, such bridge shall thereafter be maintained and operated free of tolls, or the rates of tolls shall thereafter be so adjusted as to provide a fund of not to exceed the amount necessary for the proper repair, maintenance, and operation of the bridge and its approaches under economical management. An accurate record of the amount paid for acquiring the bridge and its approaches, the actual expenditures for operating, repairing, and maintaining the same, and of the daily tolls collected shall be kept and shall be available for the information of all persons interested.

Tolls under State, etc., operation.

Rates applied to operation, sinking fund, etc.

Maintenance as free bridge, etc., after amortizing costs, etc.

Record of expenditures and costs.

(d) The said Chesapeake Bay Bridge Company, its successors and assigns, shall, within ninety days after the completion of such bridge, file with the Secretary of War and with the highway department of the State of Maryland a sworn itemized statement showing the actual original cost of constructing the bridge and its approaches, the actual cost of acquiring any interest in real property necessary therefor, and the actual financing and promotion cost. The Secretary of War may, and at the request of the highway department of the State of Maryland shall, at any time within three years after the completion of such bridge, investigate such costs and determine the accuracy and the reasonableness of the costs alleged in the statement of costs so filed, and shall make a finding of the actual and reasonable costs of constructing, financing, and promoting such bridge; for the purpose of such investigation the said Chesapeake Bay Bridge Company, its successors and assigns, shall make available all of its records in connection with the financing and the construction thereof. The findings of the Secretary of War as to the reasonable cost of the construction, financing, and promotion of the bridge shall be conclusive for the purposes mentioned in section 2 of this Act, subject only to review in a court of equity for fraud or gross mistake.

Sworn statement of construction costs, etc., to be filed after completion.

Investigation by Secretary of War.

Records to be available.

Findings of Secretary conclusive.

(e) The right to sell, assign, transfer, and mortgage all the rights, powers, and privileges conferred by this Act is hereby granted to the said Chesapeake Bay Bridge Company, its successors and assigns, and any corporation to which or any person to whom such rights, powers, and privileges may be sold, assigned, or trans-

Right to sell, etc., conferred.

ferred, or who shall acquire the same by mortgage foreclosure or otherwise, is hereby authorized and empowered to exercise the same as fully as though conferred herein directly upon such corporation or person.

Missouri River near Niobrara, Nebr.

MISSOURI RIVER NEAR NIOBRARA, NEBRASKA

Time extended for bridging.

SEC. 12. That the times for the commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Missouri River at or near Niobrara, Nebraska, authorized to be built by H. A. Rinder, his heirs, legal representatives, and assigns, by Act of Congress approved May 22, 1928, and extended by Act of Congress approved March 4, 1929, and further extended by Act of Congress approved March 3, 1930, are hereby further extended one and three years, respectively, from May 22, 1933.

Vol. 45, pp. 708, 1562; Vol. 46, p. 75.

East branch of Niagara River.

EAST BRANCH OF THE NIAGARA RIVER NEAR NIAGARA FALLS, NEW YORK, AND TONAWANDA, NEW YORK

Bridge construction.

SEC. 13. (a) That the consent of Congress is hereby granted to the Niagara Frontier Bridge Commission, a State commission, created by an act of the Legislature of the State of New York (chapter 594 of the Laws of 1929), as amended, its successors and assigns, to construct, maintain, and operate two toll bridges and approaches thereto across the east branch of the Niagara River, in accordance with the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to regulate the construction of bridges over navigable waters," approved March 23, 1906, one such bridge to be located at a point suitable to the interests of navigation, from the city of Niagara Falls, in the county of Niagara and State of New York, at a point east of Evershed Avenue in said city of Niagara Falls, to Grand Island, in the county of Erie and State of New York, and the other such bridge to be located at a point suitable to the interests of navigation, from the town of Tonawanda about midway between the southerly city limits of the city of Tonawanda and the northerly city limits of the city of Buffalo to Grand Island, in the county of Erie and State of New York.

Construction. Vol. 34, p. 84.

At Niagara Falls, N. Y.

At Tonawanda, N. Y.

Time limitation.

(b) That this Act shall be null and void unless construction of each of such bridges is commenced within two years and completed within five years from the date of approval hereof.

Use of tolls to provide for operation and sinking fund.

(c) If tolls are charged for the use of such bridges, the rates of toll shall be so adjusted as to provide a fund sufficient to pay the reasonable cost of maintaining, repairing, and operating such bridges and their approaches under economical management, and to provide a sinking fund sufficient to amortize the cost of such bridges and their approaches, including reasonable interest and financing costs, as soon as possible under reasonable charges: *Provided, however,* That nothing herein contained shall prevent the payment of the reasonable cost of maintaining, repairing, and operating such bridges and their approaches from funds derived other than from such tolls. After a sinking fund sufficient for such amortization of the total cost of such bridges and their approaches shall have been so provided, such bridges shall thereafter be maintained and operated free of tolls, or the rates of tolls shall thereafter be so adjusted as to provide a fund of not to exceed the amount necessary for the proper maintenance, repair, and operation of such bridges and their approaches under economical management. An accurate record of the cost of such bridges and their approaches, the expenditures for maintaining, repairing, and operating the same, and of the daily tolls collected, shall be kept and shall be available for the information of all persons interested.

Proviso. Payment of operating expenses.

Maintenance as free bridge, etc., after amortizing costs.

Record of expenditures and receipts.

(d) That Public Acts Numbered 363 and 364 of the Seventy-first Congress and Public Acts Numbered 195 and 221 of the Seventy-second Congress be, and they are hereby, repealed.

Acts repealed.  
Vol. 46, pp. 764, 765.  
*Ante*, pp. 334, 448,  
repealed.

HUDSON RIVER NEAR CATSKILL, NEW YORK

Hudson River near  
Catskill, N. Y.

Former Acts  
amended.

SEC. 14. That the Act entitled "An Act granting the consent of Congress to the State of New York to construct, maintain, and operate a highway bridge across the Hudson River at or near Catskill, Greene County, New York," approved June 5, 1930, as supplemented by the Act of April 15, 1932, be, and the same is hereby, amended to read as follows:

Vol. 46, p. 501.  
*Ante*, p. 36, amended.

Provisions for bridg-  
ing, modified.

"The consent of Congress is hereby granted to the State of New York to construct, maintain, and operate, pursuant to chapter 548 of the Laws of the State of New York of 1932, as heretofore or hereafter amended, a highway bridge and approaches thereto across the Hudson River, at a point suitable to the interests of navigation, at or near Catskill, Greene County, New York, in accordance with the provisions of an Act entitled 'An Act to regulate the construction of bridge<sup>1</sup> over navigable waters', approved March 23, 1906.

Construction.  
Vol. 34, p. 84.

Benefits to succee-  
sors.

"SEC. 2. The consent hereby granted shall inure to the benefit of all successors in the ownership of said highway bridge and approaches, or any part thereof.

Time limitations.

"SEC. 3. The actual work of construction of said bridge shall be begun, in accordance with the plans therefor approved or to be approved by or under authority of the Chief of Engineers and the Secretary of War, within one year from the approval of this Act, as amended, and such work shall be completed within three years from the date of such approval."

MISSISSIPPI RIVER AT SAINT LOUIS, MISSOURI

SEC. 15. That the time for completing the construction of approaches and also extensions or additions thereto of the municipal bridge across the Mississippi River at Saint Louis, Missouri, authorized to be built by the city of Saint Louis, Missouri, by an Act of Congress approved June 25, 1906, and heretofore extended by Acts of Congress approved February 11, 1918, June 14, 1920, February 13, 1924, January 26, 1927, and February 7, 1930, is hereby extended three years from June 25, 1933.

Mississippi River at  
Saint Louis, Mo.  
Time extended for  
bridging.

Vol. 34, p. 461; Vol.  
40, p. 436; Vol. 41, p.  
1077; Vol. 43, p. 7;  
Vol. 44, p. 1052; Vol. 46,  
p. 65.

SEC. 16. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this Act is hereby expressly reserved.

Amendment.

Approved, March 4, 1933.

[CHAPTER 272.]

AN ACT

To add certain lands to the Modoc National Forest, in the State of California.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the provisions of the Act approved March 20, 1922 (U. S. C., title 16, secs. 486, 487), entitled "An Act to consolidate national forest lands", as amended, are hereby extended and made applicable to all lands within the following described area: northeast quarter, northeast quarter northwest quarter, south half northwest quarter, southwest quarter, east half southeast quarter, southwest quarter southeast

March 4, 1933.  
[H. R. 189.]  
[Public, No. 432.]

Modoc National For-  
est, Calif.  
Lands added to.  
Vol. 43, p. 1090.  
U. S. C., p. 420.  
Description.

<sup>1</sup> So in original.

quarter, section 15; and the east half northeast quarter, section 22; all in township 39 north, range 11 east, Modoc County, California, Mount Diablo base and meridian.

Approved, March 4, 1933.

[CHAPTER 273.]

AN ACT

For the improvement of the inland waterway from Norfolk, Virginia, to Beaufort Inlet, North Carolina.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following works of improvement are hereby adopted and authorized, to be prosecuted under the direction of the Secretary of War and supervision of Chief of Engineers, in accordance with the plans recommended in the report hereinafter designated: Inland waterway from Norfolk, Virginia, to Beaufort Inlet, North Carolina, in accordance with the report submitted in Rivers and Harbors Committee Document Numbered 5, Seventy-second Congress, first session, and subject to the conditions and limitations set forth in said document.

Approved, March 4, 1933.

[CHAPTER 274.]

AN ACT

To further regulate banking, banks, trust companies, and building and loan associations in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Act of April 26, 1922 (42 Stat. L., pt. 1, p. 500; D. C. Code, title 5, sec. 300), be amended to read as follows:

“(a) That after the enactment of this Act no banking business shall be done in the District of Columbia except by corporations organized in accordance with the provisions of the Act of March 3, 1901, entitled ‘An Act to establish a code of law for the District of Columbia,’ as amended, or by national-banking associations organized in accordance with the laws of the United States, except that this paragraph shall not apply to (1) corporations engaged in and doing a banking business on the date of the enactment of this Act, (2) individuals, partnerships, associations, or corporations primarily engaged as brokers in buying, selling, exchanging, and/or otherwise dealing in stocks, bonds, and/or other securities, for the account of others, and incidentally thereto conducts banking transactions, (3) individuals, partnerships, associations, or corporations not doing a bank of deposit business.

“(b) That no corporation shall engage in or do the business of a bank of deposit or a fiduciary business in the District of Columbia nor shall any branch be established to carry on any phase of such banking or fiduciary business in the District of Columbia until the approval and consent of the Comptroller of the Currency is secured. The term ‘branch’ as used in this Act shall be held to include any branch bank, branch office, branch agency, additional office, or any place of business located in the District of Columbia, at which deposits are received, or checks paid, or money lent, or at which the public is served or any phase of business conducted by the parent institution.

March 4, 1933.  
[H. R. 6184.]  
[Public, No. 433.]

Inland waterway,  
Norfolk, Va., to Beau-  
fort Inlet, N. C.  
Improvement author-  
ized.

March 4, 1933.  
[H. R. 6402.]  
[Public, No. 434.]

Banks, etc., D. C.

Further regulations,  
prescribed.  
Vol. 42, p. 500,  
amended.  
Foreign corporations  
not allowed to do bank-  
ing business.  
Vol. 31, pp. 1285, 1298,  
1302, 1303; Vol. 31, p.  
458.

Exceptions.  
Existing corporations.

Brokers, etc.

Those not doing a  
bank of deposit busi-  
ness.

Corporations not per-  
mitted to do business,  
etc., without approval  
of Comptroller of the  
Currency.

Term “branch” con-  
strued.

"(c) That after the passage of this Act no building association, incorporated or unincorporated, shall do a building-association business or maintain any office in the District of Columbia until it shall have secured the approval and consent of the Comptroller of the Currency; and the Comptroller of the Currency shall not give consent or approval to any building association to maintain any office or place of business in the District of Columbia where such association is not incorporated under the laws of the District of Columbia in accordance with the Act of March 4, 1909 (35 Stat. L., pt. 1, p. 1058; D. C. Code, title 5, ch. 3, sec. 41-54), except that this paragraph shall not apply to associations, incorporated or unincorporated, engaged in and doing a building-association business on the date of the passage of this Act.

Building associations forbidden to do business without consent of Comptroller.

Consent forbidden unless incorporated under D. C. laws.

Vol. 35, p. 1058.

Present associations not affected.

Dissolution of solvent institutions.

Proceedings.

"(d) Any solvent financial institution in the District of Columbia under the supervision of the Comptroller of the Currency may go into liquidation and discontinue business by the vote of its shareholders owning two-thirds of its stock. Whenever a vote is taken to go into liquidation it shall be the duty of the board of directors to cause notice of this fact to be certified, under the seal of the institution, by its president, secretary, or cashier, to the Comptroller of the Currency, and publication thereof to be made for a period of two weeks in a newspaper published in the District of Columbia, that the institution has discontinued business and is winding up its affairs, and notifying its creditors to present claims against the institution for payment. The shareholders shall at the time of going into liquidation elect a committee or liquidating agent who shall liquidate the institution. No institution which has gone into voluntary liquidation shall be permitted to resume business but until its liquidation is complete shall remain a legal corporation or association for the purpose of suing or being sued. The liquidating agent shall give satisfactory surety bond to the board of directors of the institution and shall annually, on request of the Comptroller of the Currency, render such reports to the Comptroller as he shall require. Any such institution in liquidation may be examined by the Comptroller of the Currency who if he finds such institution insolvent may appoint a receiver and wind up its affairs in the same manner as provided by law for national banking associations.

Liquidating agent, etc.

Resumption of business after liquidation forbidden.

Bond, report, etc., of liquidating agent.

Comptroller may appoint a receiver if findings warrant.

Receiver may be appointed for supervised institution if discontinuing operations 90 days.

"(e) If any financial institution under the supervision of the Comptroller of the Currency, which has not gone into liquidation and for which a receiver has not already been appointed for other lawful cause, shall discontinue its operations for a period of sixty days, the Comptroller of the Currency may, if he deems it advisable, appoint a receiver for such institution.

If already relinquished, may not resume.

"(f) Any financial institution over which the Comptroller of the Currency has or had supervision which prior to the passage of this Act has in any manner ceased to do a banking business shall not resume such banking business and shall advise the Comptroller of the Currency when its business has been fully liquidated whereupon by operation of this Act its charter is terminated. Such financial institution may in the discretion of the Comptroller of the Currency be subject to all the provisions of paragraph (d) of section 1 of this Act.

Provisions governing.

"(g) Each person, copartnership, each director, liquidating committee or liquidating agent, and each one of the officers and employees of an association or corporation violating any of the provisions of this section shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$1,000, or imprisonment not exceeding one year, or by both fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court."

Punishment for violation.

Reports to Comptroller.  
Vol. 31, p. 1303; Vol. 42, p. 1067.

Publication in newspapers.  
R. S., sec. 5211, p. 1007.  
U. S. C., p. 269.

Vol. 34, p. 459.

Additional powers of examination.

Payment of expenses.  
R. S., sec. 5240, p. 1013.

Limit to liability which may be incurred.  
R. S., sec. 5200, p. 1005.

U. S. C., p. 264.  
Nonmember banks to maintain same reserve basis as national banks.

Agencies as depositaries.

Proviso.  
Regulations governing withdrawals.

Effect of, on new loans, dividends, etc

Shareholders of savings banks, etc., and foreign institutions doing banking business in the District.  
Liability of any future bank.

Existing corporations, for contracts, etc., incurred subsequent to enactment of Act.

SEC. 2. That the last proviso of section 713 of the Act of March 3, 1901, entitled "An Act to establish a Code of Law for the District of Columbia" (D. C. Code, Title 5, sec. 298), as amended, be amended to read as follows: "*And provided further*, That all publications authorized or required by section 5211, Revised Statutes, and all other publications authorized or required by existing law to be made in the District of Columbia, shall be printed in one or more daily newspapers of general circulation, published in the city of Washington."

SEC. 3. That section 714 of the Act of March 3, 1901, entitled "An Act to establish a Code of Law for the District of Columbia" (D. C. Code, title 5, sec. 299), as amended, be amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 714. (a) The Comptroller of the Currency, in addition to the powers now conferred upon him by law for the examination of national banks, is hereby further authorized, whenever he may deem it advisable, to cause examination to be made into the condition of any bank mentioned in the preceding section. The expense of such examination shall be paid in the manner provided by section 5240 of the Revised Statutes relating to the examination of national banks.

"(b) The provision of section 5200 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (12 U. S. C. 84), are hereby extended to apply to all banks and trust companies doing business in the District of Columbia.

"(c) Each bank and trust company doing business in the District of Columbia and not a member of the Federal reserve system shall within six months from the enactment of this section, establish and maintain reserves on the same basis and subject to the same conditions as may by law now or hereafter be prescribed for national banks located in the District of Columbia, except that such reserves shall be established and maintained at such agency or agencies which shall have the approval of the Comptroller of the Currency: *Provided, however*, (1) That the required reserves carried by such bank or trust company with an agency or agencies may, under the regulations and subject to such penalties as may be prescribed by the Comptroller of the Currency, be checked against and withdrawn by such bank or trust company for the purpose of meeting existing liabilities, and (2) that no such bank or trust company shall at any time make new loans or shall pay any dividends unless and until the total reserves required by law shall be fully restored."

SEC. 4. (a) The shareholders of every savings bank or savings company other than building associations now or hereafter organized under authority of any Act of Congress to do business in the District of Columbia and of every banking institution organized by virtue of the laws of any of the States of the Union to do or doing a banking business in the District of Columbia, who acquire in any manner the shares of any such savings bank or savings company or such banking institutions other than building associations after the enactment of this Act, shall be held individually responsible equally and ratably, and not one for another, for all contracts, debts, and engagements of such bank or company, to the extent of the amount of their stock so acquired therein, at the par value thereof, in addition to the amount invested in such shares.

(b) The shareholders, at the date of the enactment of this Act, of every savings bank or savings company other than building associations organized under authority of any Act of Congress to do business in the District of Columbia, and of every banking institution organized by virtue of the laws of any of the States of this Union to do or doing a banking business in the District of Columbia, shall be held individually responsible, equally and ratably, and not

one for another for all contracts, debts, and engagements of such savings bank, savings company, or banking institution, entered into or incurred subsequent to the date of the enactment of this Act to the extent of the amount of their stock therein at the par value thereof, in addition to the amount invested in such shares. The words "entered into or incurred" as used in this section, shall be held to include any extension or renewal of any contracts, debt, and engagement renewed or extended after the enactment of this Act.

(c) The provisions of section 5205 of the Revised Statutes of the United States as amended (U. S. C., title 12, ch. 2, sec. 55); sections 5234, 5235, and 5236 of the Revised Statutes of the United States as amended (U. S. C., title 12, ch. 2, secs. 192, 193, and 194); the Act of March 29, 1886 (ch. 28, secs. 1, 2, and 3; 24 Stat. 8; U. S. C., title 12, ch. 2, secs. 198, 199, and 200); the Act of February 25, 1930 (ch. 58, 46 Stat. 74; U. S. C., title 12, ch. 2, sec. 67); the Act of June 30, 1876 (ch. 156, secs. 1, 2, and 3; 19 Stat. 63; U. S. C., title 12, ch. 2, secs. 191, 65, and 197); and section 5210 of the Revised Statutes of the United States (U. S. C., title 12, ch. 2, sec. 62) are extended to apply to any bank, savings bank, or trust company organized, hereafter organized, or doing a banking business in the District of Columbia and to the shareholders of such institutions, except as limited by the provisions of paragraph (b) of this section: *Provided, however,* That the provisions of section 713 of the Act of March 3, 1901, entitled "An Act to establish a code of law for the District of Columbia" (D. C. Code, title 5, sec. 298), as amended, shall not be construed to be repealed by this Act but shall have application to the banks, savings banks, savings companies, other than building associations, and trust companies embraced within this Act.

(d) That portion of section 24 of the Judicial Code, as amended, applying to suits against national-banking associations (U. S. C., title 28, ch. 2, sec. 41, par. 16) shall be extended and shall apply to all actions arising under the provisions of this Act.

SEC. 5. Section 747 of the Act of March 3, 1901, entitled "An Act to establish a code of law for the District of Columbia" (D. C. Code, title 5, sec. 374), as amended, is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 747. No corporation or company organized by virtue of the laws of any of the States of this Union shall carry on in the District of Columbia any of the kinds of business named in this subchapter without strict compliance in all particulars with the provisions of this subchapter for the government of such corporations formed under it, and each one of the officers of the corporation or company so offending shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$1,000 or imprisonment not exceeding one year, or by both fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court."

SEC. 6. No corporation, association, partnership, or individual shall carry on any business in the District of Columbia under any name or title containing the word "bank" or the words "trust company" unless (1) the business is being carried on under the name or title at the time of the approval of this Act, or (2) the business is carried on under the supervision of the Comptroller of the Currency and the name or title is approved by the Comptroller of the Currency. Any individual who, or corporation, association, or partnership which, violates any of the provisions of this section, and any officer of any such corporation or association and any officer or member of any such partnership, who assents to any such violation, shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined not more than \$5,000.

SEC. 7. Any person who maliciously makes or repeats to, or in the hearing of, or under such circumstances that it becomes known to,

Clause construed.

Application of existing laws.  
R. S., sec. 5205, p. 1006.  
U. S. C., p. 262.  
R. S., secs. 5234-5236, p. 1012.  
U. S. C., p. 271.  
Vol. 24, p. 8.  
U. S. C., p. 273.  
Vol. 46, p. 74.  
U. S. C., Supp. VI, p. 131.  
Vol. 19, p. 63.  
U. S. C., pp. 263, 271, 272.  
R. S., sec. 5210, p. 1007.  
U. S. C., p. 262.  
Exception.

*Provisio.*  
Supervision.  
Vol. 31, p. 1302; Vol. 32, p. 534; Vol. 34, p. 458.

Suits against national banks.  
Laws applicable.  
Vol. 36, p. 1092.  
U. S. C., p. 867.

Vol. 31, p. 1309, amended.

Corporations organized under State laws.  
Compliance with provisions governing.

Punishment for violation.

Unauthorized use of designated words.

Penalty for violation.

False statements against financial institutions.

Prosecution for maliciously making or repeating.

*Proviso.*  
Truth of statement, a complete defense.

Nonmember banks. Restrictions.  
Vol. 38, p. 272; Vol. 40, pp. 240, 970; Vol. 44, p. 1232.  
R. S., secs. 5208, 5209, p. 1007.  
U. S. C., p. 284, 288, 291, 292; Supp. VI, p. 140.

Amendment.  
Separability provisions.

any other person any false statement imputing insolvency or un-sound financial condition to any bank, trust company, or building and loan association in the District of Columbia, or tending to cause a general withdrawal of deposits or funds from any such institution, shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined not more than \$5,000 or imprisoned not more than five years, or both: *Provided*, That the truth of said statement, established by the maker thereof, shall be a complete defense in any prosecution under the provisions of this Act.

SEC. 8. All acts prohibited by the provisions of sections 5208 and 5209 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, and section 22 of the Federal Reserve Act, as amended, in the case of Federal reserve banks or member banks thereof, or of directors, officers, or employees of such banks, are likewise prohibited, respectively, in the case of banks in the District of Columbia which are not members of a Federal reserve bank, or of directors, officers, or employees of such banks, and shall be punishable by the respective penalties provided in such section.

SEC. 9. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this Act is hereby expressly reserved. If any clause, sentence, paragraph, or part of this Act shall for any reason be adjudged by any court of competent jurisdiction to be invalid, such judgment shall not affect, impair, or invalidate the remainder of this Act, but shall be confined in its operation to the clause, sentence, paragraph, or part thereof directly involved in the controversy in which such judgment shall have been rendered.

Approved, March 4, 1933.

[CHAPTER 275.]

AN ACT

To authorize the Secretary of the Interior to modify the terms of existing contracts for the sale of timber on Indian land when it is in the interest of the Indians so to do.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the Secretary of the Interior, with the consent of the Indians involved, expressed through a regularly called general council, and of the purchasers, is hereby authorized and directed to modify the terms of now existing and uncompleted contracts of sale of Indian tribal timber: *Provided*, That the prices are not reduced below the basic sale prices: *Provided further*, That any such modifications shall be upon the express condition that said purchaser shall forthwith proceed to operate under all the terms of said contract as modified or suffer forfeiture of such contract and collection upon his bond: *And provided further*, That any modification of said contracts shall stipulate that in the event of sufficiently improved economic conditions the Secretary of the Interior with the consent of the said general council is authorized and directed, after consultation with the purchasers and the Indians involved and after ninety days' notice to them, to increase stumpage prices of timber reduced in any such modified contract: *And provided further*, That hereafter no contract of sale of Indian timber on the Klamath Indian Reservation in Oregon shall be entered into without the consent of the said general council.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of the Interior may modify existing contracts between individual Indian allottees or their heirs and purchasers of their timber, under the terms and requirements of section 1 of this Act, with the consent of the allottee or his heirs.

Timber sales, Indian lands.

Terms of existing contracts may be modified, with consent of Indians.

Vol. 36, p. 857; Vol. 48, p. 311.

*Provisos.*  
Reduction below basic price.  
Conditions of operation.

Provision for increasing stumpage prices.

Consent of Klamath Council to sale of its timber.

Existing contracts between individual allottees, etc., may be modified.

March 4, 1933.  
[H. R. 6684.]  
[Public, No. 435.]

SEC. 3. In all such modified contracts the purchasers of Indian timber on tribal lands or on restricted or trust allotments in all operations pertaining to the logging and manufacturing of said timber shall be required to give preference to the employment of Indian labor.

Indian labor.

Approved, March 4, 1933.

[CHAPTER 276.]

## AN ACT

To provide for expenses of the Northern Cheyenne Indian Tribal Council and authorized delegates of the tribe.

March 4, 1933.  
[H. R. 11896.]  
[Public, No. 436.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That there is hereby authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$1,000, or as much thereof as may be necessary, of the funds standing to the credit of the Northern Cheyenne Indians in the Treasury of the United States for expenses of the Northern Cheyenne Indian Tribal Council and authorized delegates of the tribe.

Northern Cheyenne  
Indian Council, etc.  
Sum authorized for  
expenses.

Approved, March 4, 1933.

[CHAPTER 277.]

## AN ACT

To add certain lands to the Gunnison National Forest, Colorado.

March 4, 1933.  
[H. R. 12126.]  
[Public, No. 437.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That for the purpose of protecting, improving, and utilizing their forest, watershed, and other resources, all lands of the United States, within the following-described areas are hereby, subject to existing valid claims, added to and made a part of the Gunnison National Forest, and the provisions of the Forest Exchange Act of March 20, 1922, are hereby extended to said lands:

Gunnison National  
Forest, Colo.  
Lands added to.

Vol. 42, p. 465.  
U. S. C., p. 420.

Township 51 north, range 1 west, sections 9 to 16, inclusive, 23, 24, 25, 26, 36; township 51 north, range 1 east, sections 7 to 36, inclusive; township 50 north, range 2 east, unsurveyed sections 1 to 16, inclusive, 22, 23, 24; township 51 north, range 2 east, unsurveyed sections 7, 8, 9, 16 to 21, inclusive, 28 to 33, inclusive; township 49 north, range 3 east, unsurveyed sections 1, 2, 11, 12; township 50 north, range 3 east, unsurveyed sections 1 to 27, inclusive, 34, 35, 36; township 48 north, range 4 east, sections 1, 2, 11, and 12; township 49 north, range 4 east, unsurveyed sections 2, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 25, 27, 28, 33, 34, 35, 36; township 48 north, range 4½ east, sections 1, 12, 13, all New Mexico principal meridian.

Description.

Township 15 south, range 84 west, west half section 7, southwest quarter section 15, sections 16 to 21, inclusive, west half section 22, south half and northwest quarter section 27, sections 29 to 34, inclusive; township 14 south, range 85 west, north half section 4, sections 5, 6, west half section 19, sections 30, 31; township 15 south, range 85 west, sections 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 16 to 21, inclusive, 28 to 33, inclusive; township 13 south, range 86 west, sections 22, 26, 27, east half section 28, east half section 33, sections 34, 35; township 14 south, range 86 west, south half and northwest quarter section 13, sections 14, 15, sections 24, 25, 36; township 15 south, range 86 west, sections 1, 2, 3, lots 1, 7, and 8, section 4, lots 1 and 4, section 9, sections 10 to 14, inclusive, north half section 23, sections 24, 25, 34, 35, 36, all sixth principal meridian, consisting of a total of approximately two hundred and sixty thousand acres.

Approved, March 4, 1933.

[CHAPTER 278.]

AN ACT

March 4, 1933.  
[H. R. 13745.]

[Public, No. 438.]

To provide for agricultural entry of lands withdrawn, classified, or reported as containing any of the minerals subject to disposition under the general leasing law or Acts amendatory thereof or supplementary thereto.

Public lands.  
Entry on classified,  
etc., lands, containing  
sodium or sulphur, for  
agricultural purposes.  
Vol. 41, p. 447.

Vol. 38, p. 509.  
U. S. C., p. 962.

Proviso.  
Reservation for min-  
ing, etc.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That lands withdrawn, classified, or reported as valuable for sodium and/or sulphur and subject to prospecting, leasing, or development under the General Leasing Act of February 25, 1920, or Acts amendatory thereof or supplementary thereto, shall be subject to appropriation, location, selection, entry, or purchase if otherwise available in the form and manner and subject to the reservations, provisions, limitations, and conditions of the Act of Congress approved July 17, 1914 (38 Stat. L. 509; U. S. C., title 30, sec. 123): *Provided, however,* That lands lying within the geologic structure of a field, or withdrawn, classified, or reported as valuable for any of the minerals named herein and/or in any of said Acts, or upon which leases or prospecting permits have been applied for or granted, for the production of any of such minerals, shall not be subject to such appropriation, location, selection, entry, or purchase unless it shall be determined by the Secretary of the Interior that such disposal will not unreasonably interfere with operations under said leasing Acts.

Approved, March 4, 1933.

[CHAPTER 279.]

AN ACT

March 4, 1933.  
[H. R. 13817.]

[Public, No. 439.]

To amend section 1 of the Act entitled "An Act to provide books for the adult blind", approved March 3, 1931.

Books for the adult  
blind.  
Provisions extended.  
Vol. 46, p. 1487,  
amended.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That section 1 of the Act entitled "An Act to provide books for the adult blind", approved March 3, 1931, is amended by adding after the word "books" the following: "published either in raised characters, on sound-reproduction records, or in any other form,".

Approved, March 4, 1933.

[CHAPTER 280.]

AN ACT

March 4, 1933.  
[H. R. 14579.]

[Public, No. 440.]

To provide for the free importation of certain articles exported temporarily for scientific or educational purposes.

Tariff Act of 1930,  
amendment.  
Vol. 46, p. 685,  
amended.  
Free list.  
Articles exported  
temporarily for scien-  
tific, etc., purposes.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That Title II of the Tariff Act of 1930 is amended by adding at the end thereof the following:

"PAR. 1815. Articles, when returned after having been loaned and exported for use temporarily abroad solely for exhibition, examination, or experimentation, for scientific or educational purposes, if imported by or for the account of the person who exported them from the United States, and not for sale, subject to such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe."

Approved, March 4, 1933.

[CHAPTER 281.]

## AN ACT

Making appropriations for the military and nonmilitary activities of the War Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1934, and for other purposes.

March 4, 1933.  
[H. R. 14198.]  
[Public, No. 441.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the military and nonmilitary activities of the War Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1934, and for other purposes, namely:

War Department appropriations, fiscal year 1934.

**TITLE I—MILITARY ACTIVITIES AND OTHER EXPENSES OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT INCIDENT THERETO**

Military activities.

**SALARIES, WAR DEPARTMENT**

Department salaries.

For compensation for personal services in the District of Columbia, as follows:

Personal services.

Office of Secretary of War: Secretary of War, two Assistant Secretaries of War, and other personal services, \$263,934: *Provided*, That no field-service appropriation shall be available for personal services in the War Department except as may be expressly authorized herein.

Secretary, Assistants, civilian personnel.  
*Proviso.*  
Field service appropriations not available for designated offices.

Office of Chief of Staff, \$208,704.

Adjutant General's office, \$1,301,651.

For personal services in and without the District of Columbia, to be employed exclusively in assembling, classifying, and indexing the military personnel records of the World War, and for the purchase of necessary supplies and materials used in such work, \$206,324.

Office of the Inspector General, \$24,467.

Office of the Judge Advocate General, \$103,542.

Office of the Chief of Finance, \$347,806.

Office of the Quartermaster General, \$757,667.

Office of the Chief Signal Officer, \$97,259.

Office of the Chief of Air Corps, \$213,584.

Office of the Surgeon General, \$252,466.

Office of the Chief of Bureau of Insular Affairs, \$77,636.

Office of Chief of Engineers, \$113,759: *Provided*, That the services of skilled draftsmen, civil engineers, and such other services as the Secretary of War may deem necessary may be employed only in the office of the Chief of Engineers, to carry into effect the various appropriations for rivers and harbors, surveys, and preparation for and the consideration of river and harbor estimates and bills, to be paid from such appropriations: *Provided further*, That the expenditures on this account for the fiscal year 1934 shall not exceed \$193,955; the Secretary of War shall each year, in the Budget, report to Congress the number of persons so employed, their duties, and the amount paid to each.

*Proviso.*  
Draftsmen, etc., payable from other appropriations.

Limitations, etc.

Office of Chief of Ordnance, \$405,343.

Office of Chief of Chemical Warfare Service, \$47,922.

Office of Chief of Coast Artillery, \$23,580.

Militia Bureau, War Department, \$136,634.

In all, salaries, War Department, \$4,582,278.

In expending appropriations or portions of appropriations, contained in this Act, for the payment of personal services in the District of Columbia in accordance with the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, with the exception of the Assistant Secretaries of War the average of the salaries of the total number of persons under any grade in any bureau, office, or other appropriation unit

Restriction on, exceeding average salaries.  
Vol. 42, p. 1438;  
Vol. 45, p. 776; Vol. 46, p. 1003.  
U. S. C., p. 68; Supp. VI, p. 31.

*Proviso.*  
Not applicable to  
clerical-mechanical  
service.  
No reduction in fixed  
salary.  
Vol. 42, p. 1490.  
U. S. C., p. 66.  
Transfers without re-  
duction.

Higher salary rates  
allowed.

If only one position  
in grade.

shall not at any time exceed the average of the compensation rates specified for the grade by such Act, as amended: *Provided*, That this restriction shall not apply (1) to grades 1, 2, 3, and 4 of the clerical-mechanical service, or (2) to require the reduction in salary of any person whose compensation was fixed as of July 1, 1924, in accordance with the rules of section 6 of such Act, (3) to require the reduction in salary of any person who is transferred from one position to another position in the same or different grade in the same or a different bureau, office, or other appropriation unit, (4) to prevent the payment of a salary under any grade at a rate higher than the maximum rate of the grade when such higher rate is permitted by the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, and is specifically authorized by other law, or (5) to reduce the compensation of any person in a grade in which only one position is allocated.

#### CONTINGENT EXPENSES, WAR DEPARTMENT

Department contin-  
gent expenses.

For stationery; purchase of professional and scientific books, law books, including their exchange; books of reference, pamphlets, periodicals, newspapers, maps; typewriting and adding machines, and other labor-saving devices, including their repair and exchange; furniture and repairs to same; carpets, matting, linoleum, filing equipment, photo supplies, towels, ice, brooms, soap, sponges; maintenance, repair, and operation of motor trucks and motor cycles; freight and express charges; street-car fares, not exceeding \$750; postage to Postal Union countries; and other absolutely necessary expenses, including not to exceed \$750 for traveling expenses, \$144,750.

#### PRINTING AND BINDING

Printing and bind-  
ing.

For printing and binding for the War Department, its bureaus and offices, and for all printing and binding for the field activities under the War Department, except such as may be authorized in accordance with existing law to be done elsewhere than at the Government Printing Office, \$450,000: *Provided*, That the sum of \$3,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, may be used for the publication, from time to time, of bulletins prepared under the direction of the Surgeon General of the Army, for the instruction of medical officers, when approved by the Secretary of War, and not exceeding \$89,300 shall be available for printing and binding under the direction of the Chief of Engineers.

*Proviso.*  
Medical bulletins.

For Chief of Engi-  
neers.

Military activities.

#### MILITARY ACTIVITIES

##### CONTINGENCIES OF THE ARMY

Army contingencies.

For all contingent expenses of the War Department and of the Army not otherwise provided for and embracing all branches of the military service, including the office of the Chief of Staff; for all emergencies and extraordinary expenses, including the employment of translators and exclusive of all other personal services in the War Department or any of its subordinate bureaus or offices in the District of Columbia, or in the Army at large, but impossible to be anticipated or classified, to be expended on the approval or authority of the Secretary of War, and for such purposes as he may deem proper, and for examination of estimates of appropriations and of military activities in the field, \$9,500.

## GENERAL STAFF CORPS

General Staff Corps.

## CONTINGENCIES, MILITARY INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

Military Intelligence  
Division.

Contingent expenses.

For contingent expenses of the Military Intelligence Division, General Staff Corps, and of the military attachés at the United States embassies and legations abroad, including the purchase of law books, professional books of reference, and subscriptions to newspapers and periodicals; for the hire of interpreters, special agents, and guides, and for such other purposes as the Secretary of War may deem proper, including \$5,000 for the actual and necessary expenses of officers of the Army on duty abroad for the purpose of observing operations of armies of foreign states at war, to be paid upon certificates of the Secretary of War that the expenditures were necessary for obtaining military information, \$39,990, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War: *Provided*, That section 3648, Revised Statutes (U. S. C., title 31, sec. 529), shall not apply to payments made from appropriations contained in this Act in compliance with the laws of foreign countries or their ministerial regulations under which the military attachés are required to operate.

Observing operations  
of foreign armies.*Proviso.*  
Conditions waived.  
R. S., sec. 3648, p. 718.  
U. S. C., p. 1069.

## ARMY WAR COLLEGE

Army War College.

For expenses of the Army War College, being for the purchase of the necessary special stationery; textbooks, books of reference, scientific and professional papers, newspapers, and periodicals; maps; police utensils; employment of temporary, technical, or special services, and expenses of special lecturers; for the pay of employees (not to exceed \$60,093); and for all other absolutely necessary expenses, \$63,927.

Instruction expenses.

Employees, etc.

## ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT

Adjutant General's  
Department.

## COMMAND AND GENERAL STAFF SCHOOL, FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS

Fort Leavenworth,  
Kans.Command and Gen-  
eral Staff School.

For the purchase of textbooks, books of reference, scientific and professional papers, instruments, and material for instruction; employment of temporary technical, special, and clerical services; and for other necessary expenses of instruction, at the Command and General Staff School, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, \$33,000.

## WELFARE OF ENLISTED MEN

Welfare of enlisted  
men.Equipment, etc., of  
post exchanges.

For the equipment and conduct of school, reading, lunch, and amusement rooms, service clubs, chapels, gymnasiums, and libraries, including periodicals and other publications and subscriptions for newspapers, salaries and travel of civilians employed in the hostess and library services, transportation of books and equipment for these services, rental of films, purchase of slides for and making repairs to moving-picture outfits, and for similar and other recreational purposes at training and mobilization camps now established or which may be hereafter established, and travel (not to exceed \$825), \$66,778: *Provided*, That the Secretary of War shall deposit in the Treasury of the United States the unobligated balances on January 12, 1933, to the credit of the funds unobligated entitled "Other funds" and "Stars and Stripes," the money so deposited to be credited to a fund to be entitled "Recreation fund, Army," and such fund shall not be subject to withdrawal except in time of war, when it shall be available for expenditure by the Secretary of War for the recreation, amusement, comfort, contentment, and health of the enlisted personnel of the Military Establishment.

Travel.  
*Proviso.*  
"Recreation fund,  
Army," established.A available only in war  
time.

## Finance Department.

## FINANCE DEPARTMENT

Pay, etc., of the Army.

PAY, AND SO FORTH, OF THE ARMY

Officers. For pay of not to exceed an average of twelve thousand commissioned officers, \$28,871,420; pay of officers, National Guard, \$100;

Aviation increase. pay of warrant officers, \$1,450,300; aviation increase to commissioned and warrant officers of the Army, not to exceed \$1,608,093;

Enlisted men. additional pay to officers for length of service, \$7,440,760; pay of enlisted men of the line and staff, not including the Philippine Scouts, \$51,247,821; pay of enlisted men of National Guard, \$100;

Aviation increase. aviation increase to enlisted men of the Army, \$588,279; pay of enlisted men of the Philippine Scouts, \$1,050,446; additional pay for length of service to enlisted men, \$3,667,172; pay of the officers on the retired list, \$8,563,492; increased pay to retired officers on active duty, \$3,810, and the appropriation for Pay of the Army, fiscal year 1933, shall be available for the increased pay and allowances of one retired officer on active duty in addition to the two retired officers specified in the War Department Act for that fiscal year; pay of retired enlisted men, \$12,322,241; pay of retired pay clerks, \$1,548; pay not to exceed sixty civil-service messengers at \$1,200 each at headquarters of the several Territorial departments, corps areas, Army and corps headquarters, Territorial districts, tactical divisions and brigades, service schools, camps, and ports of embarkation and debarkation, \$66,000; pay and allowances of contract surgeons, \$47,228; pay of nurses, \$781,073; pay of hospital matrons, \$600; rental allowances, including allowances for quarters for enlisted men on duty where public quarters are not available, \$5,655,160; subsistence allowances, \$5,056,751; interest on soldiers' deposits, \$30,000; payment of exchange by officers serving in foreign countries, and when specially authorized by the Secretary of War, by officers disbursing funds pertaining to the War Department, when serving in Alaska, and all foreign money received shall be charged to and paid out by disbursing officers of the Army at the legal valuation fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury, \$100; in all, \$128,452,494, less \$285,000 to be supplied by the Secretary of War for this purpose from funds received during the fiscal year 1934 from the purchase by enlisted men of the Army of their discharges, \$128,167,494; and the money herein appropriated for "Pay, and so forth, of the Army" shall be accounted for as one fund: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be available to pay any officer detailed as a military aide to any civil officer of the United States outside of the War Department except the President: *Provided further*, That no appropriation contained in this Act shall be available for or on account of the maintenance of more than thirty-two military attachés: *Provided further*, That no appropriation contained in this Act shall be available for or on account of the maintenance of more than eighty-three bands: *Provided further*, That during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1934, no officer of the Army shall be entitled to receive an addition to his pay in consequence of the provisions of the Act approved May 11, 1908 (U. S. C., title 10, sec. 803), or of section 1261 of the Revised Statutes (U. S. C., title 10, sec. 692): *Provided further*, That no appropriation contained in this Act shall be available for the pay and allowance of any commissioned officer convicted of felony and which conviction has been affirmed by an appellate court unless approved by the Secretary of War.

*Ante*, p. 667.

Civil-service messengers at headquarters.

Contract surgeons, nurses, etc.

Rent and subsistence allowances, etc.

Loss by exchange.

Deduction of sums from purchase of discharges by enlisted men.

Accounted for as one fund.

*Provisos.*  
Limitation on detail of military aides.

Number of military attachés limited.

Maximum number of bands.

No addition for furnishing mounts or service as aide.

Vol. 35, p. 108.  
R. S., sec. 1261, p. 220.  
U. S. C., pp. 196, 198.

No pay to officer convicted of felony, etc.

<sup>1</sup> So in original.

None of the money appropriated in this Act shall be used to pay any officer on the retired list of the Army who for himself or for others engages in the selling, contracting for the sale of, negotiating for the sale of, or furnishing to the Army or the War Department any supplies, materials, equipment, lands, buildings, plants, vessels, or munitions. None of the money appropriated in this Act shall be paid to any officer on the retired list of the Army who, having been retired before reaching the age of sixty-four, is employed in the United States or its possessions by any individual, partnership, corporation, or association regularly or frequently engaged in making direct sales of any merchandise or material to the War Department or the Army.

Pay forbidden to retired officer selling supplies to Army.

To officer retired before 64, employed by parties making sales to department, etc.

No appropriation for the pay of the Army shall be available for the pay of any officer or enlisted man on active list of the Army who is engaged in any manner with any publication which is or may be issued by or for any branch or organization of the Army or military association in which officers or enlisted men have membership and which carries paid advertising of firms doing business with the War Department: *Provided, however,* That nothing herein contained shall be construed to prohibit officers from writing or disseminating articles in accordance with regulations issued by the Secretary of War.

Engaged in issuing certain service publications.

Proviso.  
Exception.

#### MILEAGE OF THE ARMY

For mileage, reimbursement of actual traveling expenses, or per diem allowances in lieu thereof, as authorized by law, to commissioned officers, warrant officers, contract surgeons, and expert accountant, Inspector General's Department, not to exceed \$506,250.

Mileage.

Officers, etc.

#### EXPENSES OF COURTS-MARTIAL

For expenses of courts-martial, courts of inquiry, military commissions, retiring boards, and compensation of reporters and witnesses attending same, contract stenographic reporting services, and expenses of taking depositions and securing other evidence for use before the same, including not to exceed \$3,225 for traveling expenses, \$50,000.

Courts-martial, etc.

#### APPREHENSION OF DESERTERS, AND SO FORTH

For the apprehension, securing, and delivering of soldiers absent without leave and of deserters, including escaped military prisoners, and the expenses incident to their pursuit; and no greater sum than \$25 for each deserter or escaped military prisoner shall, in the discretion of the Secretary of War, be paid to any civil officer or citizen for such services and expenses; for a donation of \$10 to prisoner discharged otherwise than honorably upon his release from confinement under court-martial sentence involving dishonorable discharge, \$30,000.

Deserters, etc.

Payment for apprehension, etc.

Donation to discharged prisoners.

#### FINANCE SERVICE

For compensation of clerks and other employees of the Finance Department, including not to exceed \$450 for allowances for living quarters, including heat, fuel, and light, as authorized by the Act approved June 26, 1930 (U. S. C., Supp. V, title 5, sec. 118a), \$1,024,061.

Finance Service.

Pay of clerks, etc.

Vol. 46, p. 813.  
U. S. C., Supp. VI,  
p. 20.

Private property damages.

CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES TO AND LOSS OF PRIVATE PROPERTY

Payment of claims.

For payment of claims not exceeding \$500 each in amount for damages to or loss of private property incident to the training, practice, operation, or maintenance of the Army that have accrued, or may hereafter accrue, from time to time, \$10,000: *Provided*, That settlement of such claims shall be made by the General Accounting Office, upon the approval and recommendation of the Secretary of War, where the amount of damages has been ascertained by the War Department, and payment thereof will be accepted by the owners of the property in full satisfaction of such damages.

*Proviso.*  
Settlement by General Accounting Office.

Destruction of private property of officers, etc.

CLAIMS OF OFFICERS, ENLISTED MEN, AND NURSES OF THE ARMY FOR DESTRUCTION OF PRIVATE PROPERTY

Payment of claims for, in service.

For the payment of claims of officers, enlisted men, and nurses of the Army for private property loss, destroyed, captured, abandoned, or damaged in the military service of the United States, under the provisions of an Act approved March 4, 1921 (U. S. C., title 31, secs. 218-222), \$20,000.

Vol. 41, p. 1436.  
U. S. C., p. 989.

Quartermaster Corps.

QUARTERMASTER CORPS

Subsistence.  
Purchase of supplies for issue as rations.

Subsistence of the Army: Purchase of subsistence supplies: For issue as rations to troops, including retired enlisted men when ordered to active duty, civil employees when entitled thereto, hospital matrons, applicants for enlistment while held under observation, general prisoners of war (including Indians held by the Army as prisoners, but for whose subsistence appropriation is not otherwise made), Indians employed by the Army as guides and scouts, and general prisoners at posts; for the subsistence of the masters, officers, crews, and employees of the vessels of the Army Transport Service; hot coffee for troops traveling when supplied with cooked or travel rations; meals for recruiting parties and applicants for enlistment while under observation; for sales to officers, including members of the Officers' Reserve Corps while on active duty, and enlisted men of the Army. For payments: Of the regulation allowances of commutation in lieu of rations to enlisted men on furlough, enlisted men when stationed at places where rations in kind can not be economically issued, including retired enlisted men when ordered to active duty and when traveling on detached duty where it is impracticable to carry rations of any kind, enlisted men selected to contest for places or prizes in department and Army rifle competitions when traveling to and from places of contest, applicants for enlistment, and general prisoners while traveling under orders. For payment of the regulation allowances of commutation in lieu of rations for enlisted men, applicants for enlistment while held under observation, civilian employees who are entitled to subsistence at public expense, and general prisoners while sick in hospitals, to be paid to the surgeon in charge; advertising; for providing prizes to be established by the Secretary of War for enlisted men of the Army who graduate from the Army schools for bakers and cooks, the total amount of such prizes at the various schools not to exceed \$900 per annum; and for other necessary expenses incident to the purchase, testing, care, preservation, issue, sale, and accounting for subsistence supplies for the Army; in all, including not to exceed \$100,706 for traveling expenses, \$15,160,196: *Provided*, That none of the money appropriated in this Act shall be used for the purchase of oleomargarine or butter substitutes for other than cooking purposes,

Sales to officers, etc.

Payments.  
Commutation allowances.

Advertising.  
Prizes for bakers and cooks.

Traveling expenses.  
*Proviso.*  
Oleomargarine restriction.

except to supply an expressed preference therefor or for use where climatic or other conditions render the use of butter impracticable.

Regular supplies of the Army: Regular supplies of the Quartermaster Corps, including their care and protection; stoves required for the use of the Army for heating offices, hospitals, barracks, and quarters, and recruiting stations, and United States disciplinary barracks; also ranges, stoves, coffee roasters, and appliances for cooking and serving food at posts in the field and when traveling, and repair and maintenance of such heating and cooking appliances; authorized issues of candles and matches; for post bakery and bake-oven equipment and apparatus; for ice for issue to organizations of enlisted men and offices at such places as the Secretary of War may determine, and for preservation of stores; authorized issues of soap, toilet paper, and towels; for the necessary furniture, textbooks, paper, and equipment for the post schools and libraries, and for schools for noncommissioned officers; for the purchase and issue of instruments, office furniture, stationery, and other authorized articles for the use of officers' schools at the several military posts; for purchase of commercial newspapers, market reports, and so forth; for the tableware and mess furniture for kitchens and mess halls, each and all for the enlisted men, including recruits; for forage, salt, and vinegar for the horses, mules, oxen, and other draft and riding animals of the Quartermaster Corps at the several posts and stations and with the armies in the field, for the horses of the several regiments of Cavalry and batteries of Artillery and such companies of Infantry and Scouts as may be mounted, and for remounts and for the authorized number of officers' horses, including bedding for the animals; for seeds and implements required for the raising of forage at remount depots and on military reservations in the Hawaiian, Philippine, and Panama Canal Departments, and for labor and expenses incident thereto, including, when specifically authorized by the Secretary of War, the cost of irrigation; for the purchase of implements and hire of labor for harvesting hay on military reservations; for straw for soldiers' bedding, stationery, typewriters and exchange of same, including blank books and blank forms for the Army, certificates for discharged soldiers, and for printing department orders and reports, \$2,796,465.

Clothing and equipage: For cloth, woolsens, materials, and for the purchase and manufacture of clothing for the Army, including retired enlisted men when ordered to active duty, for issue and for sale; for payment of commutation of clothing due to warrant officers of the mine planter service and to enlisted men; for altering and fitting clothing and washing and cleaning when necessary; for operation of laundries, existing or now under construction, including purchase and repair of laundry machinery therefor; for the authorized issues of laundry materials for use of general prisoners confined at military posts without pay or allowances, and for applicants for enlistment while held under observation; for equipment and repair of equipment of existing dry-cleaning plants, salvage and sorting storehouses, hat repairing shops, shoe repair shops, clothing repair shops, and garbage reduction works; for equipage, including authorized issues of toilet articles, barbers' and tailors' materials, for use of general prisoners confined at military posts without pay or allowances and applicants for enlistment while held under observation; issue of toilet kits to recruits upon their first enlistment, and issue of housewives to the Army; for expenses of packing and handling and similar necessaries; for a suit of citizen's outer clothing and when necessary an overcoat, the cost of all not to exceed \$30, to be issued to each soldier discharged otherwise than honorably, to each enlisted

Regular quartermaster supplies.

Bakeries, ice, etc.

Furniture, school supplies, etc.

Forage, etc.

Stationery, etc.

Clothing, etc. Purchase, manufacture, etc.

Laundries.

Equipage, toilet kits, etc.

Citizen's outer clothing.

man convicted by civil court for an offense resulting in confinement in a penitentiary or other civil prison, and to each enlisted man ordered interned by reason of the fact that he is an alien enemy, or, for the same reason, discharged without internment; for indemnity to officers and men of the Army for clothing and bedding, and so forth, destroyed since April 22, 1898, by order of medical officers of the Army for sanitary reasons, \$5,444,045, of which amount not exceeding \$60,000 shall be available immediately for the procurement and transportation of fuel for the service of the fiscal year 1934.

**INCIDENTAL EXPENSES OF THE ARMY:** Postage, hire of laborers in the Quartermaster Corps, including the care of officers' mounts when the same are furnished by the Government; compensation of clerks and other employees of the Quartermaster Corps, including not to exceed \$9,325 in the aggregate or \$450 for any one person for allowances for living quarters, including heat, fuel, and light, as authorized by the Act approved June 26, 1930 (U. S. C., Supp. V, title 5, sec. 118a), and clerks, foremen, watchmen, and organist for the United States Disciplinary Barracks, and incidental expenses of recruiting; for the operation of coffee-roasting plants; for tests and experimental and development work and scientific research to be performed by the Bureau of Standards for the Quartermaster Corps; for inspection service and instruction furnished by the Department of Agriculture which may be transferred in advance; for such additional expenditures as are necessary and authorized by law in the movements and operation of the Army and at military posts, and not expressly assigned to any other departments, \$3,373,659: *Provided*, That no appropriation contained in this Act shall be available for any expense incident to the employment of an average number of officers, enlisted men, or civilian employees greater than the largest number employed during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1929, in connection with work incident to the assurance of adequate provision for the mobilization of matériel and industrial organizations essential to war-time needs.

**Army transportation:** For transportation of the Army and its supplies; of authorized baggage, including that of retired officers, warrant officers, and enlisted men upon relief from active duty, and including packing and crating; of recruits and recruiting parties; of applicants for enlistment between recruiting stations and recruiting depots; of necessary agents and other employees, including their traveling expenses; of dependents of officers and enlisted men as provided by law; of discharged prisoners, and persons discharged from Saint Elizabeths Hospital after transfer thereto from the military service, to their homes (or elsewhere as they may elect): *Provided*, That the cost in each case shall not be greater than to the place of last enlistment: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$2,700,000 shall be available for expenditure for or on account of the transportation of persons pursuant to the provisions of this appropriation; for transportation of horse equipment; and of funds for the Army; for the alteration, operation, and repair of boats and other vessels, for wharfage, tolls, and ferriage; for drayage and cartage; for the purchase, manufacture (including both material and labor), maintenance, hire, and repair of packsaddles and harness; for the purchase, hire, operation, maintenance, and repair of wagons, carts, drays, other vehicles, and horse-drawn and motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles required for the transportation of troops and supplies and for official military and garrison purposes, maintenance and repair expenditures on motor-propelled vehicles not to exceed \$873,963, exclusive of labor; for hire of draft and pack

Indemnity for destroyed clothing, etc.

Fuel.

Incidental expenses.

Civilian personnel.

Allowances for living quarters.  
Vol. 46, p. 818.  
U. S. C., Supp. VI,  
p. 20.

Recruiting.

Tests, etc.

Inspection service.

*Proviso.*  
Limitation on employment of average number of officers, etc.

Transportation of troops and supplies.

Dependents.

*Proviso.*  
Cost restriction.  
Maximum expenditures.

Vehicles, draft and pack animals, etc.

animals; for travel allowances to officers and enlisted men on discharge, to officers of National Guard on discharge from Federal service as prescribed in the Act of March 2, 1901 (U. S. C., title 10, sec. 751), and to enlisted men of National Guard on discharge from Federal service, as prescribed in amendatory Act of September 22, 1922 (U. S. C., title 10, sec. 752), and to members of the National Guard who have been mustered into Federal service and discharged on account of physical disability; in all, \$11,383,865, of which amount not exceeding \$250,000 shall be available immediately for the procurement and transportation of fuel for the service of the fiscal year 1934: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be available for the purchase or exchange of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles other than not exceeding \$75,000 for the purchase or exchange of motor-propelled ambulances and motor cycles, and not exceeding (except as otherwise in this paragraph provided) \$250,000 of this appropriation shall be available for the purchase or exchange of motor-propelled trucks, including station wagon types and trucks purchased in complete units for experimental purposes, *Provided further*, That, in addition to the foregoing, completely assembled and equipped motor-propelled trucks, including station wagon types, may be purchased out of this appropriation, and other appropriations for the fiscal year 1934 under the Quartermaster Corps, which may be available for or on account of the maintenance of animals, or for or on account of the purchase, maintenance, and operation of animal drawn equipment, or for or on account of rail transportation of persons and materials, the cost of any such vehicle so procured not to exceed \$750, including the value of any vehicle exchanged: *Provided further*, That no appropriation contained in this Act shall be available for any expense for or incident to the transportation of privately owned automobiles except on account of the return to the United States of such privately owned automobiles as may have been transported to points outside of the continental limits of the United States at public expense prior to July 14, 1932: *Provided further*, That no appropriation contained in this Act shall be available for any expense for or incident to the maintenance, operation, or repair of any motor-propelled vehicle procured out of appropriations for the Regular Army that may be transferred to the custody and maintenance of any of the civil components of the Regular Army or to any of the activities embraced by Title II of this Act that is more than two years old from the date of purchase at the time of such transfer: *Provided further*, That during the fiscal year 1934 the cost of transportation from point of origin to the first point of storage or consumption of supplies, equipment, and material in connection with the manufacturing and purchasing activities of the Quartermaster Corps may be charged to the appropriations from which such supplies, equipment, and material are procured.

#### HORSES, DRAFT AND PACK ANIMALS

For the purchase of draft and pack animals and horses within limits as to age, sex, and size to be prescribed by the Secretary of War for remounts for officers entitled to public mounts, for the United States Military Academy, and for such organizations and members of the military service as may be required to be mounted, and for all expenses incident to such purchases (including \$120,000 for encouragement of the breeding of riding horses suitable for the Army, in cooperation with the Bureau of Animal Industry, Department of Agriculture, including the purchase of animals for breeding purposes and their maintenance), \$168,827.

Travel allowances, enlisted men, National Guard, etc.  
Vol. 31, p. 902; Vol. 42, p. 1021.  
U. S. C., p. 197.

Purchase of motor vehicles restricted.

Additional purchases of, fully equipped, etc.

Transporting private cars at public expense restricted.

Use of old Army vehicles for department nonmilitary purposes.

Post, p. 1506.

Transportation costs charged to appropriation from which supplies procured.

Horses, etc.

Purchase, etc.

Encouraging breeding of riding horses.

Barracks, quarters,  
etc.

BARRACKS AND QUARTERS AND OTHER BUILDINGS AND UTILITIES

All expenses for construction, maintenance,  
etc.

For all expenses incident to the construction, installation, operation, and maintenance of buildings, utilities, appurtenances, and accessories necessary for the shelter, protection, and accommodation of the Army and its personnel and property, where not specifically provided for in other appropriations, including personal services, purchase and repair of furniture for quarters for officers, warrant officers, and noncommissioned officers, and officers' messes and wall lockers and refrigerators for Government-owned buildings as may be approved by the Secretary of War, care and improvement of grounds, flooring and framing for tents, rental of buildings, including not to exceed \$900 in the District of Columbia, provided space is not available in Government-owned buildings, and grounds for military purposes and lodgings for recruits and applicants for enlistments, water supply, sewer and fire-alarm systems, fire apparatus, roads, walks, wharves, drainage, dredging channels, purchase of water, disposal of sewage, shooting galleries, ranges for small-arms target practice, field, mobile, and railway artillery practice, including flour for paste for marking targets, such ranges and galleries to be open as far as practicable to the National Guard and organized rifle clubs under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of War, for furnishing heat and light for the authorized allowance of quarters for officers, enlisted men, and warrant officers, including retired enlisted men when ordered to active duty, contract surgeons when stationed at and occupying public quarters at military posts, officers of the National Guard attending service and garrison schools, and for recruits, guards, hospitals, storehouses, offices, the buildings erected at private cost, in the operation of the Act approved May 31, 1902 (U. S. C., title 10, sec. 1346), and buildings for a similar purpose on military reservations authorized by War Department regulations; for sale of fuel to officers; fuel and engine supplies required in the operation of modern batteries at established posts, \$11,628,787, and, in addition, \$1,203,700, which is hereby reappropriated of appropriations heretofore made for construction at military posts as follows: In the Act entitled "An Act to relieve destitution, to broaden the lending powers of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, and to create employment by providing for and expediting a public-works program," approved July 21, 1932, the following projects: Camp Devens, Massachusetts: Service club, \$27,000, post exchange and gymnasium, \$45,000; Fitzsimons General Hospital, Colorado: Gymnasium, recreation, and social hall, \$135,000; Fort Huachuca, Arizona: Post exchange, gymnasium, and service club, \$90,000; Fort McClellan, Alabama: Recreation hall, \$31,500, gymnasium, \$40,500; March Field, California: Enlisted men's service club, \$45,000; Randolph Field, Texas: Gymnasium, completion of, including \$27,000 in the War Department Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1930, \$90,000; Selfridge Field, Michigan: Gymnasium and theater, \$72,000; Albrook Field, Canal Zone: Post exchange, theater, and gymnasium, completion of, including \$39,600 in the War Department Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1932, \$77,400; noncommissioned officers' service club (War Department Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1932), \$27,000; Chanute Field, Illinois: Noncommissioned officers' quarters, \$123,300, central heating plant for technical and quarters area, \$180,000, and in the War Department Appropriation Acts, fiscal years 1930 and 1931, barracks, \$150,000, and officers' quarters, \$70,000, and \$2,500,000 of this appropriation shall be available immediately for the procurement and transportation of fuel for

Rentals, etc.

Water, roads, etc.

Target practice, etc.

Heat and light for  
quarters, etc.

Recreation buildings.  
Vol. 32, p. 232.  
U. S. C., p. 219.

Military posts.  
Construction, etc.,  
obligations.  
*Ante*, p. 718.

*Ante*, pp. 720, 721.

the service of the fiscal year 1934: *Provided*, That not more than \$16,000 of the appropriations contained in this Act shall be available for rent of offices outside the District in Columbia in connection with work incident to the assurance of adequate provision for the mobilization of matériel and industrial organizations essential to war-time needs: *Provided further*, That this appropriation shall be available for the rental of offices, garages, and stables for military attachés: *Provided further*, That no part of the funds herein appropriated shall be available for construction of a permanent nature of an additional building or an extension or addition to an existing building, the cost of which in any case exceeds \$20,000; *Provided further*, That the monthly rental rate to be paid out of this appropriation for stabling any animal shall not exceed \$15.

*Procesos.*  
Rent outside District.

Rentals for military attachés.

Limitation on additional construction.

Stable rent.

#### SEWERAGE SYSTEM, FORT MONROE, VIRGINIA

Fort Monroe, Va.

For repair and maintenance of wharf and apron of wharf, including all necessary labor and material therefor, fuel for waiting rooms; water, brooms, and shovels, \$20,280; for one-third of said sum, to be supplied by the United States, \$6,760.

Wharf, etc.

For rakes, shovels, and brooms; repairs to roadway, pavements, macadam and asphalt block; repairs to street crossings; repairs to street drains, and labor for cleaning roads, \$8,469; for two-thirds of said sum, to be supplied by the United States, \$5,646.

Roads, etc.

For waste, oil, motor and pump repairs, sewer pipe, cement, brick, stone, supplies, and personal services, \$6,690; for two-thirds of said sum, to be supplied by the United States, \$4,460.

Sewers.

#### CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR OF HOSPITALS

Hospitals.

For construction and repair of hospitals at military posts already established and occupied, including all expenditures for construction and repairs required at the Army and Navy Hospital at Hot Springs, Arkansas, and for the construction and repair of general hospitals and expenses incident thereto, and for additions needed to meet the requirements of increased garrisons, and for temporary hospitals in standing camps and cantonments; for the alteration of permanent buildings at posts for use as hospitals, construction and repair of temporary hospital buildings at permanent posts, construction and repair of temporary general hospitals, rental or purchase of grounds, and rental and alteration of buildings for use for hospital purposes in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, including necessary temporary quarters for hospital personnel, outbuildings, heating and laundry apparatus, plumbing, water and sewers, and electric work, cooking apparatus, and roads and walks for the same, \$497,232.

Construction, repair, etc.

Temporary camp hospitals, etc.

#### SIGNAL CORPS

Signal Corps.

#### SIGNAL SERVICE OF THE ARMY

Signal Service.

Telegraph and telephone systems: Purchase, equipment, operation, and repair of military telegraph, telephone, radio, cable, and signaling systems; signal equipment and stores, heliographs, signal lanterns, flags, and other necessary instruments; wind vanes, barometers, anemometers, thermometers, and other meteorological instruments; photographic and cinematographic work performed for the Army by the Signal Corps; not to exceed \$18,641 for mileage or other travel allowances of officers, and traveling expenses of employees, traveling on duty in connection with the Signal Service

Telegraph and telephone systems.  
Purchase, operation, etc.

of the Army; motor cycles, motor-driven and other vehicles for technical and official purposes in connection with the construction, operation, and maintenance of communication or signaling systems, and supplies for their operation and maintenance; professional and scientific books of reference, pamphlets, periodicals, newspapers, and maps for use of the Signal Corps and in the office of the Chief Signal Officer; telephone apparatus, including rental and payment for commercial, exchange, message, trunk-line, long-distance, and leased-line telephone service at or connecting any post, camp, cantonment, depot, arsenal, headquarters, hospital, aviation station, or other office or station of the Army, excepting the local telephone service for the various bureaus of the War Department in the District of Columbia, and toll messages pertaining to the office of the Secretary of War; electric time service; the rental of commercial telegraph lines and equipment and their operation at or connecting any post, camp, cantonment, depot, arsenal, headquarters, hospital, aviation station, or other office or station of the Army, including payment for official individual telegraph messages transmitted over commercial lines; electrical installations and maintenance thereof at military posts, cantonments, camps, and stations of the Army, fire control and direction apparatus and material for Field Artillery; salaries of civilian employees, including those necessary as instructors at vocational schools; supplies, general repairs, reserve supplies, and other expenses connected with the collecting and transmitting of information for the Army by telegraph or otherwise; experimental investigation, research, purchase, and development of improvements in apparatus, and maintenance of signaling and accessories thereto, including patent rights and other rights thereto, including machines, instruments, and other equipment for laboratory and repair purposes; lease, alteration, and repair of such buildings required for storing or guarding Signal Corps supplies, equipment, and personnel when not otherwise provided for, including the land therefor, the introduction of water, electric light and power, sewerage, grading, roads and walks, and other equipment required, \$2,401,870, of which amount not to exceed \$150,000 shall remain available until June 30, 1935, for the construction and rehabilitation of Signal Corps telephone systems.

Air Corps.

### AIR CORPS

#### AIR CORPS, ARMY

Designated purposes. For creating, maintaining, and operating at established flying schools and balloon schools courses of instruction for officers, students, and enlisted men, including cost of equipment and supplies necessary for instruction, purchase of tools, equipment, materials, machines, textbooks, books of reference, scientific and professional papers, instruments, and materials for theoretical and practical instruction; for maintenance, repair, storage, and operation of airships, war balloons, and other aerial machines, including instruments, materials, gas plants, hangars, and repair shops, and appliances of every sort and description necessary for the operation, construction, or equipment of all types of aircraft, and all necessary spare parts and equipment connected therewith and the establishment of landing and take-off runways; for purchase of supplies for securing, developing, printing, and reproducing photographs in connection with aerial photography; improvement, equipment, maintenance, and operation of plants for testing and experimental work, and procuring and introducing water, electric light and power, gas, and sewerage, including maintenance, operation, and repair of such

Aircraft operation, construction, etc.

Landing, etc., runways.

Local exemption.

Electrical installations.

Civilian employees.

Experimental research, etc.

Supply houses.

Telephone systems.

utilities at such plants; for the procurement of helium gas; for travel of officers of the Air Corps by air and rail in connection with the administration of this appropriation, not to exceed \$92,825, exclusive of the cost of transporting new aircraft from factory to first destination; salaries and wages of civilian employees as may be necessary, and not to exceed \$38,490 for payment of their traveling and other necessary expenses as authorized by existing law; transportation of materials in connection with consolidation of Air Corps activities; experimental investigation and purchase and development of new types of airplanes and balloons, accessories thereto, and aviation engines, including plans, drawings, and specifications thereof, and the purchase of letters patent, application for letters patent, licenses under letters patent and applications for letters patent; for the purchase, manufacture, and construction of airplanes and balloons, including instruments and appliances of every sort and description necessary for the operation, construction (airplanes and balloons), or equipment of all types of aircraft, and all necessary spare parts and equipment connected therewith; for the marking of military airways where the purchase of land is not involved; for the purchase, manufacture, and issue of special clothing, wearing apparel, and similar equipment for aviation purposes; for all necessary expenses connected with the sale or disposal of surplus or obsolete aeronautical equipment, and the rental of buildings, and other facilities for the handling or storage of such equipment; for the services of not more than four consulting engineers at experimental stations of the Air Corps as the Secretary of War may deem necessary, at rates of pay to be fixed by him not to exceed \$50 a day for not exceeding fifty days each and necessary traveling expenses; purchase of special apparatus and appliances, repairs and replacements of same used in connection with special scientific medical research in the Air Corps; for maintenance and operation of such Air Corps printing plants outside of the District of Columbia as may be authorized in accordance with law; for publications, station libraries, special furniture, supplies and equipment for offices, shops, and laboratories; for special services, including the salvaging of wrecked aircraft, \$23,324,185: *Provided*, That from the amount herein appropriated and the amount herein authorized for obligation not to exceed \$3,670,875 may be expended for pay and expenses of civilian employees other than those employed in experimental and research work; not exceeding \$17,000 may be expended for the procurement of helium from the Bureau of Mines, of which sum such amounts as may be required may be transferred in advance to that bureau; not exceeding \$3,035,429 may be expended for experimental and research work with airplanes or balloons and their equipment, including the pay of necessary civilian employees; not less than \$8,257,807 shall be expended for the production or purchase of new airplanes and their equipment, and accessories, of which \$7,614,522 shall be available exclusively for combat airplanes, their equipment and accessories; not less than \$9,130,100 shall be expended, other than for pay of civilian employees, for aviation fuel and oil and for the repair and maintenance of airplanes and their equipment, spare parts, and accessories; and not more than \$6,000 may be expended for settlement of claims (not exceeding \$250 each) for damages to persons and private property resulting from the operation of aircraft at home and abroad when each claim is substantiated by a survey report of a board of officers appointed by the commanding officer of the nearest aviation post and approved by the Chief of Air Corps and the

Helium gas.  
*Ante*, p. 1406.

Civilian employees.

Purchase, manufacture, etc., of aircraft.

Balloons.

Marking military airways.

Special clothing, etc.

Consulting engineers.

Outside printing plants, etc.

Special services.

*Proviso*.  
Designated allotments.  
Civilian employees.Purchase of helium.  
*Ante*, p. 1406.

Experimental and research work.

New airplanes, etc.

Fuel, oil, repair, etc.

Settlement of claims.

Additional contracts for purchase of airplanes, etc.

Secretary of War: *Provided further*, That in addition to the amounts herein provided for the procurement of new airplanes and for the procurement of equipment, spare parts, and accessories for airplanes, the Chief of the Air Corps, when authorized by the Secretary of War, may enter into contracts prior to July 1, 1934, for the procurement of new airplanes and for the procurement of equipment, spare parts, and accessories for airplanes to an amount not in excess of \$3,000,000, and his action in so doing shall be deemed a contractual obligation of the Federal Government for the payment of the cost thereof:

Sums for incurred obligations. Vol. 46, p. 444.

*Provided further*, That the sum of \$25,000 of the appropriation for Air Corps, Army, fiscal year 1931, shall remain available until June 30, 1934, for the payment of obligations incurred under contracts executed prior to July 1, 1931: *Provided further*, That none of the

Engine equipment restricted.

money appropriated in this Act shall be used for the purchase of any airplane ordered after the approval of this Act which is equipped or propelled by a Liberty motor or by any motor or airplane engine purchased or constructed prior to July 1, 1920.

Medical Department.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

ARMY

MEDICAL AND HOSPITAL DEPARTMENT

Supplies.

For the manufacture and purchase of medical and hospital supplies, including disinfectants, for military posts, camps, hospitals, hospital ships and transports, for laundry work for enlisted men and Army nurses while patients in a hospital, and supplies required for mosquito destruction in and about military posts in the Canal Zone; for the purchase of veterinary supplies and hire of veterinary surgeons; for inspection service and instruction furnished by the Department of Agriculture which may be transferred in advance; for expenses of medical supply depots; for medical care and treatment not otherwise provided for, including care and subsistence in private hospitals of officers, enlisted men, and civilian employees of the Army, of applicants for enlistment, and of prisoners of war and other persons in military custody or confinement, when entitled thereto by law, regulation, or contract: *Provided*, That this shall not apply to officers and enlisted men who are treated in private hospitals or by civilian physicians while on furlough; for the proper care and treatment of epidemic and contagious diseases in the Army or at military posts or stations, including measures to prevent the spread thereof, and the payment of reasonable damages not otherwise provided for for bedding and clothing injured or destroyed in such prevention; for the care of insane Filipino soldiers in conformity with the Act of Congress approved May 11, 1908 (U. S. C., title 24, sec. 198); for the pay of male and female nurses, not including the Army Nurse Corps, and of cooks and other civilians employed for the proper care of sick officers and soldiers, under such regulations fixing their number, qualifications, assignments, pay, and allowances as shall have been or shall be prescribed by the Secretary of War; for the pay of civilian physicians employed to examine physically applicants for enlistment and enlisted men and to render other professional services from time

Services, etc., by Agricultural Department.

Private treatment.

Proviso. Not applicable, if on furlough.

Contagious, etc., disease expenses.

Insane Filipino soldiers. Vol. 35, p. 122. U. S. C., p. 681.

to time under proper authority; for the pay of other employees of the Medical Department; for the payment of express companies and local transfers employed directly by the Medical Department for the transportation of medical and hospital supplies, including bidders' samples and water for analysis; for supplies for use in teaching the art of cooking to the enlisted force of the Medical Department; or the supply of the Army and Navy Hospital at Hot Springs, Arkansas; or advertising, laundry, and all other necessary miscellaneous expenses of the Medical Department, \$1,183,723.

Transporting supplies, etc.

Hot Springs, Ark., hospital.

#### HOSPITAL CARE, CANAL ZONE GARRISONS

Canal Zone.

For paying the Panama Canal such reasonable charges, exclusive of subsistence, as may be approved by the Secretary of War for caring in its hospitals for officers, enlisted men, military prisoners, and civilian employees of the Army admitted thereto upon the request of proper military authority, \$40,000: *Provided*, That the subsistence of the said patients, except commissioned officers, shall be paid to said hospitals out of the appropriation for subsistence of the Army at the rates provided therein for commutation of rations for enlisted patients in general hospitals.

Care of troops at hospitals in.

*Proviso.* Subsistence payments.

#### ARMY MEDICAL MUSEUM

Army Medical Museum.

For Army Medical Museum, preservation of specimens, and the preparation and purchase of new specimens, \$8,500.

Preservation, etc., of specimens.

#### LIBRARY, SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE

Library.

For the library of the Surgeon General's office, including the purchase of the necessary books of reference and periodicals, \$19,500.

Purchase of books, etc.

#### CORPS OF ENGINEERS

Engineer Corps.

#### ENGINEER SERVICE, ARMY

For the design, development, procurement, maintenance, alteration, repair, installation, storage, and issue of engineer equipment, instruments, appliances, supplies, materials, tools, and machinery required in the equipment and training of troops and in military operations, including military surveys and the Engineer School; for the operation and maintenance of the Engineer School, including (a) compensation of civilian lecturers, (b) travel expenses in lieu of mileage of officers on authorized journeys made for the purpose of instruction, and (c) purchase and binding of scientific and professional books, pamphlets, papers, and periodicals; for the procurement, preparation, and reproduction of maps and similar data for military purposes; for expenses incident to the Engineer service in military operations, including military surveys, and including (a) research and development of improved methods in such operations, (b) the rental of storehouses and grounds within and outside of the District of Columbia, and (c) repair and alteration of buildings; for heat, light, power, water, and communication service, not otherwise provided for; and for the compensation of employees required in these activities, \$427,072, including not to exceed \$1,510 for traveling expenses.

Equipment, instruments, etc.

Engineer School. Maintenance, etc.

Military maps.

Rent.

Operating, etc., expenses.

Ordnance Department.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT

Ordnance service and supplies.

ORDNANCE SERVICE AND SUPPLIES, ARMY

Manufacture, issue, etc.

For manufacture, procurement, storage and issue, including research, planning, design, development, inspection, test, alteration, maintenance, repair, and handling of ordnance material together with the machinery, supplies, and services necessary thereto; for supplies and services in connection with the general work of the Ordnance Department, comprising police and office duties, rents, tolls, fuel, light, water, advertising, stationery, typewriting, and computing machines, including their exchange, and furniture, tools, and instruments of service; to provide for training and other incidental expenses of the ordnance service; for instruction purposes, other than tuition; for the purchase, completely equipped, of trucks, and for maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled and horse-drawn freight and passenger-carrying vehicles; for ammunition for military salutes at Government establishments and institutions to which the issues of arms for salutes are authorized; for services, material, tools, and appliances for operation of the testing machines and chemical laboratory in connection therewith; for publications for libraries of the Ordnance Department, including the Ordnance Office, including subscriptions to periodicals; for necessary traveling expenses, not to exceed \$44,315; for services of not more than four consulting engineers as the Secretary of War may deem necessary, at rates of pay to be fixed by him not to exceed \$50 per day for not exceeding fifty days each, and for their necessary traveling expenses, \$9,366,116: *Provided*, That \$100,000 of this appropriation shall be available exclusively for the procurement of convertible armored tanks.

Current expenses.

Ammunition for military salutes.

Publications.

Consulting engineers.

*Proviso.*  
Sum for armored tanks.

Rock Island, Ill.

ROCK ISLAND BRIDGE, ROCK ISLAND, ILLINOIS

Operating bridges, etc.

For operating, repair, and preservation of Rock Island bridges and viaduct, and maintenance and repair of the arsenal street connecting the bridges, \$31,700.

Arsenals.

REPAIRS OF ARSENALS

Repairs, etc.

For repairs and improvements of ordnance establishments, and to meet such unforeseen expenditures as accidents or other contingencies may require, \$767,881, of which amount \$74,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, shall be used for lining ammunition storage galleries in Hawaii.

Gauges, dies, and jigs.

GAUGES, DIES, AND JIGS FOR MANUFACTURE

Procuring, for armament manufacture.

For the development and procurement of gauges, dies, jigs, and other special aids and appliances, including specifications and detailed drawings, to carry out the purpose of section 123 of the National Defense Act, approved June 3, 1916 (U. S. C., title 50, sec. 78), including not to exceed \$600 for traveling expenses, \$70,300.

Vol. 39, p. 215.  
U. S. C., p. 1694.

Chemical Warfare Service.

CHEMICAL WARFARE SERVICE

Purchase, manufacture, etc., of gases.

For purchase, manufacture, and test of chemical warfare gases or other toxic substances, gas masks, or other offensive or defensive materials or appliances required for gas-warfare purposes, including all necessary investigations, research, design, experimentation,

and operation connected therewith; purchase of chemicals, special scientific and technical apparatus and instruments; construction, maintenance, and repair of plants, buildings, and equipment, and the machinery therefor; receiving, storing, and issuing of supplies, comprising police and office duties, rents, tolls, fuels, gasoline, lubricants, paints and oils, rope and cordage, light, water, advertising, stationery, typewriting and adding machines, including their exchange, office furniture, tools, and instruments; for incidental expenses; for civilian employees; for libraries of the Chemical Warfare Service and subscriptions to periodicals; for expenses incidental to the organization, training, and equipment of special gas troops not otherwise provided for, including the training of the Army in chemical warfare, both offensive and defensive, together with the necessary schools, tactical demonstrations, and maneuvers; for current expenses of chemical projectile filling plants and proving grounds, including construction and maintenance of rail transportation, repairs, alterations, accessories, building and repairing butts and targets, clearing and grading ranges, \$1,255,563.

Plants, buildings, machinery, etc.

Organizing, etc., special gas troops.

Current expenses.

## CHIEF OF INFANTRY

## INFANTRY SCHOOL, FORT BENNING, GEORGIA

Infantry School, Fort Benning, Ga.

For the procurement of books, publications, instruments, and materials, and other necessary expenses for instruction at the Infantry School, and for pay of employees at the Infantry School and in the office of the Chief of Infantry, \$60,583.

Instruction expenses.

## CHIEF OF CAVALRY

## CAVALRY SCHOOL, FORT RILEY, KANSAS

Cavalry School, Fort Riley, Kans.

For the purchase of textbooks, books of reference, scientific and professional papers, instruments, and materials for instruction; employment of temporary, technical, special, and clerical services; and for other necessary expenses of instruction at the Cavalry School, Fort Riley, Kansas, \$19,690.

Instruction expenses.

## CHIEF OF FIELD ARTILLERY

## FIELD ARTILLERY INSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES

Field Artillery activities.

For the pay of employees, the purchase of books, pamphlets, periodicals, and newspapers, procurement of supplies, materials, and equipment for instruction purposes, and other expenses necessary in the operation of the Field Artillery School of the Army, and for the instruction of the Army in Field Artillery activities, \$24,220.

Instruction expenses.

## CHIEF OF COAST ARTILLERY

## COAST ARTILLERY SCHOOL, FORT MONROE, VIRGINIA

Coast Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va.

For purchase of engines, generators, motors, machines, measuring and nautical instruments, special apparatus, and materials for experimental purposes for the engineering and artillery and military art departments and enlisted specialists division; for purchase and binding of professional books treating of military and scientific subjects for library, for use of school, and for temporary use in coast defense; for incidental expenses of the school, including chemicals, stationery,

Instruction expenses.

printing and binding; hardware; materials; cost of special instruction of officers detailed as instructors; employment of temporary, technical, or special services; for office furniture and fixtures; for machinery; for maintenance, operation, and repair of motor trucks; and unforeseen expenses; in all, \$27,385.

Seacoast defenses.

## SEACOAST DEFENSES

All expenses of, etc., under specified branches.

For all expenses incidental to the preparation of plans and the construction, purchase, installation, equipment, maintenance, repair, and operation of fortifications and other works of defense, and their accessories, including personal services, maintenance of channels to submarine mine wharves, purchase of lands and rights of way as authorized by law, and experimental, test, and development work, as follows:

United States, \$986,082;  
Insular departments, \$514,463;  
Panama Canal, \$534,886;

In all, including not to exceed \$17,265 in the aggregate for traveling expenses, \$2,035,431.

Military Academy.

## UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY

Pay, etc.

## PAY OF MILITARY ACADEMY

Cadets.  
*Provisos.*  
Army detail, pay restrictions.

Retired Army officer as librarian.

R. S. sec. 1251, p. 218.  
U. S. C., p. 204.

Civilians.

Cadets: For pay of cadets, \$964,080: *Provided*, That during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1934, no officer of the Army shall be entitled to receive any increase in pay or allowances because of detail or assignment to duty in any capacity at the Military Academy: *Provided*, That the duties of librarian of the United States Military Academy may be performed by an officer of the Regular Army retired from active service under the provisions of section 1251, Revised Statutes, and detailed on active duty for that purpose.

Civilians: For pay of employees, \$258,407.

Maintenance.

## MAINTENANCE, UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY

Designated expenses.

For text and reference books for instruction; increase and expense of library (not exceeding \$6,000); office equipment and supplies; stationery, blank books, forms, printing and binding, and periodicals; diplomas for graduates (not exceeding \$1.100); expense of lectures; apparatus, equipment, supplies, and materials for purpose of instruction and athletics, and maintenance and repair thereof; musical instruments and maintenance of band; care and maintenance of organ; equipment for cadet mess; postage, telephones, and telegrams; freight and expressage; including not to exceed \$31,235 for transportation of cadets and accepted cadets from their homes to the Military Academy, and discharged cadets, including reimbursement of traveling expenses; for payment of commutation of rations for the cadets of the United States Military Academy in lieu of the regular established ration; maintenance of children's school (not exceeding \$12,200); contingencies for superintendent of the academy, to be expended in his discretion (not to exceed \$3,500); expenses of the members of the Board of Visitors (not exceeding \$1,500); contingent fund, to be expended under the direction of the Academic Board (not exceeding \$500); improvement, repair, and maintenance of buildings and grounds (including roads, walls, and fences); shooting galleries and ranges; cooking, heating, and lighting apparatus and fixtures

Board of Visitors.

and operation and maintenance thereof; maintenance of water, sewer; and plumbing systems; maintenance of and repairs to cadet camp; fire-extinguishing apparatus; machinery and tools and repairs of same; maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled vehicles; policing buildings and grounds; furniture, refrigerators, and lockers for Government-owned buildings at the academy and repair and maintenance thereof; fuel for heat, light, and power; and other necessary incidental expenses in the discretion of the superintendent; in all, \$1,122,097.

## MILITIA BUREAU

Militia Bureau.

## NATIONAL GUARD

National Guard.

## ARMING, EQUIPPING, AND TRAINING THE NATIONAL GUARD

Arming, etc.

For procurement of forage, bedding, and so forth, for animals used by the National Guard, \$801,886.

Forage, etc.

For compensation of help for care of materials, animals, and equipment, \$2,142,800.

Care of animals, etc.

For expenses, camps of instruction, field and supplemental training, and including medical and hospital treatment authorized by law, and the hire (at a rate not to exceed \$1 per diem), repair, maintenance, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, \$9,983,981, of which \$200,000 shall be available immediately.

Instruction expenses, etc.

For expenses, selected officers and enlisted men, military service schools, including medical and hospital treatment authorized by law, \$359,300.

Service schools, instruction, etc.

For pay of property and disbursing officers for the United States, \$75,500.

Property, etc., officers.

For general expenses, equipment, and instruction, National Guard, including medical and hospital treatment authorized by law, and the hire (at a rate not to exceed \$1 per diem), repair, maintenance, and operation of motor-propelled passenger and nonpassenger carrying vehicles, \$730,776.

Equipment, etc.

For travel of officers, warrant officers, and enlisted men of the Regular Army in connection with the National Guard, \$305,980: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$2,000 of this sum shall be expended for travel of officers of the War Department General Staff in connection with the National Guard.

Travel, Army officers, etc.

*Proviso.*  
War Department General Staff.

For transportation of equipment and supplies, \$225,000.

Transporting supplies.

For expenses of enlisted men of the Regular Army on duty with the National Guard, including the hiring of quarters in kind, \$468,450.

Army enlisted men.

For pay of National Guard (armory drills), \$15,867,385, of which \$2,000,000 shall be available immediately.

Pay, armory drills.

No part of the appropriations made in this Act shall be available for pay, allowances, or traveling or other expenses of any officer or enlisted man of the National Guard who may be drawing a pension, disability allowance, disability compensation, or retired pay from the Government of the United States: *Provided*, That nothing in this provision shall be so construed as to prevent the application of funds herein contained to the pay, allowances, or traveling expenses of any officer or enlisted man of the National Guard who may surrender said pension, disability allowance, disability compensation, or retired pay for the period of his service in the National Guard: *Provided further*, That present adjutants general who may be drawing such emoluments may be continued in a federally recognized status without pay under this Act.

No pay to National Guard officer, etc., drawing pension, etc.

*Provisos.*  
Pay on surrender of pension, etc.

Adjutants general continued in present status without pay.

Field service.

ARMS, UNIFORMS, EQUIPMENT, AND SO FORTH, FOR FIELD SERVICE,  
NATIONAL GUARD

Procuring arms, etc.,  
for issue.  
Requisitions from  
governors, etc.

To procure by purchase or manufacture and issue from time to time to the National Guard, upon requisition of the governors of the several States and Territories or the commanding general, National Guard of the District of Columbia, such military equipment and stores of all kinds and reserve supply thereof (not to exceed \$1,000,000 for ammunition) as are necessary to arm, uniform, and equip for field service the National Guard of the several States, Territories, and the District of Columbia, and to repair such of the aforementioned articles of equipage and military stores as are or may become damaged when, under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of War, such repair may be determined to be an economical measure and as necessary for their proper preservation and use, \$4,523,806, of which not to exceed \$775,075 shall be available for the production and purchase of new airplanes and their equipment, spare parts and accessories, and all of the sums appropriated in this Act on account of the National Guard shall be accounted for as one fund: *Provided*, That funds now and herein made available to the Militia Bureau may be used for the purchase of motor-propelled trucks, including station wagon types, for field-artillery use of the National Guard, at a cost of not to exceed \$750 per vehicle: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to issue surplus or reserve stores and material on hand and purchased for the United States Army such articles of clothing and equipment and Field Artillery, Engineer, and Signal material and ammunition as may be needed by the National Guard organized under the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act for making further and more effectual provision for the national defense, and for other purposes," approved June 3, 1916 (U. S. C., title 32, sec. 21), as amended. This issue shall be made without charge against militia appropriations except for actual expenses incident to such issue.

New airplanes, etc.

*Provisos.*  
Purchase of motor  
trucks, etc.

Clothing, equipment,  
etc., from Army surplus  
stores.

Vol. 39, p. 199;  
Vol. 45, p. 406.  
U. S. C., p. 1034;  
Supp. VI, p. 651.

Without charge to  
militia appropriations.

No increase of  
mounted, etc., units.

No appropriation contained in this Act shall be available for any expense for or on account of a larger number of mounted and medical units, and motor transport, military police, wagon and service companies of the National Guard than were in existence on June 30, 1932.

Organized Reserves.

## ORGANIZED RESERVES

Officers' Reserve Corps.

For pay and allowances of members of the Officers' Reserve Corps on active duty in accordance with law; mileage, reimbursement of actual traveling expenses, or per diem allowances in lieu thereof, as authorized by law: *Provided*, That the mileage allowance to members of the Officers' Reserve Corps when called into active service for training for fifteen days or less shall not exceed 4 cents per mile; pay, transportation, subsistence, clothing, and medical and hospital treatment of members of the Enlisted Reserve Corps; conducting correspondence or extension courses for instruction of members of the Reserve Corps, including necessary supplies, procurement of maps and textbooks, and transportation and traveling expenses of employees; purchase of training manuals, including Government publications and blank forms, subscriptions to magazines and periodicals of a professional or technical nature; establishment, maintenance, and operation of divisional and regimental headquarters and of camps for training of the Organized Reserves; for miscellaneous expenses incident to the administration of the Organized Reserves,

*Provisos.*  
Mileage allowance.

Enlisted Reserve  
Corps.  
Correspondence  
courses.

Training manuals.

Establishment, etc.,  
headquarters and train-  
ing camps.

including the maintenance and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; for the actual and necessary expenses, or per diem in lieu thereof, at rates authorized by law, incurred by officers and enlisted men of the Regular Army traveling on duty in connection with the Organized Reserves; for expenses incident to the use, including upkeep and depreciation costs of supplies, equipment, and material furnished in accordance with law from stocks under the control of the War Department, except that not to exceed \$334,425 of this appropriation shall be available for expenditure by the Chief of the Air Corps for the production and purchase of new airplanes and their equipment, spare parts, and accessories; for transportation of baggage, including packing and crating, of reserve officers ordered to active duty for not less than six months; for the medical and hospital treatment of members of the Officers' Reserve Corps and of the Enlisted Reserve Corps, who suffer personal injury or contract disease in line of duty, as provided by the Act of April 26, 1928 (U. S. C., Supp. V, title 10, secs. 451, 455), and for such other purposes in connection therewith as are authorized by the said Act, including pay and allowances, subsistence, transportation, and burial expenses; in all, \$6,354,348; and no part of such total sum shall be available for any expense incident to giving flight training to any officer of the Officers' Reserve Corps unless he shall be found physically and professionally qualified to perform aviation service as an aviation pilot, by such agency as the Secretary of War may designate: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$100,000 of this appropriation may be used for establishment and maintenance of divisional and regimental headquarters.

None of the funds appropriated elsewhere in this Act, except for printing and binding and for pay and allowances of officers and enlisted men of the Regular Army, and for mileage, reimbursement of actual traveling expenses, or per diem allowances in lieu thereof, as authorized by law to Air Corps reserve officers on extended active duty, shall be used for expenses in connection with the Organized Reserves, but available supplies and existing facilities at military posts shall be utilized to the fullest extent possible.

No part of the appropriation made in this Act shall be available for pay, allowances, or traveling or other expenses of any officer of the Organized Reserves who may be drawing a pension, disability allowance, disability compensation, or retired pay from the Government of the United States.

No portion of the appropriation shall be expended for the pay of a reserve officer on active duty for a longer period than fifteen days, except such as may be detailed for duty with the War Department General Staff under section 3a and section 5 (b) of the Army Reorganization Act approved June 4, 1920 (U. S. C., title 10, secs. 26, 37), or who may be detailed for courses of instruction at the general or special service schools of the Army, or who may be detailed for duty as instructors at civilian military training camps, appropriated for in this Act, or who may be detailed for duty with tactical units of the Air Corps, as provided in section 37a of the Army Reorganization Act approved June 4, 1920 (U. S. C., title 10, sec. 369): *Provided*, That the pay and allowances of such additional officers and nurses of the Medical Reserve Corps as are required to supplement the like officers and nurses of the Regular Army in the care of beneficiaries of the United States Veterans' Administration treated in Army hospitals may be paid from the funds allotted to the War Department by that bureau under existing law.

Vehicles.

Travel expenses.

Purchase of new airplanes, etc.

Medical and hospital treatment, etc., if injured in line of duty.

Vol. 45, p. 461.  
U. S. C., Supp. VI, p. 100.

Burial expenses.

Restriction on flight training.

Divisional, etc., headquarters.

Other funds not to be used.

No pay to officers drawing pensions, etc.

Pay period for officers.

General Staff detail.  
Vol. 41, pp. 760, 765.  
U. S. C., p. 171.

Other details.

Air Corps.  
Vol. 41, p. 776.  
U. S. C., p. 183.*Proviso.*  
Medical Reserve Corps for Veterans' Administration patients in Army hospitals.

Payments, from Army funds.

Citizens' Military  
Training.

## CITIZENS' MILITARY TRAINING

Reserve Officers'  
Training Corps.

## RESERVE OFFICERS' TRAINING CORPS

Quartermaster sup-  
plies for units of.Training camp ex-  
penses.

Travel allowance.

Subsistence commu-  
tation to senior divi-  
sion members.Vol. 39, p. 193; Vol.  
41, p. 779.

U. S. C., p. 184.

Medical, etc., treat-  
ment, injured in line of  
duty.

Vol. 41, p. 778.

U. S. C., p. 185.

Burial expenses.

Vol. 43, p. 365; Vol.  
45, p. 462.U. S. C., p. 186; Supp.  
VI, p. 100.Transporting de-  
pendents, etc.

Vehicles.

*Provisions.*  
Issue of Army horses.

For the procurement, maintenance, and issue, under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War, to institutions at which one or more units of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps are maintained, of such public animals, means of transportation, supplies, tentage, equipment, and uniforms as he may deem necessary, including cleaning and laundering of uniforms and clothing at camps; and to forage, at the expense of the United States, public animals so issued, and to pay commutation in lieu of uniforms at a rate to be fixed annually by the Secretary of War; for transporting said animals and other authorized supplies and equipment from place of issue to the several institutions and training camps and return of same to place of issue when necessary; for purchase of training manuals, including Government publications and blank forms; for the establishment and maintenance of camps for the further practical instruction of the members of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps, and for transporting members of such corps to and from such camps, and to subsist them while traveling to and from such camps and while remaining therein so far as appropriations will permit, or, in lieu of transporting them to and from such camps and subsisting them while en route, to pay them travel allowance at the rate of 5 cents per mile for the distance by the shortest usually traveled route from the places from which they are authorized to proceed to the camp and for the return travel thereto, and to pay the return travel pay in advance of the actual performance of the travel; for expenses incident to the use, including upkeep and depreciation costs, of supplies, equipment, and matériel furnished in accordance with law from stocks under the control of the War Department; for pay for students attending advanced camps at the rate prescribed for soldiers of the seventh grade of the Regular Army; for the payment of commutation of subsistence to members of the senior division of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps, at a rate not exceeding the cost of the garrison ration prescribed for the Army, as authorized in the Act approved June 3, 1916, as amended by the Act approved June 4, 1920 (U. S. C., title 10, sec. 387); for medical and hospital treatment until return to their homes and further medical treatment after arrival at their homes, subsistence during hospitalization and until furnished transportation to their homes, and transportation when fit for travel to their homes of members of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps who suffer personal injury in line of duty while en route to or from and while at camps of instruction under the provisions of section 47a of the National Defense Act approved June 3, 1916 (U. S. C., title 10, sec. 441), as amended; and for the cost of preparation and transportation to their homes and burial expenses of the remains of members of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps who die while attending camps of instruction as provided in the Act approved April 26, 1928 (U. S. C., Supp. V, title 10, sec. 455); for mileage, traveling expenses, or transportation, for transportation of dependents, and for packing and transportation of baggage, as authorized by law, for officers, warrant officers, and enlisted men of the Regular Army traveling on duty pertaining to or on detail to or relief from duty with the Reserve Officers' Training Corps; for the maintenance, repair, and operation of motor vehicles, \$3,466,531, of which \$400,000 shall be available immediately: *Provided*, That the Secretary of War is authorized to issue, without charge, in lieu of purchase, for the use of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps, so many horses now

belonging to the Regular Army as he may consider desirable: *Provided*, That uniforms and other equipment or material issued to the Reserve Officers' Training Corps in accordance with law shall be furnished from surplus or reserve stocks of the War Department without payment from this appropriation, except for actual expense incurred in the manufacture or issue: *Provided further*, That in no case shall the amount paid from this appropriation for uniforms, equipment, or material furnished to the Reserve Officers' Training Corps from stocks under the control of the War Department be in excess of the price current at the time the issue is made: *Provided further*, That none of the funds appropriated in this Act shall be used for the organization or maintenance of an additional number of mounted, motor transport, or tank units in the Reserve Officers' Training Corps in excess of the number in existence on January 1, 1928: *Provided further*, That none of the funds appropriated in this Act shall be available for any expense on account of any student in Air Corps, Medical Corps, Dental Corps, or Veterinary units not a member of such units on May 5, 1932, but such stoppage of further enrollments shall not interfere with the maintenance of existing units: *Provided further*, That none of the funds appropriated elsewhere in this Act, except for printing and binding and pay and allowances of officers and enlisted men of the Regular Army, shall be used for expenses in connection with the Reserve Officers' Training Corps.

Uniforms, etc., from Army surplus stock.

Current price to govern.

Additional units forbidden.

No additional students in designated units.

Use of other funds forbidden.

#### MILITARY SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT FOR SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

For the procurement and issue as provided in section 55c of the Act approved June 4, 1920 (U. S. C., title 10, sec. 1180), and in section 1225, Revised Statutes, as amended, under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War, to schools and colleges, other than those provided for in section 40 of the Act above referred to, of such arms, tentage, and equipment, and of ammunition, targets, and target materials, including the transporting of same, and the overhauling and repair of articles issued, as the Secretary of War shall deem necessary for proper military training in said schools and colleges, \$8,900.

Other schools and colleges.

Issue of military supplies, etc., to.  
Vol. 41, p. 780.  
R. S., sec. 1225, p. 216.  
U. S. C., p. 213.  
Vol. 41, p. 778.

#### CITIZEN'S MILITARY TRAINING CAMPS

For furnishing, at the expense of the United States, to warrant officers, enlisted men, and civilians attending training camps maintained under the provisions of section 47d of the National Defense Act of June 3, 1916, as amended (U. S. C., title 10, sec. 442), uniforms, including altering, fitting, washing, and cleaning when necessary, subsistence, or subsistence allowances, and transportation,<sup>1</sup> or transportation allowances, as prescribed in said section 47d, as amended; for such expenditures as are authorized by said section 47d as may be necessary for the establishment and maintenance of said camps, including recruiting and advertising therefor, and the cost of maintenance, repair, and operation of passenger-carrying vehicles; for expenses incident to the use, including upkeep and depreciation costs, of supplies, equipment, and matériel furnished in accordance with law from stocks under the control of the War Department; for gymnasium and athletic supplies (not exceeding \$20,000); for mileage, reimbursement of traveling expenses, or

Citizens' military training camps.

Uniforms, transportation expenses, etc., for attending.  
Vol. 39, p. 193; Vol. 41, p. 778.  
U. S. C., p. 186.

Maintenance.

Treatment, etc., injured in line of duty.

<sup>1</sup>So in original.

Vol. 45, p. 461. U. S. C., Supp. VI, p. 100. Provisos. Age limitation.	allowance in lieu thereof as authorized by law, for officers of the Regular Army and Organized Reserves traveling on duty in connection with citizens' military training camps; for purchase of training manuals, including Government publications and blank forms; for medical and hospital treatment, subsistence, and transportation, in case of injury in line of duty, of members of the citizens' military training camps and for transportation and burial of remains of any such members who die while undergoing training or hospital treatment, as provided in the Act of April 26, 1928 (U. S. C., Supp. V, title 10, secs. 454, 455); in all, \$2,500,000: <i>Provided</i> , That the funds herein appropriated shall not be used for the training of any person in the first year or lowest course, who shall have reached his twenty-fourth birthday before the day of enrollment: <i>Provided further</i> , That none of the funds appropriated elsewhere in this Act except for printing and binding and for pay and allowances of officers and enlisted <sup>1</sup> men of the Regular Army shall be used for expenses in connection with citizens' military training camps: <i>Provided further</i> , That uniforms and other equipment or matériel furnished in accordance with law for use at citizens' military training camps shall be furnished from surplus or reserve stocks of the War Department without payment from this appropriation, except for actual expense incurred in the manufacture or issue: <i>Provided further</i> , That in no case shall the amount paid from this appropriation for uniforms, equipment, or matériel furnished in accordance with law for use at citizens' military training camps from stocks under control of the War Department be in excess of the price current at the time the issue is made.
Use of other funds forbidden.	Under the authorizations contained in this Act no issues of reserve supplies or equipment shall be made where such issues would impair the reserves held by the War Department for two field armies or one million men.
Uniforms, etc., from Army surplus stocks.	
Current price to govern.	
Restriction on use of Army reserve supplies.	
Promotion of rifle practice.	NATIONAL BOARD FOR PROMOTION OF RIFLE PRACTICE, ARMY
Civilian instruction.	QUARTERMASTER SUPPLIES AND SERVICES FOR RIFLE RANGES FOR CIVILIAN INSTRUCTION
Quartermaster supplies, etc., for rifle ranges, etc.	To establish and maintain indoor and outdoor rifle ranges for the use of all able-bodied males capable of bearing arms, under reasonable regulations to be prescribed by the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice and approved by the Secretary of War; for the employment of labor in connection with the establishment of outdoor and indoor rifle ranges, including labor in operating targets; for the employment of instructors; for clerical services, including not exceeding \$25,000 in the District of Columbia; for badges and other insignia; not to exceed \$3,750 for the transportation of employees, instructors, and civilians to engage in practice; for the purchase of materials, supplies, and services, and for expenses incidental to instruction of citizens of the United States in marksmanship, and their participation in national and international matches, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War, \$31,465.
Instructors, etc.	
Participation in matches.	
Rifle contests.	NATIONAL TROPHY AND MEDALS FOR RIFLE CONTESTS
Furnishing national trophy medals, etc. Vol. 45, p. 786. U. S. C., Supp. VI, p. 656.	For incidental expenses of the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice in accordance with the provisions of the Act approved May 28, 1928 (U. S. C., Supp. V, title 32, sec. 181c), \$3,000.

<sup>1</sup> So in original.

## ORDNANCE EQUIPMENT FOR RIFLE RANGES FOR CIVILIAN INSTRUCTION

Ordnance equipment, civilian instruction.

For arms, ammunition, targets, and other accessories for target practice, for issue and sale in accordance with rules and regulations prescribed by the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice and approved by the Secretary of War, in connection with the encouragement of rifle practice, in pursuance of the provisions of law, \$125,000.

Arms, ammunition, etc.

No part of the appropriations made in this Act shall be available for the salary or pay of any officer, manager, superintendent, foreman, or other person having charge of the work of any employee of the United States Government while making or causing to be made with a stop watch, or other time-measuring device, a time study of any job of any such employee between the starting and completion thereof, or of the movements of any such employee while engaged upon such work; nor shall any part of the appropriations made in this Act be available to pay any premiums or bonus or cash reward to any employee in addition to his regular wages, except for suggestions resulting in improvements or economy in the operation of any Government plant.

No pay to officer, etc., using time-measuring device.

Cash rewards restricted.

## TITLE II.—NONMILITARY ACTIVITIES OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT

Nonmilitary activities.

## QUARTERMASTER CORPS

Quartermaster Corps.

## CEMETERIAL EXPENSES

For maintaining and improving national cemeteries, including fuel for and pay of superintendents and the superintendent at Mexico City, laborers and other employees, purchase of tools and materials; and for the repair, maintenance, and operation of motor vehicles; care and maintenance of the Arlington Memorial Amphitheater, chapel, and grounds in the Arlington National Cemetery, and permanent American cemeteries abroad, including not to exceed \$2,250 in the aggregate or \$450 for any one person for allowances for living quarters, including heat, fuel, and light, as authorized by the Act approved June 26, 1930 (U. S. C., Supp. V, title 5, sec. 118a); for repair to roadways but not to more than a single approach road to any national cemetery constructed under special Act of Congress; for headstones for unmarked graves of soldiers, sailors, and marines under the Acts approved March 3, 1873 (U. S. C., title 24, sec. 279), February 3, 1879 (U. S. C., title 24, sec. 280), March 9, 1906 (34 Stat., p. 56), March 14, 1914 (38 Stat., p. 768), and February 26, 1929 (U. S. C., Supp. V, title 24, sec. 280a), and civilians interred in post cemeteries; for recovery of bodies and the disposition of remains of military personnel and civilian employees of the Army under Act approved March 9, 1928 (U. S. C., Supp. V, title 10, sec. 916); for the care, protection, and maintenance of the Confederate Mound in Oakwood Cemetery at Chicago, the Confederate Stockade Cemetery at Johnstons Island, the Confederate burial plats owned by the United States in Confederate Cemetery at North Alton, the Confederate Cemetery, Camp Chase, at Columbus, the Confederate section in Greenlawn Cemetery at Indianapolis, the Confederate Cemetery at Point Lookout, and the Confederate Cemetery at Rock Island, and not to exceed \$17,625 for or on account of travel, \$837,219: *Provided*, That no railroad shall be permitted upon any right of way which may have been acquired by the United States leading to a national

National cemeteries. Maintenance, etc.

Arlington, Va.

Cemeteries abroad. Living quarters, etc. Vol. 46, p. 818. U. S. C., Supp. VI, p. 20.

Repairs to roadways.

Headstones for soldiers' graves. Vol. 20, p. 281; Vol. 34, p. 56; Vol. 38, p. 768; Vol. 45, p. 1307. U. S. C., p. 687; Supp. VI, p. 376.

Recovery of remains. Vol. 45, p. 251. U. S. C., Supp. VI, p. 109.

Confederate cemeteries, etc.

Provision. Encroachments forbidden.

Repairs restricted.

cemetery, or to encroach upon any roads or walks constructed thereon and maintained by the United States: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for repairing any roadway not owned by the United States within the corporate limits of any city, town, or village.

Antietam Battlefield,  
Md.

Antietam battlefield: For repair and preservation of monuments, tablets, observation tower, roads, fences, and so forth, made and constructed by the United States upon public lands within the limits of the Antietam battlefield, near Sharpsburg, Maryland; for maintenance, repair, and operation of motor vehicles, and for pay of superintendent, said superintendent to perform his duties under the direction of the Quartermaster Corps and to be selected and appointed by the Secretary of War, at his discretion, the person selected for this position to have been either a commissioned officer or enlisted man who has been honorably mustered out or discharged from the military service of the United States and who may have been disabled for active field service in line of duty, and not to exceed \$37 for or on account of travel, \$5,865.

Superintendent.

Burial places in Cuba  
and China.

For repairs and preservation of monuments, tablets, roads, fences, and so forth, made and constructed by the United States in Cuba and China to mark the places where American soldiers fell, \$770.

National military  
parks.

## NATIONAL MILITARY PARKS

Chickamauga and  
Chattanooga.

## CHICKAMAUGA AND CHATTANOOGA NATIONAL MILITARY PARK

Maintenance, etc.

For continuing the establishment of the park; compensation and expenses of the superintendent, maps, surveys, clerical and other assistance; maintenance, repair, and operation of one motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicle; maintenance, repair, and operation of one horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicle; office and all other necessary expenses; foundations for State monuments; mowing; historical tablets, iron and bronze; iron gun carriages; roads and their maintenance, including posts and guard rails on highways, and not to exceed \$152 for or on account of travel, \$56,797.

Fort Donelson, Tenn.

## FORT DONELSON NATIONAL MILITARY PARK

Maintenance, etc.

For care and maintenance of the Fort Donelson National Military Park established on the battlefield of Fort Donelson, Tennessee, in accordance with the provisions of the Act approved March 26, 1928 (U. S. C., Supp. V, title 16, secs. 428-428j), including personal services, procurement of supplies and equipment, and all other expenses incident to the care and maintenance of the park, including not to exceed \$75 for or on account of travel, \$7,274.

Vol. 45, p. 368.  
U. S. C., Supp. VI,  
p. 213.Fredericksburg and  
Spotsylvania Memorial.

## FREDERICKSBURG AND SPOTSYLVANIA COUNTY BATTLE FIELDS MEMORIAL

Maintenance, etc.  
Vol. 44, p. 1091.  
U. S. C., Supp. VI,  
p. 210.

For continuing the establishment of a national military park to be known as the Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania County Battle Fields Memorial, in accordance with the provisions of the Act approved February 14, 1927 (U. S. C., Supp. V, title 16, secs. 425-425j), including the maintenance, repair, and operation of one motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicle, and including not to exceed \$225 for or on account of travel, \$14,290.

## GETTYSBURG NATIONAL MILITARY PARK

Gettysburg.

For continuing the establishment of the park; acquisition of lands, surveys, and maps; constructing, improving, and maintaining avenues, roads, and bridges thereon; fences and gates; marking the lines of battle with tablets and guns, each tablet bearing a brief legend giving historic facts and compiled without censure and without praise; preserving the features of the battlefield and the monuments thereon; compensation of superintendent, clerical and other services, expenses, and labor; purchase and preparation of tablets and gun carriages and placing them in position; maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled freight and passenger-carrying vehicles, and all other expenses incident to the foregoing, including not to exceed \$38 for or on account of travel, \$56,810.

Maintenance, etc.

## GUILFORD COURTHOUSE NATIONAL MILITARY PARK

Guilford Courthouse.

For continuing the establishment of a national military park at the battlefield of Guilford Courthouse, in accordance with the Act entitled "An Act to establish a national military park at the battlefield of Guilford Courthouse," approved March 2, 1917 (39 Stat., p. 996), including not to exceed \$52 for or on account of travel, \$7,758.

Maintenance, etc.  
Vol. 39, p. 996.

## MOORES CREEK NATIONAL MILITARY PARK

Moore's Creek.

For continuing the establishment of a national military park at the battlefield of Moore's Creek, North Carolina, in accordance with the Act entitled "An Act to establish a national military park at the battlefield of Moore's Creek, North Carolina," approved June 2, 1926 (U. S. C., Supp. V, title 16, secs. 422 to 422d), including not to exceed \$109 for or on account of travel, \$4,620.

Maintenance, etc.  
Vol. 44, p. 684.  
U. S. C., Supp. VI,  
p. 207.

## PETERSBURG NATIONAL MILITARY PARK

Petersburg.

For continuing the establishment of a national military park at the battlefields of the siege of Petersburg, Virginia, in accordance with the provisions of the Act approved July 3, 1926 (U. S. C., Supp. V, title 16, secs. 423-423i), including surveys, maps, and marking the boundaries of the park; pay and expenses of civilian commissioners, and pay for clerical and other services; supplies, equipment, and materials; maintenance, repair, and operation of one motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicle, and all other expenses necessary in establishing that park, including not to exceed \$187 for or on account of travel, \$4,817.

Maintenance, etc.  
Vol. 44, p. 822.  
U. S. C., Supp. VI,  
p. 208.

## SHILOH NATIONAL MILITARY PARK

Shiloh.

For continuing the establishment of the park, including not to exceed \$5,000 for the purchase of land; compensation of superintendent of the park; clerical and other services; labor; historical tablets; maps and surveys; roads; purchase and transportation of supplies, implements, and materials; foundations for monuments; office and other necessary expenses, including purchase and exchange of one motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicle at a total cost not to exceed \$500; maintenance, repair, and operation of one motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicle, and including not to exceed \$95 for or on account of travel, \$39,581.

Maintenance, etc.

## Stones River.

## STONES RIVER NATIONAL MILITARY PARK

Maintenance, etc.  
Vol. 44, p. 1399.  
U. S. C., Supp. VI,  
p. 212.

For continuing the establishment of a national military park at the battlefield of Stones River, Tennessee, in accordance with the provisions of the Act approved March 3, 1927 (U. S. C., Supp. V, title 16, secs. 426-426j), including the maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled passenger and freight carrying vehicles, and other expenses necessary to the establishment of said park, \$5,670.

## Vicksburg.

## VICKSBURG NATIONAL MILITARY PARK

Maintenance, etc.

For continuing the establishment of the park; compensation of civilian commissioners; clerical and other services, labor, iron gun carriages, mounting of siege guns, memorials, monuments, markers, and historical tablets giving historical facts, compiled without praise and without censure; maps, surveys, roads, bridges, restoration of earthworks, purchase of lands, purchase, and transportation of supplies and materials; and other necessary expenses, including purchase and exchange of one motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicle at a total cost not to exceed \$500; maintenance, repair, and operation of one motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicle, and including not to exceed \$112 for or on account of travel, \$26,401.

National monu-  
ments.

## NATIONAL MONUMENTS

Maintenance, etc.  
Vol. 34, p. 225.  
U. S. C., p. 416.

For maintaining and improving national monuments established by proclamation of the President under the Act of June 8, 1906 (U. S. C., title 16, sec. 431), and administered by the Secretary of War, and such battlefield sites, monuments, grounds, and memorials as have been authorized from time to time by Congress, and not expressly provided for under other appropriations, including pay of the caretakers, laborers, and other employees, purchase of tools and materials, light, heat, and power, and including not to exceed \$142 for or on account of travel, \$36,223, of which not to exceed \$300 may be paid to the superintendent of the Shiloh National Military Park, in addition to his salary as such superintendent, for performing the duties of superintendent of the Meriwether Lewis National Monument.

Lincoln Birthplace  
Memorial.  
Preservation, etc.  
Vol. 45, p. 1162.  
U. S. C., Supp. VI,  
p. 195.

Lincoln Birthplace Memorial: For the preservation of the birthplace of Abraham Lincoln, near Hodgenville, Larue County, Kentucky, in accordance with the provisions of the Act approved February 11, 1929 (U. S. C., Supp. V, title 16, secs. 215-216), including the purchase of necessary supplies and equipment, the salary of the caretaker and other necessary employees, and all other necessary expenses incident to the foregoing, including not to exceed \$37 for or on account of travel, \$5,580.

## Signal Corps.

## SIGNAL CORPS

Washington-Alaska  
cable, etc.

## WASHINGTON-ALASKA MILITARY CABLE AND TELEGRAPH SYSTEM

Operating expenses,  
etc.

For defraying the cost of such extensions, betterments, operation, and maintenance of the Washington-Alaska Military Cable and Telegraph System as may be approved by the Secretary of War, to be available until the close of the fiscal year 1935, from the receipts of the Washington-Alaska Military Cable and Telegraph System which have been covered into the Treasury of the United States, the extent of such extensions and betterments and the cost thereof to be reported to Congress by the Secretary of War, including not to exceed \$10,005 for or on account of travel, \$160,772.

From receipts.

## CORPS OF ENGINEERS

Engineer Corps.

## RIVERS AND HARBORS

Rivers and harbors.

To be immediately available and to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War and the supervision of the Chief of Engineers:

For the preservation and maintenance of existing river and harbor works, and for the prosecution of such projects heretofore authorized as may be most desirable in the interests of commerce and navigation; for survey of northern and northwestern lakes, and other boundary and connecting waters as heretofore authorized, including the preparation, correction, printing, and issuing of charts and bulletins and the investigation of lake levels; for prevention of obstructive and injurious deposits within the harbor and adjacent waters of New York City; for expenses of the California Débris Commission in carrying on the work authorized by the Act approved March 1, 1893 (U. S. C., title 33, sec. 661); for examinations, surveys, and contingencies of rivers and harbors; and for printing, as may be authorized by the Committee on Printing of the House of Representatives, of surveys under House Document Numbered 308, Sixty-ninth Congress, first session, and Section 10 of the Flood Control Act, approved May 15, 1928 (U. S. C., Supp. V, title 22, sec. 702j): *Provided*, That no funds shall be expended for any preliminary examination, survey, project, or estimate not authorized by law, \$39,388,129: *Provided further*, That hereafter the provisions of section 5 of the Act of July 16, 1914 (U. S. C., title 5, sec. 78), shall be construed as applying to the Corps of Engineers as to the purchase of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles: *Provided further*, That no appropriation under the Corps of Engineers for the fiscal year 1934 shall be available for any expense incident to operating any power-driven boat or vessel on other than Government business.

Fort Pierce Harbor: For dredging the channel of Fort Pierce Harbor, Florida, \$30,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be immediately available.

Immediately available.

Preservation, construction, etc., of authorized projects.

Boundary waters, etc., surveys.

New York Harbor.

California Débris

Commission.

Vol. 27, p. 607.

U. S. C., p. 1066.

Printing.

Vol. 46, p. 538.  
U. S. C., Supp. VI,  
p. 662.*Proviso*.  
Unauthorized projects forbidden.

Purchase of motor vehicles.

Vol. 38, p. 608.

U. S. C., p. 33.

Motor boats, etc.

Fort Pierce Harbor, Fla.

## MUSCLE SHOALS

Muscle Shoals.

For operating, maintaining, and keeping in repair the works at Dam Numbered 2, Tennessee River, including the hydroelectrical development, and including not to exceed \$375 for or on account of travel, \$225,484, to remain available until June 30, 1934, and to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War and the supervision of the Chief of Engineers.

Operating, etc., works at Dam No. 2, Tennessee River.

Flood control, Mississippi River and tributaries: For prosecuting work of flood control in accordance with the provisions of the Flood Control Act, approved May 15, 1928 (U. S. C., Supp. V, title 33, sec. 702a), \$19,653,424.

Flood control, Mississippi River, etc.

Vol. 45, p. 534.  
U. S. C., Supp. VI,  
p. 660.

Emergency fund for flood control on tributaries of Mississippi River: For rescue work and for repair of maintenance of any flood-control work on any tributaries of the Mississippi River threatened or destroyed by flood, in accordance with section 7 of Flood Control Act, Approved May 15, 1928 (U. S. C., Supp. V, title 33, sec. 702g), \$348,000.

Emergency fund for tributaries.

Vol. 45, p. 537.  
U. S. C., Supp. VI,  
p. 661.

Flood control, Sacramento River, California: For prosecuting work of flood control in accordance with the provisions of the Flood Control Act approved March 1, 1917 (U. S. C., title 33, sec. 703), as modified by the Flood Control Act approved May 15, 1928 (U. S. C., Supp. V, title 33, sec. 704), \$768,480.

Sacramento River.  
Vol. 39, p. 948; Vol.  
45, p. 539.U. S. C., p. 1090;  
Supp. VI, p. 663.

Authorized travel, etc., expenses payable from appropriate funds.

Mileage, traveling expenses, or per diem in lieu thereof, transportation of dependents, including packing and crating, and transportation of baggage, as authorized by law, for officers, warrant officers, and enlisted men of the Regular Army and civilian employees, traveling on duty pertaining to or on detail to or relief from nonmilitary activities provided for in this Act under appropriations for the Quartermaster Department, Signal Corps, and Engineer Department, shall be paid from the appropriation in connection with which such travel is performed.

Panama Canal.

THE PANAMA CANAL

Limitations not applicable to appropriations for.

The limitations on the expenditure of appropriations hereinbefore made in this Act shall not apply to the appropriations for the Panama Canal.

All expenses. Objects specified.

For every expenditure requisite for and incident to the maintenance and operation, sanitation, and civil government of the Panama Canal and Canal Zone, including the following: Compensation of all officials and employees; foreign and domestic newspapers and periodicals; law books not exceeding \$1,000; textbooks and books of reference; printing and binding, including printing of annual report; rent and personal services in the District of Columbia; purchase or exchange of typewriting, adding, and other machines; purchase or exchange, maintenance, repair, and operation of motor propelled and horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles, claims for damages to vessels passing through the locks of the Panama Canal, as authorized by the Panama Canal Act; claims for losses of or damages to property arising from the conduct of authorized business operations; claims for damages to property arising from the maintenance and operation, sanitation, and civil government of the Panama Canal; acquisition of land and land under water, as authorized in the Panama Canal Act; expenses incurred in assembling, assorting, storing, repairing, and selling material, machinery, and equipment heretofore or hereafter purchased or acquired for the construction of the Panama Canal which are unserviceable or no longer needed, to be reimbursed from the proceeds of such sales; expenses incident to conducting hearings and examining estimates for appropriations on the Isthmus; expenses incident to any emergency arising because of calamity by flood, fire, pestilence, or like character not foreseen or otherwise provided for herein; traveling expenses, when prescribed by the Governor of the Panama Canal to persons engaged in field work or traveling on official business; and for such other expenses not in the United States as the Governor of the Panama Canal may deem necessary best to promote the maintenance and operation, sanitation, and civil government of the Panama Canal, all to be expended under the direction of the Governor of the Panama Canal and accounted for as follows:

Operation, etc. Governor's salary. Purchase of supplies, etc.

For maintenance and operation of the Panama Canal: Salary of the governor, \$10,000; purchase, inspection, delivery, handling, and storing of materials, supplies, and equipment for issue to all departments of the Panama Canal, the Panama Railroad, other branches of the United States Government, and for authorized sales; payment in lump sums of not exceeding the amounts authorized by the Injury Compensation Act approved September 7, 1916 (U. S. C., title 5, sec. 793), to alien cripples who are now a charge upon the Panama Canal by reason of injuries sustained while employed in the construction of the Panama Canal; for continuing the construction of the Madden Dam across the Chagres River at Alhajuela for the storage of water for use in the maintenance and operation of

Payment to alien cripples. Vol. 39, p. 750. U. S. C., p. 81.

Madden Dam. Vol. 45, p. 363.

the Panama Canal, together with a hydroelectric plant, roadways, and such other work as in the judgment of the Governor of the Panama Canal may be necessary, to cost in the aggregate not to exceed \$15,500,000; in all, \$9,172,700, together with all moneys arising from the conduct of business operations authorized by the Panama Canal Act, and such sums, aggregating not to exceed \$2,000,000, as may be deposited in the Treasury of the United States as dividends by the Panama Railroad Company.

For sanitation, quarantine, hospitals, and medical aid and support of the insane and of lepers and aid and support of indigent persons legally within the Canal Zone, including expenses of their deportation when practicable, and the purchase of artificial limbs or other appliances for persons who were injured in the service of the Isthmian Canal Commission or the Panama Canal prior to September 7, 1916, and including additional compensation to any officer of the United States Public Health Service detailed with the Panama Canal as chief quarantine officer, \$698,426.

For civil government of the Panama Canal and Canal Zone, including salaries of district judge, district attorney, and marshal, and gratuities and necessary clothing for indigent discharged prisoners, \$1,235,278.

Total, Panama Canal, \$11,106,404, to be available until expended.

In addition to the foregoing sums there is appropriated for the fiscal year 1934 for expenditures and reinvestment under the several heads of appropriation aforesaid, without being covered into the Treasury of the United States, all moneys received by the Panama Canal from services rendered or materials and supplies furnished to the United States, the Panama Railroad Company, the Canal Zone government, or to their employees, respectively, or to the Panama Government, from hotel and hospital supplies and services; from rentals, wharfage, and like service; from labor, materials, and supplies and other services furnished to vessels other than those passing through the canal, and to others unable to obtain the same elsewhere; from the sale of scrap and other by-products of manufacturing and shop operations; from the sale of obsolete and unserviceable materials, supplies, and equipment purchased or acquired for the operation, maintenance, protection, sanitation, and government of the canal and Canal Zone; and any net profits accruing from such business to the Panama Canal shall annually be covered into the Treasury of the United States.

In addition there is appropriated for the operation, maintenance, and extension of waterworks, sewers, and pavements in the cities of Panama and Colon, during the fiscal year 1934, the necessary portions of such sums as shall be paid as water rentals or directly by the Government of Panama for such expenses.

SEC. 2. No part of any money appropriated by this Act shall be used for maintaining, driving, or operating any Government-owned motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicle assigned for the exclusive use of persons other than the Secretary of War and medical officers on out-patient medical service.

SEC. 3. No part of any appropriation made by this Act shall be used in any way to pay any expense in connection with the conduct, operation, or management of any post exchange, branch exchange, or subexchange within any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, save and except for real assistance and convenience to military personnel and civilians employed or serving at military posts in supplying them with articles of ordinary use, wear, and consumption not furnished by the Government.

Sanitation, etc.  
Lepers, etc.

Artificial limbs, etc.,  
to injured employees.

Chief quarantine  
officer.

Civil government  
expenses.

Availability.  
Credits allowed.

Water, sewers, pave-  
ments, etc.  
Panama and Colon.

Use of Government-  
owned automobiles for  
private purposes pro-  
hibited.

Limitation on use  
of funds for post  
exchanges.

Impounding of unexpended appropriations.

SEC. 4. Any sums appropriated in this Act for or on account of the Military Establishment, or any portion of such sums, that may not be needed for the purposes for which appropriated as the result of an economic survey ordered by the President shall be impounded and returned to the Treasury.

Approved, March 4, 1933.

[CHAPTER 282.]

AN ACT

March 4, 1933.  
[H. R. 14769.]  
[Public, No. 442.]

Making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1933, and prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1933, and June 30, 1934, and for other purposes.

Second Deficiency Act, fiscal year 1933.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1933, and prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1933, and June 30, 1934, and for other purposes, namely:

## TITLE I

### LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Legislative.

Senate.

SENATE

Miscellaneous items. For miscellaneous items, exclusive of labor, fiscal year 1933, \$40,000.

Senate kitchens and restaurants.

For repairs, improvements, equipment, and supplies for Senate kitchens and restaurants, Capitol Building and Senate Office Building, including personal and other services, to be expended from the contingent fund of the Senate, under supervision of the Committee on Rules, United States Senate, fiscal year 1933, \$13,000.

Inquiries and investigations.

For expenses of inquiries and investigations ordered by the Senate, including compensation to stenographers of committees, at such rate as may be fixed by the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, but not exceeding 25 cents per hundred words, fiscal year 1933, \$15,000: *Provided*, That except in the case of the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation no part of this appropriation shall be expended for services, personal, professional, or otherwise, in excess of the rate of \$3,600 per annum: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be expended for per diem and subsistence expenses except in accordance with the provisions of the Subsistence Expense Act of 1926, approved June 3, 1926, as amended.

*Provisos.*  
Restriction on services.

Per diem and subsistence.  
Vol. 44, p. 688.  
U. S. C., Supp. VI,  
p. 47.

House of Representatives.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Robert R. Butler.  
Pay to daughter.

To pay Elizabeth A. Butler, daughter of Robert R. Butler, late a Representative from the State of Oregon, \$9,000, not to be available until June 30, 1933.

Godfrey G. Goodwin.  
Pay to widow.

To pay the widow of Godfrey G. Goodwin, late a Representative from the State of Minnesota, \$9,000.

Samuel A. Kendall.  
Pay to daughter.

To pay Grace K. Angus, daughter of Samuel A. Kendall, late a Representative from the State of Pennsylvania, \$9,000.

The three foregoing sums to be disbursed by the Sergeant at Arms of the House.

Contested-election expenses: For payment of expenses incurred by Stanley H. Kunz, contestant in the contested-election case of Kunz against Granata, audited and recommended by the Committee on Elections Numbered 3, \$2,000.

Contested election expenses.  
Stanley H. Kunz.

For payment to Hulda Maude Vestal, administratrix of Albert H. Vestal, contestee, discharging his obligation for expenses incurred in the contested-election case of Ball against Vestal, audited and recommended by the Committee on Elections Numbered 1, \$500.

Albert H. Vestal, administratrix of.

The two foregoing appropriations to be disbursed by the Clerk of the House.

Committee on Invalid Pensions: To continue the employment of the temporary assistant clerk, fiscal year 1934, \$2,150.

Committee on Invalid Pensions.  
Temporary assistant clerk.

Post office: For the employment of seven additional messengers for duty in the new House Office Building, at the rate of \$1,740 each per annum, from March 1 to June 30, 1933, inclusive, \$4,060.

Post Office.  
Messengers in new House Office Building.

Contingent expenses: For expenses of special and select committees authorized by the House, fiscal year 1933, \$20,000.

Special and select committees.

For stationery allowance for Stanley H. Kunz, fiscal year 1932, \$83.33.

Stanley H. Kunz, stationery allowance.

For expenses of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, under the terms of House Joint Resolution Numbered 572, Second Session, Seventy-second Congress, \$35,000.

Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

#### JOINT COMMITTEE ON PRINTING

Joint Committee on Printing.

For expenses in compiling, preparing, and indexing the Congressional Directory for the first session of the Seventy-third Congress, \$800, one-half to be disbursed by the Secretary of the Senate and the other half to be disbursed by the Clerk of the House.

Congressional Directory.

Sections 4 and 5 of the Public Resolution approved March 2, 1929 (U. S. C., Supp. VI, title 1, sec. 54 (a) and (b)), are hereby amended to read as follows:

Printing Congressional publications.

"SEC. 4. The publications provided for in such Act of May 29, 1928 (U. S. C., Supp. VI, title 1, Chap. 3), as amended by this resolution, and with such ancillaries, shall be printed and bound in such style, form, and manner as may be directed by the Joint Committee on Printing.

Vol. 45, p. 1542, amended.

U. S. C., Supp. VI, p. 2.

Form, style, etc., to be prescribed by Joint Committee on Printing.

Vol. 45, p. 1008, amended.

U. S. C., Supp. VI, p. 1.

Authority of Committee over printing bills, etc., to avoid waste.

"SEC. 5. In order to avoid waste in the appropriations for printing and binding for Congress, the Joint Committee on Printing is hereby empowered to authorize the printing of any bill or resolution, with index and ancillaries, before Congress in such style and form as the Joint Committee may deem to be most suitable in the interest of economy and efficiency and to so continue until final enactment thereof in both Houses of Congress; and such committee may also curtail the number of copies of such bills or resolutions to be printed in the various parliamentary stages in the Congress, including the slip form of each public act or public resolution."

Curtalement of copies.

#### GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

Government Printing Office.

For payment to Samuel Robinson, William Madden, Joseph De Fontes, and Preston L. George, messengers on night duty during the second session of the Seventy-second Congress, \$900 each; in all, \$3,600; to be paid from the appropriation for printing and binding for Congress for the fiscal year 1933.

Designated messengers on night duty.

#### ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

Architect of the Capitol.

Capitol Building: To enable the Architect of the Capitol to remove any of the statues from Statuary Hall and relocate same elsewhere

Capitol Building.  
Relocating statues.

Post, p. 1784.

in the Capitol in accordance with House Concurrent Resolution 47, including all personal services and other expenses in connection therewith, to be expended under the Architect of the Capitol, fiscal year 1933, to remain available during the fiscal year 1934, \$2,500.

Library buildings and grounds. Maintenance, etc., of additional structures.

Library buildings and grounds: To enable the Architect of the Capitol to provide for the care, maintenance, and repair of all buildings or other structures on the site acquired for additional buildings for the Library of Congress, including personal and other services and material necessary in connection therewith, \$2,500, to continue available until June 30, 1934.

Capitol Grounds. Demolition and removal of structures. Balance continued. Ante, p. 17.

Capitol Grounds: The unexpended balance of the appropriation of \$50,000 for the removal and demolition of structures in connection with the enlargement of the Capitol Grounds, contained in the First Deficiency Act, fiscal year 1932, is hereby continued available for the same purposes during the fiscal year 1934.

Senate Office Building. First Street wing, equipment.

Senate Office Building: To enable the Architect of the Capitol to provide furnishings and equipment for the First Street wing, Senate Office Building, \$75,000, fiscal year 1933, to remain available until June 30, 1934; and the Architect of the Capitol is hereby

Contracts authorized.

authorized to enter into contracts in the open market, to make expenditures for material, supplies, equipment, technical and reference books, and instruments, accessories, advertising, travel expenses and subsistence therefor, and, without regard to section 35 of the Public Buildings Act approved June 25, 1910, as amended, or the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, to employ all necessary personnel, including professional, architectural, and engineering, and other assistants. This appropriation shall be expended by the Architect of the Capitol under the direction of the Senate Office Building Commission and disbursed by the disbursing officer of the Interior Department.

Public Buildings and Classification Acts disregarded. Vol. 36, p. 699; Vol. 42, p. 1488. U. S. C., pp. 65, 1303. Disbursement.

For necessary labor, material, and equipment in making structural changes in offices and committee rooms in the old portion of the Senate Office Building, including cutting of doorways, installing of lavatories, enlarging space facilities of committee rooms, and overhauling, repairing, and reconditioning the electrical circuits of the legislative buzzer and signal system, fiscal year 1933, to remain available during the fiscal year 1934, \$13,500.

Senate Office Building (old). Structural changes, etc.

INDEPENDENT ESTABLISHMENTS

Independent Establishments.

NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS

Advisory Committee for Aeronautics.

Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, 1929 and 1930: For an additional amount for a seaplane channel and equipment for the conduct of scientific research in aeronautics at the laboratories of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, including the same objects specified under this head in the Second Deficiency Act, approved March 4, 1929, \$605.12.

Seaplane channel, etc.

Vol. 45, p. 1627.

VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

Veterans' Administration.

National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, clothing: For an additional amount for clothing for all branches, including the same objects specified under this head in the War Department Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1930, \$1,190.83.

Volunteer Soldiers' Home, clothing.

Grover Cleveland Ballard. Reimbursement for medical services.

Relief of Grover Cleveland Ballard: To reimburse Grover Cleveland Ballard, an ex-service man of the World War, for money expended for medical and surgical service in reamputating his leg, which was shot off below the knee during the World War, \$246.75.

## DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

District of Columbia.

## CONTINGENT AND MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES

**Postage:** For an additional amount for postage for strictly official mail matter, including the purchase and rental of postage meter equipment, fiscal year 1933, \$1,500.

Postage.

**Judicial expenses:** For an additional amount for judicial expenses, including procurement of chains of title, witness fees, and expert services in District cases before the Supreme Court of said District, fiscal year 1932, \$1,234.99.

Judicial expenses.

**General advertising:** For an additional amount for general advertising, authorized and required by law, and for tax and school notices and notices of changes in regulations, fiscal year 1932, \$4,230.45.

Advertising.

## HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Health Department.

For additional amounts for isolating wards for minor contagious diseases at Garfield Memorial Hospital for the fiscal years that follow:

Garfield Memorial Hospital, isolating wards.

For 1932, \$304.10;

For 1933, \$2,000.

## COURTS AND PRISONS

Courts and prisons.

**Police court:** For witness fees, fiscal year 1932, \$243.

Police court, witness fees.

**Support of convicts:** For an additional amount for support, maintenance, and transportation of convicts transferred from the District of Columbia, including the same objects specified under this head in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1932, \$18,089.59.

Support of convicts.

**Writs of lunacy:** For an additional amount for expenses attending the execution of writs de lunatico inquirendo and commitments thereunder in all cases of indigent insane persons committed or sought to be committed to Saint Elizabeths Hospital by order of the executive authority of the District of Columbia under the provisions of existing law, and expenses of commitments to the District Training School, including personal services, fiscal year 1932, \$2,198.19.

Lunacy writs. Expenses of executing.

## PUBLIC WELFARE

Public welfare.

**Workhouse and reformatory:** For a new heating plant at the workhouse, including the erection of the necessary building therefor, \$90,000, to continue available until June 30, 1934.

Workhouse and reformatory. Heating plant.

**National Training School for Boys:** For an additional amount for care and maintenance of boys committed to the National Training School for Boys by the courts of the District of Columbia under a contract made by the Board of Public Welfare with the authorities of said National Training School for Boys, fiscal year 1933, \$18,500.

National Training School for Boys. Care, etc., of boys committed thereto.

**Medical charities:** For an additional amount for care and treatment of indigent patients under contracts made by the Board of Public Welfare with the following institutions for the following fiscal years and for not to exceed the following amounts, respectively:

Medical charities. Care, etc., of indigent patients at designated hospitals.

Children's Hospital, 1932, \$1,802; 1933, \$5,500.

Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital, 1932, \$919.15; 1933, \$6,000.

Eastern Dispensary and Casualty Hospital, 1932, \$1,667.70; 1933, \$11,750.

**Hospital for the Insane:** For an additional amount of support of indigent insane of the District of Columbia in Saint Elizabeths Hospital, as provided by law, fiscal year 1932, \$709.96.

Hospital for Insane.

Nonresident insane.  
Deportation.  
Vol. 30, p. 811.

Nonresident insane: For an additional amount for deportation of nonresident insane persons, in accordance with the Act of Congress "to change the proceedings for admission to the Government Hospital for the Insane in certain cases, and for other purposes," approved January 31, 1899, including persons held in the psychopathic ward of the Gallinger Municipal Hospital, fiscal year 1933, \$4,250.

Relief of the poor.  
Abandoned wife or  
child.  
Vol. 34, p. 87; Vol. 44,  
p. 758.

Relief of the poor: For an additional amount for payment to beneficiaries named in section 3 of the Act entitled "An Act making it a misdemeanor in the District of Columbia to abandon or willfully neglect to provide for the support and maintenance by any person of his wife or his or her minor children in destitute or necessitous circumstances," approved March 23, 1906, to be disbursed by the disbursing officer of the District of Columbia on itemized vouchers duly audited and approved by the auditor of said District, fiscal year 1933, \$5,825.

Transportation of indigent persons.

Transportation of indigent persons: For an additional amount for transportation of indigent persons, including indigent veterans of the World War and their families, fiscal year 1933, \$3,000.

Emergency relief.

Emergency relief: For an additional amount for the purpose of affording relief to residents of the District of Columbia who are unemployed or otherwise in distress because of the existing emergency, to be expended by the Board of Public Welfare of the District of Columbia, by loan, employment, and/or direct relief, under rules and regulations to be prescribed by the Board of Commissioners, and without regard to the provisions of any other law, payable from the revenues of the District of Columbia, \$175,000, fiscal year 1933, to remain available until June 30, 1934: *Provided*, That not to exceed 8 per centum of such amount shall be available for administrative expenses including necessary personal services.

From District revenues.

*Proviso.*  
Amount for administrative expenses.

#### SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS

Payment of claims  
and suits.  
Vol. 45, p. 1160; Vol.  
46, p. 500.

For the payment of claims approved by the commissioners under and in accordance with the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act authorizing the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to settle claims and suits against the District of Columbia," approved February 11, 1929 (45 Stat. 1160), as amended by the Act approved June 5, 1930 (46 Stat. 500), and reported in Senate Document Numbered 197 and House Document Numbered 553, Seventy-second Congress, \$113,555.15: *Provided*, That the name "Mrs. Ella M. Crawford", where it occurs on pages 5 and 37 of such House document shall be read "Mrs. Ella M. Cranford."

*Proviso.*  
Correction in name.

#### REFUND OF ASSESSMENTS

Refunds of assessments for street improvements, etc.

Vol. 46, p. 1197.

For payment of refunds of assessments for paving streets, avenues, and roads, and laying curbs, as authorized by provisions of section 11 of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for special assessments for the paving of roadways and the laying of curbs and gutters," approved February 20, 1931 (46 Stat. 1197), \$217,399.70, to continue available until June 30, 1934.

Judgments.

#### JUDGMENTS

Payment of.

For the payment of final judgments, including costs, rendered against the District of Columbia, as set forth in Senate Document Numbered 204 and House Document Numbered 551, Seventy-second Congress, \$80,915.73, together with the further sum to pay the inter-

Interest.

est at not exceeding 4 per centum per annum on such judgments, as provided by law, from the date the same became due until the date of payment.

## AUDITED CLAIMS

For the payment of the following claims, certified to be due by the accounting officers of the District of Columbia, under appropriations the balances of which have been exhausted or carried to the surplus fund under the provisions of section 5 of the Act of June 20, 1874 (U. S. C., p. 1022, sec. 713), being for the service of the fiscal year 1930 and prior fiscal years:

For coroner's office, District of Columbia, maintenance, 1928, \$32;  
For motor vehicles District of Columbia, maintenance and repair, 1928, \$77.50;

For gasoline tax, road and street improvement, 1929-30, \$10;

For collection and disposal of refuse, District of Columbia, 1927, \$300;

For electrical department, District of Columbia, lighting, 1930, \$80;

For public schools, District of Columbia, science laboratories, 1929, \$73.85;

For Metropolitan police, District of Columbia, 1928, motor vehicles, \$26.31;

For fire department, District of Columbia, 1928, repairs to apparatus, \$5.80;

For fire department, District of Columbia, 1929, repairs to apparatus, \$2.56;

For salaries of employees, courthouse, District of Columbia, 1922, \$28;

For miscellaneous expenses, Supreme Court, District of Columbia, 1929, \$175;

For Court of Appeals reports, District of Columbia, 1924, \$71.50;

In all, audited claims, \$882.52.

## DIVISION OF EXPENSES

The foregoing sums for the District of Columbia, unless otherwise therein specifically provided, shall be paid as follows: Such sums as relate to the fiscal year 1920 and prior fiscal years, 50 per centum out of the revenues of the District of Columbia and 50 per centum out of the Treasury of the United States; such sums as relate to the fiscal years 1921 to 1924, inclusive, 60 per centum out of the revenues of the District of Columbia and 40 per centum out of the Treasury of the United States; and such sums as relate to the fiscal years 1925 to 1934, inclusive, jointly or severally, shall be paid out of the revenues of the District of Columbia and the Treasury of the United States in the manner prescribed by the District of Columbia Appropriation Acts for such respective fiscal years.

## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

## CONTINGENT EXPENSES

Printing and binding, Patent Office: For an additional amount for printing the weekly issue of patents, designs, trade-marks, prints, and labels, exclusive of illustrations; and for printing, engraving illustrations, and binding the Official Gazette, including weekly and annual indices, fiscal year 1933, \$200,000.

Audited claims.

Payment of specified.

Vol. 18, p. 110.  
U. S. C., p. 1022.

Items designated.

Division of expenses.

From District revenues.

For fiscal year 1920 and prior.

1921-1924.

1925-1934.

Department of Commerce.

Printing, etc.

## Interior Department.

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

## Indian Affairs Bureau.

## BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

- Indian supplies. Purchase and transportation of Indian supplies: For an additional amount for expenses of purchase and for transportation of goods and supplies for the Indian Service, fiscal year 1932, \$175,000.
- Five Civilized Tribes, Okla. Probate attorneys, Five Civilized Tribes, Oklahoma: For an additional amount for salaries and expenses of such attorneys and other employees as the Secretary of the Interior may, in his discretion, deem necessary in probate matters affecting restricted allottees or their heirs in the Five Civilized Tribes, and in the several tribes of the Quapaw Agency, and for the costs and other necessary expenses incident to suits instituted or conducted by such attorneys, fiscal year 1930, \$21.15.
- Hopi and Navajo Indians. Reimbursement for destroyed cattle. Suppressing contagious diseases among livestock of Indians: For reimbursing Hopi and Navajo Indians for cattle that died, or were destroyed, in connection with dipping operations for the eradication of scabies, fiscal year 1926, \$125.
- Flathead Reservation, Mont. Irrigation project. Irrigation systems, Flathead Reservation, Montana: For an additional amount for completion of lower Crow Reservoir, Flathead irrigation project, Montana, fiscal years 1933 and 1934, \$25,000, reimbursable.
- Lummi Reservation, Wash. Reclaiming lands, Lummi Reservation, Washington: For an additional amount for repairing flood damages, Lummi diking project, Washington, fiscal years 1933 and 1934, \$17,600, reimbursable: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be expended for the benefit of any lands in private ownership until an appropriate repayment contract in form approved by the Secretary of the Interior shall have been properly executed by the landowners whose lands may be benefited thereby.
- Wapato irrigation project, Wash. Operation and maintenance, Wapato project, Washington: For operation and maintenance, including repairs, of the Wapato irrigation project, Yakima Indian Reservation, Washington, fiscal year 1933, \$30,000, reimbursable.
- Indian schools. Construction, etc. Indian school buildings: For an additional amount for construction, lease, purchase, repair, and improvement of school buildings, including the purchase of necessary lands and the installation, repair, and improvement of heating, lighting, power, and sewerage and water systems in connection therewith, fiscal year 1929, \$228.50.
- Sacaton, Ariz. Sacaton, Arizona, Indian school building: For school building, including equipment, Sacaton, Arizona, fiscal years 1933 and 1934, \$65,000.
- Chilocco, Okla. Chilocco, Oklahoma, Indian Boarding School Building: For remodeling and repairing girls' dormitory damaged by fire at Chilocco, Oklahoma, including replacement of equipment, fiscal year 1933, to remain available during the fiscal year 1934, \$40,000.
- Truxton Canyon, Ariz. Indian boarding schools, Truxton Canyon, Arizona: For replacement of power plant and equipment destroyed by fire, \$32,000, to remain available until June 30, 1934.
- Educating Alaskan natives. Education of natives in Alaska: For an additional amount for payment of obligations for freight, fiscal years 1931 and 1932, \$33,518.59.
- Medical relief in Alaska. Medical relief in Alaska: For an additional amount to enable the Secretary of the Interior to provide for the medical and sanatorium relief of Eskimos, Aleuts, Indians, and other natives of Alaska, fiscal years 1931 and 1932, \$481.73.
- Menominee Indians, Wis. Expenses of the Menominee advisory board and general council (tribal funds); For traveling and other expenses of the advisory

board or general council of the Menominee Tribe, Wisconsin, or committees thereof, when engaged on business of the tribe, including visits to Washington, District of Columbia, when duly authorized or approved by the Secretary of the Interior, \$6,000, to remain available until June 30, 1934, and to be paid from the funds held by the United States in trust for the Menominee Tribe.

General council expenses.

Claims of individual Sioux Indians: For payment to individual enrolled Indians or their heirs under the Pine Ridge, Standing Rock, Cheyenne River, and Rosebud Sioux Agencies in full settlement of their claims against the Government, as found due by the Secretary of the Interior pursuant to the Act of May 3, 1928 (45 Stat., p. 484), and for payment of attorney fees in connection with the adjudication of such claims, as authorized by the Act of February 16, 1933 (Public, Numbered 359, Seventy-second Congress), fiscal years 1933 and 1934, \$19,357.

Sioux Indians, different tribes.

Paying claims of individual members.

Vol. 45, p. 484.  
Attorney fees.  
Act, p. 818.

#### BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

Bureau of Reclamation.

Minidoka project, Idaho: For refunds to subscribers of amounts contributed by them for construction of a storage plant for potatoes at Rupert, Idaho, such refunds being required under contracts between the United States and the subscribers, fiscal year 1933, \$2,453.43, payable from the reclamation fund.

Minidoka project, Idaho.

Shoshone project, Wyoming: For emergency repairs, replacements, and betterments to power system, not to exceed \$15,000 from power revenues, to remain available until June 30, 1934.

Shoshone project, Wyo.

Cooperative and general investigations: For an additional amount for cooperative and general investigations, \$25,000, to be payable from the reclamation fund and to remain available until June 30, 1934.

Cooperative, etc., investigations.

Reimbursement to reclamation fund: There is hereby transferred to the reclamation fund, from the unexpended balance of the appropriation, "Ammunition Storage Facilities, Navy, 1928-1932," \$513.33, for repayment of amount paid from that fund for salary of an employee of the Reclamation Service while engaged on work for the Navy Department in connection with the Cat Creek Naval Ammunition Depot, Hawthorne, Nevada.

Transfers to reclamation fund.  
Act, p. 436.  
Cat Creek Naval Ammunition Depot.  
Personal services.

#### NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

National Park Service.

Proposed Shenandoah National Park, Virginia: For administration, protection, and maintenance, including fire prevention, and including not exceeding \$2,500 for the purchase (not to exceed \$750 for any vehicle), maintenance, operation, and repair of motor-driven passenger-carrying vehicles for the use of the superintendent and employees in connection with general park work; construction of physical improvements, including the construction of buildings and the alteration and improvement of old buildings; in all, \$80,000, to remain available until June 30, 1934: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be available for expenditure in advance of the acceptance on behalf of the United States of title to a minimum area of one hundred and sixty thousand acres of land within the proposed Shenandoah National Park, as prescribed in the Act approved February 4, 1932 (U. S. C., Supp. VI, title 16, secs. 403b, 403d; Act of February 4, 1932, 47 Stat. 37).

Proposed Shenandoah National Park, Va.  
Administrative, etc., expenses.

*Provided*.  
Acceptance of title.

Act, p. 37.  
U. S. C., Supp. VI, p. 204.

Emergency reconstruction and fighting forest fires: For an additional amount for reconstruction, replacement, and repair of roads, trails, bridges, buildings, and other physical improvements and of equipment in national parks or national monuments that are damaged or destroyed by flood, fire, storm, or other unavoidable causes,

Forest conservation, emergency.

and for fighting or emergency prevention of forest fires in national parks or other areas administered by the National Park Service, or fires that endanger such areas, \$100,000, to remain available until June 30, 1934.

Government in the Territories.

#### GOVERNMENT IN THE TERRITORIES

Alaska, insane.

Insane of Alaska: For an additional amount for care and custody of persons legally adjudged insane in Alaska, including the same objects specified under this head in the Interior Department Appropriation Acts for the fiscal years that follow:

For 1932, \$230;

For 1933, \$12,000.

Virgin Islands.

Temporary government for Virgin Islands: For necessary material and labor required in repairing damage to Federal and municipal property in the Virgin Islands caused by the hurricane of September 26, 1932, fiscal year 1933, \$15,000.

Department of Justice.

#### DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

United States courts.

#### UNITED STATES COURTS

Commissioners, fees.

Fees of commissioners: For additional amounts for fees of commissioners, United States courts, including the same objects specified under this head in the Acts making appropriations for the Department of Justice for the following fiscal years:

For 1930, \$3.45;

For 1931, \$1,236.90;

For 1932, \$23,901.37.

Miscellaneous expenses.

Miscellaneous expenses: For an additional amount for miscellaneous expenses, United States courts, including the same objects specified under this head in the Act making appropriations for the Department of Justice for the fiscal year 1930, \$1,823.49.

Supplies.

Supplies: For additional amounts for supplies for United States courts, including the same objects specified under this head in the Acts making appropriations for the Department of Justice for the following fiscal years:

For 1931, \$176.52;

For 1932, \$3.93.

Support of prisoners.

Support of prisoners: For additional amounts for support of United States prisoners, including the same objects specified under this head in the Acts making appropriations for the Department of Justice for the following fiscal years:

For 1929, \$51.03;

For 1931, \$49.80.

Department of Labor.

#### DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Immigration Bureau.

#### BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION

Salaries and expenses.

Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for salaries and expenses, Bureau of Immigration, Department of Labor, including the same objects specified under this head in the Act making appropriations for the Department of Labor for the fiscal year 1933, \$450,000, for use only for or in connection with the deportation of aliens.

Navy Department.

#### NAVY DEPARTMENT

Secretary's Office.

#### SECRETARY'S OFFICE

Collision damage claims.  
Vol. 42, p. 1066.  
U. S. C., p. 1127.

Claims for damages by collision with naval vessels: To pay claims for damages adjusted and determined by the Secretary of the Navy under the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to amend the Act

authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to settle claims for damages to private property arising from collisions with naval vessels," approved December 28, 1922 (U. S. C., title 34, sec. 599), as fully set forth in House Document Numbered 556, Seventy-second Congress, \$637.99.

## BUREAU OF NAVIGATION

Bureau of Navigation.

Transportation, etc.

Transportation: For an additional amount for travel allowance, and so forth, including the same objects specified under this head in the Naval Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1923, \$50.41.

## DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Department of State.

Foreign Service officers.

Instruction and transit pay.

Salaries: Foreign Service officers while receiving instructions and in transit: For an additional amount for salaries, Foreign Service officers while receiving instructions and in transit, including the same objects specified under this head in the Act making appropriations for the Department of State for the fiscal year 1931, \$401.25.

International Prison Commission.

Vol. 45, p. 71.

International Prison Commission: For an additional amount for the International Prison Commission, including the same objects specified under this head in the Act making appropriations for the Department of State for the fiscal year 1929, \$70.

International Institute of Agriculture.

International Institute of Agriculture at Rome, Italy: For the payment of the quota of the United States, including the Territory of Hawaii, and the dependencies of the Philippine Islands, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands, for the support of the International Institute of Agriculture for the calendar year 1933, \$5,400.

African liquor traffic convention.

Vol. 46, pp. 2202, 1320.

Convention relating to liquor traffic in Africa: To meet the share of the United States in the expenses for the calendar year 1933 of the Central International Office, created under article 7 of the convention of September 10, 1919, relating to the liquor traffic in Africa (convention of September 10, 1919, 46 Stat., pt. 2, p. 2199; Act February 23, 1931, 46 Stat., p. 1320), \$55.

Government of Mexico.

Indemnity for deaths of Emilio Cortez Rubio and Manuel Gomez.

Acte, p. 907.

Payment to Government of Mexico: For payment to the Government of Mexico as authorized by Public Act Numbered 374, approved February 25, 1933, the sum of \$15,000 for the account of the family of Emilio Cortez Rubio and the sum of \$15,000 for the account of the family of Manuel Gomez, for the killing in or near Ardmore, Oklahoma, on June 7, 1931, of Emilio Cortez Rubio and Manuel Gomez by two deputy sheriffs of the State of Oklahoma; in all, \$30,000.

Monetary and economic conference.

Expenses of participation.

International monetary and economic conference: For the expenses of participation by the United States in an international monetary and economic conference to be held in London, and for each and every purpose connected therewith, including traveling expenses; personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, without reference to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended; stenographic and other services by contract if deemed necessary, without regard to the provisions of section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (U. S. C., title 41, sec. 5); rent; purchase of necessary books and documents; printing and binding; official cards; entertainment; hire, maintenance, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; and such other expenses as may be authorized by the Secretary of State, fiscal year 1933, to remain available during the fiscal year 1934, \$150,000.

Vol. 42, p. 1488; Vol. 46, p. 1003.

U. S. C., p. 65; Supp. VI, p. 31.

Advertisement. R. S., sec. 3709, p. 733. U. S. C., p. 1309.

## TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Treasury Department.

Internal Revenue Bureau.

## BUREAU OF INTERNAL REVENUE

Refunding taxes.

Refunding taxes illegally or erroneously collected: For refunding taxes illegally or erroneously collected as provided by law, including the payment of claims for the fiscal year 1933 and prior years, \$28,000,000: *Provided*, That a report shall be made to Congress by internal-revenue districts and alphabetically arranged of all disbursements hereunder in excess of \$500 as required by section 3 of the Act of May 29, 1928 (U. S. C., Supp. V, title 26, sec. 149), including the names of all persons and corporations to whom such payments are made, together with the amount paid to each.

*Proviso.*  
Report to Congress.

Vol. 45, p. 996.  
*Ante*, p. 219.  
U. S. C., Supp. VI,  
p. 412.

Coast Guard.

## COAST GUARD

Establishing new stations.

Coast Guard stations: For an additional amount for establishing and equipping new Coast Guard stations on the sea and lake coasts of the United States, including the same objects specified under this head in the Treasury Department Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1931, \$201.19, to be available until expended.

Supervising Architect's Office.

## OFFICE OF THE SUPERVISING ARCHITECT

Public buildings. Rent of temporary quarters.

Rent of temporary quarters, public buildings: For an additional amount for rent of temporary quarters, public buildings, including the same objects specified under this head in the Act making appropriations for the Treasury Department for the fiscal year 1933, \$165,000.

Vaults and safes.

Vaults and safes for public buildings: For an additional amount for vaults and safes for public buildings, including the same objects specified under this head in the Act making appropriations for the Treasury Department for the fiscal year 1933, \$100,000.

General expenses.  
Limitation increased.  
*Ante*, pp. 594, 595.

General Expenses, Public Buildings: The limitation of \$4,500 on the amount that may be expended for the packing, draying, and transportation of household goods, incident to change of headquarters of field engineers and inspectors employed in connection with public building work, and the limitation of \$52,000 on the amount that may be expended for the rental of additional quarters in the District of Columbia for the Office of the Supervising Architect, and incidental expenses in connection with the occupancy of such quarters, contained in the Act making appropriations for the Treasury Department for the fiscal year 1933 are hereby increased to \$9,000 and \$64,000, respectively.

Rent limitations.

Public building projects.

## MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC BUILDING PROJECTS

Boston, Mass., parcel-post building.  
Acquiring site and construction of building.  
Amount increased.

Boston, Massachusetts, parcel-post building, and so forth: For acquisition of land belonging to the Boston Terminal Company, fronting on Dorchester Avenue, and construction of a building, and for raising the level of Dorchester Avenue to such extent as may be necessary to provide proper grade for loading platform facilities, and so forth, under an estimated total cost of \$3,700,000, in lieu of \$2,700,000 as provided by the Act of July 21, 1932 (47 Stat. 718), as modified by the Act approved June 30, 1932 (47 Stat. 412): *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Treasury may accept title subject to reservations by the grantors for light and air and the right to use for railroad purposes the space below such plane or planes as may be agreed upon: *Provided further*, That the limit of cost herein fixed shall not be reduced by the operation of section 320 of the Legislative Appropriation Act, approved June 30, 1932 (47 Stat. 412).

*Ante*, pp. 718, 412.

*Provisos.*  
Acceptance of title with reservations, authorized.

Cost not to be reduced by Economy Act.  
*Ante*, p. 412.

Calais, Maine, inspection station: The limit of cost fixed under the authority of the Act approved July 21, 1932 (47 Stat. 718), as modified by the operation of the Act approved June 30, 1932 (47 Stat. 412), is increased from \$53,100 to \$110,000, and this latter sum shall not be reduced by the operation of section 320 of the Legislative Appropriation Act, approved June 30, 1932 (47 Stat. 412).

Calais, Me.  
Limit of cost increased.  
*Ante*, pp. 718, 412.  
Sum not reduced by Economy Act.

Fergus Falls, Minnesota, courthouse and post office: The limit of cost fixed in the Second Deficiency Act, fiscal year 1931, approved March 4, 1931 (46 Stat. 1592), for extension and remodeling of building, is hereby increased from \$150,000 to \$175,000: *Provided*, That the additional amount herein authorized shall not be reduced by the operation of section 320 of the Legislative Appropriation Act, approved June 30, 1932 (47 Stat. 412).

Fergus Falls, Minn.  
Cost increased.  
Vol. 46, p. 1592, amended.

*Proviso*.  
Economy Act not to apply.  
*Ante*, p. 412.

Galveston, Texas, immigrant station: The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized, in his discretion and at such time as he may determine, to transfer to the Department of Labor the immigrant station site and improvements thereon.

Galveston, Tex., immigrant station.  
Transfer to Department of Labor.

Grand Rapids, Michigan, post office and courthouse: The authorization contained in the Second Deficiency Act, fiscal year 1931, approved March 4, 1931 (46 Stat. 1593), for extension and remodeling of building, under an estimated total cost of \$300,000, is hereby repealed.

Grand Rapids, Mich.  
Authorization for improvement, repealed.  
Vol. 46, p. 1583.

New York, New York, post office, and so forth: The limit of cost fixed under the Second Deficiency Act, fiscal year 1930, approved July 3, 1930 (46 Stat. 901), for the acquisition by purchase, condemnation, or otherwise, of the block bounded by Barclay, Vesey, and Church Streets and West Broadway, is hereby increased from \$5,000,000 to \$5,020,438: *Provided*, That any cost of said site in excess of \$5,000,000 shall be charged against the \$5,715,000 authorized under the Act approved July 21, 1932 (47 Stat. 718), as modified by the operation of the Legislative Appropriation Act, approved June 30, 1932 (47 Stat. 412), for the construction of a building on said site; and the title for this project is hereby changed to Federal Office Building (Vesey Street): *Provided further*, That the limit of cost herein fixed shall not be reduced by the operation of section 320 of the said Act, approved June 30, 1932 (47 Stat. 412).

New York, N. Y., post office, etc.  
Cost of site, increased.  
Vol. 46, p. 901.

*Provisos*.  
Excess to be charged against Emergency fund.  
*Ante*, pp. 718, 412.  
Title changed to Federal Office Building (Vesey Street).

Cost not reduced by Economy Act.  
*Ante*, p. 412.

Saint Louis, Missouri, courthouse, customhouse, and so forth: The limit of cost fixed in the Second Deficiency Act, fiscal year 1928, approved May 29, 1928 (45 Stat. 918), for acquisition of site and construction of a building, is hereby increased from \$3,825,000 to \$4,900,000: *Provided*, That the increase of \$1,075,000 shall be charged against the amounts authorized to be appropriated under section 5 of the Public Buildings Act, approved May 25, 1926, as amended: *And provided further*, That the limit of cost herein fixed shall not be reduced by the operation of section 320 of the Legislative Appropriation Act, approved June 30, 1932 (47 Stat. 412).

Saint Louis, Mo., courthouse, etc.  
Cost increased.  
Vol. 45, p. 918, amended.

*Provisos*.  
Fund available.  
Vol. 44, p. 633.

Cost not reduced by Economy Act.  
*Ante*, p. 412.

Saint Paul, Minnesota, post office, customhouse, and so forth: The limit of cost fixed in the Second Deficiency Act, fiscal year 1929, approved March 4, 1929 (45 Stat. 1661), for acquisition of the commercial station, additional land and construction of a building, is hereby increased from \$2,700,000 to \$3,350,000, and the authorization in said Act is hereby amended so as to authorize the construction of a tunnel: *Provided*, That the limit of cost herein fixed shall not be reduced by the operation of section 320 of the Legislative Appropriation Act, approved June 30, 1932 (47 Stat. 412).

Saint Paul, Minn.  
Cost increased.  
Vol. 45, p. 1661.

Tunnel provided for.

*Proviso*.  
Cost not reduced by Economy Act.  
*Ante*, p. 412.  
Washington, D. C., central heating plant.  
Service connection extended.  
Vol. 46, p. 1604.

Washington, District of Columbia, central heating plant: The authorization contained in the Second Deficiency Act, fiscal year 1931, approved March 4, 1931 (46 Stat. 1604), shall include among

the buildings to be served, where an engineering survey shows that such service is justified, any Federal building now constructed or under construction or now authorized by law to be constructed.

White River Junction, Vt.  
Vol. 46, p. 1604.

White River Junction, Vermont, post office, and so forth: The authorization for acquisition of site and construction of a building, contained in the Second Deficiency Act, fiscal year 1931, approved March 4, 1931 (46 Stat. 1604), is hereby amended so as to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury in his discretion to sell for an amount not less than that paid therefor the site purchased under the authority of said Act, and if such sale is made, to acquire another site, the limit of cost for the new site and building to remain as now authorized by law.

Sale of present site and acquisition of another, authorized.

Limit of cost not increased.

War Department, military activities.

## WAR DEPARTMENT—MILITARY ACTIVITIES

Claims of British nationals.

### CLAIMS OF BRITISH NATIONALS

Payment of.

For the payment of the claims of British nationals in the following amounts awarded them by the Commission for Adjustment of British Claims in full satisfaction of all their claims for the use of their inventions by the United States under the arrangement or agreement entered into prior to November 12, 1918, and approved by the Secretary of War in accordance with the authority contained in section 3 of the Act approved March 2, 1919 (40 Stat. 1273): Thomas Graham and Sir E. H. Tennyson d'Eyncourt, \$22,500; Commander A. L. Gwynne, \$37,000; Gwynne and Taylor, \$22,500; Colonel Henry Newton, \$100,000; Robert A. Sturgeon, \$17,500; Thornycroft and Company, \$50,000; Rear Admiral Cecil V. Usborne, \$6,000; in all, \$255,500.

Vol. 40, p. 1273.

Quartermaster Corps.

### QUARTERMASTER CORPS

Barracks and quarters.  
Fort Slocum, N. Y.

Barracks and quarters: For an additional amount for the construction of a sewage-disposal plant at Fort Slocum, New York, including septic tanks, collecting chambers, ejector pumps, and the installation of chlorating apparatus, together with such collecting mains and intercepting sewers as may be necessary, fiscal years 1933 and 1934, \$25,000.

Camp Bullis, Tex., additional land.

Acquisition of land, Camp Bullis, Texas: For an additional amount for completing the acquisition of land at Camp Bullis, Texas, under condemnation proceedings as authorized by the Acts approved January 12, 1929 (45 Stat. 1073), and February 28, 1933 (H. R. 12769, Seventy-second Congress), fiscal year 1933, \$6,400, together with such additional sum as may be necessary to pay interest at the rate stipulated and in accordance with the judgments rendered in condemnations to date of payment, to remain available until expended.

Vol. 45, p. 1073.  
*Ante*, p. 1350.

Military Academy.

### UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY

Pay of cadets.

Pay: For an additional amount for pay of the United States Military Academy under the heading "Pay of cadets," fiscal year 1933, \$7,307.

Atlas Roofing Company.  
Payment to.

Public works: For an additional amount for payment of the claim of the Atlas Roofing Company for furnishing, delivering, and erecting the monitor and hip skylights and louver inlets on the main roof, and so forth, on the new cadet mess hall, cadet store, dormitories, and drawing academy, \$2,134.

## WAR DEPARTMENT—NONMILITARY ACTIVITIES

War Department,  
nonmilitary activities.

## QUARTERMASTER CORPS

Quartermaster  
Corps.

Cemeterial expenses: For an additional amount for the development of areas D and E to provide for extension of the National Cemetery, San Francisco, California, \$30,000, to remain available until June 30, 1934.

National Cemetery,  
San Francisco.  
Extension.

## TITLE II—JUDGMENTS AND AUTHORIZED CLAIMS

Judgments and authorized  
claims.

## DAMAGE CLAIMS

Damage claims.

SECTION 1. For the payment of claims for damages to or losses of privately owned property adjusted and determined by the following respective departments and independent establishments under the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for a method for the settlement of claims arising against the Government of the United States in sums not exceeding \$1,000 in any one case," approved December 28, 1922 (U. S. C., title 31, secs. 215-217), as fully set forth in Senate Documents Numbered 168, 199, and 205 and House Documents Numbered 502, 547, and 554, Seventy-second Congress, as follows:

Settlement of, not in  
excess of \$1,000.Vol. 42, p. 1066.  
U. S. C., p. 989.

Department of Agriculture, \$1,590.03;  
Department of Commerce, \$283.90;  
Department of the Interior, \$87.85;  
Department of Justice, \$1,449.31;  
Department of Labor, \$208.17;  
Navy Department, \$996.26;  
Post Office Department (out of the postal revenues), \$5,196.31;  
Treasury Department, \$1,061.66;  
War Department, \$204.65;  
In all, \$11,078.14.

## JUDGMENTS, UNITED STATES COURTS

United States courts,  
judgments.

SEC. 2. For payment of the final judgments and decrees, including costs of suits, which have been rendered under the provisions of the Act of March 3, 1887, entitled "An Act to provide for the bringing of suits against the Government of the United States," as amended by the Judicial Code, approved March 3, 1911 (U. S. C., title 28, sec. 41, par. 20; sec. 258; secs. 761-765), certified to the Seventy-second Congress in Senate Document Numbered 200 and House Document Numbered 544, under the following departments, namely:

Payment of.

Vol. 24, p. 506; Vol.  
36, p. 1063.  
U. S. C., pp. 867, 867,  
868, 938.

Department of Commerce, \$60,738;  
War Department, \$10,383.16; in all, \$71,121.16, together with such additional sum as may be necessary to pay interest on the respective judgments at the rate of 4 per centum per annum from the date thereof until the time this appropriation is made.

Interest.

For the payment of judgments, including costs of suits, rendered against the Government of the United States by United States district courts under the provisions of an Act entitled "An Act authorizing suits against the United States in admiralty for damages caused by and salvage services rendered to public vessels belonging to the United States, and for other purposes", approved March 3, 1925 (U. S. C., title 46, secs. 781-789), certified to the Seventy-second Congress in Senate Document Numbered 200, under the following departments, namely:

Payment of, suits in  
admiralty.Vol. 43, p. 1112.  
U. S. C., p. 1529.

Navy Department, \$1,918.06;

War Department, \$52,107.97; in all, \$54,026.03, together with such additional sum as may be necessary to pay interest on any such judgment where specified therein and at the rate provided by law.

Judgments, special cases.

Vol. 46, p. 1421.

For the payment of a judgment rendered against the Government by the United States District Court, Middle District of Alabama, Northern Division, under the provisions of the Act of Congress, approved February 26, 1931 (46 Stat. 1421), and certified to the Seventy-second Congress in Senate Document Numbered 202, under the War Department, \$4,000, together with such additional sum as may be necessary to pay interest in accordance with the terms of said judgment.

Time of payments.

None of the judgments contained under this caption shall be paid until the right of appeal shall have expired except such as have become final and conclusive against the United States by failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise.

Interest.

Payment of interest wherever provided for judgments contained in this Act shall not in any case continue for more than thirty days after the date of approval of the Act.

Court of Claims.

#### JUDGMENTS, COURT OF CLAIMS

Judgments.

SEC. 3. For payment of the judgments rendered by the Court of Claims and reported to the Seventy-second Congress, in Senate Document Numbered 201 and House Document Numbered 546, under the following departments, namely:

Department of Agriculture, \$26,171.25;

Navy Department, \$27,420.79;

Treasury Department, \$2,306.90;

Interest.

War Department, \$260,514.03; in all, \$316,412.97, together with such additional sum as may be necessary to pay interest on certain of the judgments as and where specified in such judgments.

Time of payments.

None of the judgments contained under this caption which have not been affirmed by the Supreme Court or otherwise become final and conclusive against the United States shall be paid until the expiration of the time within which application may be made for a writ of certiorari under subdivision (b), section 3, of the Act entitled "An Act to amend the Judicial Code, and to further define the jurisdiction of the circuit courts of appeals and of the Supreme Court, and for other purposes," approved February 13, 1925 (U. S. C., title 28, sec. 288).

Vol. 43, p. 939.  
U. S. C., p. 900.

Pocono Pines Assembly Hotels Company.

Payment of judgment to.

Vol. 46, p. 1622.

For payment of the judgment of the Court of Claims, numbered J-543 in favor of the Pocono Pines Assembly Hotels Company, as certified to the Congress in the report embodied in Senate Document Numbered 244, Seventy-first Congress, third session, and Senate Document Numbered 213, Seventy-second Congress, second session, \$227,239.53.

Audited claims.

#### AUDITED CLAIMS

Payment of.

SEC. 4. For the payment of the following claims, certified to be due by the General Accounting Office under appropriations the balances of which have been carried to the surplus fund under the provisions of section 5 of the Act of June 20, 1874 (U. S. C., title 31, sec. 713), and under appropriations heretofore treated as permanent, being for the service of the fiscal year 1930 and prior years, unless otherwise stated, and which have been certified to Congress under section 2 of the Act of July 7, 1884 (U. S. C., title 5, sec. 266), as fully set forth in House Document Numbered 543, Seventy-second Congress, there is appropriated as follows:

Vol. 18, p. 110.  
U. S. C., p. 1022.

Vol. 23, p. 254.  
U. S. C., p. 43.

## INDEPENDENT OFFICES

Audited claims—  
Continued.  
Independent Offices.

For medical and hospital services, Veterans' Bureau, \$16,079.59.  
 For military and naval compensation, Veterans' Administration,  
 \$85.25.  
 For salaries and expenses, Veterans' Bureau, \$70.  
 For vocational rehabilitation, Veterans' Bureau, \$59.66.  
 For Army pensions, \$15.56.

## DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Department of Agri-  
culture.

For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Plant Industry, \$10.08.  
 For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Animal Industry, \$23.20.

## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Department of Com-  
merce.

For photolithographing, Patent Office, \$500.

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Department of the  
Interior.

For contingent expenses of land offices, \$32.07.  
 For Geological Survey, \$6.15.  
 For National Park Service, \$8.50.  
 For medical relief in Alaska, \$28.47.  
 For Indian schools, support, \$37.49.

## DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Department of Jus-  
tice.

For detection and prosecution of crimes, \$24.85.  
 For salaries, fees, and expenses of marshals, United States courts,  
 \$39.52.  
 For miscellaneous expenses, United States courts, \$317.  
 For books for judicial officers, \$1,056.55.  
 For support of United States prisoners, \$1,052.61.

## NAVY DEPARTMENT

Navy Department.

For pay, miscellaneous, 72 cents.  
 For transportation, Bureau of Navigation, \$4.01.  
 For pay, subsistence, and transportation, Navy, \$693.80.  
 For pay of the Navy, \$442.73.  
 For pay, Marine Corps, \$677.60.  
 For general expenses, Marine Corps, \$43.64.

## POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT—POSTAL SERVICE

Post Office Depart-  
ment.

(Out of the postal revenues)

For clerks, first and second class post offices, \$27.53.  
 For indemnities, domestic mail, \$163.16.  
 For indemnities, international mail, \$27.78.  
 For miscellaneous items, first and second class post offices, \$4.  
 For railroad transportation and mail-messenger service, \$4.17.  
 For rent, light, and fuel, \$304.50.

## DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Department of State.

For salaries, Foreign Service officers, \$16.59.

Audited claims—  
Continued.  
Treasury Department.

## TREASURY DEPARTMENT

For Coast Guard, \$233.03.  
For pay and allowances, Coast Guard, \$7.46.  
For enforcement of narcotic and national prohibition acts, internal revenue, \$866.29.  
For collecting the internal revenue, \$240.17.  
For pay of personnel and maintenance of hospitals, Public Health Service, \$18.

War Department.

## WAR DEPARTMENT

For pay of the Army, 27 cents.  
For apprehension of deserters, and so forth, \$5.98.  
For Army transportation, \$13.46.  
For replacing ordnance and ordnance stores, \$5,200.  
Total, audited claims, section 4, \$28,441.44, together with such additional sum due to increases in rates of exchange as may be necessary to pay claims in the foreign currency as specified in certain of the settlements of the General Accounting Office.

Audited claims.

## AUDITED CLAIMS

Payment of additional.

Vol. 18, p. 110.  
U. S. C., p. 1022.

Vol. 23, p. 254.  
U. S. C., p. 43.

SEC. 5. For the payment of the following claims, certified to be due by the General Accounting Office under appropriations the balances of which have been carried to the surplus fund under the provisions of section 5 of the Act of June 20, 1874 (U. S. C., title 31, sec. 713), and under appropriations heretofore treated as permanent, being for the service of the fiscal year 1930 and prior years, unless otherwise stated, and which have been certified to Congress under section 2 of the Act of July 7, 1884 (U. S. C., title 5, sec. 266), as fully set forth in Senate Document Numbered 203, Seventy-second Congress, there is appropriated as follows:

Legislative.

## LEGISLATIVE ESTABLISHMENT

For public printing and binding, Government Printing Office, \$10.12.

Independent Offices.

## INDEPENDENT OFFICES

For salaries and expenses, Federal Board for Vocational Education, 50 cents.  
For medical and hospital services, Veterans' Bureau, \$17,226.40.  
For salaries and expenses, Veterans' Bureau, \$25.96.  
For Army pensions, \$120.71.

District of Columbia.

## DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

For general expenses, public parks, District of Columbia, \$460.25.

Department of Agriculture.

## DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

For salaries and expenses, Weather Bureau, \$101.64.  
For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Animal Industry, \$34.33.  
For general expenses, Forest Service, \$15.70.  
For salaries and expenses, Forest Service, \$12.57.

Department of Commerce.

## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

For export industries, Department of Commerce, \$7.20.

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Audited claims—  
Continued.  
Department of the  
Interior.

For relieving distress and prevention, and so forth, of diseases among Indians, \$1,079.43.

For conservation of health among Indians, \$919.57.

## DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Department of Jus-  
tice.

For books for judicial officers, \$436.95.

For salaries, fees, and expenses of marshals, United States courts, \$959.39.

For salaries and expenses of district attorneys, United States courts, \$1.25.

For salaries and expenses of clerks, United States courts, 65 cents.

For fees of jurors and witnesses, United States courts, \$36.70.

For support of United States prisoners, \$5.50.

## DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Department of La-  
bor.

For salaries and expenses, commissioners of conciliation, \$2.

## NAVY DEPARTMENT

Navy Department.

For pay, miscellaneous, \$90.95.

For transportation, Bureau of Navigation, \$57.75.

For organizing the Naval Reserve, \$7.76.

For engineering, Bureau of Steam Engineering, \$9.44.

For pay, subsistence, and transportation, Navy, \$705.13.

For pay of the Navy, \$2,052.77.

For aviation, Navy, \$5,000.

For pay, Marine Corps, \$206.25.

## POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT—POSTAL SERVICE

Post Office Depart-  
ment.

(Out of the postal revenues)

For balances due foreign countries, \$905.20.

For indemnities, domestic mail, \$2.

For rent, light, and fuel, \$2,070.84.

For separating mails, \$72.

## DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Department of State.

For allowance for clerks at consulates, \$86.58.

## TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Treasury Depart-  
ment.

For increase of compensation, Treasury Department, \$10.

For enforcement of Narcotic and National Prohibition Acts, internal revenue, \$100.98.

For collecting the internal revenue, \$23.45.

For Coast Guard, \$534.42.

For contingent expenses, Coast Guard, 72 cents.

For pay and allowances, Coast Guard, \$5.52.

For operating force for public buildings, \$42.

For marine hospital, Carville, Louisiana, \$193.84.

## WAR DEPARTMENT

War Department.

For organized Reserves, \$34.99.

For Reserve Officers' Training Corps, \$100.80.

For increase of compensation, Military Establishment, \$1,323.69.

For pay and traveling and general expenses of the Army, \$10.48.

For pay, and so forth of the Army, \$23,239.80.

Audited claims—  
Continued.

For pay of the Army, \$6,826.44.

For Army transportation, \$596.92.

For clothing and equipage, \$62.77.

For pay, and so forth, of the Army, war with Spain, \$11.68.

For general appropriations, Quartermaster Corps, \$1,588.42.

For subsistence of the Army, \$30.

For supplies, services, and transportation, Quartermaster Corps,  
\$4,429.79.

For armament of fortifications, \$15,252.23.

For replacing ordnance and ordnance stores, \$74.56.

For arming, equipping, and training the National Guard,  
\$1,547.59.

For pay of National Guard for armory drills, \$48.43.

For disposition of remains of officers, soldiers, and civil employees,  
\$10.

For monument, Kill Devil Hill, Kitty Hawk, North Carolina,  
\$1,500.

Rate of exchange  
added.

Total, audited claims, section 5, \$90,323.01, together with such additional sum due to increases in rates of exchange as may be necessary to pay claims in the foreign currency as specified in certain of the settlements of the General Accounting Office.

Offsets against judgments, etc.  
Vol. 18, p. 481.  
U. S. C., p. 990.

SEC. 6. For payment of interest on amounts withheld from claimants by the Comptroller General of the United States, Act of March 3, 1875, as allowed by the General Accounting Office, and certified to the Seventy-second Congress, second session, in Senate Document Numbered 198, under the Treasury Department, \$28,943.61 and under the War Department \$736.21, together with such additional amount as may be necessary to pay interest on one of the claims set forth in that document.

Judgments against collectors of customs.  
R. S., sec. 989, p. 185.  
U. S. C., p. 943.

Payment of judgments against collectors of customs: For the payment of a claim allowed by the General Accounting Office covering a judgment rendered by a United States district court against a collector of customs, where certificate of probable cause has been issued as provided for under section 989, Revised Statutes (U. S. C., title 28, sec. 842), and certified to the Seventy-second Congress, second session, in Senate Document Numbered 198, under the Department of Labor, \$978.50.

Total, audited claims, section 6, \$30,658.32.

### SHORT TITLE

Title of Act.

This Act may be cited as the "Second Deficiency Act, fiscal year 1933."

Approved, March 4, 1933.

[CHAPTER 283.]

### JOINT RESOLUTION

March 4, 1933.  
[S. J. Res. 265.]  
[Pub. Res., No. 72.]

Authorizing the acceptance by the United States of a bust of Johann Wolfgang von Goethe.

District of Columbia.  
Bust of Johann Wolfgang von Goethe accepted for erection in.

Site and approval.

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the President of the United States is hereby authorized to accept as a gift of the Goethe Society of America (Incorporated) a bust of Johann Wolfgang von Goethe for erection on the public grounds of the United States in the city of Washington, District of Columbia, on a site selected by the Director of Public Buildings and Public Parks of the National Capital, with the approval of the National Commission

of Fine Arts: *Provided*, That if no such site suitable for the purpose shall be found, the bust shall be accepted for display in the National Museum or such other appropriate location as may indicate an appreciation of the intellectual achievements and services of Goethe to mankind.

*Proviso.*  
To be displayed in National Museum if suitable site not found.

Approved, March 4, 1933.

[CHAPTER 284.]

JOINT RESOLUTION

To authorize and direct the Secretary of Agriculture to provide additional facilities for the classification of cotton under the United States Cotton Standards Act.

March 4, 1933.  
[H. J. Res. 434.]  
[Pub. Res., No. 73.]

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the Secretary of Agriculture be requested to extend to cotton growers facilities for the classification of cotton authorized in the United States Cotton Standards Act of March 4, 1923 (42 Stat. L. 1517), with such supervision of licensed classifiers as he shall deem necessary under authority of the United States Cotton Futures Act.

Cotton Standards Act, amended.  
Vol. 42, p. 1517, amended.  
Additional facilities for classifying cotton to be provided.  
Vol. 38, p. 663; Vol. 39, p. 476.

SEC. 2. Further to carry out the purposes of the said United States Cotton Standards Act the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to issue to any qualified person, upon presentation of satisfactory evidence of competency, a license to sample cotton. Any such license may be suspended or revoked by the Secretary of Agriculture whenever he is satisfied that such licensee is incompetent or has knowingly or carelessly sampled cotton improperly, or has violated any provision of said Act or the regulations thereunder so far as the same may relate to him, or has used his license, or allowed it to be used, for any improper purpose. The Secretary of Agriculture may prescribe by regulation the conditions under which licenses may be issued hereunder, and may require any licensed sampler to give bond for the faithful performance of his duties and for the protection of persons affected thereby and may prescribe the conditions under which cotton shall be sampled by licensed samplers for the purpose of classification by officers of the Department of Agriculture, or by licensed cotton classifiers.

Cotton samplers.  
License; issue, revocation, etc.

Conditions imposed.

Bond.

Approved, March 4, 1933.

[CHAPTER 285.]

JOINT RESOLUTION

To provide for further investigation of expenditures of the Post Office Department.

March 4, 1933.  
[H. J. Res. 612.]  
[Pub. Res., No. 74.]

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That for the purpose of obtaining information necessary as a basis for legislation, those members of the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads of the Seventy-second Congress who are Members elect to the Seventy-third Congress, or a majority of them, after March 4, 1933, and until the organization of the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads of the House of the Seventy-third Congress, are authorized, as a committee, by subcommittee or otherwise, to continue the investigation begun under authority of H. Res. 226 of the Seventy-second Congress. And the unexpended balance of the appropriation of \$5,000 under H. Res. 273 of the Seventy-second Congress is hereby continued for such purposes.

House Committee on Post Office and Post Roads.

Members elect of 73d Congress authorized to continue investigation of Post Office Department.

Appropriation continued.

Approved, March 4, 1933.

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# PROPOSED AMENDMENT

TO THE

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES

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JOINT RESOLUTION

[S. J. Res. 211.]

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein),* That the following article is hereby proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the Constitution when ratified by conventions in three-fourths of the several States:

Amendment proposed to the Constitution.

“ARTICLE—

“SECTION 1. The eighteenth article of amendment to the Constitution of the United States is hereby repealed.

Eighteenth amendment repealed.

“SEC. 2. The transportation or importation into any State, Territory, or possession of the United States for delivery or use therein of intoxicating liquors, in violation of the laws thereof, is hereby prohibited.

Prohibition of certain interstate transportation.

“SEC. 3. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by conventions in the several States, as provided in the Constitution, within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the States by the Congress.”

Inoperative, if not ratified in seven years.

JNO. N. GARNER  
*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

CHARLES CURTIS  
*Vice President of the United States and  
President of the Senate.*

I certify that this Joint Resolution originated in the Senate.

EDWIN P. THAYER  
*Secretary.*

[Deposited in the Department of State, February 20, 1933.]

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THE  
STATUTES AT LARGE

OF THE  
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

FROM

DECEMBER 1931 to MARCH 1933

CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS

RECENT TREATIES, EXECUTIVE PROCLAMATIONS AND AGREEMENTS  
PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION AND  
TWENTIETH AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION

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PART 2

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The original of every act printed in this volume from page 1627 to page 1714, inclusive, has the following heading:

SEVENTY-SECOND CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA;  
AT THE FIRST SESSION,  
BEGUN AND HELD AT THE CITY OF WASHINGTON ON MONDAY, THE SEVENTH DAY OF DECEMBER,  
ONE THOUSAND NINE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-ONE

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All bills and joint resolutions presented to the President of the United States bear the signatures of the Speaker (or of the Speaker *pro tempore*) of the House of Representatives and of the Vice President and President of the Senate (or of the President of the Senate *pro tempore*); those signatures accordingly appear on the originals of all acts and joint resolutions.

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PRIVATE LAWS  
OF THE  
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
PASSED BY THE  
SEVENTY-SECOND CONGRESS  
1931-1933

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# PRIVATE LAWS OF THE SEVENTY-SECOND CONGRESS

OF THE

## UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

*Passed at the first session, which was begun and held at the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia, on Monday, the seventh day of December, 1931, and was adjourned without day on Saturday, the sixteenth day of July, 1932.*

HERBERT HOOVER, President; CHARLES CURTIS, Vice President; GEORGE H. MOSES, President of the Senate *pro tempore*; JOHN N. GARNER, Speaker of the House of Representatives; HENRY T. RAINEY, Speaker of the House of Representatives *pro tempore*, June 13 to 18, 1932; WILLIAM B. BANKHEAD, Speaker of the House of Representatives *pro tempore*, June 20, 1932; JOHN McDUFFIE, Speaker of the House of Representatives *pro tempore*, July 16, 1932.

### [CHAPTER 20.]

#### AN ACT

Granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Civil War and certain widows and dependent children of soldiers and sailors of said war.

February 4, 1932.

[H. R. 6506.]

[Private, No. 1.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws:

Pensions.

The name of Prudence M. A. Burton, former widow of John Blaylock, late of Company E, Thirtieth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

Pensions increased.  
Prudence M. A. Burton.

The name of Nancy P. Conrad, widow of Amos Conrad, late of Company K, Fourteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

Nancy P. Conrad.

The name of Harriet E. Dutton, widow of Abram H. Dutton, late of Company K, Fourteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

Harriet E. Dutton.

The name of Melissa E. Gibson, widow of James Gibson, late of Company G, Eighty-seventh Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

Melissa E. Gibson.

The name of Elizabeth Harrison, widow of John Harrison, late of Company H, Seventh Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

Elizabeth Harrison.

The name of Johanna S. W. Micksch, widow of Joseph Micksch, late of Company B, Twelfth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

Johanna S. W. Micksch.

The name of Josephine Hatcher, widow of James D. Hatcher, late of Company F, Eighth Regiment Provisional Enrolled Missouri Militia, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

Pension.  
Josephine Hatcher.

Pension increased.  
Margaret E. Wilt.

The name of Margaret E. Wilt, widow of David S. Wilt, late of Company E, Sixth Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

Pensions.  
Nancy A. West.

The name of Nancy A. West, widow of John J. West, late of Company G, Fifteenth Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

Lillie M. Price.

The name of Lillie M. Price, widow of Thomas J. Price, late of Company G, Seventeenth Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month and increase the rate to \$30 per month from and after the date she shall have attained the age of sixty years, which fact shall be determined by the submission of satisfactory evidence by the beneficiary to the Veterans' Administration.

Pensions increased.  
Elizabeth Wells.

The name of Elizabeth Wells, widow of George Wells, late of Company K, Fifty-fifth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

Ophelia Roseberry.

The name of Ophelia Roseberry, widow of Joseph Roseberry, late of Company H, Twenty-seventh Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

Patsy Clark.

The name of Patsy Clark, widow of Andrew J. Clark, late of Company K, One hundred and forty-fifth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

Pensions.  
Mollie M. Merrill.

The name of Mollie M. Merrill, helpless and dependent daughter of William T. Merrill, late of the United States Navy, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

Lula M. McCoy.

The name of Lula M. McCoy, widow of James M. McCoy, late of Company B, Seventeenth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

Clara Hoard.

The name of Clara Hoard, widow of Francis M. Hoard, late of Company C, Thirty-eighth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month and increase the rate to \$30 per month from and after the date she shall have attained the age of sixty years, which fact shall be determined by the submission of satisfactory evidence by the beneficiary to the Veterans' Administration.

Pension increased.  
Arvilla R. Penfield.

The name of Arvilla R. Penfield, widow of George A. Penfield, late of Company H, Twenty-fourth Regiment, and Company E, One hundred and tenth Regiment, New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

Pension.  
Elizabeth Nye.

The name of Elizabeth Nye, widow of William Nye, late of Company I, One hundred and forty-fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

Pensions increased.  
Alma Niedhammer.

The name of Alma Niedhammer, widow of George Niedhammer, late of Company C, Eighteenth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

Eliza J. Arthur.

The name of Eliza J. Arthur, former widow of David S. Arthur, late of Company H, Thirtieth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

Pension.  
Edith L. Johnson.

The name of Edith L. Johnson, helpless and dependent daughter of Perry Johnson, late of Company M, Second Regiment Indiana Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Caroline Gorgas, widow of John Gorgas, late of Company A, Thirty-fourth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

Pensions increased.  
Caroline Gorgas.

The name of Louisa Hiskett, widow of John M. Hiskett, late of Company I, Third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

Louisa Hiskett.

The name of Serena E. Merryman, widow of John H. Merryman, late of Company K, Forty-fourth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

Serena E. Merryman.

The name of Emeline Scott, former widow of James Curtis, late of Company A, Seventy-eighth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

Emeline Scott.

The name of Mary E. Benson, widow of Newman G. Benson, late of Company L, Seventh Regiment Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

Mary E. Benson.

The name of Lydia A. Cary, widow of Daniel M. Cary, late of Company G, Tenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry; and Company E, Eighth Regiment Veterans' Reserve Corps, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

Lydia A. Cary.

The name of Sarah E. Burton, widow of Presley T. Burton, late of Company G, Ninth Regiment Missouri State Militia Cavalry; and Company A, Fourteenth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

Sarah E. Burton.

The name of Isabel Guffey, helpless and dependent daughter of James A. Guffey, late of Company A, Eighth Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

Pensions.  
Isabel Guffey.

The name of Alton Frazier Cowan, helpless and dependent son of Benjamin F. Cowan, late of Company C, Sixth Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Mounted Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

Alton Frazier Cowan.

The name of Nancy J. McWilliams, widow of Thomas C. McWilliams, late of Company F, Eighty-sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

Pensions increased.  
Nancy J. McWilliams.

The name of Sarah M. Martin, widow of William R. Martin, late of Company I, Second Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

Sarah M. Martin.

The name of Elizabeth Caslow, widow of Philip Caslow, late of Company G, One hundred and fortieth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

Elizabeth Caslow.

The name of Mary Ann McCabe, widow of John McCabe, late of Company A, One hundred and fiftieth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

Pension.  
Mary Ann McCabe.

The name of Octavia Partlow, former widow of Henry Ploof, late of Company F, Ninety-sixth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

Pensions increased.  
Octavia Partlow.

- Eliza Lagoy. The name of Eliza Lagoy, widow of Adolphus Lagoy, late of Company B, First Regiment New York Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.
- Jane Groves. The name of Jane Groves, widow of Thomas Groves, late of Company D, First Regiment New York Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.
- Maria F. West. The name of Maria F. West, widow of Llewellyn J. West, late of Company M, First Regiment Maine Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.
- Agnes Daniels. The name of Agnes Daniels, widow of James M. Daniels, late of Company H, One hundred and second Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.
- Mary Stearnes. The name of Mary Stearnes, widow of Luman G. Stearnes, late of Company D, Fourth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.
- Malinda J. Messenger. The name of Malinda J. Messenger, widow of Samuel Messenger, late of Company O, Sixth Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.
- Nancy Jane Shafer. The name of Nancy Jane Shafer, widow of Cyrus Shafer, late of Company E, Sixth Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.
- Malinda House. The name of Malinda House, widow of David W. House, late of Company C, Third Regiment Potomac Home Brigade Maryland Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.
- Leanna E. Blair. The name of Leanna E. Blair, widow of John F. Blair, late first lieutenant, Company C, Two hundred and second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.
- Pensions.  
Dora Etta Miller. The name of Dora Etta Miller, helpless and dependent daughter of John M. Miller, late of Company D, Sixth Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.
- Tempie Farley. The name of Tempie Farley, widow of George Farley, alias George Farler, late of Captain James Eversole's Company H, Three Forks Battalion, Kentucky State Troops, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.
- Mary French. The name of Mary French, helpless and dependent daughter of John French, late of Company B, Fourth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.
- Frances J. Coffey. The name of Frances J. Coffey, widow of Sidney Coffey, late of Captain Thomas Wood's Company C, South Cumberland Battalion, Kentucky State Troops, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.
- Pension increased.  
Elizabeth Lloyd. The name of Elizabeth Lloyd, widow of James F. Lloyd, late of Company F, Fifth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.
- Pensions.  
Lucinda C. Rowe. The name of Lucinda C. Rowe, widow of John C. Rowe, late of Company F, Fifth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of George Rush, late of Captain Isaac Bow's Company A, South Cumberland Battalion, Kentucky State Troops, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

George Rush.

The name of William B. Smith, late of Captain John Bridgewater's Company A, Hall's Gap Battalion, Kentucky State Troops, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

William B. Smith.

The name of Frances E. Miller, widow of Hiram Miller, late of Company C, Thirty-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

Pensions increased.  
Frances E. Miller.

The name of Nancy C. Mostoller, widow of John W. Mostoller, late of Company B, Fifty-fourth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

Nancy C. Mostoller.

The name of Rachel Walter, widow of Charles R. Walter, late of Company D, Fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

Rachel Walter.

The name of Laura E. Deits, widow of William A. Deits, late of Company I, Fourth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

Pension.  
Laura E. Deits.

The name of Sarah A. Chandler, widow of Edgar Chandler, late of Company I, Ninety-eighth Regiment New York National Guard Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

Pensions increased.  
Sarah A. Chandler.

The name of Sarah J. McHenry, widow of Junius R. McHenry, late of Company I, Twenty-seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

Sarah J. McHenry.

The name of Rachel E. Phelps, helpless and dependent daughter of James E. Phelps, late first lieutenant, Company G, One hundred and seventy-sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

Pension.  
Rachel E. Phelps.

The name of Ida I. Secor, widow of Andrew J. Secor, late of Company L, Third Regiment New York Volunteer Light Artillery; and Twenty-fourth Independent Battery, New York Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

Pensions increased.  
Ida I. Secor.

The name of Catherine R. Forbes, widow of William T. Forbes, late of Companies L, G, and D, Twelfth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

Catherine R. Forbes.

The name of Lottie McKelvey, widow of Jonathan McKelvey, late of Company M, Sixth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

Pension.  
Lottie McKelvey.

The name of Fannie Hoover, widow of Samuel Hoover, afterwards known as Charles Huber, late of Company F, First Regiment Potomac Home Brigade Maryland Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

Pension increased.  
Fannie Hoover.

The name of Marie Ludwig, widow of Carl Ludwig, late of Thirty-fourth Independent Battery, New York Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

Pensions.  
Marie Ludwig.

The name of Cora Cath, helpless and dependent daughter of William H. Cath, late of Company D, Seventy-seventh Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

Cora Cath.

The name of Harriet A. Skinner, widow of James W. Skinner, late of Company C, Sixtieth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay

Pensions increased.  
Harriet A. Skinner.

her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

Frances E. Tilton.

The name of Frances E. Tilton, widow of Hebron Tilton, late of Company A, Forty-eighth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

Mary C. Plunkett.

The name of Mary C. Plunkett, widow of George W. Plunkett, late of Company E, Seventy-second Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

Elizabeth R. Backus.

The name of Elizabeth R. Backus, widow of William F. Backus, late of Company F, Seventh Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

Julia A. Hofflicker.

The name of Julia A. Hofflicker, widow of Samuel Hofflicker, late of Company I, One hundred and forty-ninth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

Frances Ross.

The name of Frances Ross, widow of Henry Ross, late of Company F, Twelfth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$60 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving: *Provided*, That in the event of the death of Ethel May Ross, helpless and dependent daughter of said Frances and Henry Ross, the additional pension herein granted shall cease and determine: *And provided further*, That in the event of the death of Frances Ross the name of said Ethel May Ross shall be placed on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, at the rate of \$20 per month from and after the date of death of said Frances Ross.

*Provisos.*  
Increase to cease on death of child.

Pension to child on death of mother.

Pension.

Mary E. Downer.

The name of Mary E. Downer, widow of John L. Downer, late of Company C, Thirty-eighth Regiment, and Company G, Thirty-fourth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

Pensions increased.  
Thana Hope.

The name of Thana Hope, widow of Charles C. Hope, late of Company A, Seventy-seventh Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

Ellen Kintner.

The name of Ellen Kintner, widow of William Kintner, late of Company I, Eleventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

Jennie M. K. Banner.

The name of Jennie M. K. Banner, former widow of James M. Kinnen, late of Company G, One hundred and twentieth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

Eva Louise Eberlin.

The name of Eva Louise Eberlin, helpless and dependent daughter of Henry Eberlin, late of Company C, One hundred and forty-third Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

Pensions.  
Angeline Davis.

The name of Angeline Davis, widow of Edson A. Davis, late of Company B, Eighty-ninth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

Mary Snyder.

The name of Mary Snyder, widow of Joseph Snyder, late of Company C, Tenth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

Tiney Vass.

The name of Tiney Vass, widow of Henry N. Vass, late of Company F, Seventh Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Harriet Wilson, widow of William Wilson, late of Company E, One hundred and forty-third Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

Pension increased.  
Harriet Wilson.

The name of Nancy E. Cahoon, widow of William N. Cahoon, late of Company D, Sixty-third Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and Company B, Eleventh Veterans' Reserve Corps, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

Pensions.  
Nancy E. Cahoon.

The name of Mary E. Johnson, widow of Benjamin Johnson, late of Company M, Seventy-third Regiment Enrolled Missouri Militia, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

Mary E. Johnson.

The name of Pearl Rounds, helpless and dependent daughter of Reuben Rounds, late of Company H, One hundred and thirty-ninth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

Pearl Rounds.

The name of Amanda Brown, widow of John Brown, late of Captain Andrew J. Hart's Morgan County company, Volunteer Missouri Militia, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

Amanda Brown.

The name of Mary J. Crawford, widow of James M. Crawford, late of Captain Harlan P. Dow's Pacific Rail Road Company, Missouri Militia, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

Mary J. Crawford.

The name of Margaret Kingery, widow of George W. Kingery, alias G. W. Kingery, late of Company E, Forty-second Regiment Enrolled Missouri Militia, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

Margaret Kingery.

The name of William M. Mitchell, late of Captain H. C. Donnohue's company of Pettis County, Volunteer Missouri Militia, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

William M. Mitchell.

The name of Mattie L. Bennett, widow of John H. Bennett, late unassigned, One hundred and ninety-second Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

Pensions increased.  
Mattie L. Bennett.

The name of Dorleskia J. Starbuck, now known as Dorleskia J. White, widow of Edwin J. Starbuck, late of Company I, Sixteenth Regiment New York Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

Dorleskia J. White.

The name of Frances M. Nelson, widow of William L. Nelson, late of Company C, Thirteenth Regiment New York Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

Pension.  
Frances M. Nelson.

The name of Ary J. Warner, widow of Samuel Warner, late of Company C, Thirty-third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

Pensions increased.  
Ary J. Warner.

The name of Catherine Summers, widow of John W. Summers, late of Company E, Eighteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry; and Battery L, First Ohio Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

Catherine Summers.

The name of Harriet F. Skinnin, widow of James Skinnin, late of Company E, One hundred and seventy-fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

Harriet F. Skinnin.

The name of Eliza J. Simmers, widow of Alfred Simmers, late of Company G, Fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

Eliza J. Simmers.

The name of Hulda Patch, widow of Nathaniel Bryan Patch, alias Bryan Peck, late of Company A, Seventeenth Regiment Ohio Volun-

Hulda Patch.

- Pension.**  
**Caddie Nichols.**     The name of Caddie Nichols, helpless and dependent daughter of George Nichols, late of Company G, Thirty-first Regiment Ohio Veteran Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.
- Pensions increased.**  
**Gilley Melott.**     The name of Gilley Melott, widow of Henry Melott, late of Company G, Seventh Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.
- Matilda Larimer.**   The name of Matilda Larimer, widow of Robert M. Larimer, late of Company D, One hundred and eighty-seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.
- Emily S. Davis.**     The name of Emily S. Davis, widow of Scott H. Davis, late of Company F, One hundred and eighty-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.
- Emil Yates.**        The name of Emil Yates, helpless and dependent son of Daniel Yates, late of Company G, Sixty-eighth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.
- Catharina Mayer.**   The name of Catharina Mayer, widow of Franz Mayer, late of Company G, Fourteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.
- Maria E. Kelly.**     The name of Maria E. Kelly, widow of George W. Kelly, late of Company H, One hundred and forty-fifth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.
- Margaret J. Kerr.**   The name of Margaret J. Kerr, widow of John T. Kerr, late of Company F, Second Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.
- Pension.**  
**Susan E. Shelton.**   The name of Susan E. Shelton, widow of James K. Shelton, alias James Shelton, late of Captain Richard Murphy's company, Pulaski and Texas County Volunteers, Enrolled Missouri Militia, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.
- Pension increased.**  
**Martha J. Beal.**     The name of Martha J. Beal, widow of John Q. A. Beal, late of Company I, Sixteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.
- Pensions.**  
**Pecoria A. Mattox.**   The name of Pecoria A. Mattox, widow of Alexander G. Mattox, late of Company K, Twenty-fifth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.
- Truman A. Wedge.**   The name of Truman A. Wedge, helpless and dependent son of Orlando Wedge, late of Company K, One hundred and forty-seventh Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.
- Mattie J. Otis.**     The name of Mattie J. Otis, widow of Eugene Otis, late of Company E, Forty-seventh Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.
- Joanna L. Canfield.**   The name of Joanna L. Canfield, widow of Robert A. Canfield, late of Company E, Twelfth Regiment Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.
- Pension increased.**  
**Martha J. Doty.**     The name of Martha J. Doty, widow of John W. Doty, late of Company A, One hundred and sixteenth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry; and Twelfth Battery, Indiana Volunteer Light

Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Nancy A. Scribner, helpless and dependent daughter of Samuel R. Scribner, late of Company F, Seventh Regiment Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

Pension.  
Nancy A. Scribner.

The name of Elizabeth Canfield, widow of Edgar Canfield, late landsman, United States Navy, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

Pensions increased.  
Elizabeth Canfield.

The name of Eva Calvert, widow of Stansbery W. Calvert, late of Company C, Third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

Eva Calvert.

The name of Louisiana Butcher, widow of Lewis M. Butcher, late of Company I, Thirteenth Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving, and an additional pension of \$20 per month for the helpless and dependent daughter, Elizabeth Butcher: *Provided*, That in the event of the death of Elizabeth Butcher, helpless and dependent daughter of said Lewis M. and Louisiana Butcher, the additional pension of \$20 per month for her herein granted shall cease and determine: *And provided further*, That in the event of the death of Louisiana Butcher the name of Elizabeth Butcher shall be placed on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, at the rate of \$20 per month from and after the date of death of Louisiana Butcher.

Louisiana Butcher.

Pension to daughter.

*Provisos.*  
Increase to cease on death of child.

Pension to child on death of mother.

The name of Veturia H. Dugan, widow of William P. Dugan, late of Company A, One hundred and sixtieth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

Veturia H. Dugan.

The name of Elizabeth F. Rader, widow of John F. Rader, late of Company H, Seventy-first Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

Elizabeth F. Rader.

The name of Martha J. Stephenson, widow of Levi S. Stephenson, late of Company K, Ninety-first Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

Martha J. Stephenson.

The name of Maria Thompson, widow of Robert Thompson, late of Company A, Sixteenth Regiment United States Colored Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

Maria Thompson.

The name of Adah Wilson, widow of Burrell P. Wilson, late of Company K, Seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

Adah Wilson.

The name of Rosa Ralph, widow of Perry Ralph, late of Company A, Ninety-first Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

Pensions.  
Rosa Ralph.

The name of Chester Jones, helpless and dependent son of David W. Jones, late of Company A, Fifty-sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

Chester Jones.

The name of Florence Cordell, widow of George Cordell, late of Company F, Twenty-seventh Regiment United States Colored Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

Pensions increased.  
Florence Cordell.

The name of Frances Bryant, widow of Erasmus P. Bryant, late of Company A, Thirty-ninth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infan-

Frances Bryant.

try, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

Pension.  
Maud A. Robinson.

The name of Maud A. Robinson, helpless and dependent daughter of Nathaniel B. Robinson, late of Company K, Twenty-second Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

Pensions increased.  
Abbie H. Putnam.

The name of Abbie H. Putnam, widow of Lyman C. Putnam, late of Company F, Fourth Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

Emma D. Busher.

The name of Emma D. Busher, widow of Mark E. Busher, late of Company I, Eighth Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

Pensions.  
Effie L. Van Namee.

The name of Effie L. Van Namee, widow of Joseph R. Van Namee, late of Company H, Forty-second Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

Martha J. Reese.

The name of Martha J. Reese, widow of Daniel Reese, late of Companies E and M, Sixty-ninth Regiment Enrolled Missouri Militia, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

Clara A. Stuart.

The name of Clara A. Stuart, former widow of Parsons C. Fisk, late of Company K, Seventy-eighth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

Pension increased.  
Jane Ferguson.

The name of Jane Ferguson, widow of John W. Ferguson, late of Company G, Sixteenth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

Pension.  
Eugene Roberts.

The name of Eugene Roberts, helpless and dependent son of Eugene Roberts, late of Company G, Twelfth Regiment Wisconsin Veterans' Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

Pensions increased.  
Emma L. Clark.

The name of Emma L. Clark, widow of Joseph J. Clark, late of Company H, Seventh Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry; and Company G, First Regiment Veterans' Reserve Corps, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

Hannah E. Holbrook.

The name of Hannah E. Holbrook, widow of Daniel Holbrook, late of Twelfth Battery, Wisconsin Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

Fannie V. Gunnell.

The name of Fannie V. Gunnell, widow of Joseph W. Gunnell, late of Company A, Fifth Battalion District of Columbia Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

Mary A. Smith.

The name of Mary A. Smith, widow of Mahlon P. Smith, late of Battery C, Third United States Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

Dora Peterson.

The name of Dora Peterson, widow of Hiram Peterson, late of Company A, Seventh Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

Gertrude Warren.

The name of Gertrude Warren, widow of Phillip Warren, late of Company M, First Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

Frances Prosser.

The name of Frances Prosser, widow of Leister J. Prosser, late of Company G, Twelfth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Catherine Burris, widow of Stephen Burris, late of Company G, Forty-seventh Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$60 per month in lieu of that she now receiving: *Provided*, That in the event of the death of Stephen Burris, helpless and dependent son of said Catherine and Stephen Burris, the additional pension herein granted shall cease and determine: *And provided further*, That in the event of the death of Catherine Burris the name of said Stephen Burris shall be placed on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, at the rate of \$20 per month from and after the date of death of said Catherine Burris.

Catherine Burris.

*Proviso.*  
Increase to cease on death of child.

Pension to child on death of mother.

The name of Minnie J. Hodge, widow of Allen T. Hodge, late artificer, Company C, First Battalion Massachusetts Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

Minnie J. Hodge.

The name of Lottie L. Day, widow of Daniel O. Day, late of Company M, Second Regiment New York Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

Lottie L. Day.

The name of Frances M. Emery, widow of David Emery, late of Company G, Ninety-third Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

Frances M. Emery.

The name of Ellen Foster, widow of Fitz R. Foster, late of Company A, One hundred and forty-fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

Ellen Foster.

The name of Pauline Hartman, widow of John Hartman, late of Company I, One hundred and eighty-seventh Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

Pauline Hartman.

The name of Elizabeth W. Ogden, widow of Reuben R. Ogden, late of Company E, One hundred and fifty-fourth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

Elizabeth W. Ogden.

The name of Mercy S. Richards, widow of Henry Richards, late of Company E, Twelfth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

Mercy S. Richards.

The name of Emma J. Rimback, widow of Henry Rimback, late of Company E, Thirteenth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

Emma J. Rimback.

The name of Helen Vreeland, widow of James Vreeland, late of Company C, Fifth Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

Helen Vreeland.

The name of May F. Waite, widow of Horace G. Waite, late of Company G, Thirteenth Regiment New York Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

May F. Waite.

The name of Laura E. Gerow, widow of Dewitt C. Gerow, late of Company G, Fifteenth Regiment New York Volunteer Engineers, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

Laura E. Gerow.

The name of Elizabeth Hays, widow of William D. Hays, late of Company D, Forty-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

Elizabeth Hays.

- Rebecca C. Turney. The name of Rebecca C. Turney, widow of Peter Turney, late of Company A, Seventy-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.
- Eliza Mauk. The name of Eliza Mauk, widow of Jacob C. Mauk, late of Captain Tanner's Independent company, Pennsylvania Volunteer Militia Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.
- Margaret A. Johnston. The name of Margaret A. Johnston, widow of John S. Johnston, late of Company D, One hundred and thirty-fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.
- Nellie Crawford. The name of Nellie Crawford, widow of Joel Crawford, late of Company K, Seventy-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.
- Sarah G. Black. The name of Sarah G. Black, widow of Jesse L. Black, late of Company M, Eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.
- Sarah C. Daisey. The name of Sarah C. Daisey, former widow of Charles W. Derickson, late of Company E, First Regiment Delaware Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.
- Pensions.  
Rebecca Harris. The name of Rebecca Harris, widow of James Harris, late of Company E, Second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.
- Mary Josephine Blain. The name of Mary Josephine Blain, helpless and dependent daughter of William A. Blain, late of Company G, Two hundred and eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.
- Pensions increased.  
Sarah Alice Hane. The name of Sarah Alice Hane, widow of George H. Hane, late of Company F, Two hundred and eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.
- Katharine K. Burns. The name of Katharine K. Burns, widow of Samuel P. Burns, late of Company H, Two hundred and second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.
- Clara P. Rickard. The name of Clara P. Rickard, widow of James H. Rickard, late of Company G, Two hundred and tenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.
- Elizabeth Berger. The name of Elizabeth Berger, widow of George Berger, late of Company M, Ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.
- Samaria C. Fischer. The name of Samaria C. Fischer, former widow of Frederick M. Fischer, alias Martin F. Fischer, late of Company B, Fourth Regiment United States Reserve Corps Missouri Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.
- Pensions.  
Eliza A. Waggoner. The name of Eliza A. Waggoner, widow of John Waggoner, late of Company I, Ninety-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.
- Bessie Lancaster. The name of Bessie Lancaster, helpless and dependent daughter of Green B. Lancaster, late of Company E, Eighty-ninth Regiment Enrolled Missouri Militia, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Adeline Emery, helpless and dependent daughter of Christopher A. Emery, late of Company G, Second Regiment Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

Adeline Emery.

The name of Sarah A. Griffith, widow of William L. Griffith, late of Company I, Seventh Regiment Missouri State Volunteer Militia Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

Pension increased.  
Sarah A. Griffith.

The name of Sallie Day, widow of Thomas Day, late of Captain James H. Hudspeth's Company A, First Regiment Capitol Guards, Kentucky State Troops, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

Pensions.  
Sallie Day.

The name of Mary E. Wise, widow of Jacob L. Wise, late of Company F, Twenty-second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

Mary E. Wise.

The name of Jennie Webster, widow of John Webster, late of Company E, Two hundred and sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

Pensions increased.  
Jennie Webster.

The name of Anna B. Sheplar, widow of Peter Sheplar, late of Company G, Eleventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

Anna B. Sheplar.

The name of Ellen Maurer, widow of Silas Maurer, late unassigned, One hundred and first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

Ellen Maurer.

The name of Adga S. Plummer, widow of George Plummer, late second lieutenant, Company A, Second Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

Pensions.  
Adga S. Plummer.

The name of Lizzie E. Goodrich, widow of Preston M. Goodrich, alias James Wilburn, late of Company D, Thirty-ninth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

Lizzie E. Goodrich.

The name of Jane A. Campbell, widow of Charles Campbell, late of Companies A and K, First Regiment Delaware Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

Pensions increased.  
Jane A. Campbell.

The name of Hannah M. Garver, widow of Elnathan Garver, late of Company I, Thirty-fourth Regiment, and Company I, Thirty-sixth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

Hannah M. Garver.

The name of Mary E. Cheney, widow of Frank Cheney, late of Company L, Second Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

Mary E. Cheney.

The name of Isabella N. Frye, widow of Charles H. Frye, late of Company B, Second Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

Isabella N. Frye.

The name of Tryphena Grier, widow of Andrew J. Grier, late of Company A, Ninety-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

Pensions.  
Tryphena Grier.

The name of Mary E. Leach, widow of Edward Leach, late of Company C, One hundred and sixty-ninth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

Mary E. Leach.

Pensions increased.  
Margaret Miller.

The name of Margaret Miller, widow of Daniel D. Miller, late of Company A, Eighty-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

Racheal Corl.

The name of Racheal Corl, widow of Alexander B. Corl, late of Company K, Fifty-fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

Amanda Walker.

The name of Amanda Walker, widow of Asahel Walker, late of Company A, Eighty-fourth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

Pensions.  
Irene Dick.

The name of Irene Dick, helpless and dependent daughter of Daniel P. Dick, late of Company C, Two hundred and fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

Rachel Ickes.

The name of Rachel Ickes, widow of Joseph H. Ickes, late of Company A, Eighty-fourth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

Pensions increased.  
Lucinda K. Duncan.

The name of Lucinda K. Duncan, widow of William I. Duncan, late second lieutenant, Company F, Sixteenth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

Alice D. Janes.

The name of Alice D. Janes, widow of Marvin E. Janes, late of Company F, One hundred and eleventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

Emily Brown.

The name of Emily Brown, widow of Charles L. Brown, late of Company H, Fifty-seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry; and Sergeant Major, Fifty-seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

Ruth E. Colvin.

The name of Ruth E. Colvin, widow of Harmon Colvin, late of Company F, Twenty-seventh Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

Mary J. Pillsbury.

The name of Mary J. Pillsbury, widow of Charles E. Pillsbury, late of Company D, Sixteenth Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

Rachel A. Gallt.

The name of Rachel A. Gallt, widow of William D. Gallt, late of Company F, One hundred and forty-sixth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

Adelia B. Folsom.

The name of Adelia B. Folsom, widow of Charles Folsom, late of Company F, Seventh Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

Pension.  
Henry Dewitt.

The name of Henry Dewitt, helpless and dependent son of Marcus W. Dewitt, late of Company F, Fifty-sixth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

Pension increased.  
Elizabeth C. Falconer.

The name of Elizabeth C. Falconer, widow of Nathaniel S. Falconer, late of Company H, Tenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Reserve Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

Pension.  
Emma V. Bateman.

The name of Emma V. Bateman, former widow of Christopher T. Bateman, late captain Company C, Seventeenth Regiment United

States Colored Volunteer Troops, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Cynthia A. Merrill, widow of Charles D. Merrill, late of Company A, Ninety-fourth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

Pensions increased.  
Cynthia A. Merrill.

The name of Elizabeth Garnsey, widow of William Garnsey, late of Company G, Third Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

Elizabeth Garnsey.

The name of Bridget Owens, widow of Henry Owens, late of Company C, Twenty-fourth Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

Bridget Owens.

The name of Sarah J. Adsit, widow of Elijah R. Adsit, late of Company C, One hundred and eighty-sixth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

Sarah J. Adsit.

The name of Martha House, widow of Charles H. House, late of Company C, Twentieth Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

Martha House.

The name of Ellen M. Stowell, widow of Eugene Stowell, late of Company M, Twentieth Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

Ellen M. Stowell.

The name of Mary Blair, widow of George Blair, late coal heaver, United States Navy, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

Pension.  
Mary Blair.

The name of Julia B. Goodrich, widow of Thomas H. Goodrich, late officers' steward, United States Navy, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

Pensions increased.  
Julia B. Goodrich.

The name of Annie C. Eldridge, former widow of William R. Eldridge, late of Company F, Fourteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

Annie C. Eldridge.

The name of Priscilla A. Craine, widow of Richard H. Craine, late of Company D, Seventy-fourth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

Priscilla A. Craine.

The name of Jacob L. Glenn, helpless and dependent son of John Glenn, late of Company B, Second Regiment Arkansas Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

Pensions.  
Jacob L. Glenn.

The name of Amanda M. Case, widow of Robert Case, late of Company E, Thirteenth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

Amanda M. Case.

The name of Sophronia Austin, widow of Nelson Austin, late of Company H, Second Regiment Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

Pensions increased.  
Sophronia Austin.

The name of Mary E. Boyd, widow of Izatus S. Boyd, late of Company K, Eighty-fourth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$60 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving: *Provided*, That in the event of the death of William R. Boyd, helpless and dependent son of said Izatus S. and Mary E. Boyd, the additional pension herein granted shall cease and determine: *And provided further*, That in the event of the death of Mary E. Boyd the name of said William R. Boyd shall be placed on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension

Mary E. Boyd.

*Provisos.*  
Increase to cease on death of child.

Pension to child on death of mother.

laws, at the rate of \$20 per month from and after the date of death of said Mary E. Boyd.

- Cornelia Shoemaker. The name of Cornelia Shoemaker, widow of William A. Shoemaker, late of Company A, One hundred and forty-sixth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.
- Pensions.  
Sarah E. Miller. The name of Sarah E. Miller, widow of John H. Miller, late of Company E, Seventy-ninth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.
- Kate Pasch. The name of Kate Pasch, widow of Paul Pasch, late of Company G, Twenty-eighth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.
- Sarah E. Lane. The name of Sarah E. Lane, widow of Henry J. Lane, late of Company G, One hundred and twentieth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.
- Minnie S. Rushton. The name of Minnie S. Rushton, widow of Henry C. Rushton, late of Company B, One hundred and twenty-third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month and increase the rate to \$30 per month from and after the date she shall have attained the age of sixty years, which fact shall be determined by the submission of satisfactory evidence by the beneficiary to the Veterans' Administration.
- Pensions increased.  
Angeline Klinger. The name of Angeline Klinger, widow of Reuben Klinger, late of Company H, First Battalion Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.
- Nannie B. Kenty. The name of Nannie B. Kenty, widow of William D. Kenty, late of Company K, One hundred and fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.
- Avarilla C. Culler. The name of Avarilla C. Culler, widow of Abraham Culler, late of Company M, Third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.
- Mary F. Gregg. The name of Mary F. Gregg, widow of George Gregg, late of Company A, Eightieth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.
- Bridget Sheppard. The name of Bridget Sheppard, widow of John G. Hitchcock, afterwards known as John G. Sheppard, late of Company I, Ninth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.
- Pension.  
Lida F. Holmes. The name of Lida F. Holmes, widow of Elkanah B. Holmes, late of Company D, Seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.
- Pensions increased.  
Liza Crabtree. The name of Liza Crabtree, widow of Joel Crabtree, late of Companies F and I, Sixty-first Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.
- Mary A. Nighswonger. The name of Mary A. Nighswonger, widow of Andrew J. Nighswonger, late first lieutenant, Company D, One hundred and nineteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.
- Pension.  
Minnie C. Winters. The name of Minnie C. Winters, widow of Francis M. Winters, late of Company G, Fifty-ninth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.
- Pension increased.  
Mary E. Ranson. The name of Mary E. Ranson, widow of George B. Ranson, late of Company B, One hundred and thirty-third Regiment Illinois

Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

Pensions.  
Effie Spencer.

The name of Effie Spencer, widow of John W. Spencer, late of Company B, Independent Exempts Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

Hannah A. Taylor.

The name of Hannah A. Taylor, widow of Lycurgus V. B. Taylor, late of Company A, Nineteenth Regiment United States Infantry, and late seaman, United States Navy, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month and increase the rate to \$30 per month from and after the date she shall have attained the age of sixty years, which fact shall be determined by the submission of satisfactory evidence by the beneficiary to the Veterans' Administration.

Pension increased.  
Martha Friz.

The name of Martha Friz, widow of William A. Friz, late of Company K, Eighty-sixth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

Pension.  
Carrie E. McGown.

The name of Carrie E. McGown, widow of James McGown, late of Company I, One hundred and thirty-fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

Pensions increased.  
Mary A. Cozier.

The name of Mary A. Cozier, widow of Edwin P. Cozier, late principal musician, One hundred and twenty-third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

Anna Smith.

The name of Anna Smith, widow of William Smith, late of Company C, One hundred and seventy-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

Flora Willhide.

The name of Flora Willhide, widow of Thomas C. Willhide, late of Company C, One hundred and tenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

Deborah Fent.

The name of Deborah Fent, widow of John B. Fent, late of Company D, One hundred and sixty-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

Susie A. Clifton.

The name of Susie A. Clifton, widow of John Clifton, late of Company E, Sixteenth Regiment United States Colored Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

Dora A. Stephenson.

The name of Dora A. Stephenson, widow of Robert A. Stephenson, late of Company F, Eightieth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

Mariah Green.

The name of Mariah Green, widow of George Green, late of Company G, One hundred and twenty-first Regiment United States Colored Infantry; and Company K, Thirteenth Regiment United States Colored Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

Sarah J. Ripley.

The name of Sarah J. Ripley, widow of Nathan Ripley, late of Company F, One hundred and forty-first Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

Julia Johnson.

The name of Julia Johnson, widow of John Johnson, late of Company F, Forty-fourth Regiment United States Colored Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

Mary C. Allen.

The name of Mary C. Allen, widow of Joel A. Allen, late of Company K, Eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a

pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

- Margaret Speakman.** The name of Margaret Speakman, former widow of William Fletcher Houser, late of Company G, Ninety-first Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.
- Kate Glover.** The name of Kate Glover, widow of James H. Glover, late quartermaster sergeant Company K and first lieutenant and adjutant, Forty-fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.
- Belle Butters.** The name of Belle Butters, widow of George W. Butters, late of Company A, One hundred and seventy-fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.
- Mary A. Briggs.** The name of Mary A. Briggs, widow of William H. Briggs, late of Company M, Fifth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.
- Pension.**  
**Sarah A. Mullen.** The name of Sarah A. Mullen, widow of James T. Mullen, late of Company M, First Regiment Arkansas Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.
- Pensions increased.**  
**Melinda A. Heltzel.** The name of Melinda A. Heltzel, widow of Martin L. Heltzel, late of Company B, Forty-third Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.
- Christine Pedderson.** The name of Christine Pedderson, widow of Charles Pedderson, late seaman, United States Navy, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.
- Margaret C. Lloyd.** The name of Margaret C. Lloyd, widow of Edward Lloyd, late of Company A, One hundred and fifty-first Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.
- Charlotte McMillen.** The name of Charlotte McMillen, widow of George W. McMillen, late of Company I, and second lieutenant, Company A, One hundred and twenty-second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.
- Elizabeth Ovens.** The name of Elizabeth Ovens, widow of George W. Ovens, late of Company D, Fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.
- Sarah J. Underhill.** The name of Sarah J. Underhill, widow of John O. Underhill, late of Company K, One hundred and twenty-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.
- Pension.**  
**Minnie Eaton.** The name of Minnie Eaton, former widow of George W. Eaton, late of Company B, Eleventh Regiment Maryland Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.
- Pensions increased.**  
**Charlotte Hammond.** The name of Charlotte Hammond, widow of Henry Hammond, late of Company D, Thirty-first Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.
- Rebecca A. Helms.** The name of Rebecca A. Helms, widow of Philip Helms, late unassigned, Twenty-second Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.
- Mary C. Davis.** The name of Mary C. Davis, former widow of Nelson Martin, late of Company E, Fourteenth Regiment West Virginia Volunteer

Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Hester A. Devaughn, widow of Elmore Devaughn, late of Company G, Sixth Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

Pension.  
Hester A. Devaughn.

The name of Martha Dorsey, widow of Thomas H. Dorsey, late of Company F, Nineteenth Regiment United States Colored Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

Pensions increased.  
Martha Dorsey.

The name of Elizabeth Brooks, widow of John Brooks, late of Company G, One hundred and twenty-third Regiment, and Company C, Sixty-first Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month and increase the rate to \$30 per month from and after the date she shall have attained the age of sixty years, which fact shall be determined by the submission of satisfactory evidence by the beneficiary to the Veterans' Administration.

Pensions.  
Elizabeth Brooks.

The name of Laura L. Dow, widow of John R. Dow, late of Company H, Thirty-first Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

Laura L. Dow.

The name of Margaret Dicks, former widow of Andrew Snyder, late of Company D, Eleventh Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

Pensions increased.  
Margaret Dicks.

The name of Victoria A. Martin, widow of Joseph Martin, late of Company G, Twenty-sixth Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

Victoria A. Martin.

The name of Ellen C. Hyers, widow of James T. Hyers, late of Company H, Sixty-fourth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

Ellen C. Hyers.

The name of Esther M. Amey, widow of Charles H. Amey, late of Company K, One hundred and seventh Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

Esther M. Amey.

The name of Edeth Pealing, widow of Lanis Pealing, late of Company A, Forty-fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

Edeth Pealing.

The name of Mary L. Hamilton, widow of Frederick Hamilton, late musician, Company K, Twenty-third Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and Company A, Fiftieth Regiment New York Volunteer Engineers, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

Mary L. Hamilton.

The name of Mary L. Beers, widow of Elijah C. Beers, alias Clark Beers, late of Company F, Twenty-first Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

Mary L. Beers.

The name of Clarissa Strait, widow of Daniel Strait, late of Company K, Eighty-sixth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

Clarissa Strait.

The name of Rebecca A. Decker, widow of Abram C. Decker, late artificer, Company M, Fiftieth Regiment New York Volunteer Engineers, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

Rebecca A. Decker.

- Mary V. Calderwood.** The name of Mary V. Calderwood, widow of James C. Calderwood, late assistant surgeon, Twenty-third Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.
- Emma Middleton.** The name of Emma Middleton, widow of John J. Middleton, late of Company L, Fourth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.
- Pensions.**  
**Ruvira Jerolaman.** The name of Ruvira Jerolaman, widow of Dayton E. Jerolaman, late of Company A, Thirtieth Regiment New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.
- Prudence K. Clair.** The name of Prudence K. Clair, widow of William H. Clair, late of Company F, Second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.
- Pension increased.**  
**Caroline Forrest.** The name of Caroline Forrest, widow of Florentine Forrest, late of Company A, Second Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.
- Pension.**  
**Emma F. Vallandingham.** The name of Emma F. Vallandingham, widow of Charles Vallandingham, late first-class boy, United States Navy, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.
- Pensions increased.**  
**Jane M. Ford.** The name of Jane M. Ford, widow of Abel C. Ford, late of the Ninth unattached company, Massachusetts Militia Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.
- Ida H. Stinson.** The name of Ida H. Stinson, widow of Avery F. Stinson, alias Amos Simpson, late of Company A, Fourteenth Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.
- Mary J. McLaughlin.** The name of Mary J. McLaughlin, widow of Moses J. McLaughlin, late of the United States Navy, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.
- Margaret A. Kollock.** The name of Margaret A. Kollock, widow of Horace T. Kollock, late of Company B, Thirtieth Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.
- Annie P. Hall.** The name of Annie P. Hall, widow of David H. Hall, late of the United States Navy, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.
- Pension.**  
**Almeda Crosby.** The name of Almeda Crosby, widow of Enock S. Crosby, late of Battery K, First Regiment Maine Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.
- Pensions increased.**  
**Susan Dadmun.** The name of Susan Dadmun, widow of Josiah A. Dadmun, late musician, Third Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.
- Susannah Powers.** The name of Susannah Powers, widow of George Powers, late of Company A, One hundred and thirty-second Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.
- Mary C. Stewart.** The name of Mary C. Stewart, widow of Ireneous D. Stewart, late of Company E, Twenty-second Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.
- Pension.**  
**Myrtle G. Geoffroy.** The name of Myrtle G. Geoffroy, widow of Gregorie L. Geoffroy, late of Company B, Twelfth Regiment Kansas Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Sabina C. T. Fox, widow of John Fox, late of Troop G, Eighth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

Pension increased.  
Sabina C. T. Fox.

The name of Mary F. Robbins, widow of Ephriam Robbins, late of Company H, Fourteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month, and \$30 per month when attaining the age of sixty years.

Pensions.  
Mary F. Robbins.

The name of Rosa Webb, helpless child of Stiles Delass Webb, late of Troop D, Third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

Rosa Webb.

The name of Mattie J. Price, widow of Cyrus Price, late of Battery G, Fifth Regiment United States Colored Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

Mattie J. Price.

The name of Harriet C. Church, widow of John A. Church, late of Company K, Twenty-fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

Pensions increased.  
Harriet C. Church.

The name of Mary A. Cline, widow of Lemiel Cline, late of Company B, Seventy-fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

Mary A. Cline.

The name of John William Duff, helpless child of William F. Duff, late of Company B, Ninety-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

Pension.  
John William Duff.

The name of Mary Currier, widow of John Currier, late of Battery B, First Regiment Ohio Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

Pensions increased.  
Mary Currier.

The name of Margaret Cottrill, widow of Henderson Cottrill, late of Company B, One hundred and forty-eighth Regiment Ohio National Guard Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

Margaret Cottrill.

The name of Hattie G. Kennedy, widow of William H. H. Kennedy, late of Company G, Eighty-first Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

Pension.  
Hattie G. Kennedy.

The name of Flora A. Irwin, widow of Samuel L. Irwin, late of Company H, One hundred and thirty-sixth Regiment Ohio National Guard Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

Pensions increased.  
Flora A. Irwin.

The name of Margaret D. Haines, widow of Caleb F. Haines, late of Company D, Eighteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

Margaret D. Haines.

The name of Herman Reissenbigler, helpless child of George Reissenbigler, late of Company F, Twenty-ninth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

Pension.  
Herman Reissenbigler.

The name of Tabitha Alkire, widow of Alexander Alkire, late of Troop E, First Regiment Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

Pensions increased.  
Tabitha Alkire.

The name of Josephine L. Wilson, widow of Joseph S. Wilson, late of the United States Navy, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

Josephine L. Wilson.

The name of Margaret E. Wells, widow of William A. Wells, late of Company C, Sixtieth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

Margaret E. Wells.

The name of Jane West, widow of William West, late of Company E, Sixty-second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her

Jane West.

a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

Mary Roby.

The name of Mary Roby, widow of John W. Roby, late of Company B, Ninety-fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

Kate Ann McGinnis.

The name of Kate Ann McGinnis, widow of Neriah N. McGinnis, late of Company H, Twenty-sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

Sarah N. Houseman.

The name of Sarah N. Houseman, widow of Henry Houseman, late of Company G, Thirty-third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

Almera J. Chiles.

The name of Almera J. Chiles, widow of John F. Chiles, late of Company F, One hundred and twenty-second Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

Ann M. Stead.

The name of Ann M. Stead, widow of Benjamin G. Stead, late of Company H, Thirtieth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

Pension.

J. S. Clyde Baldwin.

The name of J. S. Clyde Baldwin, helpless child of John S. Baldwin, late of Troop E, Thirteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

Pensions increased.  
Elizabeth Caulk.

The name of Elizabeth Caulk, widow of Alexander Caulk, late of Company I, One hundred and twenty-second Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

Mary J. Goodson.

The name of Mary J. Goodson, widow of Jesse N. Goodson, late of Company F, One hundred and eighty-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

Eliza Darnell.

The name of Eliza Darnell, widow of James Darnell, late of Troop I, Eighth Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

Pension.

John G. Smith.

The name of John G. Smith, helpless child of Samuel R. Smith, late of Company D, Tenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

Pensions increased.  
Eliza J. Young.

The name of Eliza J. Young, widow of Shelby D. Young, late of Troop E, First Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

S. Audella Burdick.

The name of S. Audella Burdick, widow of Charles H. Burdick, late of Company K, Thirteenth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

Sarah Flier.

The name of Sarah Flier, widow of John H. Flier, late of Company E, Second Regiment Rhode Island Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

Charlotte E. Patt.

The name of Charlotte E. Patt, widow of Benjamin A. Patt, late of Company I, Fourth Regiment Rhode Island Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

Fanny L. Johnson.

The name of Fanny L. Johnson, widow of Dutee Johnson, junior, late of Company E, Fifth Regiment Rhode Island Volunteer Infan-

try, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mandilla Nitchman, widow of John Nitchman, late of Company I, Fifty-sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

Mandilla Nitchman,

The name of Martha Stonesifer, widow of Ishmael Stonesifer, late of Company F, One hundred and thirtieth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

Martha Stonesifer.

The name of Laura E. Young, widow of Addison S. Young, late of Company B, Twenty-ninth Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

Laura E. Young.

The name of Isabelle H. Redfield, widow of David Redfield, late of Troop B, Fourteenth Regiment Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

Pensions.  
Isabelle H. Redfield.

The name of Medora Bailey, widow of John F. Bailey, late of Battery A, Second Regiment Connecticut Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

Medora Bailey.

The name of Elizabeth E. Caskey, widow of Joseph Caskey, late of Company D, Eleventh Regiment Maryland Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month, and \$30 per month when she attains the age of sixty years.

Elizabeth E. Caskey.

The name of Harriet A. Pelton, widow of Lysander Pelton, late of Company C, One hundred and fifth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

Pension increased.  
Harriet A. Pelton.

The name of Jennie B. Southwick, widow of Joseph P. Southwick, late of Company H, Eighth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

Pension.  
Jennie B. Southwick.

The name of Ida M. Cunningham, widow of Ellison Cunningham, late of Troop H, Second Regiment Maine Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

Pension increased.  
Ida M. Cunningham.

The name of Jennie S. Fountain, widow of John M. Fountain, late of Company A, Fourteenth Regiment Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

Pension.  
Jennie S. Fountain.

The name of Lucy N. Teel, widow of George Teel, late of Battery E, First Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

Pension increased.  
Lucy N. Teel.

The name of Bridget A. Whittle, widow of Albert B. Whittle, late of Company B, Fifth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

Pensions.  
Bridget A. Whittle.

The name of Canzada Pierce, widow of Plummer F. Pierce, late of Company I, One hundred and second Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

Canzada Pierce.

The name of Emma C. Nichols, widow of Robert S. Nichols, late of Company D, Ninth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

Pensions increased.  
Emma C. Nichols.

The name of Mary C. Atwood, widow of Julius C. Atwood, late quartermaster sergeant, One hundredth Regiment United States Colored Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

Mary C. Atwood.

The name of Cindarella L. Kelsey, widow of William Kelsey, late of Company I, Eighth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and

Cindarella L. Kelsey.

pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

Louisa A. Worthington.

The name of Louisa A. Worthington, widow of Eugene A. Worthington, late of Company E, One hundred and sixth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

Beatrice J. Rose.

The name of Beatrice J. Rose, widow of Ludin Rose, late of Troop G, Sixth Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

Pension.  
Nettie Thaxton.

The name of Nettie Thaxton, widow of Monroe S. Thaxton, late of Troop A, Seventh Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

Pension increased.  
Valeria Middleton.

The name of Valeria Middleton, widow of William Middleton, late of Company E, Second Regiment Potomac Home Brigade Maryland Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

Pensions.  
John W. Meredith.

The name of John W. Meredith, late of Company D, South Cumberland Battalion Kentucky Capital Guards, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

Carrie B. Martin.

The name of Carrie B. Martin, helpless child of Silas E. Martin, late of Company B, Battalion Virginia Substitute, West Virginia Exempts, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

Pensions increased.  
Tulula V. M. Bortsfeld.

The name of Tulula V. M. Bortsfeld, widow of Amos Bortsfeld, late of Company E, One hundred and forty-seventh Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

Mary White.

The name of Mary White, widow of David A. White, late of Company C, Twelfth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

Pensions.  
Ella A. Linsea.

The name of Ella A. Linsea, widow of Emanuel Linsea, late of Company G, Twelfth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

Mary Ross.

The name of Mary Ross, widow of Calvin Ross, late of Company E, Eighty-third Regiment United States Cavalry Volunteer Troops, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

Bridget Striegel.

The name of Bridget Striegel, widow of Christian Striegel, late of Company H, Forty-ninth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

Pensions increased.  
Sarah A. Bolton.

The name of Sarah A. Bolton, widow of John Bolton, late of Company D, Seventeenth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

Samantha A. Mundell.

The name of Samantha A. Mundell, widow of Ransom Mundell, late of Troop L, Sixteenth Regiment Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

Pensions.  
Frank C. Clifford.

The name of Frank C. Clifford, helpless child of Henry H. Clifford, late of Company E, One hundred and nineteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

Della B. Ammons.

The name of Della B. Ammons, helpless child of Abraham Ammons, late of Company I, Fifty-first Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

Ellen Blodgett.

The name of Ellen Blodgett, widow of Silas Blodgett, late of Troop H, First Regiment District of Columbia Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month, and \$30 per month when she attains the age of sixty years.

The name of Jennie McBurney, widow of Andrew McBurney, late of Company K, Thirty-third Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

Jennie McBurney.

The name of Rosalie Kunkel, widow of Charles H. Kunkel, late of Company K, One hundred and twenty-sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

Rosalie Kunkel.

The name of Alice A. Colburn, widow of Lewis A. Colburn, late of Troop A, First Regiment Provisional New York Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

Pensions increased.  
Alice A. Colburn.

The name of Cynthia Combs, widow of Harrison Combs, late of Company M, Fourteenth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

Cynthia Combs.

The name of Mary L. Cundiff, widow of George A. Cundiff, late of Troop L, Thirteenth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

Mary L. Cundiff.

The name of Anna Spinner, widow of Joseph Spinner, late of Company I, Twenty-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

Anna Spinner.

The name of Viola Compton, widow of Albert Compton, late of Troop L, Third Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

Pension.  
Viola Compton.

The name of Susannah Lanham, widow of Ansel Lanham, late of Troop M, Eighth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

Pensions increased.  
Susannah Lanham.

The name of Mattie P. Busey, widow of Isaac M. Busey, late of Troop B, Ninth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

Mattie P. Busey.

The name of Anna C. Havens, widow of Wilbur F. Havens, late of Company D, Seventeenth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

Anna C. Havens.

The name of Mary E. Smith, widow of Artemas Smith, late of Company H, One hundred and thirtieth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

Mary E. Smith.

The name of Anna Kelley, widow of Jerry Kelley, late of Company F, Seventh Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

Anna Kelley.

The name of Millie Reed, widow of Addison Reed, late of Troop C, Sixth Regiment United States Colored Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

Pension.  
Millie Reed.

The name of Mary M. Hudson, widow of Charles C. Hudson, late of Company I, One hundred and forty-sixth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

Pensions increased.  
Mary M. Hudson.

The name of Anna L. Nesbet, widow of Joseph M. Nesbet, late of Troop B, Tenth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

Anna L. Nesbet.

The name of Anna P. Allen, former widow of Isaac Phipps, late of Company A, Twenty-fourth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infan-

Pension.  
Anna P. Allen.

**Pensions increased.**  
**Emma K. Pickett.** try, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month and \$30 per month when she attains the age of sixty years.

The name of Emma K. Pickett, widow of Albert J. Pickett, late of Troop B, Fifth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

**Margaret L. Roberts.** The name of Margaret L. Roberts, widow of Calvin T. Roberts, late of Company I, Sixty-eighth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

**Mary J. Espy.** The name of Mary J. Espy, widow of Robert J. Espy, late of Company D, Ninth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

**Sarah Weaver.** The name of Sarah Weaver, widow of John H. Weaver, late of Company K, Thirty-fifth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

**Lenora Cartwright.** The name of Lenora Cartwright, widow of James W. Cartwright, late of the Twentieth Battery, Indiana Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

**Mary S. Stowe.** The name of Mary S. Stowe, widow of John Stowe, late of Company K, One hundred and sixteenth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

**Pension.**  
**Richard Southerland.** The name of Richard Southerland, late of Company A, Hall's Gap Battalion Kentucky State Volunteers, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

**Pensions increased.**  
**Rosa Risdon.** The name of Rosa Risdon, widow of Daniel Risdon, late of Company G, Ninth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

**Sarah M. Hatfield.** The name of Sarah M. Hatfield, widow of Andrew Hatfield, late of Company A, Fourteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

**Amelia Bee.** The name of Amelia Bee, widow of Joel Bee, late of Company M, Sixth Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

**Pensions.**  
**Sarah Pennel.** The name of Sarah Pennel, widow of John Pennel, late of Company E, Sixty-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month and \$30 per month when she has attained the age of sixty years.

**Henry Ellis.** The name of Henry Ellis, late of the United States Navy, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

**Jane Price.** The name of Jane Price, widow of James D. Price, late of Captain G. W. Porter's company, Butternut Valley Guards, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

**Pensions increased.**  
**Esther A. Dixon.** The name of Esther A. Dixon, widow of Albert E. Dixon, late of Company A, Nineteenth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

**Mary F. Dobson.** The name of Mary F. Dobson, widow of Palmer F. Dobson, late of Troop K, First Regiment Iowa Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Rosina Dohon, widow of Constant Dohon, late of Troop D, Fourth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

Rosina Dohon.

The name of Jemima M. Metcalf, widow of George A. Metcalf, late of Troop F, Seventh Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

Jemima M. Metcalf.

The name of Henry Coonce, late of Captain Hart's Morgan County company, Missouri Mounted Militia, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

Pension,  
Henry Coonce.

The name of Nancy E. Dawson, widow of Aaron Dawson, late of Company D, Thirtieth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

Pensions increased.  
Nancy E. Dawson.

The name of Ina J. Densmore, widow of Harry M. Densmore, late of Company A, Thirtieth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

Ina J. Densmore.

The name of Isabel J. Estes, former widow of Henry Johnson, late of Company B, Second Regiment Vermont Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

Isabel J. Estes.

The name of Bell J. Adams, widow of George S. Adams, late of Company E, Second Regiment Vermont Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

Bell J. Adams.

The name of Rose A. Fernan, widow of Franklin W. Fernan, late of Company H, First Battalion, Twelfth Regiment United States Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

Rose A. Fernan.

The name of Ann E. Foster, widow of William J. Foster, late of Company B, Fourth Regiment Vermont Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

Ann E. Foster.

The name of Clara A. Phelps, widow of Allen Phelps, late of Troop M, Twenty-sixth Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

Clara A. Phelps.

The name of Hannah L. Robbins, widow of Frank Robbins, late of Company D, Sixth Regiment Vermont Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

Hannah L. Robbins.

The name of Mary E. Daniels, former widow of William Roach, late of Company D, Seventeenth Regiment Vermont Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

Mary E. Daniels.

The name of Anna M. Walbridge, widow of Lysander E. Walbridge, late of Company E, Eighth Regiment Vermont Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

Anna M. Walbridge.

The name of Mary A. Dittman, widow of Frederick Dittman, late of Troop E, Second Regiment Minnesota Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

Mary A. Dittman.

The name of Mary H. Keck, widow of John S. Keck, late of Troop G, Fourth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

Mary H. Keck.

Pensions.  
Josephine Stombaugh.

The name of Josephine Stombaugh, widow of Henry Stombaugh, late of Company C, Ninety-ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

Lona Wright.

The name of Lona Wright, helpless child of Allen Wright, late of Troop F, Second Regiment Arkansas Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

Pension increased.  
Lucrecia Aydelotte.

The name of Lucrecia Aydelotte, widow of John Aydelotte, late of Company H, Seventeenth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

Pension.  
Martha E. Goble.

The name of Martha E. Goble, helpless child of Francis M. Goble, late of the Twenty-second Battery, Indiana Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

Pensions increased.  
Dora Klinger.

The name of Dora Klinger, widow of David Klinger, late of Battery C, First Regiment Indiana Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

Sarah A. Long.

The name of Sarah A. Long, widow of Mansford Long, late of Company H, Thirty-second Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

Permelia J. Long.

The name of Permelia J. Long, widow of Jasper N. Long, late of Company H, Thirty-first Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

Malinda Sprague.

The name of Malinda Sprague, widow of Charles Sprague, late of Battery A, Fourth Regiment United States Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

Rachel J. Johnson.

The name of Rachel J. Johnson, widow of Childes B. Johnson, alias Charles B. Johnson, late of Company B, Sixty-ninth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

Elizabeth Wesley.

The name of Elizabeth Wesley, widow of John Wesley, late of the United States Navy, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

Ada F. Williams.

The name of Ada F. Williams, widow of Jeremiah Williams, late of Company H, Seventy-fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

Emily J. Moore.

The name of Emily J. Moore, widow of Thomas A. Moore, late of Company D, Seventy-eighth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

Nancy Maskel.

The name of Nancy Maskel, widow of Ellis V. Maskel, late of Company A, Eighth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

Gertrude Cox.

The name of Gertrude Cox, widow of Thomas Cox, late of Tenth Battery, Indiana Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

Pension.  
Ellen J. Owens.

The name of Ellen J. Owens, widow of Nicholas A. Owens, late of Company A, One hundred and seventeenth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

Pension increased.  
Martha A. Pyle.

The name of Martha A. Pyle, widow of William H. H. Pyle, late of Company K, Eighty-first Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Carrie D. Patton, former widow of Elias Dandridge, late of Company D, Sixteenth Regiment United States Colored Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

Pension.  
Carrie D. Patton.

The name of Catharine Beach, widow of Joseph Beach, late of Company K, Fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

Pension increased.  
Catharine Beach.

The name of Mertena Swaidner, helpless child of Emanuel C. Swaidner, late of Company D, One hundred and thirtieth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

Pensions.  
Mertena Swaidner.

The name of Rosa A. Woodrum, widow of Abraham Woodrum, late of the Thirteenth Battery, Indiana Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

Rosa A. Woodrum.

The name of Elizabeth Burris, widow of Simon Burris, late of Company I, One hundred and thirtieth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

Elizabeth Burris.

The name of Rosanna Kellogg, widow of Francis N. Kellogg, late of Company K, Seventy-fifth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

Pensions increased.  
Rosanna Kellogg.

The name of Rose L. Bard, widow of Isaac Bard, late of Company C, Twenty-sixth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

Rose L. Bard.

The name of Floretta Knopf, widow of Andrew Knopf, late of Battery I, Second Regiment Connecticut Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

Floretta Knopf.

The name of Sarah E. Smith, widow of Chandler Smith, late of Company A, Eighth Regiment Maryland Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

Sarah E. Smith.

The name of Nannie Curry, widow of George W. Curry, late of Troop L, Thirteenth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

Nannie Curry.

The name of Fannie Lou Cate Harmon, helpless child of James F. Harmon, late of Troop A, Eighth Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

Pension.  
Fannie Lou Cate  
Harmon.

The name of Jane Soulsby, widow of Edward Soulsby, late of Troop D, Second Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

Pensions increased.  
Jane Soulsby.

The name of Eliza H. Bagley, widow of Moses O. Bagley, late of Company I, Third Regiment Vermont Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

Eliza H. Bagley.

The name of Elizabeth Morehouse, widow of George W. Morehouse, late of Company E, Second Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

Elizabeth More-  
house.

The name of Mary J. Johnson, former widow of Leonidas Johnson, late of Company K, One hundred and twenty-third Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

Mary J. Johnson.

Lorena White. The name of Lorena White, widow of Charles R. White, late of Company A, Fifty-second Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

Pension.  
Jane McArthur. The name of Jane McArthur, widow of Henry McArthur, late of Battery K, Fifth Regiment United States Colored Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

Pensions increased.  
E. Helen Barkley. The name of E. Helen Barkley, widow of James H. Barkley, late of Company G, One hundred and fourteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

Nancy Church. The name of Nancy Church, widow of William Church, late of Company N, Sixth Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

Approved, February 4, 1932.

[CHAPTER 37.]

AN ACT

For the relief of Harvey K. Meyer, and for other purposes.

February 10, 1932.  
[S. 2406.]  
[Private, No. 2.]

Harvey K. Meyer.  
Credit allowed in  
accounts of.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Comptroller General of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to allow credit in the accounts of Harvey K. Meyer, superintendent and special disbursing agent at Colville Agency, Washington, for payments aggregating \$312.67, made from tribal funds of the Spokane Indians to William S. Lewis, of Spokane, Washington, to reimburse him for travel expenses incurred in behalf of said Indians, as provided in his contract with them as their attorney, which payments were disallowed by the General Accounting Office for the reason as claimed that there was no authority of law therefor.

Approved, February 10, 1932.

[CHAPTER 44.]

AN ACT

For the relief of F. P. Case.

February 11, 1932.  
[S. 2684.]  
[Private, No. 3.]

F. P. Case.  
Time limitation for  
removal of timber ex-  
tended.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That in the enforcement of the contract between the War Department and F. P. Case for sale of all timber on the Catoosa Springs Target Range, Catoosa Springs, Georgia, executed July 29, 1929, and requiring removal of said timber within five hundred and forty-five days under penalty of \$500 per year, the exaction of said penalty for non-removal of said timber shall not be required for a period of two years from January 28, 1932.

Approved, February 11, 1932.

[CHAPTER 49.]

AN ACT

For the relief of Doctor Luis H. DeBayle.

February 18, 1932.  
[S. 366.]  
[Private, No. 4.]

Luis H. DeBayle.  
Payment to.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of

\$1,937.83 to Luis H. DeBayle, of Leon, Nicaragua, in full settlement of all claims against the Government for loss of drugs and other medical supplies taken from his pharmacy by personnel of the United States Marine Corps in January and February, 1928.

Approved, February 18, 1932.

## [CHAPTER 65.]

## AN ACT

For the relief of Neal D. Borum.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Comptroller General be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed, notwithstanding the provisions of the Act of May 22, 1928 (45 Stat. 697), to credit the accounts of Neal D. Borum, special disbursing officer at the Embassy of the United States at London, in the sum of \$810.62, representing the amount paid by him for expenses incurred by a member of the delegation to the naval conference at London and his staff when they returned to the United States on a vessel of foreign registry.

Approved, February 29, 1932.

February 29, 1932.  
[H. R. 6347.]  
[Private, No. 5.]

Neal D. Borum.  
Credit allowed in accounts of  
Vol. 45, p. 697.

## [CHAPTER 66.]

## AN ACT

For the relief of Thomas C. LaForge.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized to issue a patent in fee to Thomas C. LaForge, Crow allottee numbered 1257, for land allotted to him under the provisions of the Act of June 4, 1920 (41 Stat. L. 751), and designated as homestead.

Approved, March 1, 1932.

March 1, 1932.  
[H. R. 4145.]  
[Private, No. 6.]

Thomas C. LaForge.  
Land patent in fee authorized.  
Vol. 41, p. 751.

## [CHAPTER 67.]

## AN ACT

Authorizing issuance of patents in fee to Benjamin Spottedhorse and Horse Spottedhorse for certain lands.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized to issue a patent in fee to Benjamin Spottedhorse, Crow allottee numbered 1335, for land allotted to him under the provisions of the Act of June 4, 1920 (41 Stat. L. 751), and described as the northeast quarter and east half of northwest quarter section 16, township 8 south, range 32 east, comprising two hundred and forty acres.

SEC. 2. That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized to issue a patent in fee to Horse Spottedhorse, Crow allottee numbered 1336, for land allotted to her under the provisions of the Act of June 4, 1920, supra, and described as the west half of northwest quarter section 16, township 8 south, range 32 east, comprising eighty acres.

Approved, March 1, 1932.

March 1, 1932.  
[H. R. 4150.]  
[Private, No. 7.]

Benjamin Spottedhorse.  
Land patent in fee authorized.

Vol. 41, p. 751.

Horse Spottedhorse.  
Land patent in fee authorized.

## [CHAPTER 68.]

## AN ACT

For the relief of Lemuel Simpson.

March 1, 1932.  
[S. 315.]

[Private, No. 8.]

Lemuel Simpson.  
Military record corrected.*Proviso.*  
No back pay, etc.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That in the administration of the pension laws and laws conferring rights and privileges upon honorably discharged soldiers, their widows, and dependent relatives, Lemuel Simpson, late of Company B, Seventh Regiment Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, and Company K, Fifty-fifth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, shall be held and considered to have been honorably discharged from the military service of the United States as a member of said Company B, Seventh Regiment Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, on the 20th day of February, 1862: *Provided,* That no back pay, pension, bounty, or other emoluments shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this Act.

Approved, March 1, 1932.

## [CHAPTER 79.]

## AN ACT

For the relief of Anna Marie Sanford, widow of William Richard Sanford, deceased.

March 15, 1932.  
[S. 2822.]

[Private, No. 9.]

Anna Marie Sanford.  
Claim of, to be determined under the Employees' Compensation Act.Vol. 39, p. 746.  
*Proviso.*  
No prior benefits.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the United States Employees' Compensation Commission is hereby authorized to consider and determine the claim of Anna Marie Sanford, widow of William Richard Sanford, deceased, former furnace man, navy yard, Washington, District of Columbia, in the same manner and to the same extent as if said William Richard Sanford had made application for the benefits of said Act within the one-year period required by sections 17 and 20 thereof: *Provided,* That no benefit shall accrue prior to the approval of this Act.

Approved, March 15, 1932.

## [CHAPTER 82.]

## AN ACT

To authorize an appropriation for the relief of I. L. Lyons and Company.

March 16, 1932.  
[S. 1473.]

[Private, No. 10.]

I. L. Lyons and Company.  
Refund to.

Condition.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to I. L. Lyons and Company, the sum of \$3,793.07, in full settlement of all claims against the Government of the United States, which sum represents the amount paid to the United States by the said company for certain liquors sold to it by order of the United States district court authorizing the marshal for the eastern district of Louisiana and the Customs Service, port of New Orleans, to make such sale, and which liquors were later found and held to be unfit for medicinal purposes and not salable by the said I. L. Lyons and Company as permittee wholesale druggist.

Sec. 2. That the payment directed under section 1 of this Act shall not be made until the liquor involved is surrendered to the Federal prohibition administrator at New Orleans, Louisiana, for destruction.

Approved, March 16, 1932.

## [CHAPTER 83.]

## AN ACT

Granting compensation to Harriet M. MacDonald.

March 16, 1932.

[H. R. 3703.]

[Private, No. 11.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That notwithstanding the provisions of section 200 of the World War Veterans' Act, 1924, as amended, the Administrator for Veterans' Affairs is authorized and directed to pay to Harriet M. MacDonald, formerly a nurse, such compensation, effective October 31, 1929, as she would have been entitled had she been an American citizen at the time of her embarkation with the American Expeditionary Forces; and that she be entitled to hospitalization and such other benefits provided in the Veterans' Acts for members of the Nurse Corps.

Harriet M. MacDonald.  
Hospitalization benefits extended to.

Approved, March 16, 1932.

## [CHAPTER 116.]

## AN ACT

For the relief of Dock Leach.

April 15, 1932.

[H. R. 2285.]

[Private, No. 12.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, and benefits upon honorably discharged soldiers Dock Leach, who was a member of Company H, Twenty-seventh Regiment United States colored Infantry, shall hereafter be held and considered to have been honorably discharged from the military service of the United States as a member of that organization on the 21st day of September, 1865: *Provided,* That no bounty, back pay, pension, or allowance shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this Act.

Dock Leach.  
Military record corrected.

*Proviso.*  
No back pay, etc.

Approved, April 15, 1932.

## [CHAPTER 117.]

## AN ACT

For the relief of Elizabeth Moncravie.

April 15, 1932.

[H. R. 3559.]

[Private, No. 13.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, and benefits upon honorably discharged soldiers John W. Moncravie, alias John Wisner, deceased, who was a member of Company G, One hundred and seventeenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, shall hereafter be held and considered to have been honorably discharged from the military service of the United States as a member of that organization on the 1st day of November, 1862: *Provided,* That no bounty, back pay, pension, or allowance shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this Act.

John W. Moncravie.  
Military record corrected.

*Proviso.*  
No back pay, etc.

Approved, April 15, 1932.

## [CHAPTER 120.]

## AN ACT

For the relief of Melissa Isabel Fairchild.

April 16, 1932.

[H. R. 4390.]

[Private, No. 14.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to issue patent to Melissa Isabel Fairchild, widow of Seymour Fairchild, deceased, on desert entry, Blackfoot, Idaho, numbered 037882,

Melissa Isabel Fairchild.  
Land patent issued to.

entered by him on November 8, 1917, for the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter, and southeast quarter of section 8; east half of the northeast quarter and northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section 17, all in township 9 south, range 14 east, Boise (Idaho) meridian.

Approved, April 16, 1932.

[CHAPTER 135.]

AN ACT

For the relief of Frank Bayer.

April 23, 1932.  
[H. R. 5272.]

[Private, No. 15.]

Frank Bayer.  
Payment to.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$500 to Frank Bayer, in payment for certain radio apparatus belonging to Frank Bayer and seized by officers of the United States Navy on August 9, 1917, at 2270 Bathgate Avenue, New York City.

Approved, April 23, 1932.

[CHAPTER 140.]

AN ACT

For the relief of G. W. Wall.

April 25, 1932.  
[H. R. 882.]

[Private, No. 16.]

G. W. Wall.  
Redemption of lost  
Liberty bond.

Provisos.  
Condition.

Indemnity bond.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to redeem in favor of George W. Wall, of Spartanburg, South Carolina, United States temporary coupon bond numbered 13491081 for \$50 of the third Liberty loan 4¼ per centum per annum bonds of 1928, with interest from September 15, 1919, to September 15, 1928, without presentation of the upper portion of the bond, the lower portion of said bond having been presented to the Treasury Department with coupon numbered 4, due March 15, 1920, attached: *Provided,* That the upper portion of the said bond shall not have been previously presented or ascertained to be in existence and that no payment shall be made hereunder for any coupons which may have been attached to the temporary bond other than coupon number 4 mentioned above: *And provided further,* That the said George W. Wall shall first file in the Treasury Department a bond in the equal sum of double the amount of the principal of the said bond and the interest payable thereon from September 15, 1919, to September 15, 1928, inclusive, in such form and with such corporate surety as may be acceptable to the Secretary of the Treasury to indemnify and save harmless the United States from any loss on account of the mutilated bond hereinbefore described.

Approved, April 25, 1932.

[CHAPTER 141.]

AN ACT

For the relief of Lehde and Schoenhut.

April 25, 1932.  
[H. R. 1202.]

[Private, No. 17.]

Lehde and Schoen-  
hut.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Lehde and

Schoenhut, of Gardenville, New York, the sum of \$739.25, being the amount which the said Lehde and Schoenhut paid to the collector of customs of Buffalo, New York, as customs duties on certain shipments of spruce trees, aggregating three carloads, imported into the United States from Canada during the month of May, 1926. The aforementioned shipments of spruce trees were subsequently refused entry into the United States by a New York State inspector, who ordered them to be reshipped to Canada because of a State quarantine, in the identical condition in which they entered this country, the said duty having been paid by the said Lehde and Schoenhut before the discovery of the quarantine order preventing entry of the said spruce trees: *Provided*, That it shall be shown to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Treasury that all of said shipments of spruce trees were in fact reshipped to Canada in obedience to the quarantine order refusing their admission.

Refund of customs duties.

*Proviso.*  
Evidence required.

Approved, April 25, 1932.

[CHAPTER 142.]

AN ACT

For the relief of the State National Bank of Wills Point, Texas.

April 25, 1932.

[H. R. 2504.]

[Private, No. 18.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to redeem in favor of the State National Bank of Wills Point, Texas, three 4½ per centum United States Treasury certificates of indebtedness, numbered 789, 790, and 791, in the denomination of \$1,000 each, series TJ-1929, dated September 15, 1928, matured June 15, 1929, without interest and without presentation of the said certificates which are alleged to have been lost, stolen, or destroyed: *Provided*, That the said certificates shall not have been previously presented and paid and that no payment shall be made hereunder for any coupons which may have been attached to the certificates: *Provided further*, That said State National Bank of Wills Point, Texas, shall first file in the Treasury Department a bond in the penal sum of double the amount of the principal of said certificates in such form and with such corporate surety as may be acceptable to the Secretary of the Treasury to indemnify and save harmless the United States from any loss on account of the certificates hereinbefore described.

Wills Point, Tex.,  
State National Bank.  
Redemption of lost  
Treasury certificates of  
indebtedness.

*Provisos.*  
Condition.

Indemnity bond.

Approved, April 25, 1932.

[CHAPTER 143.]

AN ACT

For the relief of W. J. Shirley.

April 25, 1932.

[H. R. 3265.]

[Private, No. 19.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to W. J. Shirley the sum of \$60.77 in reimbursement for value of his personal property destroyed by fire in the military service of the United States at Brest, France, on the 21st day of July, 1919, and for which loss he was in no wise responsible.

W. J. Shirley.  
Reimbursement, for  
loss of personal prop-  
erty.

Approved, April 25, 1932.

## [CHAPTER 144.]

## AN ACT

For the relief of Fireman's Fund Insurance Company.

April 25, 1932.

[H. R. 3373.]

[Private, No. 20.]

Fireman's Fund Insurance Company.  
Payment to.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of the indefinite appropriation "Refunding moneys erroneously received and covered," the sum of \$121.44 to Fireman's Fund Insurance Company, of San Francisco, California, which sum is the balance left after all costs had been deducted from the price obtained at auction in connection with libel filed against one Dodge coupé automobile engine numbered A-917-841.

Approved, April 25, 1932.

## [CHAPTER 145.]

## AN ACT

For the relief of Helen Patricia Sullivan.

April 25, 1932.

[H. R. 3909.]

[Private, No. 21.]

Helen Patricia Sullivan.  
Payment to, for personal injuries.Proviso.  
Limitation on attorney's fees.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay to Helen Patricia Sullivan, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$2,000 in full settlement of damages sustained April 12, 1929, at Los Angeles, California, when she was struck by an automobile operated under the jurisdiction of the Post Office Department: *Provided,* That no part of the amount appropriated in this Act in excess of 10 per centum thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, on account of services rendered in connection with said claim. It shall be unlawful for any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, to exact, collect, withhold, or receive any sum of the amount appropriated in this Act in excess of 10 per centum thereof on account of services rendered in connection with said claim, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this Act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

Approved, April 25, 1932.

## [CHAPTER 146.]

## AN ACT

For the relief of Alton B. Platner.

April 25, 1932.

[H. R. 4329.]

[Private, No. 22.]

Alton B. Platner.  
Credit in postal accounts.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Postmaster General be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to credit the account of Alton B. Platner, former postmaster at Linlithgo, New York, with the sum of \$162.50, such sum representing compensation due him for services rendered as mail messenger at the said office from October 17, 1927, to May 1, 1928, inclusive.

Approved, April 25, 1932.

[CHAPTER 147.]

AN ACT

For the relief of Francis Engler.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay to Francis Engler \$143.09 in full and complete payment and discharge of the claim filed under the Act of March 4, 1925, entitled "An Act to provide for carrying out the award of the National War Labor Board of July 31, 1918, in favor of certain employees of the Bethlehem Steel Company," as amended by the Act of February 16, 1929, entitled "An Act to provide for further carrying out the award of the National War Labor Board of July 31, 1918, for the relief of employees of the Bethlehem Steel Company, Bethlehem, Pennsylvania."

SEC. 2. The payment hereby authorized and directed under the provisions of section 1 of this Act shall be made from the unexpended balance of the amount appropriated under the Act of March 4, 1925, above referred to.

Approved, April 26, 1932.

April 26, 1932.  
[H. R. 2086.]  
[Private, No. 23.]

Francis Engler.  
Claim of, for additional pay allowed.

Vol. 43, p. 1603; Vol. 44, p. 1458; Vol. 45, p. 2256.

Fund available.  
Vol. 43, p. 1604.

[CHAPTER 148.]

AN ACT

For the relief of Steve Fekete.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay to Steve Fekete, of Detroit, Michigan, the sum of \$500, which was the amount of a bail bond given to the United States on January 13, 1928, to insure the departure of John Opalenik, an alien, which bond was declared forfeited by the Department of Labor prior to the time the alien was apprehended and deported.

Approved, April 26, 1932.

April 26, 1932.  
[H. R. 5259.]  
[Private, No. 24.]

Steve Fekete.  
Refund of bail bond authorized.  
*Ante*, p. 536.

[CHAPTER 158.]

AN ACT

For the relief of Jeff Davis Caperton and Lucy Virginia Caperton.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the United States Employees' Compensation Commission is hereby authorized to consider and determine the claim of Jeff Davis Caperton and Lucy Virginia Caperton arising out of the death of J. P. Caperton upon August 24, 1918, in the same manner and to the same extent as if said Jeff Davis Caperton and Lucy Virginia Caperton had made application for the benefits of said Act within the one-year period required by sections 17 and 20 thereof: *Provided*, That no benefits shall accrue prior to the approval of this Act.

Approved, May 2, 1932.

May 2, 1932.  
[S. 194.]  
[Private, No. 25.]

J. P. Caperton.  
Claim of parents of, for benefits under Employees' Compensation Act not debarred by statute of limitations.  
Vol. 39, p. 746, waived.

*Proviso.*  
No prior benefits.

## [CHAPTER 159.]

## AN ACT

For the relief of J. J. Bradshaw and Addie C. Bradshaw.

May 2, 1932.  
[S. 3095.]

[Private, No. 26.]

J. J. and Addie C.  
Bradshaw.  
Payment to.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he hereby is, authorized and directed to pay to J. J. Bradshaw and Addie C. Bradshaw, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$897 in full settlement of all claims against the Government for hospital and medical expenses and physical pain and suffering due to an injury Addie C. Bradshaw received by being struck by a United States naval ambulance in the city of Norfolk, Virginia, on or about September 10, 1927.

Approved, May 2, 1932.

## [CHAPTER 160.]

## AN ACT

For the relief of Alvina Hollis.

May 2, 1932.  
[H. R. 1768.]

[Private, No. 27.]

Alvina Hollis.  
Payment to, for per-  
sonal injuries.*Proviso.*  
Limitation on attor-  
ney's, etc., fees.

Penalty for violation.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Alvina Hollis, the sum of \$1,500 in full settlement of all claims against the United States because of personal injuries sustained by the said Alvina Hollis when struck and injured on or about October 4, 1928, by a motor truck owned and operated by the Post Office Department of the United States: *Provided,* That no part of the amount appropriated in this Act in excess of 10 per centum thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, on account of services rendered in connection with said claim. It shall be unlawful for any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, to exact, collect, withhold, or receive any sum of the amount appropriated in this Act in excess of 10 per centum thereof on account of services rendered in connection with said claim, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this Act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

Approved, May 2, 1932.

## [CHAPTER 161.]

## AN ACT

For the relief of Clara E. Wight.

May 2, 1932.  
[H. R. 3580.]

[Private, No. 28.]

Ralph L. Wight.  
Payment to parent  
of, on death of son.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Clara E. Wight, or upon her death to her husband, if he survives, the sum of \$50 per month, in an amount not to exceed \$3,360 in full compensation for the death of their son, Ralph L. Wight, who was a civilian employee of the Navy, and was overcome by gas and burned while working in submarine S-44 at the navy yard, Portsmouth, New Hampshire, on January 10, 1919, as a result of which he died January 15, 1919.

Approved, May 2, 1932.

## [CHAPTER 163.]

## AN ACT

For the relief of Grina Brothers.

May 3, 1932.

[H. R. 1231.]

[Private, No. 29.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to redeem in favor of Grina Brothers, of Ambrose, North Dakota, United States coupon note numbered D-4419811 in the denomination of \$100 of the Victory 4¾ per centum notes of 1922-23, called for redemption December 15, 1922, without interest and without presentation of the said note, which is alleged to have been lost or stolen: *Provided*, That the said note shall not have been previously presented for payment and that no payment shall be made hereunder for any coupons which may have been attached to the note: *Provided further*, That the said Grina Brothers shall first file in the Treasury Department a bond in the penal sum of double the amount of the principal of said note in such form and with such corporate surety as may be acceptable to the Secretary of the Treasury to indemnify and save harmless the United States from any loss on account of the note hereinbefore described.

Grina Brothers.  
Redemption of lost  
Liberty bonds in favor  
of, authorized.

*Proviso.*  
Condition.

Indemnity bond.

Approved, May 3, 1932.

## [CHAPTER 166.]

## AN ACT

For the relief of Daniel S. Schaffer Company (Incorporated).

May 4, 1932.

[S. 3270.]

[Private, No. 30.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated, to Daniel S. Schaffer Company (Incorporated) the sum of \$17,765 to reimburse said Daniel S. Schaffer Company (Incorporated) for losses incurred by it during 1917 and 1918 as subcontractors for metal furring, lathing, plastering, and board lining in connection with the east and south wings of Bancroft Hall, of the groined arched ceiling of the mess hall and mess-hall extension of Bancroft Hall and of Isherwood Hall, both of said buildings forming a part of the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland, the said contracts in connection therewith being known, respectively, as contracts numbered 2416, 2416T, and 2437, and said sum is hereby appropriated: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this Act in excess of 10 per centum thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, on account of services rendered in connection with said claim. It shall be unlawful for any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, to exact, collect, withhold, or receive any sum of the amount appropriated in this Act in excess of 10 per centum thereof on account of services rendered in connection with said claim, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this Act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

Daniel S. Schaffer  
Company (Incorporated).  
Reimbursement for  
losses.

*Proviso.*  
Limitation on attorney's, etc., fees.

Penalty for violation.

Approved, May 4, 1932.

## [CHAPTER 167.]

## AN ACT

May 4, 1932.  
[H. R. 1770.]  
[Private, No. 31.]

For the relief of Senelma Wirkkula, also known as Selma Wirkkula; Alice Marie Wirkkula; and Bernice Elaine Wirkkula.

Senelma Wirkkula,  
alias Selma Wirkkula,  
Payment to, for  
death of husband.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and in full settlement against the Government, the sum of \$5,000 to Senelma Wirkkula, also known as Selma Wirkkula, wife of Gust Henry Wirkkula, also known as Henry Wirkkula, on account of the death of the said Gust Henry Wirkkula, also known as Henry Wirkkula, who was killed by one Emmett J. White (a Federal officer, known as a Federal border patrolman, in Government service, while on duty), on June 8, 1929, while driving an automobile on a public highway near International Falls, in Koochiching County, Minnesota: *Provided,* That no part of the amount appropriated in this Act in excess of 10 per centum thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, on account of services rendered in connection with said claim. It shall be unlawful for any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, to exact, collect, withhold, or receive any sum of the amount appropriated in this Act in excess of 10 per centum thereof on account of services rendered in connection with said claim, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this Act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

*Proviso.*  
Limitation on attorney's, etc., fees.

Penalty for violation.

Approved, May 4, 1932.

## [CHAPTER 181.]

## AN ACT

May 13, 1932.  
[H. R. 615.]  
[Private, No. 32.]

For the relief of C. B. Bellows.

C. B. Bellows.  
Payment to, for property damages.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay to C. B. Bellows, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$1,141 in full settlement of damages sustained on January 31, 1930, at the Municipal Airport, Long Beach, California, when the hangar owned by said C. B. Bellows was damaged by the crash of O-2-U-I Landplane Numbered 7543, operated under the jurisdiction of the Navy Department.

Approved, May 13, 1932.

## [CHAPTER 182.]

## AN ACT

May 13, 1932.  
[H. R. 1554.]  
[Private, No. 33.]

For the relief of G. Carroll Ross.

G. Carroll Ross.  
Reimbursement to.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to G. Carroll Ross, of the city of South Haven, Michigan, the sum of \$200 to reimburse him for money expended in payment of a fine levied against Captain Quickfall, master of the British steamship Errington-Dunford, on October 8, 1925, for violation of section 8 of the Act of June 19, 1886, as amended.

Approved, May 13, 1932.

## [CHAPTER 211.]

## AN ACT

For the relief of Basil N. Henry.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, and benefits upon honorably discharged members of the military and naval forces of the United States and their dependents Basil N. Henry, late of Company A, Three hundred and forty-eighth Machine Gun Battalion, American Expeditionary Forces, World War, shall hereafter be held and considered to have been honorably discharged on the 17th day of February, 1919: *Provided,* That no compensation, retirement pay, back pay, pension, or other benefit shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this Act.

Approved, June 6, 1932.

June 6, 1932.  
[H. R. 1029.]

[Private, No. 34.]

Basil N. Henry.  
Military record corrected.*Proviso.*  
No back pay, etc.

## [CHAPTER 212.]

## AN ACT

For the relief of Pasquale Mirabelli.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay to Pasquale Mirabelli, of Rochester, New York, the sum of \$1,000, representing the amount of cash bond which he deposited in behalf of his son, Vincenzo Mirabelli, against whom deportation proceedings had been instituted, and which bond was declared forfeited prior to the time the alien was apprehended and deported: *Provided,* That no part of the amount appropriated in this Act in excess of 10 per centum thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, on account of services rendered in connection with said claim. It shall be unlawful for any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, to exact, collect, withhold, or receive any sum of the amount appropriated in this Act in excess of 10 per centum thereof on account of services rendered in connection with said claim, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this Act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

Approved, June 6, 1932.

June 6, 1932.  
[H. R. 4453.]

[Private, No. 35.]

Pasquale Mirabelli.  
Refund of cash bond, authorized.  
*Ante,* p. 536.*Proviso.*  
Limitation on attorney's, etc., fees.

Penalty for violation.

## [CHAPTER 213.]

## AN ACT

For the relief of Amy Harding.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Comptroller General of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to adjust and settle the claim of Amy Harding on account of her personal-injury damages resulting from the Army airplane accident at Langin Field, Moundsville, West Virginia, July 10, 1921, and to allow said claim in an amount not exceeding \$43.33, as recommended by the Comptroller General of the United States in his report to the Congress dated June 18, 1930, Seventy-first Congress, second session, pursuant to the Act of March 5, 1928 (45 Stat. 1707). The sum of \$43.33, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the payment of said claim.

Approved, June 7, 1932.

June 7, 1932.  
[S. 154.]

[Private, No. 36.]

Amy Harding.  
Claim of, for personal injuries, to be adjusted.

Vol. 45, p. 1707.

Appropriation.

## [CHAPTER 214.]

## AN ACT

For the relief of Chester J. Dick.

June 7, 1932.  
[S. 669.]

[Private, No. 37.]

Chester J. Dick,  
Credit allowed, for  
stolen Army funds.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Comptroller General is authorized and directed to credit the accounts of Chester J. Dick, captain, Finance Department, United States Army, in an amount not to exceed \$662.77, representing the amount of stoppage against the pay of the said Chester J. Dick ordered by The Adjutant General because of the embezzlement by Otto Melton, former civilian cashier, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, of funds for which the said Chester J. Dick was accountable.

Reimbursement for  
sums paid.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the said Chester J. Dick an amount equal to the amounts paid by him to the United States in partial settlement of the said obligation of \$662.77.

Approved, June 7, 1932.

## [CHAPTER 215.]

## AN ACT

For the relief of the United States Hammered Piston Ring Company.

June 7, 1932.  
[S. 2325.]

[Private, No. 38.]

United States Ham-  
mered Piston Ring  
Company.  
Settlement of claim,  
authorized.  
Vol. 45, p. 636.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the appropriation Aviation, Navy, 1929, Act of May 21, 1928 (45 Stat. 636), is hereby made available in such sum as may be necessary, but not exceeding \$4,492.76, for settlement by the Comptroller General of the United States, on principles of equity and justice, the claims of the United States Hammered Piston Ring Company, under contract with the Navy Department Numbered N-156-a-4703, dated June 10, 1929.

Approved, June 7, 1932.

## [CHAPTER 216.]

## AN ACT

For the relief of Clarence G. Young.

June 7, 1932.  
[S. 2807.]

[Private, No. 39.]

Clarence G. Young.  
Payment to, for loss  
of horse.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay to Clarence G. Young, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$50 in full satisfaction of all claims against the United States for the loss of a horse hired to the United States Forest Service on August 13, 1929.

Approved, June 7, 1932.

## [CHAPTER 217.]

## AN ACT

For the relief of J. P. Moynihan.

June 7, 1932.  
[H. R. 3691.]

[Private, No. 40.]

J. P. Moynihan.  
Refund, for forfeited  
bail bond.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to J. P. Moynihan, of Chicago, Illinois, the sum of \$1,000. Such sum represents the

amount of a bail bond deposited with the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of Illinois to secure the appearance of Joseph Krawchuk and which was forfeited.

Approved, June 7, 1932.

[CHAPTER 218.]

AN ACT

For the relief of Carroll K. Moran.

June 7, 1932.  
[H. R. 4270.]  
[Private, No. 41.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay to Carroll K. Moran, deputy clerk of the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia, Richmond, Virginia, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$182.70. Such sum represents the amount paid as witness fees and mileage by Carroll K. Moran to witnesses attending the October, 1929, term of court of the eastern district of Virginia, for which he was not reimbursed by the United States.

Carroll K. Moran.  
Reimbursement to.

Approved, June 7, 1932.

[CHAPTER 219.]

AN ACT

For the relief of George E. Casey.

June 7, 1932.  
[H. R. 4868.]  
[Private, No. 42.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Comptroller General of the United States is authorized and directed to credit the account of George E. Casey, former postmaster at Bunch, Oklahoma, in the sum of \$103.20. Such sum represents the amount of a deficit in the account of the said George E. Casey, caused by the burglarizing of the post office at Bunch, Oklahoma, on the night of May 19, 1926, of \$40.71 in cash, and blank money-order forms stolen and filled out, in the sum of \$62.49, making a total of \$103.20.

George E. Casey.  
Credit allowed, for  
stolen postal funds.

Approved, June 7, 1932.

[CHAPTER 220.]

AN ACT

For the relief of Ralph E. Williamson for loss suffered on account of the Lawton, Oklahoma, fire, 1917.

June 7, 1932.  
[H. R. 4911.]  
[Private, No. 43.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$565 to Ralph E. Williamson, as compensation in full for loss of property destroyed by the fire on September 24, 1917, in the city of Lawton, Oklahoma, such loss having been the result of the inability of the fire department of the city of Lawton to control said fire because of lack of water, all available water for fire-fighting purposes having been appropriated and being used by the War Department in connection with the training of soldiers at Fort Sill and Camp Doniphan: *Provided,* That before said claim is allowed and paid the Comptroller General of the United States shall make an investigation of said claim to determine the extent and amount of such loss and damage, and such claim shall be adjusted in amount not in excess of the amount set out herein and upon certificates issued to said claimant by the said Comptroller General of the United States.

Ralph E. William-  
son.  
Compensation, for  
fire damages.

*Proviso.*  
Investigation, etc.,  
required.

Approved, June 7, 1932.

## [CHAPTER 221.]

## AN ACT

June 8, 1932.  
[S. 1357.]

[Private, No. 44.]

For the relief of Nancy H. Rouse, Clara H. Simmons, W. H. Hays, Hallie H. Hamilton, and Bradford P. Hays.

Nancy H. Rouse, et al.  
May bring suit for property damages in Court of Claims or District Court.

Jurisdiction conferred.

Proviso.  
Commencement of suit.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That Nancy H. Rouse, Clara H. Simmons, W. H. Hays, Hallie H. Hamilton, and Bradford P. Hays, owners of a certain farm consisting of three hundred and thirty-two acres, more or less, near Camp Knox in Hardin County, Kentucky, are hereby authorized to bring suit against the United States of America to recover damages, if any, for loss or losses, which they may have sustained or suffered by reason of establishment, construction, or maintenance of Camp Knox in the State of Kentucky. Jurisdiction is hereby conferred upon the Court of Claims of the United States or the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Kentucky to hear, consider, determine, and render judgment for the amount of any such damages, if any, as may be found to have been sustained or suffered by the above owners of said property, with the same right of appeal as in other cases, and notwithstanding any lapse of time or statute of limitations: *Provided,* That such action will be brought within one year from the date that this Act shall become effective.

Approved, June 8, 1932.

## [CHAPTER 226.]

## AN ACT

June 9, 1932.  
[S. 6.]

[Private, No. 45.]

For the relief of the Union Ferry Company, owners of the ferryboat Montauk.

Union Ferry Company.  
May bring suit for collision damages to their ferry boat, "Montauk", in District Court.

Jurisdiction of court.

Provisos.  
Notice, etc., to Attorney General.

Commencement of suit.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the claim of the Union Ferry Company of New York and Brooklyn, owners of the ferryboat Montauk, alleged to have been injured in a collision with the United States Navy tug Mohave, which occurred in the East River on the 27th day of December, 1918, for and on account of the alleged damage to said ferryboat Montauk, by reason of said collision, may be submitted to the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, under and in compliance with the rules of said court, sitting as a court of admiralty; and said court shall have jurisdiction to hear and determine the whole controversy and to enter a judgment or decree for the amount of the damages sustained either by the Government or the said Union Ferry Company by reason of said collision, if any shall be found to be due said owners, on the same principles and measure of liability, with costs, as in like cases in admiralty between private parties, but with no allowance for interest or claim for damages by reason of the delay in considering said action prior to rendering judgment herein, and with the same rights of appeal: *Provided,* That such notice of the suit shall be given to the Attorney General of the United States as may be provided by the order of said court; and that it shall be the duty of the Attorney General to cause the United States attorney in such district to appear and defend for the United States: *Provided further,* That the libel in the suit herein authorized shall be filed not later than four months after the passage of this Act.

Approved, June 9, 1932.

[CHAPTER 227.]

## AN ACT

For the relief of Abram G. O'Bleness.

June 9, 1932.

[S. 326.]

[Private, No. 46.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$2,500 to Abram G. O'Bleness, of Marietta, Ohio, in full settlement of all claims against the Government of the United States on account of injuries received by his wife, Julia Kerr O'Bleness, now deceased, on November 6, 1928, caused by being struck down by a revolving door in the Federal building at Marietta, Ohio: *Provided,* That no part of the amount appropriated in this Act in excess of 10 per centum thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, on account of services rendered in connection with said claim. It shall be unlawful for any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, to exact, collect, withhold, or receive any sum of the amount appropriated in this Act in excess of 10 per centum thereof on account of services rendered in connection with said claim, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this Act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

Abram G. O'Bleness.  
Payment to, for injuries to deceased wife.

*Proviso.*  
Limitation on attorney's, etc., fees.

Penalty for violation.

Approved, June 9, 1932.

[CHAPTER 228.]

## AN ACT

For the relief of the Sherburne Mercantile Company.

June 9, 1932.

[H. R. 4143.]

[Private, No. 47.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$725.80 to the Sherburne Mercantile Company, of Browning, Montana, in full settlement of their claim against the Government for supplies furnished Indians under the jurisdiction of the Blackfeet Agency during the fiscal year 1918 and 1919.

Sherburne Mercantile Company.  
Payment to, for supplies.

Approved, June 9, 1932.

[CHAPTER 229.]

## AN ACT

Granting permission to Harold I. June to transfer to the Fleet Reserve of the United States Navy.

June 9, 1932.

[S. 432.]

[Private, No. 48.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That Harold I. June, chief aviation pilot, United States Navy, shall, in recognition of the assistance rendered by him as an assistant to Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd, United States Navy, in his nationally recognized record flight over the South Pole, be permitted to transfer to the Fleet Reserve of the United States Navy at such time as he may request, while he is serving in the regular Navy of the United States, and shall, after transfer in accordance with this provision, receive the same pay, allowance, or other compensation as is now or may hereafter be authorized by law for enlisted men of the United States Navy who are transferred after sixteen years' and one day service in the regular Navy of the United States.

Navy.  
Harold I. June may transfer to Fleet Reserve in recognition of Antarctic flight.

Pay, allowance, etc.

Approved, June 9, 1932.

## [CHAPTER 237.]

## AN ACT

For the relief of Alfred G. Simmons, junior.

June 10, 1932.  
[S. 2436.]

[Private, No. 49.]

Alfred G. Simmons,  
junior.  
Compensation for  
personal injuries.*Proviso.*  
Limitation on attor-  
ney's, etc., fees.

Penalty for violation.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay to Alfred G. Simmons, junior, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$1,000 as full compensation for injuries received and suffered by him on account of having been struck on October 17, 1930, by a United States Navy plane in Pensacola Bay, Florida: *Provided,* That no part of the amount appropriated in this Act in excess of 10 per centum thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, on account of services rendered in connection with said claim. It shall be unlawful for any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, to exact, collect, withhold, or receive any sum of the amount appropriated in this Act in excess of 10 per centum thereof on account of services rendered in connection with said claim, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this Act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

Approved, June 10, 1932.

## [CHAPTER 238.]

## AN ACT

For the relief of Herman Ingman.

June 10, 1932.  
[S. 2698.]

[Private, No. 50.]

Herman Ingman.  
Payment to.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Herman Ingman, assistant postmaster at Marysville, Montana, the sum of \$230 in full satisfaction of his claim against the United States for services rendered in hauling the mails between Marysville and Silver City, Montana, from May 5 to June 30, 1930, both dates inclusive.

Approved, June 10, 1932.

## [CHAPTER 260.]

## AN ACT

For the relief of Edward Bodeck.

June 14, 1932.  
[H. R. 2238.]

[Private, No. 51.]

Edward Bodeck.  
Payment to, for per-  
sonal injury.*Proviso.*  
Limitation on attor-  
ney's, etc., fees.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated and in full settlement of all claims against the Government, the sum of \$3,500 to Edward Bodeck, of New York, New York, on account of injuries sustained when struck by an Army truck November 8, 1928: *Provided,* That no part of the amount appropriated in this Act in excess of 10 per centum thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, on account of services rendered in connection with said claim. It shall be unlawful for any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, to exact, collect, withhold, or receive any sum of the amount appropriated in this Act in excess of 10 per centum thereof on account of services rendered in connection with said claim, any contract to the contrary

notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this Act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

Penalty for violation.

Approved, June 14, 1932.

[CHAPTER 261.]

AN ACT

For the relief of Berta C. Hughes.

June 14, 1932.  
[H. R. 3527.]

[Private, No. 52.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay to Berta C. Hughes, widow of John H. Hughes, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$500 in full satisfaction of all claims against the United States on account of the sale for alleged storage charges, not in fact due, by the Alaska Railroad Company at Nenana, Alaska, on July 31, 1926, of a drilling outfit belonging to such John H. Hughes, deceased.

Berta C. Hughes.  
Payment to, authorized.

Approved, June 14, 1932.

[CHAPTER 262.]

AN ACT

For the relief of Charles Thomas.

June 14, 1932.  
[H. R. 3724.]

[Private, No. 53.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the legal guardian of Charles Thomas, the sum of \$3,500 in full settlement for injuries sustained by him by being struck by an Army truck on Bell Avenue at Maxwell Avenue, Bayside, Long Island, on October 8, 1928: *Provided,* That no part of the amount appropriated in this Act in excess of 10 per centum thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, on account of services rendered in connection with said claim. It shall be unlawful for any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, to exact, collect, withhold, or receive any sum of the amount appropriated in this Act in excess of 10 per centum thereof on account of services rendered in connection with said claim, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this Act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

Charles Thomas.  
Payment to, for personal injury.

*Proviso.*  
Limitation on attorney's, etc., fees.

Penalty for violation.

Approved, June 14, 1932.

[CHAPTER 263.]

AN ACT

For the relief of H. H. Lee.

June 14, 1932.  
[H. R. 4144.]

[Private, No. 54.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$233.75 to H. H. Lee as final settlement of his claim for loss by fire to his own property while assigned to protection of Government holdings during the Half Moon forest fire in Glacier National Park.

H. H. Lee.  
Payment to, authorized.

Approved, June 14, 1932.

[CHAPTER 264.]

AN ACT

For the relief of Florian Ford.

June 14, 1932.  
[H. R. 5940.]

[Private, No. 55.]

Florian Ford.  
Payment to, authorized.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any funds in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$175 to Florian Ford, in full settlement for his loss through the burning of his barn and other property, located on land under the police jurisdiction of the Crow Indian Agency, under authorization of Federal officers engaged in the capture of George Bolton on October 29, 1926.

Approved, June 14, 1932.

[CHAPTER 281.]

AN ACT

Authorizing adjustment of the claim of H. E. Hurley.

June 27, 1932.  
[S. 258.]

[Private, No. 56.]

H. E. Hurley.  
Settlement of claim, authorized.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Comptroller General of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to adjust and settle the claim of H. E. Hurley, trading as J. E. Hurley, for damages resulting from the failure of the Government to execute and perform a contract in accordance with his proposal accepted June 27, 1928, for the installation of an ash bin in the State, War, and Navy Building, Washington, District of Columbia, and to allow in full and final settlement of said claim the sum of not to exceed \$553.50. There is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$553.50, or so much thereof as may be necessary, for payment of the claim.

Approved, June 27, 1932.

Appropriation.

[CHAPTER 282.]

AN ACT

Authorizing adjustment of the claim of Lewis Semler.

June 27, 1932.  
[S. 224.]

[Private, No. 57.]

Lewis Semler.  
Settlement of claim, authorized.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Comptroller General of the United States is hereby authorized and directed to adjust and settle the claim of Lewis Semler for blood furnished September 9 and 11, 1930, for transfusion to Roy T. Nelson, a patient in a Government hospital and to allow in full and final settlement of said claim an amount not in excess of \$70. There is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$70, or so much thereof as may be necessary, for the payment of said claim.

Approved, June 27, 1932.

Appropriation.

[CHAPTER 290.]

AN ACT

For the relief of Rosa E. Plummer.

June 28, 1932.  
[S. 111.]

[Private, No. 58.]

Rosa E. Plummer.  
Disability claim of, to be examined.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the United States Employees' Compensation Commission is hereby authorized to consider and determine the claim of Rosa E. Plummer as to

whether she suffered an injury while employed in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing compensable under said Act and after the date of its enactment, purporting to have been injured on or about March 23, 1918, in the same manner and to the same extent as if said Rosa E. Plummer had made application for the benefits of said Act within the one-year period required by sections 17 and 20 thereof: *Provided*, That no benefit shall accrue prior to the enactment of this Act.

Approved, June 28, 1932.

Vol. 39, p. 746.

*Proviso.*  
No prior benefits.

[CHAPTER 291.]

AN ACT

For the relief of Sarah Ann Coe.

June 28, 1932.  
[S. 157.]

[Private, No. 59.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay to Sarah Ann Coe, widow of John Coe, deceased, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$4,000 in full settlement for the death of her husband, who was killed on the morning of December 29, 1923, by a United States mail truck at Huntington, West Virginia.

Sarah Ann Coe. for  
Payment to, for  
death of husband.

Approved, June 28, 1932.

[CHAPTER 292.]

AN ACT

For the relief of Cicero A. Hilliard.

June 28, 1932.  
[S. 478.]

[Private, No. 60.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the United States Employees' Compensation Commission is hereby authorized to consider and determine the claim of Cicero A. Hilliard, who purports to have suffered injury while employed on or about June, 1925, in the same manner and to the same extent as if said Cicero A. Hilliard had made application for the benefits of the Employees' Compensation Act within the one-year period required by sections 17 and 20 thereof: *Provided*, That no benefits shall accrue prior to the approval of this Act.

Cicero A. Hilliard.  
Disability claim of,  
to be examined.

Approved, June 28, 1932.

Vol. 39, p. 746.

*Proviso.*  
No prior benefits.

[CHAPTER 293.]

AN ACT

For the relief of William Girard Joseph Bennett.

June 28, 1932.  
[S. 860.]

[Private, No. 61.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, and benefits upon persons honorably discharged from the United States Navy William Girard Joseph Bennett shall be held and considered to have been honorably discharged from the United States Navy on the 29th day of April, 1921: *Provided*, That no bounty, back pay, pension, or allowance shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this Act.

William Girard Joseph Bennett.  
Naval record corrected.

*Proviso.*  
No back pay, etc.

Approved, June 28, 1932.

## [CHAPTER 294.]

## AN ACT

For the relief of the owner of the barge Mary M.

June 28, 1932.

[S. 1216.]

[Private, No. 62.]

William A. Malley.  
Claim of, for damages  
to barge, referred to  
District Court, South-  
ern District of New  
York.

Jurisdiction com-  
ferred.

Provisos.  
Notice of suit to  
Attorney General.

Commencement.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the claim of William A. Malley, as owner of the barge Mary M, against the United States for damages alleged to have been sustained by reason of a collision between said barge and the United States steamship Melville, or by reason of the operation of the said steamship Melville, under the control of the Navy Department, on April 15, 1919, at the south end of Governors Island, New York Harbor, may be sued for by said owner of the barge Mary M in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, sitting as a court of admiralty and acting under the rules governing such court, and said court shall have jurisdiction to hear and determine such suit and to enter a judgment or decree for the amount of such damages and costs, but without any allowance for interest prior to the entry of judgment herein, if any, as shall be found to be due against the United States in favor of said owner of the barge Mary M, or against said owner of the barge Mary M in favor of the United States, upon the same principles and measures of liability as in like cases in admiralty between private parties, and with the same rights of appeal: *Provided*, That such notice of the suit shall be given to the Attorney General of the United States as may be provided by the order of said court, and that it shall be the duty of the Attorney General to cause the United States attorney in such district to appear and defend for the United States: *Provided further*, That said suit shall be brought and commenced within four months of the date of the passage of this Act.

Approved, June 28, 1932.

## [CHAPTER 295.]

## AN ACT

For the relief of National Ben Franklin Fire Insurance Company.

June 28, 1932.

[S. 1230.]

[Private, No. 63.]

National Ben Frank-  
lin Fire Insurance  
Company.  
Payment to, for loss  
of automobile.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$406.29 to National Ben Franklin Fire Insurance Company, in full reimbursement for the sale by the Government of a Buick automobile stolen April 21, 1920, and while operated by the thief for illegal purposes, was seized April 26, 1921, forfeited, and sold under the customs revenue laws, and the proceeds converted into the Treasury of the United States.

Approved, June 28, 1932.

## [CHAPTER 296.]

## AN ACT

For the relief of J. D. Stewart.

June 28, 1932.

[S. 3119.]

[Private, No. 64.]

J. D. Stewart.  
Disability claim of,  
to be examined.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the United States Employees' Compensation Commission is hereby authorized to consider and determine the claim of J. D. Stewart, who purports to have suffered injury while employed as a rural carrier about April 17, 1926, in the same manner and to the same extent as if

said J. D. Stewart had made application for the benefits of said Act within the one-year period required by sections 17 and 20 thereof: *Provided*, That no benefit shall accrue prior to the enactment of this Act.

Approved, June 28, 1932.

Vol. 39, p. 746.

*Proviso.*  
No prior benefits.

[CHAPTER 297.]

AN ACT

Authorizing adjustment of the claim of J. G. Shelton.

June 28, 1932.

[S. 217.]

[Private, No. 65.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the Comptroller General of the United States is hereby authorized and directed to adjust and settle the claim of J. G. Shelton for refund of rent paid on Tract Numbered 30, Camp Lee Military Reservation, Virginia, for a six months' period beginning February 15, 1931, after claimant had been required to vacate said premises, and to allow said claim in the sum of not to exceed \$37.50. There is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated the sum of \$37.50, or so much thereof as may be necessary, for payment of said claim.

J. G. Shelton,  
Settlement of claim,  
authorized.

Appropriation.

Approved, June 28, 1932.

[CHAPTER 298.]

AN ACT

For the relief of Don C. Fees.

June 28, 1932.

[S. 229.]

[Private, No. 66.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of American<sup>1</sup> in Congress assembled*, That the Comptroller General of the United States is hereby authorized and directed to allow in the accounts of Don C. Fees, disbursing clerk, Department of Justice, the sum of \$33.80, paid by him under authority and direction of said department for the purchase, in the open market, of two thousand six hundred manila envelopes, which was disallowed by said Comptroller General.

Don C. Fees,  
Claim of, allowed.

Approved, June 28, 1932.

[CHAPTER 299.]

AN ACT

Authorizing adjustment of the claim of the Sun Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company.

June 28, 1932.

[S. 250.]

[Private, No. 67.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the Comptroller General of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to settle and adjust the claim of the Sun Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company arising from the use of its Pier Numbered 4 on June 21, 22, and 23, 1930, by the Government, and to allow in full and final settlement of said claim not to exceed the sum of \$110. There is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$110, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to pay said claim.

Sun Shipbuilding  
and Dry Dock Com-  
pany.  
Settlement of claim,  
authorized.

Appropriation.

Approved, June 28, 1932.

<sup>1</sup> So in original.

## [CHAPTER 300.]

## AN ACT

For the relief of John Herink.

June 28, 1932.  
[S. 943.]

[Private, No. 68.]

John Herink.  
Payment to, for lands  
erroneously patented  
to.*Provisos.*  
Title to, reconveyed  
to United States.Option to enter other  
lands.Limitation on attor-  
ney's, etc., fees.

Penalty for violation.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the Treasury, on certification by the Secretary of the Interior, is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to John Herink a sum determined by the Secretary of the Interior to be the fair and reasonable value of all improvements, not in excess of \$2,500, placed by him on lots 1 and 2 and the north half northeast quarter section 30, township 27 north, range 10 east, sixth principal meridian, Nebraska, prior to his eviction therefrom, for which land a patent erroneously issued to him on November 20, 1922, and to return to him the full amount of all money paid by him to the United States in connection with said lands prior to the issuance of such patent: *Provided*, That as a condition precedent to the certification above mentioned by the Secretary of the Interior to the Secretary of the Treasury the land so patented be reconveyed to the United States free from all claim or right held or claimed under or through the patentee, and the acceptance of such reconveyance shall operate as a restoration of the right of entry under the public land laws to the said Herink, no other objection appearing: *Provided further*, That he may have the option, in lieu of the payment to him of all money hereinbefore provided, of making entry of other land to the amount of one hundred and sixty acres under the general homestead law, or three hundred and twenty acres under the enlarged homestead law, or six hundred and forty acres under the stock-raising homestead law, anywhere in the United States where there are public lands subject to such entry, and receiving United States patent for such lands without payment to the United States of any fees, commissions, or other money and without further compliance with the homestead laws in connection therewith and the submission of proof thereof, the patent, however, to contain a reservation of mineral to the United States, if necessary, as in other entries under the same law: *Provided further*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this Act in excess of 10 per centum thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, on account of services rendered in connection with said claim. It shall be unlawful for any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, to exact, collect, withhold, or receive any sum of the amount appropriated in this Act in excess of 10 per centum thereof on account of services rendered in connection with said claim, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this Act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

Approved, June 28, 1932.

## [CHAPTER 301.]

## AN ACT

For the relief of W. Stanley Gorsuch.

June 28, 1932.  
[S. 1028.]

[Private, No. 69.]

W. Stanley Gorsuch.  
Payment to, for per-  
sonal injuries.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to

W. Stanley Gorsuch the sum of \$45 for damages sustained by him when his automobile was struck on September 17, 1928, by a steel cable depending from an airplane belonging to the Government at or near the Aberdeen Proving Ground in the State of Maryland.

Approved, June 28, 1932.

[CHAPTER 302.]

AN ACT

For the relief of the Copper Ridge Mining Company.

June 28, 1932.

[S. 1436.]

[Private, No. 70.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay to the Copper Ridge Mining Company, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$515, in full satisfaction of the claims of said company against the United States for repayment of purchase money in connection with mineral entries Phoenix 056018 and 056019, such claims for repayment not having been submitted to the General Land Office within the time required by the Act entitled "An Act to amend an Act approved March 26, 1908, entitled 'An Act to provide for the repayment of certain commissions, excess payments, and purchase moneys paid under the public land laws,'" approved December 11, 1919.

Copper Ridge Mining Company.  
Repayment of purchase money on mineral entries.

Vol. 41, p. 366.

Approved, June 28, 1932.

[CHAPTER 303.]

AN ACT

For the relief of the Columbia Casualty Company.

June 28, 1932.

[S. 2159.]

[Private, No. 71.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to redeem United States Treasury certificate of indebtedness, numbered 14559, in the denomination of \$10,000, Series T. M. 1924, dated March 15, 1923, and maturing March 15, 1924, with interest at the rate of 4½ per centum per annum from March 15, 1923, to March 15, 1924, in favor of the Columbia Casualty Company, of New York, New York, or its assigns, without presentation of the said certificate, the certificate of indebtedness having been lost, stolen, or destroyed: *Provided,* That the said certificate of indebtedness shall not have been previously presented for payment, and that no payment shall be made hereunder for any coupons which shall have been previously presented and paid: *And provided further,* That the said Columbia Casualty Company of New York, New York, shall first file in the Treasury Department a bond in the penal sum of double the amount of the lost, stolen, or destroyed Treasury certificate of indebtedness and the interest payable thereon, in such form and with such surety or sureties as may be acceptable to the Secretary of the Treasury, to indemnify and save harmless the United States from any loss on account of the lost, stolen, or destroyed certificate of indebtedness herein described.

Columbia Casualty Company.  
Redemption of lost Treasury certificate, in favor of.

*Provisos.*  
Condition.

Indemnity bond.

Approved, June 28, 1932.

[CHAPTER 304.]

AN ACT

For the relief of Ross E. Adams.

June 28, 1932.  
[S. 2909.]

[Private, No. 72.]

Ross E. Adams. Reimbursement for overpayment homestead entry. to, on

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay to Ross E. Adams, of Nashua, Montana, out of any money in the Treasury deposited to the credit of the Fort Peck Indians, a sum equal to the amount found by the Commissioner of the General Land Office to have been paid by the said Ross E. Adams in excess of lawful requirements on account of his original homestead entry on lands within the Fort Peck Indian Reservation, less any amounts unpaid on the date of enactment of this Act on account of his additional entry made on May 21, 1926, on lands within such reservation. Such sum shall be in full satisfaction of his claim for a refund of overpayments on account of such original entry, and the Secretary of the Interior is authorized and directed to issue patent to the lands covered by such additional entry without the requirement of any further payments.

Patent to issue.

Approved, June 28, 1932.

[CHAPTER 313.]

AN ACT

Authorizing adjustment of the claim of the David Gordon Building and Construction Company.

June 29, 1932.  
[S. 248.]

[Private, No. 73.]

David Gordon Building and Construction Company. Settlement of claim, authorized.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Comptroller General of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to adjust and settle the claim of the David Gordon Building and Construction Company arising out of certain extra work in the construction of lookout gallery and windows in the Cincinnati Post Office Building during the fiscal year 1930, and to allow in full and final settlement of said claim an amount not to exceed \$1,116.60. There is hereby appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$1,116.60, or so much thereof as may be necessary, for payment of the claim.

Appropriation.

Approved, June 29, 1932.

[CHAPTER 335.]

AN ACT

For the relief of Margaret Crotty.

June 30, 1932.  
[S. 83.]

[Private, No. 74.]

Margaret Crotty. Payment to, for death of son.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Margaret Crotty, the sum of \$579.60, being the amount of gratuity pay due her on account of the death of her son, John P. Crotty: *Provided,* That Margaret Crotty's dependency upon her son, John Patrick Crotty, shall be established to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Navy.

Proviso. Dependency to be shown.

Approved, June 30, 1932.

[CHAPTER 336.]

## AN ACT

For the relief of Ellingson and Groskopf (Incorporated):

June 30, 1932.  
[S. 800.]  
[Private, No. 75.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the Pacific Creditors' Association, Marshfield, Oregon, the sum of \$147, which sum represents the amount due Ellingson and Groskopf (Incorporated), morticians, of Marshfield, Oregon, for funeral services rendered in connection with the burial of Alice Johnson, an Indian woman, such expenses having been authorized by the United States Government Indian superintendent at Salem, Oregon, on April 26, 1928.

Ellingson and Groskopf (Inc.).  
Payment to, for mortician services.

Approved, June 30, 1932.

[CHAPTER 337.]

## AN ACT

For the relief of Harrison Simpson.

June 30, 1932.  
[H. R. 1903.]  
[Private, No. 76.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the United States Employees' Compensation Commission is hereby authorized to consider and determine the claim of Harrison Simpson in the same manner and to the same extent as if said Harrison Simpson had made application for the benefits of said Act within the one-year period required by sections 17 and 20 thereof: *Provided*, That no benefits shall accrue prior to the approval of this Act.

Harrison Simpson.  
Disability claim of, to be examined.

Vol. 39, p. 746.  
*Proviso.*  
No prior benefits.

Approved, June 30, 1932.

[CHAPTER 338.]

## AN ACT

For the relief of A. L. Marshall.

June 30, 1932.  
[H. R. 6003.]  
[Private, No. 77.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$500 to A. L. Marshall, of Ruleville, Mississippi, which said sum was paid by him on May 12, 1930, to the United States marshal, and which sum was covered into the United States Treasury on June 26, 1930, by reason of the forfeiture of the appearance bond of Ben Davis, alias Jack Avent, charged with the violation of the national prohibition Act, on which appearance bond the said A. L. Marshall was a surety, and the said A. L. Marshall having subsequently, on the 9th day of February, 1931, brought the said Ben Davis, alias Jack Avent, into open court, whereupon, he, the said Ben Davis, alias Jack Avent, entered a plea of guilty and was sentenced to serve a term of six months in the jail of Coahoma County, Mississippi, by the Delta Division of the Northern District of the United States District Court of the State of Mississippi.

A. L. Marshall.  
Refund to, for forfeited appearance bond.

Approved, June 30, 1932.

## [CHAPTER 339.]

## AN ACT

For the relief of J. N. Gordon

June 30, 1932.

[H. R. 8777.]

[Private, No. 78.]

J. N. Gordon.  
Claim of, allowed.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Comptroller General of the United States be, and he hereby is, authorized and directed to adjust and settle the claim of J. N. Gordon, arising out of the relinquishment of certain lands included in mineral entry, Denver, numbered 040111, for which the payments had theretofore been made, and to allow said claim in the amount of \$382.50 in full and final settlement thereof.

Payment, from Ute  
Indian funds.

SEC. 2. To enable the Comptroller General to carry out the provisions of this Act there is hereby appropriated, out of that subdivision of the Confederated Bands of Utes 4 per centum fund to which the same was heretofore credited, the sum of \$382.50 to pay this claim.

Approved, June 30, 1932.

## [CHAPTER 340.]

## AN ACT

Concerning the claim of Jacob Landry.

June 30, 1932.

[H. R. 2418.]

[Private, No. 79.]

Jacob Landry.  
Equitable interest in  
claim relinquished to.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That all the right, title, and interest of the United States in and to section 33, township 10 south, range 2 east, Saint Helena Meridian, Ascension Parish, Louisiana, containing two hundred and thirty-two and seventy-five one-hundredths acres, as shown on a plat of survey made by August P. Pheps, deputy surveyor, approved on April 14, 1851, by R. W. Boyd, surveyor general for the district of Louisiana, and segregated thereon as the claim of Jacob Landry, be, and the same are hereby, released, relinquished, and confirmed by the United States to the equitable owners of the equitable title thereto and to their respective heirs and assigns forever, as fully and completely, in every respect whatever, as could be done by patents issued according to law: *Provided,* That this Act shall amount only to a relinquishment of any title that the United States has, or is supposed to have, in and to any of said lands, and shall not be construed to abridge, impair, injure, prejudice, or divert in any manner any valid right, title, or interest of any person or body corporate whatever; the true intent of this Act being to concede and abandon all right, title, and interest of the United States to those persons, estates, firms, or corporations who would be the equitable owners of said lands, by reasons of long continuous possession under color of title with claim of ownership, or otherwise, under the laws of Louisiana, including the laws of prescription and limitation, in the absence of the said interest, title, and estate of the United States.

Proviso.  
Title of United  
States only.

Approved, June 30, 1932.

## [CHAPTER 341.]

## AN ACT

For the relief of Agnes C. Reder.

June 30, 1932.

[H. R. 9004.]

[Private, No. 80.]

Agnes C. Reder.  
Patent to enlarged  
homestead entry, al-  
lowed.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to issue a patent to Agnes C. Reder for lands embraced in her

enlarged homestead entry, Billings 029518, and her stock-raising homestead entry, Billings 029541, upon fulfillment of the usual requirements but without reference to the limitations of the Act of August 30, 1890 (26 Stat. 391).

Vol. 26, p. 391.

Approved, June 30, 1932.

[CHAPTER 342.]

AN ACT

For the relief of Abraham Green.

June 30, 1932.  
[S. 84.]

[Private, No. 81.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$800 to Abraham Green, of Manchester, New Hampshire, which sum represents the loss sustained by said Abraham Green on the bail bond of Myer Gallant, who was afterwards captured and returned to the United States officers by the said Abraham Green; record of said estreatment of bond and the payment of said sum of money on April 7, 1924, are shown in the report and affidavit of the clerk of the United States Court for the District of New Hampshire.

Abraham Green.  
Payment to, for forfeited bail bond.

Approved, June 30, 1932.

[CHAPTER 343.]

AN ACT

Authorizing adjustment of the claim of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company.

June 30, 1932.  
[S. 218.]

[Private, No. 82.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Comptroller General of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to adjust and settle the claim of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company under contract numbered TCG-1591, dated February 25, 1927, for extra cost of making certain changes directed by the Government in the design of throttle valves, and to allow not to exceed the sum of \$999 in full and final settlement of said claim. There is hereby appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, a sum not to exceed \$999 for the payment of the claim.

Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company.  
Settlement of claim, authorized.

Appropriation.

Approved, June 30, 1932.

[CHAPTER 344.]

AN ACT

For the relief of E. H. Flagg.

June 30, 1932.  
[S. 816.]

[Private, No. 83.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to E. H. Flagg, Saint Helens, Oregon, formerly deputy collector of internal revenue, the sum of \$1,000, representing one-half the sum of \$2,000 paid by the J. S. Kimball Company, in full satisfaction of the claim of the United States and the said E. H. Flagg against said company, for violation of the internal revenue laws of the United States, to the clerk of the United States District Court for the District of Alaska, second division, at Nome, Alaska, on December 3, 1901.

E. H. Flagg.  
Payment of penalty claim of.

Approved, June 30, 1932.

## [CHAPTER 345.]

## AN ACT

June 30, 1932.  
[S. 2336.]

[Private, No. 84.]

To reimburse the William L. Gilbert Clock Company for revenue erroneously paid.

William L. Gilbert  
Clock Company.  
Refund of customs  
duties to.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the William L. Gilbert Clock Company, of Winsted, Connecticut, the sum of \$416.92 to reimburse the company for money expended by it in an overpayment of customs duties to the collector of customs at New York, New York, on parts used in making clocks which were imported and entered at the port of New York, New York, under entry numbered 888945 of March, 1928, and entry numbered 901780 of April, 1928.

Approved, June 30, 1932.

## [CHAPTER 346.]

## AN ACT

June 30, 1932.  
[S. 2335.]

[Private, No. 85.]

For the relief of O. R. York.

O. R. York.  
Credit allowed in ac-  
counts of.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Comptroller General of the United States is authorized and directed to credit the accounts of O. R. York, postmaster at High Point, North Carolina, with the sum of \$1,562.63, or so much thereof as may be necessary to cover the shortage in his accounts resulting from the theft, embezzlement, or robbery of funds while in the custody of one William B. Clinard, then a post-office clerk.

Approved, June 30, 1932.

## [CHAPTER 347.]

## AN ACT

June 30, 1932.  
[S. 2369.]

[Private, No. 86.]

Authorizing adjustment of the claim of Lewis O. Wick.

Lewis O. Wick.  
Settlement of claim,  
authorized.

Appropriation.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Comptroller of the United States is hereby authorized and directed to adjust and settle the claim of Lewis O. Wick for assisting in the seizure and forfeiture of a large quantity of opium from unknown parties in June, 1930, and to allow in full and final settlement of said claim an amount not in excess of \$500. There is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated the sum of \$500, or so much thereof as may be necessary for the payment of such claim.

Approved, June 30, 1932.

## [CHAPTER 348.]

## AN ACT

June 30, 1932.  
[S. 3058.]

[Private, No. 87.]

Authorizing adjustment of the claim of the Rio Grande Southern Railroad Company.

Rio Grande Southern  
Railroad Company.  
Settlement of claim,  
authorized.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Comptroller General of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to adjust and settle the claim of the Rio Grande Southern Railroad Company for reimbursement of its expenditures for labor and expenses in repairing the damages to the Western Union

telegraph line on its right of way at mile posts 95 and 96 plus 16, near Stapleton, Colorado, which was damaged by the blasting during the Government's construction of the Dolores-Rico Forest highway project in Colorado, and to allow in full and final settlement of said claim not to exceed the sum of \$34.40. There is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$34.40, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to pay said claim.

Appropriation.

Approved, June 30, 1932.

[CHAPTER 349.]

## AN ACT

For the relief of certain United States naval officers.

June 30, 1932.

[H. R. 1383.]

[Private, No. 88.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That in construing the laws governing travel and travel allowances of naval personnel the travel performed by Ensigns R. E. Van Meter, F. M. Adamson, S. C. Anderson, G. H. Deiter, Paul Foley, junior, H. J. Hiemenz, C. V. Ricketts, C. E. Weakley, M. B. Wyatt, and F. R. Duborg; Midshipmen P. L. deVos, P. C. Evans, W. C. Ennis, D. W. Gladney, J. H. Hean, and H. M. Heiser, incident to their appearance December 7, 1929, before the State Committees of Selection for Rhodes Scholarships, under orders of the Navy Department, shall be held and considered to have been performed on public business and the Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized and directed to pay them travel allowances therefor from the current appropriation, "Pay, subsistence, and transportation, Navy."

Naval personnel.  
Travel and travel al-  
lowances allowed cer-  
tain.

Approved, June 30, 1932.

[CHAPTER 350.]

## AN ACT

For the relief of Walter S. West.

June 30, 1932.

[H. R. 1700.]

[Private, No. 89.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, and benefits upon honorably discharged marines Walter S. West, who was a member of Marine Guard, United States ship Marblehead, shall hereafter be held and considered to have been honorably discharged from the military service of the United States as a member of the United States Marine Corps on the 14th day of January, 1899: *Provided,* That no bounty, back pay, pension, or allowance shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this Act.

Walter S. West.  
Marine Corps record  
corrected.

*Provido.*  
No back pay, etc.

Approved, June 30, 1932.

[CHAPTER 351.]

## AN ACT

For the relief of Frank Woodey.

June 30, 1932.

[H. R. 1804.]

[Private No. 90.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the Navy is authorized and directed to accept for reenlistment in the Navy, Frank Woodey, 134-69-80, boilermaker, first class, and to immediately transfer him to the Fleet Naval Reserve in accordance with the laws existing at the time of his discharge from the naval service on the 10th day of February, 1922.

Frank Woodey.  
Reenlistment accept-  
ed, for transfer to Fleet  
Naval Reserve.

Approved, June 30, 1932.

## [CHAPTER 352.]

## AN ACT

For the relief of William R. Cox.

June 30, 1932.

[H. R. 2633.]

[Private, No. 91.]

William R. Cox.  
Credit allowed in ac-  
counts of.

*Be it enacted by the State<sup>1</sup> and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Comptroller General of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to credit the account of William R. Cox, postmaster at Pasco, Washington, in the sum of \$103.81, due the United States on account of the loss resulting from the closing of the First National Bank of Pasco, Washington.

Approved, June 30, 1932.

## [CHAPTER 353.]

## AN ACT

For the relief of David Albert Robeson.

June 30, 1932.

[H. R. 2695.]

[Private, No. 92.]

David Albert Robe-  
son.  
Naval enlistment of,  
to be accepted.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to accept for enlistment in the Navy, without regard to physical or other qualifications, David Albert Robeson, formerly chief yeoman, United States Navy and United States Fleet Naval Reserve, in the rating held by him when last discharged and to transfer him immediately to the Fleet Naval Reserve in that rating: *Provided,* That no bounty, back pay, pension, or allowance shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this Act.

Approved, June 30, 1932.

## [CHAPTER 354.]

## AN ACT

For the relief of Minnie Hopkins.

June 30, 1932.

[H. R. 3624.]

[Private, No. 93.]

Minnie Hopkins.  
Payment to, for  
death of son.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That Minnie Hopkins, mother of Farris Carlton Hopkins, seaman first class, United States Navy, who was killed by an explosion on the United States ship Mississippi June 12, 1924, is hereby allowed an amount equal to six months' pay at the rate Farris Carlton Hopkins was receiving at the date of his death: *Provided,* That the said Minnie Hopkins establishes to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Navy the fact that she was actually dependent upon her son, the late Farris Carlton Hopkins, at the time of his death.

Fund available.

SEC. 2. That the payment of the amount of money allowed and authorized to be paid to the said Minnie Hopkins is authorized to be made from the appropriation "Pay, subsistence, and transportation of Navy revenue."

Approved, June 30, 1932.

## [CHAPTER 355.]

## AN ACT

For the relief of Rosamond B. McManus.

June 30, 1932.

[H. R. 4050.]

[Private, No. 94.]

Rosamond B. Mc-  
Manus.  
Payment to, for  
death of husband.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated,

<sup>1</sup> So in original.

to Rosamond B. McManus the sum of \$5,000 in full settlement for all claims against the Government for the death of her husband, Howard McManus, who was killed by a Department of Commerce airplane on September 17, 1930, at Dixon, Illinois: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this Act in excess of 10 per centum thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, on account of services rendered in connection with said claim. It shall be unlawful for any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, to exact, collect, withhold, or receive any sum of the amount appropriated in this Act in excess of 10 per centum thereof on account of services rendered in connection with said claim, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this Act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

*Proviso.*  
Limitation on attorney's, etc., fees.

Penalty for violation.

Approved, June 30, 1932.

[CHAPTER 356.]

AN ACT

For the relief of Lieutenant Colonel H. H. Kipp United States Marine Corps, retired.

June 30, 1932.  
[H. R. 4264.]  
[Private, No. 95.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Lieutenant Colonel H. H. Kipp, United States Marine Corps, retired, the sum of \$243.19. Such sum represents the amount deducted from the pay of Lieutenant Colonel Kipp for expenses incurred by the United States in transporting his wife and daughter from Mare Island, California, to Boston, Massachusetts, less the cost of transportation of such dependents from the District of Columbia to Boston, Massachusetts.

Lieut. Col. H. H. Kipp.  
Travel expense claim of, allowed.

Approved, June 30, 1932.

[CHAPTER 357.]

AN ACT

For the relief of Harry Manning Lee.

June 30, 1932.  
[H. R. 5595.]  
[Private, No. 96.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, and benefits upon honorably discharged sailors Harry Manning Lee, who served as private, United States Marine Corps, shall hereafter be held and considered to have been honorably discharged from the naval service of the United States on September 5, 1918: *Provided*, That no bounty, back pay, pension, or allowance shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this Act.

Harry Manning Lee.  
Marine Corps record, corrected.

*Proviso.*  
No back pay, etc.

Approved, June 30, 1932.

[CHAPTER 358.]

AN ACT

For the relief of Lieutenant M. A. Sprengel.

June 30, 1932.  
[H. R. 6334.]  
[Private, No. 97.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the General Accounting Office is hereby authorized and directed to credit the accounts of Lieutenant M. A. Sprengel, Supply Corps, United States Navy, in the amount of \$17.36, which amount represents payments

Lieut. M. A. Sprengel.  
Credit allowed in accounts of.

made to Lieutenant C. T. Simard, United States Navy, for mileage performed under orders of the Bureau of Navigation of the Navy Department dated May 21, 1927.

Approved, June 30, 1932.

## [CHAPTER 359.]

## AN ACT

For the relief of George W. Steele, junior.

June 30, 1932.

[H. R. 6336.]

[Private, No. 98.]

George W. Steele, jr.  
Credit allowed in ac-  
counts of.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the Comptroller General of the United States is hereby authorized and directed to credit the accounts of George W. Steele, junior, captain, United States Navy, in the sum of \$1,674, representing payments made by him to five officers of the Navy in accordance with orders of the Navy Department, which payments were disallowed by the Comptroller General.

Approved, June 30, 1932.

## [CHAPTER 360.]

## AN ACT

For the relief of Florence Northcott Hannas.

June 30, 1932.

[H. R. 6360.]

[Private, No. 99.]

Florence Northcott  
Hannas.

Declared beneficiary  
and dependent of son,  
for naval death allow-  
ance purposes.

Vol. 41, p. 824; U. S.  
C., p. 1143.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That Florence Northcott Hannas, mother of Walter William Northcott, late of the United States Navy, shall be regarded as the duly designated beneficiary and dependent of the late Walter William Northcott, under the Act approved June 4, 1920 (41 Stat. 824; U. S. C., title 34, sec. 943).

Approved, June 30, 1932.

## [CHAPTER 371.]

## AN ACT

For the relief of Mildred B. Crawford.

July 1, 1932.

[H. R. 996.]

[Private, No. 100.]

Mildred B. Craw-  
ford.

Payment to, for per-  
sonal injuries.

*Proviso.*  
Limitation on attor-  
ney's, etc., fees.

Penalty for violation.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Mildred B. Crawford the sum of \$2,500 in full settlement of all claims against the Government of the United States for injuries which she sustained December 4, 1924, by the revolving door (which had been condemned) at the front entrance of the post office at Staunton, Virginia: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this Act in excess of 10 per centum thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, on account of services rendered in connection with said claim. It shall be unlawful for any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, to exact, collect, withhold, or receive any sum of the amount appropriated in this Act in excess of 10 per centum thereof on account of services rendered in connection with said claim, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this Act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

Approved, July 1, 1932.

[CHAPTER 372.]

## AN ACT

For the relief of John A. Pearce.

July 1, 1932.

[S. 1030.]

[Private, No. 101.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$2,000, to John A. Pearce, in full settlement of all claims against the Government for injuries sustained by him on July 19, 1918, when he was shot by a sentry at the Aberdeen Proving Ground in the State of Maryland: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this Act in excess of 10 per centum thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, on account of services rendered in connection with said claim. It shall be unlawful for any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, to exact, collect, withhold, or receive any sum of the amount appropriated in this Act in excess of 10 per centum thereof on account of services rendered in connection with said claim, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this Act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

John A. Pearce.  
Payment to, for personal injuries.

*Proviso.*  
Limitation on attorney's, etc., fees.

Penalty for violation.

Approved, July 1, 1932.

[CHAPTER 373.]

## AN ACT

Granting six months' pay to Louis Soluri.

July 1, 1932.

[S. 2242.]

[Private, No. 102.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he is hereby, authorized to pay, out of the appropriation "Pay of the Navy, 1932," to Louis Soluri, father of the late Felix Soluri, seaman first class, United States Navy, an amount equal to six months' pay at the rate said Felix Soluri was receiving at the date of his death: *Provided*, That said Louis Soluri can show to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Navy that he was totally dependent upon his son at the time of his son's death.

Louis Soluri.  
Six months' pay to, on death of son.

*Proviso.*  
Proof of dependency.

Approved, July 1, 1932.

[CHAPTER 374.]

## AN ACT

For the relief of Ned Bishop.

July 1, 1932.

[H. R. 1931.]

[Private, No. 103.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of the funds of the Alaska Railroad, the sum of \$1,009.10 to Ned Bishop, in refund for his Liberty bond forfeited to the Alaska Railroad in connection with a contract between said Ned Bishop and the Alaska Railroad for furnishing railroad ties in the year 1922.

Ned Bishop.  
Payment to, for forfeited Liberty bond.

Approved, July 1, 1932.

## [CHAPTER 375.]

## AN ACT

For the relief of Edward Christianson.

July 1, 1932.  
[H. R. 2606.]

[Private, No. 104.]

Edward Christianson.  
Disability claim of, to be examined.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the United States Employees' Compensation Commission is hereby authorized to consider and determine the claim of Edward Christianson, a civilian employee of the United States Coast Guard, who claims to have been poisoned by impure water drunk while serving aboard the Peshtigo Lightship Numbered 77 at Peshtigo, Wisconsin, on or about December 15, 1919, in the same manner and to the same extent as if said Edward Christianson had made application for the benefits of said Act within the one-year period required by sections 17 and 20 thereof: *Provided*, That no benefit shall accrue prior to the enactment of this Act.

Vol. 39, p. 746.

*Proviso.*  
No prior benefits.

Approved, July 1, 1932.

## [CHAPTER 376.]

## AN ACT

For the relief of William Alexander Keys.

July 1, 1932.  
[H. R. 2707.]

[Private, No. 105.]

William Alexander Keys.  
Repayment of purchase money made on mineral entry.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States is authorized and directed to pay to William Alexander Keys, of Brockway, Pennsylvania, the sum of \$845 in repayment of purchase money paid by him on a portion of mineral entry 046436, Los Angeles, California, receipt number 2983484, and which repayment is authorized by the provisions of the Act of March 26, 1908 (35 Stat. 48), as amended by the Act of December 11, 1919 (41 Stat. 366), and was recommended by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, approved by the Secretary of the Interior, and disallowed by the Comptroller General of the United States.

Vol. 35, p. 48; Vol. 41, p. 366.

Approved, July 1, 1932.

## [CHAPTER 377.]

## AN ACT

For the relief of Viola Wright.

July 1, 1932.  
[H. R. 3536.]

[Private, No. 106.]

Viola Wright.  
Disability claim of, to be examined.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the United States Employees' Compensation Commission is hereby authorized to consider and determine the claim of Viola Wright, former nurse, United States Indian Service, in the same manner and to the same extent as if said Viola Wright had made application for the benefits of said Act within the one-year period required by sections 17 and 20 thereof: *Provided*, That no benefit shall accrue prior to the enactment of this Act.

Vol. 39, p. 746.

*Proviso.*  
No prior benefits.

Approved, July 1, 1932.

## [CHAPTER 378.]

## AN ACT

For the relief of the First National Bank of Brenham, Texas.

July 1, 1932.  
[H. R. 3725.]

[Private, No. 107.]

First National Bank of Brenham, Tex.  
Redemption of certain third Liberty bonds, in favor of.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to redeem five  $4\frac{1}{4}$ 's United States Third Liberty Bonds numbered

1163002, 1163003, 1163004, 1163005, and 1163006 of the denomination of \$1,000 each, payable to bearer, and all unpaid interest due upon coupons on each of them, in favor of the First National Bank of Brenham, Texas, without presentation of said bonds or the coupons, which have been lost, stolen, or destroyed: *Provided*, That the said bonds shall not have been previously presented for payment and that no payment shall be made hereunder for the coupons if they shall have been previously presented and paid: *Provided further*, That the said, the First National Bank of Brenham, Texas, shall first file in the Treasury Department a bond in the penal sum of double the amount of the principal and interest of said bonds, and the interest payable thereon, in such form and with such surety or sureties as may be acceptable to the Secretary of the Treasury to indemnify and save harmless the United States from any loss on account of the lost, stolen, or destroyed bonds or coupons herein described.

*Provisos.*  
Condition.

Indemnity bond.

Approved, July 1, 1932.

[CHAPTER 379.]

AN ACT

For the relief of the Farmers State Bank of Georgetown, Texas.

July 1, 1932.  
[H. R. 3726.]  
[Private, No. 106.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to redeem two 4¼'s United States Third Liberty bonds, numbered 4529791 and 4529792 of the denomination of \$100 each, payable to bearer, and all unpaid interest due upon coupons on each of them from and after March 15, 1922, in favor of the Farmers State Bank of Georgetown, Texas, without presentation of said bonds or the coupons, which have been lost, stolen, or destroyed: *Provided*, That the said bonds shall not have been previously presented for payment and that no payment shall be made hereunder for the coupons if they shall have been previously presented and paid: *Provided further*, That the said Farmers State Bank of Georgetown, Texas, shall first file in the Treasury Department a bond in the penal sum of double the amount of the principal and interest of said bonds, and the interest payable thereon, in such form and with such surety or sureties as may be acceptable to the Secretary of the Treasury to indemnify and save harmless the United States from any loss on account of the lost, stolen, or destroyed bonds and coupons herein described.

Farmers State Bank  
of Georgetown, Tex.  
Redemption of cer-  
tain third Liberty  
bonds, in favor of.

*Provisos.*  
Condition.

Indemnity bond.

Approved, July 1, 1932.

[CHAPTER 380.]

AN ACT

For the relief of the estate of Harry W. Ward, deceased.

July 1, 1932.  
[H. R. 3812.]  
[Private, No. 109.]

*Be is<sup>1</sup> enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$75.41 to the estate of Harry W. Ward, deceased, of Redwood Falls, Minnesota, for actual financial loss sustained by Harry W. Ward, without negligence on his part, through refund already made to the Post Office Department, wherein postal funds for which he was responsible as postmaster at Redwood Falls, Minnesota, were on

Harry W. Ward,  
deceased.  
Payment to estate of.

<sup>1</sup> So in original.

deposit in the First National Bank at Redwood Falls, Minnesota, which said bank failed under date of July 21, 1925, and was liquidated, none of said sum being repaid from the assets of said bank.

Approved, July 1, 1932.

[CHAPTER 381.]

AN ACT

For the relief of R. K. Stiles and Company.

July 1, 1932.  
[H. R. 3987.]  
[Private, No. 110.]

R. K. Stiles and Company.  
Payment to, for property repairs.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to R. K. Stiles and Company of Kansas City, Kansas, the sum of \$569.34, representing the sum expended by said R. K. Stiles and Company in the reconstruction of a retaining wall between its property in the city of Kansas City, Kansas, and the Wyandotte Indian Cemetery at Kansas City, Kansas, which collapsed on June 1, 1929, and repairing damage to buildings on its property as the result of such collapse.

Approved, July 1, 1932.

[CHAPTER 382.]

AN ACT

For the relief of W. A. Blankenship.

July 1, 1932.  
[H. R. 4071.]  
[Private, No. 111.]

W. A. Blankenship.  
Payment to, for property damage.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to W. A. Blankenship, of Randle, Washington, the sum of \$350 in full settlement of all claims against the Government on account of damages to his property resulting from the construction of the Purcell Creek section, Randle-Yakima Forest Road project, Rainier National Park, Lewis County, State of Washington.

Approved, July 1, 1932.

[CHAPTER 383.]

AN ACT

For the relief of Enza A. Zeller.

July 1, 1932.  
[H. R. 4233.]  
[Private, No. 112.]

Enza A. Zeller.  
Disability claim of, to be examined.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the United States Employees' Compensation Commission is hereby authorized to consider and determine the claim of Enza A. Zeller on account of injuries sustained upon June 28, 1922, while employed by the War Department of the United States, in the same manner and to the same extent as if said Enza A. Zeller had made application for the benefits of said Act within the one-year period required by sections 17 and 20 thereof: *Provided,* That no benefits shall accrue prior to the approval of this Act.

Approved, July 1, 1932.

Vol. 39, p. 746.  
*Proviso.*  
No prior benefits.

[CHAPTER 384.]

## AN ACT

For the relief of Marie E. McGrath.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the United States Employees' Compensation Commission be, and it is hereby, authorized to consider and determine the claim of Marie E. McGrath, widow of A. J. McGrath, on account of the results of an injury sustained by said A. J. McGrath while in the performance of duty as an employee of the United States Government, on August 23, 1918, as if such claim had been filed within the time prescribed by the Compensation Act of September 7, 1916, as amended: *Provided*, That no benefit shall accrue prior to the enactment of this Act.

Approved, July 1, 1932.

July 1, 1932.  
[H. R. 5007.]  
[Private, No. 113.]

Marie E. McGrath.  
Disability claim of,  
to be examined.

Vol. 39, p. 742; Vol.  
42, p. 650.

*Proviso.*  
No prior benefits.

[CHAPTER 385.]

## AN ACT

For the relief of Grover Cleveland Ballard.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That there is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$246.75 to reimburse Grover Cleveland Ballard, an ex-service man of the World War, for money expended for medical and surgical service in reamputating his leg, which was shot off below the knee during the World War.

Approved, July 1, 1932.

July 1, 1932.  
[H. R. 5971.]  
[Private, No. 114.]

Grover Cleveland  
Ballard.  
Payment to, for sur-  
gical treatment.  
*Ante*, p. 1604.

[CHAPTER 386.]

## AN ACT

For the relief of Mary Murnane.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and in full settlement against the Government, the sum of \$109 to Mary Murnane, of New Haven, Connecticut, in compensation for injuries sustained January 19, 1926, in the city of New Haven, Connecticut, when struck by a United States Post Office Department motor vehicle: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this Act in excess of 10 per centum thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, on account of services rendered in connection with said claim. It shall be unlawful for any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, to exact, collect, withhold, or receive any sum of the amount appropriated in this Act in excess of 10 per centum thereof on account of services rendered in connection with said claim, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this Act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

Approved, July 1, 1932.

July 1, 1932.  
[H. R. 5996.]  
[Private, No. 115.]

Mary Murnane.  
Payment to, for per-  
sonal injuries.

*Proviso.*  
Limitation on at-  
torney's, etc., fees.

Penalty for violation.

[CHAPTER 387.]

AN ACT

For the relief of Amy Turner.

July 1, 1932.  
[H. R. 7308.]

[Private, No. 116.]

Amy Turner.  
Land patent issued  
to.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to issue a patent to Amy Turner, formerly Amy Byrnes, for the lands embraced in her stock-raising homestead entry, Billings 028219, upon fulfillment of the usual requirements but without reference to her second marriage or the time of its consummation.

Approved, July 1, 1932.

[CHAPTER 388.]

AN ACT

For the relief of John H. Day

July 1, 1932.  
[H. R. 8398.]

[Private, No. 117.]

John H. Day.  
Payment to, for mile-  
age expenses.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to John H. Day, Decatur, Alabama, the sum of \$650. Such sum represents compensation for excess mileage of approximately twelve thousand five hundred miles which the said John H. Day was required to travel while carrying the mails on star route numbered 24352, Decatur, Alabama, by Albany to Moulton, Alabama, during the years 1925, 1926, and 1927, on account of the grading and paving of the regular route between Decatur and Moulton.

Approved, July 1, 1932.

[CHAPTER 398.]

AN ACT

For the relief of Joe Andrews Company.

July 2, 1932.  
[H. R. 650.]

[Private, No. 118.]

Joe Andrews Com-  
pany.  
Payment to, for prop-  
erty damage.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That there be paid, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$275 to Joe Andrews Company, of Los Angeles, California, to compensate it for the repairing of an automobile damaged while in use by the Navy Department during the influenza epidemic of 1918.

Approved, July 2, 1932.

[CHAPTER 399.]

AN ACT

For the relief of R. L. Wilson.

July 2, 1932.  
[H. R. 756.]

[Private, No. 119.]

R. L. Wilson.  
Refund to, of fine  
erroneously paid.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to R. L. Wilson, of Anthony, Kansas, the sum of \$500. Such sum represents the amount paid into the Treasury of the United States pursuant to a plea of guilty for violation of certain provisions of sections 32 and 37 of the Criminal Code; whereas other individuals indicted with R. L. Wilson, and who performed the same acts and who pleaded not guilty, were acquitted under an instructed verdict, for the reason the court held that the evidence did not disclose any violation of the law.

Approved, July 2, 1932.

## [CHAPTER 400.]

## AN ACT

For the relief of Edna M. Gilson.

July 2, 1932.  
[H. R. 1226.]  
[Private, No. 120.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Postmaster General be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to credit the accounts of Edna M. Gilson, postmaster at Steubenville, Ohio, in the sum of \$1,389.80, due the United States on account of the loss of postal funds resulting from larceny and embezzlement.

Edna M. Gilson.  
Credit allowed in accounts of.

Approved, July 2, 1932.

## [CHAPTER 401.]

## AN ACT

For the relief of Frank Kanelakos.

July 2, 1932.  
[H. R. 1279.]  
[Private, No. 121.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to issue to Frank Kanelakos, of Newport News, Virginia, one permanent United States coupon bond in the denomination of \$100 of the fourth Liberty loan  $4\frac{1}{4}$  per centum bonds of 1933-1938, with coupon due April 15, 1921, and coupons to maturity attached thereto, in lieu of temporary coupon bond numbered 220087 of the same loan in the denomination of \$100 with no coupons attached or presented, the upper portion of which bond has been presented to the Treasury Department: *Provided*, That the lower portion of the said bond shall not have been previously presented or ascertained to be in existence, and that no payment shall be made hereunder for any coupons which may have been attached to the temporary bond: *Provided further*, That the said Frank Kanelakos shall first file in the Treasury Department a bond in the penal sum of double the amount of the bond and the interest which would accrue until the principal becomes due and payable, in such form and with such sureties as may be acceptable to the Secretary of the Treasury, to indemnify and save harmless the United States from any loss on account of the mutilated bond hereinbefore described.

Frank Kanelakos.  
Issue to, of coupon bond.*Provisos.*  
Condition.

Indemnity bond.

Approved, July 2, 1932.

## [CHAPTER 402.]

## AN ACT

For the relief of Noble Jay Hall.

July 2, 1932.  
[H. R. 1963.]  
[Private, No. 122.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$350 in full settlement of all claims against the Government of the United States to Noble Jay Hall, father of Bille Eugene Hall, who died as a result of injuries received in the laundry at Vancouver Barracks, Washington, July 26, 1928.

Noble Jay Hall.  
Payment to, for death of son.

Approved, July 2, 1932.

## [CHAPTER 403.]

## AN ACT

For the relief of the estate of Samuel Schwartz.

July 2, 1932.

[H. R. 2514.]

[Private, No. 123.]

Samuel Schwartz.  
Payment to estate of.*Proviso.*  
Limitation on attorney's, etc., fees.

Penalty for violation.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the estate of Samuel Schwartz the sum of \$3,500. Such sum shall be in full satisfaction of all claims against the United States for damages resulting from the death of Samuel Schwartz, who, on January 23, 1926, died from injuries received when run down and struck by a United States post-office truck January 22, 1926, in New York City: *Provided,* That no part of the amount appropriated in this Act in excess of 10 per centum thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, on account of services rendered in connection with said claim. It shall be unlawful for any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, to exact, collect, withhold, or receive any sum of the amount appropriated in this Act in excess of 10 per centum thereof on account of services rendered in connection with said claim, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this Act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

Approved, July 2, 1932.

## [CHAPTER 404.]

## AN ACT

For the relief of William Knourek.

July 2, 1932.

[H. R. 3693.]

[Private, No. 124.]

William Knourek.  
Reimbursement to,  
for loss on stolen internal  
revenue stamps.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay William Knourek, deputy collector of internal revenue of the State of Illinois, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$421, being the value of internal revenue stamps charged to him and stolen at Chicago, Illinois, in May, 1919.

Approved, July 2, 1932.

## [CHAPTER 405.]

## AN ACT

For the relief of Charles L. Barber.

July 2, 1932.

[H. R. 3845.]

[Private, No. 125.]

Charles L. Barber.  
Disability claim of,  
to be examined.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the United States Employees' Compensation Commission is hereby authorized to consider and determine the claim of Charles L. Barber, who purports to have suffered injury while employed at Vicksburg, Mississippi, for an injury sustained July 6, 1923, in the same manner and to the same extent as if said Charles L. Barber had made application for the benefits of said Act within the one-year period required by sections 17 and 20 thereof: *Provided,* That no benefit shall accrue prior to the enactment of this Act.

Approved, July 2, 1932.

Vol. 39, p. 746.

*Proviso.*  
No prior benefits.

## [CHAPTER 406.]

## AN ACT

For the relief of Catherine Bell.

July 2, 1932.  
[H. R. 3961.]  
[Private, No. 126.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Catherine Bell, in full settlement of all claims against the Government of the United States the sum of \$1,000 for personal injuries received by her on the 8th day of June, 1928, at Havana, Arkansas, a station on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company's road by being struck by a sack of United States mail negligently thrown off a fast mail train by Government employees handling said mail, and in violation of the custom and rules for the delivering of mail from running trains: *Provided,* That no part of the amount appropriated in this Act in excess of 10 per centum thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, on account of services rendered in connection with said claim. It shall be unlawful for any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, to exact, collect, withhold, or receive any sum of the amount appropriated in this Act in excess of 10 per centum thereof on account of services rendered in connection with said claim, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this Act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

Catherine Bell.  
Payment to, for personal injuries.

*Proviso.*  
Limitation on attorney's, etc., fees.

Penalty for violation.

Approved, July 2, 1932.

## [CHAPTER 407.]

## AN ACT

For the relief of Anna A. Hall.

July 2, 1932.  
[H. R. 3992.]  
[Private, No. 127.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to refund to Anna A. Hall, of Aiken, South Carolina, the sum of \$960, such sum representing the duty collected by customs officials from the said Anna A. Hall, after she had become a bona fide holder for value, without notice, of one diamond ring.

Anna A. Hall.  
Refund of customs duties to.

Approved, July 2, 1932.

## [CHAPTER 408.]

## AN ACT

For the relief of Emma Shelly.

July 2, 1932.  
[H. R. 4056.]  
[Private, No. 128.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Emma Shelly the sum of \$300 in full settlement against the Government for damages sustained to her property as a result of an explosion on the Savanna Proving Ground, Savanna, Illinois.

Emma Shelly.  
Payment to, for property damages.

Approved, July 2, 1932.

## [CHAPTER 409.]

## AN ACT

For the relief of Kenneth G. Gould.

July 2, 1932.

[H. R. 4885.]

[Private, No. 129.]

Kenneth G. Gould.  
Payment to, for cost  
of shipping property.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States is hereby authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$186.17 to Kenneth G. Gould, lieutenant in the Medical Corps Reserve, as reimbursement for cost of shipment of personal property.

Approved, July 2, 1932.

## [CHAPTER 410.]

## AN ACT

For the relief of Clyde Sheldon.

July 2, 1932.

[H. R. 5053.]

[Private, No. 130.]

Clyde Sheldon.  
Refund of fine to.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the United States Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$250 to Clyde Sheldon, the same being remission of a fine paid by the said Clyde Sheldon on October 9, 1929, for fishing in a closed area contrary to the form of the statute whereas it was not discovered until too late that there was no fish stream in the closed area and consequently the facts charged in the information did not constitute a crime.

Approved, July 2, 1932.

## [CHAPTER 411.]

## AN ACT

For the relief of Mrs. Johnnie Schley Gatewood.

July 2, 1932.

[H. R. 5059.]

[Private, No. 131.]

Mrs. Johnnie Schley  
Gatewood.  
Payment to, for per-  
sonal injuries.

*Proviso.*  
Limitation on attor-  
ney's, etc., fees.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay to Mrs. Johnnie Schley Gatewood, of Columbus, Georgia, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$3,000. Such sum shall be in full settlement of all claims against the United States on account of personal injuries sustained by the said Mrs. Gatewood on the 25th day of April, 1928, at Fort Benning, Georgia: *Provided,* That no part of the amount appropriated in this Act in excess of 10 per centum thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, on account of services rendered in connection with said claim. It shall be unlawful for any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, to exact, collect, withhold, or receive any sum of the amount appropriated in this Act in excess of 10 per centum thereof on account of services rendered in connection with said claim, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this Act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

Penalty for violation.

Approved, July 2, 1932.

## [CHAPTER 412.]

## AN ACT

For the relief of Oscar R. Hahnel.

July 2, 1932.  
[H. R. 5561.]  
[Private, No. 132.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Oscar R. Hahnel the sum of \$300, to reimburse him for damages to his automobile caused by a collision with an Army truck near Bretton Woods, New Hampshire, on August 10, 1927.

Oscar R. Hahnel.  
Payment to, for dam-  
ages to automobile.

Approved, July 2, 1932.

## [CHAPTER 413.]

## AN ACT

For the relief of Alex Bremer.

July 2, 1932.  
[H. R. 7411.]  
[Private, No. 133.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$700 to Alex Bremer in full settlement of all claims which the said Alex Bremer has against the Government of the United States, under the terms of sale agreement dated June 30, 1919, being the price agreed to be paid by the Government for thirty-five acres of land at the price of \$20 per acre.

Alex Bremer.  
Payment to, for set-  
tlement of sale agree-  
ment.

Approved, July 2, 1932.

## [CHAPTER 414.]

## AN ACT

For the relief of D. M. Leypoldt Company.

July 2, 1932.  
[H. R. 8306.]  
[Private, No. 134.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Comptroller General of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to adjust and settle the claim of D. M. Leypoldt Company for certain oats delivered to Fort Crook and Fort Robinson, Nebraska, and to allow in full and final settlement of the said claim a sum of not to exceed \$966.39. There is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$966.39, or so much thereof as may be necessary, for payment of the claim.

D. M. Leypoldt  
Company.  
Settlement of claim,  
authorized.

Appropriation.

Approved, July 2, 1932.

## [CHAPTER 415.]

## AN ACT

For the relief of Octavia Gulick Stone.

July 2, 1932.  
[H. R. 9331.]  
[Private, No. 135.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized to issue upon her application a patent in fee to Octavia Gulick Stone, Blackfeet allottee numbered 2133, for land allotted to her under the provisions of the Act of June 30, 1919 (41 Stat. L. 3-16), and designated as homestead.

Octavia Gulick  
Stone.  
Patent in fee to issue  
to.

Vol. 41, p. 16.

Approved, July 2, 1932.

[CHAPTER 435.]

AN ACT

Authorizing adjustment of the claim of Joseph E. Bourrie Company.

July 6, 1932.  
[S. 2570.]

[Private, No. 136.]

Joseph E. Bourrie Company.  
Settlement of claim, authorized.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Comptroller General of the United States is hereby authorized and directed to adjust and settle the claim of Joseph E. Bourrie Company for refund of \$1,055.70, included in the amount of a certified check submitted by it as a guarantee with bids on two items of construction work at Camp Grayling, Michigan, the total amount of which was collected and paid into the Treasury, although \$1,055.70 included in such check was for a guarantee on a bid which was rejected, and to allow not to exceed \$1,055.70 in full and final settlement of any and all claims arising out of the transaction. There is hereby appropriated out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated the sum of \$1,055.70, or as much thereof as may be necessary, for payment of said claim: *Provided,* That no part of the amount appropriated in this Act in excess of 10 per centum thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, on account of services rendered in connection with said claim. It shall be unlawful for any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, to exact, collect, withhold, or receive any sum of the amount appropriated in this Act in excess of 10 per centum thereof on account of services rendered in connection with said claim, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this Act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

Appropriation.

*Proviso.*  
Limitation on attorney's, etc., fees.

Penalty for violation.

Approved, July 6, 1932.

[CHAPTER 436.]

AN ACT

For the relief of John Stratis.

July 6, 1932.  
[S. 3447.]

[Private, No. 137.]

John Stratis.  
Payment to, for forfeited departure bond.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay to John Stratis, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$1,000, representing the face value of two Liberty bonds in the amount of \$500 each, deposited by him as security for a public charge and departure bond in the sum of \$1,000, executed by him on account of Vasilios Kaplandis, an alien.

Approved, July 6, 1932.

[CHAPTER 437.]

AN ACT

For the relief of John Heffron.

July 6, 1932.  
[H. R. 922.]

[Private, No. 138.]

John Heffron.  
Naval record corrected.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That in the administration of the pension laws or any laws conferring rights, privileges, or benefits upon persons honorably discharged from the United States Navy John Heffron shall be held and considered to have served honorably as a cook (first class), United States Navy, for more than ninety days during the war with Spain: *Provided,* That no pension, pay, or bounty shall be held to have accrued by reason of this Act prior to its passage.

Approved, July 6, 1932.

*Proviso.*  
No prior pension, etc.

## [CHAPTER 438.]

## AN ACT

For the relief of the estate of Franklin D. Clark.

July 6, 1932.  
[H. R. 927.]

[Private, No. 139.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Board of Managers of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers is hereby directed to pay to the executor of the estate of Franklin D. Clark, late of Company F, Twenty-eighth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, Civil War, \$1,468, which was the amount of undrawn pension in the hands of said Board of Managers at the time of the death of the veteran, and which amount was not paid to the executor of the estate as directed in said Franklin D. Clark's last will and testament dated May 19, 1922, but diverted into the post fund of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers.

Franklin D. Clark.  
Payment of undrawn  
pension to estate of.

Approved, July 6, 1932.

## [CHAPTER 439.]

## AN ACT

For the relief of Lewis A. McDormott.

July 6, 1932.  
[H. R. 3644.]

[Private, No. 140.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, and benefits upon honorably discharged soldiers Lewis A. McDormott, deceased, late of the United States Marine Corps, shall hereafter be held and considered to have been discharged under honorable conditions from the naval service of the United States as a member of the United States Marine Corps on the 25th day of April, 1899: *Provided,* That no bounty, back pay, pension, or allowance shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this Act.

Lewis A. McDormott.  
Marine Corps record  
corrected.

*Proviso.*  
No back pay, etc.

Approved, July 6, 1932.

## [CHAPTER 440.]

## AN ACT

For the relief of Lela B. Smith.

July 6, 1932.  
[H. R. 3811.]

[Private, No. 141.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Lela B. Smith, widow of Harry A. Smith, late second lieutenant, Air Corps Reserve, United States Army, who was killed in an airplane accident while in the line of duty at Marshall Field, Fort Riley, Kansas, on October 1, 1929, the sum of \$1,181.22, being a gratuity equal to six months' pay at the rate received by Lieutenant Harry A. Smith at the time of his death, in full settlement of all claims against the Government: *Provided,* That no part of the amount appropriated in this Act in excess of 10 per centum thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, on account of services rendered in connection with said claim. It shall be unlawful for any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, to exact, collect, withhold, or receive any sum of the amount appropriated in this Act in excess of 10 per centum thereof on account of services rendered in connection with said claim, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this Act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000: *Provided further,* That nothing in this Act shall be construed to prevent Lela B. Smith from receiving a pension.

Lela B. Smith.  
Payment to, for death  
of husband.

*Proviso.*  
Limitation on attor-  
ney's, etc., fees.

Penalty for violation.

Right to pension not  
abrogated.

Approved, July 6, 1932.

## [CHAPTER 447.]

## AN ACT

For the relief of Elizabeth B. Dayton.

July 7, 1932.

[S. 904.]

[Private, No. 142.]

Elizabeth B. Dayton.  
Disability claim of  
to be examined.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the United States Employees' Compensation Commission is hereby authorized to consider and determine the claim of Elizabeth B. Dayton as to whether she suffered an injury while employed in the United States Shipping Board some time in the year 1928 compensable under said Act and after the date of its enactment, in the same manner and to the same extent as if said Elizabeth B. Dayton had made application for the benefits of said Act within the one-year period required by sections 17 and 20 thereof: *Provided,* That no benefit shall accrue prior to the enactment of this Act.

Vol. 39, p. 746.

*Proviso.*

No prior benefits.

Approved, July 7, 1932.

## [CHAPTER 448.]

## AN ACT

For the relief of the owners of the steamship Exmoor.

July 7, 1932.

[H. R. 2841.]

[Private, No. 143.]

Magee Brothers  
(Limited).  
Payment to, for for-  
feited security deposit.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$950.33 to Magee Brothers (Limited), of Philadelphia, the same to be in full settlement of said claim. Such sum represents the amount which was paid by them to the United States as security for an immigration fine on account of the landing from the steamship Exmoor at Philadelphia in June, 1924, of a Chinese seaman named Chow Fat, said sum having been declared forfeited by a decision of the Department of Labor dated August 23, 1924, less the amount of the expense incurred.

Approved, July 7, 1932.

## [CHAPTER 449.]

## AN ACT

For the relief of William R. Nolan.

July 7, 1932.

[H. R. 7656.]

[Private, No. 144.]

William R. Nolan.  
Payment to, for pay,  
allowance, expenses, etc.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated and in full settlement of all claims against the Government, the sum of \$350 to William R. Nolan for pay and allowance for the period from January 29, 1926, to April 14, 1926, and also for any disbursements and expenses incurred by reason of an injury incurred in line of duty.

Approved, July 7, 1932.

## [CHAPTER 450.]

## AN ACT

For the relief of Captain Chester G. Mayo.

July 7, 1932.

[H. R. 6337.]

[Private, No. 145.]

Capt. Chester G.  
Mayo.  
Payment to, for ex-  
penses incurred.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of the appropriation "Contingent, Navy, 1932," to Captain Ches-

ter G. Mayo, Supply Corps, United States Navy, the sum of \$115, this sum being the amount paid by the said Captain Mayo on account of floral wreaths purchased in connection with the funerals of the late Congressmen Lemuel P. Padgett, Daniel J. Riordan, and James R. Mann, and disallowed by the General Accounting Office, and which sum the said Captain Mayo has paid into the Treasury of the United States for the purpose of clearing his accounts of the disallowances.

Approved, July 7, 1932.

[CHAPTER 451.]

AN ACT

For the relief of Chase E. Mulinex.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Comptroller General of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to credit the accounts of Chase E. Mulinex, postmaster at Tolley, North Dakota, in the sum of \$529.33 in his postal account and in the sum of \$680.02 in his Treasury savings account, due the United States on account of the loss of postal funds resulting from the failure of the First National Bank of Tolley, Tolley, North Dakota: *Provided*, That the said Chase E. Mulinex shall assign to the United States any and all claims he may have to dividends arising from the liquidation of said bank.

Approved, July 7, 1932.

July 7, 1932.  
[H. R. 1230.]  
[Private, No. 146.]

Chase E. Mulinex.  
Credit allowed in  
accounts of.

*Proviso.*  
Assignment of claims.

[CHAPTER 452.]

AN ACT

For the relief of Nelson E. Frissell.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Nelson E. Frissell, of East Templeton, Massachusetts, the sum of \$3,500 in full settlement of all claims against the Government of the United States. Such sum represents the money expended, the value of services performed, and the damages sustained by Nelson E. Frissell in connection with a contract with the Post Office Department for the construction and lease of a post-office building at Augusta, Maine, which contract was canceled by the Post Office Department: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this Act in excess of 10 per centum thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, on account of services rendered in connection with said claim. It shall be unlawful for any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, to exact, collect, withhold, or receive any sum of the amount appropriated in this Act in excess of 10 per centum thereof on account of services rendered in connection with said claim, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this Act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

Approved, July 7, 1932.

July 7, 1932.  
[H. R. 2161.]  
[Private, No. 147.]

Nelson E. Frissell.  
Payment to, for mon-  
ey expended, services,  
and damages.

*Proviso.*  
Limitation on attor-  
ney's, etc., fees.

Penalty for violation.

## [CHAPTER 453.]

## AN ACT

For the relief of Ellen N. Nolan:

July 7, 1932.  
[H. R. 3414.]

[Private, No. 148.]

Ellen N. Nolan.  
Payment to, for personal injuries.*Proviso.*  
Limitation on attorney's, etc., fees.

Penalty for violation.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Ellen N. Nolan the sum of \$1,500 in full settlement of all claims against the Government of the United States as compensation for the injuries sustained by being knocked down and injured by an automobile owned and operated by the Post Office Department: *Provided:* That no part of the amount appropriated in this Act in excess of \$150 shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, on account of services rendered in connection with said claim. It shall be unlawful for any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, to exact, collect, withhold, or receive any sum of the amount appropriated in this Act in excess of \$150 on account of services rendered in connection with said claim, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this Act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

Approved, July 7, 1932.

## [CHAPTER 454.]

## AN ACT

For the relief of Same Giacalone and Same Ingrande.

July 7, 1932.  
[H. R. 3604.]

[Private, No. 149.]

Same Giacalone and Same Ingrande.  
Payment to, for damage to their vessel.*Proviso.*  
Limitation on attorney's, etc., fees.

Penalty for violation.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Same Giacalone and Same Ingrande, of San Diego, California, in full settlement of all claims and demands against the Government, the sum of \$459.55, the actual cost of repairing the damage caused to the vessel Cornell, owned by said Same Giacalone and Same Ingrande, by the United States Coast Guard boat Imp: *Provided,* That no part of the amount appropriated in this Act in excess of 10 per centum thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, on account of services rendered in connection with said claim. It shall be unlawful for any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, to exact, collect, withhold, or receive any sum of the amount appropriated in this Act in excess of 10 per centum thereof on account of services rendered in connection with said claim, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this Act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

Approved, July 7, 1932.

## [CHAPTER 455.]

## AN ACT

For the relief of Genevieve M. Heberle.

July 7, 1932.  
[H. R. 4230.]

[Private, No. 150.]

Genevieve M. Heberle.  
Payment to, for personal injuries.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropri-

ated, to Genevieve M. Heberle the sum of \$1,000 in full settlement for personal injuries sustained when she was struck and seriously injured by an automobile truck of the United States Postal Service in the city of Saint Paul, Minnesota, on July 3, 1923: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this Act in excess of 10 per centum thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, on account of services rendered in connection with said claim. It shall be unlawful for any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, to exact, collect, withhold, or receive any sum of the amount appropriated in this Act in excess of 10 per centum thereof on account of services rendered in connection with said claim, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this Act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

*Proviso.*  
Limitation on attorney's, etc., fees.

Penalty for violation.

Approved, July 7, 1932.

[CHAPTER 456.]

AN ACT

For the relief of D. Emmett Hamilton.

July 7, 1932.  
[H. R. 5242.]  
[Private, No 151.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the Treasurer of the United States is hereby authorized and directed to pay, out of any funds in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$1,500 to D. Emmett Hamilton, in full settlement for carrying additional mail on route numbered 29449, and not covered in his then existing contract with the Post Office Department, and which additional mail forced upon him by the Postmaster General caused the claimant undue financial loss and hardship.

D. Emmett Hamilton.  
Payment to, for extra mail transportation.

Approved, July 7, 1932.

[CHAPTER 457.]

AN ACT

For the relief of J. H. Wallace.

July 7, 1932.  
[H. R. 5220.]  
[Private, No. 152.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$250 to J. H. Wallace, of Paradise, Texas, as reimbursement of purchase money paid for real estate formerly owned by William Lyons and sold by the collector of internal revenue at a distraint sale March 14, 1911.

J. H. Wallace.  
Reimbursement to.

Approved, July 7, 1932.

[CHAPTER 458.]

AN ACT

For the relief of W. A. Peters.

July 7, 1932.  
[H. R. 5222.]  
[Private, No. 153.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the Comptroller General of the United States is authorized and directed to credit the accounts of W. A. Peters, postmaster at Sallisaw, Oklahoma, in the sum of \$614.80. Such sum represents the amount of a deficit in the accounts of the said W. A. Peters, caused by the loss by said W. A. Peters of postal funds deposited in the First National Bank of Sallisaw, Oklahoma, which failed on November 22, 1927.

W. A. Peters.  
Credit allowed in accounts of.

Approved, July 7, 1932.

## [CHAPTER 459.]

## AN ACT

For the relief of Samuel Weinstein:

July 7, 1932.  
[H. R. 6797.]  
[Private, No. 154.]

Samuel Weinstein.  
Payment to, for death  
of son.

*Proviso.*  
Limitation on attor-  
ney's, etc., fees.

Penalty for violation.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$3,000 to Samuel Weinstein, in compensation for the death of his son, Charles Weinstein, caused by the reckless driving of an automobile by a Federal prohibition agent: *Provided,* That no part of the amount appropriated in this Act in excess of 10 per centum thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, on account of services rendered in connection with said claim. It shall be unlawful for any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, to exact, collect, withhold, or receive any sum of the amount appropriated in this Act in excess of 10 per centum thereof on account of services rendered in connection with said claim, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this Act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

Approved, July 7, 1932.

## [CHAPTER 460.]

## AN ACT

For the relief of Sam Echols.

July 7, 1932.  
[H. R. 6855.]  
[Private, No. 155.]

Sam Echols.  
Payment to, for sal-  
ary earned by deceased  
son.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Sam Echols, the father of George W. Echols, deceased, the sum of \$7.14 due and unpaid to the said George W. Echols in full payment of all claims against the Government of the United States for services rendered by him as postal clerk in the Railway Mail Service.

Approved, July 7, 1932.

## [CHAPTER 461.]

## AN ACT

To reimburse Andrew H. Mills and William M. Mills, copartners carrying on business under the firm name and style of Mills Brothers, owners of the steamship Squantum, for damage to said vessel.

July 7, 1932.  
[H. R. 7815.]  
[Private, No. 156.]

Andrew H. Mills and  
William M. Mills.  
Payment to, for dam-  
ages to vessel.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated and in full settlement against the Government, the sum of \$600 to Mills Brothers, owners of the steamship Squantum, in compensation for damage sustained by said steamship company by reason of the striking of the steamship Squantum by the steam lighter Thomas H. Timmins on January 27, 1919, while the former vessel was anchored at the foot of Bedloe's Island, North River, New York.

Approved, July 7, 1932.

## [CHAPTER 468.]

## AN ACT

To adjudicate the claims of Knud O. Flakne and Alfred Sollom, homestead settlers on the drained Mud Lake bottom, in the State of Minnesota.

July 8, 1932.  
[H. R. 1228.]  
[Private, No. 157.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the following sums of money to the claimants, their heirs, assigns, or legal representatives; the amounts to be paid them, their heirs, assigns, or legal representatives: To Knud O. Flakne, \$151.60; to Alfred Sollom, \$726, which amounts are hereby appropriated; and the Secretary of the Interior is authorized and directed to make the payment to the claimants herein named and provided for by his warrant upon the Treasury of the United States: *Provided*, That no agent, attorney, firm of attorneys, or any persons engaged heretofore or hereafter in preparing, presenting, or prosecuting this claim shall, directly or indirectly, receive or retain for such service in preparing, presenting, or prosecuting such claim, or for any act whatsoever in connection therewith, an amount greater than was paid to the claimant for his assignment under this Act to the person for whom he has acted as agent or attorney: *Provided further*, That no purchaser or assignee of the claim of said claimant shall receive therefor a greater amount than was paid to the claimant for his assignment.

Knud O. Flakne and  
Alfred Sollom.  
Payment to, as dis-  
possessed claimants.

Appropriation.

*Proviso.*  
Limitation on attor-  
ney's, etc., fees.

Limitation.

Approved, July 8, 1932.

## [CHAPTER 469.]

## AN ACT

For the relief of the estate of Jacob D. Hanson:

July 8, 1932.  
[H. R. 7449.]  
[Private, No. 158.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the estate of Jacob D. Hanson, the sum of \$5,000 for all damages and in full settlement of all claims against the Government for injuries suffered by reason of the said Jacob D. Hanson's being shot and fatally injured, without cause or justification, while traveling on a highway near Niagara Falls, New York, on the night of the 5th of May, 1928, by two members of the United States Coast Guard, the said members being then and there on duty as coast guardsmen and acting as such: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this Act in excess of 10 per centum thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, on account of services rendered in connection with said claim. It shall be unlawful for any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, to exact, collect, withhold, or receive any sum of the amount appropriated in this Act in excess of 10 per centum thereof on account of services rendered in connection with said claim, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this Act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

Jacob D. Hanson.  
Payment to estate of,  
for death of.

*Proviso.*  
Limitation on attor-  
ney's, etc., fees.

Penalty for violation.

Approved, July 8, 1932.

## [CHAPTER 475.]

## AN ACT

For the relief of Charles Lamkin.

July 13, 1932.  
[H. R. 2704.]

[Private, No. 159.]

Charles Lamkin.  
Payment to, for loss  
of equipment.  
*Ante*, p. 781.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay to Charles Lamkin, of Banning, California, the amount of \$66 in full settlement for the value of equipment belonging to him which was destroyed by fire while being used in an attempt to save Government property from burning on the San Bernardino National Forest, California, July 14, 1929.

Approved, July 13, 1932.

## [CHAPTER 483.]

## AN ACT

For the relief of James E. Fraser.

July 14, 1932.  
[H. R. 1260.]

[Private, No. 160.]

James E. Fraser.  
Compensation for  
losses in designing, etc.,  
Ericsson Memorial.

Vol. 39, p. 671.

*Proviso.*  
Limitation on attor-  
ney's, etc., fees.

Penalty for violation.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated and in full settlement against the Government, the sum of \$17,003.37 to James E. Fraser, of New York City, New York, to compensate the said Fraser for losses suffered by him in the designing and erection by the said Fraser of the Ericsson Memorial in the District of Columbia under his contract with the United States dated May 19, 1921, said memorial having been completed by the said Fraser and accepted by the United States November 29, 1927: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this Act in excess of 10 per centum thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, on account of services rendered in connection with said claim. It shall be unlawful for any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, to exact, collect, withhold, or receive any sum of the amount appropriated in this Act in excess of 10 per centum thereof on account of services rendered in connection with said claim, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this Act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

Approved, July 14, 1932.

## [CHAPTER 484.]

## AN ACT

For the relief of Malcolm Allen.

July 14, 1932.  
[H. R. 2010.]

[Private, No. 161.]

Malcolm Allen.  
Military record cor-  
rected.*Proviso.*  
No back pay, etc.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, and benefits upon honorably discharged soldiers Malcolm Allen, who was a member of Company B, Sixth Regiment United States Cavalry, shall hereafter be held and considered to have been honorably discharged from the military service of the United States as a private of that organization on the 12th day of June, 1899: *Provided*, That no bounty, back pay, pension, or allowance shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this Act.

Approved, July 14, 1932.

## [CHAPTER 485.]

## AN ACT

For the relief of George H. Holman.

July 14, 1932.  
[H. R. 2650.]  
[Private, No. 162.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, and benefits upon honorably discharged soldiers George H. Holman, late a private in Company B, Thirty-third United States Volunteer Infantry, and in Company E, Twelfth Regiment United States Infantry, shall be held and considered to have been discharged honorably from the military service of the United States, as a member of said Company E, Twelfth Regiment United States Infantry, on the 27th day of February, 1904: *Provided,* That no bounty, back pay, pension, or allowance shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this Act.

George H. Holman.  
Military record corrected.

*Proviso.*  
No back pay, etc.

Approved, July 14, 1932.

## [CHAPTER 486.]

## AN ACT

For the relief of Caughman-Kaminer Company.

July 14, 1932.  
[H. R. 3460.]  
[Private, No. 163.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Caughman-Kaminer Company, of Lexington, South Carolina, the sum of \$130.87, for merchandise lost in transit, in full settlement of all claims against the United States.

Caughman-Kaminer Company.  
Payment to, for lost merchandise.

Approved, July 14, 1932.

## [CHAPTER 487.]

## AN ACT

For the relief of David C. Jeffcoat.

July 14, 1932.  
[H. R. 3467.]  
[Private, No. 164.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the United States Employees' Compensation Commission is hereby authorized to consider and determine the claim of David C. Jeffcoat as to whether he suffered an injury while employed in the Postal Service compensable under the Employees' Compensation Act occurring after the date of its enactment, in the same manner and to the same extent as if said David C. Jeffcoat had made application for the benefits of said Act within the one-year period required by sections 17 and 20 thereof: *Provided,* That no benefit shall accrue prior to the enactment of this Act.

David C. Jeffcoat.  
Disability claim of, to be examined.

Vol. 39, p. 746.  
*Proviso.*  
No prior benefit.

Approved, July 14, 1932.

## [CHAPTER 488.]

## AN ACT

For the relief of Raymond D. Woods.

July 14, 1932.  
[H. R. 4160.]  
[Private, No. 165.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Raymond D. Woods, a first lieutenant in the Officers' Reserve Corps

Raymond D. Woods.  
Payment to.

of the United States Army, the sum of \$480.47 for pay and allowances for the period from December 18, 1927, until February 21, 1928, inclusive, while he was hospitalized at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for an injury incurred while on active duty.

Approved, July 14, 1932.

[CHAPTER 489.]

AN ACT

For the relief of the heirs of Samuel B. Inman.

July 14, 1932.  
[H. R. 5211.]

[Private, No. 166.]

Samuel B. Inman.  
Payment to heirs of.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Mrs. Amy Dysert the sum of \$102.64 and to N. F. Inman the sum of \$102.64.

Approved, July 14, 1932.

[CHAPTER 490.]

AN ACT

For the relief of Hilda Barnard.

July 14, 1932.  
[H. R. 5276.]

[Private, No. 167.]

Hilda Barnard.  
Refund of customs  
penalty.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay to the legal guardian of Hilda Barnard, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$1,386.80, in reimbursement of the penalty imposed by the collector of customs and paid by said Hilda Barnard on September 6, 1929, for failure to declare articles entered in the port of New York on August 12, 1929, upon her return from Europe, when she was insane and otherwise suffering from a mental disease which rendered her incapable of understanding the nature and consequences of her action in failing to make a proper declaration.

Approved, July 14, 1932.

[CHAPTER 491.]

AN ACT

For the relief of Frank R. Scott.

July 14, 1932.  
[H. R. 7309.]

[Private, No. 168.]

Frank R. Scott.  
Payment to.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Frank R. Scott the sum of \$750. Such sum shall be in full satisfaction of all claims against the United States on account of damages sustained by him on January 24, 1928, when United States Army truck numbered 214243 collided with his automobile at a place known as Halls Hill, in the town of Killingly, in the State of Connecticut: *Provided,* That no part of the amount appropriated in this Act in excess of 10 per centum thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, on account of services rendered in connection with said claim. It shall be unlawful for any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, to exact, collect, withhold, or receive any sum of the amount appropriated in this Act in excess of 10 per centum thereof on account of services rendered in connection with said claim, any contract to the contrary

*Proviso.*  
Limitation on attorney's, etc., fees.

notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this Act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

Penalty for violation.

Approved, July 14, 1932.

[CHAPTER 501.]

AN ACT

For the relief of William Dalton.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$1,500 to the legal guardian of William Dalton, in full and final settlement of all claims against the Government, for burns received while walking on a public sidewalk, in Saint Louis, Missouri, on July 20, 1925, due to United States Government agents pouring alcohol into a gutter on a public highway, said alcohol being ignited as a result of some unknown person throwing a match in the gutter.

July 16, 1932.  
[H. R. 1289.]  
[Private, No. 169.]

William Dalton.  
Payment to, for personal injuries.

Approved, July 16, 1932.

[CHAPTER 502.]

AN ACT

For the relief of Claude E. Dove.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Claude E. Dove, of El Paso, Texas, the sum of \$4,000, and to his two minor children the sum of \$1,000 (said sum to be paid to said Claude E. Dove, as guardian), in full settlement of all claims against the Government of the United States for damages sustained on account of the death of his wife, the injury of himself and two children caused by collision with an Army truck operated by Sergeant Merlin Brace, of the United States Army, on May 24, 1929, at El Paso, Texas: *Provided,* That no part of the amount appropriated in this Act in excess of 10 per centum thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, on account of services rendered in connection with said claim. It shall be unlawful for any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, to exact, collect, withhold, or receive any sum of the amount appropriated in this Act in excess of 10 per centum thereof on account of services rendered in connection with said claim, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this Act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

July 16, 1932.  
[H. R. 1834.]  
[Private, No. 170.]

Claude E. Dove, and minor children.  
Payment to.

*Proviso.*  
Limitation on attorney's fees.

Penalty for violation.

Approved, July 16, 1932.

[CHAPTER 503.]

AN ACT

For the relief of Elsie M. Sears.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to

July 16, 1932.  
[H. R. 2189.]  
[Private, No. 171.]

Elsie M. Sears.  
Payment to, for personal injuries.

Elsie M. Sears, of Plymouth, Massachusetts, the sum of \$25 in full settlement of all claims against the Government for personal injuries and damage to her clothing as the result of an accident which she suffered, without negligence on her own part, on the 23d day of July, 1926, while in the Federal building in said Plymouth.

Approved, July 16, 1932.

[CHAPTER 504.]

AN ACT

For the relief of Eva May Peed, widow of George M. Peed, deceased.

July 16, 1932.  
[H. R. 2927.]  
[Private, No. 172.]

George M. Peed.  
Redemption in favor  
of widow, lost certifi-  
cates of indebtedness  
of.

Provisos.  
Condition.

Indemnity bond.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to redeem in favor of Eva May Peed, widow of George M. Peed, deceased,  $4\frac{7}{8}$  per centum United States Treasury certificates of indebtedness, numbered 17951 to 17954, inclusive, in the denomination of \$500 each, dated September 16, 1929, matured June 16, 1930, series TJ-1930, without interest and without presentation of the said certificates which are alleged to have been lost or stolen: *Provided*, That the said certificates of indebtedness shall not have been previously presented and paid, and that no payment shall be made hereunder for any coupons which may have been attached to the certificates: *Provided further*, That said George M. Peed shall first file in the Treasury Department a bond in the penal sum of double the amount of the principal of said certificates of indebtedness in such form and with such corporate surety as may be acceptable to the Secretary of the Treasury to indemnify and save harmless the United States from any loss on account of the certificates of indebtedness hereinbefore described.

Approved, July 16, 1932.

[CHAPTER 505.]

AN ACT

For the relief of Frank Martin.

July 16, 1932.  
[H. R. 7199.]  
[Private, No. 173.]

Frank Martin.  
Payment to, for per-  
sonal injuries.

Proviso.  
Limitation on at-  
torney's, etc., fees.

Penalty for violation.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated and in full settlement against the Government, the sum of \$3,168.50 to Frank Martin for injuries received when struck by a United States mail truck: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this Act in excess of 5 per centum thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, on account of services rendered in connection with said claim. It shall be unlawful for any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, to exact, collect, withhold, or receive any sum of the amount appropriated in this Act in excess of 5 per centum thereof on account of services rendered in connection with said claim, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this Act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

Approved, July 16, 1932.

[CHAPTER 506.]

## AN ACT

For the relief of May Weaver:

July 16, 1932.  
[H. R. 7215.]  
[Private, No. 174.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the United States Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to May Weaver, widow of Charles V. Weaver, the sum of \$50 per month, for a period not exceeding one hundred months, in full settlement of all claims against the Government for fatal injuries sustained by him while performing services in removing and assisting post-office inspectors in the examination and unloading of bombs mailed at the Easton, Pennsylvania, post office on December 30, 1931: *Provided,* That no part of the amount appropriated in this Act shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, on account of services rendered in connection with said claim. It shall be unlawful for any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, to exact, collect, withhold, or receive any sum of the amount appropriated in this Act on account of services rendered in connection with said claim, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this Act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

May Weaver.  
Monthly payments  
to, for fatal injuries to  
husband.

*Proviso.*  
Limitation on at-  
torney's, etc., fees.

Penalty for violation.

Approved, July 16, 1932.

[CHAPTER 516.]

## AN ACT

For the relief of Sophia A. Beers:

July 19, 1932.  
[S. 811.]  
[Private, No. 175.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Sophia A. Beers, widow and the heirs at law of William H. Beers, deceased, the sum of \$4,000 in full compensation and settlement for all claims and demands of William H. Beers, deceased, growing out of, or arising from, the use, destruction, and loss of certain pipe-bending machines in the United States navy yard at Puget Sound, Washington: *Provided,* That no part of the amount appropriated in this Act in excess of 10 per centum thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, on account of services rendered in connection with said claim. It shall be unlawful for any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, to exact, collect, withhold, or receive any sum of the amount appropriated in this Act in excess of 10 per centum thereof on account of services rendered in connection with said claim, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this Act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

William H. Beers.  
Payment to widow  
and heirs at law of.

*Proviso.*  
Limitation on at-  
torney's, etc., fees.

Penalty for violation.

Approved, July 19, 1932.

## [CHAPTER 517.]

## AN ACT

For the relief of the estate of Annie Lee Edgecumbe, deceased.

July 19, 1932.  
[S. 2437.]  
[Private, No. 176.]

Annie Lee Edge-  
cumbe.  
Payment to estate of,  
for fatal injuries to.

*Proviso.*  
Limitation on at-  
torney's, etc., fees.

Penalty for violation.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay to the estate of Annie Lee Edgecumbe, deceased, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$5,000 as full compensation for the death of Annie Lee Edgecumbe, on October 17, 1930, on account of having been struck by a United States Navy plane in Pensacola Bay, Florida: *Provided,* That no part of the amount appropriated in this Act in excess of 10 per centum thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, on account of services rendered in connection with said claim. It shall be unlawful for any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, to exact, collect, withhold, or receive any sum of the amount appropriated in this Act in excess of 10 per centum thereof on account of services rendered in connection with said claim, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this Act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

Approved, July 19, 1932.

# PRIVATE LAWS OF THE SEVENTY-SECOND CONGRESS

OF THE

## UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

*Passed at the second session, which was begun and held at the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia, on Monday, the fifth day of December, 1932, and was adjourned without day on Saturday, the fourth day of March, 1933.*

HERBERT HOOVER, President; CHARLES CURTIS, Vice President; GEORGE H. MOSES, President of the Senate *pro tempore*; SIMBON D. FESS, Acting President of the Senate *pro tempore*, February 28, 1933; JOHN N. GARNER, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

[CHAPTER 2.]

### AN ACT

For the relief of John S. Shaw.

December 13, 1932.

[H. R. 1778.]

[Private, No. 177.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the United States Employees' Compensation Commission is hereby authorized to consider and determine the claim of John S. Shaw, who purports to have suffered injury while employed as rural mail carrier some time in October, 1918, in the same manner and to the same extent as if said John S. Shaw had made application for the benefits of said Act within the one-year period required by sections 17 and 20 thereof: Provided, That no benefit shall accrue prior to the enactment of this Act.*

John S. Shaw.  
Disability claim of,  
to be examined.

Vol. 39, p. 746.  
*Provido.*  
No prior benefits.

Approved, December 13, 1932.

[CHAPTER 3.]

### AN ACT

For the restitution of employees of the post office at Detroit, Michigan.

December 14, 1932.

[H. R. 5256.]

[Private, No. 178.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Peter Wiggle, the sum of \$2,150.75; to Alden Catton, \$1,821.92; to George D. Walker, \$1,821.92; to James P. Murray, \$1,000; to Charles C. Kellogg, \$1,493.26; and to James P. Bacon, \$1,000, these sums having been collected by the Post Office Inspection Department in the amounts named from these employees' personal funds to make up a shortage of funds embezzled by Charles E. Mussey, a clerk in the Detroit post office, and who committed suicide on August 17, 1926.*

Detroit, Mich., post  
office.  
Restitution to em-  
ployees of.

Approved, December 14, 1932.

[CHAPTER 29.]

### AN ACT

For the relief of Messieurs Short, Ross, Shaw, and Mayhood.

January 31, 1933.

[S. 212.]

[Private, No. 179.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appro-*

Messieurs Short,  
Ross, etc.  
Payment to, for  
services.

riated, the sum of \$60 to Messieurs Short, Ross, Shaw, and Mayhood, of Calgary, Alberta, Canada, for services performed in connection with the extradition of one Emmett A. Busby, who had been indicted in the United States District Court for the Southern District of California on a charge of concealment of assets of a bankrupt estate.

Approved, January 31, 1933.

## [CHAPTER 30.]

## AN ACT

Authorizing adjustment of the claim of Kenneth Carpenter.

February 1, 1933.  
[S. 213.]  
[Private, No. 180.]

Kenneth Carpenter.  
Adjustment of claim  
of.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Comptroller General of the United States is hereby authorized and directed to adjust and settle the claim of Kenneth Carpenter for blood furnished August 29, 1930, for transfusion to Clarence C. Watson, a patient in a Government hospital, and to allow in full and final settlement of said claim an amount not in excess of \$30. There is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$30, or so much thereof as may be necessary, for the payment of such claim.

Appropriation.

Approved, February 1, 1933.

## [CHAPTER 31.]

## AN ACT

Authorizing adjustment of the claims of Orem Wheatley, Kenneth Blaine, and Joseph R. Ball.

February 1, 1933.  
[S. 219.]  
[Private, No. 181.]

Orem Wheatley,  
Kenneth Blaine, and  
Joseph R. Ball.  
Adjustment of claims  
of.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Comptroller General of the United States is hereby authorized and directed to adjust and settle the claims of Orem Wheatley for blood furnished April 15, 1931, and Kenneth Blaine for blood furnished April 22, 1931, for transfusions to Edwin Grinnell, a patient in a Government hospital, in amounts not in excess of \$30 and \$20, respectively; and, also, the claim of Joseph R. Ball for blood furnished June 30, 1931, for transfusion to Harry Blair, also a patient in a Government hospital, in an amount not in excess of \$42, and to allow in full and final settlement of said claims amounts not in excess of the amounts herein stated. There is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$92, or so much thereof as may be necessary for the payment of said claims.

Appropriation.

Approved, February 1, 1933.

## [CHAPTER 32.]

## AN ACT

For the relief of George T. Johnson and Sons.

February 1, 1933.  
[S. 563.]  
[Private, No. 182.]

George T. Johnson  
and Sons.  
Settlement of claim  
of.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay to George T. Johnson and Sons, of Cambridge, Maryland, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$180 in full settlement of claim for repairs ordered by the collector of customs at Baltimore, Maryland, to wharf and boats of H. F. Brannock (Incorporated) due to damages done by seized power boats Hiawatha and Whippoorwill in charge of United States customs officers.

Approved, February 1, 1933.

## [CHAPTER 33.]

## AN ACT

Authorizing adjustment of the claim of Johnson and Higgins.

February 2, 1933.

[S. 252.]

[Private, No. 183.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Comptroller General of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to settle and adjust the claim of Johnson and Higgins in a sum not exceeding \$115.12 for a general average adjustment requested by the War Department to be made in August, 1922, and report of which was made in 1927. There is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$115.12 for payment of the claim.

Johnson and Higgins.  
Adjustment of claim  
of.

Appropriation.

Approved, February 2, 1933.

## [CHAPTER 36.]

## AN ACT

To authorize the posthumous award of a distinguished-flying cross to Eugene B. Ely.

February 6, 1933.

[S. 433.]

[Private, No. 184.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the President is authorized to award, but not in the name of Congress, a distinguished-flying cross, posthumously, to Eugene B. Ely for extraordinary achievement as a pioneer civilian aviator and for his significant contribution to the development of aviation in the United States Navy. The President may present such flying cross to Nathan Dana Ely, colonel, United States Army, retired, father of the said Eugene B. Ely.

Eugene B. Ely.  
Distinguished-flying  
cross awarded to.

Approved, February 6, 1933.

## [CHAPTER 37.]

## AN ACT

For the relief of William C. Rives.

February 6, 1933.

[S. 2058.]

[Private, No. 185.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That in the administration of the pension laws or any laws conferring rights, privileges, or benefits upon persons honorably discharged from the United States Navy William C. Rives, late of the United States Navy, shall be held and considered to have served honorably ninety days during the war with Spain: *Provided,* That no pension, pay, or bounty shall be held to have accrued by reason of this Act prior to its passage.

William C. Rives.  
Naval record cor-  
rected.

*Proviso.*  
No back pay, etc.

Approved, February 6, 1933.

## [CHAPTER 38.]

## AN ACT

Authorizing the President to transfer and appoint Lieutenant Morris Smellow, United States Navy, to the grade of passed assistant paymaster, with the rank of lieutenant, in the Supply Corps of the United States Navy.

February 6, 1933.

[S. 4381.]

[Private, No. 186.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the President of the United States is hereby authorized to transfer and appoint Lieutenant Morris Smellow, United States Navy, to the grade of passed assistant paymaster, with the rank of lieutenant, in the Supply

Lt. Morris Smellow.  
Appointment as  
passed assistant pay-  
master, Navy, author-  
ized.

Corps of the United States Navy, to rank next after Lieutenant Edmund T. Stewart, junior, Supply Corps, and with Lieutenant Charles H. Momm, of the line, as a running mate.

Approved, February 6, 1933.

[CHAPTER 40.]

AN ACT

For the relief of William B. Thompson.

February 7, 1933.  
[S. 284.]

[Private, No. 187.]

William B. Thompson.  
Payment to, for  
property damages.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay to William B. Thompson, out of any money in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$562.80 in full settlement of all claims against the Government by reason of damages to his property caused by the dumping of spoil dredged from the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal in the lowering of the water level of the said canal at the town of Summit Bridge, New Castle County, in the State of Delaware.

Approved, February 7, 1933.

[CHAPTER 41.]

AN ACT

For the relief of J. G. Seupelt.

February 7, 1933.  
[S. 2982.]

[Private, No. 188.]

J. G. Seupelt.  
Adjustment, home-  
stead entry of.  
Vol. 43, p. 1362.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That in the completion of the homestead<sup>1</sup> entry of J. G. Seupelt on the Colville Indian Reservation authorized by the Act approved April 14, 1924 (43 Stat. L. 1362), the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to make a new appraisal of the value of the property therein referred to and accept settlement therefor on the basis of such new appraisal as the appraised price of the said property.

Approved, February 7, 1933.

[CHAPTER 42.]

AN ACT

For the relief of Anna Pokorny.

February 7, 1933.  
[S. 3147.]

[Private, No. 189.]

Anna Pokorny.  
Payment to, for  
death of husband.

*Proviso.*  
Limitation on  
attorney's, etc., fees.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Anna Pokorny, of New York City, the sum of \$5,000, in full satisfaction of her claim against the United States on account of the death of her husband, William Pokorny, who was killed by a stray bullet fired by a member of the United States Army in target practice near Sandy Hook, New Jersey: *Provided,* That no part of the amount appropriated in this Act in excess of 10 per centum thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, on account of services rendered in connection with said claim. It shall be unlawful for any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, to exact, collect, withhold, or receive any sum of the amount appropriated in this Act in excess of 10 per centum thereof on account of services

<sup>1</sup> So in original.

rendered in connection with said claim, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this Act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

Penalty for violation.

Approved, February 7, 1933.

[CHAPTER 44.]

AN ACT

For the relief of S. F. Stacher.

February 8, 1933.

[S. 243.]

[Private, No. 190.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the General Accounting Office is hereby authorized and directed to credit the accounts of S. F. Stacher, superintendent and special disbursing agent, Eastern Navajo Indian Agency, Crown Point, New Mexico, in the sum of \$3,004.17, representing an expenditure of that sum in the appropriation for Indian school buildings, over and above the \$37,000 authorized for construction and equipment of a heating and power plant at Eastern Navajo School, fiscal year 1929.

S. F. Stacher.  
Credit in accounts of.

Approved, February 8, 1933.

[CHAPTER 47.]

AN ACT

To authorize the presentation of a medal of honor, posthumously, to the late Henry Clay Drexler and the late George Robert Cholister.

February 9, 1933.

[S. 230.]

[Private, No. 191.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the President is authorized to present a medal of honor, posthumously, to the late Henry Clay Drexler, former ensign, United States Navy, and the late George Robert Cholister, boatswain's mate, first class, United States Navy, for their heroic action in endeavoring to submerge a charge of powder in an immersion tank on the occasion of a fire in the forward turret of the United States Steamship Trenton, wherein they met their death in a supreme effort to save their shipmates. That said medals of honor may be presented to the nearest next of kin of said deceased, respectively, living at the date of the enactment of this Act.

Henry Clay Drexler  
and George Robert  
Cholister.  
Medals of honor  
awarded to.

Approved, February 9, 1933.

[CHAPTER 66.]

AN ACT

For the relief of Herbert G. Black, owner of the schooner Oakwoods, and Clark Coal Company, owner of the cargo of coal on board said schooner.

February 14, 1933.

[S. 457.]

[Private, No. 192.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the claims of Herbert G. Black, owner of the schooner Oakwoods, and Clark Coal Company, owner of the cargo of coal on board said schooner, for damages arising out of a collision between such schooner and the United States submarine R-3 off the southern end of Cape Cod Canal, on November 24, 1919, may be sued for by the said owners in the United States District Court for the District of Maine, sitting as a court of admiralty and acting under the rules governing such court; and said court shall have jurisdiction to hear and determine such suit and to enter a judgment or decree for the amount of such damages, and costs, if any, as shall be found to be due

Herbert G. Black and  
Clark Coal Company.  
Suit on claims of,  
authorized.

against the United States in favor of the owner of the said schooner Oakwoods, and the owner of the cargo of coal on board said schooner, or against the owner of the said schooner Oakwoods, and the owner of the cargo of coal on board said schooner, in favor of the United States upon the same principles and measures of liability as in like cases in admiralty under the terms and conditions of the Public Vessels Act of March 3, 1925 (U. S. C., title 46, ch. 22), between private parties and with the same right of appeal: *Provided*, That such notice of the suit shall be given to the Attorney General of the United States as may be provided by order of the said court, and it shall be the duty of the Attorney General to cause the United States district attorney in such district to appear and defend for the United States: *Provided further*, That said suit shall be brought and commenced within four months of the date of the passage of this Act.

Approved, February 14, 1933.

[CHAPTER 67.]

AN ACT

February 14, 1933.  
[H. R. 698.]  
[Private, No. 193.]

Authorizing the President to transfer and appoint Lieutenant (Junior Grade) Arnold R. Kline, United States Navy, to the rank of lieutenant (junior grade), Supply Corps, United States Navy.

Lt. Arnold R. Kline.  
Transfer, etc., au-  
thorized.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the President of the United States is hereby authorized to transfer and appoint Lieutenant (Junior Grade) Arnold R. Kline, United States Navy, to the rank of lieutenant (junior grade) in the Supply Corps of the United States Navy without regard to his age.

Approved, February 14, 1933.

[CHAPTER 68.]

AN ACT

February 14, 1933.  
[H. R. 6637.]  
[Private, No. 194.]

Authorizing the President to present a medal of honor to Richmond Pearson Hobson

Richmond Pearson  
Hobson.  
Medal of honor  
awarded to.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the President is hereby authorized to present, in the name of Congress, a medal of honor to Richmond Pearson Hobson, formerly an officer of the United States Navy, for distinguishing himself conspicuously by extraordinary courage and intrepidity at the risk of his life on June 3, 1898, by entering the fortified harbor of Santiago, Cuba, and sinking the partially dismantled collier Merrimac in the channel under persistent fire from the enemy fleet and fortifications on shore.

Approved, February 14, 1933.

[CHAPTER 69.]

AN ACT

February 14, 1933.  
[H. R. 7385.]  
[Private, No. 195.]

For the relief of Sidney Joseph Kent.

Sidney Joseph Kent.  
Honorable discharge  
granted to.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, and benefits upon honorably discharged sailors Sidney Joseph Kent, who enlisted in

the United States Navy in January, 1918, and who was discharged on October 23, 1918, shall hereafter be held and considered to have been honorably discharged from the naval service of the United States: *Provided*, That no bounty, back pay, pension, or allowance shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this Act.

*Proviso.*  
No back pay, etc.

Approved, February 14, 1933.

[CHAPTER 70.]

AN ACT

For the relief of certain employees of the Forest Service, Department of Agriculture.

February 14, 1933.  
[S. 968.]  
[Private, No. 196.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the following-named employees of the Forest Service, Department of Agriculture, the sums hereinafter specified, in full satisfaction of their claims against the United States for property losses sustained by them as a result of a fire which destroyed the Squaw Mountain Road Camp in Mount Hood National Forest near Estacada, Oregon, on September 15, 1929: Walter L. Shriner, \$115, of which \$75 represents the value of a 1917 Ford roadster and \$40 represents the value of carpenter tools; P. A. Worden, \$21, representing the price of a tent; Ben M. Joslin, \$45, representing the value of a Winona wagon; Delbert H. Shaffer, \$90, representing the difference between the value of a 1925 Ford coupe and the amount of the insurance collected thereon; A. W. Lee, \$100, representing the value of a 1917 Ford roadster; Charles Palmer, \$100, representing the value of a 1924 Chevrolet roadster; Wilbur Linn, \$35, representing the value of a 1916 Ford touring car; George Cook, \$150, representing the value of a 1925 Chevrolet roadster; and Jack Marrs, \$50, representing the value of a 1919 Harley-Davidson motor cycle.

Forest Service.  
Payment to certain  
employees for property  
losses.

Approved, February 14, 1933.

[CHAPTER 71.]

AN ACT

Authorizing adjustment of the claim of the Wilmot Castle Company.

February 14, 1933.  
[S. 221.]  
[Private, No. 197.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the Comptroller General of the United States is hereby authorized and directed to adjust and settle the claim of the Wilmot Castle Company for the cost of repairing a sterilizer furnished under contract with the Medical Department of the Army, dated September 3, 1929, for installation in the hospital at Fort Meade, South Dakota, which was damaged on November 29, 1929, while being unloaded from a railroad freight car by a detail of enlisted men of the Quartermaster Corps of the Army stationed at Fort Meade, and for reimbursement of additional freight charges thereon necessitated by the accident, and to allow not to exceed \$262.10 in full and final settlement of said claim. There is hereby appropriated out of any moneys in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$262.10 or so much thereof as may be necessary, for payment of said claim.

Wilmot Castle Com-  
pany.  
Adjustment of claim  
of.

Appropriation.

Approved, February 14, 1933.

## [CHAPTER 77.]

## AN ACT

Authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to grant a patent to certain lands to Charles R. Thornton.

February 15, 1933.  
[S. 2144.]  
[Private, No. 198.]

Charles R. Thornton.  
Patent in fee to.  
Vol. 17, p. 226;  
Vol. 18, p. 15, waived.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That notwithstanding the provisions and limitations of the Acts of June 5, 1872 (17 Stat. 226), and February 11, 1874 (18 Stat. 15), the Secretary of the Interior is authorized and directed to approve the isolated tract application of Charles R. Thornton, of Missoula, Montana, numbered Great Falls 076803, covering the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section 24, township 10 north, range 20 west, principal meridian, Bitter Root Valley, Montana, and to grant to said Charles R. Thornton a patent in fee to such land upon payment by him of a reasonable price therefor as determined by the Secretary of the Interior, but not less than \$1.25 per acre.

Approved, February 15, 1933.

## [CHAPTER 78.]

## AN ACT

For the relief of Katherine R. Theberge.

February 15, 1933.  
[S. 914.]  
[Private, No. 199.]

Katherine R. Theberge.  
Payment to, for personal injuries.

Proviso.  
Limitation on attorney's, etc., fees.

Penalty for violation.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Katherine R. Theberge, of New Bedford, Massachusetts, the sum of \$1,284.14, in full satisfaction of her claim for damages against the United States for injuries suffered by her on December 1, 1928, when the automobile in which she was riding collided, near Beltsville, Maryland, with a United States Army ambulance: *Provided,* That no part of the amount appropriated in this Act in excess of 10 per centum thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, on account of services rendered in connection with said claim. It shall be unlawful for any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, to exact, collect, withhold, or receive any sum of the amount appropriated in this Act in excess of 10 per centum thereof on account of services rendered in connection with said claim, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this Act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

Approved, February 15, 1933.

## [CHAPTER 79.]

## AN ACT

For the relief of the estate of Peter Paul Franzel, deceased.

February 15, 1933.  
[S. 1586.]  
[Private, No. 200.]

Peter Paul Franzel.  
Payment to estate of.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the estate of Peter Paul Franzel, deceased, the sum of \$168.36, in full satisfaction of all claims of such estate against the United States arising out of any payment made by the estate of Peter Paul Franzel in pursuance of an offer made by the said Peter Paul Franzel in compromise of liabilities alleged to have been incurred by him through violation of the National Prohibition Act.

Approved, February 15, 1933.

## [CHAPTER 80.]

## AN ACT

For the relief of Lyman L. Miller.

February 15, 1933.  
[S. 3504.]  
[Private, No. 201.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized to pay, out of any money not otherwise appropriated, to Lyman L. Miller the sum of \$400 as reimbursement for the amount paid by said Lyman L. Miller to the Department of the Interior as advanced royalty accompanying application for proposed coal-mining leases, which said application was rejected on March 6, 1926. Under regulations governing the disposition by fiscal officers of payments under the Mineral Lease Act advanced royalty of \$400 was covered into the United States Treasury and that no request for refund was filed within two years from the date of rejection of application and that the same is now barred by statute, Act of December 11, 1919 (41 Stat. 366).

Lyman L. Miller.  
Reimbursement to,  
for coal-mining lease  
royalty payment.

Vol. 41, p. 437.

Vol. 41, p. 366.

Approved, February 15, 1933.

## [CHAPTER 81.]

## AN ACT

For the relief of the Great Western Coal Mines Company.

February 15, 1933.  
[H. R. 2065.]  
[Private, No. 202.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay to the Great Western Coal Mines Company, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$16,600 in full satisfaction of its claim for refund of purchase money paid by Richard L. Bird in connection with coal land entry numbered 025342, title to the lands covered thereby having been relinquished to the United States by the Great Western Coal Mines Company as assignee of such Richard L. Bird.

Great Western Coal  
Mines Company.  
Refund to.

Approved, February 15, 1933.

## [CHAPTER 82.]

## AN ACT

For the relief of Ida E. Godfrey and others.

February 15, 1933.  
[H. R. 3633.]  
[Private, No. 203.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Ida E. Godfrey, of Cookstown, New Jersey, the sum of \$750, to the estate of Annie L. Davis, of Wrightstown, New Jersey, the sum of \$500, to Thomas N. Emley, of Cookstown, New Jersey, the sum of \$750 damages by fire on June 11, 1921, to certain cranberry bogs adjacent to the rifle range at Camp Dix, New Jersey: *Provided,* That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 per centum thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, on account of services rendered in connection with said claim. It shall be unlawful for any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, to exact, collect, withhold, or receive any sum of the amount appropriated in this Act in excess of 10 per centum thereof on account of services rendered in connection with said claim, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any

Ida E. Godfrey, es-  
tate of Annie L. Davis,  
and Thomas N. Emley.  
Payment to, for  
property damage.*Proviso.*  
Limitation on attor-  
ney's, etc., fees.

Penalty for violation.

person violating the provisions of this Act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

Approved, February 15, 1933.

[CHAPTER 83.]

AN ACT

For the relief of Essie Fingar.

February 15, 1933.  
[H. R. 5786.]  
[Private, No. 204.]

Essie Fingar.  
Gratuity pay to.

Vol. 45, p. 710.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Essie Fingar, blind and dependent sister of George William Fingar, late boatswain's mate, second class, United States Navy, a sum equal to six months' gratuity pay, as provided for under the Act of May 22, 1928.

Approved, February 15, 1933.

[CHAPTER 84.]

AN ACT

For the relief of Marion F. Blackwell.

February 15, 1933.  
[H. R. 9714.]  
[Private, No. 205.]

Marion F. Blackwell.  
Payment to, for forfeited land patent.

Entry on other lands in lieu.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the Treasury, on certification by the Secretary of the Interior, be, and he hereby is, authorized and directed to pay to Marion F. Blackwell, of Laurel, Mississippi, such sum, not to exceed \$1,000, as may be found by the Secretary of the Interior to be the fair and reasonable value of all improvements placed by said Blackwell upon the southeast quarter southwest quarter section 27, township 2 south, range 6 west, Saint Stephens meridian, Mississippi, the appropriation of which is hereby authorized, for which land he was allowed to make homestead entry numbered 05823, Jackson series, on October 1, 1912, and on September 20, 1916, a patent was issued to him, but on February 20, 1917, the United States District Court for the Southern District of Mississippi decreed that the titled and rightful claim to the land was vested prior to the patent to Blackwell in the Lampton Realty Company, thus defeating Blackwell's claim. It is further provided that he may have the option at any time within three years in lieu of payment to him of moneys herein before provided of making entry of other unappropriated public lands to the amount of one hundred and sixty acres under the general homestead law or three hundred and twenty acres under the enlarged homestead law or six hundred and forty acres under the stock raising homestead law anywhere in the United States where there are public lands subject to such entry and receiving United States patent for such land without payment to the United States of any fees, commissions, or other moneys and without showing of compliance with the requirements of the homestead laws in connection therewith, the patent, however, to contain a reservation of the mineral to the United States if necessary as in other entries under the same law.

Approved, February 15, 1933.

## [CHAPTER 85.]

## AN ACT

For the relief of C. N. Hildreth, junior.

February 15, 1933.  
[H. R. 11481.]  
[Private, No. 206.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Comptroller General of the United States is hereby authorized and directed to credit the accounts of C. N. Hildreth, junior, former collector of customs for collection district numbered 18, with the sum of \$89.10, representing the amount of a payment made to the A. A. A. Garage of Miami, Florida, on voucher 851 in his August, 1928, accounts, and heretofore disallowed by the Comptroller General.

C. N. Hildreth, jr.  
Credit in accounts of.

Approved, February 15, 1933.

## [CHAPTER 95.]

## AN ACT

Authorizing adjustment of the claim of B. F. Hart.

February 16, 1933.  
[S. 222.]  
[Private, No. 207.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Comptroller General of the United States is hereby authorized and directed to adjust and settle the claim of B. F. Hart in the sum of \$65 as the bona fide holder of check numbered 4957, dated May 15, 1925, issued by C. C. Collins, special disbursing agent, United States Veterans' Bureau, to the order of Theodore John Gustavus in payment under a vocational rehabilitation award, which payment was later determined to be unauthorized, and to allow in full and final settlement of said claim an amount not exceeding \$65. There is hereby appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$65, or so much thereof as may be necessary, for payment of said claim.

B. F. Hart.  
Adjustment of claim  
of.

Appropriation.

Approved, February 16, 1933.

## [CHAPTER 96.]

## AN ACT

For the relief of William E. B. Grant.

February 16, 1933.  
[H. R. 9166.]  
[Private, No. 208.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Comptroller General of the United States is authorized and directed to examine, on the basis of facts and figures to be found and reported to him by the Secretary of the Navy, the claim of William E. B. Grant, warrant machinist, United States Navy, retired, for the amount withheld from him under section 4 of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the opening, maintenance, protection, and operation of the Panama Canal, and the sanitation and government of the Canal Zone," approved August 24, 1912, as amended, from April 7, 1909, to May 3, 1917, and from November 29, 1919, to February 28, 1922, the periods during which he was employed by the Isthmian Canal Commission or the Panama Canal.

William E. B. Grant.  
Examination of claim  
of, authorized.

Vol. 37, p. 561.

Approved, February 16, 1933.

## [CHAPTER 99.]

## AN ACT

For the relief of Tampico Marine Iron Works.

February 17, 1933.

[S. 188.]

[Private, No. 209.]

Tampico Marine  
Iron Works.  
Settlement of claim  
of.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the Beaumont Export and Import Company for the Tampico Marine Iron Works, a foreign corporation, the sum of \$1,500 in full settlement of all claims due the Tampico Marine Iron Works by the Government of the United States for work on, repairing, raising, and furnishing material for the United States Shipping Board vessel Latham, during the year 1920, on presentation to the Secretary of the Treasury from the Tampico Marine Iron Works of an authorization for payment of said amount to the Beaumont Export and Import Company, said authorization to be in such terms as to make said payment to the Beaumont Export and Import Company a complete settlement of all claims herein referred to: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this Act in excess of 10 per centum thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, on account of services rendered in connection with said claim. It shall be unlawful for any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, to exact, collect, withhold, or receive any sum of the amount appropriated in this Act in excess of 10 per centum thereof on account of services rendered in connection with said claim, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this Act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

*Proviso.*  
Limitation on attorney's, etc., fees.

Penalty for violation.

Approved, February 17, 1933.

## [CHAPTER 100.]

## AN ACT

Authorizing adjustment of the claim of the Van Camp Sea Food Company (Incorporated).

February 17, 1933.

[S. 220.]

[Private, No. 210.]

Van Camp Sea Food  
Company.  
Adjustment of claim  
of, authorized.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Comptroller General of the United States is hereby authorized and directed to adjust and settle the claim of the Van Camp Sea Food Company (Incorporated), Terminal Island, California, for reimbursement of the cost of repairing damages sustained by the fishing boat Costa Rica Numbered 1, while attempting to rescue the crew and salvage Navy seaplane Numbered A-7807 attached to the United States steamship Idaho, which crashed in the Los Angeles Harbor October 27, 1930, and for demurrage while the repairs were being made, and to allow not exceeding the sum of \$1,718.06 in full and final settlement of said claim. There is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, a sum not to exceed \$1,718.06, or so much thereof as may be necessary, for payment of said claim: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this Act in excess of 10 per centum thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, on account of services rendered in connection with said claim. It shall be unlawful for any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, to exact, collect, withhold, or receive any sum of the amount appropriated in this Act in excess of 10 per centum thereof on account of services rendered in connection with said claim, any contract to the

Appropriation.

*Proviso.*  
Limitation on attorney's, etc., fees.

contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this Act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

Penalty for violation.

Approved, February 17, 1933.

[CHAPTER 101.]

AN ACT

Authorizing the conveyance of certain land to school district numbered 15, Lincoln County, Montana.

February 17, 1933.  
[S. 2395.]  
[Private, No. 211.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the Interior is authorized and directed to convey by quitclaim deed to school district numbered 15, Lincoln County, Montana, the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter, section 16, township 33 north, range 34 west, Montana principal meridian.

School district no. 15, Lincoln County, Mont.  
Conveyance of land to, authorized.

Approved, February 17, 1933.

[CHAPTER 102.]

AN ACT

To authorize the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to reappoint George N. Nicholson in the police department of said District.

February 17, 1933.  
[S. 5289.]  
[Private, No. 212.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Commissioners of the District of Columbia be, and they are hereby, authorized and empowered, in their discretion, to reappoint George N. Nicholson as a member of the Metropolitan police department of the District of Columbia, and his compensation to commence from the date of such reappointment, no pay or compensation to be paid the said George N. Nicholson from the date of his dismissal from the Metropolitan police department to the date of any such reappointment.

George N. Nicholson.  
Reappointment of, as District of Columbia policeman.

Approved, February 17, 1933.

[CHAPTER 104.]

AN ACT

For the relief of Harriette Olsen.

February 18, 1933.  
[S. 1858.]  
[Private, No. 213.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Comptroller General of the United States be, and is hereby, authorized and directed to credit the account of Harriette Olsen, postmaster at Armstrong, Iowa, in the sum of \$42.91, due the United States on account of the loss resulting from the closing of the First National Bank of Armstrong, Iowa.

Harriette Olsen.  
Credit in postal accounts of.

Approved, February 18, 1933.

[CHAPTER 105.]

AN ACT

For the relief of James M. Griffin, disbursing agent, United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, and for other purposes.

February 18, 1933.  
[S. 4166.]  
[Private, No. 214.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the General Accounting Office is hereby authorized and directed to credit the accounts of James M. Griffin, disbursing agent, United States Coast

James M. Griffin.  
Credit in accounts of.

Credits in accounts  
of—Continued.

and Geodetic Survey, in the amount of \$360.27, which sum represents the aggregate of payments made during the fiscal year 1930 by said disbursing officer on account of travel performed by civilian officers and employees of the Coast and Geodetic Survey and which sum has been disallowed by the Comptroller General as follows: On voucher numbered 96675, to Deck Officer John C. Ellerbe, junior, \$7.65; on voucher numbered 96713, to Deck Officer J. S. Morton, \$7.35; on voucher numbered 96771, to Mate F. E. Okeson, \$14.37; on voucher numbered 96818, to Deck Officer I. R. Rubottom, \$4.10; on voucher numbered 96412, to Deck Officer J. C. Tison, \$4.20; on voucher numbered 96626, to Deck Officer J. C. Tribble, \$7.45; on voucher numbered 96649, to Deck Officer K. S. Ulm, \$14.40; on voucher numbered 95340, to Deck Officer K. S. Ulm, \$4.65; on voucher numbered 96241, to Deck Officer H. C. Walker, \$6.55; on voucher numbered 97132, to Deck Officer E. B. Brown, \$4.65; on voucher numbered 97150, to Chief Engineer H. Ely, \$42.35; on voucher numbered 97151, to Chief Engineer H. Ely, \$12.30; on voucher numbered 98186, to Deck Officer E. L. Jones, \$2.64; on voucher numbered 97492 to Deck Officer R. A. Marshall, \$3.25; on voucher numbered 97019, to Deck Officer J. S. Morton, \$3.94; on voucher numbered 97642, to Associate Geodetic Engineer W. Mussetter, \$9.75; on voucher numbered 97175, to Deck Officer F. Natella, \$11.55; on voucher numbered 98184, to Deck Officer C. R. Reed, \$2; on voucher numbered 97020, to Deck Officer M. G. Ricketts, \$3; on voucher numbered 98183 to Deck Officer W. C. Russell, \$2.10; on voucher numbered 98313, subvoucher numbered 250, to C. Sylar, hand, \$33.54; on voucher numbered 96989 to Deck Officer J. C. Tribble, \$5.35; on voucher numbered 99316, subvoucher numbered 16, to Deck Officer M. A. Hecht, \$10.42; on voucher numbered 99684 to Assistant Marine Engineer W. R. McLaughlin, \$4; on voucher numbered 98585 to Junior Engineer E. R. Martin, \$3.70; on voucher numbered 99157 to Deck Officer J. S. Morton, \$14.21; on voucher numbered 99933 to Associate Geodetic Engineer W. Mussetter, \$8.25; on voucher numbered 98776, subvoucher numbered 240, to Seaman W. R. Norton, \$10.20; on voucher numbered 99414 to Mate F. E. Okeson, \$9.86; on voucher numbered 99261 to Deck Officer F. Natella, \$16.16; on voucher numbered 101243, to Surgeon F. J. Soule, \$50.75; on voucher numbered 101138, to Junior Engineer E. R. Martin, \$7; and on voucher numbered 101084, to Seaman J. M. Narrow, \$18.58: *Provided*, That the civilian officers and employees named herein shall not be required to make any refunds to the Government on account of payments made to carriers for travel furnished by the Government on transportation requests in connection with the vouchers listed herein as follows: Deck Officer John C. Ellerbe, junior, transportation requests numbered C-71170, 71211, 71219, 71220, in the total amount of \$138.82; Mate F. E. Okeson, transportation requests numbered C-71233, 71234, in the total amount of \$49.42; Deck Officer I. R. Rubottom, transportation requests numbered C-71017, 71018, 71055, 71057, 71058, 71059, 71060, in the total amount of \$175.93; Deck Officer J. C. Tison, transportation request numbered C-71214 in the amount of \$11.85; Deck Officer K. S. Ulm, transportation requests numbered C-71212, 71213, 71216, 71217, in the total amount of \$168.11; Deck Officer K. S. Ulm, transportation request numbered C-70768 in the amount of \$6.05; Deck Officer H. C. Walker, transportation request numbered C-71215 in the amount of \$6.05; Deck Officer E. B. Brown, transportation requests numbered C-70720, 71226, in the total amount of \$11.89; Chief Engineer H. Ely, transportation requests numbered C-70638, 70639, 70686, in the total amount of \$509.49; Deck Officer R. A. Marshall, transportation request numbered C-71133 in

*Proviso.  
Refunds.*

the amount of \$6.05; Deck Officer J. S. Morton, transportation requests numbered C-70990, 71199, 71226, 71231, in the total amount of \$52.01; Associate Geodetic Engineer W. Mussetter, transportation requests numbered C-70724, 70725, 70726, in the total amount of \$41.43; Deck Officer F. Natella, transportation requests numbered C-71230, 71271, in the total amount of \$56.73; Deck Officer C. R. Reed, transportation request numbered C-71369 in the amount of \$6.05; Deck Officer M. G. Ricketts, transportation request numbered C-70929, in the amount of \$6.05; Deck Officer W. C. Russell, transportation request numbered C-71369 in the amount of \$6.05; Deck Officer J. C. Tribble, transportation requests numbered C-70927, 70928, in the total amount of \$15.75; Deck Officer M. A. Hecht, transportation request numbered C-71275 in the amount of \$28.41; Assistant Marine Engineer W. R. McLaughlin, transportation requests numbered C-70865, 70866, in the total amount of \$43.49; Junior Engineer E. R. Martin, transportation requests numbered C-79828, 79829, in the total amount of \$37.04; Deck Officer J. S. Morton, transportation requests numbered C-71332, 71333, in the total amount of \$100.84; Associate Geodetic Engineer W. Mussetter, transportation requests numbered C-71421, 71422, in the total amount of \$41.63; Mate F. E. Okeson, transportation requests numbered C-71431, 71432, in the total amount of \$17.67; Deck Officer F. Natella, transportation requests numbered C-71434, 71435, 71436, in the total amount of \$57.21; and Surgeon F. J. Soule, transportation requests numbered C-71022, 71023, in the total amount of \$41.64.

Approved, February 18, 1933.

## [CHAPTER 108.]

## AN ACT

For the relief of the widow of George W. McDonald.

February 20, 1933.

[H. R. 4368.]

[Private, No. 215.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, and benefits upon honorably discharged soldiers and their widows, George W. McDonald, who was a member of Company C, Sixty-fifth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, mustered in on June 1, 1862, shall hereafter be held and considered to have been honorably discharged from the military service of the United States as a member of that organization on the 1st day of October, 1862: *Provided,* That no bounty, back pay, pension, or allowance shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this Act.

George W. McDonald.  
Honorably discharge granted to.

*Proviso.*  
No back pay, etc.

Approved, February 20, 1933.

## [CHAPTER 111.]

## AN ACT

Authorizing adjustment of the claim of Lindley Nurseries (Incorporated).

February 21, 1933.

[S. 3438.]

[Private, No. 216.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Comptroller General of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to adjust and settle the claim of Lindley Nurseries (Incorporated), Pomona, North Carolina, on account of damages to private property resulting from the forced landing of Department of Commerce, Bureau of Lighthouses, airplane N. S. 7, at Greensboro Airport, North Carolina, September 10, 1931, and to allow not to exceed \$77.40 in full and final settlement of said claim. There is hereby appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury not other-

Lindley Nurseries (Incorporated).  
Adjustment of damages to property of.

Appropriation.

*Proviso.*  
Limitation on at-  
torney's, etc., fees.

Penalty for violation.

wise appropriated, the sum of \$77.40, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to pay this claim: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this Act in excess of 10 per centum thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, on account of services rendered in connection with said claim. It shall be unlawful for any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, to exact, collect, withhold, or receive any sum of the amount appropriated in this Act in excess of 10 per centum thereof on account of services rendered in connection with said claim, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this Act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

Approved, February 21, 1933.

[CHAPTER 112.]

AN ACT

February 21, 1933.

[S. 4576.]

[Private, No. 217.]

To authorize the Secretary of Commerce to grant an easement for railroad right of way over and upon a portion of the helium gas bearing lands of the United States of America, in Potter County, in the State of Texas.

North Plains and  
Santa Fe Railway Co.  
Right of way granted  
to.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the Secretary of Commerce be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to grant and convey to North Plains and Santa Fe Railway Company, a railroad corporation organized and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the State of Texas, its successors and assigns, an easement for railroad purposes over and upon the following described property, being a part of certain helium gas bearing lands heretofore acquired by the United States of America, to wit: A strip of land four hundred feet wide lying two hundred feet each side of the center line of the main track of the North Plains and Santa Fe Railway Company as said main track is now located and constructed over that part of survey numbered 35, G. & M. survey block numbered 5, conveyed to the United States of America by deed recorded on the 19th day of September, 1931, in volume 227, pages 221 and the following, of the deed records of Potter County, State of Texas, said strip of land containing an area of thirteen and eighty-eight one-hundredths acres, more or less.

Payment for.

SEC. 2. That the grantee shall pay the Government of the United States of America \$13.87 per acre for the acreage contained in the right of way hereinbefore described.

Fencing.

SEC. 3. That the grantee, in further consideration for said easement, shall construct fences on each side of the right of way and maintain them in good condition.

Subject to certain  
prior easements.

SEC. 4. That the grant herein made shall be subject to the rights excepted and reserved to the Humble Oil and Refining Company by the provisions of that certain warranty deed dated March 6, 1931, executed by said Humble Oil and Refining Company to the United States of America, recorded September 19, 1931, in volume 227, pages 221 and the following, of the deed records of Potter County, Texas, and that certain working agreement between the Humble Oil and Refining Company and the United States of America dated March 6, 1931, recorded September 19, 1931, in volume 224, pages 299 and the following, of said deed records.

Reservation of rights.

SEC. 5. That the United States of America, its successors and assigns, shall have the unrestricted and unimpeded right to lay, maintain, inspect, and remove pipe lines for the transportation of oil, gas, and water, and lines for power and telephone, across said

right of way at any and all times, and shall have the right to drill and operate oil and gas wells on said right of way at any location selected by the United States of America, its successors and assigns, except that while railroad tracks are actually in use thereon no well shall be drilled so close as to interfere with the operation of trains across said tracks; also that the grantee shall not unduly and unnecessarily interfere with the United States of America, its successors and assigns, in its use of said right of way.

Approved, February 21, 1933.

[CHAPTER 115.]

AN ACT

For the relief of Samuel C. Davis.

February 23, 1933.

[S. 1705.]

[Private, No. 213.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Samuel C. Davis, the sum of \$4,725.32, in full settlement of all claims against the Government arising out of a collision between the yacht Whiz and the United States Coast Guard plane OL-5 numbered 1 in the harbor of New London, Connecticut, on June 21, 1930: *Provided,* That no part of the amount appropriated in this Act in excess of 10 per centum thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, on account of services rendered in connection with said claim. It shall be unlawful for any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, to exact, collect, withhold, or receive any sum of the amount appropriated in this Act in excess of 10 per centum thereof on account of services rendered in connection with said claim, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this Act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

Samuel C. Davis.  
Payment to, for  
collision damages to  
yacht.

*Proviso.*  
Limitation on at-  
torney's, etc., fees.

Penalty for violation.

Approved, February 23, 1933.

[CHAPTER 122.]

AN ACT

To authorize the Secretary of War to sell to The Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington Railroad Company certain tracts of land situate in the county of Harford and State of Maryland.

February 24, 1933.

[S. 567.]

[Private, No. 219.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized, in his discretion, to sell, upon such terms and conditions as he considers advisable, to The Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington Railroad Company, or its nominee, certain tracts of land adjacent to the right of way of said railroad company, situate in the county of Harford and State of Maryland between Aberdeen and Magnolia stations of said railroad company, such tracts containing approximately six acres, more or less, and now forming parts of War Department reservations at Aberdeen Proving Ground, Edgewood Arsenal, and Fort Hoyle, which said tracts are no longer needed for military purposes, and to execute and deliver in the name of the United States and in its behalf, with and to the said The Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington Railroad Company, or its nominee, any and all contracts, conveyances, or other instruments necessary to effectuate such sale; the net proceeds of the sale of the property hereinbefore designated to be deposited in the Treasury to the credit of the fund known as

The Philadelphia,  
Baltimore and Wash-  
ington Railroad Co.  
Sale of lands to.

*Provisos.*  
Appraisals, etc., at  
railroad's expense.

the Military Post Construction Fund: *Provided*, That the Secretary of War shall have the tracts of land appraised at the expense of The Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington Railroad Company, and that the said railroad company shall replace any and all fences, and any other improvements on said property without expense to the Government: *And provided further*, That the Secretary of War shall not sell the tracts of land for less consideration than the approved appraised value thereof and not less, in any event, than the sum of \$3,759.

Sale price restriction.

Approved, February 24, 1933.

[CHAPTER 141.]

AN ACT

February 28, 1933.  
[S. 1044.]  
[Private, No. 220.]

Authorizing the issuance to Cassie E. Howard of a patent for certain lands.

Cassie E. Howard.  
Land patent to.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the Secretary of the Interior is authorized and directed to issue to Cassie E. Howard, as transferee of Frank Bastien, patent for the lands covered by homestead entry numbered Great Falls 054646, upon payment by such Cassie E. Howard, within sixty days from the date of the approval of this Act, of the balance due upon such lands.

Approved, February 28, 1933.

[CHAPTER 142.]

AN ACT

February 28, 1933.  
[S. 2259.]  
[Private, No. 221.]

For the relief of Mathie Belsvig.

Mathie Belsvig.  
Land patent to.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the Secretary of the Interior is authorized and directed to issue to Mathie Belsvig, of Ossette, Montana, a patent to eighty acres of land upon which said Mathie Belsvig made homestead entry in 1917, and submitted final proof in 1921 (homestead entry numbered Great Falls 054858, containing three hundred and nineteen and fifty one-hundredths acres): *Provided*, That within sixty days from approval of that Act said Mathie Belsvig shall specify the eighty acres in the entry for which patent is desired and shall make complete payment for the balance due thereon.

Approved, February 28, 1933.

*Proviso.*  
Location and pay-  
ment.

[CHAPTER 143.]

AN ACT

February 28, 1933.  
[S. 2148.]  
[Private, No. 222.]

For the relief of Clarence R. Killion.

Clarence R. Killion.  
Honorable discharge  
granted to.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, and benefits upon honorably discharged soldiers Clarence R. Killion, who served in Company M, One hundred and sixty-eighth Regiment United States Infantry, Forty-second Division, shall hereafter be held and considered to have been honorably discharged from the military service of the United States as a private of said division on the 1st day of December, 1919: *Provided*, That no back pay, compensation, benefit, or allowance shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this Act.

Approved, February 28, 1933.

*Proviso.*  
No back pay, etc.

## [CHAPTER 164.]

## AN ACT

For the relief of the Allegheny Forging Company.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Comptroller General of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to adjust and settle the claim of the Allegheny Forging Company for steel ingots and steel billets shipped to Balboa, Canal Zone, under Panama Canal contract entered into in October, 1919, and to allow in full and final settlement thereof the sum of not to exceed \$914.55. There is appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$914.55, or so much thereof as may be necessary, for the payment of said claim, and in full settlement of all claims against the Government of the United States, based on the above transaction: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this Act in excess of 10 per centum thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, on account of services rendered in connection with said claim. It shall be unlawful for any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, to exact, collect, withhold, or receive any sum of the amount appropriated in this Act in excess of 10 per centum thereof on account of services rendered in connection with said claim, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this Act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

Approved, March 1, 1933.

March 1, 1933.  
[S. 466.]  
[Private, No. 223.]

Allegheny Forging  
Company.  
Adjustment of claim  
of.

Appropriation.

*Proviso.*  
Limitation on at-  
torney's, etc., fees.

Penalty for viola-  
tion.

## [CHAPTER 165.]

## AN ACT

To authorize credit in the disbursing account of Donna M. Davis.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Comptroller General of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to allow credit in the account of Donna M. Davis, special disbursing agent, field service, General Land Office, Anchorage, Alaska, for payment of \$35.90 made to Harold W. Merrin as reimbursement for travel expense, which amount now stands as a disallowance on the books of the General Accounting Office.

Approved, March 1, 1933.

March 1, 1933.  
[S. 4286.]  
[Private, No. 224.]

Donna M. Davis.  
Credit in accounts of.

## [CHAPTER 166.]

## AN ACT

For the relief of Harold W. Merrin.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Harold W. Merrin the sum of \$124.35 as reimbursement for amounts disallowed and charged to him in connection with travel expenses to and from Alaska under official orders and reimbursed by him to the United States.

Approved, March 1, 1933.

March 1, 1933.  
[S. 4287.]  
[Private, No. 225.]

Harold W. Merrin.  
Reimbursement for  
travel expenses.

## [CHAPTER 167.]

## AN ACT

For the relief of Lizzie Pittman.

March 1, 1933.  
[S. 4327.]

[Private, No. 226.]

Lizzie Pittman.  
Payment to, for personal injuries.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby authorized to pay to Lizzie Pittman, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$350 in full settlement of all claims against the Government for damages to her person by an airplane belonging to the Government.

Approved, March 1, 1933.

## [CHAPTER 168.]

## AN ACT

For the relief of William Mathew Squires.

March 1, 1933.  
[H. R. 2601.]

[Private, No. 227.]

William Mathew Squires.  
Honorable discharge granted to.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, and benefits upon honorably discharged soldiers William Mathew Squires, late of Company C, Third Regiment Texas Volunteer Infantry, war with Spain, shall hereafter be held and considered to have been honorably discharged from the military service of the United States as a member of that organization on the 16th day of July, 1898, and notwithstanding any provisions to the contrary in the Act relating to pensions approved April 26, 1898, as amended by the Act approved May 11, 1908: *Provided,* That no bounty, back pay, pension, or allowance shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this Act.

Approved, March 1, 1933.

Vol. 30, p. 364; Vol. 35, p. 110.  
*Proviso.*  
No back pay, etc.

## [CHAPTER 169.]

## AN ACT

For the relief of the Dongji Investment Company (Limited).

March 1, 1933.  
[H. R. 2872.]

[Private, No. 228.]

Dongji Investment Co., Ltd.  
Release from liability, performance bond.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Dongji Investment Company (Limited), an Hawaiian corporation, organized under the laws of the Territory of Hawaii, be, and it is hereby, released from any and all claims for damages, in excess of the amount of the performance bond given by such company, which the United States of America may have against it arising out of its breach of contract numbered N311S-2830 dated March 18, 1929, by and between the Dongji Investment Company (Limited), and the United States of America.

Approved, March 1, 1933.

## [CHAPTER 170.]

## AN ACT

For the relief of Doctor M. M. Brayshaw.

March 1, 1933.  
[H. R. 3607.]

[Private, No. 229.]

Dr. M. M. Brayshaw.  
Payment to, for professional services.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Doctor M. M. Brayshaw, Loma Linda, California, the sum of \$210 in full settlement of all claims for professional service, hospital care, nurs-

ing, medicines, and so forth, furnished in 1927 and 1928 to Charles Dixon, a civilian prisoner of the United States Marine Corps Detachment at El Callo, Nicaragua: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this Act in excess of 10 per centum thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, on account of services rendered in connection with said claim. It shall be unlawful for any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, to exact, collect, withhold, or receive any sum of the amount appropriated in this Act in excess of 10 per centum thereof on account of services rendered in connection with said claim, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this Act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

*Proviso.*  
Limitation on attorney's, etc., fees.

Penalty for violation.

Approved, March 1, 1933.

[CHAPTER 171.]

AN ACT

For the relief of Mary Elizabeth Fox.

March 1, 1933.

[H. R. 5727.]

[Private, No. 290.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Mary Elizabeth Fox, Granger, Texas, the sum of \$3,000 in full settlement of all claims against the Government of the United States, for permanent injury received on February 2, 1928, while getting her mail out of a post-office box at Southwestern University Station at Georgetown, Texas, said injury being caused by neglectful construction of said post-office box: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this Act in excess of 10 per centum thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, on account of services rendered in connection with said claim. It shall be unlawful for any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, to exact, collect, withhold, or receive any sum of the amount appropriated in this Act in excess of 10 per centum thereof on account of services rendered in connection with said claim, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this Act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

Mary Elizabeth Fox.  
Payment to, for personal injuries.

*Proviso.*  
Limitation on attorney's, etc., fees.

Penalty for violation.

Approved, March 1, 1933.

[CHAPTER 172.]

AN ACT

For the relief of Jerry V. Crane.

March 1, 1933.

[H. R. 5367.]

[Private, No. 231.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, and benefits upon honorably discharged soldiers Jerry V. Crane, who was a member of Company K, Thirty-seventh Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Mounted Infantry, shall hereafter be held and considered to have been honorably discharged from the military service of the United States as a private of that organization on the 5th day of March, 1864: *Provided*, That no bounty, back pay, pension, or allowance shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this Act.

Jerry V. Crane.  
Honorable discharge granted to.

*Proviso.*  
No back pay, etc.

Approved, March 1, 1933.

## [CHAPTER 173.]

## AN ACT

For the relief of Alexander F. Sawhill.

March 1, 1933.

[H. R. 6270.]

[Private, No. 232.]

Alexander F. Sawhill.  
Honorably discharged granted to.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, and benefits upon honorably discharged soldiers Alexander F. Sawhill, who was a member of Company C, Tenth Regiment Pennsylvania Reserves; Thirty-ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, shall hereafter be held and considered to have been honorably discharged from the military service of the United States as a member of that organization on the 7th day of December, 1863: *Provided,* That no bounty, back pay, pension, or allowance shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this Act.

*Proviso.*  
No back pay, etc.

Approved, March 1, 1933.

## [CHAPTER 174.]

## AN ACT

Granting six months' pay to Ruth McCarn.

March 1, 1933.

[H. R. 7548.]

[Private, No. 233.]

Ruth McCarn.  
Payment to.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That there is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, such sum as may be necessary to pay to Ruth McCarn, dependent mother of the late John Bush Watson, seaman, United States Navy, an amount equal to six months' pay at the rate said John Bush Watson was receiving at the date of his death.

Approved, March 1, 1933.

## [CHAPTER 175.]

## AN ACT

For the relief of the First National Bank of Junction City, Arkansas.

March 1, 1933.

[H. R. 8216.]

[Private, No. 234.]

First National Bank,  
Junction City, Ark.  
Reimbursement of.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$654.17, to the First National Bank of Junction City, Arkansas, in full settlement against the Government for money that was paid to Joe F. Tullis, who was postmaster at Upland, Union County, Arkansas, on post-office money orders deposited at said First National Bank of Junction City at different times and for different amounts, aggregating \$654.17, which money orders were cashed by said bank, and which had been fraudulently issued by the postmaster without the knowledge of said bank that they were fraudulent. All of said money orders were paid by the Government and the money was subsequently refunded by said bank: *Provided,* That no part of the amount appropriated in this Act in excess of 10 per centum thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, on account of services rendered in connection with said claim. It shall be unlawful for any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, to exact, collect, withhold, or receive any sum of the amount appropriated in this Act in excess of 10 per centum thereof on account of services rendered in con-

*Proviso.*  
Limitation on attorney's, etc., fees.

nection with said claim, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this Act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

Penalty for violation.

Approved, March 1, 1933.

[CHAPTER 176.]

AN ACT

For the relief of Laura J. Clarke.

March 1, 1933.

[H. R. 8800.]

[Private, No. 235.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay to Laura J. Clarke, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$3,500, in full settlement of all claims for injuries sustained by reason of the explosion of munitions at the naval ammunition depot at Lake Denmark, New Jersey, in 1926: *Provided,* That no part of the amount appropriated in this Act in excess of 10 per centum thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, on account of services rendered in connection with said claim. It shall be unlawful for any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, to exact, collect, withhold, or receive any sum of the amount appropriated in this Act in excess of 10 per centum thereof on account of services rendered in connection with said claim, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this Act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

Laura J. Clarke.  
Payment to, for personal injuries.

*Proviso.*  
Limitation on attorney's, etc., fees.

Penalty for violation.

Approved, March 1, 1933.

[CHAPTER 177.]

AN ACT

An Act for the relief of the Merchants and Farmers Bank, Junction City, Arkansas.

March 1, 1933.

[H. R. 9476.]

[Private, No. 236.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$3,044.99 to the Merchants and Farmers Bank, of Junction City, Arkansas, in full settlement against the Government for money that was paid to Joe F. Tullis, who was postmaster at Upland, Union County, Arkansas, on post-office money orders deposited in said Merchants and Farmers Bank at different times and for different amounts, aggregating \$3,044.99, which money orders were cashed by said bank, and which had been fraudulently issued by the postmaster without the knowledge of said bank that they were fraudulent. All of said money orders were paid by the Government and the money was subsequently refunded by said bank: *Provided,* That no part of the amount appropriated in this Act in excess of 10 per centum thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, on account of services rendered in connection with said claim. It shall be unlawful for any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, to exact, collect, withhold, or receive any sum of the amount appropriated in this Act in excess of 10 per centum thereof on account of services rendered

Merchants and Farmers Bank, Junction City, Ark.  
Reimbursement of

*Proviso.*  
Limitation on attorney's, etc., fees.

Penalty for violation. in connection with said claim, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this Act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

Approved, March 1, 1933.

[CHAPTER 178.]

AN ACT

March 1, 1933.  
[H. R. 11980.]  
[Private, No. 237.]

Authorizing the President to make a posthumous award of a distinguished-flying cross to Glenn H. Curtiss, deceased, and to present the same to Lua Curtiss, mother of the said Glenn H. Curtiss, deceased.

Glenn H. Curtiss.  
Distinguished-flying  
cross to.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to make a posthumous award of a distinguished-flying cross to Glenn H. Curtiss for distinguished service in the development of American aviation. The distinguished-flying cross shall be presented to Lua Curtiss, mother of the said Glenn H. Curtiss, deceased.

Approved, March 1, 1933.

[CHAPTER 189.]

AN ACT

March 2, 1933.  
[H. R. 1936.]  
[Private, No. 238.]

For the relief of Sydney Thayer, junior.

Sydney Thayer, jr.  
Emergency Officers'  
retired benefits ex-  
tended to.

Vol. 45, p. 735.

Proviso.  
Eligibility to be  
shown.  
No back pay, etc.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That Sydney Thayer, junior, who served as an officer of the Marine Corps of the United States during the World War, shall be deemed and considered to be entitled to the benefits and privileges of the Emergency Officers' Retirement Act, Public, Numbered 506, Seventieth Congress, notwithstanding the time limit for applicants for the benefits thereunder has expired: *Provided,* That such disability rating is sufficient and said Sydney Thayer, junior, is otherwise eligible for retirement under the terms and conditions of said Act: *Provided further,* That no compensation, retirement pay, back pay, pension, or other benefit shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this Act.

Approved, March 2, 1933.

[CHAPTER 190.]

AN ACT

March 2, 1933.  
[H. R. 2599.]  
[Private, No. 239.]

For the relief of Henry Dixon Linebarger.

Henry Dixon Line-  
barger.  
Honorable discharge  
granted to.

Proviso.  
No back pay, etc.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, and benefits upon honorably discharged sailors Henry Dixon Linebarger, who served as seaman, United States Navy, shall hereafter be held and considered to have been honorably discharged from the naval service of the United States on January 22, 1919: *Provided,* That no compensation, retirement pay, back pay, pension, or other benefit shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this Act.

Approved, March 2, 1933.

## [CHAPTER 191.]

## AN ACT

For the relief of Elmo K. Gordon.

March 2, 1933.  
[H. R. 2844.]

[Private, No. 240.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay to Elmo K. Gordon, former seaman, first class, the sum of \$648, being the amount due him for salary for one year at the rate of \$54 per month, and said amount is hereby authorized to be appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated: *Provided,* That no back pay, allowances, or emoluments shall become due because of the passage of this Act.

Elmo K. Gordon.  
Payment to.*Proviso.*  
No back pay, etc.

Approved, March 2, 1933.

## [CHAPTER 192.]

## AN ACT

An Act for the relief of Florence Mahoney.

March 2, 1933.  
[H. R. 3036.]

[Private, No. 241.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and in full settlement against the Government, the sum of \$1,000, to Florence Mahoney, of Newport, Rhode Island, for injuries received as the result of a collision involving an Army vehicle in Newport, Rhode Island, on June 4, 1930: *Provided,* That no part of the amount appropriated in this Act in excess of 10 per centum thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, on account of services rendered in connection with said claim. It shall be unlawful for any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, to exact, collect, withhold, or receive any sum of the amount appropriated in this Act in excess of 10 per centum thereof on account of services rendered in connection with said claim, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this Act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

Florence Mahoney.  
Payment to, for injuries.*Proviso.*  
Limitation on attorney's, etc., fees.

Penalty for violation.

Approved, March 2, 1933.

## [CHAPTER 193.]

## AN ACT

For the relief of Major L. D. Worsham.

March 2, 1933.  
[H. R. 3005.]

[Private, No. 242.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$1,500, in full settlement of all claims against the Government of the United States, to Major L. D. Worsham for moneys deducted from his salary on account of loss of funds in the disbursing account, Corps of Engineers, War Department, September 14, 1928: *Provided,* That no part of the amount appropriated in this Act in excess of 10 per centum thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, on account of services rendered in connection with said claim. It shall be unlawful for any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, to exact, collect, withhold, or receive any sum of the amount appropriated in

Maj. L. D. Worsham.  
Settlement of claim of.*Proviso.*  
Limitation on attorney's, etc., fees.

Penalty for violation. this Act in excess of 10 per centum thereof on account of services rendered in connection with said claim, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this Act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

Approved, March 2, 1933.

[CHAPTER 194.]

AN ACT

For the relief of Herman H. Bradford.

March 2, 1933.  
[H. R. 4039.]

[Private, No. 243.]

Herman H. Bradford.  
Payment to, for military service.

Proviso.  
Limitation on attorney's, etc., fees.

Penalty for violation.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay to Herman H. Bradford, late Number 1747092, private, Company G, Three hundred and twelfth Infantry, United States Army, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$337, said sum to be in full and final settlement for his services in said Army from March 31, 1918, to February 7, 1919: *Provided,* That no part of the amount appropriated in this Act in excess of 10 per centum thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, on account of services rendered in connection with said claim. It shall be unlawful for any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, to exact, collect, withhold, or receive any sum of the amount appropriated in this Act in excess of 10 per centum thereof on account of services rendered in connection with said claim, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this Act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

Approved, March 2, 1933.

[CHAPTER 195.]

AN ACT

For the relief of Annie M. Eopolucci.

March 2, 1933.  
[H. R. 5150.]

[Private, No. 244.]

Annie M. Eopolucci.  
Payment to, for death of son.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay to Annie M. Eopolucci, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$20 per month, in a total amount of not to exceed \$5,000, such payments to be in full settlement of all claims against the Government for the death of her son, John E. Eopolucci, who, while serving as a member of the armed guard of the United States Navy on the steamship Aztec, lost his life when said steamship was torpedoed and sunk on April 1, 1917, this while in the active service of the United States.

Approved, March 2, 1933.

[CHAPTER 196.]

AN ACT

For the relief of Jack C. Richardson.

March 2, 1933.  
[H. R. 8120.]

[Private, No. 245.]

Jack C. Richardson.  
Payment to, for expenses.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That there is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$143.04, to be

paid to Lieutenant Jack C. Richardson, United States Navy, in full satisfaction of his claim for expenses incurred while traveling around the world on the German airship Graf Zeppelin under orders of August 5, 1929, issued by the Navy Department.

Approved, March 2, 1933.

[CHAPTER 197.]

AN ACT

For the relief of Emily Addison.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That there is hereby appropriated, and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the United States Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$1,500 to Emily Addison in full for all claims she may have against the Government on account of injuries received by her on the 14th day of August, 1919, by being struck by a falling airplane, then and there owned and operated by the Government of the United States: *Provided,* That no part of the amount appropriated in this Act in excess of 10 per centum thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, on account of services rendered in connection with said claim. It shall be unlawful for any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, to exact, collect, withhold, or receive any sum of the amount appropriated in this Act in excess of 10 per centum thereof on account of services rendered in connection with said claim, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this Act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

Approved, March 2, 1933.

March 2, 1933.  
[H. R. 9336.]  
[Private, No. 246.]

Emily Addison.  
Payment to, for personal injuries.

*Proviso.*  
Limitation on attorney's, etc., fees.

Penalty for violation.

[CHAPTER 222.]

AN ACT

For the relief of John O'Neil.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, and benefits upon honorably discharged soldiers John O'Neil, late of United States Naval Reserve Force, shall hereafter be held and considered to have been discharged under honorable conditions from the naval service of the United States on the 10th day of October, 1918: *Provided,* That no compensation, retirement pay, back pay, pension, or other benefit shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this act.

Approved, March 3, 1933.

March 3, 1933.  
[H. R. 5989.]  
[Private, No. 247.]

John O'Neil.  
Naval record corrected.

*Proviso.*  
No back pay, etc.

[CHAPTER 223.]

AN ACT

To correct the rating of John Huntz Roloff, Fleet Naval Reserve.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That John Huntz Roloff, chief machinist's mate, acting appointment, Fleet Naval Reserve, shall be deemed to hold the rating of chief machinist's mate, permanent appointment, Fleet Naval Reserve, from date of

March 3, 1933.  
[H. R. 9272.]  
[Private, No. 248.]

John Huntz Roloff.  
Correction in rating of Fleet Naval Reserve.

the approval of this Act, because John Huntz Roloff was found qualified for the rating of chief machinist's mate, permanent appointment, on July 22, 1922, and recommendation for the promotion was forwarded to the Navy Department, where the papers concerning the advancement were filed and no action taken, and said Roloff was transferred to the Fleet Naval Reserve from the active list on September 20, 1922, without having received the promotion for which he had been found qualified and had been recommended: *Provided*, That no compensation, retirement pay, back pay, pension, or other benefit shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this Act.

Approved, March 3, 1933.

*Proviso.*  
No back pay, etc.

[CHAPTER 224.]

AN ACT

For the relief of John E. Davidson.

March 3, 1933.  
[H. R. 9326.]

[Private, No. 249.]

John E. Davidson.  
Naval record corrected.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That in the administration of the pension laws and of any laws conferring rights, privileges, and benefits upon honorably discharged soldiers and sailors, their widows and dependent relatives, John E. Davidson, seaman, second class, United States Navy, shall hereafter be held and considered to have been discharged under honorable conditions from the naval service of the United States at Saint Elizabeths Hospital, Washington, District of Columbia, on the 16th day of July, 1918: *Provided*, That no compensation, retirement pay, back pay, pension, or other benefit shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this Act.

Approved, March 3, 1933.

*Proviso.*  
No back pay, etc.

[CHAPTER 225.]

AN ACT

For the relief of Olen H. Parker.

March 3, 1933.  
[H. R. 9473.]

[Private, No. 250.]

Olen H. Parker.  
Marine Corps record corrected.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That in the administration of the compensation laws and laws conferring rights and privileges upon honorably discharged soldiers, sailors, marines, and so forth, their widows and dependent relatives, Olen H. Parker shall hereafter be held and considered to have been discharged under honorable conditions from the United States Marine Corps on May 10, 1919: *Provided*, That no compensation, retirement pay, back pay, pension, or other benefit shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this Act.

Approved, March 3, 1933.

*Proviso.*  
No back pay, etc.

[CHAPTER 226.]

AN ACT

Authorizing adjustment of the claim of the estate of Thomas Bird, deceased.

March 3, 1933.  
[S. 251.]

[Private, No. 251.]

Thomas Bird.  
Settlement of claim of estate of.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the Comptroller General of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to settle and adjust the claim of the estate of Thomas Bird, deceased, in the sum of \$1,917.39 representing the value of wheat requisitioned and taken by the United States Grain Corporation during the World War, the said amount having been covered

into the Treasury of the United States as miscellaneous receipts, and to allow said claim in the amount not exceeding \$1,917.39. There is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$1,917.39 for the payment of this claim.

Appropriation.

Approved, March 3, 1933.

[CHAPTER 227.]

AN ACT

Authorizing adjustment of the claim of Madrigal and Company, Manila, Philippine Islands.

March 3, 1933.

[S. 256.]

[Private, No. 252.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Comptroller General of the United States is hereby authorized and directed to allow Madrigal and Company, Manila, Philippine Islands, the sum of \$420 in full and final settlement of their claim for refundment of wharfage charges collected by the Navy Department on the United States ship Buffalo, purchased by said company under the provisions of catalogue 318-b, issued by the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, District of Columbia. There is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$420 for payment of said claim.

Madrigal and Company.  
Refund of wharfage charges authorized.

Appropriation.

Approved, March 3, 1933.

[CHAPTER 228.]

AN ACT

Authorizing adjustment of the claim of the Baltimore branch of the Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond.

March 3, 1933.

[S. 257.]

[Private, No. 253.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Comptroller General of the United States is hereby authorized and directed to settle and adjust the claim of the Baltimore branch of the Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond, as the bona fide owner of check numbered 10435, dated May 17, 1927, issued by William H. Holmes, disbursing clerk, United States Veterans' Bureau, for \$643, to the order of Sara Rawlings in payment of adjusted compensation certificate numbered 2575814, which was erroneously issued to Benson Rawlings in the sum of \$643, based on an erroneous report of the War Department to the United States Veterans' Bureau of the military service of said Benson Rawlings, and to allow not to exceed \$643 in full and final settlement of said claim. There is hereby appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$643, or so much thereof as may be necessary for payment of said claim.

Baltimore branch,  
Federal Reserve Bank.  
Settlement of claim  
of.

Appropriation.

Approved, March 3, 1933.

[CHAPTER 229.]

AN ACT

For the relief of Mary E. Stebbins.

March 3, 1933.

[S. 361.]

[Private, No. 254.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to

Mary E. Stebbins.  
Payment to, for personal injuries.

Mary E. Stebbins, the sum of \$50 per month, in an amount not to exceed \$1,500, in full settlement of all claims against the Government for injuries sustained by falling over a bag of mail in the entrance of the post office at Ava, Illinois.

Approved, March 3, 1933.

[CHAPTER 230.]

AN ACT

For the relief of the Anderson-Tully Company.

March 3, 1933.  
[S. 610.]

[Private, No. 255.]

Anderson-Tully  
Company.  
Payment of court  
costs to.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the Anderson-Tully Company, a Tennessee corporation, the sum of \$442.41, in full satisfaction of its claim against the United States for court costs incurred in its suit against the United States (numbered 933, in admiralty) in the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Tennessee western division, in which judgment was rendered on January 22, 1929, in favor of the said Anderson-Tully Company.

Approved, March 3, 1933.

[CHAPTER 231.]

AN ACT

For the relief of William Ray Taplin.

March 3, 1933.  
[S. 855.]

[Private, No. 256.]

William Ray Taplin.  
Payment to.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of War is authorized to pay, out of the appropriation "Organized Reserves, 1933," to William Ray Taplin, first lieutenant, United States Air Corps Reserve, the sum of \$425.16, in full satisfaction of his claim against the United States for pay and allowances from November 12, 1929, to November 26, 1929, and from January 2, 1930, to February 3, 1930, the periods during which the said William Ray Taplin was receiving further medical treatment at a Government hospital in connection with injuries sustained by him in line of duty on August 16, 1929.

Approved, March 3, 1933.

[CHAPTER 232.]

AN ACT

For the relief of William Powell.

March 3, 1933.  
[S. 1463.]

[Private, No. 257.]

William Powell.  
Payment to, for prop-  
erty damage.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$83 to William Powell for damage done his car, caused by a falling flag pole from the Federal Building in Rock Springs, Wyoming.

Approved, March 3, 1933.

## [CHAPTER 233.]

## AN ACT

For the relief of Catterina Pollino.

March 3, 1933.  
[S. 1733.]  
[Private, No. 258.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Catterina Pollino the sum of \$500, representing the amount deposited by her on account of an immigration bond executed by the Aetna Casualty Company, of San Francisco, California, conditioned upon her leaving the United States within six months after admission as a tourist, and subsequently forfeited, although said Catterina Pollino departed from the United States within the period fixed in the said bond, as extended by the immigration authorities.

Catterina Pollino.  
Refund to, on immigration bond.

Approved, March 3, 1933.

## [CHAPTER 234.]

## AN ACT

For the relief of John Pearce Cann.

March 3, 1933.  
[S. 2203.]  
[Private, No. 259.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Comptroller General of the United States is authorized and directed to settle and certify for payment to John Pearce Cann, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$664.30 as in full for services rendered as a de facto United States commissioner at Wilmington, Delaware, for period from November 22, 1927, to February 15, 1929.

John Pearce Cann.  
Payment to, for services.

Approved, March 3, 1933.

## [CHAPTER 235.]

## AN ACT

For the relief of Major O. S. McCleary, United States Army, retired.

March 3, 1933.  
[S. 2508.]  
[Private, No. 260.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Comptroller General of the United States is authorized and directed to allow to Major O. S. McCleary, United States Army, retired, the sum of \$148.98, being difference between active-duty pay and allowances and retired pay for period from July 2 to 20, 1927, while he was on leave from active duty to which as a retired officer he was assigned.

Ma]. O. S. McCleary.  
Allowance to, for difference in pay.

Approved, March 3, 1933.

## [CHAPTER 236.]

## AN ACT

For the relief of Harry E. Blomgren.

March 3, 1933.  
[S. 2630.]  
[Private, No. 261.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Comptroller General of the United States is hereby authorized and directed to allow and credit in the accounts of Harry E. Blomgren, postmaster at Fort Dodge, Iowa, the sum of \$26, being the amount expended by him for vehicle hire, said sum having been disallowed by the General Accounting Office.

Harry E. Blomgren.  
Credit in postal accounts.

Approved, March 3, 1933.

## [CHAPTER 237.]

## AN ACT

For the relief of Maggie Kirkland.

March 3, 1933.

[S. 3344.]

[Private, No. 262.]

Maggie Kirkland.  
Credit in postal ac-  
counts.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Comptroller General of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to credit the account of Maggie Kirkland, former postmaster at Chicago, Kentucky, with the sum of \$93.50, covering a shortage in her accounts believed to be due to the destruction of paid money orders in a fire in the post office on March 25, 1924.

Approved, March 3, 1933.

## [CHAPTER 238.]

## AN ACT

For the relief of William A. Lester.

March 3, 1933.

[S. 3831.]

[Private, No. 263.]

William A. Lester.  
Refund to.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated and in full settlement against the Government, to William A. Lester the sum of \$100, paid in connection with timber and stone application numbered 09583 to the Department of the Interior, on June 18, 1917, which application has been refused due to the fact that the land in question has been withdrawn from homestead entry.

Approved, March 3, 1933.

## [CHAPTER 239.]

## AN ACT

For the relief of Zetta Lester.

March 3, 1933.

[S. 3832.]

[Private, No. 264.]

Zetta Lester.  
Refund to.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated and in full settlement against the Government, to Zetta Lester the sum of \$400, which was paid in connection with timber and stone application numbered 09608 to the Department of the Interior on August 17, 1917, which application was refused due to the fact that the land in question was withdrawn from homestead entry.

Approved, March 3, 1933.

## [CHAPTER 240.]

## AN ACT

For the relief of Alva D. McGuire, junior.

March 3, 1933.

[S. 3972.]

[Private, No. 265.]

Alva D. McGuire, jr.  
Payment to, for prop-  
erty damage.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Alva D. McGuire, junior, formerly a seaman, first class, United States Navy, the sum of \$31.50, in full satisfaction of his claim against the United States for compensation for personal property destroyed in 1927 by a fire at Camp Lewis, Washington.

Approved, March 3, 1933.

## [CHAPTER 241.]

## AN ACT

For the relief of Betty McBride.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of the appropriation "Pay, subsistence, and transportation, Navy, 1931," to Miss Betty McBride, dependent sister of the late William McBride, fireman, first class, United States Navy, who died December 26, 1929, in the naval service, an amount equal to six months' pay at the rate said William McBride was entitled to receive at the date of his death: *Provided*, That it be shown to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Navy that the said dependent sister was actually dependent on said enlisted man, and the determination of such fact by the Secretary of the Navy shall be final and conclusive on the accounting officers of the Government.

Approved, March 3, 1933.

March 3, 1933.  
[S. 4230.]  
[Private, No. 266.]

Betty McBride.  
Gratuity payment to.  
Vol. 46, p. 565.

*Proviso.*  
Proof of dependency.

## [CHAPTER 242.]

## AN ACT

Authorizing adjustment of the claim of George H. Hansen.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Comptroller General of the United States is hereby authorized and directed to adjust and settle the claim of George H. Hansen, for \$1,000 deposited with the former United States Commissioner Fisk as bail for Guillaume Peyran and which amount the said United States commissioner converted to his own use, and to allow said claim in an amount not exceeding \$1,000. There is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, \$1,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, for the payment of such claim.

Approved, March 3, 1933.

March 3, 1933.  
[S. 4440.]  
[Private, No. 287.]

George H. Hansen.  
Adjustment of claim  
of.

Appropriation.

## [CHAPTER 243.]

## AN ACT

Authorizing adjustment of the claim of the National Surety Company.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Comptroller General of the United States is hereby authorized and directed to adjust and settle the claim of the National Surety Company for refund of \$500 on account of collections from the said National Surety Company as surety on a bond dated March 12, 1917, of Ovide Robin, former postmaster at Leonville, Louisiana, in excess of the principal amount of said bond, and to allow not to exceed \$500 in full and final settlement of the claim. There is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$500, or so much thereof as may be necessary, for the payment of the claim.

Approved, March 3, 1933.

March 3, 1933.  
[S. 4441.]  
[Private, No. 288.]

National Surety  
Company.  
Adjustment of claim  
of.

Appropriation.

## [CHAPTER 244.]

## AN ACT

For the relief of Newport Contracting and Engineering Company.

March 3, 1933.

[S. 4738.]

[Private, No. 269.]

Newport Contracting and Engineering Company.  
Payment to.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay to the Newport Contracting and Engineering Company, of Lee Hall, Virginia, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$2,490 in full settlement for penalty imposed for delay in completing contract Noy-673 dated October 25, 1929, with the Navy Department for submarine escape practice tank.

Approved, March 3, 1933.

## [CHAPTER 245.]

## AN ACT

For the relief of Avery G. Constant.

March 3, 1933.

[S. 4930.]

[Private, No. 270.]

Avery G. Constant.  
Charge against postal accounts of, canceled.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Comptroller General is authorized and directed to cancel the charge, in the amount of \$24.38, entered on the accounts of Avery G. Constant, former postmaster at Buhl, Idaho, by reason of his deposit of funds of the United States in the First National Bank of Buhl, Idaho, and the subsequent failure of such bank.

Refund authorized.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay to Avery G. Constant, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$129, in full satisfaction of his claim against the United States for a refund of payments made by him on account of any such charge.

Approved, March 3, 1933.

## [CHAPTER 246.]

## AN ACT

For the relief of Leslie Jensen.

March 3, 1933.

[S. 5085.]

[Private, No. 271.]

Leslie Jensen.  
Credit in accounts.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Comptroller General of the United States be, and he is hereby, directed to allow credit in the accounts of Leslie Jensen, special disbursing agent at Aberdeen, South Dakota, for payments aggregating \$66.50 made to Gerald E. Evans, a temporary employee in the Custodial Service, Treasury Department, at Fargo, North Dakota, and disallowed on certificate numbered G-1781-T, dated October 3, 1931, for the reason that the appointment was not approved by the Secretary of the Treasury until June 4, 1930, which was subsequent to the date for which payment was made.

Approved, March 3, 1933.

## [CHAPTER 247.]

## AN ACT

For the relief of the Harvey Canal Ship Yard and Machine Shop.

March 3, 1933.

[S. 5203.]

[Private, No. 272.]

Harvey Canal Ship Yard and Machine Shop.  
Adjustment of claim for storage charges, authorized.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Comptroller General of the United States is hereby authorized and directed to adjust and settle the claim of the Harvey Canal Ship Yard and Machine Shop, Harvey, Louisiana, for \$135, covering

storage charges on the gas screw Dawning for the period December 31, 1931, to May 13, 1932, one hundred and thirty-five days, at \$1 per diem, the rate prescribed in contract numbered T-20c-48, dated July 7, 1931, and to allow not to exceed \$135 in full and final settlement thereof. There is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$135, or so much thereof as may be necessary, for payment of the claim.

Appropriation.

Approved, March 3, 1933.

## [CHAPTER 248.]

## AN ACT

For the relief of the Texas Power and Light Company.

March 3, 1933.

[S. 5204.]

[Private, No. 273.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Comptroller General of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to adjust and settle the claim of the Texas Power and Light Company for damage to and destruction of transformers loaned to the veterans' hospital at Waco, Texas, in May, 1932, and to allow not to exceed \$298.65 in full and final settlement of said claim. There is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$298.65, or so much thereof as may be necessary, for payment of this claim.

Texas Power and Light Company. Settlement for property damages.

Appropriation.

Approved, March 3, 1933.

## [CHAPTER 249.]

## AN ACT

For the relief of the Great Falls Meat Company, of Great Falls, Montana.

March 3, 1933.

[S. 5205.]

[Private, No. 274.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Comptroller General of the United States is hereby authorized and directed to adjust and settle the claim of the Great Falls Meat Company, of Great Falls, Montana, arising out of the purchase by said company from the Department of Agriculture, in November, 1931, of a buffalo, the carcass of which spoiled before delivery, and to allow not to exceed \$50 in full and final settlement of the claim. There is hereby appropriated, out of money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$50, or so much thereof as may be necessary, for the payment of said claim.

Great Falls Meat Company. Claim of, to be adjusted.

Appropriation.

Approved, March 3, 1933.

## [CHAPTER 250.]

## AN ACT

For the relief of Rose Gillespie, Joseph Anton Dietz, and Manuel M. Wiseman as trustee of the estate of Louis Wiseman, deceased.

March 3, 1933.

[S. 5207.]

[Private, No. 276.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Comptroller General of the United States is hereby authorized and directed to adjust and settle the claims of Rose Gillespie, Joseph Anton Dietz, and Manuel M. Wiseman, as trustee of the estate of Louis Wiseman, deceased, all of Alton, Illinois, for damages caused to private property, located in Alton, Illinois, due to blasting operations carried on by the United States snag boat H. G. Wright, while

Rose Gillespie, etc. Claims for property damages to be settled.

Amounts allowed.  
Appropriation.

engaged in removing an old steamboat wreck from the channel of the Mississippi River near that place, and to allow on said claims not to exceed \$3.72, \$14.30, and \$90.33, respectively, in full and final settlement thereof. There is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$108.35, or so much thereof as may be necessary, for payment of said claims.

Approved, March 3, 1933.

[CHAPTER 251.]

AN ACT

For the relief of Mary Byrnett Sinks.

March 3, 1933.  
[S. 5208.]

[Private, No. 276.]

Mary Byrnett Sinks.  
Reimbursement to.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Comptroller General of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to adjust and settle the claim of Mary Byrnett Sinks as reimbursement of costs to her in raising the grade of her lot in Troy, Ohio, made necessary through the action of the United States in raising the grade of an adjoining post-office building site, and to allow not to exceed \$175 in full and final settlement of said claim. There is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$175, or so much thereof as may be necessary, for payment of the claim.

Appropriation.

Approved, March 3, 1933.

[CHAPTER 252.]

AN ACT

For the relief of the Booth Fisheries Company.

March 3, 1933.  
[S. 5413.]

[Private, No. 277.]

Booth Fisheries  
Company.  
Payment to, for col-  
lision damages to  
steamship.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Comptroller General of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to adjust and settle the claim of the Booth Fisheries Company for loss or damage sustained on May 21, 1931, by its steamship Scout in a collision with the United States Army dredge Traverse, in the harbor channel at Warroad, Minnesota, and to allow in full and final settlement of said claim not to exceed the sum of \$63.75. There is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$63.75, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to pay said claim.

Appropriation.

Approved, March 3, 1933.

[CHAPTER 253.]

AN ACT

To remove a cloud on the title of certain land in the city of Corpus Christi, Texas.

March 3, 1933.  
[S. 3830.]

[Private, No. 273.]

Caroline Morris.  
Quitclaim deed for  
certain land author-  
ized.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of Commerce is authorized and directed to convey by quitclaim deed to Caroline Morris, her heirs and assigns, all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to all that parcel of land in the Bluff Portion of the city of Corpus Christi, Texas, described as lot 1, block 6, acquired through the Spanish grant known as the E. Villareal grant, by virtue of a deed dated March 30, 1857.

Approved, March 3, 1933.

[CHAPTER 254.]

## AN ACT

To authorize the transfer of certain lands in Bernalillo County, New Mexico, to the city of Albuquerque, New Mexico.

March 3, 1933.  
[S. 4818.]  
[Private, No. 279.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to transfer to the city of Albuquerque, Bernalillo County, State of New Mexico, all the right, title, and interest of the United States in and to certain lands in Bernalillo County, New Mexico (being a strip of land thirty feet wide on the east, south, and west boundaries of the Veterans' Administration hospital reservation at Albuquerque), described as follows:

Albuquerque, N. Mex.  
Conveyance of certain land to, for public purposes, authorized.

Beginning at a point located on the western boundary of section 36, township 10 north, range 3 east, New Mexico principal meridian, said point being approximately one hundred and thirty-six and thirty-five hundredths feet south of the northwest corner of said section 36; thence in an easterly direction along a line having a bearing of south sixty-nine degrees eight minutes and fifty-three seconds east to a point located on the southern boundary line of Ridgcrest Drive extended, said point being thirty feet east of the western boundary of section 36; thence south along a line parallel to the western boundary of section 36 and having a bearing of south zero degrees twelve minutes and fifty-four seconds west a distance of approximately five thousand one hundred and fifteen and eighty-four hundredths feet to a point thirty feet east of the western boundary and thirty feet north of the southern boundary of said section 36; thence east along a line parallel to the southern boundary of section 36 and having a bearing of south eighty-nine degrees fifty-one minutes and fifty-four seconds east a distance of approximately five thousand two hundred and forty-five and eleven hundredths feet to a point which is located thirty feet north of the southern boundary and thirty feet west of the eastern boundary of said section 36; thence north along a line parallel to the eastern boundary of section 36 and having a bearing of north zero degrees twenty-three minutes and twenty-five seconds west a distance of approximately three thousand one hundred and forty-nine and ninety-five hundredths feet to a point which is located on the southern boundary of Ridgcrest Drive; thence easterly along the said boundary having a bearing south sixty-nine degrees eight minutes and fifty-three seconds east a distance of approximately thirty-two and nineteen hundredths feet to a point which is located on the eastern boundary of section 36; thence south along the east boundary of section 36 to the southeast corner of said section; thence west along the southern boundary of section 36 to the southwest corner of said section; thence north along the west boundary of section 36 to the point of beginning.

Description.

Approved, March 3, 1933.

[CHAPTER 255.]

## AN ACT

For the relief of Gust J. Schweitzer.

March 3, 1933.  
[H. R. 4910.]  
[Private, No. 280.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the

Gust J. Schweitzer.  
Compensation for  
lost Liberty bonds.

sum of \$100 to Gust J. Schweitzer, as compensation in full for the loss of Liberty loan bonds destroyed in a cyclone in the vicinity of Okarche, Oklahoma, March 15, 1919, said bonds having been numbered 2849229 and 2849230 (third 4 $\frac{1}{4}$  issue) in the amount of \$50 each: *Provided*, That the said bonds shall not have been previously presented for payment and that no payment shall be made hereunder for the coupons if they shall have been previously presented and paid: *Provided further*, That the said Gust J. Schweitzer shall first file in the Treasury Department a bond in the penal sum of double the amount of the principal and interest of said bonds, and the interest payable thereon, in such form and with such surety or sureties as may be acceptable to the Secretary of the Treasury to indemnify and save harmless the United States from any loss on account of the lost, stolen, or destroyed bonds or coupons herein described.

Approved, March 3, 1933.

[CHAPTER 256.]

AN ACT

For the relief of William Joseph LaCarte.

March 3, 1933.  
[H. R. 6409.]

[Private, No. 281.]

William Joseph LaCarte.  
Naval record corrected.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, and benefits upon honorably discharged soldiers William Joseph LaCarte, who was a member of the United States Naval Auxiliary Service and United States Naval Reserve Force, shall hereafter be held and considered to have been discharged under honorable conditions from the naval service of the United States as a member of that organization on the 18th day of April, 1917: *Provided*, That no compensation, retirement pay, back pay, pension, or other benefit shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this Act.

*Proviso.*  
No back pay, etc.

Approved, March 3, 1933.

[CHAPTER 257.]

AN ACT

For the relief of James L. Pate.

March 3, 1933.  
[S. 207.]

[Private, No. 282.]

James L. Pate.  
Honorable discharge granted to.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That in the administration of the pension laws James L. Pate shall hereafter be held and considered to have been honorably discharged from the military service of the United States as a private in Company A, Twelfth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry, on the 20th day of September, 1862: *Provided*, That no pension, back pay, or bounty shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this Act.

*Proviso.*  
No back pay, etc.

Approved, March 3, 1933.

[CHAPTER 258.]

AN ACT

For the relief of Nelson King.

March 3, 1933.  
[S. 402.]

[Private, No. 283.]

Nelson King.  
Honorable discharge granted to.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, and benefits upon honorably discharged soldiers Nelson King, who was a member of Company A, Fifth Regiment Vermont Volunteer Infantry, shall

hereafter be held and considered to have been honorably discharged from the military service of the United States as a private of that organization on the 13th day of September, 1864: *Provided*, That no bounty, back pay, pension, or allowance shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this Act.

*Proviso.*  
No back pay, etc.

Approved, March 3, 1933.

[CHAPTER 259.]

AN ACT

For the relief of William H. Holmes.

March 3, 1933.

[S. 465.]

[Private, No. 284.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the Comptroller General of the United States is hereby authorized and directed, in the settlement of the accounts of William H. Holmes, former disbursing clerk, United States Veterans' Bureau (now Veterans' Administration), Washington, District of Columbia, to allow credit in the amount of \$3,607.07, said sum representing payments made to guardians or other representatives authorized to receive same on behalf of beneficiaries of the Veterans' Bureau.

William H. Holmes.  
Credit in accounts.

Approved, March 3, 1933.

[CHAPTER 260.]

AN ACT

For the relief of Hamilton Grounds.

March 3, 1933.

[S. 660.]

[Private, No. 285.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be held by the Bureau of Indian Affairs as a trust fund to be administered for the benefit and support of Hamilton Grounds, a Walapai Indian residing on the Walapai Indian Reservation in Mohave County, near Valentine, Arizona, the sum of \$2,500, in full satisfaction of his claim against the United States for injuries caused by the explosion of a dynamite cap left by an employee of the United States on the grounds of the reservation adjoining the Truxton Canon Indian Boarding School at Valentine, Arizona: *Provided*, That so long as the said Hamilton Grounds remains a minor such monthly payments shall be made to his guardian for the benefit of the said Hamilton Grounds. Such monthly payments shall date from the approval of this Act.

Hamilton Grounds.  
Payment to, for personal injuries.

*Proviso.*  
Payment to guardian during minority.

Approved, March 3, 1933.

[CHAPTER 261.]

AN ACT

To provide for the addition of the names of certain persons to the final roll of the Indians of the Flathead Indian Reservation Montana, and for other purposes.

March 3, 1933.

[S. 2393.]

[Private, No. 286.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized to add to the final roll of the Indians of the Flathead Indian Reservation, Montana, approved January 22, 1920, under the Act of May 25, 1918 (40 Stat. L. 591), and the Act of June 30, 1919 (41 Stat. L. 9), the names of

Flathead Indian Reservation, Mont.  
Additions to final roll of Indians of  
Vol. 40, p. 591; Vol. 41, p. 9.

Per capita payments  
and land allotments.

Exception.

the following persons, descendants of the confederated Flathead Tribes of Indians: Joseph Russell Bird, Daniel Lawrence Pablo, Valerie Roullier, Henry Roullier, junior, Julia Roullier, Laura Soucie, Blanche Soucie, Joseph Soucie, Julie Soucie, Rose Marie Soucie, and Audra Jane Martin. The Secretary of the Interior is also authorized to pay each of the persons named a sum equal to that heretofore paid per capita to those whose names were upon the approved roll, and to allot each of these persons except Audra Jane Martin the same area of land allotted to children of the Flathead Reservation enrolled upon the final roll, such payments to be made from any tribal funds in the Treasury to the credit of the Flathead Indians, the allotments to be made from any available tribal unallotted lands of the Flathead Reservation.

Approved, March 3, 1933.

[CHAPTER 262.]

AN ACT

For the relief of William M. Sherman.

March 3, 1933.

[S. 3334.]

[Private, No. 287.]

William M. Sher-  
man.  
Honorable discharge  
granted to.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That in the administration of the pension laws William M. Sherman, who served as a private in the following organizations, shall hereafter be held and considered to have been honorably discharged from the military service of the United States as a member of Troop A, Eighth Regiment United States Cavalry, on the 18th day of May, 1900, and from Company I, Eighth Regiment United States Infantry, on the 7th day of March, 1901: *Provided,* That no bounty, pension, pay, or other emoluments shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this Act.

Approved, March 3, 1933.

*Proviso.*  
No back pay, etc.

[CHAPTER 263.]

AN ACT

Authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to cancel patent in fee issued to Henry J. Kirn and Louise H. Kirn.

March 3, 1933.

[S. 4390.]

[Private, No. 288.]

Henry J. and Louise  
H. Kirn.  
Exchange of land  
patent authorized.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized, in his discretion, and upon application of Henry J. Kirn and Louise H. Kirn, to cancel fee simple patent issued to them for the southwest quarter of north-east quarter section 12, township 30 north, range 50 east, principal meridian, Montana, containing forty acres, and to cause a new trust patent to be issued to them covering the same land, of the form and legal effect as provided by the Act of February 8, 1887 (24 Stat. 388), and amendments thereto, such patent to be effective from the date of the original trust patent, and the land shall be subject to extensions of the trust made by Executive order on other allotments of members of the same tribe: *Provided,* That nothing in this Act shall be construed to affect in any way the vested interests of anyone other than the persons named herein.

Approved, March 3, 1933.

Vol. 24, p. 388.

*Proviso.*  
Vested interests.

[CHAPTER 264.]

## AN ACT

To authorize exchange of small tribal acreage on the Fort Hall Indian school reserve in Idaho for adjoining land.

March 3, 1933.  
[S. 4510.]  
[Private, No. 289.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized, in his discretion, to arrange and effect an even exchange with the owner of the west half southeast quarter northeast quarter section 2, township 5 south, range 34 east, Boise meridian, in Idaho, former irrigable allotment Numbered 175 on the Fort Hall Indian Reservation, in Idaho, in which the United States will acquire, in trust for the Fort Hall Indians, title to that part of the twenty acres above described lying east of the right of way of the Oregon Short Line Railroad, in consideration for a deed from the said Secretary of the Interior, which he is hereby authorized to execute, for that part of the west half northeast quarter southeast quarter said section 2 lying west of the said Oregon Short Line Railroad right of way, subject to all existing rights of way.

Fort Hall Indian  
Reservation, Idaho,  
Exchange of land,  
authorized.

Approved, March 3, 1933.

[CHAPTER 265.]

## AN ACT

To authorize the addition of certain names to the final roll of the Sac and Fox Indians of Oklahoma.

March 3, 1933.  
[S. 4557.]  
[Private, No. 290.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized to add to the final roll of the Sac and Fox Indians of Oklahoma, approved October 10, 1923, under the Acts of May 25, 1918 (40 Stat. L. 591), and June 30, 1919 (41 Stat. L. 9), the names of Stella Mae Wood, Ethelyn Gladys Wood, and Vernon Pequano, recognized members of the tribe living on the effective date of the roll, but whose names were omitted therefrom through error.

Sac and Fox Indians,  
Okla.  
Certain names added  
to roll of.  
Vol. 40, p. 591; Vol.  
41, p. 9.

Approved, March 3, 1933.

[CHAPTER 266.]

## AN ACT

Authorizing adjustment of the claim of Arthur R. Saffran.

March 3, 1933.  
[S. 4782.]  
[Private, No. 291.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Comptroller General of the United States is hereby authorized and directed to adjust and settle the claim of Arthur R. Saffran for \$560 as the proceeds covered into the Treasury of the United States from a sale not in accordance with law of his automobile, a libel for the forfeiture of which for violation of internal revenue statutes was subsequently dismissed by the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, and to allow not to exceed \$560 in full and final settlement of the claim. There is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$560, or so much thereof as may be necessary, for the payment of the claim.

Arthur R. Saffran,  
Adjustment of claim  
of.

Appropriation.

Approved, March 3, 1933.

## [CHAPTER 267.]

## AN ACT

For the relief of Sadie L. Kirby.

March 3, 1933.  
[S. 8325.]

[Private, No. 292.]

Sadie L. Kirby.  
Land patent to issue  
to.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the Interior be, and is hereby, authorized and directed to issue a patent to Sadie L. Kirby, of Silver City, New Mexico, for the east half of section 35, township 15 south, range 18 west, New Mexico principal meridian, embraced in her additional entry (Las Cruces serial 040099) under the Stock-Raising Homestead Act.

Approved, March 3, 1933.

## [CHAPTER 268.]

## AN ACT

Authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to sell certain Government property in Saint Louis, Missouri.

March 3, 1933.  
[S. 5660.]

[Private, No. 293.]

Saint Louis, Mo.  
Sale of Government  
property in.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and empowered, in his discretion, to sell to the city of Saint Louis, Missouri, the appraisers' stores site and building, at Third and Olive Streets, in the said city, at fair market value, at such time and upon such terms and conditions as he may deem to be to the best interests of the United States, and to convey such property to the city of Saint Louis by usual quitclaim deed: *Provided,* That the site and building shall remain in the custody and control of the United States and shall be occupied by the United States without payment of rent until such time as the new Federal building at Saint Louis, in which the present Government activities in the appraisers' stores building are to be housed, is completed and occupied and the present appraisers' stores site and building are no longer required for any of the activities of the United States Government: *And provided further,* That the proceeds of such sale shall be deposited in the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts in accordance with the provisions of section 5 of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the construction of certain public buildings, and for other purposes", approved May 25, 1926.

Approved, March 3, 1933.

Provisos.  
Surrender of prop-  
erty.Proceeds deposited in  
Treasury.

Vol. 44, p. 633.

## [CHAPTER 269.]

## AN ACT

To relinquish the title of the United States in and to lands in Rapides Parish, State of Louisiana

March 3, 1933.  
[H. R. 11242.]

[Private, No. 294.]

Rapides Parish, La.  
Relinquishment of  
title to certain lands in.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That all the right, title, and interest of the United States in and to section 57, township 4 north, range 1 west, Louisiana meridian, Rapides Parish, Louisiana, containing one hundred and thirty-five and forty-four one-hundredths acres, as shown on a plat of survey made by A. C. Phelps, deputy surveyor, approved March 13, 1839, by H. F. Williams, surveyor general for the district of Louisiana, and segregated thereon as a double concession, be, and the same is hereby, released, relinquished, and confirmed by the United States to J. Taylor Compton, T. Maddox Compton, Ursula Compton Craig, and the legal representatives of J. M. Armstrong, and to their respective heirs and assigns forever:

*Provided*, That the said parties shall first submit to the Secretary of the Interior satisfactory evidence of long continuous possession of the said land under claim or color of title, together with payment for the said land at the rate of \$1.25 per acre.

*Proviso.*  
Evidence of possession, etc.

SEC. 2. That when the required evidence and payment have been made, a patent shall issue for the said described land to J. Taylor Compton, T. Maddox Compton, Ursula Compton Craig, and the legal representatives of J. M. Armstrong: *Provided*, That such patent shall only amount to a relinquishment of any right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the land.

Patent to issue.

*Proviso.*  
Extent of right relinquished by patent.

Approved, March 3, 1933.

[CHAPTER 286.]

AN ACT

For the relief of Peter Bess.

March 4, 1933.  
[H. R. 657.]  
[Private, No. 285.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Peter Bess, of West Springfield, Massachusetts, the sum of \$500, which sum represents the payment by him of a fine originally imposed in violation of the law by the United States District Court of Massachusetts and subsequently revoked by an order of the said court on June 18, 1930: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this Act in excess of 10 per centum thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, on account of services rendered in connection with said claim. It shall be unlawful for any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, to exact, collect, withhold, or receive any sum of the amount appropriated in this Act in excess of 10 per centum thereof on account of services rendered in connection with said claim, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this Act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

Peter Bess.  
Repayment of fine to.

*Proviso.*  
Limitation on attorney's, etc., fees.

Penalty for violation.

Approved, March 4, 1933.

[CHAPTER 287.]

AN ACT

For the relief of John L. Dunn.

March 4, 1933.  
[H. R. 973.]  
[Private, No. 286.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay to John L. Dunn, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$2,000 in full settlement against the Government of his claim for injuries received when he was run down by an automobile driven by M. C. Northrup, special agent of the Treasury Department attached to the Customs Service: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this Act in excess of 10 per centum thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, on account of services rendered in connection with said claim. It shall be unlawful for any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, to exact, collect, withhold, or receive any sum of the amount appropriated in this Act in excess of 10

John L. Dunn.  
Payment to, for personal injuries.

*Proviso.*  
Limitation on attorney's, etc., fees.

centum thereof on account of services rendered in connection with said claim, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this Act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

Approved, March 4, 1933.

[CHAPTER 288.]

AN ACT

For the relief of Edward J. O'Neil.

March 4, 1933.  
[H. R. 1203.]

[Private, No. 297.]

Edward J. O'Neil.  
Payment to, for personal injuries.

Proviso.  
Limitation on attorney's, etc., fees.

Penalty for violation.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$4,400 to Edward J. O'Neil, of Buffalo, New York, who was injured while in the employ of the United States Railroad Administration on the Erie Railroad March 2, 1918, at Buffalo, New York, while employed by the Erie Railroad Company: *Provided,* That no part of the amount appropriated in this Act in excess of 10 per centum thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, on account of services rendered in connection with said claim. It shall be unlawful for any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, to exact, collect, withhold, or receive any sum of the amount appropriated in this Act in excess of 10 per centum thereof on account of services rendered in connection with said claim, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this Act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

Approved, March 4, 1933.

[CHAPTER 289.]

AN ACT

For the relief of George Beier.

March 4, 1933.  
[H. R. 1206.]

[Private, No. 298.]

George Beier.  
Payment to, for personal injuries.

Proviso.  
Limitation on attorney's, etc., fees.

Penalty for violation.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$2,000 to George Beier, of Buffalo, New York, who was injured June 19, 1919, while in the employ of the United States Railroad Administration on the New York Central Railroad: *Provided,* That no part of the amount appropriated in this Act in excess of 10 per centum thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, on account of services rendered in connection with said claim. It shall be unlawful for any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, to exact, collect, withhold, or receive any sum of the amount appropriated in this Act in excess of 10 per centum thereof on account of services rendered in connection with said claim, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this Act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

Approved, March 4, 1933.

[CHAPTER 290.]

## AN ACT

For the relief of Arthur I. Neville.

March 4, 1933.

[H. R. 2157.]

[Private, No. 299.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, and benefits upon honorably discharged soldiers Arthur I. Neville, who was a member of Battery B, Three hundred and twenty-fourth Regiment, and Battery A, Three hundred and twenty-third Regiment, United States Field Artillery, shall hereafter be held and considered to have been honorably discharged from the military service of the United States as a member of that organization on the 9th day of September, 1919: *Provided*, That no bounty, back pay, pension, allowance, or any payment provided under the World War Veterans' Act, 1924, as amended, the World War Adjusted Compensation Act, 1924, as amended, or other benefit whatsoever to which said person may be or become entitled by law, shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this Act.

Arthur I. Neville.  
Honorable discharge  
granted to.

*Proviso.*  
No back pay, etc.  
Vol. 43, pp. 607, 121.

Approved, March 4, 1933.

[CHAPTER 291.]

## AN ACT

For the relief of the Bethel Cemetery Company, the Presbyterian Church, Harold S. Stubbs, George Morgan, Edward Stapp, William J. Howard, David J. Seacord, Mary L. McIntire, Emma E. Foard, Herbert C. Hannigan, Sisters of Saint Baisl, Edward Bedwell, and Rachel A. Loveless.

March 4, 1933.

[H. R. 2217.]

[Private, No. 300.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay to the Bethel Cemetery Company \$964.29, the Presbyterian Church \$141.28, Harold S. Stubbs \$175.45, George Morgan \$27.72, Edward Stapp \$105.89, William J. Howard \$40.25, David J. Seacord \$47.50, Mary L. McIntire \$68.25, Emma E. Foard \$125, Herbert C. Hannigan \$64.48, Sisters of Saint Baisl \$687.57, Edward Bedwell \$87.58, and Rachel A. Loveless \$96.76, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, in full settlement of all claims against the Government of the United States by reason of the losses and damages caused, respectively, to the said Bethel Cemetery Company, the Presbyterian Church, Harold S. Stubbs, George Morgan, Edward Stapp, William J. Howard, David J. Seacord, Mary L. McIntire, Emma E. Foard, Herbert C. Hannigan, Sisters of Saint Baisl, Edward Bedwell, and Rachel A. Loveless by reason of the damages to the wells on the properties of the said claimants caused by the lowering of the water level of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal at the town of Chesapeake City, in Cecil County, in the State of Maryland.

Payment to certain  
persons, for property  
damages.

Approved, March 4, 1933.

[CHAPTER 292.]

## AN ACT

For the relief of C. A. Cates.

March 4, 1933.

[H. R. 2204.]

[Private, No. 301.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated,

C. A. Cates.  
Payment to, for per-  
sonal injuries.

the sum of \$1,000 in full settlement of claims against the Government of the United States to C. A. Cates, who sustained injuries on or about February 5, 1929, at Dayton, Ohio, when struck by an Army truck operated by a private soldier then acting in the course of the performance of his duties as an employee of the Government.

Approved, March 4, 1933.

[CHAPTER 293.]

AN ACT

For the relief of Jack Schneider.

March 4, 1933.  
[H. R. 2757.]  
[Private, No. 302.]

Jack Schneider.  
Payment to, for loss  
of airplane.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Jack Schneider the sum of \$3,459.25, in full settlement of all claims by reason of personal injuries to and damage to, being the cost of an airplane, the property of said Jack Schneider, described as a fleet training ship, Government License Numbered NC-705-V, while making a forced landing in a ravine in the Sierra Nevada Mountains, about eighteen miles west of Independence, California.

Approved, March 4, 1933.

[CHAPTER 294.]

AN ACT

For the relief of John S. Stotts, deceased.

March 4, 1933.  
[H. R. 2803.]  
[Private, No. 303.]

John S. Stotts.  
Honorable discharge  
granted to.

Vol. 30, p. 364; Vol.  
35, p. 110.

*Proviso.*  
No back pay, etc.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, and benefits upon honorably discharged soldiers John S. Stotts, deceased, late of Company E, One hundred and twenty-second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, shall hereafter be held and considered to have been honorably discharged from the military service of the United States as a private of said company and regiment on the 26th day of June, 1865, notwithstanding any provisions to the contrary in the Act relating to pensions approved April 26, 1898, as amended by the Act approved May 11, 1908: *Provided,* That no bounty, back pay, pension, or allowance shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this Act.

Approved, March 4, 1933.

[CHAPTER 295.]

AN ACT

For the relief of Walter Sam Young.

March 4, 1933.  
[H. R. 2907.]  
[Private, No. 304.]

Walter Sam Young.  
Honorable discharge  
granted to.

*Proviso.*  
No back pay, etc.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, and benefits upon honorably discharged sailors Walter Sam Young, late of the United States Navy, shall hereafter be held and considered to have been discharged under honorable conditions from the naval service of the United States as a member of that organization on the 16th day of July, 1920: *Provided,* That no compensation, retirement pay, back pay, pension, or other benefit shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this Act.

Approved, March 4, 1933.

[CHAPTER 296.]

## AN ACT

For the relief of J. R. Reimer.

March 4, 1933.  
[H. R. 2935.]  
[Private, No. 305.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Comptroller General of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to allow credit in the accounts of J. R. Reimer, postmaster at Clinton, Oklahoma, for \$459.90 unlawfully paid to a substitute clerk, C. H. Markum, for vehicle hire.

J. R. Reimer.  
Credit in postal accounts of.

Approved, March 4, 1933.

[CHAPTER 297.]

## AN ACT

For the relief of John I. Lowe.

March 4, 1933.  
[H. R. 3626.]  
[Private, No. 306.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and is hereby, authorized to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not already otherwise appropriated, \$1,000 to John I. Lowe, in full settlement of all claims against the Government on account of the destruction by fire set by United States soldiers of Battery C, Eighty-third Field Artillery, of a barn and contents belonging to the said John I. Lowe, on October 9, 1920: *Provided,* That no part of the amount appropriated in this Act in excess of 10 per centum thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, on account of services rendered in connection with said claim. It shall be unlawful for any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, to exact, collect, withhold, or receive any sum of the amount appropriated in this Act in excess of 10 per centum thereof on account of services rendered in connection with said claim, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this Act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

John I. Lowe.  
Payment to, for property damage.

*Proviso.*  
Limitation on attorney's, etc., fees.

Penalty for violation.

Approved, March 4, 1933.

[CHAPTER 298.]

## AN ACT

For the relief of Ada B. (Gould) Gollan.

March 4, 1933.  
[H. R. 3694.]  
[Private, No. 307.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay the sum of \$576.41 to Ada B. (Gould) Gollan, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, said payment being the amount rightfully due to the said Ada B. (Gould) Gollan growing out of the disposition of the estate of Mary D. Gould, deceased (her stepmother), and which was paid into the Treasury of the United States at the close of the administration of said estate; and such payment shall relieve the said Secretary of the Treasury from any obligation to the said District of Columbia for the said sum of money so deposited: *Provided,* That no part of the amount appropriated in this Act in excess of 10 per centum thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, on account of services rendered in connection with said claim. It shall be unlawful for any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, to exact,

Ada B. (Gould) Gollan.  
Payment to.

*Proviso.*  
Limitation on attorney's, etc., fees.

collect, withhold, or receive any sum of the amount appropriated in this Act in excess of 10 per centum thereof on account of services rendered in connection with said claim, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this Act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

Approved, March 4, 1933.

[CHAPTER 299.]

AN ACT

For the relief of Withycombe Post Numbered 11, American Legion, Corvallis, Oregon.

March 4, 1933.

[H. R. 5214.]

[Private, No. 308.]

Withycombe Post  
No. 11, American Le-  
gion, Corvallis, Oreg.  
Payment to.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$957.78 to the Withycombe Post Numbered 11, American Legion, of Corvallis, Oregon.

Approved, March 4, 1933.

[CHAPTER 300.]

AN ACT

To provide an additional appropriation as the result of a reinvestigation, pursuant to the Act of February 2, 1929 (45 Stat., p. 2047, pt. 2), for the payment of claims of persons who suffered property damage, death, or personal injury due to the explosions at the naval ammunition depot, Lake Denmark, New Jersey, July 10, 1926.

March 4, 1933.

[H. R. 5444.]

[Private, No. 399.]

Lake Denmark, N. J.  
Payment to persons  
injured by explosions  
at naval ammunition  
depot.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the sum of \$14,090.55 be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury of the United States, to make payment of claims for property damage, death, or personal injury due to the explosions at the naval ammunition depot, Lake Denmark, New Jersey, July 10, 1926, to the respective persons and in the respective amounts as recommended by the Comptroller General of the United States and as fully set forth in House Document numbered 716, Seventy-first Congress, third session, pursuant to the Act of March 2, 1927 (44 Stat., pt. 3, p. 1800), and the Act of February 2, 1929 (45 Stat., pt. 2, p. 2047). No part of the sums herein appropriated shall be paid to any insurance company or other indemnifier, nor shall any claimant be paid for the whole or that part of any claim for damages which has been paid to such claimant by an insurance company or other indemnifier.

Approved, March 4, 1933.

[CHAPTER 301.]

AN ACT

For the relief of Howard McKee.

March 4, 1933.

[H. R. 6275.]

[Private, No. 310.]

Howard McKee.  
Payment to, for prop-  
erty damage.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$915 to Howard McKee, of Rifle, Colorado, as compensation in full for loss of property destroyed by the fire on September 24, 1917, in the city of Lawton, Oklahoma, such loss having been the result of the inability of the fire department of the city of Lawton to control said fire because of lack of water, all available water for

fire-fighting purposes having been appropriated and being used by the War Department in connection with the training of soldiers at Fort Sill and Camp Doniphan: *Provided*, That before said claim is allowed and paid the Comptroller General of the United States shall make an investigation of said claim to determine the extent and amount of said loss and damage, and said claim shall be adjusted in amount not in excess of the amount set out herein and upon certificate issued to said claimant by the said Comptroller General of the United States: *Provided further*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this Act in excess of 10 per centum thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, on account of services rendered in connection with said claim. It shall be unlawful for any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, to exact, collect, withhold, or receive any sum of the amount appropriated in this Act in excess of 10 per centum thereof on account of services rendered in connection with said claim, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this Act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

*Provisos.*  
Investigation, etc., of claim.

Limitation on attorney's, etc., fees.

Penalty for violation.

Approved, March 4, 1933.

[CHAPTER 302.]

AN ACT

For the relief of Escha Whittington Casey.

March 4, 1933.

[H. R. 6381.]

[Private, No. 311.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the United States Employees' Compensation Commission is hereby authorized to consider and determine the claim of Escha Whittington Casey, formerly a civilian employee of The Adjutant General's Office, War Department, for alleged disabilities incurred while engaged in pursuit of official duties, in the same manner and to the same extent as if said Escha Whittington Casey had made application for the benefits of the Employees' Compensation Act within the one-year period required by sections 17 and 20 thereof: *Provided*, That no benefits shall accrue prior to the approval of this Act: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this Act in excess of 10 per centum thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, on account of services rendered in connection with said claim. It shall be unlawful for any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, to exact, collect, withhold, or receive any sum of the amount appropriated in this Act in excess of 10 per centum thereof on account of services rendered in connection with said claim, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this Act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

Escha Whittington Casey.  
Disability claim of, to be examined.

Vol. 39, p. 746.  
*Provisos.*  
No prior benefits.  
Limitation on attorney's, etc., fees.

Penalty for violation.

Approved, March 4, 1933.

[CHAPTER 303.]

AN ACT

To authorize amendment of the Act of February 25, 1927, for the payment of damages caused by reason of the overflow of the Rio Grande on August 17, 1921.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the Secretary of the Interior is authorized and directed to investigate, ascertain the amount of, and to pay damages sustained by Ydelfonso Rod-

March 4, 1933.

[H. R. 6774.]

[Private, No. 312.]

Ydelfonso Rodriguez, Andres Bustamante.  
Payment to, for property damages.

riguez, Andres Bustamante, residing at or in the vicinity of Hatch and Santa Teresa, New Mexico, or whose property is located in that vicinity and was damaged by the overflow of the Rio Grande River on August 17, 1921, in the manner and to the extent authorized by the Act approved February 25, 1927 (44 Stat. L. pt. 3, p. 1792), without regard to the citizenship of the owners of property so damaged: *Provided*, That not more than \$800 shall be expended in making said two settlements.

SEC. 2. Such parts of the Act of February 25, 1927, and Acts supplementary thereto as are in conflict with the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed.

Approved, March 4, 1933.

[CHAPTER 304.]

AN ACT

For the relief of Frances Southard.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That there be paid, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$2,500 to Frances Southard, of Saint Louis, Missouri, to compensate her in full for all claims she may have against the United States arising out of the death of her son, William Southard, aged nine, who was struck by an automobile truck belonging to the United States Government in the city of Saint Louis on the 10th day of March, 1930: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this Act in excess of 10 per centum thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, on account of services rendered in connection with said claim. It shall be unlawful for any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, to exact, collect, withhold, or receive any sum of the amount appropriated in this Act in excess of 10 per centum thereof on account of services rendered in connection with said claim, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this Act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

Approved, March 4, 1933.

[CHAPTER 305.]

AN ACT

For the relief of Sadie Bermi.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That there be paid, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$1,500 to Sadie Bermi, of Saint Louis, Missouri, to compensate her in full for all claims she may have against the United States arising out of injuries received by her from being struck by an automobile truck belonging to the United States Government in the city of Saint Louis on the 2d day of February, 1928: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this Act in excess of 10 per centum thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, on account of services rendered in connection with said claim. It shall be unlawful for any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, to exact, collect, withhold, or receive any sum of the amount appropriated in this Act in excess of 10 per centum thereof on account of services rendered in connection with

Vol. 44, p. 1792.

*Proviso.*  
Limitation on amount.

Acts repealed.  
Vol. 44, p. 1792.

on

March 4, 1933.  
[H. R. 7038.]  
[Private, No. 313.]

Frances Southard.  
Payment to, for death of son.

*Proviso.*  
Limitation on attorney's, etc., fees.

Penalty for violation.

March 4, 1933.  
[H. R. 7040.]  
[Private No. 314.]

Sadie Bermi.  
Payment to, for personal injuries.

*Proviso.*  
Limitation on attorney's, etc., fees.

said claim, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this Act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

Penalty for violation.

Approved, March 4, 1933.

[CHAPTER 306.]

AN ACT

For the relief of Della O'Brien.

March 4, 1933.

[H. R. 7128.]

[Private, No. 315.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Della O'Brien, of Cleveland, Ohio, the sum of \$5,000 in full settlement of all claims against the Government of the United States on account of the death of Nora O'Brien, daughter of the said Della O'Brien, resulting from injuries received February 9, 1931, when a United States mail truck struck her: *Provided,* That no part of the amount appropriated in this Act in excess of 10 per centum thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, on account of services rendered in connection with said claim. It shall be unlawful for any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, to exact, collect, withhold, or receive any sum of the amount appropriated in this Act in excess of 10 per centum thereof on account of services rendered in connection with said claim, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this Act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

Della O'Brien.  
Payment to, for personal injuries.

*Proviso.*  
Limitation on attorney's, etc., fees.

Penalty for violation.

Approved, March 4, 1933.

[CHAPTER 307.]

AN ACT

For the relief of Stuart L. Ritz.

March 4, 1933.

[H. R. 7167.]

[Private, No. 316.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, and benefits upon honorably discharged soldiers Stuart L. Ritz, late of Company L, Second Regiment United States Infantry, shall hereafter be held and considered to have been honorably discharged from the military service of the United States on the 22d day of April, 1899: *Provided,* That no bounty, back pay, pension, or allowance shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this Act.

Stuart L. Ritz.  
Honorable discharge granted to.

*Proviso.*  
No back pay, etc.

Approved, March 4, 1933.

[CHAPTER 308.]

AN ACT

For the relief of James J. Meaney.

March 4, 1933.

[H. R. 7174.]

[Private, No. 317.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, and benefits upon honorably discharged soldiers James J. Meaney, who was a member of Company E, Eleventh Regiment United States Cavalry, shall hereafter be held and considered to have been honorably discharged from the military service of the United States as a member of that

James J. Meaney.  
Honorable discharge granted to.

Vol. 30, p. 364; Vol. 35,  
p. 110.

*Proviso.*  
No back pay, etc.

organization on the 30th day of November, 1902, and notwithstanding any provisions to the contrary in the Act relating to pensions approved April 26, 1898, as amended by the Act approved May 11, 1908: *Provided*, That no bounty, back pay, pension, or allowance shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this Act.

Approved, March 4, 1933.

[CHAPTER 309.]

AN ACT

For the relief of Joseph Vigliotti.

March 4, 1933.  
[H. R. 7278.]

[Private, No. 318.]

Joseph Vigliotti.  
Payment to, for forfeited bond.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay to Joseph Vigliotti, of Detroit, Michigan, the sum of \$1,500, being the amount of a bond deposited as security and filed with the inspector in charge of immigration at Detroit and later forfeited for alleged failure to produce certain aliens for deportation, the alleged failure being no fault of Joseph Vigliotti.

Approved, March 4, 1933.

[CHAPTER 310.]

AN ACT

For the relief of William J. Fleming.

March 4, 1933.  
[H. R. 7301.]

[Private, No. 319.]

William J. Fleming.  
Disability claim of, to be examined.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the United States Employees' Compensation Commission is hereby authorized to consider and determine the claim of William J. Fleming, on account of injuries sustained by him while employed by the Air Nitrates Corporation at Muscle Shoals, Alabama, in the year 1918, in the same manner and to the same extent as if said William J. Fleming had made application for the benefits of the Act entitled "An Act to provide compensation for employees of the United States suffering injuries while in the performance of their duties, and for other purposes," approved September 7, 1916, as amended, within the one-year period required by sections 17 and 20 thereof: *Provided*, That no benefits shall accrue prior to the approval of this Act.

Approved, March 4, 1933.

[CHAPTER 311.]

AN ACT

For the relief of William N. Fishburn.

March 4, 1933.  
[H. R. 7986.]

[Private, No. 320.]

William N. Fishburn.  
Honorable discharge granted to.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, and benefits upon honorably discharged soldiers William N. Fishburn, who was a member of Company D, Fifth Regiment United States Infantry, shall hereafter be held and considered to have been honorably discharged from the military service of the United States as a member of that organization on the 18th day of October, 1903, and notwithstanding any provisions to the contrary in the Act relating to pension approved April 26, 1898, as amended by the Act approved May 11, 1908: *Provided*, That no bounty, back pay, pension, or allowance shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this Act.

Approved, March 4, 1933.

Vol. 30, p. 364; Vol. 35,  
p. 110.

*Proviso.*  
No back pay, etc.

## [CHAPTER 312.]

## AN ACT

For the relief of the National Bank of Commerce, El Dorado, Arkansas.

March 4, 1933.  
[H. R. 8215.]  
[Private, No. 321.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$3,904.16, to the National Bank of Commerce, El Dorado, Arkansas, in full settlement against the Government, for money that was paid to Joe F. Tullis, who was postmaster at Upland, Union County, Arkansas, on post-office money orders deposited in said National Bank of Commerce at different times and for different amounts, aggregating \$3,904.16, which money orders were cashed by said bank, and which had been fraudulently issued by the postmaster without the knowledge of said bank that they were fraudulent. All of said money orders were paid by the Government and the money was subsequently refunded by said bank: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this Act in excess of 10 per centum thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, on account of services rendered in connection with said claim. It shall be unlawful for any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, to exact, collect, withhold, or receive any sum of the amount appropriated in this Act in excess of 10 per centum thereof on account of services rendered in connection with said claim, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this Act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

National Bank of  
Commerce, El Dorado,  
Ark.  
Payment to.

*Proviso.*  
Limitation on at-  
torney's, etc., fees.

Penalty for violation.

Approved, March 4, 1933.

## [CHAPTER 313.]

## AN ACT

For the relief of the First National Bank, El Dorado, Arkansas.

March 4, 1933.  
[H. R. 8217.]  
[Private, No. 322.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$720.13, to the First National Bank, El Dorado, Arkansas, in full settlement against the Government for money that was paid to Joe F. Tullis, who was postmaster at Upland, Union County, Arkansas, on post-office money orders deposited in said First National Bank, El Dorado, Arkansas, at different times and for different amounts, aggregating \$720.13, which money orders were cashed by said bank, and which had been fraudulently issued by the postmaster without the knowledge of said bank that they were fraudulent. All of said money orders were paid by the Government and the money was subsequently refunded by said bank: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this Act in excess of 10 per centum thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, on account of services rendered in connection with said claim. It shall be unlawful for any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, to exact, collect, withhold, or receive any sum of the amount appropriated in this Act in excess of 10 per centum thereof on account of services rendered in connection with said claim, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding.

First National Bank,  
El Dorado, Ark.  
Reimbursement of.

*Proviso.*  
Limitation on at-  
torney's, etc., fees.

Penalty for violation. Any person violating the provisions of this Act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

Approved, March 4, 1933.

[CHAPTER 314.]

AN ACT

For the relief of George Occhionero.

March 4, 1933.

[H. R. 9231.]

[Private, No. 323.]

George Occhionero.  
Retirement of, Marine Corps.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to appoint George Occhionero, former first lieutenant, United States Marine Corps, in which grade he served honorably during the World War, now a gunnery sergeant in the United States Marine Corps, and to retire him and place him on the retired list of the United States Marine Corps as a marine gunner with retired pay of that grade, in accordance with the provisions of existing law for the retirement of officers of the Marine Corps, in case a retiring board should find him incapacitated for active service, and that his incapacity is the result of an incident of service.

Approved, March 4, 1933.

[CHAPTER 315.]

AN ACT

Authorizing adjustment of the claim of Joseph T. Ryerson and Son (Incorporated).

March 4, 1933.

[H. R. 10170.]

[Private, No. 324.]

Joseph T. Ryerson and Son (Inc.).  
Adjustment of claim of.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Comptroller General of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to adjust and settle the claim of Joseph T. Ryerson and Son (Incorporated) for \$135.08 on account of certain brass angles furnished to the Navy Department under contract numbered N251s-16622, dated December 7, 1929, and to allow not exceeding \$112.55 in full and final settlement of said claim. There is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$112.55, or so much thereof as may be necessary, for payment of said claim.

Approved, March 4, 1933.

Appropriation.

[CHAPTER 316.]

AN ACT

For the relief of Clive Sprouse and Robert F. Moore.

March 4, 1933.

[H. R. 10756.]

[Private, No. 325.]

Clive Sprouse and Robert F. Moore.  
Homestead entries validated.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the homestead entries of Clive Sprouse (Salt Lake City serial 046562) and Robert F. Moore (Salt Lake City serial 048376), embracing land within the former Uintah Indian Reservation, are hereby validated.

Approved, March 4, 1933.

[CHAPTER 317.]

## AN ACT

For the relief of Price Huff.

March 4, 1933.  
[H. R. 11035.]  
[Private, No. 326.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, and benefits upon honorably discharged soldiers Price Huff, who was a member of the Chemical Warfare Service, United States Army, shall be held and considered to have been honorably discharged from the military service of the United States as a member of that service on the 6th day of February, 1920: *Provided*, That no back pay, compensation, benefit, or allowance shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this Act.

Price Huff.  
Honorable discharge  
granted to.

*Proviso.*  
No back pay, etc.

Approved, March 4, 1933.

[CHAPTER 318.]

## JOINT RESOLUTION

Conferring jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims in the claim of P. F. Gormley Company.

March 4, 1933.  
[S. J. Res. 197.]  
[Priv. Res., No. 1.]

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That jurisdiction is hereby conferred upon the Court of Claims of the United States, notwithstanding the lapse of time or any statute of limitations, to hear the claim of P. F. Gormley Company for payment at the contract price of \$106 per ton for structural steel furnished and used in the performance of its contract numbered 2304 with the Navy Department, dated March 10, 1917, for construction of structural shop building at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, for such amount as will equitably compensate said company for said steel not in excess of the price aforesaid; and also claims for damages or extra costs occasioned by orders of the Navy Department requiring the contractor to pay wages at rates fixed by war-time wage boards; by the commandeering of contractor's labor for use on war-time work considered more urgent; for increased costs due to extended period of performance necessitated by war-time conditions and war orders, with the right on the part of the Government to present any legal and equitable set-offs and defenses, and to render findings of fact, and upon such findings of fact to render judgment, but without any allowance for interest on the determined amount for damages prior to its rendition.

P. F. Gormley Com-  
pany.  
Jurisdiction con-  
ferred on Court of  
Claims to hear claims  
of.

Approved, March 4, 1933.

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# CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS

OF THE

TWO HOUSES OF CONGRESS

# CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS OF CONGRESS

FIRST SESSION, SEVENTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

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## GEORGE WASHINGTON BICENTENNIAL.

December 18, 1931.  
[H. Con. Res., No. 4.]

*Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring),* That a joint committee consisting of three Members of the House of Representatives and three Senators to be appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President of the Senate, respectively, is authorized to make suitable arrangements for a fitting and proper celebration in the House of Representatives on February 22, 1932, of the two hundredth anniversary of the birth of George Washington.

George Washington Bicentennial. Joint committee on arrangements for celebration of, authorized. *Post*, p. 1774.

Passed, December 18, 1931.

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## HOLIDAY RECESS.

December 22, 1931.  
[H. Con. Res., No. 5.]

*Resolved, by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring),* That when the two Houses adjourn on Tuesday, December 22, 1931, they stand adjourned until 12 o'clock meridian Monday, January 4, 1932.

Holiday recess.

Passed, December 22, 1931.

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## GRANT JARVIS.

January 5, 1932.  
[S. Con. Res., No. 2.]

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring),* That there shall be paid out of the contingent funds of the Senate and House of Representatives to Anna Jarvis, widow of Grant Jarvis, late an employee of the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation, a sum equal to six months of his compensation as such employee, one-half of said sum to be paid by the Senate and one-half by the House, and an additional amount not exceeding \$250, to defray the funeral expenses of said Grant Jarvis, shall be paid by the House.

Grant Jarvis. Payment to widow of.

Passed, January 5, 1932.

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## AGRICULTURAL CONFERENCE AND FARM BOARD INQUIRY.

January 15, 1932.  
[S. Con. Res., No. 4.]

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring),* That, in accordance with paragraph 3 of section 2 of the Printing Act approved March 1, 1907, the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry of the Senate be, and is hereby, empowered to have printed five thousand additional copies of the hearings held before the Committee during the current session on Agricultural Conference and Farm Board Inquiry.

Agricultural Conference and Farm Board Inquiry. Additional copies of hearings on, ordered printed. Vol. 34, p. 1012.

Passed, January 15, 1932.

January 20, 1932.

[H. Con. Res., No. 12.]

George Washington Bicentennial.

Joint session in commemoration of, authorized.

Ante, p. 1773.

President of the United States invited to make address.

## GEORGE WASHINGTON BICENTENNIAL.

*Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring),* That in commemoration of the two hundredth anniversary of the birth of George Washington the two Houses of Congress shall assemble in the Hall of the House of Representatives at 11.30 o'clock antemeridian, on Monday, February 22, 1932.

That the President of the United States, as the chairman of the United States Commission for the Celebration of the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington, is hereby invited to address the American people in the presence of the Congress in commemoration of the bicentennial anniversary of the birth of the first President of the United States.

## Invitations.

That invitations to attend the ceremony be extended to the members of the Cabinet, the Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, the Diplomatic Corps (through the Secretary of State), the General of the Armies, the Chief of Staff of the Army, the Chief of Naval Operations, the Major General Commandant of the Marine Corps, and the Commandant of the Coast Guard, and such other persons as the joint committee on arrangements shall deem proper.

Passed, January 20, 1932.

January 29, 1932.

[H. Con. Res., No. 15.]

## PRAYERS BY THE CHAPLAIN OF THE HOUSE.

Prayers by the Chaplain of the House.

Printing of, ordered.

*Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring),* That five thousand copies of the prayers offered by the Reverend James Shera Montgomery, Chaplain of the House of Representatives, at the opening of the daily sessions of the House during the Seventieth and Seventy-first Congresses, be printed and bound for the use of the House of Representatives.

Passed, January 29, 1932.

February 5, 1932.

[S. Con. Res., No. 13.]

## BUILDING, ETC., ASSOCIATIONS.

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring),* That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, requested to return to the Senate the enrolled bill (S. 2199) entitled "An Act exempting building and loan associations from being adjudged bankrupts."

Passed, February 5, 1932.

February 8, 1932.

[S. Con. Res., No. 15.]

## BUILDING, ETC., ASSOCIATIONS.

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring),* That the action of the Speaker of the House of Representatives and of the President pro tempore of the Senate in signing the enrolled bill (S. 2199) entitled "An Act exempting building and loan associations from being adjudged bankrupts" be rescinded, and that in the reenrollment of the said bill the Secretary of the Senate be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to make the following corrections, namely: On page 1 of the engrossed bill, line 8, strike out the comma after the word "except"; on page 1, line 9, insert a comma after the word "association"; and on page 2, line 5, strike out the word "of" and insert in lieu thereof the word "or".

Passed, February 8, 1932.

Building, etc., associations.

Correction in enrollment of bill, directed.

Ante, p. 47.

SALE OF FOREIGN BONDS OR SECURITIES.

February 9, 1932.  
[S. Con. Res., No. 12.]

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring),* That in accordance with paragraph 3 of section 2 of the Printing Act approved March 1, 1907, the Committee on Finance of the Senate be, and is hereby, empowered to have printed two thousand additional copies of the hearings held before the committee during the current session on Sale of Foreign Bonds or Securities in the United States.

Sale of foreign bonds or securities.  
Additional copies of hearings on, ordered printed.  
Vol. 34, p. 1012.

Passed, February 9, 1932.

GEORGE WASHINGTON BICENTENNIAL COMMISSION.

February 18, 1932.  
[S. Con. Res., No. 14.]

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring),* That consent is hereby given to the United States Commission for the Celebration of the Two hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington, or a duly authorized committee thereof, to remove temporarily to the Corcoran Art Gallery, for exhibition in the Bicentennial Portrait Exhibit to be held as a part of such celebration, any portraits in the Capitol building (not in the public corridors), including the following:

George Washington Bicentennial Commission.  
May remove temporarily, for exhibition purposes, certain portraits in Capitol building.

George Washington, by Rembrandt Peale, in the Vice President's room;

George Washington, by Gilbert Stuart, in the Post Offices and Post Roads committee room;

John Marshall, by Martin, in the Supreme Court robing room;  
Frederick Muhlenberg, copied from a Wright portrait by Samuel B. Waugh, in the Speaker's lobby; and

Oliver Ellsworth, copied from an Earl portrait by Charles Loring Elliot, in the Supreme Court robing room.

Passed, February 18, 1932.

GEORGE WASHINGTON BICENTENNIAL.

February 18, 1932.  
[H. Con. Res., No. 16.]

*Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring),* That the Secretary of the Senate of the United States and the Clerk of the House of Representatives be, and they are hereby, authorized to purchase a wreath to be placed on the grave of Mary, the mother of Washington, at Fredericksburg, Virginia, on the 22d day of February, 1932, that day being the two hundredth anniversary of the birth of General George Washington, the cost of said wreath not to exceed \$50, which shall be paid proportionately out of the contingent funds of the Senate of the United States and the House of Representatives, respectively; be it further

George Washington Bicentennial.  
Wreath to be placed on grave of Mary, mother of George Washington, February 22, 1932.

Division of cost.

*Resolved,* That the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives are hereby authorized to appoint, respectively, a Member of the Senate of the United States and a Member of the House of Representatives, both or either of whom on behalf of the Senate and of the House of Representatives, shall, at the time and place aforesaid, place said wreath on the grave of Mary, the mother of Washington.

Committee appointed.

Passed, February 18, 1932.

March 7, 1932.

[H. Con. Res., No. 27.]

"REVENUE REVISION, 1932."

"Revenue Revision, 1932".  
Additional copies of consolidated hearings relative to, ordered printed.

*Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring),* That in accordance with paragraph 3 of section 2 of the Printing Act approved March 1, 1907, the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives be, and is hereby, empowered to have printed two thousand five hundred additional copies of the consolidated hearings held before the committee during the current session relative to "Revenue Revision, 1932."

Passed, March 7, 1932.

March 8, 1932.

[H. Con. Res., No. 14.]

STATUE OF GENERAL JOHN SEVIER.

Statue of General John Sevier.  
Acceptance and thanks of Congress to Tennessee for.  
Post, p. 1779.

*Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring),* That the statue of General John Sevier, presented by the State of Tennessee and placed in Statuary Hall, is accepted in the name of the United States, and that the thanks of Congress be tendered said State for the contribution of the statue of this eminent man, illustrious for his distinguished service as a pioneer patriot of said State.

Copy to Governor of Tennessee.

*Resolved further,* That a copy of these resolutions, suitably engrossed and duly authenticated, be transmitted to the Governor of Tennessee.

Passed, March 8, 1932.

March 9, 1932.

[H. Con. Res., No. 28.]

REVENUE BILL (H. R. 10236).

Revenue bill (H. R. 10236).  
Comparative print of, as a House document, ordered.  
Post, p. 1777.  
Distribution.

*Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring),* That a comparative print of the bill (H. R. 10236) entitled "To provide revenue, to equalize taxation, and for other purposes," as reported to the House by the Committee on Ways and Means on March 8, 1932, showing the changes proposed to existing law, be printed as a House document; and that eight thousand additional copies be printed for the use of the House document room and two thousand copies for the Senate document room.

Passed, March 9, 1932.

March 31, 1932.

[S. Con. Res., No. 23.]

JURISDICTION IN MANAGEMENT OF INDIAN COUNTRY.

Jurisdiction in management of Indian country.  
Return of bill relative to, requested.

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring),* That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, requested to return to the Senate the enrolled bill (S. 3322) entitled "An Act to transfer certain jurisdiction from the War Department in the management of Indian country."

Passed, March 31, 1932.

April 22, 1932.

[S. Con. Res., No. 26.]

INSURANCE COMPANIES IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Insurance companies in the District of Columbia.  
Return of bill relating to, requested.  
Post, p. 1778.

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring),* That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, requested to return to the Senate the bill (S. 3584) entitled "An Act to require all insurance corporations formed under the provisions of Chapter XVIII of the Code of Law of the District of Columbia to maintain their principal offices and places of business within the District of Columbia, and for other purposes."

Passed, April 22, 1932.

REVENUE BILL (H. R. 10236).

April 23, 1932.  
[S. Con. Res., No. 25.]

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring),* That in accordance with paragraph 3 of section 2 of the Printing Act approved March 1, 1907, the Committee on Finance of the Senate be, and is hereby, empowered to have printed one thousand five hundred additional copies of the consolidated hearings held before the committee during the current session on the bill (H. R. 10236) to provide revenue, equalize taxation, and for other purposes.

Revenue bill (H. R. 10236).  
Additional copies of consolidated hearings on, ordered printed.  
Vol. 34, p. 1012.  
Anie, p. 1778.

Passed, April 23, 1932.

NATIONAL ECONOMIC COUNCIL.

April 25, 1932.  
[S. Con. Res., No. 18.]

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring),* That in accordance with paragraph 3 of section 2 of the Printing Act approved March 1, 1907, the Committee on Manufactures of the Senate be, and is hereby, empowered to have printed one thousand additional copies of the hearings held before the committee during the current session on the Establishment of a National Economic Council.

National Economic Council.  
Additional copies of hearings regarding establishment of, ordered printed.  
Vol. 34, p. 1012.

Passed, April 25, 1932.

STATUE OF CHARLES BRANTLEY AYCOCK.

April 28, 1932.  
[H. Con. Res., No. 29.]

*Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring),* That the statue of Charles Brantley Aycock, presented by the State of North Carolina to be placed in Statuary Hall, is hereby accepted in the name of the United States, and that the thanks of Congress be tendered to the State of North Carolina for the contribution of the statue of one of its most eminent citizens, illustrious for the high purpose of his life and his distinguished services to the State and Nation.

Statue of Charles Brantley Aycock.  
Acceptance and thanks of Congress to North Carolina for.  
Post, p. 1778.

Second. That a copy of these resolutions, suitably engrossed and duly authenticated, be transmitted to the Governor of the State of North Carolina.

Copy to Governor.

Passed, April 28, 1932.

STATUES OF GEORGE WASHINGTON AND ROBERT E. LEE.

May 3, 1932.  
[H. Con. Res., No. 24.]

*Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring),* That the thanks of this Congress be presented to the governor and through him to the people of the State of Virginia for the statues of George Washington and Robert E. Lee, whose names are so honorably identified with the history of our country; that these works of art are accepted in the name of the Nation and assigned to places in the old Hall of Representatives already set aside by Congress for the statues of eminent citizens; and that a copy of this resolution, signed by the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, be transmitted to the Governor of Virginia.

Statues of George Washington and Robert E. Lee.  
Acceptance and thanks of Congress to Virginia for.

Copy to Governor.

Passed, May 3, 1932.

May 12, 1932.

[S. Con. Res., No. 27.]

## INSURANCE CORPORATIONS, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Insurance corporations, District of Columbia.

Reenrollment of bill relating to, with amendments added, directed. *Ante*, p. 1776.

*Ante*, p. 158.

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring),* That the action of the Speaker of the House of Representatives and of the Vice President of the United States in signing the enrolled bill (S. 3584) to require all insurance corporations formed under the provisions of Chapter XVIII of the Code of Law of the District of Columbia to maintain their principal offices and places of business within the District of Columbia, and for other purposes, be, and the same is hereby, rescinded, and that the Secretary of the Senate be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to reenroll the bill with the following amendments in the nature of corrections, viz: On page 1, line 11, of the engrossed House amendment, after the word "corporation" insert the following: "kept in a branch-office agency of such corporation"; and on page 1, line 12, of the engrossed House amendment, after "agency", insert: : *And provided further*, That any insurance corporation created by special Act of Congress is hereby authorized upon resolution of its board of directors or trustees to reincorporate under the laws of any State of the United States, a certified copy of such resolution of such board of directors or trustees having first been filed in the office of the Superintendent of Insurance of the District of Columbia and recorded in the office of the Recorder of Deeds of the District of Columbia. Upon compliance with the above conditions, the assets of the said corporation shall thereby become vested in the new corporation. Said new corporation shall faithfully carry out any and every right, obligation, and liability of said original corporation.

Passed, May 12, 1932.

May 26, 1932.

[H. Con. Res., No. 31.]

## STATUE OF CHARLES BRANTLEY AYCOCK.

Statue of Charles Brantley Aycock.

Proceedings on acceptance of, ordered printed.

*Ante*, p. 1777.

Distribution.

Illustrations.

*Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring),* That there be printed with illustrations and bound five thousand copies of the proceedings in Congress, together with the proceedings held at the unveiling in Statuary Hall, upon the acceptance of the statue of Charles Brantley Aycock, presented by the State of North Carolina, of which one thousand copies shall be for the Senate and two thousand five hundred copies for the use of the House of Representatives, and the remaining one thousand five hundred copies shall be for the use and distribution of the Senators and Representatives in Congress from the State of North Carolina.

The Joint Committee on Printing is hereby authorized to have the copy prepared for the Public Printer and shall procure suitable illustrations to be published with these proceedings.

Passed, May 26, 1932.

June 7, 1932.

[S. Con. Res., No. 30.]

## REVENUE ACT OF 1932.

Revenue Act of 1932. Additional copies ordered printed. Distribution. *Ante*, p. 169.

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring),* That there be printed 41,000 additional copies of Public Law Numbered 154, known as the Revenue Act of 1932, of which 13,000 copies shall be for the use of the Senate Document Room, 25,000 copies for the use of the House Document Room, 1,000 copies for the

use of the Committee on Finance of the Senate, and 2,000 copies for the use of the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives.

Passed, June 7, 1932.

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STATUE OF GENERAL JOHN SEVIER.

June 11, 1932.  
[S. Con. Res., No. 7.]

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring),* That there be printed with illustrations and bound five thousand copies of the proceedings in Congress, together with the proceedings held at the unveiling in Statuary Hall, upon the acceptance of the statue of General John Sevier, presented by the State of Tennessee, of which one thousand shall be for the use of the Senate, two thousand five hundred for the use of the House of Representatives, and the remaining one thousand five hundred copies shall be for the use and distribution of the Senators and Representatives in Congress from the State of Tennessee.

Statue of General John Sevier. Proceedings on acceptance of, ordered printed. Ante, p. 1776. Distribution.

The Joint Committee on Printing is hereby authorized to have the copy prepared for the Public Printer and shall procure suitable illustrations to be published with these proceedings.

Illustrations.

Passed, June 11, 1932.

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STATUES OF JUNIPERO SERRA AND THOMAS STARR KING.

June 11, 1932.  
[S. Con. Res., No. 2.]

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring)* That there be printed with illustrations and bound five thousand copies of the proceedings in Congress, together with the proceedings held at the unveiling in Statuary Hall, upon the acceptance of the statues of Junipero Serra and Thomas Starr King, presented by the State of California, of which one thousand shall be for the use of the Senate and two thousand five hundred for the use of the House of Representatives, and the remaining one thousand five hundred copies shall be for the use and distribution of the Senators and Representatives in Congress from the State of California.

Statues of Junipero Serra and Thomas Starr King. Proceedings on acceptance of, ordered printed. Vol. 46, p. 2179. Distribution.

The Joint Committee on Printing is hereby authorized to have the copy prepared for the Public Printer and shall procure suitable illustrations to be published with these proceedings.

Illustrations.

Passed, June 11, 1932.

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STATUES OF JEFFERSON DAVIS AND JAMES Z. GEORGE.

June 11, 1932.  
[S. Con. Res., No. 24.]

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring),* That there be printed with illustrations and bound fifteen thousand copies of the proceedings in Congress, together with the proceedings held at the unveiling in Statuary Hall, upon the acceptance of the statues of Jefferson Davis and James Z. George, presented by the State of Mississippi, of which one thousand shall be for the Senate and two thousand three hundred for the use of the House of Representatives, and the remaining eleven thousand seven hundred copies shall be for the use and distribution of the Senators and Representatives in Congress from the State of Mississippi.

Statues of Jefferson Davis and James Z. George. Proceedings on acceptance of, ordered printed. Distribution.

The Joint Committee on Printing is hereby authorized to have the copy prepared for the Public Printer and shall procure suitable illustrations to be published with these proceedings.

Illustrations.

Passed, June 11, 1932.

June 27, 1932.

[S. Con. Res., No. 29.]

Laws relating to veterans of various wars.

Compilation of, ordered printed as a Senate document.

Distribution.

## LAWS RELATING TO VETERANS OF VARIOUS WARS.

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring),* That the letter of the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, dated May 12, 1932, transmitting, in response to S. Res. 412 (Seventy-first Congress), a compilation of all Federal laws relating to the veterans of our various wars, be printed, with illustrations, as a Senate document; and that ten thousand additional copies shall be printed for distribution by the Veterans' Administration, of which there may be furnished, upon written application to the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, one copy to each post of the Grand Army of the Republic, the American Legion, and the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, to each camp of the United Spanish War Veterans, to each camp of Veterans of the Indian Wars, each chapter of the American Red Cross, and to each chapter of the Disabled American Veterans of the World War.

Passed, June 27, 1932.

June 27, 1932.

[H. Con. Res., No. 29.]

## UNITED STATES ROANOKE COLONY COMMISSION.

United States Roanoke Colony Commission.

Establishment, membership, etc.

Preparation of plans for celebrating 350th anniversary of birth of English-speaking civilization in America.

Officers and assistants authorized.

*Proviso.*  
No Federal expense.

Travel, etc., expenses.

Limitation.

Submission of plans to Fine Arts Commission.

*Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring),* That there is hereby established a commission to be known as the United States Roanoke Colony Commission (hereinafter referred to as the commission), and to be composed of six commissioners, as follows: Three Senators to be appointed by the President of the Senate, and three Members of the House of Representatives to be appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives. The commissioners shall serve without compensation and shall select a chairman from among their number.

SEC. 2. That it shall be the duty of the commissioners to prepare and report a plan or plans and a program for the commemoration in 1934 of the three hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the birth of English-speaking civilization in America on Roanoke Island, North Carolina, with an estimate of the probable cost; to give due and proper consideration to such plan or plans as may be submitted to them for such celebration; to confer with such civic associations and organizations, and with such other commissions, Federal, State, and municipal, as may be appointed for purposes similar to the purpose of this resolution, and to take such steps as may be necessary to secure the coordination and correlation of plans prepared by such commissions; and to do all such other things as may be necessary to carry into full effect the intents and purposes of this resolution.

SEC. 3. That the commission, after selecting a chairman and a vice chairman from among their members, may employ a secretary and such other assistants as may be needed for clerical work connected with the duties of the commission: *Provided*, That said commission can so arrange that no part of the pay or expenses of such secretary and other assistants, if any, shall be paid by the United States.

SEC. 4. The commissioners shall receive no compensation for their services but shall be paid their actual and necessary traveling, hotel, and other expenses incurred in the discharge of their duties, not to exceed \$500, and the same shall be paid out of the contingent funds of the House and Senate.

SEC. 5. That the said commission be, and the same is hereby, authorized to call upon the Commission of Fine Arts, in Washington, for their assistance and advice in connection with any plan or plans

that may be submitted or considered, and the said Commission of Fine Arts is directed to render such assistance and advice as its other duties may permit and as may be within its power.

SEC. 6. That the commission shall, on or before the 15th day of December, 1932, make a report to the Congress in order that enabling legislation may be enacted.

SEC. 7. That the commission hereby created shall expire within one year after the expiration of the celebration.

SEC. 8. That this concurrent resolution shall take effect immediately.

Passed, June 27, 1932.

Report to Congress.  
*Post*, p. 1782.

Duration.

Effective immediately.      immediately.

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APPROPRIATIONS FOR DEPARTMENTS OF STATE, ETC.

June 29, 1932.  
[H. Con. Res., No. 35.]

*Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring)*, That the Clerk of the House is hereby authorized and directed in the enrollment of the bill H. R. 9349, "An Act making appropriations for the Departments of State and Justice, and for the Judiciary, and for the Departments of Commerce and Labor, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1933, and for other purposes," to leave the word "Persia" in line 23, page 5, of the bill instead of changing such word to "Muscat" as directed by the reports of the conference committee and the action of both Houses in agreeing to such reports.

Passed, June 29, 1932.

Appropriations for Departments of State, etc.  
Correction in enrollment of, directed.  
*Ante*, p. 476.

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WAR DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATION BILL.

July 13, 1932.  
[H. Con. Res., No. 37.]

*Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring)*, That the Clerk of the House is hereby authorized and directed in the enrollment of the bill H. R. 11897, "An Act making appropriations for the military and nonmilitary activities of the War Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1933, and for other purposes," to insert on page 9, line 15 of the bill the sum of \$5,928,389, in lieu of the matter directed to be inserted by the concurrence of the House in Senate Amendment Numbered 14.

Passed, July 13, 1932.

War Department appropriation bill.  
Correction in enrollment of, directed.  
*Ante*, p. 667.

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ADJOURNMENT.

July 16, 1932.  
[S. Con. Res., No. 36.]

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring)*, That the two Houses of Congress shall adjourn on Saturday, the 16th day of July, 1932, and that when they adjourn on said day they stand adjourned sine die.

Passed, July 16, 1932.

Adjournment of Congress, July 16, 1932.

# CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS OF CONGRESS

SECOND SESSION, SEVENTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

December 8, 1932.

[S. Con. Res., No. 36.]

## INAUGURAL COMMITTEE.

Inauguration of the President.  
Joint committee on arrangements, to be appointed.

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring),* That a joint committee consisting of three Senators and three Representatives, to be appointed by the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, respectively, is authorized to make the necessary arrangements for the inauguration of the President elect of the United States on the 4th day of March next.

Passed, December 8, 1932.

December 15, 1932.

[H. Con. Res., No. 42.]

## UNITED STATES ROANOKE COLONY COMMISSION.

United States Roanoke Colony Commission.

*Ante*, p. 1781.

Time for report of, extended.

*Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring),* That section 6 of the House concurrent resolution establishing the United States Roanoke Colony Commission, Seventy-second Congress, be, and the same is hereby, amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 6. That the commission shall, on or before the 15th day of January, 1933, make a report to the Congress in order that enabling legislation may be enacted."

Passed, December 15, 1932.

January 3, 1933.

[H. Con. Res., No. 40.]

## MORATORIUM ON FOREIGN DEBTS.

Moratorium on foreign debts.  
Additional copies of hearings relating to, ordered printed.  
Vol. 34, p. 1012.

*Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring),* That in accordance with paragraph 3 of section 2 of the Printing Act, approved March 1, 1907, the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives be, and is hereby, empowered to have printed one thousand additional copies of the hearings held before said committee during the Seventy-second Congress, first session, on H. J. Res. 123, relating to moratorium on foreign debts.

Passed, January 3, 1933.

January 4, 1933.

[H. Con. Res., No. 44.]

## COUNTING ELECTORAL VOTES.

Counting electoral votes.  
Proceedings for, in the Hall of the House of Representatives.

*Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring),* That the two Houses of Congress shall assemble in the Hall of the House of Representatives on Wednesday, the 8th day of February, 1933, at 1 o'clock postmeridian, pursuant to the requirements of the Constitution and laws relating to the election of President and Vice President of the United States, and the President of the Senate shall be their presiding officer; that two tellers shall be previously

appointed by the President of the Senate on the part of the Senate and two by the Speaker on the part of the House of Representatives, to whom shall be handed as they are opened by the President of the Senate all the certificates and papers purporting to be certificates of the electoral votes, which certificates and papers shall be opened, presented, and acted upon in the alphabetical order of the States, beginning with the letter A; and said tellers, having then read the same in the presence and hearing of the two Houses, shall make a list of the votes as they shall appear from the said certificates; and the votes having been ascertained and counted in manner and according to the rules by law provided, the result of the same shall be delivered to the President of the Senate, who shall thereupon announce the state of the vote, which announcement shall be deemed a sufficient declaration of the persons, if any, elected President and Vice President of the United States, and, together with a list of the votes, be entered on the Journals of the two Houses.

Passed, January 4, 1933.

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MEMORIAL SERVICE TO FORMER PRESIDENT COOLIDGE.

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring),* That Monday, the 6th day of February, 1933, be set aside as the day upon which there shall be held a joint session of the Senate and the House of Representatives for appropriate exercises in commemoration of the life, character, and public service of the late Calvin Coolidge, former President of the United States.

That a joint committee, to consist of five Senators and seven Members of the House of Representatives, to be appointed by the Vice President and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, respectively, shall be named, with full power to make all arrangements and publish a suitable program for the joint session of Congress herein authorized, and to issue the invitations hereinafter mentioned.

That invitations shall be extended to the President of the United States, the members of the Cabinet, the Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, and such other invitations shall be issued as to the said committee shall seem best.

That all expenses incurred by the committee in the execution of the provisions of this resolution shall be paid, one-half from the contingent fund of the Senate and one-half from the contingent fund of the House of Representatives.

Passed, January 14, 1933.

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LOANS TO FARMERS FOR CROP PRODUCTION, ETC.

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring),* That the Secretary of the Senate be, and he is hereby authorized and directed, in the enrollment of the bill (S. 5160) to provide for loans to farmers for crop production and harvesting during the year 1933, and for other purposes, to insert on page 2, line 9, of the engrossed House amendment, after the figures "1933", the following: " , or on livestock,".

Passed, January 26, 1933.

January 14, 1933.  
[S. Con. Res., No. 38.]

Memorial service to former President Coolidge.

Joint session of the two Houses ordered for February 6, 1933.

Joint committee on arrangements to be appointed.

Invitations.

Division of expenses.

January 26, 1933.  
[S. Con. Res., No. 41.]

Loans to farmers for crop production, etc.  
Correction in enrollment of bill (S. 5160) relating to, ordered.  
*Ante*, p. 795.

## CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS OF CONGRESS.

February 16, 1933.  
[S. Con. Res., No. 42.]

## MEMORIAL EXERCISES TO LATE PRESIDENT COOLIDGE.

Memorial exercises to late President Coolidge.  
Oration by Honorable Arthur P. Rugg, ordered printed.

Proceedings and program to be included.  
Distribution.

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring),* That there shall be compiled, printed with illustrations, and bound, as may be directed by the Joint Committee on Printing, fifteen thousand copies of the oration delivered by Honorable Arthur P. Rugg in the House of Representatives during the exercises held in memory of the late President Calvin Coolidge on February 6, 1933, including all the proceedings and the program of exercises, of which five thousand copies shall be for the use of the Senate and ten thousand copies for the use of the House of Representatives.

Passed, February 16, 1933.

February 17, 1933.  
[H. Con. Res., No. 49.]

## CANAL ZONE CIVIL CODE.

Canal Zone Civil Code.  
Correction in enrollment of bill (H. R. 7522) relating to, ordered.  
*Ante*, p. 1124.

*Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring),* That the Clerk of the House is hereby authorized and directed in the enrollment of the bill (H. R. 7522) entitled "An Act to provide a new civil code for the Canal Zone and to repeal the existing civil code," to omit Senate amendments numbered 15 to 23, inclusive.

Passed, February 17, 1933.

February 22, 1933.  
[S. Con. Res., No. 43.]

## SUPREME COURT, RULES OF PRACTICE, ETC.

Supreme Court, rules of practice, etc.  
Correction in enrollment of bill (S. 4020) relating to, ordered.  
*Ante*, p. 904.

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring),* That the Secretary of the Senate be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed, in the enrollment of the bill (S. 4020) to give the Supreme Court of the United States authority to prescribe rules of practice and procedure with respect to proceedings in criminal cases after verdict, to strike out on page 1, lines 8 and 9, respectively, of the engrossed bill the words "Puerto Rico" and insert in lieu thereof "Puerto Rico".

Passed, February 22, 1933.

February 22, 1933.  
[H. Con. Res., No. 50.]

## CONGRESSIONAL DIRECTORY.

Congressional Directory.  
Edition for first session, 73d Congress, ordered.  
Vol. 28, p. 612.  
U. S. C., p. 1426.

*Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring),* That an edition of the Congressional Directory for the first session of the Seventy-third Congress be compiled, prepared, indexed, and published under the direction of the Joint Committee on Printing, as provided for in section 73 of the Printing Act approved January 12, 1895.

Passed, February 22, 1933.

February 24, 1933.  
[H. Con. Res., No. 47.]

## STATUES WITHIN THE CAPITOL.

Statues within the Capitol.  
Relocation, etc., authorized.

*Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring),* That the Architect of the Capitol, upon the approval of the Joint Committee on the Library, with the advice of the Commission of Fine Arts, is hereby authorized and directed to relocate within the Capitol any of the statues already received and placed in Statuary Hall, and to provide for the reception and location of the statues received hereafter from the States.

Passed, February 24, 1933.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS OF CONGRESS.

1785

BRIDGE, MISSOURI RIVER (H. R. 14500).

February 28, 1933.  
[S. Con. Res., No. 44.]

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring),* That the action of the Speaker of the House of Representatives and of the Vice President of the United States in signing the enrolled bill (H. R. 14500) to extend the time for completing the construction of a bridge across the Missouri River at or near Kansas City, Kansas, be, and the same is hereby, rescinded.

Bridge, Missouri River.  
Signatures to bill (H. R. 14500) relating to, ordered rescinded.

Passed, February 28, 1933.

BANKRUPTCY ACT AMENDMENTS.

March 2, 1933.  
[S. Con. Res., No. 45.]

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring),* That in the enrollment of the bill (H. R. 14359) to amend an Act entitled "An Act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved July 1, 1898, and Acts amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto, the Clerk of the House is authorized to make the following necessary changes in the Senate engrossed amendment:

Bankruptcy Act Amendments.  
Correction in enrollment of bill (H. R. 14359) relative to, ordered.  
*Note*, p. 1467.

On page 1, line 6, beginning with "by" strike out through the word "and" in line 7.

On page 1, line 14, strike out "74 and 75" and insert in lieu thereof "74, 75, and 77".

On page 19, line 16, strike out "or compositions"; and in lines 21 and 24, strike out the words "or composition".

On page 39, line 12, strike out the figure "76".

On page 41, line 9, beginning with the word "Railroad" strike out through the period in line 11.

Passed, March 2, 1933.

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# TREATIES AND CONVENTIONS

CONCLUDED BY THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

WITH

FOREIGN NATIONS

# TREATIES AND CONVENTIONS

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*Convention between the United States of America and other Powers, for the protection of industrial property. Signed at The Hague, November 6, 1925; ratification advised by the Senate, December 16, 1930; ratified by the President, December 27, 1930; ratification deposited with the Government of the Swiss Confederation, January 22, 1931; proclaimed, March 6, 1931.*

November 6, 1925.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,  
A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, a Convention revising the convention for the protection of industrial property signed at Paris on March 20, 1883, revised at Brussels on December 14, 1900, and at Washington on June 2, 1911, was signed at The Hague on November 6, 1925, by the respective Plenipotentiaries for the United States of America, Germany, Australia, Austria, Belgium, the United States of Brazil, Canada, Cuba, Denmark, the Free City of Danzig, the Dominican Republic, Spain, Estonia, Finland, France, Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Hungary, the Irish Free State, Italy, Japan, Morocco, the United Mexican States, Norway, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, Sweden, the Swiss Confederation, Syria and the Lebanon, Czechoslovakia, Tunis and Turkey, which Convention, in the French language, is word for word as follows:

Protection of industrial property.  
Preamble.  
Vol. 25, p. 1372; Vol. 32, p. 1936; Vol. 38, p. 1645.

[Translation]<sup>1</sup>

I. CONVENTION D'UNION  
DE PARIS DU 20 MARS  
1883

CONVENTION OF UNION OF  
PARIS OF MARCH 20, 1883,  
FOR THE PROTECTION OF  
INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY

POUR LA

PROTECTION DE LA PRO-  
PRIÉTÉ INDUSTRIELLE

REVISÉE A BRUXELLES LE 14  
DÉCEMBRE 1900, À WASHING-  
TON LE 2 JUIN 1911 ET À LA  
HAYE LE 6 NOVEMBRE 1925

REVISED AT BRUSSELS DECEM-  
BER 14, 1900, AT WASHINGTON  
JUNE 2, 1911, AND AT THE  
HAGUE NOVEMBER 6, 1925

Le Président du Reich alle-  
mand; le Président de la Répu-  
blique d'Autriche; Sa Majesté le  
Roi des Belges; le Président des  
États-Unis du Brésil; le Président  
de la République de Cuba; Sa  
Majesté le Roi de Danemark; le

The President of the German  
Reich; the President of the Re-  
public of Austria; His Majesty  
the King of the Belgians; the  
President of the United States of  
Brazil; the President of the Re-  
public of Cuba; His Majesty the

Contracting Powers.

<sup>1</sup> The original proclamation does not include the translation.

Président de la République dominicaine; Sa Majesté le Roi d'Espagne; le Président de la République d'Esthonie; le Président des États-Unis d'Amérique; le Président de la République de Finlande; le Président de la République française; Sa Majesté le Roi du Royaume-Uni de Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande et des territoires britanniques au delà des mers, Empereur des Indes; Son Altesse sérénissime le Gouverneur de Hongrie; Sa Majesté le Roi d'Italie; Sa Majesté l'Empereur du Japon; Sa Majesté le Sultan du Maroc; le Président des États-Unis du Mexique; Sa Majesté le Roi de Norvège; Sa Majesté la Reine des Pays-Bas; le Président de la République polonaise, au nom de la Pologne et de la Ville libre de Dantzig; le Président de la République portugaise; Sa Majesté le Roi des Serbes, Croates et Slovènes; Sa Majesté le Roi de Suède; le Conseil fédéral de la Confédération suisse; les États de Syrie et du Grand Liban; le Président de la République tchécoslovaque; Son Altesse le Bey de Tunis; le Président de la République turque,

Ayant jugé utile d'apporter certaines modifications et additions à la Convention internationale du 20 mars 1883, portant création d'une Union internationale pour la protection de la Propriété industrielle, révisée à Bruxelles le 14 décembre 1900 et à Washington le 2 juin 1911, ont nommé pour Leurs Plénipotentiaires, savoir:

Vol. 25, p. 1372.

Vol. 32, p. 1936.

Vol. 38, p. 1645.

**Plenipotentiaries.**

Le Président du Reich allemand:  
M. W. F. von Vietinghoff,  
Conseiller de Légation  
d'Allemagne à la Haye;  
M. von Specht, Geheimer  
Oberregierungsrat, Prési-  
dent de l'Office des Bre-  
vets;  
M. Klauer, Conseiller minis-  
tériel au Ministère de  
Justice;  
M. le Prof. Dr. Albert Oster-  
rieth, Justizrat;

King of Denmark; the President of the Dominican Republic; His Majesty the King of Spain; the President of the Republic of Estonia; the President of the United States of America; the President of the Republic of Finland; the President of the French Republic; His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India; His Serene Highness the Governor of Hungary; His Majesty the King of Italy; His Majesty the Emperor of Japan; His Majesty the Sultan of Morocco; the President of the United Mexican States; His Majesty the King of Norway; Her Majesty the Queen of the Netherlands; the President of the Polish Republic, in the name of Poland and the Free City of Danzig; the President of the Portuguese Republic; His Majesty the King of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes; His Majesty the King of Sweden; the Federal Council of the Swiss Confederation; the States of Syria and Greater Lebanon; the President of the Czechoslovak Republic; His Highness the Bey of Tunis; the President of the Turkish Republic,

Having deemed it expedient to make certain modifications and additions in the international convention of March 20, 1883, for the creation of an international union for the protection of industrial property, revised at Brussels on December 14, 1900, and at Washington on June 2, 1911, have appointed as their plenipotentiaries, to wit:

The President of the German Reich:  
Mr. W. F. von Vietinghoff,  
Counselor of the German  
Legation at The Hague;  
Mr. von Specht, Privy Coun-  
cilor, President of the Pat-  
ent Office;  
Mr. Klauer, Ministerial  
Councilor at the Ministry  
of Justice;  
Prof. Dr. Albert Osterrieth,  
Counselor of Justice;

Le Président de la République d'Autriche:

M. le Dr. Carl Duschanek, Conseiller ministériel, Vice-Président de l'Office autrichien des Brevets;

M. le Dr. Hans Fortwängler, Conseiller ministériel audit Office;

Sa Majesté le Roi des Belges:

M. Octave Mavaut, Directeur Général de l'Industrie au Ministère de l'Industrie, du Travail et de la Prévoyance sociale;

M. Albert Capitaine, Avocat à la Cour d'Appel de Liège, ancien Bâtonnier, Délégué de la Belgique à la Conférence de Washington;

M. Louis André, Avocat à la Cour d'Appel de Bruxelles;

M. Thomas Braun, Avocat à la Cour d'Appel de Bruxelles;

M. Daniel Coppieters, Avocat à la Cour d'Appel de Bruxelles;

Le Président des États-Unis du Brésil:

M. le Dr. Julio Augusto Barboza Carneiro, Membre du Comité Économique de la Société des Nations;

M. le Prof. Dr. Carlos Americo Barbosa de Oliveira, Professeur à l'École Polytechnique, Directeur de l'École Normale des Arts et des Métiers Wenceslau Braz;

Le Président de la République de Cuba:

M. le Dr. Raphaël Martinez Ortiz, Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire de Cuba à Paris;

M. le Dr. Raphaël de la Torre, Chargé d'Affaires de Cuba à la Haye;

Sa Majesté le Roi de Danemark:

M. le Dr. N. J. Ehrenreich Hansen, Sous-Chef de Bureau au Ministère de l'Industrie, du Commerce et de la Navigation;

The President of the Republic of Austria: Plenipotentiaries—  
Continued.

Dr. Carl Duschanek, Ministerial Councilor, Vice President of the Austrian Patent Office;

Dr. Hans Fortwängler, Ministerial Councilor at that Office;

His Majesty the King of the Belgians:

Mr. Octave Mavaut, Director General of Industry at the Ministry of Industry, Labor, and Social Service;

Mr. Albert Capitaine, Advocate at the Liege Court of Appeal, former President of the Bar, Belgian Delegate at the Washington Conference;

Mr. Louis André, Advocate at the Brussels Court of Appeal;

Mr. Thomas Braun, Advocate at the Brussels Court of Appeal;

Mr. Daniel Coppieters, Advocate at the Brussels Court of Appeal;

The President of the United States of Brazil:

Dr. Julio Augusto Barboza Carneiro, Member of the Economic Committee of the League of Nations;

Prof. Dr. Carlos Americo Barbosa de Oliveira, Professor at the Polytechnic School, Director of the Wenceslau Braz Normal School of Arts and Crafts;

The President of the Republic of Cuba:

Dr. Raphael Martinez Ortiz, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Cuba at Paris;

Dr. Raphael de la Torre, Chargé d'Affaires of Cuba at The Hague;

His Majesty the King of Denmark:

Dr. N. J. Ehrenreich Hansen, Assistant Bureau Chief at the Ministry of Industry, Commerce, and Navigation;

Plenipotentiaries—  
Continued.

- Le Président de la République dominicaine:  
M. C. G. de Haseth Cz.,  
Consul de la République dominicaine à la Haye;
- Sa Majesté le Roi d'Espagne:  
S. Exc. M. Santiago Mendez de Vigo, Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire de S. M. le Roi d'Espagne à la Haye;
- M. Fernando Cabello y Lapedra, Chef du Bureau de la Propriété Industrielle et Commerciale d'Espagne;  
M. José Garcia-Monge y de Vera, Secrétaire du Bureau de la Propriété Industrielle et Commerciale d'Espagne;
- Le Président de la République d'Esthonie:  
M. O. Aarmann, Ingénieur, Directeur du Bureau des Brevets;
- Le Président des États-Unis d'Amérique:  
M. Thomas E. Robertson, Commissaire des Brevets, Member of the Bar of the Supreme Court of U. S. A.;
- M. Wallace R. Lane, ancien Président des American and Chicago Patent Law Associations, Member of the Bar of the Supreme Court of U. S. A. and the Supreme Court of Illinois;
- M. Jo. Baily Brown, Pittsburgh, Member of the Bar of the Supreme Court of U. S. A. and the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania;
- Le Président de la République de Finlande:  
M. Yrjö Saastamoinen, Chargé d'Affaires de Finlande à la Haye;
- Le Président de la République française:  
S. Exc. M. Chassain de Marcilly, Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire de France à la Haye;
- The President of the Dominican Republic:  
Mr. C. G. de Haseth Cz., Consul of the Dominican Republic at The Hague;
- His Majesty the King of Spain:  
His Excellency Mr. Santiago Mendez de Vigo, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of His Majesty the King of Spain at The Hague;
- Mr. Fernando Cabello y Lapedra, Chief of the Spanish Bureau of Industrial and Commercial Property;  
Mr. José Garcia-Monge y de Vera, Secretary of the Spanish Bureau of Industrial and Commercial Property;
- The President of the Republic of Estonia:  
Mr. O. Aarmann, Engineer, Director of the Patent Office;
- The President of the United States of America:  
Mr. Thomas E. Robertson, Commissioner of Patents, Member of the Bar of the Supreme Court of the United States;
- Mr. Wallace R. Lane, former President of the American and Chicago Patent Law Associations, Member of the Bar of the Supreme Court of the United States and the Supreme Court of Illinois;
- Mr. Jo. Baily Brown, Pittsburgh, Member of the Bar of the Supreme Court of the United States and the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania;
- The President of the Republic of Finland:  
Mr. Yrjö Saastamoinen, Chargé d'Affaires of Finland at The Hague;
- The President of the French Republic:  
His Excellency Mr. Chassain de Marcilly, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of France at The Hague;

- M. Marcel Plaisant, Député, Avocat à la Cour d'Appel de Paris;
- M. Charles Drouets, Directeur de la Propriété Industrielle au Ministère du Commerce;
- M. Georges Maillard, Avocat à la Cour d'Appel de Paris, Vice-Président du Comité technique de la Propriété Industrielle;
- Sa Majesté le Roi du Royaume-Uni de Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande et des territoires britanniques au delà des mers, Empereur des Indes:
- Pour la Grande-Bretagne et l'Irlande du Nord:
- Sir Hubert Llewellyn Smith, G.C.B., Chief Economic Adviser to His Britannic Majesty's Government;
- M. Alfred James Martin, O.B.E., Assistant Comptroller of the Patent Office and Industrial Property Department of the Board of Trade;
- Sir Arthur Balfour, K.B.E., One of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace; Chairman of the Committee on Trade and Industry;
- Pour le Dominion du Canada:
- M. Frederick Herbert Palmer, M.C., Canadian Government Trade Commissioner;
- Pour le Commonwealth d'Australie:
- M. le Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Vincent Watson, D.S.O., V.D., Commissioner of Patents and Registrar of Trade Marks and Designs;
- Pour l'État Libre d'Irlande:
- M. le Comte Gerald O'Kelly de Gallagher, Représentant de l'État Libre d'Irlande;
- Son Altesse sérénissime le Gouverneur de Hongrie:
- Mr. Elemér de Pompéry, Président de la Cour des Brevets;
- Mr. Marcel Plaisant, Deputy, Advocate at the Paris Court of Appeal;
- Mr. Charles Drouets, Director of Industrial Property at the Ministry of Commerce;
- Mr. Georges Maillard, Advocate at the Paris Court of Appeal, Vice President of the Technical Committee on Industrial Property;
- His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India:
- For Great Britain and Northern Ireland:
- Sir Hubert Llewellyn Smith, G.C.B., Chief Economic Adviser to His Britannic Majesty's Government;
- Mr. Alfred James Martin, O.B.E., Assistant Comptroller of the Patent Office and Industrial Property Department of the Board of Trade;
- Sir Arthur Balfour, K.B.E., One of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace; Chairman of the Committee on Trade and Industry;
- For the Dominion of Canada:
- Mr. Frederick Herbert Palmer, M.C., Canadian Government Trade Commissioner;
- For the Commonwealth of Australia:
- Lieut. Col. Charles Vincent Watson, D.S.O., V.D., Commissioner of Patents and Registrar of Trade Marks and Designs;
- For the Irish Free State:
- Count Gerald O'Kelly de Gallagher, Representative of the Irish Free State;
- His Serene Highness the Governor of Hungary;
- Mr. Elemér de Pompéry, President of the Court of Patents;

Plenipotentiaries—Continued.

Plenipotentiarles—  
Continued.

- Sa Majesté le Roi d'Italie:  
 M. Dominico Barone, Conseiller d'Etat;  
 M. Gustavo de Sanctis, Directeur du Bureau de la Propriété Industrielle;  
 M. l'Ingénieur Letterio Labocchetta;  
 M. Gino Olivetti, Député, Secrétaire Général de la Confédération de l'Industrie italienne;  
 M. le Prof. Mario Ghiron, Docteur de droit industriel à l'Université de Rome;
- Sa Majesté l'Empereur du Japon:  
 M. Saichiro Sakikawa, Président du Bureau des Brevets d'Invention;  
 M. Nobumi Ito;
- Sa Majesté le Sultan du Maroc:  
 S. Exc. M. Chassain de Marcilly, Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire de France à la Haye;
- Le Président des États-Unis du Mexique:  
 M. Julio Poulat, Attaché Commercial à la Légation du Mexique à Paris;
- Sa Majesté le Roi de Norvège:  
 M. Birger Gabriel Wyller, Directeur Général du Bureau de la Propriété Industrielle de Norvège;
- Sa Majesté la Reine des Pays-Bas:  
 M. le Dr. J. Alingh Prins, Président du Conseil des Brevets, Directeur de l'Office de la Propriété Industrielle;  
 M. le Dr. H. Bijleveld, ancien Ministre, Membre de la Chambre des Députés, ancien Président du Conseil des Brevets, ancien Directeur de l'Office de la Propriété Industrielle;  
 M. le Dr. J. W. Dijkmeester, Membre du Conseil des Brevets;
- His Majesty the King of Italy:  
 Mr. Domenico Barone, Counselor of State;  
 Mr. Gustavo de Sanctis, Director of the Bureau of Industrial Property;  
 Mr. Letterio Labocchetta, Engineer;  
 Mr. Gino Olivetti, Deputy, Secretary General of the Confederation of Italian Industry;  
 Prof. Mario Ghiron, Professor of Industrial Law at the University of Rome;
- His Majesty the Emperor of Japan:  
 Mr. Saichiro Sakikawa, President of the Patent Office;  
 Mr. Nobumi Ito;
- His Majesty the Sultan of Morocco:  
 His Excellency Mr. Chassain de Marcilly, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of France at The Hague;
- The President of the United Mexican States:  
 Mr. Julio Poulat, Commercial Attaché to the Mexican Legation at Paris;
- His Majesty the King of Norway:  
 Mr. Birger Gabriel Wyller, Director General of the Norwegian Bureau of Industrial Property;
- Her Majesty the Queen of the Netherlands:  
 Dr. J. Alingh Prins, President of the Council for Patents, Director of the Office of Industrial Property;  
 Dr. H. Bijleveld, former Minister, Member of the Chamber of Deputies, former President of the Council for Patents, former Director of the Office of Industrial Property;  
 Dr. J. W. Dijkmeester, Member of the Council for Patents;

- Le Président de la République polonaise:**  
**Pour la Pologne:**  
 S. Exc. M. le Dr. Stanislas Koźmiński, Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire de Pologne à la Haye;  
 M. le Dr. Frédéric Zoll, Professeur à l'Université de Krakow;  
**Pour la Ville libre de Dantzic:**  
 S. Exc. M. le Dr. Stanislas Koźmiński, Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire de Pologne à la Haye;
- Le Président de la République portugaise:**  
 S. Exc. M. A. C. De Sousa Santos Bandeira, Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire du Portugal à la Haye;
- Sa Majesté le Roi des Serbes, Croates et Slovènes:**  
 M. le Dr. Yanko Choumane, Président de l'Office pour la Protection de la Propriété Industrielle auprès du Ministère du Commerce et de l'Industrie;  
 M. Mihailo Preditch, Secrétaire audit Office;
- Sa Majesté le Roi de Suède:**  
 M. le Directeur-Général E. O. J. Björklund, Chef de l'Administration des Brevets et d'Enregistrement;  
 M. K. H. R. Hjertén, Conseiller de la Cour d'Appel de Göta;  
 M. A. E. Hasselrot, ancien Directeur de Bureau à ladite Administration, Conseil en matière de propriété industrielle;
- Le Conseil fédéral de la Confédération suisse:**  
 S. Exc. M. Arthur de Pury, Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire de Suisse à la Haye;  
 M. Walther Kraft, Directeur du Bureau Fédéral de la Propriété Intellectuelle;
- The President of the Polish Republic:**  
**For Poland:**  
 His Excellency Dr. Stanislas Koźmiński, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Poland at The Hague;  
 Dr. Frédéric Zoll, Professor at the University of Krakow;  
**For the Free City of Danzig:**  
 His Excellency Dr. Stanislas Koźmiński, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Poland at The Hague;
- The President of the Portuguese Republic:**  
 His Excellency Mr. A. C. De Sousa Santos Bandeira, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Portugal at The Hague;
- His Majesty the King of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes:**  
 Dr. Yanko Choumane, President of the Office for the Protection of Industrial Property at the Ministry of Commerce and Industry;  
 Mr. Mihailo Preditch, Secretary of that Office;
- His Majesty the King of Sweden:**  
 Director General E. O. J. Björklund, Chief of the Administration of Patents and Registration;  
 Mr. K. H. R. Hjertén, Counselor of the Court of Appeal of Göta;  
 Mr. A. E. Hasselrot, former Bureau Director at the above Administration, Adviser in matters of industrial property;
- The Federal Council of the Swiss Confederation:**  
 His Excellency Mr. Arthur de Pury, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Switzerland at The Hague;  
 Mr. Walther Kraft, Director of the Federal Bureau of Intellectual Property;

Plenipotentiaries—  
Continued.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <p>Le Président de la République française:<br/>Pour les États de Syrie et du Grand Liban:<br/>S. Exc. M. Chassain de Marcilly, Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire de France à la Haye;</p> <p>Le Président de la République tchécoslovaque:<br/>S. Exc. M. P. Baráček, Ingénieur, Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire de Tchécoslovaquie à la Haye;<br/>M. le Dr. Karel Hermann-Otavský, Professeur à l'Université de Prague;<br/>M. Bohuslav Pavlousek, Ingénieur, Vice-Président de l'Office des Brevets de Prague;</p> <p>Son Altesse le Bey de Tunis:<br/>S. Exc. M. Chassain de Marcilly, Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire de France à la Haye;</p> <p>Le Président de la République turque:<br/>Mehmed Essad Bey, Chargé d'Affaires de Turquie à la Haye.</p> | <p>The President of the French Republic:<br/>For the States of Syria and Greater Lebanon:<br/>His Excellency Mr. Chassain de Marcilly, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of France at The Hague;</p> <p>The President of the Czechoslovak Republic:<br/>His Excellency Mr. P. Baráček, Engineer, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Czechoslovakia at The Hague;<br/>Dr. Karel Hermann-Otavský Professor at the University of Prague;<br/>Mr. Bohuslav Pavlousek, Engineer, Vice President of the Patent Office at Prague;</p> <p>His Highness the Bey of Tunis:<br/>His Excellency Mr. Chassain de Marcilly, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of France at The Hague;</p> <p>The President of the Turkish Republic:<br/>Mehmed Essad Bey, Chargé d'Affaires of Turkey at The Hague.</p> |
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Lesquels, après s'être communiqué leurs pleins pouvoirs respectifs, trouvés en bonne et due forme, sont convenus des articles suivants:

Who, having communicated to each other their respective full powers, which were found to be in good and due form, have agreed upon the following articles:

#### ARTICLE PREMIER.

#### ARTICLE 1.

Union constituted.

Les pays contractants sont constitués à l'état d'Union pour la protection de la propriété industrielle.

The contracting countries constitute themselves into a union for the protection of industrial property.

Scope.

La protection de la propriété industrielle a pour objet les brevets d'invention, les modèles d'utilité, les dessins et modèles industriels, les marques de fabrique ou de commerce, le nom commercial et les indications de provenance ou appellations d'origine, ainsi que la répression de la concurrence déloyale.

The scope of the protection of industrial property includes patents, utility models, industrial designs and models, trade-marks, commercial names and indications of origin, or appellations of origin, as well as the repression of unfair competition.

La propriété industrielle s'entend dans l'acception la plus large, et s'applique non seulement à l'industrie et au commerce proprement dits, mais également au domaine des industries agricoles (vins, grains, feuilles de tabac, fruits, bestiaux, etc.) et extractives (minéraux, eaux minérales, etc.).

Parmi les brevets d'invention sont comprises les diverses espèces de brevets industriels admises par les législations des pays contractants, telles que brevets d'importation, brevets de perfectionnement, brevets et certificats d'addition, etc.

## ARTICLE 2.

Les ressortissants de chacun des pays contractants jouiront dans tous les autres pays de l'Union, en ce qui concerne la protection de la propriété industrielle, des avantages que les lois respectives accordent actuellement ou accorderont par la suite aux nationaux, le tout sans préjudice des droits spécialement prévus par la présente Convention. En conséquence, ils auront la même protection que ceux-ci et le même recours légal contre toute atteinte portée à leurs droits, sous réserve de l'accomplissement des conditions et formalités imposées aux nationaux.

Toutefois, aucune condition de domicile ou d'établissement dans le pays où la protection est réclamée ne peut être exigée des ressortissants de l'Union, pour la jouissance d'aucun des droits de propriété industrielle.

Sont expressément réservées les dispositions de la législation de chacun des pays contractants relatives à la procédure judiciaire et administrative et à la compétence, ainsi qu'à l'élection de domicile ou à la constitution d'un mandataire, qui seraient requises par les lois sur la propriété industrielle.

Industrial property is to be understood in the broadest meaning and is to be applied not only to industry and commerce as such, but likewise to agricultural industries (wines, grain, tobacco leaves, fruit, cattle, etc.) and extractive industries (minerals, mineral waters, etc.).

The term "patents" includes the various types of industrial patents granted by the laws of the contracting countries, such as patents of importation, improvement patents, patents and certificates of addition, etc.

## ARTICLE 2.

Nationals of each of the contracting countries shall, in all other countries of the Union, as regards the protection of industrial property, enjoy the advantages that their respective laws now grant, or may hereafter grant, to their own nationals, without any prejudice of the rights specially provided by the present convention. Consequently they shall have the same protection as the latter, and the same legal remedy against any infringement of their rights, provided they observe the conditions and formalities imposed on subjects or citizens.

Nevertheless no condition as to the possession of a domicile or establishment in the country where protection is claimed can be required of those who enjoy the benefits of the Union for the enjoyment of any industrial-property rights.

The provisions of the legislation of each of the contracting countries relative to judicial and administrative proceedings and to competent authority, as well as to the choice of domicile or the appointment of an authorized agent, which may be required by the laws on industrial property are expressly reserved.

Terms defined.  
Industrial property.

Patents.

Mutual protection of industrial property.

Against infringement.

Limitation.

Reservation.

## ARTICLE 3.

Rights of residents  
not citizens of adhering  
countries.

Sont assimilés aux ressortissants des pays contractants les ressortissants des pays ne faisant pas partie de l'Union, qui sont domiciliés ou ont des établissements industriels ou commerciaux effectifs et sérieux sur le territoire de l'un des pays de l'Union.

## ARTICLE 4.

Priority rights.

a) Celui qui aura régulièrement fait le dépôt d'une demande de brevet d'invention, d'un modèle d'utilité, d'un dessin ou modèle industriel, d'une marque de fabrique ou de commerce, dans l'un des pays contractants, ou son ayant cause, jouira, pour effectuer le dépôt dans les autres pays, et sous réserve des droits des tiers, d'un droit de priorité pendant les délais déterminés ci-après.

Effect.

b) En conséquence, le dépôt ultérieurement opéré dans l'un des autres pays de l'Union, avant l'expiration de ces délais, ne pourra être invalidé par des faits accomplis dans l'intervalle, soit, notamment, par un autre dépôt, par la publication de l'invention ou son exploitation, par la mise en vente d'exemplaires du dessin ou du modèle, par l'emploi de la marque.

Period.

c) Les délais de priorité mentionnés ci-dessus seront de douze mois pour les brevets d'invention et les modèles d'utilité et de six mois pour les dessins et modèles industriels et pour les marques de fabrique ou de commerce.

Ces délais commencent à courir de la date du dépôt de la première demande dans un pays de l'Union; le jour du dépôt n'est pas compris dans le délai.

Si le dernier jour du délai est un jour férié légal dans le pays où la protection est réclamée, le délai sera prorogé jusqu'au premier jour ouvrable qui suit.

Declaration of particulars required.

d) Quiconque voudra se prévaloir de la priorité d'un dépôt antérieur sera tenu de faire une déclaration indiquant la date et le pays de ce dépôt. Chaque pays

## ARTICLE 3.

Nationals of countries not forming part of the Union who are domiciled or who have real and effective industrial or commercial establishments in the territory of any of the countries of the Union, shall be assimilated to the nationals of the contracting countries.

## ARTICLE 4.

(a) Any person who has duly applied for a patent, the registration of a utility model, industrial design or model, or trademark in one of the contracting countries, or his legal representative or assignee, shall enjoy, subject to the rights of third parties, for the purposes of registration in other countries, a right of priority during the periods hereinafter stated.

(b) Consequently, subsequent filing in any of the other countries of the Union before the expiration of these periods shall not be invalidated through any acts accomplished in the interval, either, particularly, by another filing, by publication of the invention, or by the working of it, by the sale of copies of the design or model, or by use of the trade-mark.

(c) The above-mentioned periods of priority shall be twelve months for patents and utility models, and six months for industrial designs and models and trademarks.

These periods shall start from the date of filing of the first application in a country of the Union; the day of filing is not counted in this period.

If the last day of the period is a *dies non* in the country where protection is claimed, the period shall be extended until the next working day.

(d) Any person desiring to take advantage of the priority of a previous application must make a declaration giving particulars as to the date of such application

déterminera à quel moment, au plus tard, cette déclaration devra être effectuée.

Ces indications seront mentionnées dans les publications émanant de l'Administration compétente, notamment sur les brevets et les descriptions y relatives.

Les pays contractants pourront exiger de celui qui fait une déclaration de priorité la production d'une copie de la demande (description, dessins, etc.) déposée antérieurement. La copie, certifiée conforme par l'Administration qui aura reçu cette demande, sera dispensée de toute légalisation, et elle pourra en tous cas être déposée à n'importe quel moment dans le délai de trois mois à dater du dépôt de la demande ultérieure. On pourra exiger qu'elle soit accompagnée d'un certificat de la date du dépôt émanant de cette Administration et d'une traduction.

D'autres formalités ne pourront être requises pour la déclaration de priorité au moment du dépôt de la demande. Chaque pays contractant déterminera les conséquences de l'omission des formalités prévues par le présent article, sans que ces conséquences puissent excéder la perte du droit de priorité.

Ultérieurement d'autres justifications pourront être demandées.

e) Lorsqu'un dessin ou modèle industriel aura été déposé dans un pays en vertu d'un droit de priorité basé sur le dépôt d'un modèle d'utilité, le délai de priorité ne sera que celui fixé pour les dessins et modèles industriels.

En outre, il est permis de déposer dans un pays un modèle d'utilité en vertu d'un droit de priorité basé sur le dépôt d'une demande de brevet et inversement.

and the country in which it was made. Each country will determine for itself the latest date at which such declaration must be made.

The particulars referred to shall be stated in the publications issued by the competent authority, and in particular in the patents issued and the specifications relating thereto.

The contracting countries may require any person making a declaration of priority to produce a copy of the application (with the specification, drawings, etc.) previously made. The copy, certified as correct by the authority receiving this demand, shall not require any legal authentication, and in any circumstances can be filed at any time within the period of three months from the lodging of the last application. They may also require that the declaration shall be accompanied by a certificate by the proper authority showing the date of application, and also by a translation.

No other formalities may be required for the declaration of priority at the time of application. Each of the contracting countries shall decide for itself what consequences shall follow the omission of the formalities prescribed by the present article, but such consequence shall in no case be more serious than the loss of the right of priority.

At later stages, further proof in support of the application may be required.

(e) Where an application is filed in a country for the registration of an industrial design or model by virtue of a right of priority based on the registration of a utility model, the period of priority shall not exceed that fixed for industrial designs and models.

Furthermore, it is allowable to deposit in a country a utility model by virtue of rights of priority based on a patent application, and vice versa.

Statement to be published.

Production of certified copy of prior application.

Further formalities unnecessary.

Registration of a utility model.

Division of claims for multiple priority, etc.

f) Si une demande de brevet contient la revendication de priorités multiples, ou si l'examen révèle qu'une demande est complexe, l'Administration devra, tout au moins, autoriser le demandeur à la diviser dans des conditions que déterminera la législation intérieure, en conservant comme date de chaque demande divisionnaire la date de la demande initiale et, s'il y a lieu, le bénéfice du droit de priorité.

(f) If an application for a patent contains claims for multiple priority, or if examination discloses that the application contains more than one invention, the competent authorities must at least allow the applicant to divide it, subject to the conditions of internal legislation, reserving as date of each divisional application the date of the initial application and, if there is occasion for it, the benefits of the right of priority.

#### ARTICLE 4<sup>bis</sup>.

#### ARTICLE 4 BIS.

Independence of patents applied for.

Les brevets demandés dans les différents pays contractants par des ressortissants de l'Union seront indépendants des brevets obtenus pour la même invention dans les autres pays, adhérents ou non à l'Union.

Patents applied for in the various contracting countries by nationals of the Union shall be independent of the patents obtained for the same invention in other countries, whether such countries be or be not parties to the Union.

Cette disposition doit s'entendre d'une façon absolue, notamment en ce sens que les brevets demandés pendant le délai de priorité sont indépendants, tant au point de vue des causes de nullité et de déchéance, qu'au point de vue de la durée normale.

This stipulation must receive a strict interpretation; in particular, it shall be understood to mean that patents applied for during the period of priority are independent, both as regards the grounds for refusal and for revocation, and also as regards their normal duration.

Elle s'applique à tous les brevets existant au moment de sa mise en vigueur.

This stipulation shall apply to all patents already existing at the time when it shall come into effect.

Il en sera de même, en cas d'accession de nouveaux pays, pour les brevets existant de part et d'autre au moment de l'accession.

The same stipulation shall apply, in the case of the accession of new countries, to patents in existence, either on one side or the other, at the time of accession.

#### ARTICLE 5.

#### ARTICLE 5.

Introduction of patented articles.

L'introduction, par le breveté, dans le pays où le brevet a été délivré, d'objets fabriqués dans l'un ou l'autre des pays de l'Union, n'entraînera pas la déchéance.

The introduction by the patentee into the country where the patent has been granted of objects manufactured in any of the countries of the Union shall not entail forfeiture.

Prevention of abuses.

Toutefois chacun des pays contractants aura la faculté de prendre les mesures législatives nécessaires pour prévenir les abus qui pourraient résulter de l'exercice du droit exclusif conféré par le brevet, par exemple faute d'exploitation.

Nevertheless, each of the contracting countries shall have the right to take the necessary legislative measures to prevent the abuses which might result from the exercise of the exclusive rights conferred by the patent; for example, failure to use.

Ces mesures ne pourront prévoir la déchéance du brevet que si la concession de licences obligatoires ne suffisait pas pour prévenir ces abus.

En tout cas, le brevet ne pourra pas faire l'objet de telles mesures avant l'expiration d'au moins 3 années à compter de la date où il a été accordé et si le breveté justifie d'excuses légitimes.

La protection des dessins et modèles industriels ne peut être atteinte par une déchéance quelconque pour introduction d'objets conformes à ceux qu'ils sont protégés.

Aucun signe ou mention d'enregistrement ne sera exigé sur le produit, pour la reconnaissance du droit.

Si, dans un pays, l'utilisation de la marque enregistrée est obligatoire, l'enregistrement ne pourra être annulé qu'après un délai équitable et si l'intéressé ne justifie pas des causes de son inaction.

ARTICLE 5<sup>bis</sup>.

Un délai de grâce, qui devra être au minimum de trois mois, sera accordé pour le paiement des taxes prévues pour le maintien des droits de propriété industrielle, moyennant le versement d'une surtaxe, si la législation nationale en impose une.

Pour les brevets d'invention, les pays contractants s'engagent en outre, soit à porter le délai de grâce à six mois au moins, soit à prévoir la restauration du brevet tombé en déchéance par suite de non paiement de taxes, ces mesures restant soumises aux conditions prévues par la législation intérieure.

ARTICLE 5<sup>ter</sup>.

Dans chacun des pays contractants ne seront pas considérés comme portant atteinte aux droits du breveté

1° l'emploi, à bord des navires des autres pays de l'Union, des moyens faisant l'objet de son brevet dans le corps

These measures will only provide for the revocation of the patent if the granting of compulsory licenses shall not suffice to prevent such abuses.

In all cases the patent will not be subject to such measures before the expiration of at least three years from the date of its grant and if the patentee produces just excuses.

The protection of designs and industrial models cannot be liable to cancellation by reason of the introduction of objects corresponding to those protected.

Articles shall not be required to bear any indication of registration for recognition of this right.

If in a country the use of a registered trade-mark is compulsory, the registration cannot be canceled until after a reasonable period, and only then if those interested cannot justify the causes of their inaction.

## ARTICLES 5 BIS.

A period of grace of at least three months will be granted for the payment of taxes prescribed for the maintenance of industrial-property rights, together with a surcharge if the internal legislation of a country so provides.

For patents of invention the contracting countries undertake moreover either to prolong that extended period to six months at least, or to provide for the restoration of a patent which has lapsed owing to the nonpayment of fees, it being understood that these provisions are subject to the conditions prescribed by internal legislation.

## ARTICLE 5 TER.

In each of the contracting countries the following shall not be considered as infringing the rights of the patentee:

(1) The use on board ships of other countries of the Union of anything the subject matter of his patent in the body of the ship,

Revocation of patent.

Three years' grace allowed.

Protection of designs and models.

Registration mark unnecessary.

Cancellation.

Concession for paying taxes, etc.

Patents of invention.

Acts not considered infringements.

Temporary use of patent in body of another signatory's ship. Restriction.

du navire, dans les machines, agrès, apparaux et autres accessoires, lorsque ces navires pénétreront temporairement ou accidentellement dans les eaux du pays, sous réserve que ces moyens y soient employés exclusivement pour les besoins du navire;

Transient locomotives.

2° l'emploi des moyens faisant l'objet du brevet dans la construction ou le fonctionnement des engins de locomotion aérienne ou terrestre des autres pays de l'Union ou des accessoires de ces engins, lorsque ceux-ci pénétreront temporairement ou accidentellement dans ce pays.

in the machinery, tackle, apparatus, and other accessories when such ships enter temporarily or accidentally the waters of the country, provided that such thing is employed there exclusively for the needs of the vessel.

(2) The use of anything the subject matter of the patent in the construction of or functioning of the engines of locomotion for air or land of the other countries of the Union, or of the accessories of these engines, when these enter the country temporarily or accidentally.

#### ARTICLE 6.

#### ARTICLE 6.

Trade-mark registration and protection. Restrictions.

Toute marque de fabrication ou de commerce régulièrement enregistrée dans le pays d'origine sera admise au dépôt et protégée telle quelle dans les autres pays de l'Union.

Every trade-mark duly registered in the country of origin shall be admitted for registration and protected in the form originally registered in the other countries of the Union.

Toutefois, pourront être refusées ou invalidées :

Nevertheless, the following marks may be refused or canceled :

- 1° Les marques qui sont de nature à porter atteinte à des droits acquis par des tiers dans le pays où la protection est réclamée.
- 2° Les marques dépourvues de tout caractère distinctif, ou bien composées exclusivement de signes ou d'indications pouvant servir, dans le commerce, pour désigner l'espèce, la qualité, la quantité, la destination, la valeur, le lieu d'origine des produits ou l'époque de production, ou devenus usuels dans le langage courant ou les habitudes loyales et constantes du commerce du pays où la protection est réclamée.

(1) Those which are of such a nature as to prejudice rights acquired by third parties in the country in which protection is applied for.

(2) Those which have no distinctive character, or which consist exclusively of signs or indications which serve in trade to designate the kind, quality, quantity, destination, value, place of origin, or date of production, or which have become customary in the current language, or in the *bona fide* and unquestioned usages of the trade of the country in which protection is sought.

Dans l'appréciation du caractère distinctif d'une marque on devra tenir compte de toutes les circonstances de fait, notamment de la durée de l'usage de la marque.

In arriving at a decision as to the distinctiveness of the character of a mark, all the circumstances of the case must be taken into account, and in particular the length of time that such a mark has been in use.

3° Les marques qui sont contraires à la morale ou à l'ordre public.

Il est entendu qu'une marque ne pourra être considérée comme contraire à l'ordre public pour la seule raison qu'elle n'est pas conforme à quelque disposition de la législation sur les marques, sauf le cas où cette disposition elle-même concerne l'ordre public.

Sera considéré comme pays d'origine:

Le pays de l'Union où le déposant a un établissement industriel ou commercial effectif et sérieux, et, s'il n'a pas un tel établissement, le pays de l'Union où il a son domicile et, s'il n'a pas de domicile dans l'Union, le pays de sa nationalité, au cas où il est ressortissant d'un pays de l'Union.

En aucun cas le renouvellement de l'enregistrement d'une marque dans le pays d'origine n'entraînera l'obligation de renouveler l'enregistrement dans les autres pays de l'Union où la marque aura été enregistrée.

Le bénéfice de la priorité reste acquis aux dépôts de marques effectués dans le délai de l'art. 4, même lorsque l'enregistrement dans le pays d'origine n'intervient qu'après l'expiration de ce délai.

La disposition de l'alinéa 1 n'exclut pas le droit d'exiger du déposant un certificat d'enregistrement régulier, délivré par l'autorité compétente du pays d'origine, mais aucune légalisation ne sera requise pour ce certificat.

#### ARTICLE 6<sup>bis</sup>.

Les pays contractants s'engagent à refuser ou à invalider soit d'office si la législation du pays le permet, soit à la requête de l'intéressé, l'enregistrement d'une marque de fabrique ou de commerce qui serait la reproduction ou l'imitation susceptible de faire

(3) Those which are contrary to morality or public order.

It is to be understood that a mark cannot be considered as contrary to public order for the sole reason that it does not conform to some legislative requirement concerning trade-marks, except in circumstances where this requirement itself relates to public order.

The following shall be deemed the country of origin:

The country of the Union where the applicant has an actual and genuine industrial or commercial establishment; and if he has not such an establishment, the country of the Union where he has his domicile; and if he has not a domicile in the Union, the country of his nationality in the case where he is under the jurisdiction of a country of the Union.

In no case shall the renewal of the registration of a trade-mark in the country of origin involve the obligation of renewal of the registration of the mark in other countries of the Union in which the mark has been registered.

The benefits of priority shall subsist in trade-mark applications filed in the period allowed by article 4, even when the registration in the country of origin is only completed after the expiration of such period.

The provisions of paragraph 1 do not preclude the right of requiring from an applicant a certificate, in due form, as to the registration of his mark, issued by the competent authority of the country of origin, but no legal authentication of such certificate shall be required.

#### ARTICLE 6 BIS.

The contracting countries undertake to refuse or invalidate, either administratively if their legislation so permits, or at the request of an interested party, the registration of a trade-mark which constitutes a reproduction or imitation liable to create con-

Country of origin defined.

Renewal.

Priority benefits.

Art. p. 1798.

Certificates of registration.

Interferences. Refusal of registration.

confusion, d'une marque que l'autorité compétente du pays de l'enregistrement estimera y être notoirement connue comme étant déjà la marque d'un ressortissant d'un autre pays contractant et utilisée pour des produits du même genre ou d'un genre similaire.

Cancellation.

Un délai minimum de 3 ans devra être accordé pour réclamer la radiation de ces marques. Le délai courra de la date de l'enregistrement de la marque.

Il ne sera pas fixé de délai pour réclamer la radiation des marques enregistrées de mauvaise foi.

fusion with a trade-mark considered by the competent authority of the country of registration to be well known there as being already a mark of a national of another contracting country and used for products of the same or a similar kind.

A period of at least three years must be granted in order to claim the cancellation of these marks. The period shall start from the date of registration of the mark.

No period shall be established to claim the cancellation of fraudulently registered marks.

#### ARTICLE 6<sup>ter</sup>.

Coats of arms, etc., refused registration.

Les pays contractants conviennent de refuser ou d'invalider l'enregistrement et d'interdire, par des mesures appropriées, l'utilisation, à défaut d'autorisation des pouvoirs compétents, soit comme marques de fabrique ou de commerce, soit comme éléments de ces marques, des armoiries, drapeaux et autres emblèmes d'Etat des pays contractants, signes et poinçons officiels de contrôle et de garantie adoptés par eux, ainsi que toute imitation au point de vue héraldique.

Official control and guarantee signs, etc.

L'interdiction des signes et poinçons officiels de contrôle et de garantie s'appliquera seulement dans les cas où les marques qui les comprendront seront destinées à être utilisées sur des marchandises du même genre ou d'un genre similaire.

Mutual exchange of lists.

Pour l'application de ces dispositions les pays contractants conviennent de se communiquer réciproquement, par l'intermédiaire du Bureau international de Berne, la liste des emblèmes d'Etat signes et poinçons officiels de contrôle et de garantie, qu'ils désirent ou désireront placer, d'une façon absolue ou dans certaines limites, sous la protection du présent article, ainsi que toutes modifications ultérieures

#### ARTICLE 6 TER.

The contracting countries undertake to refuse or invalidate registration, and to prohibit by appropriate means the use, failing authorization from the competent authority, whether as trade-mark or as components of such, of all coats of arms, flags, and other state emblems of contracting countries, official control and guarantee signs and stamps adopted by them, and all imitation from an heraldic point of view.

The prohibition of official control and guarantee signs and stamps shall apply only in cases where marks which comprise them are intended to be used on merchandise of the same or a similar nature.

For the application of these provisions the contracting countries agree to communicate reciprocally, through the intermediary of the International Bureau of Berne, the list of state emblems and official control and guarantee signs and stamps which they desire, or will desire, to place, wholly or with certain reservations, under the protection of the present article, as well as all subsequent modifications added

apportées à cette liste. Chaque pays contractant mettra à la disposition du public, en temps utile, les listes notifiées.

Tout pays contractant pourra, dans un délai de douze mois à partir de la réception de la notification, transmettre, par l'intermédiaire du Bureau international de Berne, au pays intéressé, ses objections éventuelles.

Pour les emblèmes d'Etat notoirement connus les mesures prévues à l'alinéa 1 s'appliqueront seulement aux marques enregistrées après la signature du présent Acte.

Pour les emblèmes d'Etat qui ne seraient pas notoirement connus, et pour les signes et poinçons officiels, ces dispositions ne seront applicables qu'aux marques enregistrées plus de deux mois après réception de la notification prévue par l'alinéa 3.

En cas de mauvaise foi, les pays auront la faculté de faire radier même les marques enregistrées avant la signature du présent Acte et comportant des emblèmes d'Etat, signes et poinçons.

Les nationaux de chaque pays qui seraient autorisés à faire usage des emblèmes d'Etat, signes et poinçons de leur pays, pourront les utiliser, même s'il y avait similitude avec ceux d'un autre pays.

Les pays contractants s'engagent à interdire l'usage, non autorisé dans le commerce, des armoiries d'Etats des autres pays contractants, lorsque cet usage sera de nature à induire en erreur sur l'origine des produits.

Les dispositions qui précèdent ne font pas obstacle à l'exercice, par les pays, de la faculté de refuser ou d'invalider, par application du No. 3 de l'alinéa 2 de l'art. 6, les marques contenant, sans autorisation, des armoiries, drapeaux, décorations et autres emblèmes d'Etat ou des signes et poinçons officiels adoptés par un pays de l'Union.

to the list. Each contracting country shall place the communicated list at the disposal of the public in due course.

Each contracting country may, within a period of twelve months from the receipt of the notification, and through the intermediary of the International Bureau of Berne, transmit its possible objections to any other country concerned.

For state emblems which are well known the provisions of paragraph 1 shall be applicable only to marks registered after the signature of this convention.

For state emblems which are not well known, and for official signs and stamps, these provisions shall be applicable only to marks registered more than two months after the receipt of the notification provided for in paragraph 3.

In the case of bad faith, countries shall have the right to cancel even the marks registered before the signature of the present convention and embodying state emblems, signs, and stamps.

Nationals of each country who are authorized to make use of state emblems, and signs and stamps of their country, may use them even if there be a similarity with those of another country.

The contracting countries undertake to prohibit the unauthorized use in trade of state coats of arms of other contracting countries when such use would be liable to cause confusion as to the origin of the product.

The preceding provisions will not prevent the countries' exercising the right to refuse or to invalidate, by the application of No. 3 of paragraph 2 of article 6, marks containing without authority coats of arms, flags, decorations, and other state emblems or official signs and stamps adopted by a country of the Union.

Disapproval.

State emblems.

In case of bad faith.

Authority to use similar marks, etc.

Coats of arms, etc.

## ARTICLE 7.

Nature of goods no  
bar.

La nature du produit sur lequel la marque de fabrique ou de commerce doit être apposée ne peut, dans aucun cas, faire obstacle à l'enregistrement de la marque.

ARTICLE 7<sup>bis</sup>.

Association marks  
recognized.

Les pays contractants s'engagent à admettre au dépôt et à protéger les marques appartenant à des collectivités dont l'existence n'est pas contraire à la loi du pays d'origine, même si ces collectivités ne possèdent pas un établissement industriel ou commercial.

Each country the  
sole judge.

Pendant chaque pays sera juge des conditions particulières sous lesquelles une collectivité pourra être admise à faire protéger ses marques.

## ARTICLE 8.

Protection of trade  
names.

Le nom commercial sera protégé dans tous les pays de l'Union sans obligation de dépôt ou d'enregistrement, qu'il fasse ou non partie d'une marque de fabrique ou de commerce.

## ARTICLE 9.

Illegally marked  
goods.

Tout produit portant illicitement une marque de fabrique ou de commerce, ou un nom commercial, sera saisi à l'importation dans ceux des pays de l'Union dans lesquels cette marque ou ce nom commercial ont droit à la protection légale.

Seizure.

La saisie sera également effectuée dans le pays où l'apposition illicite aura eu lieu, ou dans le pays où aura été importé le produit.

La saisie aura lieu à la requête soit du ministère public, soit de toute autre autorité compétente, soit d'une partie intéressée, personne physique ou morale, conformément à la législation intérieure de chaque pays.

Les autorités ne seront pas tenues d'effectuer la saisie en cas de transit.

## ARTICLE 7.

The nature of the goods on which the trade-mark is to be used can in no case form an obstacle to the registration of the trade-mark.

## ARTICLE 7 BIS.

The contracting countries undertake to allow the filing of, and to protect, trade-marks belonging to associations the existence of which is not contrary to the law of the country of origin, even if such associations do not possess an industrial or commercial establishment.

Nevertheless, each country shall be the sole judge of the particular conditions on which an association may be allowed to obtain protection for its marks.

## ARTICLE 8.

A trade name shall be protected in all the countries of the Union without the obligation of filing or registration, whether or not it form part of a trade-mark.

## ARTICLE 9.

All goods illegally bearing a trade-mark or trade name shall be seized on importation into those countries of the Union where this mark or name has a right to legal protection.

Seizure shall be effected equally in the country where the mark or name was illegally applied, or in the country to which the article bearing it has been imported.

The seizure shall take place at the request either of the proper Government department or of any other competent authority, or of any interested party or actual or legal person, in conformity with the domestic law of each country.

The authorities are not bound to effect the seizure in transit.

Si la législation d'un pays n'admet pas la saisie à l'importation, la saisie sera remplacée par la prohibition d'importation ou la saisie à l'intérieur.

Si la législation d'un pays n'admet ni la saisie à l'importation, ni la prohibition d'importation, ni la saisie à l'intérieur, et en attendant que cette législation soit modifiée en conséquence, ces mesures seront remplacées par les actions et moyens que la loi de ce pays assurerait en pareil cas aux nationaux.

If the law of a country does not admit of seizure on importation, such seizure shall be replaced by prohibition of importation or by seizure within such country.

If the law of any country does not admit either of seizure upon importation, or of prohibition of importation, or of seizure within the country, and until such time as this legislation shall be accordingly modified, these measures will be replaced by the remedies assured in such cases to nationals by the law of such country.

## ARTICLE 10.

Les dispositions de l'article précédent seront applicables à tout produit portant faussement, comme indication de provenance, le nom d'une localité ou d'un pays déterminé, lorsque cette indication sera jointe à un nom commercial fictif ou emprunté dans une intention frauduleuse.

Sera en tous cas reconnu comme partie intéressée, que ce soit une personne physique ou morale, tout producteur, fabricant ou commerçant engagé dans la production, la fabrication ou le commerce de ce produit et établi soit dans la localité faussement indiquée comme lieu de provenance, soit dans la région où cette localité est située, soit dans le pays faussement indiqué.

ARTICLE 10<sup>bis</sup>.

Les pays contractants sont tenus d'assurer aux ressortissants de l'Union une protection effective contre la concurrence déloyale.

Constitue un acte de concurrence déloyale tout acte de concurrence contraire aux usages honnêtes en matière industrielle ou commerciale.

Notamment devront être interdits:

- 1° tous faits quelconques de nature à créer une confusion par n'importe quel moyen avec les produits d'un concurrent;

## ARTICLE 10.

The stipulations of the preceding article shall be applicable to every product which may falsely bear as indication of origin the name of a specified locality or country when such indication shall be joined to a trade name of a fictitious character or used with the intent to defraud.

Any producer, manufacturer, or trader engaged in the production, manufacture, or trade of such goods and established either in the locality falsely designated as the place of origin, or in the district where the locality is situated, or in the country falsely designated, shall be deemed in all cases a party concerned, whether such person be actual or legal.

## ARTICLE 10 BIS.

The contracting countries are bound to assure to nationals of the Union an effective protection against unfair competition.

Every act of competition contrary to honest practice in industrial or commercial matters constitutes an act of unfair competition.

The following particularly are to be forbidden:

- (1) All acts whatsoever of a nature to create confusion by no matter what means with the goods of a competitor.

Country of origin.  
False indication of.

Unfair competition.

2° les allégations fausses, dans l'exercice du commerce, de nature à discréditer les produits d'un concurrent.

(2) False allegations, in the course of trade, of a nature to discredit the goods of a competitor.

ARTICLE 10<sup>ter</sup>.

ARTICLE 10 TER.

Legal remedies.

Les pays contractants s'engagent à assurer aux ressortissants des autres pays de l'Union des recours légaux appropriés pour réprimer efficacement tous les actes visés aux articles 9, 10 et 10<sup>bis</sup>.

The contracting countries undertake to assure to the nationals of other countries of the Union appropriate legal remedies to repress effectively all acts set forth in articles 9, 10, and 10 *bis*.

Ils s'engagent, en outre, à prévoir des mesures pour permettre aux syndicats et associations représentant l'industrie ou le commerce intéressé et dont l'existence n'est pas contraire aux lois de leur pays, d'agir en justice ou auprès des autorités administratives, en vue de la répression des actes prévus par les articles 9, 10 et 10<sup>bis</sup>, dans la mesure où la loi du pays dans lequel la protection est réclamée le permet aux syndicats et associations de ce pays.

They undertake, moreover, to provide measures to permit syndicates and associations representing the industry or the trade interested, and of which the existence is not contrary to the laws of their country, to take action in justice or before the administrative authorities, in view of the repression of the acts set forth in articles 9, 10, and 10 *bis*, so far as the law of the country in which protection is claimed permits it to the syndicates and associations of that country.

ARTICLE 11.

ARTICLE 11.

Temporary protection at international exhibitions.

Les pays contractants accorderont, conformément à leur législation intérieure, une protection temporaire aux inventions brevetables, aux modèles d'utilité, aux dessins ou modèles industriels ainsi qu'aux marques de fabrique ou de commerce, pour les produits qui figureront aux expositions internationales officielles ou officiellement reconnues, organisées sur le territoire de l'un d'eux.

The contracting countries shall, in conformity with the legislation of each country, accord temporary protection to patentable inventions, to utility models, and to industrial designs or models, as well as to trade-marks in respect of products which shall be exhibited at official, or officially recognized, international exhibitions held in the territory of one of them.

Rights of priority.

Cette protection temporaire ne prolongera pas les délais de l'art. 4. Si plus tard le droit de priorité est invoqué, l'Administration de chaque pays pourra faire partir le délai de la date de l'introduction du produit dans l'exposition.

This temporary protection shall not prolong the periods provided by article 4. If later the right of priority is sought, the competent authority of each country may date the period from the date of the introduction of the product into the exhibition.

Proof of identity.

Chaque pays pourra exiger, comme preuve de l'identité de l'objet exposé et de la date d'introduction, les pièces justificatives qu'il jugera nécessaires.

Each country may require, as proof of the identity of the object exhibited, and of the date of the introduction, such proofs as it may consider necessary.

## ARTICLE 12.

Chacun des pays contractants s'engage à établir un service spécial de la propriété industrielle et un dépôt central pour la communication au public des brevets d'invention, des modèles d'utilité, des dessins ou modèles industriels et de marques de fabrique ou de commerce.

Ce service publiera une feuille périodique officielle.

## ARTICLE 13.

L'Office international institué à Berne sous le nom de Bureau international pour la protection de la propriété industrielle est placé sous la haute autorité du Gouvernement de la Confédération suisse, qui en règle l'organisation et en surveille le fonctionnement.

La langue officielle du Bureau international est la langue française.

Le Bureau international centralise les renseignements de toute nature relatifs à la protection de la propriété industrielle, il les réunit et les publie. Il procède aux études d'utilité commune intéressant l'Union et rédige, à l'aide des documents qui sont mis à sa disposition par les diverses Administrations, une feuille périodique, en langue française, sur les questions concernant l'objet de l'Union.

Les numéros de cette feuille, de même que tous les documents publiés par le Bureau international, sont répartis entre les Administrations des pays de l'Union dans la proportion du nombre des unités contributives ci-dessous mentionnées. Les exemplaires et documents supplémentaires qui seraient réclamés, soit par lesdites Administrations, soit par des sociétés ou des particuliers, seront payés à part.

Le Bureau international doit se tenir en tout temps à la disposition des pays de l'Union, pour leur fournir, sur les questions relatives au service international de la Propriété industrielle, les

## ARTICLE 12.

Each of the contracting countries agrees to establish a special Government service for industrial property, and a central office for communication to the public of patents, utility models, industrial designs or models, and trade-marks.

This service shall publish an official periodical paper.

## ARTICLE 13.

The international office, established at Berne under the name of International Bureau for the Protection of Industrial Property, is placed under the high authority of the Government of the Swiss Confederation, which is to regulate its organization and supervise its working.

The official language of the International Bureau is French.

The International Bureau centralizes information of every kind relating to the protection of industrial property and collates and publishes it. It interests itself in all matters of common utility to the Union and edits, with the help of documents supplied to it by the various Administrations, a periodical paper in the French language, dealing with questions regarding the object of the Union.

The numbers of this paper, as well as the documents published by the International Bureau, are circulated among the Administrations of the countries of the Union in the proportion of the number of contributing units as mentioned below. Such further copies as may be desired, either by the said Administrations or by societies or private persons, will be paid for separately.

The International Bureau shall at all times hold itself at the service of members of the Union, in order to supply them with any special information they may need on questions relating to the

Industrial property service.

Official periodical.

International Bureau at Berne.

Official language.

Functions.

Circulation of papers, etc.

Availability.

Report to be furnished.

renseignements spéciaux dont ils pourraient avoir besoin. Le Directeur du Bureau international fait sur sa gestion un rapport annuel qui est communiqué à tous les pays de l'Union.

Expenses.

Les dépenses du Bureau international seront supportées en commun par les pays contractants. Jusqu' à nouvel ordre, elles ne pourront pas dépasser la somme de cent vingt mille francs suisses par année. Cette somme pourra être augmentée, au besoin, par décision unanime d'une des Conférences prévues à l'article 14.

Quota to be determined.

Pour déterminer la part contributive de chacun des pays dans cette somme totale des frais, les pays contractants et ceux qui adhéreront ultérieurement à l'Union sont divisés en six classes, contribuant chacune dans la proportion d'un certain nombre d'unités, savoir:

1 <sup>re</sup> classe	25 unités
2 <sup>e</sup> " "	20 " "
3 <sup>e</sup> " "	15 " "
4 <sup>e</sup> " "	10 " "
5 <sup>e</sup> " "	5 " "
6 <sup>e</sup> " "	3 " "

Ces coefficients sont multipliés par le nombre de pays de chaque classe, et la somme des produits ainsi obtenus fournit le nombre d'unités par lequel la dépense totale doit être divisée. Le quotient donne le montant de l'unité de dépense.

Chacun des pays contractants désignera, au moment de son accession, la classe dans la quelle il désire être rangé.

Supervision of expenses, etc.

Le Gouvernement de la Confédération suisse surveille les dépenses du Bureau international, fait les avances nécessaires et établit le compte annuel qui sera communiqué à toutes les autres Administrations.

#### ARTICLE 14

Revisions authorized.

La présente Convention sera soumise à des revisions périodiques, en vue d'y introduire les améliorations de nature à perfectionner le système de l'Union.

international system of industrial property. The Director of the International Bureau will furnish an annual report on its working, which shall be communicated to all the members of the Union.

The expenses of the International Bureau will be borne by the contracting countries in common. Unless fresh sanction is given, they must not exceed the sum of 120,000 Swiss francs per annum. This sum may be increased in cases of necessity by a unanimous decision of one of the conferences provided for by article 14.

To determine the part which each country should contribute to this total of expenses the contracting countries and those which may afterwards join the Union shall be divided into six classes, each contributing in the proportion of a certain number of units, namely:

First class	----25 units
Second " "	----20 " "
Third " "	----15 " "
Fourth " "	----10 " "
Fifth " "	---- 5 " "
Sixth " "	---- 3 " "

These coefficients will be multiplied by the number of countries in each class, and the sum of the result thus obtained will supply the number of units by which the total expense has to be divided. The quotient will give the amount of the unit of expense.

Each of the contracting countries will designate, at the time of its accession, the class in which it wishes to be placed.

The Government of the Swiss Confederation is to superintend the expenses of the International Bureau, to advance the necessary funds, and to render an annual account which will be communicated to all the other Administrations.

#### ARTICLE 14.

The present convention shall be submitted to periodical revisions with a view to the introduction of amendments calculated to improve the system of the Union.

A cet effet, des Conférences auront lieu, successivement, dans l'un des pays contractants entre les Délégués desdits pays.

L'Administration du pays où doit siéger la Conférence préparera, avec le concours du Bureau international, les travaux de cette Conférence.

Le Directeur du Bureau international assistera aux séances des Conférences, et prendra part aux discussions sans voix délibérative.

## ARTICLE 15.

Il est entendu que les pays contractants se réservent respectivement le droit de prendre séparément, entre eux, des arrangements particuliers pour la protection de la propriété industrielle, en tant que ces arrangements ne contreviendraient point aux dispositions de la présente Convention.

## ARTICLE 16.

Les pays qui n'ont point pris part à la présente Convention seront admis à y adhérer sur leur demande.

Cette adhésion sera notifiée par la voie diplomatique au Gouvernement de la Confédération suisse et par celui-ci à tous les autres.

Elle emportera, de plein droit, accession à toutes les clauses et admission à tous les avantages stipulés par la présente Convention, et produira ses effets un mois après l'envoi de la notification faite par le Gouvernement de la Confédération suisse aux autres pays unionistes, à moins qu'une date postérieure n'ait été indiquée par le pays adhérent.

ARTICLE 16<sup>bis</sup>.

Les pays contractants ont le droit d'accéder en tout temps à la présente Convention pour leurs colonies, possessions, dépendances

For this purpose, conferences shall be held successively in one of the contracting countries between the delegates of the said countries.

The Administration of the country in which the conference is to be held will make preparation for the transaction of that conference, with the assistance of the International Bureau.

The Director of the International Bureau will be present at the meetings of the conferences, and will take part in the discussions, but without the privilege of voting.

Attendance of Director.

## ARTICLE 15.

It is agreed that the contracting countries respectively reserve to themselves the right to make separately, as between themselves, special arrangements for the protection of industrial property, in so far as such arrangements do not contravene the provisions of the present convention.

Separate arrangements reserved.

## ARTICLE 16.

The countries which have not taken part in the present convention shall be permitted to adhere to it upon their request.

The accession shall be notified through the diplomatic channel to the Government of the Swiss Confederation, and by the latter to all the other Governments.

It shall entail, as a matter of right, accession to all the classes, as well as admission to all the advantages, stipulated in the present convention, and shall take effect one month after the dispatch of the notification by the Government of the Swiss Confederation to the other countries of the Union, unless a subsequent date has been indicated by the acceding country.

Adhesion of nonparticipating countries.

## ARTICLE 16 BIS.

The contracting countries have the right of acceding to the present convention at any time on behalf of their colonies, posses-

Accession of colonies, etc.

et protectorats, ou territoires administrés en vertu d'un mandat de la Société des Nations, ou pour certains d'entre eux.

Ils peuvent à cet effet soit faire une déclaration générale par laquelle toutes leurs colonies, possessions, dépendances et protectorats et les territoires visés à l'alinéa 1er, sont compris dans l'accession, soit nommer expressément ceux qui y sont compris, soit se borner à indiquer ceux qui en sont exclus.

Cette déclaration sera notifiée par écrit au Gouvernement de la Confédération suisse et par celui-ci à tous les autres.

sions, dépendencies, and protectorates, or territories administered by virtue of a mandate from the League of Nations, or any of them.

For this purpose they may either make a general declaration, including all their colonies, possessions, dependencies, and protectorates, and the territories referred to in paragraph 1, in the accession, or may expressly name those included, or may confine themselves to indicating those which are excluded therefrom.

This declaration shall be notified in writing to the Government of the Swiss Confederation and by the latter to all the other Governments.

Under the same conditions, the contracting countries may denounce the convention on behalf of their colonies, possessions, dependencies, and protectorates, or for the territories referred to in paragraph 1, or for any of them.

Denunciation.

Les pays contractants pourront, dans les mêmes conditions, dénoncer la Convention pour leur colonies, possessions, dépendances et protectorats, ou pour les territoires visés à l'alinéa 1er, ou pour certains d'entre eux.

#### ARTICLE 17.

Execution subject to legislation.

L'exécution des engagements réciproques contenus dans la présente Convention est subordonnée, en tant que de besoin, à l'accomplissement des formalités et règles établies par les lois constitutionnelles de ceux des pays contractants qui sont tenus d'en provoquer l'application, ce qu'ils s'obligent à faire dans le plus bref délai possible.

#### ARTICLE 17<sup>bis</sup>.

Duration.

La Convention demeurera en vigueur pendant un temps indéterminé, jusqu'à l'expiration d'une année à partir du jour où la dénonciation en sera faite.

Denunciation.

Cette dénonciation sera adressée au Gouvernement de la Confédération suisse. Elle ne produira son effet qu'à l'égard du pays qui l'aura faite, la Convention restant exécutoire pour les autres pays contractants.

#### ARTICLE 17.

The execution of the reciprocal engagements contained in the present convention is subordinated, in so far as necessary, to the observance of the formalities and rules established by the constitutional laws of those of the contracting countries which are bound to procure the application of the same, which they engage to do with as little delay as possible.

#### ARTICLE 17 BIS.

The convention shall remain in force for an unlimited time, till the expiration of one year from the date of its denunciation.

This denunciation shall be addressed to the Government of the Swiss Confederation. It shall affect only the denouncing country, the convention remaining in operation as regards the other contracting countries.

## ARTICLE 18.

Le présent Acte sera ratifié et les ratifications en seront déposées à La Haye au plus tard de 1<sup>er</sup> mai 1928. Il entrera en vigueur, entre les pays qui l'auront ratifié, un mois après cette date. Toutefois si auparavant il était ratifié par six pays au moins, il entrerait en vigueur, entre ces pays, un mois après que le dépôt de la sixième ratification leur aurait été notifié par le Gouvernement de la Confédération suisse et, pour les pays qui ratifieraient ensuite, un mois après la notification de chacune de ces ratifications.

Cet Acte remplacera, dans les rapports entre les pays qui l'auront ratifié, la Convention d'Union de Paris de 1883 révisée à Washington le 2 juin 1911 et le Protocole de clôture, lesquels resteront en vigueur dans les rapports avec les pays qui n'auront pas ratifié le présent Acte.

## ARTICLE 19.

Le présent Acte sera signé en un seul exemplaire, lequel sera déposé aux archives du Gouvernement des Pays-Bas. Une copie certifiée sera remise par ce dernier à chacun des Gouvernements des pays contractants.

EN FOI DE QUOI les Plénipotentiaires respectifs ont signé le présent Acte.

Fait à La Haye, en un seul exemplaire, le 6 novembre 1925.

Pour l'Allemagne:

VIETINGHOFF.

v. SPECHT.

KLAUER.

ALBERT OSTERRIETH.

Pour l'Australie:

C. V. WATSON.

Pour l'Autriche:

Dr. CARL DUSCHANEK.

Dr. HANS FORTWÄNGLER.

## ARTICLE 18.

The present act shall be ratified and the ratifications deposited at The Hague not later than the 1st of May, 1928. It shall come into force, between the countries which will have ratified it, one month after such date. However, if before May 1, 1928, it should be ratified by at least six countries, it will come into force between those countries one month after the Government of the Swiss Confederation has notified them of the filing of the sixth ratification, and for the countries which should subsequently ratify, one month after the notification of each of these ratifications.

This act shall replace, as regards relations between the countries which ratify it, the convention of the Union of Paris of 1883, revised at Washington June 2, 1911, and its final protocol, which shall remain in force as regards relations with countries which have not ratified the present act.

## ARTICLE 19.

The present act shall be signed in a single copy, which shall be deposited in the archives of the Government of the Netherlands. A certified copy shall be forwarded by the latter to each of the Governments of the contracting countries.

In witness whereof, the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the present act.

Done at The Hague, in a single copy, the 6th day of November, 1925.

For Germany:

VIETINGHOFF

v. SPECHT

KLAUER

ALBERT OSTERRIETH

For Australia:

C. V. WATSON

For Austria:

Dr. CARL DUSCHANEK

Dr. HANS FORTWÄNGLER

Ratification.

Former agreements superseded. Vol. 25, p. 1372; Vol. 32, p. 1936; Vol. 38, p. 1645.

Deposit of original act.

Certified copies to be furnished.

Signatures.

## Signatures—Contd.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| Pour la Belgique:                             | For Belgium:                            |
| CAPITAINE.                                    | CAPITAINE                               |
| LOUIS ANDRÉ.                                  | LOUIS ANDRÉ                             |
| THOMAS BRAUN.                                 | THOMAS BRAUN                            |
| D. COPPIETERS.                                | D. COPPIETERS                           |
| Pour les États-Unis du Brésil:                | For the United States of Brazil:        |
| J. A. BARBOZA CARNEIRO.                       | J. A. BARBOZA CARNEIRO                  |
| CARLOS AMERICO BARBOSA                        | CARLOS AMERICO BARBOSA                  |
| DE OLIVEIRA.                                  | DE OLIVEIRA                             |
| Pour le Canada:                               | For Canada:                             |
| FREDERICK H. PALMER.                          | FREDERICK H. PALMER                     |
| Pour Cuba:                                    | For Cuba:                               |
| R. DE LA TORRE.                               | R. DE LA TORRE                          |
| Pour le Danemark:                             | For Denmark:                            |
| N. J. EHRENREICH HANSEN.                      | N. J. EHRENREICH HANSEN                 |
| Pour la Ville Libre de Dantzig:               | For the Free City of Danzig:            |
| ST. KOZMIŃSKI.                                | ST. KOZMIŃSKI                           |
| Pour la République Dominicaine:               | For the Dominican Republic:             |
| C. G. DE HASETH Cz.                           | C. G. DE HASETH Cz.                     |
| Pour l'Espagne:                               | For Spain:                              |
| SANTIAGO MENDEZ DE VIGO.                      | SANTIAGO MENDEZ DE VIGO                 |
| FERNANDO CABELLO LA-PIEDRA.                   | FERNANDO CABELLO LA-PIEDRA              |
| JOSÉ GARCIA MONGE.                            | JOSÉ GARCIA MONGE                       |
| Pour l'Esthonie:                              | For Estonia:                            |
| O. AARMANN.                                   | O. AARMANN                              |
| Pour les États-Unis d'Amérique:               | For the United States of America:       |
| THOMAS E. ROBERTSON.                          | THOMAS E. ROBERTSON                     |
| WALLACE R. LANE.                              | WALLACE R. LANE                         |
| JO. BAILY BROWN.                              | JO. BAILY BROWN                         |
| Pour la Finlande:                             | For Finland:                            |
| YRJÖ SAASTAMOINEN.                            | YRJÖ SAASTAMOINEN                       |
| Pour la France:                               | For France:                             |
| CH. DE MARCILLY.                              | CH. DE MARCILLY                         |
| MARCEL PLAISANT.                              | MARCEL PLAISANT                         |
| CH. DROUETS.                                  | CH. DROUETS                             |
| GEORGES MAILLARD.                             | GEORGES MAILLARD                        |
| Pour la Grande-Bretagne et l'Irlande du Nord: | For Great Britain and Northern Ireland: |
| H. LLEWELLYN SMITH.                           | H. LLEWELLYN SMITH                      |
| A. J. MARTIN.                                 | A. J. MARTIN                            |
| A. BALFOUR.                                   | A. BALFOUR                              |
| Pour la Hongrie:                              | For Hungary:                            |
| ELEMÉR DE POMPÉRY.                            | ELEMÉR DE POMPÉRY                       |
| Pour l'État Libre d'Irlande:                  | For the Irish Free State:               |
| G. O'KELLY DE GALLAGH.                        | G. O'KELLY DE GALLAGH                   |
| Pour l'Italie:                                | For Italy:                              |
| DOMENICO BARONE.                              | DOMENICO BARONE                         |
| LETTERIO LABOCCETTA.                          | LETTERIO LABOCCETTA                     |
| MARIO GHIRON.                                 | MARIO GHIRON                            |
| Pour le Japon:                                | For Japan:                              |
| S. SAKIKAWA.                                  | S. SAKIKAWA                             |
| N. ITO.                                       | N. ITO                                  |
| Pour le Maroc:                                | For Morocco:                            |
| CH. DE MARCILLY.                              | CH. DE MARCILLY                         |

Pour les États-Unis du Mexique: JULIO POULAT.	For the United Mexican States: JULIO POULAT	Signatures—Contd.
Pour la Norvège: B. WYLLER.	For Norway: B. WYLLER	
Pour les Pays-Bas: J. ALINGH PRINS. BIJLEVELD. DIJCKMEESTER.	For the Netherlands: J. ALINGH PRINS BIJLEVELD DIJCKMEESTER	
Pour la Pologne: ST. KOŹMIŃSKI. FRÉDÉRIC ZOLL.	For Poland: ST. KOŹMIŃSKI FRÉDÉRIC ZOLL	
Pour le Portugal: BANDEIRA.	For Portugal: BANDEIRA	
Pour le Royaume des Serbes, Croates et Slovènes: Dr. YANKO CHOUMANE. MIHAILO PRÉDITCH.	For the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes: Dr. YANKO CHOUMANE MIHAILO PRÉDITCH	
Pour la Suède: E. O. J. BJÖRKLUND. H. HJERTÉN. AXEL HASSELROT.	For Sweden: E. O. J. BJÖRKLUND H. HJERTÉN AXEL HASSELROT	
Pour la Suisse: A. DE PURY. W. KRAFT.	For Switzerland: A. DE PURY W. KRAFT	
Pour la Syrie et le Grand Liban: CH. DE MARCILLY.	For Syria and Greater Lebanon: CH. DE MARCILLY	
Pour la Tchécoslovaquie: BARÁČEK. Prof. Dr. KAREL HERMANN-OTAVSKÝ. Ing. BOHUSLAV PAVLOUSEK.	For Czechoslovakia; BARÁČEK Prof. Dr. KAREL HERMANN-OTAVSKÝ Engineer BOHUSLAV PAVLOUSEK	
Pour la Tunisie: CH. DE MARCILLY.	For Tunis: CH. DE MARCILLY	
Pour la Turquie:	For Turkey:	

AND WHEREAS, the said Convention has been duly ratified on the part of the United States of America, and the instrument of ratification by the United States of America was deposited with the Government of the Swiss Confederation on January 22, 1931;

AND WHEREAS, notification of the said deposit was given by the Government of the Swiss Confederation to all other contracting parties on February 6, 1931;

AND WHEREAS, in accordance with the terms of the said Convention, the Convention will come into force in respect of the United States of America, one month from the date of such notification, namely, on March 6, 1931;

AND WHEREAS, the said Convention is now in force in respect of the Governments of Austria, Belgium, the United States of Brazil, Canada, France, Morocco (French and Spanish Zones), Germany, Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Hungary, Italy, the United Mexican States, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, the Swiss Confederation, Syria and the Lebanon, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunis, Turkey and Yugoslavia, whose instruments of ratification have been deposited, or whose notifications of adherence have been given, in conformity with the requirements of the said Convention;

Ratification deposited.

Adhering countries.

## Proclamation.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT KNOWN THAT I, HERBERT HOOVER, President of the United States of America, have caused the said Convention to be made public to the end that the same and every article and clause thereof may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States of America and the citizens thereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

DONE at the city of Washington this sixth day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and thirty-  
[SEAL] one, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fifty-fifth.

HERBERT HOOVER

By the President:  
HENRY L STIMSON  
*Secretary of State.*

*Convention and protocol between the United States of America and Great Britain and Iraq defining the rights of the United States of America and of its nationals in Iraq. Signed at London, January 9, 1930; ratification advised by the Senate, April 22, 1930; ratified by the President, April 28, 1930; ratified by Great Britain, February 20, 1931; ratified by Iraq, February 2, 1931; ratifications exchanged at London, February 24, 1931; proclaimed, March 11, 1931.*

January 9, 1930.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

### A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS a Convention between the United States of America, of the one part, and His Britannic Majesty and His Majesty the King of Iraq, of the other part, defining the rights of the United States of America and of its nationals in Iraq, and a Protocol, made an integral part of the said Convention, were signed by their respective Plenipotentiaries at London on the ninth day of January, one thousand nine hundred and thirty, the originals of which Convention and Protocol, being in the English and Arabic<sup>1</sup> languages, are word for word as follows:

Convention with Great Britain relating to rights in Iraq.  
Preamble.

(i.) WHEREAS in virtue of the Treaty of Peace concluded with the Allied Powers and signed at Lausanne on the 24th day of July, 1923, and in virtue of the Treaty concluded with His Britannic Majesty and His Majesty the King of Iraq, signed at Angora on the 5th day of June, 1926, Turkey has renounced all rights and titles over the territory of Iraq; and

Rights renounced by Turkey.

(ii.) WHEREAS by their decision of the 27th day of September, 1924, which is set forth in the first schedule hereto, the Council of the League of Nations agreed that, in so far as concerns Iraq, effect had been given to the provisions of article 22 of the Covenant of the League of Nations in the Treaty of Versailles by the communication received by them from His Britannic Majesty's Government on that date; and

Agreement to mandate of Great Britain.  
Post, p. 1820.

(iii.) WHEREAS the Treaty of Alliance referred to in the aforesaid decision of the Council of the League of Nations, and set forth in the second schedule hereto, entered into force on the 19th day of December, 1924; and

Post, p. 1822.

(iv.) WHEREAS, with the object of extending the duration of the aforesaid Treaty of Alliance, a new Treaty between His Britannic Majesty and His Majesty the King of Iraq was signed at Baghdad on the 13th day of January, 1926, as set forth in the third schedule hereto, and hereinafter referred to as the Treaty of 1926; and

Post, p. 1855.

(v.) WHEREAS on the 2nd day of March, 1926, a letter in the terms set forth in the fourth schedule hereto was addressed by His Britannic Majesty's Government to the League of Nations; and

Post, p. 1857.

(vi.) WHEREAS on the 11th day of March, 1926, the Council of the League of Nations recorded a resolution taking note of the Treaty of 1926; and

(vii.) WHEREAS the Treaty of 1926 entered into force on the 30th day of March, 1926; and

<sup>1</sup>Arabic text not printed.

(viii.) WHEREAS the United States of America, by participating in the war against Germany, contributed to her defeat and the defeat of her Allies, and to the renunciation of the rights and titles of her Allies in the territory transferred by them, but has not ratified the Covenant of the League of Nations embodied in the Treaty of Versailles; and

Recognition of Iraq  
as an independent  
State.  
Contracting Powers.

(ix.) WHEREAS the United States of America recognises Iraq as an independent State; and

(x.) WHEREAS the President of the United States and His Britannic Majesty and His Majesty the King of Iraq desire to reach a definite understanding with respect to the rights of the United States and of its nationals in Iraq;

(xi.) The President of the United States of America of the one part and His Britannic Majesty and His Majesty the King of Iraq of the other part have decided to conclude a Convention to this effect, and have named as their plenipotentiaries:—

Plenipotentiaries.

The President of the United States of America;

His Excellency General Charles G. Dawes, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States at London;

His Majesty the King of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India;  
for Great Britain and Northern Ireland;

The Right Honourable Arthur Henderson, M.P., His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs;

His Majesty the King of Iraq;

Ja'far Pasha El Askeri, C.M.G., His Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at London;

who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed as follows:—

#### ARTICLE 1.

Recognition of mandate.

Subject to the provisions of the present Convention, the United States consents to the régime established in virtue of the decisions of the Council of the League of Nations of the 27th day of September, 1924, and of the 11th day of March, 1926, the Treaty of Alliance (as defined in the said decision of the 27th day of September, 1924), and the Treaty of 1926, and recognises the special relations existing between His Britannic Majesty and His Majesty the King of Iraq as defined in those instruments.

#### ARTICLE 2.

Rights, etc., accorded to United States.

The United States and its nationals shall have and enjoy all the rights and benefits secured under the terms of the aforesaid decisions and treaties to members of the League of Nations and their nationals, notwithstanding the fact that the United States is not a member of the League of Nations.

#### ARTICLE 3.

Vested property rights.

Vested American property rights in Iraq shall be respected and in no way impaired.

#### ARTICLE 4.

Educational religious, etc., institutions by Americans permitted.

Subject to the provisions of any local laws for the maintenance of public order and public morals, and to any general educational requirements prescribed by law in Iraq, the nationals of the United States will be permitted freely to establish and maintain educational,

philanthropic and religious institutions in Iraq, to receive voluntary applicants and to teach in the English language.

ARTICLE 5.

Negotiations shall be entered into as soon as possible for the purpose of concluding an Extradition Treaty between the United States and Iraq in accordance with the usages prevailing among friendly States.

Extradition treaty to be negotiated.

ARTICLE 6.

No modification of the special relations existing between His Britannic Majesty and His Majesty the King of Iraq, as defined in article 1 (other than the termination of such special relations as contemplated in article 7 of the present Convention) shall make any change in the rights of the United States as defined in this Convention, unless such change has been assented to by the Government of the United States.

Modifications of mandate subject to assent by United States.

ARTICLE 7.

The present Convention shall be ratified in accordance with the respective constitutional methods of the High Contracting Parties. The ratifications shall be exchanged in London as soon as practicable. The present Convention shall take effect on the date of the exchange of ratifications, and shall cease to have effect on the termination of the special relations existing between His Britannic Majesty and His Majesty the King of Iraq in accordance with the Treaty of Alliance and the Treaty of 1926.

Exchange of ratifications.

On the termination of the said special relations, negotiations shall be entered into between the United States and Iraq for the conclusion of a treaty in regard to their future relations and the rights of the nationals of each country in the territories of the other. Pending the conclusion of such an agreement, the nationals, vessels, goods and aircraft of the United States and all goods in transit across Iraq, originating in or destined for the United States, shall receive in Iraq the most-favoured-nation treatment; provided that the benefit of this provision cannot be claimed in respect of any matter in regard to which the nationals, vessels, goods and aircraft of Iraq, and all goods in transit across the United States, originating in or destined for Iraq, do not receive in the United States the most-favoured-nation treatment, it being understood that Iraq shall not be entitled to claim the treatment which is accorded by the United States to the commerce of Cuba under the provisions of the Commercial Convention concluded by the United States and Cuba on the 11th day of December, 1902, or any other commercial convention which may hereafter be concluded by the United States with Cuba or to the commerce of the United States with any of its dependencies and the Panamá Canal Zone under existing or future laws, and that the United States shall not be entitled to claim any special treatment which may be accorded by Iraq to the nationals or commerce of neighbouring States exclusively.

Future relations and rights.

Most-favoured-nation treatment.

Exceptions.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned have signed the present Convention, and have thereunto affixed their seals.

Signatures.

DONE in triplicate in English and Arabic, of which, in case of divergence, the English text shall prevail, at London, this 9<sup>th</sup> day of January, 1930.

[SEAL] CHARLES G. DAWES

[SEAL] ARTHUR HENDERSON

[SEAL] JA'FAR EL ASKERI

Schedule I.

## SCHEDULE I.

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DECISION OF THE COUNCIL OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS DATED THE 27TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1924, RELATING TO THE APPLICATION TO IRAQ OF THE PRINCIPLES OF ARTICLE 22 OF THE COVENANT.

The Council of the League of Nations,  
 Having regard to article 16 of the Treaty of Peace signed at Lausanne on the 24th July, 1923;  
 Having regard to article 22 of the Covenant of the League of Nations;

In view of the communication which has been made by the Government of His Britannic Majesty to the Council of the League of Nations on the 27th September, 1924, in the following terms:—

“Whereas the territory of Iraq, which formerly constituted a part of the Turkish Empire passed into the occupation of the military forces of His Britannic Majesty in the course of the recent war, and

“Whereas it was intended by the Principal Allied Powers that the territory of Iraq should until such time as it might be able to stand alone be entrusted to a mandatory charged with the duty of rendering administrative advice and assistance to the population in accordance with the provisions of article 22 (paragraph 4) of the Covenant, and that this Mandate should be conferred on His Britannic Majesty; and

“Whereas His Britannic Majesty agreed to accept the Mandate for Iraq; and  
 “Whereas His Britannic Majesty has, in view of the rapid progress of Iraq, recognised an independent Government therein and has concluded with the King of Irak a treaty with Protocol and subsidiary agreements, as set forth in the Schedule hereto, and hereinafter referred to as the Treaty of Alliance; and

“Whereas the purpose of the said Treaty of Alliance is to ensure the complete observance and execution in Iraq of the principles which the acceptance of the Mandate was intended to secure;

“The Government of His Britannic Majesty is willing to agree as follows:—

“ I.

“So long as the Treaty of Alliance is in force, His Majesty's Government will assume, towards all Members of the League of Nations who accept the provisions of this arrangement and the benefits of the said Treaty, responsibility for the fulfilment by Iraq of the provisions of the said Treaty of Alliance.

“ II.

“During the currency of the Treaty of Alliance, the Government of His Britannic Majesty, in consultation with His Majesty the King of Iraq, will take such steps as may be necessary for the conclusion of special extradition agreements on behalf of Iraq. Copies of all such agreements shall be communicated to the Council of the League.

“ III.

“An annual report, to the satisfaction of the Council of the League, will be made to the Council as to the measures taken in Iraq during the year to carry out the provisions of the Treaty of Alliance. Copies of all laws and regulations promulgated in Iraq during the year will be attached to the said report.

“ IV.

“No modifications of the terms of the Treaty of Alliance will be agreed to by His Britannic Majesty's Government without the consent of the Council of the League.

## “ V.

Schedule I—Contd.

“ If any dispute should arise between the Government of His Britannic Majesty and that of another Member of the League as to whether the provisions of the Treaty of Alliance or of the present decision are being fulfilled in Iraq, or as to their interpretation or application, such dispute, if it cannot be settled by negotiation, shall be submitted to the Permanent Court of International Justice provided for by article 14 of the Covenant of the League.

## “ VI.

“ In the event of Iraq being admitted to the League of Nations, the obligations hereby assumed by His Britannic Majesty's Government shall terminate.

## “ VII.

“ On the conclusion of the period for which the Treaty of Alliance has been concluded, the Council of the League of Nations shall, if Iraq has not been admitted to the League, be invited to decide what further measures are required to give effect to article 22 of the Covenant.”

Accepts the undertakings of the Government of His Britannic Majesty; and

Approves the terms of the above communication as giving effect to the provisions of article 22 of the Covenant; and

Decides that the privileges and immunities, including the benefits of consular jurisdiction and protection formerly enjoyed by capitulation or usage in the Ottoman Empire, will not be required for the protection of foreigners in Iraq so long as the Treaty of Alliance is in force.

The present instrument shall be deposited in original in the archives of the League of Nations, and certified copies shall be forwarded by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations to all Members of the League.

DONE at Geneva, on the twenty-seventh day of September, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-four.

Schedule II.

## SCHEDULE II.

TREATY OF ALLIANCE BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND IRAQ OF THE 10TH DAY OF OCTOBER, 1922; PROTOCOL OF THE 30TH DAY OF APRIL, 1923; AND SUBSIDIARY AGREEMENTS (BRITISH OFFICIALS, MILITARY, JUDICIAL AND FINANCIAL) OF THE 25TH DAY OF MARCH, 1924.

No. 1.

*Treaty between His Britannic Majesty and His Majesty the King of Iraq.*

His Britannic Majesty of the one part, and His Majesty the King of Iraq of the other part;

WHEREAS His Britannic Majesty has recognised Feisal Ibn Hussein as constitutional King of Iraq; and

WHEREAS His Majesty the King of Iraq considers that it is to the interests of Iraq and will conduce to its rapid advancement that he should conclude a treaty with His Britannic Majesty on the basis of alliance; and

WHEREAS His Britannic Majesty is satisfied that the relations between himself and His Majesty the King of Iraq can now be better defined by such a treaty of alliance than by any other means:

For this purpose the High Contracting Parties have appointed as their plenipotentiaries:—

His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India:

Sir Percy Zachariah Cox, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., High Commissioner and Consul-General of His Britannic Majesty in Iraq;

His Majesty the King of Iraq:

His Highness Sir Saiyid 'Abd-ur-Rahman, G.B.E., Prime Minister and Naqib-al-Ashraf, Bagdad;

Who, having communicated their full powers, found in good and due order, have agreed as follows:—

## ARTICLE 1.

At the request of His Majesty the King of Iraq, His Britannic Majesty undertakes, subject to the provisions of this treaty, to provide the State of Iraq with such advice and assistance as may be required during the period of the present treaty, without prejudice to her national sovereignty. His Britannic Majesty shall be represented in Iraq by a High Commissioner and Consul-General assisted by the necessary staff.

## ARTICLE 2.

Schedule II—Contd.

His Majesty the King of Iraq undertakes that for the period of the present treaty no gazetted official of other than Iraq nationality shall be appointed in Iraq without the concurrence of His Britannic Majesty. A separate agreement shall regulate the numbers and conditions of employment of British officials so appointed in the Iraq Government.

## ARTICLE 3.

His Majesty the King of Iraq agrees to frame an Organic Law for presentation to the Constituent Assembly of Iraq, and to give effect to the said law, which shall contain nothing contrary to the provisions of the present treaty and shall take account of the rights, wishes and interests of all populations inhabiting Iraq. This Organic Law shall ensure to all complete freedom of conscience and the free exercise of all forms of worship, subject only to the maintenance of public order and morals. It shall provide that no discrimination of any kind shall be made between the inhabitants of Iraq on the ground of race, religion or language, and shall secure that the right of each community to maintain its own schools for the education of its own members in its own language, while conforming to such educational requirements of a general nature as the Government of Iraq may impose, shall not be denied or impaired. It shall prescribe the constitutional procedure, whether legislative or executive, by which decisions will be taken on all matters of importance, including those involving questions of fiscal, financial and military policy.

## ARTICLE 4.

Without prejudice to the provisions of articles 17 and 18 of this treaty, His Majesty the King of Iraq agrees to be guided by the advice of His Britannic Majesty tendered through the High Commissioner on all important matters affecting the international and financial obligations and interests of His Britannic Majesty for the whole period of this treaty. His Majesty the King of Iraq will fully consult the High Commissioner on what is conducive to a sound financial and fiscal policy, and will ensure the stability and good organisation of the finances of the Iraq Government so long as that Government is under financial obligations to the Government of His Britannic Majesty.

## ARTICLE 5.

His Majesty the King of Iraq shall have the right of representation in London and in such other capitals and places as may be agreed upon by the High Contracting Parties. Where His Majesty the King of Iraq is not represented, he agrees to entrust the protection of Iraq nationals to His Britannic Majesty. His Majesty the King of Iraq shall himself issue exequaturs to representatives of foreign Powers in Iraq after His Britannic Majesty has agreed to their appointment.

## ARTICLE 6.

His Britannic Majesty undertakes to use his good offices to secure the admission of Iraq to membership of the League of Nations as soon as possible.

Schedule II—Contd.

## ARTICLE 7.

His Britannic Majesty undertakes to provide such support and assistance to the armed forces of His Majesty the King of Iraq as may from time to time be agreed by the High Contracting Parties. A separate agreement regulating the extent and conditions of such support and assistance shall be concluded between the High Contracting Parties and communicated to the Council of the League of Nations.

## ARTICLE 8.

No territory in Iraq shall be ceded or leased or in any way placed under the control of any foreign Power; this shall not prevent His Majesty the King of Iraq from making such arrangements as may be necessary for the accommodation of foreign representatives and for the fulfilment of the provisions of the preceding article.

## ARTICLE 9.

His Majesty the King of Iraq undertakes that he will accept and give effect to such reasonable provisions as His Britannic Majesty may consider necessary in judicial matters to safeguard the interests of foreigners in consequence of the non-application of the immunities and privileges enjoyed by them under capitulation or usage. These provisions shall be embodied in a separate agreement, which shall be communicated to the Council of the League of Nations.

## ARTICLE 10.

The High Contracting Parties agree to conclude separate agreements to secure the execution of any treaties, agreements or undertakings which His Britannic Majesty is under obligation to see carried out in respect of Iraq. His Majesty the King of Iraq undertakes to bring in any legislation necessary to ensure the execution of these agreements. Such agreements shall be communicated to the Council of the League of Nations.

## ARTICLE 11.

There shall be no discrimination in Iraq against the nationals of any State, member of the League of Nations, or of any State to which His Britannic Majesty has agreed by treaty that the same rights should be ensured as it would enjoy if it were a member of the said League (including companies incorporated under the laws of such State), as compared with British nationals or those of any foreign State in matters concerning taxation, commerce or navigation, the exercise of industries or professions, or in the treatment of merchant vessels or civil aircraft. Nor shall there be any discrimination in Iraq against goods originating in or destined for any of the said States. There shall be freedom of transit under equitable conditions across Iraq territory.

## ARTICLE 12.

No measure shall be taken in Iraq to obstruct or interfere with missionary enterprise or to discriminate against any missionary on the ground of his religious belief or nationality, provided that such enterprise is not prejudicial to public order and good government.

## ARTICLE 13.

His Majesty the King of Iraq undertakes to co-operate, in so far as social, religious and other conditions may permit, in the

execution of any common policy adopted by the League of Nations for preventing and combating disease, including diseases of plants and animals.

Schedule II—Contd.

ARTICLE 14.

His Majesty the King of Iraq undertakes to secure the enactment, within twelve months of the coming into force of this treaty, and to ensure the execution of a Law of Antiquities based on the rules annexed to article 421 of the Treaty of Peace signed at Sèvres on the 10th August, 1920. This law shall replace the former Ottoman Law of Antiquities, and shall ensure equality of treatment in the matter of archaeological research to the nationals of all States members of the League of Nations, and of any State to which His Britannic Majesty has agreed by treaty that the same rights should be ensured as it would enjoy if it were a member of the said League.

ARTICLE 15.

A separate agreement shall regulate the financial relations between the High Contracting Parties. It shall provide, on the one hand, for the transfer by His Britannic Majesty's Government to the Government of Iraq of such works of public utility as may be agreed upon, and for the rendering by His Britannic Majesty's Government of such financial assistance as may from time to time be considered necessary for Iraq, and, on the other hand, for the progressive liquidation by the Government of Iraq of all liabilities thus incurred. Such agreement shall be communicated to the Council of the League of Nations.

ARTICLE 16.

So far as is consistent with his international obligations, His Britannic Majesty undertakes to place no obstacle in the way of the association of the State of Iraq for customs or other purposes with such neighbouring Arab States as may desire it.

ARTICLE 17.

Any difference that may arise between the High Contracting Parties as to the interpretation of the provisions of this treaty, shall be referred to the Permanent Court of International Justice provided for by article 14 of the Covenant of the League of Nations. In such case, should there be any discrepancy between the English and Arabic texts of this treaty, the English shall be taken as the authoritative version.

ARTICLE 18.

This treaty shall come into force as soon as it has been ratified by the High Contracting Parties after its acceptance by the Constituent Assembly, and shall remain in force for twenty years, at the end of which period the situation shall be examined, and if the High Contracting Parties are of opinion that the treaty is no longer required it shall be terminated. Termination shall be subject to confirmation by the League of Nations unless before that date article 6 of this treaty has come into effect, in which case notice of termination shall be communicated to the Council of the League of Nations. Nothing shall prevent the High Contracting Parties from reviewing from time to time the provisions of this treaty, and those of the separate agreements arising out of articles 7, 10 and 15, with a view to any revision which may seem desirable in the circumstances then existing, and any modification which may

Schedule II—Contd. be agreed upon by the High Contracting Parties shall be communicated to the Council of the League of Nations.

The ratifications shall be exchanged at Bagdad.

The present treaty has been drawn up in English and Arabic. One copy in each language will remain deposited in the archives of the Iraq Government, and one copy in each language in those of the Government of His Britannic Majesty.

IN WITNESS OF WHICH the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the present treaty and have affixed thereto their seals. Done at Bagdad in duplicate this tenth day of October, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-two of the Christian Era, corresponding with the nineteenth day of Sa'far, one thousand three hundred and forty-one, Hijrah.

P. Z. Cox,  
*His Britannic Majesty's High  
Commissioner in Iraq.*

'ABD-UR-RAHMAN,  
*Nagib-al-Ashraf of Bagdad and Prime  
Minister of the Iraq Government.*

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No. 2.

*Protocol to the Treaty of Alliance between Great Britain and Iraq  
of October 10, 1922.*

We, the undersigned plenipotentiaries of His Britannic Majesty and of His Majesty the King of Iraq respectively, having been duly authorised, met together this 30th day of April, 1923, corresponding to the 14th Ramazan, 1341, in order to sign the following protocol to the Treaty of Alliance concluded between their Majesties aforesaid on the 10th October, 1922, corresponding to 19th Sa'far, 1341, Hijrah, subject to ratification.

PROTOCOL.

It is understood between the High Contracting Parties that, notwithstanding the provisions of article 18, the present treaty shall terminate upon Iraq becoming a member of the League of Nations, and in any case not later than four years from the ratification of peace with Turkey. Nothing in this protocol shall prevent a fresh agreement from being concluded with a view to regulate the subsequent relations between the High Contracting Parties; and negotiations for that object shall be entered into between them before the expiration of the above period.

In witness of which the respective plenipotentiaries have affixed their signatures thereto. Done at Bagdad in duplicate this 30th day of April, 1923, of the Christian era, corresponding with the 14th day of Ramazan, 1341, Hijrah.

P. Z. Cox,  
*His Britannic Majesty's High  
Commissioner in Iraq.*

ABDUL MUHSIN-AL-SA'ADUN,  
*Prime Minister of the Iraq  
Government.*

*British Officials Agreement made under Article 2 of the Treaty of Alliance between Great Britain and Iraq of October 10, 1922.*

We, the undersigned plenipotentiaries of His Britannic Majesty and of His Majesty the King of Iraq respectively, having been duly authorised, met together this 25th day of March, 1924, corresponding to the 19th day of Sha'ban, 1342, in order to sign the following agreement subsidiary to article 2 of the Treaty of Alliance concluded between their Majesties aforesaid on the 10th day of October, 1922, corresponding to the 19th day of Sa'far, 1341, Hijrah, subject to ratification.

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THE AGREEMENT.

WHEREAS a treaty of alliance between His Britannic Majesty and his Majesty the King of Iraq was signed at Bagdad on the 10th day of October, 1922, corresponding with the 19th day of Sa'far, 1341, Hijrah, and a protocol to the said treaty was signed at Bagdad on the 30th day of April, 1923, corresponding with the 14th day of Ramazan, 1341, Hijrah; and

WHEREAS by article 2 of the said treaty His Majesty the King of Iraq undertakes that for the period of the same treaty no gazetted official of other than Iraq nationality shall be appointed in Iraq without the concurrence of His Britannic Majesty; and

WHEREAS by the same article it is provided that a separate agreement regulating the numbers and conditions of employment of British officials so appointed in the Iraq Government shall be concluded between the High Contracting Parties:

Now THEREFORE it is agreed as follows:—

## ARTICLE 1.

The Iraq Government agrees to appoint a British official approved by the High Commissioner as and when it may be requested to do so to any of the posts enumerated in schedule 1 hereto annexed.

## ARTICLE 2.

The Iraq Government agrees that any British official appointed to serve the Iraq Government in any of the posts reserved under article 1 of this agreement, or in any of the posts enumerated in schedule 2, shall be given a contract on the pay and grading prescribed for it in the said schedule and embodying the terms and conditions of service set forth in schedule 3, save and except that British officers seconded or appointed to serve under the Ministry of Defence of the Iraq Government shall be given contracts on the pay and grading prescribed in schedule 4, and embodying the terms and conditions of service prescribed in schedule 4.

## ARTICLE 3.

Subject to the provisions of article 2 of the Treaty of Alliance, nothing in this agreement shall prevent the Iraq Government from engaging British technical or scientific experts or British clerical and subordinate staff on special contracts.

## ARTICLE 4.

The Iraq Government undertakes that the obligations accepted by them under any contract of employment signed and issued in

Schedule II—Contd.

accordance with this agreement prior to the termination of the Treaty of Alliance, including the payment of contributions to the provident fund as prescribed in schedule 3 of this agreement, shall continue in force during the continuance of such contract and on its termination, notwithstanding the prior termination of the said Treaty of Alliance.

## ARTICLE 5.

For the purpose of contracts of employment entered into before the termination of the Treaty of Alliance, but continuing in force after such termination as provided in article 4 of this agreement, a revision of such clauses in schedules 3 and 4 of this agreement as contain a reference to His Britannic Majesty's High Commissioner or to the Disciplinary Board constituted under clause 17 of schedule 3 shall be undertaken in connexion with the negotiations for the conclusion of a fresh agreement between the High Contracting Parties provided for in the protocol to the Treaty of Alliance.

## ARTICLE 6.

All British officials appointed to posts in the Iraq Government under the terms of this agreement, shall be in the service of the Iraq Government and responsible to that Government and not to the High Commissioner.

## SCHEDULE 1.

Advisers to the Ministries of Interior, Finance, Justice, Defence and Communications and Works.

Directors or Inspectors-General of Irrigation, Public Works, Agriculture, Tapu, Surveys and Veterinary Services.

Director or Assistant Director of Audit, Inspectors-General of Police, Posts and Telegraphs, Health, Education, Customs and Excise.

President of Court of Appeal.

## SCHEDULE 2.

## GRADE I.

Advisers to Ministries of Interior, Finance and Justice.

Pay-----Rs. 2,500—100—3,500, provided that these rates may be exceeded if the Iraq Government is unable to obtain suitable officials except on a higher rate of pay.

## GRADE II.

- (1.) Adviser to the Ministry of Communications and Works.

President of the Court of Appeal.

Inspector-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

Inspector-General of Police.

Inspector-General of Health.

Inspector-General of Education.

Inspector-General of Customs and Excise.

Director of Irrigation.

Director of Public Works.

Director of Audit.

Director of Agriculture.

Assistant Adviser to the Ministry of the Interior.

Assistant Adviser to the Ministry of Finance.

Revenue Secretary to the Ministry of Finance.

Pay-----Rs. 1,800—100—2,800.

NOTE.—(1.) This post may be on special short-term contract ex-grade, or may be combined with the post of Director of Irrigation or Public Works, whichever of the two is senior. If so combined or on ordinary contract, the starting pay will be Rs. 2,200.

## GRADE III.

Schedule II—Contd.

Senior Administrative Inspectors.  
 Senior Finance Inspectors.  
 Senior Police Inspectors.  
 Deputy Inspector-General, C.I.D.

- (i.) Judges, Court of First Instance.  
 Secretary to the Ministry of Communications and Works.  
 Director of Tapu.  
 Director of Veterinary Services.  
 Superintending Engineers.
- (ii.) Health Specialists.  
 Directors of Hospitals and Institutes.  
 Chief Medical Officers in Mosul and Kirkuk.  
 Medical Officers of Health in Bagdad and Basrah.

Pay-----Rs. 1,500—75—1,800—100—2,300.

NOTE.—(i.) If appointed without knowledge of Arabic and local legal experience, to start at Rs. 1,350 and be on probation for two years.

(ii.) If allowed to take private practice, to start at Rs. 1,200, and, in the case of future appointments of Health Specialists, if they are allowed to take private practice, they may be placed in another Grade.

## GRADE IV (a).

Collectors of Customs.  
 Director of Surveys.  
 Chief Agricultural Research Officer.  
 Chief Agricultural Inspector.  
 Executive Engineers, P.W.D.  
 Electrical Specialist.  
 Government Architect.  
 Executive Engineers, Irrigation.  
 Inspector of Posts.  
 Senior Executive Engineer, Telegraphs.  
 Inspectors of Education.  
 Qualified Medical Officers not in Grade III.

Pay-----Rs. 1,200—75—1,800.

## GRADE IV (b).

- (i.) Junior Administrative Inspectors.  
 Junior Finance Inspectors.  
 Junior Police Inspectors (1st class).  
 Junior Executive Engineers, Telegraphs.  
 Agricultural Officers.
- (ii.) Deputy Collectors of Customs.  
 Assistant Director of Public Health (Personnel and Accounts Section).

Pay-----Rs. 900—50—1,200—75—1,800.

NOTE.—(i.) Increments of Rs. 75 throughout.

(ii.) Not to rise beyond Rs. 1,500 in this grade unless they pass a departmental test qualifying them for post of Collector and no such post is vacant.

## GRADE V.

Assistant Collectors of Customs.  
 Assistant Irrigation Officers.  
 Assistant Engineers, P.W.D.  
 Junior Police Inspectors (2nd class).  
 Survey Officers.  
 Other Officials in Departments of Posts and Telegraphs.  
 Veterinary Officers.  
 Superintendent of Medical Stores.

Pay-----Rs. 800—50—1,300.

*General Note.*

(i.) An official already in the service of the Iraq Government, who is appointed to any post mentioned in this schedule and similar in grade to that in which he is serving at the time of such appointment, shall be placed

Schedule II—Contd. in the grade prescribed for the post at such a point as will give him a total salary not less than the salary which he is drawing at the time of signing the new contract. In calculating such salary regard shall be had to the number of months which he has served towards the new increment due under his old contract.

(ii.) Junior Administrative Inspectors shall be placed at such a point in Grade IV as shall give them the salary nearest (either above or below) to their present salary plus Rs. 200, their position as regards increments being taken into account as above.

(iii.) In order to enable them to meet the extra expense which will be involved by the payment of rent, lighting and conservancy charges, married officers (other than Junior Administrative Inspectors) stationed in Bagdad, Basrah or Mosul, and drawing pay at the rate of less than Rs. 1,500 per mensem, shall be granted a personal allowance, to be absorbed in future increments, of Rs. 150 or such portion of Rs. 150 as shall together with their salary amount to Rs. 1,500 per mensem in all.

### SCHEDULE 3.

#### REGULATIONS RELATING TO THE SERVICE OF BRITISH OFFICIALS IN IRAQ.

##### *Period of Service.*

1.—(1.) Every official whom it is desired to employ in the Iraq Government will be required to enter into an agreement to serve the Iraq Government for a definite period, to be specified in his agreement, of five, ten or fifteen years.

(2.) Such period of service will commence on the date on which he embarks to take up his appointment, or in the case of an official already serving in Iraq, on a date to be fixed in his contract, and shall not be considered to be interrupted by any local, sick or ordinary leave granted in accordance with these regulations.

(3.) Except in the case of officials who before the commencement of such period of service have served not less than one year in the Iraq Government and whose retention in the posts in which they are specialised has been asked for by the Iraq Government, the first year (or, in the case of officials referred to in Note (i) under Grade III in schedule 2, the first two years) of such period of service shall be probationary and the official's contract may be terminated at the end of the first or second year, as the case may be, by three months' notice in writing, and when such notice is given the High Commissioner shall be given an opportunity to give his opinion regarding the official concerned. On such termination of his contract, the official shall be entitled to any leave or leave gratuity which he has earned and a free passage to England for himself. He shall receive from the Provident Fund only the amount of such contributions as he has made thereto.

##### *Salary.*

2.—(1.) The salary of an official, together with the increment to it, will be that provided for his office in schedule 2, provided that—

(a.) In the case of officials already serving under the Iraq Government and (b) in the case of new appointments of officials with special experience or qualifications, the initial salary of an official may be fixed by his contract at a point in the grade of his office higher than the initial salary of the grade.

##### *Half Salary during Voyage on Appointment.*

(ii.) On being appointed an official will be entitled to half salary from the date of his embarkation to take up his new appointment to the date of his arrival in Iraq and to full salary from the date of his arrival in Iraq.

(iii.) For the purpose of this and the succeeding regulations the term "salary" means the salary attached to the office held by the official and does not include a personal allowance or other payment made to the official.

The term "emoluments" means and includes all payments made to an official including salary and allowances of every kind.

##### *Currency of Payment in Iraq.*

3.—(1.) Subject to clause 16 of these regulations, emoluments paid in Iraq will be paid in rupees.

(2.) An official, on giving three months' notice, shall have the option of drawing one-third of his salary in London at the fixed conversion rate of Rs. 15 to £1, or in the event of the currency being altered at the par rate of exchange.

An official who shall have availed himself on this option may, by giving three months' notice, cancel the arrangement and draw his salary in rupees in Iraq.

*Passages of Officials.*

4.—A.—(1.) An official will, on first appointment, be allowed a free first-class passage out to Iraq subject to his executing an agreement under which he will be bound to refund the cost thereof in the event of his relinquishing the appointment within three years from the date of his arrival in Iraq in order to take up other employment in Iraq, or within one year from the date of such arrival for any other reason than bodily or mental infirmity.

(2.) He will also, on the termination of his service, be allowed a free passage to England: provided that if the Government terminate his contract under clause 18 of these regulations for misconduct or insubordination, or the official himself terminates it for any reason other than bodily or mental infirmity, the allowance of this passage shall be at the discretion of the Disciplinary Board constituted under clause 17.

(3.) During the currency of his agreement an official will be further allowed a free passage from Iraq to England and back, once if his contract is for five years' service, twice if it is for ten years' service, and three times if it is for fifteen years' service.

(4.) The Government may provide the passage allowed under this regulation on any ship of a recognised line which carries first-class passengers between England and Iraq. If the official elects to proceed by a different route, he shall receive the actual cost of the passage chosen by him or the value of the passage chosen by Government, whichever is less.

*Wives of British Officials.*

B.—(1.) The wife of an official already married at the commencement of his contract shall be allowed two free first-class single passages either way between England and Iraq when the contract of the official is for five years' service, three such passages when the contract is for ten years', and four such passages when it is for fifteen years' service.

(2.) When the official marries during the period of his contract, his wife shall be allowed two free single passages either way for the next five years remaining to be served by the official under his contract at the time of the marriage, and one free single passage either way for every subsequent five years remaining to be served. A period of less than five years shall not be taken into consideration in deciding to what free passage a wife may be entitled under these regulations.

(3.) Passages allowed to wives shall be provided under the same conditions as those allowed to officials under 4(A) of these regulations.

*Quarters.*

5. In the case of an official occupying a house which is the property of the Government, an official who is occupying a house by himself shall pay rent at the rate of 8 per cent. of his salary, and an official who is sharing a house with another official shall pay rent at the rate of 4 per cent. of his salary provided that the payment made by the official or officials occupying the house shall in no case exceed a fair rent for the house calculated on the basis of the actual rents of privately-owned houses in the locality. Rent will be paid on the same principle by officials occupying houses which are not the property of the Government, provided that the payment made by the official or officials occupying the house shall in no case exceed the actual rent of the house. Should such payment be less than the rent of the house, then, in order to assist the official in paying the balance of the rent, the Government shall give such officials an allowance in aid as follows:—

*In Basrah and Bagdad:*

- Married officials not exceeding 12 per cent. of their salary.
- Unmarried officials not exceeding 6 per cent. of their salary.

*In other stations:*

- Married officials not exceeding 8 per cent. of their salary.
- Unmarried officials not exceeding 4 per cent. of their salary.

These allowances in aid shall be subject to revision every year in accordance with the actual fluctuations of rents.

For the purposes of this clause the term "salary" shall be deemed to include personal allowance, if any.

*Equipment of Quarters.*

6. The Government shall, if possible, equip all Government houses occupied by officials with such electric lights, fans and water as may be recommended by the Directorate of Health Services.

*Schedule II—Contd. Local Leave.*

7. An official may at the discretion of the Government be allowed local leave not exceeding twenty-one days in each calendar year. Such leave shall not be cumulative, and shall not be combined with ordinary leave.

*Ordinary Leave.*

8.—(i.) An official will earn ordinary leave at the rate of one day's leave for every five days of effective service. No leave other than local leave shall count as effective service.

(ii.) Ordinary leave shall be cumulative.

(iii.) Subject to the exigencies of the service, an official may be granted the ordinary leave due to him at any time he desires, and may claim the right to take the leave due to him if under a fifteen years' contract three times; if under a ten years' contract, twice; and if under a five years' contract, once.

(iv.) An official on the expiry of his service, or on the termination of his contract by the Government for any reason other than insubordination or misconduct, shall receive a gratuity in respect of ordinary leave which is due to him and which owing to the exigencies of the service he has been unable to take. This gratuity shall be calculated at the rate of one day's leave allowance for every day of leave due subject to maximum of nine months.

(v.) When on ordinary leave an official shall be entitled to full salary.

*Sick Leave.*

9.—(i.) Short periods of absence from duty owing to sickness not exceeding ten consecutive days will be allowed in Iraq on full salary. Any absence extending beyond that period will be counted as sick leave.

(ii.) The aggregate amount of sick leave which an official may be allowed shall be as follows:—

If he is on a five years' contract.....	1 year.
If he is on a ten years' contract.....	2 years.
If he is on a fifteen years' contract.....	3 years.

(iii.) If these aggregate amounts are exceeded the Government shall have the option of terminating the contract without compensation.

(iv.) On each occasion of taking sick leave an official shall receive full salary for a period up to six months and thereafter such leave as is due to him up to a further six months. If no leave or insufficient leave is due to him to cover the second six months he may complete the period by additional sick leave on half-pay. At the end of this period of twelve months the Government shall have the right to terminate without compensation the service of an official who is on a five years' contract, and in other cases, *i.e.*, if the official is on more than five years' contract, a medical board shall assemble, and, if it is considered that the official is unlikely to be fit to return to duty within the limits laid down in sub-clause (2) above, Government shall have the right to terminate the contract without compensation.

(v.) Nothing in this clause shall in any way modify the obligations of the Iraq Government to pay an officer of the Imperial forces or Indian army on return from his employment until he is fit for duty in the Imperial or Indian establishment as the case may be, subject to the maximum period of sick leave with full pay of his substantive rank provided in the regulations of the service concerned.

*Medical Attendance.*

10. In Iraq an official will be entitled to free medical treatment, but this privilege does not extend to his family.

*Compensation in case of Termination by Government.*

11. In the case of an official whose services are terminated by Government other than for reasons stated in clauses 1, sub-clause (3), 9, 14 and 18, Government shall pay into the Provident Fund on his behalf, and he shall receive from that fund, in addition to the sum already due to him therefrom, a sum equal to the combined contributions of Government and the official which would have fallen due in respect of the balance of his contract.

*Special Compensation for Death, &c., due to Local Disturbances, &c.*

12. Special compensation, which shall not be less favourable in the case of an officer of the Imperial forces or Indian army than that to which he would be entitled under the regulations of his parent service, under rules to be laid down hereafter, will be granted in the case of death, injury or loss of property,

&c., due to war or local disturbances, or in the case of permanent disability certified by a medical board to have arisen out of the special circumstances of his employment. In the case of loss of property, no compensation will be paid unless it can be reasonably shown that it was impossible to insure such property or that insurance could only have been effected at an exorbitant premium. In any case compensation will be paid only in respect of articles considered necessary and indispensable, and the Government will take no responsibility for the loss, theft, or destruction of valuables, such as jewellery, works of art, &c.

*Provident Fund.*

13. A Provident Fund shall be instituted to which Government and the officials shall contribute as follows:—

(i.) Every official shall contribute to the Provident Fund monthly by the deduction from his salary bill of one-twelfth of his pay.

(ii.) The Government shall contribute monthly in respect of each official a sum equal to twice the official's contribution during the preceding month.

(iii.) Sums deducted on this account from the salary bills of officials, together with the sums due from Government, shall be transmitted monthly to such person or persons as may be appointed Treasurer of the fund by His Britannic Majesty's Government, and the fund will be administered by trustees approved, and in accordance with rules laid down by His Britannic Majesty's Government.

(iv.) Every official, except officials on whose behalf the Government has paid or accepted liability for pension contribution up to the date of commencement of service under the new conditions, shall contribute to the fund in respect of service between the 11th November, 1920, and the date on which these conditions of service become applicable to him a sum equal to one-twelfth of his aggregate pay during such period.

(v.) Government shall contribute a like amount to that contributed by the official in respect of pre-contract service referred to in sub-clause (iv).

(vi.) In the case of officials who are lent or transferred to the Iraq Government by other Governments and who continue to qualify for the pension payable by their parent service on condition that their pension contributions continue to be paid, such pension contributions (except in so far as they are payable by the official himself under the rules of his parent service) shall continue to be paid by the Iraq Government.

The first five sub-clauses of this clause shall not apply in the case of such officials.

*Languages.*

14. An official will be required to comply with the provisions of such regulations relating to language examinations as may be drawn up by a Disciplinary Board constituted under clause 17 of this schedule and approved by the High Commissioner. Such regulations may provide for the stoppage of promotion in the event of failure to pass an examination prescribed as compulsory, and may further provide for termination of the official's contract without compensation in the event of repeated failures.

*Travelling Allowances: Acting Allowances.*

15. Traveling and transport allowances within Iraq and acting allowances shall be admissible in accordance with rules applicable to local officials.

*Currency.*

16. In the event of the currency being altered, the rupee emoluments shall thereafter be payable in the new currency at the current rate of exchange except as provided in clause 3(2) of this schedule.

*Discipline.*

17. Officials will, for the purposes of discipline, be under the supervision of a Board composed as follows:—

PRESIDENT :

The Prime Minister.

MEMBERS :

A representative of his Excellency the High Commissioner, three Ministers and three senior British officials nominated by His Majesty the King.

The findings of the Board shall be subject to the approval of His Majesty the King. Before such approval is given, his Excellency the High Commissioner shall be given an opportunity of expressing his opinion on such findings.

Schedule II—Contd. *Termination for Insubordination, &c.*

18. The Government has the right, subject to the approval of the Disciplinary Board as constituted under clause 17, to terminate without compensation the services of an official who has been guilty of misconduct and insubordination, and to receive back from the Provident Fund the whole or part, as may be decided by the said Board, of the amount contributed by Government to his credit in the Provident Fund.

*Termination of Contract by Official.*

19. An official will be entitled to terminate his contract during its currency by giving six months' notice in writing to the head of his Department, but should he do so it shall be put before the Disciplinary Board as constituted under clause 17 to decide in the circumstances whether he should receive his free passage home, any or all of the leave due to him, or more than half only of the amount standing to his credit in the Provident Fund at the time of his resignation.

20. In the case of any seconded officer of the Imperial forces or Indian army, if, on the termination of his contract otherwise than under clauses 18 and 19, he cannot be absorbed within the authorised establishment, the Iraq Government shall be liable for his pay and allowances at normal British rates for the period during which he is awaiting absorption.

*Arbitration.*

21. If any question arises under the agreement entered into by an official whether as regards its interpretation or in any other respect, it shall be referred to the Disciplinary Board, whose decision, after the approval of His Majesty the King as provided in clause 17, shall be final.

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SCHEDULE 4.

REGULATIONS RELATING TO THE SERVICE OF BRITISH OFFICERS EMPLOYED UNDER THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE OF THE IRAQ GOVERNMENT.

*Period of Service.*

1.—(1.) An officer will be required on appointment to enter into an agreement to serve the Iraq Government for a period of three years, extendable, if both parties agree and, in the case of an officer of the Imperial forces or Indian army, subject to the approval of His Britannic Majesty's Government or the Government of India, as the case may be, to five, seven and ten years by successive renewals.

(2.) Such period of service will commence on the date on which he embarks to take up his appointment, or in the case of an officer already serving in Iraq on a date to be fixed in his contract, and shall not be considered to be interrupted by any local, sick, or ordinary leave granted in accordance with these regulations.

*Salary.*

2.—(1.) The salary of an officer together with the increment attached to it will be that provided for his office in the table of grades annexed to this schedule.

*Half Salary during Voyage on Appointment.*

(2.) An officer proceeding to Iraq to take up an appointment under the Government of Iraq will be entitled to the full pay of his Iraq appointment from the date of arrival in Iraq and for the period from the date of embarkation to the date of his arrival in Iraq, (a) if an officer of the Imperial forces, to half-pay of his Iraq appointment or to his British regimental pay (without allowances) of his substantive rank, whichever is the greater; (b) if an officer of the Indian army, to half the pay of his Iraq appointment or to the pay of his substantive rank without staff pay if proceeding from India to Iraq, or if not so proceeding the British regimental pay of his substantive rank, whichever is the greater; (c) in all other cases to half the pay of his Iraq appointment.

*Currency of Payment in Iraq.*

3.—(1.) Subject to clause 16 of these regulations, emoluments paid in Iraq will be paid in rupees.

(2.) An officer, on giving three months' notice, shall have the option of drawing one-third of his salary in London at the fixed conversion rate of Rs. 15 to £1, or, in the event of the currency being altered, at the par rate of exchange.

An officer who shall have availed himself of this option may, by giving three months' notice, cancel the arrangement and draw his salary in rupees in Iraq.

#### *Passages of Officers.*

4.—A (1.) An officer will, on first appointment, be allowed a free first-class passage out to Iraq subject to his executing an agreement under which he will be bound to refund the cost thereof in the event of his relinquishing the appointment within three years from the date of his arrival in Iraq in order to take up other employment in Iraq, or within one year from date of such arrival for any other reason except bodily or mental infirmity.

(2.) He will also on the termination of his service be allowed a free first-class passage to England; provided that, if the Government terminates his service under clause 18 of these regulations for misconduct or insubordination, or if the officer terminates it for any other reason than bodily or mental infirmity, the allowance of this passage shall be at the discretion of the Government.

(3.) During the currency of his agreement an officer will be further allowed a free return first-class passage from Iraq to England and back, once on a three or five years' contract and once again if the contract is extended beyond five years.

If an officer who has already taken the free return passage or passages to England granted under this sub-clause or who is not entitled to any such free return passage, is sent to England on the ground of ill-health, a similar free return passage to England and back shall be granted to him.

(4.) The Government may provide the passage allowed under this regulation on any ship of a recognised line which carries first-class passengers between England and Iraq or on a British Government transport.

If the officer elects to proceed by a different route, line or class, or to a destination other than the United Kingdom, he shall receive the actual cost of the passage he takes or the value of the passage allowed under this regulation, whichever is the less.

#### *Wives of Officers.*

B (1.) The wife of an officer already married at the commencement of his contract shall be allowed two free first-class single passages either way between England and Iraq if the officer's contract is for three or five years' service and one further single passage if the officer's contract is extended beyond five years.

(2.) When the officer marries during the period of his contract, the wife shall be allowed two free first-class single passages either way if and when the officer's contract is extended.

(3.) Passages allowed to wives shall be provided under the same conditions as those allowed to officers under 4 A of these regulations.

#### *Quarters.*

5. In the case of an officer occupying a house which is the property of the Government, rent will be charged on the following principle:—

An officer who is occupying a house by himself shall pay rent at the rate of 8 per cent. of his salary and an officer who is sharing a house with another officer shall pay rent at the rate of 4 per cent. of his salary, provided that the payment made by the officer or officers occupying the house shall in no case exceed a fair rent for the house calculated on the basis of the actual rents of privately-owned houses in the locality. Rent will be paid on the same principle by officers occupying houses which are not the property of the Government, provided that the payment made by the officer or officers occupying the house shall in no case exceed the actual rent of the house, then, in order to assist the officer in paying the balance of the rent, the Government shall give such officers an allowance in aid as follows:—

##### *In Basrah and Bagdad—*

Married officers, not exceeding 12 per cent. of their salary.

Unmarried officers, not exceeding 6 per cent. of their salary.

##### *In other stations—*

Married officers, not exceeding 8 per cent. of their salary.

Unmarried officers, not exceeding 4 per cent. of their salary.

These allowances in aid shall be subject to revision every year in accordance with the actual fluctuation of rents.

Schedule II—Contd. *Equipment of Quarters.*

6. The Government shall, if possible, equip all Government houses occupied by officers with such electric light, fans and water as may be recommended by the Directorate of Health Services.

*Local Leave.*

7. An officer may, at the discretion of the Government, be allowed local leave not exceeding twenty-one days in each calendar year. Such leave shall not be cumulative and shall not be combined with ordinary leave. When on local leave an officer shall be entitled to full salary.

*Ordinary Leave.*

8.—(1.) An officer shall earn one day's ordinary leave for each five days of effective service. No leave other than local leave shall count as effective service. The period spent on voyages other than on first appointment shall be reckoned as ordinary leave.

(2.) Ordinary leave shall be cumulative.

(3.) Subject to the exigencies of the service, an officer may be granted ordinary leave at any time and may claim the right to take such leave as may be due to him—

In a three years' contract—Once.  
 In a five years' contract—Once.  
 In a seven years' contract—Twice.  
 In a ten years' contract—Twice.

(4.) When on ordinary leave an officer shall be entitled to full salary.

(5.) An officer on the expiry of his period of service, or on the termination of his contract by the Government for any reason other than insubordination or misconduct, shall receive pay in lieu of any ordinary leave which is due to him and which owing to the exigencies of the service he has been unable to take. The amount so issued shall not in any case exceed nine months' salary.

9.—(1.) Short periods of absence from duty owing to sickness, not exceeding ten consecutive days, will be allowed in Iraq on full salary. Any such absence extending beyond that period will be counted as sick leave.

(2.) The aggregate amount of sick leave which an officer may be allowed on a three years' contract shall be eight months.

(3.) If this aggregate amount is exceeded the Government shall have the right of terminating the contract without further notice.

(4.) On each occasion of taking sick leave an officer shall receive full salary for a period up to four months and, thereafter, such leave as is due to him up to a further four months. If no leave or insufficient leave is due to him to cover the second four months he may complete the period by additional sick leave on half-pay.

At the end of this period of eight months the Government shall have the right to terminate his contract without further notice or compensation.

(5.) If his original contract or his contract as extended under clause 1 hereof exceeds three years, he shall come under the regulations as to sick leave laid down for civilian officials under clause 9 of schedule 3.

(6.) Nothing in this clause shall in any way modify the obligations of the Iraq Government to pay an officer of the Imperial forces or Indian army on return from his employment until he is fit for duty in the Imperial or Indian establishment, as the case may be, subject to the maximum period of sick leave with full pay of his substantive rank and allowances as ordinarily issuable as provided in the regulations of the service concerned.

*Medical Attendance.*

10. In Iraq an officer will be entitled to free medical treatment, but this privilege shall not extend to his family.

*Termination of Contract by Government.*

11. In cases other than those provided for in clauses 9, 14 and 18, the Government shall have the right to terminate an officer's contract on giving him three months' notice in writing. Such notice shall only be given with the consent of the senior British officer attached to the Ministry of Defence.

11A. Where an officer of the Imperial forces or Indian army cannot be absorbed within the authorised establishment on termination of his service under the Iraq Government, that Government shall be liable for his pay and allowances under the regulations of the service concerned for the period during which he is awaiting absorption.

*Special Compensation for Death, &c., due to Local Disturbances, &c.*

Schedule II—Contd.

12. Special compensation, which shall not be less favourable in the case of an officer of the Imperial forces or Indian army than that to which he would be entitled under the regulations of his parent service, will be granted under rules to be laid down hereafter by agreement between the High Contracting Parties in the case of death, injury and loss of property, &c., due to war or local disturbances, or in the case of permanent disability certified by a medical board to have arisen out of the circumstances of his employment. In the case of loss of property, no compensation will be paid unless it can be reasonably shown that it was impossible to insure such property, or that insurance could only have been effected at an exorbitant premium. In any case compensation will be paid only in respect of articles considered necessary and indispensable and the Government will take no responsibility for the loss, theft or destruction of valuables, such as jewellery, works of art, &c.

*Gratuity.*

13. On the expiry or termination of his contract, except under clauses 14 and 18, an officer shall be entitled in addition to any sums payable under clause 8(5) to a gratuity of one month's pay at the rate he is then drawing for every completed year of service, fractions of a year to be reckoned at the rate of one day's pay for twelve days' service.

In the case of officers who are lent or transferred to the Iraq Government by other Governments and who would continue to qualify for the pension payable by their parent service on condition that their pension contributions continue to be paid, such pension contributions (except in so far as they are payable by the officer himself under the rules of his parent service) shall continue to be paid by the Iraq Government.

Such officers will not be eligible for payment of a gratuity under this clause.

*Languages.*

14. An officer will be required to comply with the provisions of such regulations relating to language examinations as may be drawn up by the Ministry of Defence and approved by the High Commissioner.

Such regulations may provide for the stoppage of promotion in the Iraq service in the event of failure to pass any examination prescribed as compulsory and may further provide for the termination of the officer's contract without compensation in the event of repeated failures.

*Travelling Allowances. Acting Allowances.*

15. Travelling and transport allowances within Iraq and acting allowances shall be admissible in accordance with rules applicable to local officers.

*Currency.*

16. In the event of the currency being altered the rupee emoluments shall thereafter be payable in the new currency at the current rate of exchange, except as provided in clause 3(2) of this schedule.

*Discipline.*

17. Officers will for the purpose of discipline be under the senior British officer employed under the Ministry of Defence, who will himself for disciplinary purposes be under the High Commissioner.

*Termination for Insubordination, &c.*

18. The Government has the right, subject to the concurrence of the High Commissioner, to terminate without compensation the services of an officer who has been guilty of insubordination or misconduct.

*Termination of Contract by Officer.*

19. An officer will be entitled to terminate his contract on giving three months' notice in writing to the Minister of Defence, but in that case he will not be entitled to a free passage home unless he has completed at least eighteen months' service in the country since joining or since his last return from leave. He will be entitled to receive the gratuity due to him under clause 13, but not to any leave or gratuity in lieu of leave.

*Arbitration.*

20. If any question arises under the agreement entered into by an officer, whether as regards its meaning or in any other respect, it shall be referred to the High Commissioner, whose decision shall be final.

Schedule II—Contd.

GRADES.

GRADE I.

Adviser or Under-Secretary of State to the Ministry of Defence:—

Pay-----	Rs.
	2,500—100—3,500

GRADE II.

Senior officers, whether in headquarters or liaison officers, with a rank not lower than that of Major, except in the case of officers already employed in such senior posts:—

Pay-----	Rs.
	1,500—75—1,800
	1,800—100—2,300

GRADE III.

Junior (A'wan) officers):—

Pay-----	Rs.
	900—50—1,200
	1,200—75—1,800

REMARKS.

If the officer under grade III holds the rank of Captain, his salary shall commence at Rs. 1,200, and if he holds the rank of full Lieutenant or has more than seven years' service to his credit, his salary shall commence at Rs. 1,000.

*General Note.*

(i.) An officer already in the service of the Iraq Government who is appointed to any post mentioned in this schedule and similar in grade to that in which he is serving at the time of such appointment shall be placed in the grade prescribed for the post at such a point as will give him a total salary not less than the salary which he is drawing at the time of signing the new contract. In calculating such salary regard shall be had to the number of months which he has served towards the new increment due under his old contract.

(ii.) In order to enable them to meet the extra expense which will be involved by payment of rent, lighting and conservancy charges, married officers stationed in Bagdad, Basrah or Mosul, and drawing pay at the rate of less than Rs. 1,500 per mensem shall be granted a personal allowance, to be absorbed in future increments, of Rs. 150, or such portion of Rs. 150 as shall bring their salary up to Rs. 1,500 per mensem.

IN WITNESS OF WHICH the respective plenipotentiaries have affixed their signatures thereto. Done at Bagdad in duplicate this 25th day of March, 1924, of the Christian era, corresponding with the 19th day of Sha'ban, 1342, Hijrah.

H. DOBBS,  
*His Britannic Majesty's High  
Commissioner for Iraq.*

JA'FAR AL 'ASKARI,  
*Prime Minister of the Iraq  
Government.*

No. 4.

*Military Agreement made under Article 7 of the Treaty of Alliance  
between Great Britain and Iraq of October 10, 1922.*

We, the undersigned plenipotentiaries of His Britannic Majesty and of His Majesty the King of Iraq respectively, having been duly authorised, met together this 25th day of March, 1924, corresponding to the 19th day of Sha'ban, 1342, in order to sign the following

agreement subsidiary to article 7 of the treaty of alliance concluded between Their Majesties aforesaid on the 10th day of October, 1922, corresponding to the 19th day of Sa'far, 1341, Hijrah, subject to ratification.

Schedule II—Contd.

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### THE AGREEMENT.

WHEREAS a treaty of alliance between His Britannic Majesty and His Majesty the King of Iraq was signed at Bagdad on the 10th day of October, 1922, corresponding with the 19th day of Sa'far, 1341, Hijrah, and a protocol to the same treaty was signed at Bagdad on the 30th day of April, 1923, corresponding with the 14th day of Ramazan, 1341, Hijrah; and

WHEREAS by article 7 of the said treaty His Britannic Majesty undertakes to provide such support and assistance to the armed forces of His Majesty the King of Iraq as may from time to time be agreed by the High Contracting Parties; and

WHEREAS by the same article it is provided that a separate agreement regulating the extent and conditions of such support and assistance shall be concluded between the High Contracting Parties and communicated to the Council of the League of Nations; and

WHEREAS by article 18 of the same treaty it is provided that nothing shall prevent the High Contracting Parties from reviewing from time to time the provisions of the separate agreement referred to above with a view to any revision which may seem desirable in the circumstances then existing, any modifications which may be agreed upon by the High Contracting Parties being communicated to the Council of the League of Nations:

NOW THEREFORE it is agreed as follows:—

#### ARTICLE 1.

The two Governments hereby recognise the principle that the Government of Iraq shall at the earliest possible date, provided it shall not be later than four years from the date of the conclusion of this agreement, accept full responsibility both for the maintenance of internal order and for the defence of Iraq from external aggression. With this end in view, it is agreed that the material support and assistance now being rendered by His Britannic Majesty's Government to the Government of Iraq shall be progressively reduced with all possible expedition.

#### ARTICLE 2.

Such support and assistance as may for a time be provided by the Government of His Britannic Majesty shall take the form of the presence in Iraq either of an Imperial garrison or of local forces maintained by His Britannic Majesty's Government and of the granting of facilities in the following matters, the cost of which will be met by the Iraq Government:—

1. Military and aeronautical instruction of Iraq officers in the United Kingdom so far as this may be possible.
2. The provision in sufficient quantities of arms, ammunition, equipment and aeroplanes of the latest available pattern for the Iraq army.
3. The provision of British officials whenever they may be required by the Iraq Government within the period of the Treaty.

Schedule II—Contd.

Such support and assistance shall in no case take the form of a contribution by His Britannic Majesty's Government to the cost of the Iraq army or other local forces maintained and controlled by the Government of Iraq, and similarly the Government of Iraq shall not contribute to the cost of the Imperial garrison or forces maintained and controlled by His Britannic Majesty's Government.

## ARTICLE 3.

So long as the presence of an Imperial garrison or the maintenance of local forces under the control of His Britannic Majesty's Government is necessary in order to assist the Government of Iraq in attaining the full responsibility accepted in principle under article 1 of this agreement, the following provisions shall regulate the military relations to be maintained between the two Governments in Iraq.

## ARTICLE 4.

The Iraq Government undertake to devote not less than 25 per cent. of the annual revenue of Iraq as defined in article 4 of the separate agreement regulating the financial relations between the two Governments, to the maintenance of the regular army and other local forces controlled by them, and in so far as their financial capacity permits, progressively to increase the strength of their permanent regular army of various arms in accordance with the programme prescribed in the schedule hereto annexed and to form a reserve army. The British Government shall equip the units of these forces, as and when they are completed, in accordance with the provisions of article 2 of this agreement.

## ARTICLE 5.

The strength and composition of the Imperial garrison and of the local forces under the control of His Britannic Majesty's Government shall be reviewed each year with a view to the progressive reduction provided for in article 3 of the financial agreement referred to in the preceding article.

## ARTICLE 6.

The Iraq army shall, subject to the provisions of the Iraq Constitutional Law, be commanded by His Majesty the King of Iraq. The Officer Commanding the British Forces in Iraq shall not intervene in matters relating to the Iraq army except as provided in articles 7 and 9 of this agreement.

## ARTICLE 7.

The Iraq Government undertake to grant the Officer Commanding the British Forces in Iraq authority to carry out such inspections of the Iraq army and other local forces as he may consider necessary in order that he may test their efficiency and to submit to His Majesty the King of Iraq, through the High Commissioner, his recommendations as to such steps as he considers necessary for their improvement, and they agree to give full consideration to the wishes of the High Commissioner regarding the movements and disposition of the Iraq army, and to provide such protection for aerodromes and landing grounds as the High Commissioner, at the instance of the Air Officer Commanding, may require. The Iraq Government shall not be entitled to assistance from His Britannic Majesty's Government as contemplated in article 8 should they fail to give effect to any

recommendation of the High Commissioner regarding the movements and dispositions of the Iraq army given in virtue of this article.

Schedule II—Contd.

ARTICLE 8.

The Iraq army shall only be employed in the interests of Iraq and the two Governments hereby agree that neither Government shall undertake any military operations for the maintenance of internal order or for the defence of Iraq from external aggression without previous consultation and agreement with the other Government. The Iraq Government shall not be entitled to the assistance of any forces maintained or controlled by His Britannic Majesty's Government against or for the suppression of any external aggression or any civil disturbance or armed rising, which shall, in the opinion of the High Commissioner, have been provoked or occasioned by action taken or policy pursued by the Iraq Government contrary to the advice or express wishes of His Britannic Majesty's Government.

ARTICLE 9.

In the event of operations being undertaken in which forces maintained or controlled by His Britannic Majesty's Government are to take part, the command of the combined forces shall, subject to any special arrangement which may be accepted by both parties, be vested in a British military commander selected for the purpose.

ARTICLE 10.

The Iraq Government undertake to recognise and if necessary to secure by legislation or otherwise, the following powers and immunities for any armed forces maintained or controlled by His Britannic Majesty's Government in Iraq, such armed forces to be regarded as including civilian officials and Indian public followers attached to and inhabitants of Iraq serving with the air and military forces:—

- (a.) The right to require from the Iraq Government such action according to law as may be necessary in the detection and arrest of persons accused of offences committed against such armed forces or any members thereof and to secure the trial of persons so accused. It is understood that the right to secure the trial of such accused persons shall include the right to secure their trial by a British Judge of the Iraq Courts or by a Special Court composed of two British Judges of the Iraq Courts and one Iraqi Judge. Appeals either from the Ordinary Courts or from the Special Court shall lie to the Iraq Court of Appeal, which shall in such cases have a majority of British Judges. Trial before the Special Court shall only take place in circumstances which are certified in writing by the High Commissioner and the Air Officer Commanding to be of such exceptional urgency or importance as to render trial by the Ordinary Courts undesirable. Such certificate may specify the date and place of assembly of the Court in which event members of the Court shall proceed if necessary by air with such despatch as is needful for the Court to assemble at such date and place.
- (b.) The right to exercise over all members of the said forces the control and jurisdiction provided by the British, Indian or other military law, to which the members of such forces are subject.

Schedule II—Contd.

- (c.) The right voluntarily to enlist inhabitants of Iraq under the Army and Air Force Acts or otherwise, it being understood that the Iraq Government undertakes for its part when called upon by the Air Officer Commanding or any person authorised by him in that behalf, to give all the assistance necessary to effect such enlistment and to remove as far as possible causes tending to prevent such enlistment.
- (d.) Immunity from arrest, search, imprisonment or trial by the civil power in Iraq in respect of criminal offences for all enrolled and enlisted members of the said forces: provided that inhabitants of Iraq being members of such forces shall be ordinarily subject to the jurisdiction of the Iraq Courts and shall only enjoy such immunity in respect of acts certified by the High Commissioner or the Air Officer Commanding to be done in the performance of military or other official duties. Nothing in this sub-clause shall prevent the forcible detention by the civil power of any member of the said forces who has just committed, or is in the act of committing an offence which involves danger to life. If the member so arrested is not an inhabitant of Iraq, he shall be forthwith handed over to the Air Force or Military authorities.
- (e.) Immunity from civil process in respect of any act done or omission or default made in good faith by any member of such forces when acting in performance of his military or official duties; the certificate of the High Commissioner or Air Officer Commanding that an act or omission or default was done or made in good faith in performance of such duties to be conclusive. The immunity provided by this sub-clause shall not debar persons who have incurred material damage on account of the said acts or omissions or defaults from claiming compensation otherwise than by civil process.
- (f.) All such immunities and privileges in respect of civil process as are granted by the Air Force Act, the Army Act and the Indian Army Act to persons subject to such Acts, and immunity from imprisonment on the order of a Civil Court in respect of any civil action tried by such court.

#### ARTICLE 11.

The Iraq Government undertake to introduce legislation providing for the arrest and punishment of any person who is acting or conspiring in such a way as to endanger or obstruct the said armed forces or attempting or conspiring to cause mutiny or disaffection among the said forces, or to bring the said forces into hatred or contempt, and to take action according to law against any person who is certified by the High Commissioner to be to the best of his belief so acting, attempting or conspiring, and in the case of persons of other than Iraq nationality so acting, attempting or conspiring or being likely so to act, attempt or conspire, to take such preventive steps according to law as the High Commissioner may consider desirable and practicable.

#### ARTICLE 12.

The Iraq Government agree that, in the event of the said forces undertaking military operations in Iraq for the purpose of assisting the Iraq Government to repel external aggression or to suppress civil commotion, the King of Iraq will, on the request of the High Com-

missioner, proclaim martial law in all such parts of Iraq as may be affected by such aggression or commotion, and entrust its administration to the Air Officer Commanding or such other officer or officers as the Air Officer Commanding may appoint, and will further secure the passing of the necessary measure of indemnification for all acts done by the armed forces under martial law upon the subsequent re-establishment of civil government.

#### ARTICLE 13.

The Iraq Government undertake to provide every facility for the movement of His Britannic Majesty's forces (including the use of wireless telegraph and land-line telegraphic and telephonic services and the right to lay land-lines), and for the carriage and storage of fuel and supplies for such forces on the roads, railways and waterways and in the ports of Iraq.

#### ARTICLE 14.

The Iraq Government undertake to recognise and to secure by licence or legislation the right of His Britannic Majesty's forces to establish and work at the expense of His Britannic Majesty's Government a system of wireless telegraphs for the transmission and reception of external and internal messages on British Government service.

No payment either by way of charge or compensation for loss of traffic shall be made to the Iraq Government in respect of such messages.

His Britannic Majesty's Government undertake that no messages other than on British Government service shall be transmitted by the said system except by agreement with the Iraq Government, which agreement shall provide for compensation for loss of such traffic by the Iraq Government's Department of Posts and Telegraphs unless such messages are transmitted at the request of the Iraq Government, in which case His Britannic Majesty's Government shall be entitled to payment for the transmission of such messages.

Any compensation which may be due to the Iraq Government shall be in the form of a reduction of the debt due by the Iraq Government in respect of the telegraph system transferred to it by His Britannic Majesty's Government.

#### ARTICLE 15.

The Iraq Government undertake at all times on the request of the High Commissioner so to restrict the working and method of transmission of the wireless telegraph station at Basrah and so to define its wave-length as to obviate interference with British Government stations, and further undertake, in the event of an emergency arising, to hand over the said station on the request of the High Commissioner to His Britannic Majesty's forces for the transmission of messages on the service of His Britannic Majesty's Government, subject to the payment of compensation for the loss of other traffic.

Furthermore, the Iraq Government agree that the above undertakings shall hold good notwithstanding the disposal of the wireless telegraph station at Basrah by sale or otherwise and that, in the event of their deciding to discontinue the use of the station, three months' notice of such intention shall be given to His Britannic Majesty's Government, who shall be given an opportunity of taking over the station before dismantlement, and of operating it for the remainder of the period of the treaty.

Schedule II—Contd.

The terms of this article shall apply equally to any other permanent wireless telegraph installation which may be established by the Iraq Government during the period of this agreement.

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SCHEDULE.

## PROGRAMME OF EXPANSION.

- 1924-25.—1 Pack Battery.  
 2 Battalions Infantry.  
 1 Company Engineers.  
 First Line Transport for all existing units.  
 Expansion of Bagdad Training Centre, including initiation of a Cadets' College.
- 1925-26.—Air Unit to be initiated as recommended by Air Headquarters, subject to satisfactory progress being made in the strength and efficiency of the local ground forces in Iraq.  
 2 Pack Batteries.  
 1 Cavalry Regiment.  
 3 Infantry Battalions.  
 2 Transport Companies.  
 1 Field Ambulance.  
 Ammunition Column.  
 Formation of Infantry Training Depots.  
 Formation of Artillery and Cavalry Depots.
- 1926-27.—2 Field Batteries.  
 3 Infantry Battalions.  
 1 Company Engineers.  
 1 Skeleton Company Engineers.  
 1 Signal Company.  
 1 Field Ambulance.
- 1927-28.—1 Field Battery.  
 1 Pack Battery.  
 3 Infantry Battalions.  
 2 Transport Companies.  
 1 Field Ambulance.

IN WITNESS OF WHICH the respective plenipotentiaries have affixed their signatures thereto. Done at Bagdad in duplicate this 25th day of March, 1924, of the Christian era, corresponding with the 19th day of Sha'ban, 1342, Hijrah.

H. DOBBS,

*His Britannic Majesty's High  
 Commissioner for Iraq.*

JA'FAR AL 'ASKARI,

*Prime Minister of the Iraq  
 Government.*

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No. 5.

*Judicial Agreement made under Article 9 of the Treaty of Alliance  
 between Great Britain and Iraq of October 10, 1922.*

We, the undersigned plenipotentiaries of His Britannic Majesty and of His Majesty the King of Iraq respectively, having been duly authorised, met together this 25th day of March, 1924, corresponding to the 19th day of Sha'ban, 1342, in order to sign the following agreement subsidiary to article 9 of the treaty of alliance concluded between Their Majesties aforesaid on the 10th day of October, 1922, corresponding to the 19th day of Sa'far, 1341, Hijrah, subject to ratification.

## THE AGREEMENT.

Schedule II—Contd.

WHEREAS a treaty of alliance between His Britannic Majesty and His Majesty the King of Iraq was signed at Bagdad on the 10th of October, 1922, corresponding with the 19th day of Sa'far, 1341, Hijrah, and a protocol to the same treaty was signed at Bagdad on the 30th day of April, 1923, corresponding with the 14th day of Ramazan, 1341, Hijrah; and

WHEREAS by article 9 of the said treaty His Majesty the King of Iraq undertakes that he will accept and give effect to such reasonable provisions as His Britannic Majesty may consider necessary in judicial matters to safeguard the interests of foreigners in consequence of the non-application of the immunities and privileges enjoyed by them under capitulation or usage, and that such provisions shall be embodied in a separate agreement which shall be communicated to the Council of the League of Nations:

NOW THEREFORE it is agreed as follows:—

## ARTICLE 1.

The expression "foreigners" means the nationals of any European or American State which formerly benefited by capitulations in Turkey and did not renounce the same by an agreement signed before the 24th July, 1923, and of any Asiatic State which is now permanently represented on the Council of the League of Nations, and includes corporations constituted under the laws of such States, and religious or charitable bodies or institutions wholly or mainly composed of nationals of such States.

Nothing in this article shall prevent the conclusion by His Majesty the King of Iraq in agreement with His Britannic Majesty of a special convention with any State providing for the extension of the benefits of this agreement to nationals and persons enjoying the protection of that State or for the non-application of this agreement to nationals of that State.

## ARTICLE 2.

His Majesty the King of Iraq undertakes to employ British legal experts in the Courts and to grant them judicial powers under the laws of Iraq and that the procedure now observed in the Courts in regard to the investigation of offences and the trial of cases and other matters in which foreigners are concerned shall continue and be put into force by law, that is to say:—

- (a.) That foreigners accused of an offence (other than a contravention) which is within the jurisdiction of a Magistrate may claim to be tried by a British Magistrate.
- (b.) That foreigners accused of an offence which is beyond the jurisdiction of a Magistrate may claim that the interrogation during the preliminary investigation shall be undertaken and that the orders as to their release on bail and as to their committal for trial shall be made by a British Magistrate.
- (c.) That foreigners committed for trial may claim that their trial shall be held before a Court which includes at least one British Judge, who shall preside.

Schedule II—Contd.

- (*d.*) That in civil actions over 750 rupees in value, foreigners who are parties to the cause may claim that the final judgment in a Court of First Instance shall be given, and that appeals or applications for revisions shall be heard by a Court presided over by a British Judge and composed so as to include one British Judge in a Court of three or less than three, two British Judges in a Court of four or five, and three British Judges in a Court of more than five.
- (*e.*) That in criminal cases foreigners may claim that their appeal or application for revision shall be heard by a Court presided over by a British Judge and composed as prescribed by the preceding paragraph, or if all the parties joining in such appeal or application are foreigners and agree to that course, by a British Judge sitting alone.
- (*f.*) A foreigner who is a party to the proceedings and has not sufficient knowledge of Arabic to understand them may claim that all proceedings shall be translated in English and the Magistrate shall so order if he considers the claim to be well grounded.
- (*g.*) That in the towns of Bagdad and Basrah and their environs and in all other places where a British Judge or Magistrate having jurisdiction for that purpose is available the house of a foreigner shall not be entered by any judicial or administrative authority except on a warrant issued by a British Judge or Magistrate.

Where no British Judge or Magistrate is available as above and in all cases where the police are by law allowed to enter houses without search warrant, the house of a foreigner shall not be entered without a report of such entry being immediately made to the nearest British Judge or Magistrate.

## ARTICLE 3.

His Majesty the King of Iraq undertakes that every law affecting the jurisdiction, constitution or procedure of Courts or the appointment and discharge of Judges shall, before being presented to the legislature, be submitted in draft to the High Commissioner for his views and advice on such of its provisions as concern the interests of foreigners.

## ARTICLE 4.

In matters relating to the personal status of foreigners or in other matters of a civil and commercial nature in which it is customary by international usage to apply the law of another country, such law shall be applied in manner to be prescribed by law. Without prejudice to the provisions of any law relating to the jurisdiction of religious courts, or to such powers of Consuls in regard to the administration of estates of their nationals as may be recognised under agreements concluded by the Government of Iraq, cases relating to the personal status of foreigners will be dealt with by the Civil Court, subject to the conditions of this agreement. In questions of marriage, divorce, maintenance, dowry, guardianship of infants and succession of movable property, the President of the Court hearing the case, or, in case of appeal or revision, the President of the Court of Appeal and Revision hearing the case may invite the Consul or representative of the Consulate of the foreigner concerned to sit as an expert for the purpose of advising upon the personal law concerned.

## ARTICLE 5.

Schedule II—Contd.

His Majesty the King of Iraq agrees to submit beforehand to the High Commissioner for his concurrence the appointment of all British Presidents and members of Courts of Appeal and Revision as well as the termination of the appointment of any British Judge or Magistrate.

## ARTICLE 6.

The provisions of this agreement shall remain in force for the period of the treaty and shall cease to have effect after the expiration of that period.

IN WITNESS OF WHICH the respective plenipotentiaries have affixed their signatures thereto. Done at Bagdad in duplicate this 25th day of March, 1924, of the Christian era, corresponding with the 19th day of Sha'ban, 1342, Hijrah.

H. DOBBS,  
*His Britannic Majesty's High  
Commissioner for Iraq.*

JA'FAR AL 'ASKARI,  
*Prime Minister of the Iraq  
Government.*

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No. 6.

*Financial Agreement made under Article 15 of the Treaty of Alliance between Great Britain and Iraq of October 10, 1922.*

We, the undersigned plenipotentiaries of His Britannic Majesty and of His Majesty the King of Iraq respectively, having been duly authorised, met together this 25th day of March, 1924, corresponding to the 19th day of Sha'ban, 1342, in order to sign the following agreement subsidiary to article 15 of the treaty of alliance concluded between Their Majesties aforesaid on the 10th day of October, 1922, corresponding to the 19th day of Sa'far, 1341, Hijrah, subject to ratification.

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THE AGREEMENT.

WHEREAS a treaty of alliance between His Britannic Majesty and His Majesty the King of Iraq was signed at Bagdad on the 10th day of October, 1922, corresponding with the 19th day of Sa'far, 1341, Hijrah, and a protocol to the same treaty was signed at Bagdad on the 30th day of April, 1923, corresponding with the 14th day of Ramazan, 1341, Hijrah; and

WHEREAS by article 15 of the said treaty it is provided that a separate agreement shall regulate the financial relations between the High Contracting Parties, which shall provide, on the one hand, for the transfer by His Britannic Majesty's Government to the Government of Iraq of such works of public utility as may be agreed upon, and for the rendering by His Britannic Majesty's Government of such financial assistance as may from time to time be considered necessary for Iraq, and, on the other hand, for the progressive liquidation by the Government of Iraq of all liabilities thus incurred, and that such agreement shall be communicated to the Council of the League of Nations; and

Schedule II—Contd.

WHEREAS by article 4 of the same treaty His Majesty the King of Iraq undertakes that he will fully consult the High Commissioner on what is conducive to a sound financial and fiscal policy, and will ensure the stability and good organisation of the finances of the Iraq Government so long as that Government is under financial obligations to the Government of His Britannic Majesty; and

WHEREAS by article 18 of the same treaty it is provided that nothing shall prevent the High Contracting Parties from reviewing from time to time the provisions of the separate agreement referred to above with a view to any revision which may seem desirable in the circumstances then existing, any modifications which may be agreed upon by the High Contracting Parties being communicated to the Council of the League of Nations:

NOW THEREFORE it is agreed as follows:—

#### ARTICLE 1.

The two Governments hereby recognise the principle that the entire cost of the civil administration of Iraq shall be borne on Iraq revenues, and that the Government of Iraq shall, at the earliest possible date, accept full financial responsibility for the maintenance of internal order, and for the defence of Iraq from external aggression.

#### ARTICLE 2.

Such financial assistance as may for a time be provided by the Government of His Britannic Majesty shall take the form of the maintenance in Iraq, at the expense of His Britannic Majesty's Government, of an Imperial garrison or of local forces controlled by His Britannic Majesty's Government, but shall in no case take the form of a contribution by His Britannic Majesty's Government to the cost of the Iraq army or local forces maintained and controlled by the Government of Iraq.

#### ARTICLE 3.

The financial assistance to be provided for the aforesaid purposes shall be progressively reduced as His Britannic Majesty's Government may determine in each financial year, and shall in any case terminate within a period not exceeding four years from the date of the ratification of peace with Turkey.

#### ARTICLE 4.

The Government of Iraq undertake to devote not less than 25 per cent. of the revenues of Iraq towards the cost of the defence and security of Iraq.

For the purpose of this article the revenue of Iraq shall be regarded as the gross receipts in all cases under each head of revenue service with the exception of the commercial services, other than Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones, of which the net revenues shall be included.

#### ARTICLE 5.

His Britannic Majesty's Government agree to the transfer to the Government of Iraq, and the Government of Iraq agree to accept

the transfer, of the undermentioned works of public utility at the valuation shown against each of the works specified:—

Schedule II—Contd.

	Rs.
Irrigation -----	62, 12, 040
Roads -----	3, 20, 000
Bridges -----	11, 17, 500
Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones -----	17, 60, 000
Total -----	94, 09, 540

## ARTICLE 6.

The Government of Iraq accept the liability to repay to His Britannic Majesty's Government the full value of the works specified in the preceding article, representing a total sum of Rs. 94,09,540.

## ARTICLE 7.

The sum of Rs. 94,09,540 shall constitute a debt to be repaid by means of a terminable annuity, calculated so as to repay the capital sum, with interest at 5 per cent. per annum, within twenty years from the conclusion of this agreement.

The Government of Iraq further agree that, if from any cause the whole or part of the annuity payable in any year shall remain unpaid at the close of that year, the amount so outstanding shall be added to the total debt and converted into an annuity terminable within twenty years from the conclusion of this agreement, with interest at 5 per cent. per annum. The annuity payments required under this article shall be a first charge on the general revenues of Iraq, and no prior charge shall be set up without the consent of His Britannic Majesty's Government.

## ARTICLE 8.

His Britannic Majesty's Government hereby transfer to the Government of Iraq as from the 1st day of April, 1923, and for a period not exceeding four years from the ratification of the Treaty of Alliance, the management and administration of the Iraq railway system, which shall remain the property of His Britannic Majesty's Government, and the Government of Iraq hereby accept the responsibility for administering and managing the said system. So long as the railways are administered and managed by the Iraq Government, all receipts of the Iraq railways will be kept separate from the general revenues of Iraq and will be used solely for meeting (a) current expenditure of the railway, and (b) in so far as there may be any surplus of receipts over such current expenditure, the cost of further capital works undertaken with the approval of the High Commissioner, or the payment of interest on money borrowed for the purpose of such capital works. So long as the railways are administered or managed by the Government of Iraq, His Britannic Majesty's Government will do everything in their power to obtain for that Government any advice or assistance which they may require, the cost of such advice or assistance being charged as a part of the current expenses of the railways. His Britannic Majesty's Government will not sell the railways to any private purchaser within the period of four years from the ratification of the treaty except with the concurrence

Schedule II—Contd.

of the Iraq Government, which shall not be unreasonably withheld, and the Iraq Government shall not within the same period lease the railways to any private lessee without the concurrence of His Britannic Majesty's Government. In the event of the Government of Iraq desiring within the said period to acquire the ownership of the railways, whether for the purpose of selling or leasing them to any private purchaser or lessee or otherwise, His Britannic Majesty's Government shall state the terms upon which they will be prepared to transfer such ownership, and the transfer shall be made upon terms to be mutually agreed. In default of agreement as to such terms, the matter shall be referred to three arbitrators, of whom one shall be appointed by His Britannic Majesty's Government and one by the Government of Iraq. The third arbitrator shall be chosen by the other two arbitrators by agreement, or failing such agreement, by the President of the Permanent Court of International Justice. The arbitrators shall take into consideration the expenses incurred by His Britannic Majesty's Government in the construction, equipment and maintenance of the railways, and the past, actual and prospective value of the railways to the Government and people of Iraq, and shall decide what payment ought to be made by the Government of Iraq to His Britannic Majesty's Government for the transfer of ownership, and in what manner and at what dates, having regard to the general financial resources and liabilities of Iraq, such payment ought to be made. His Britannic Majesty's Government and the Government of Iraq undertake to accept and to give effect to the decision of the arbitrators.

His Britannic Majesty's Government and the Government of Iraq agree that on the expiry of the period of four years from the ratification of the Treaty of Alliance, the ownership of the railway system shall in default of prior sale or transfer be forthwith transferred to the Iraq Government on terms to be mutually agreed, or failing such agreement, to be decided by arbitration as hereinbefore provided.

## ARTICLE 9.

The Government of Iraq agree not to dispose by sale or in any other manner of any of the works specified in articles 5, 6, 7 and 8 without the prior consent of His Britannic Majesty's Government, until such time as repayment of the value of all the said works has been completed. Should any of the said works be so disposed of with the concurrence of His Britannic Majesty's Government, the outstanding debt to His Britannic Majesty's Government in respect of the work or works so disposed of shall simultaneously be liquidated by the Iraq Government. The negotiations for such disposal shall be conducted by the High Commissioner, and shall be subject to the approval of His Britannic Majesty's Government.

## ARTICLE 10.

His Britannic Majesty's Government and the Government of Iraq agree that the Port of Basrah shall be transferred to a Port Trust, and that the conditions of this transfer shall be dealt with separately, and shall include the following:—

1. Port receipts and expenditure shall be excluded from Iraq General Accounts, and a Port Trust shall be set up with the authority of the Iraq Government, and subject to the approval of His Britannic Majesty's Government, to administer the port.

2. The valuation of Rs. 72,19,000 shall be treated as a debt of the Port Trust to His Britannic Majesty's Government. The terms and conditions on which the Port Trust shall operate shall be subject to the approval of His Britannic Majesty's Government, and shall be dealt with by separate arrangement in consultation with the Government of Iraq, who hereby agree to facilitate the negotiations for the establishment of the Port Trust, and to secure the position in Iraq of the said Port Trust by such legislation as may be necessary.

## ARTICLE 11.

1. The Government of Iraq agree that all lands and buildings, the property of the Iraq Government now in the occupation of His Britannic Majesty's Government for military and other purposes, shall remain in the undisturbed occupation of His Britannic Majesty's Government until such time as they are no longer required: provided that after the termination of the Anglo-Iraq Treaty and subject to the provisions of any further treaty or agreement which may be concluded in pursuance of the protocol to the said treaty, His Britannic Majesty's Government shall not retain such land or buildings for a period longer than may be reasonably necessary for the sale or disposal of any buildings or works, the property of His Britannic Majesty's Government, situate thereon.

2. The Iraq Government agree to transfer to His Britannic Majesty's Government, free of charge, waste Government land required for military and other purposes by His Britannic Majesty's Government, and such land as well as the buildings thereon, or to be erected thereon, shall remain the property of His Britannic Majesty's Government for so long as such land and buildings are required by His Britannic Majesty's Government, provided that after the termination of the Anglo-Iraq Treaty, and subject to the provisions of any further treaty or agreement which may be concluded in pursuance of the protocol to the said treaty, His Britannic Majesty's Government shall not require the transfer of any further waste Government land for military purposes, and shall not retain any such land already so transferred for military purposes for a period longer than may be reasonably necessary for the disposal of such land and the buildings thereon as provided in sub-clause 5 of this article.

3. Privately-owned land or buildings required at any time before the termination of the Anglo-Iraq Treaty by His Britannic Majesty's Government for military and other purposes shall at the request of His Britannic Majesty's Government be acquired or leased by the Iraq Government under such Expropriation Law as may from time to time be in force, and the Iraq Government shall receive the purchase price or rental from His Britannic Majesty's Government. The Iraq Government agree to promulgate such legislation as may be necessary for the compulsory acquisition or leasing of any privately-owned land or buildings required by His Britannic Majesty's Government for military and other purposes, and any such legislation shall, in the case of land compulsorily leased on behalf of His Britannic Majesty's Government, empower His Britannic Majesty's Government on or before the expiration of such lease to remove any works or buildings erected on such land by His Britannic Majesty's Government, and shall further provide that, where the land or building is to be acquired or leased on behalf of His Britannic Majesty's Government, a representative of His

Schedule II—Contd.

Britannic Majesty's Government to be selected by the High Commissioner shall serve in any Assessment Board constituted under such laws. As regards privately-owned land of which ownership is acquired under this sub-clause by His Britannic Majesty's Government for military purposes, the Iraq Government shall have the right, at the termination of the treaty, to purchase by agreement or arbitration the land and the buildings thereon. As regards privately-owned land of which the leasehold is obtained under this sub-clause by His Britannic Majesty's Government for military purposes, the period of the lease shall be for the period of the treaty, but shall be extended after the termination of the treaty at the request of His Britannic Majesty's Government for such time as may be reasonably necessary to enable His Britannic Majesty's Government to dispose of the buildings thereon.

4. The Iraq Government shall place no obstacle in the way of His Britannic Majesty's Government purchasing by agreement privately-owned land or buildings.

5. His Britannic Majesty's Government shall have full power to sell land acquired by them prior to the conclusion of this agreement, and to be acquired under paragraphs 3 and 4 of this article, together with the buildings thereon, and to appropriate for their own use the proceeds of such sale, if at any time such land is no longer required by His Britannic Majesty's Government. His Britannic Majesty's Government shall have full power to dispose of land, together with the buildings thereon, transferred to them under paragraph 2 of this article, subject to payment to the Government of Iraq of the sale or rental value of the site, such value to be determined, where possible, by reference to the market value of similar land in the neighbourhood or by agreement between the two Governments.

#### ARTICLE 12.

The Iraq Government undertake that, notwithstanding the termination of the treaty of alliance, the financial obligations accepted by them in articles 5-11 of this agreement shall continue in force until repayment of all sums due by them to His Britannic Majesty's Government under this agreement has been completed, and shall be faithfully fulfilled. They further agree that until the completion of such repayment no prior charge on the general revenues of Iraq shall be created in order to secure a loan or for any similar purpose without the prior consent of His Britannic Majesty's Government. Such consent shall not be withheld if His Britannic Majesty's Government are satisfied that the object for which such prior charge is to be created is one which will tend to secure the sound financial development of Iraq, and will not impair the capacity of the Iraq Government to discharge their liabilities to His Britannic Majesty's Government.

#### ARTICLE 13.

The ordinary expenses of civil government and administration and the salaries and expenses of the High Commissioner and his staff will be borne entirely by the Government of Iraq. His Britannic Majesty's Government will invite Parliament to make a contribution amounting to half of the expenditure approved by the Secretary of State upon salaries and other expenses of the High Commissioner and his staff. The Government of Iraq will provide quarters for the accommodation of members of the staff of the High Commissioner, subject to the payment of reasonable rent by the officers concerned.

## ARTICLE 14.

1. The Government of Iraq agree that the following articles shall be exempt from customs duties on import or export:—

- (a.) All articles for the personal use of the High Commissioner.
- (b.) All articles for the official use of the High Commissioner and his staff and of the Imperial and other forces or services maintained in Iraq at the expense of His Britannic Majesty's Government, all articles imported by or consigned to the Navy, Army and Air Force Institute or any other official canteen for His Britannic Majesty's forces, and all personal effects introduced on arrival in Iraq by members of the High Commissioner's staff and of such forces or services: provided that if any articles imported or introduced under this exemption are disposed of to other parties than those entitled to this exemption, the customs duty then in force shall be paid by the person, service, force or institute making such disposal.
- (c.) All imported articles addressed to individual members or recognised messes of His Britannic Majesty's forces on production of a certificate that they are for the use of the individual or mess concerned.
- (d.) All articles exported by members of His Britannic Majesty's forces on production of a certificate that they are not exported for sale.

2. Duty shall be paid on all articles not imported directly by the authorities, forces and services detailed above, but the Iraq Government agree to grant a rebate of the duty so paid on production of a certificate from a competent authority that the articles on which duty has been paid have been delivered to and received for the official use of the High Commissioner and his staff and of the Imperial and other forces maintained in Iraq at the expense of His Britannic Majesty's Government.

## ARTICLE 15.

The Government of Iraq agree not to levy any tax on the forces or services of His Britannic Majesty's Government in respect of offices, buildings, land or premises occupied by such forces or services for official purposes.

## ARTICLE 16.

The Government of Iraq undertake to provide for the due payment of all sums which may be payable to officials of British nationality in the employment of the Iraq Government in accordance with the provisions of the terms of the contracts of those officials, and this undertaking shall continue in force during the continuance and on the termination of such contracts.

## ARTICLE 17.

The Government of Iraq recognise their liability to meet as they fall due all sums or charges in respect of the Ottoman Public Debt which may be assigned to the Government of Iraq under the Treaty of Peace with Turkey.

Schedule II—Contd.

## ARTICLE 18.

The forces and services of His Britannic Majesty's Government, including the Navy, Army and Air Force Institute or any other official canteen of His Britannic Majesty's forces, shall pay at most-favoured rates for all services rendered by Departments of the Iraq Government.

## ARTICLE 19.

His Britannic Majesty's Government agree to contribute towards the cost of upkeep and maintenance of roads and bridges used for traffic by His Britannic Majesty's forces. The expenses incurred by His Britannic Majesty's Government on public roads and bridges shall be taken into account in assessing such contribution.

IN WITNESS OF WHICH the respective plenipotentiaries have affixed their signatures thereto. Done at Bagdad in duplicate this 25th day of March, 1924, of the Christian era, corresponding with the 19th day of Sha'ban, 1342, Hijrah.

H. DOBBS,  
*His Britannic Majesty's High  
Commissioner for Iraq.*

JA'FAR AL 'ASKARI,  
*Prime Minister of the Iraq  
Government.*

## SCHEDULE III.

Schedule III.

## ANGLO-IRAQ TREATY OF THE 13TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1926.

His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India, of the one part; and His Majesty the King of Iraq, of the other part:

Anxious to give full effect to the stipulations in the decision of the Council of the League of Nations dated the 16th day of December, 1925, fixing the frontier between Turkey and Iraq in pursuance of article 3 of the Peace Treaty signed at Lausanne on the 24th day of July, 1923, to the effect that the relations between the high contracting parties now defined by the Treaty of Alliance and by the undertaking of His Britannic Majesty's Government approved by the Council of the League of Nations on the 27th day of September, 1924, should be continued for a period of twenty-five years, unless Iraq is, in conformity with article 1 of the Covenant of the League of Nations, admitted as a member of the League before the expiration of that period:

Bearing in mind the intention which the high contracting parties have mutually expressed in the protocol of the 30th day of April, 1923, to conclude a fresh agreement regulating subsequent relations between them:

Have decided by means of a new treaty to ensure due fulfilment of the said stipulations and have for this purpose named as their plenipotentiaries:

His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India, Bernard Henry Bourdillon, Esquire, C.M.G., Acting High Commissioner of His Britannic Majesty in Iraq;

His Majesty the King of Iraq, Abdul Muhsin Beg al-Sa'dun, Prime Minister of the Iraq Government and Minister for Foreign Affairs;

Who, having communicated their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed as follows:—

## ARTICLE 1.

The provisions contained in article 18 of the treaty between the high contracting parties signed at Bagdad on the 10th day of October, 1922, of the Christian Era, corresponding with the 19th day of Safar, 1340, Hijrah, and in the protocol signed on the 30th day of April, 1923, of the Christian Era, corresponding with the 14th day of Ramazan, 1341, Hijrah, in so far as they relate to the duration of the said treaty are hereby abrogated, and the said treaty shall remain in force for a period of twenty-five years from the 16th day of December, 1925, unless before the expiration of that period Iraq shall have become a member of the League of Nations.

Schedule III—Contd.

The various agreements between the high contracting parties subsidiary to the said treaty of the 10th day of October, 1922, shall, in so far as their duration is made dependent on that of the said treaty, likewise remain in force for the period laid down in the present treaty, but in other respects their provisions shall not be affected.

#### ARTICLE 2.

The high contracting parties agree, immediately after the ratification of the present treaty and its approval by the Council of the League of Nations, to continue active consideration of the questions which have already been under discussion between them in regard to the revision of the agreements arising out of articles 7 and 15 of the treaty of October 10th, 1922.

#### ARTICLE 3.

Without prejudice to the provisions of article 6 of the treaty of October 10th, 1922, in regard to the admission of Iraq into the League of Nations or the provisions of article 18 of the said treaty which permit the revision at any time, subject to the consent of the Council of the League of Nations, of the provisions of the said treaty or of certain of the agreements subsidiary thereto, His Britannic Majesty undertakes that, at the time when the treaty of October 10th, 1922, would have expired under the protocol of April 30th, 1923, and at subsequent successive intervals of four years until the expiry of the period of twenty-five years mentioned in the present treaty or until the admission of Iraq into the League of Nations, he will take into active consideration the following two questions, namely:—

- (1.) The question whether it is possible for him to press for the admission of Iraq into the League of Nations.
- (2.) If it is not so possible, the question of the amendment, on account of the progress made by the Kingdom of Iraq or for any other reason, of the agreements referred to in article 18 of the treaty of October 10th, 1922.

The present treaty, in English and Arabic, of which in case of divergence the English text will prevail, shall be ratified and ratifications shall be exchanged as soon as possible.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the above-named plenipotentiaries have signed the present treaty and have affixed thereunto their seals.

DONE at Bagdad the Thirteenth day of January, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-six of the Christian Era, corresponding to the Twenty-eighth day of Jamadi-al-Ukhra, one thousand three hundred and forty-four, Hijrah, in three copies, of which one shall be deposited in the archives of the League of Nations at Geneva and one shall be retained by each of the high contracting parties.

(L.S.) B. H. BOURDILLON,  
*His Britannic Majesty's Acting High  
Commissioner in Iraq.*

(L.S.) ABDUL MUHSIN AL-SA'DUN,  
*Prime Minister of the Iraq Government  
and Minister for Foreign Affairs.*

## SCHEDULE IV.

Schedule IV.

LETTER FROM HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS, OF THE 2ND DAY OF MARCH, 1926.

FOREIGN OFFICE, *March 2, 1926.*

SIR,

In compliance with the invitation conveyed in article 2 of the decision recorded by the Council of the League of Nations on the 16th December, 1925, I am directed by Secretary Sir Austen Chamberlain to transmit to you herewith, for submission to the Council, the text of a new treaty between Great Britain and Iraq which was signed at Bagdad on the 13th January, 1926.

2. By a decision dated the 27th September, 1924, the Council accepted the terms of the Treaty of Alliance between Great Britain and Iraq supplemented by certain undertakings given by His Majesty's Government, as giving effect, in respect of Iraq, to the provisions of article 22 of the Covenant of the League of Nations. By article 2 of their decision of December last the Council made the further condition that the régime established by the aforesaid Treaty of Alliance and undertakings should be continued for a specified period. The requisite extension of the duration of the Treaty of Alliance is provided for by article 1 of the new treaty. In submitting this treaty to the Council, His Majesty's Government declare that so long as it remains in force they will regard as binding the undertakings given by them to the Council in September 1924, and will continue to act in conformity therewith.

3. His Majesty's Government are thus in a position to inform the Council that the stipulations of article 2 of the decision of December 1925 have been fulfilled, and that the necessary steps have been taken to ensure the continuance for twenty-five years of the present régime as approved by the Council in September 1924, unless Iraq is, in conformity with article 1 of the Covenant, admitted as a Member of the League before the expiration of that period.

4. Provision for periodical review of the question of the admission of Iraq to the League of Nations is made in article 3 of the new treaty.

5. By article 4 of their undertakings, approved by the Council in September 1924, His Majesty's Government engaged that they would agree to no modification of the Treaty of Alliance without the consent of the Council of the League. They hereby give a similar undertaking in regard to the treaty of the 13th January, 1926. This undertaking will apply to any proposals that may be made, as a result of the discussions contemplated in articles 2 and 3 of the new treaty, for the revision or amendment of the agreements subsidiary to the treaty of the 10th October, 1922.

6. In the light of these explanations, His Majesty's Government request that the Council may now be moved to take action, as contemplated in article 2 of their decision of December last, to declare that their decision in regard to the Turco-Iraq frontier has become definitive.

7. The treaty of the 13th January, 1926, has now been approved by the British House of Commons and by the Chamber of Deputies and Senate of Iraq.

Schedule IV—Contd.

8. With reference to article 3 of the Council's decision of December last, I am to enclose, for the information of the Council, a memorandum dealing with the administration of the Kurdish districts in Iraq.

I am, &amp;c.

LANCELOT OLIPHANT.

Protocol.

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**PROTOCOL.**

On the signature this day of the Convention between His Britannic Majesty and His Majesty the King of Iraq, respectively, of the one part, and the President of the United States of America of the other part, the undersigned Plenipotentiaries, duly authorised thereto, have agreed as follows:—

- (1.) It is understood by the High Contracting Parties that the term "exercise of industries" as employed in article XI of the Anglo-Iraq Treaty of Alliance signed the 10th October, 1922, covers the granting and operation of concessions.
- (2.) With reference to article 4 of the Convention signed this day, it is understood by the High Contracting Parties that the Iraq Government will not interfere in matters concerning the curriculum, such as the time-table, discipline and purely internal administration in schools established or maintained by nationals of the United States of America in Iraq.
- (3.) It is understood that upon the entry into force of the Convention signed this day and during the period of the special relations existing between His Britannic Majesty and His Majesty the King of Iraq, defined in article I of the said Convention, there will be a suspension of the capitulatory régime in Iraq so far as the rights of the United States and its nationals are concerned, and that such rights will be exercised in conformity with the decision of the Council of the League of Nations dated the 27th September, 1924.
- (4.) It is understood that article 3 of the Convention signed this day does not prohibit the Iraq Government from expropriating American property for public purposes under normal expropriation laws of general application, and subject to the previous provision for just and reasonable compensation.

The present Protocol shall be deemed an integral part of the Convention signed this day and shall be ratified at the same time as that Convention.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Protocol and have affixed thereto their seals.

DONE in triplicate in English and Arabic, of which, in case of divergence, the English text shall prevail, at London, this 9<sup>th</sup> day of January, 1930.

[SEAL] CHARLES G. DAWES

[SEAL] ARTHUR HENDERSON

[SEAL] JA'FAR EL ASKERI

AND WHEREAS the said Convention and the said Protocol have been duly ratified on both parts and the instruments of ratification of the United States of America were exchanged for those of His Britannic Majesty and His Majesty the King of Iraq at London on the twenty-fourth day of February, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-one;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT KNOWN THAT I, HERBERT HOOVER, President of the United States of America, have caused the said Convention and the said Protocol to be made public, to the end that the same and every article and clause thereof may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States of America and the citizens thereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

DONE at the city of Washington this eleventh day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and [SEAL] thirty-one, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fifty-fifth.

HERBERT HOOVER

By the President:

HENRY L. STIMSON

*Secretary of State.*

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## EXCHANGES OF NOTES

Exchanges of notes.

*The British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (Henderson)  
to the American Ambassador (Dawes)*

FOREIGN OFFICE, S.W.1.

*9th January, 1930.*

YOUR EXCELLENCY,

On the signature this day of the Convention between His Britannic Majesty and His Majesty the King of Iraq respectively of the one part, and the President of the United States of America of the other part, I have the honour to inform Your Excellency that His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland agree to furnish to the Government of the United States a duplicate of the Annual Report to be made in accordance with the terms of the Decision of the Council of the League of Nations on the 27th day of September 1924.

I have the honour to be, with the highest consideration,

Your Excellency's obedient Servant,

ARTHUR HENDERSON

HIS EXCELLENCY

GENERAL CHARLES G. DAWES, C.B.,

etc., etc., etc.,

Exchanges of notes—  
Contd.

*The American Ambassador (Dawes) to the British Secretary  
of State for Foreign Affairs (Henderson)*

No. 372.

EMBASSY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

LONDON, *January 9, 1930.*

SIR:

On the signature this day of the Convention between the President of the United States of America of the one part, and His Britannic Majesty and His Majesty the King of Iraq of the other part, I have the honor to take note of your declaration that His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland agree to furnish the United States Government with a duplicate of the Annual Report to be made in accordance with the terms of the Decision of the Council of the League of Nations on the 27th day of September, 1924.

I have the honor to be,

With the highest consideration, Sir,

Your most obedient, humble servant,

CHARLES G. DAWES.

THE RIGHT HON<sup>BLE</sup>

ARTHUR HENDERSON, P.C.,

etc., etc., etc.,

*The Foreign Office.*

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*The Minister of Iraq at London (Jafar El Askeri) to the American  
Ambassador (Dawes)*

IRAQ LEGATION

51, QUEEN'S GATE GARDENS, S. W. 7.

*January, 9th., 1930.*

YOUR EXCELLENCY,

I have the honour to bring to your notice a point connected with Article 2 of the Protocol attached to the Tripartite Convention between the United States of America, The United Kingdom and Iraq. Article 2 of the Protocol provides that the Government of Iraq shall not interfere in matters concerning the curriculum, such as the time-tables, discipline and purely internal administration in schools established or maintained by nationals of the United States of America in Iraq. The Iraq Government interpret this Article as not preventing the enforcement on the said schools of Article 28 of the Public Instruction Law of 1929 the translation of which runs:—

It is obligatory to teach the Arabic language and the history and geography of Iraq and the history of the Arabs in accordance with the programme of the Ministry of Education in all non-technical private schools both primary and secondary. The hours devoted to the Arabic language must be not less than five hours a week in primary classes and three hours a week in secondary classes.

I have therefore been instructed by my Government to inform Your Excellency that the Iraq Government consider that Article 2 of the said Protocol shall not override the provisions of Article 28 of the above mentioned Law.

Exchanges of notes—  
Contd.

I have the honour to be, Sir  
Your obedient servant,

JA'FAR EL ASKERI  
*The Iraq Plenipotentiary,*

HIS EXCELLENCY,  
THE UNITED STATES PLENIPOTENTIARY

*The American Ambassador (Dawes) to the Minister of Iraq at  
London (Ja'far El Askeri)*

EMBASSY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
LONDON, *January 9, 1930.*

YOUR EXCELLENCY:—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's note of today's date, which reads as follows:

"I have the honour to bring to your notice a point connected with Article 2 of the Protocol attached to the Tripartite Convention between the United States of America, the United Kingdom and Iraq. Article 2 of the Protocol provides that the Government of Iraq shall not interfere in matters concerning the curriculum, such as the time-tables, discipline and purely internal administration in schools established or maintained by nationals of the United States of America in Iraq. The Iraq Government interpret this Article as not preventing the enforcement on the said schools of Article 28 of the Public Instruction Law of 1929, the translation of which runs:

It is obligatory to teach the Arabic language and the history and geography of Iraq and the history of the Arabs in accordance with the programme of the Ministry of Education in all non-technical private schools, both primary and secondary. The hours devoted to the Arabic language must be not less than five hours a week in primary classes and three hours a week in secondary classes.

"I have therefore been instructed by my Government to inform Your Excellency that the Iraq Government consider that Article 2 of the said Protocol shall not override the provisions of Article 28 of the above mentioned Law."

In taking note of this communication I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to Your Excellency the assurance of my high consideration.

I have the honor to be, Excellency,  
Your most obedient servant,

CHARLES G. DAWES.

HIS EXCELLENCY  
JA'FAR PASHA EL-ASKERI, C.M.G.,  
etc., etc., etc.,  
*The Legation of Iraq,  
London.*

July 12, 1930.

*Extradition treaty between the United States of America and Germany. Signed at Berlin, July 12, 1930; ratification advised by the Senate, January 22, 1931; ratified by the President, January 26, 1931; ratified by Germany, February 25, 1931; ratifications exchanged at Washington, March 26, 1931; proclaimed, April 22, 1931.*

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Extradition with  
Germany.  
Preamble.

WHEREAS a Treaty between the United States of America and Germany for the extradition of fugitives from justice was concluded and signed by their respective Plenipotentiaries at Berlin on the twelfth day of July, one thousand nine hundred and thirty, the original of which Treaty, being in the English and German languages, is word for word as follows:

Contracting Powers.

The United States of America and Germany desiring to promote the cause of justice, have resolved to conclude a treaty for the extradition of fugitives from justice, between the two countries, and have appointed for that purpose the following Plenipotentiaries:

Das Deutsche Reich und die Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika sind, um die Rechtsfleige zu fördern, übereingekommen, einen Vertrag über die Auslieferung straffälliger Personen zwischen den beiden Staaten zu schließen, und haben zu diesem Zwecke folgende Bevollmächtigten ernannt:

Plenipotentiaries.

The President of the United States of America:  
The Ambassador of the United States of America in Berlin  
Mr. Frederic Moseley Sackett,

Der Deutsche Reichspräsident:  
den Staatssekretär des Auswärtigen Amtes  
Herrn Dr. Bernhard W. von Bülow  
und  
den Ministerialrat im Reichsjustizministerium  
Herrn Dr. Wolfgang Mettgenberg,

The German Reichspräsident:  
the Secretary of State of the Foreign Office  
Dr. Bernhard W. von Bülow  
and  
the Privy Counsellor in the Ministry of Justice  
Dr. Wolfgang Mettgenberg.

Der Präsident der Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika:  
den Botschafter der Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika in Berlin  
Herrn Frederic Moseley Sackett.

Who after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found to be in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following articles:

Die Bevollmächtigten haben einander ihre Vollmachten mitgeteilt und in guter und gehöriger Ordnung befunden. Sie haben sich über folgende Bestimmungen geeinigt:

## ARTICLE I

It is agreed that the Government of the United States and the Government of Germany shall, under conditions of reciprocity, upon requisition duly made as herein provided, deliver up to justice any person, who may be charged with, or may have been convicted of, any of the crimes or offenses specified in Article III of the present Treaty committed within the territorial jurisdiction of one of the High Contracting Parties, and who shall be found within the territories of the other; provided that such surrender shall take place only upon such evidence of criminality, as according to the laws of the place where the fugitive or person so charged shall be found, would justify his commitment for trial if the crime or offense had been there committed.

The words "territorial jurisdiction" as used in this article mean territory, including territorial waters, belonging to or under the control of one of the High Contracting Parties, merchant vessels on and aircraft over the high seas and men of war wherever situated.

## ARTICLE II

Under the stipulations of this Treaty neither of the High Contracting Parties shall be bound to deliver up its own citizens.

## ARTICLE III

Persons shall be delivered up according to the provisions of the present Treaty, who shall have been charged with or convicted of any of the following crimes or offenses, but only if they are punishable as crimes or offenses by the laws of both countries applicable to the case:

1. Murder, including the crimes designated by the terms assassination, manslaughter and infanticide.

## Artikel I

Die Deutsche Regierung und die Regierung der Vereinigten Staaten verpflichten sich, unter der Bedingung der Gegenseitigkeit, auf ein den Bestimmungen dieses Vertrags entsprechendes Ersuchen die Personen auszuliefern, die wegen eines der im Artikel III des Vertrags aufgeführten Verbrechen oder Vergehens verfolgt werden oder verurteilt worden sind, wenn die Straftat im Bereiche der Gerichtsbarkeit des einen der vertragschließenden Teile begangen ist und der Verfolgte im Gebiete des anderen Teils angetroffen wird. Die Auslieferung soll indessen nur stattfinden, wenn gegen den Verfolgten ausreichende Verdachtsgründe bestehen, um nach den Gesetzen des Ortes, an dem der Verfolgte angetroffen wird, die Einleitung des gerichtlichen Verfahrens zu rechtfertigen, wenn das Verbrechen oder Vergehen dort begangen wäre.

Reciprocal delivery of persons charged with specified crimes.

Als „Bereich der Gerichtsbarkeit“ im Sinne dieses Artikels gelten: Das Gebiet, das einem der vertragschließenden Teile gehört oder seiner Aufsicht untersteht, einschließlich der Hoheitsgewässer sowie die Handelsschiffe und Luftfahrzeuge, solange sie sich auf oder über der hohen See befinden, und Kriegsschiffe ohne Rücksicht auf ihren Aufenthaltsort.

“Territorial jurisdiction” defined.

## Artikel II

Keiner der vertragschließenden Teile ist nach den Bestimmungen dieses Vertrags verpflichtet, seine eigenen Staatsangehörigen auszuliefern.

Neither country bound to deliver up its own citizens.

## Artikel III

Nach den Bestimmungen dieses Vertrags sollen die Personen ausgeliefert werden, die wegen einer der nachstehenden Straftaten verfolgt werden oder verurteilt worden sind, vorausgesetzt, daß die Tat nach dem auf den Einzelfall anzuwendenden Rechte beider Staaten als Verbrechen oder Vergehen strafbar und verfolgbar ist:

Extraditable crimes.

1. Vorsätzliche Tötung (Mord, Totschlag und Kindes tötung) sowie fahrlässige Tötung.

Murder.

Assault.	2. Willful assault resulting in grievous bodily harm.	2. Vorsätzliche schwere Körperverletzung.
Rape, etc.	3. Rape, immoral assault, incest, abortion, carnal knowledge of children under the age of twelve years.	3. Notzucht, Vornahme unzüchtiger Handlungen, Blutschande, Abtreibung und Unzucht mit Kindern unter 12 Jahren.
Bigamy.	4. Bigamy.	4. Doppelhehe.
Arson.	5. Arson.	5. Brandstiftung.
Damages, etc., to railroads.	6. Willful and unlawful destruction or obstruction of railroads, which endangers traffic.	6. Vorsätzliche und rechtswidrige, verkehrsgefährdende Zerstörung oder Behinderung von Eisenbahnen.
Piracy.	7. Piracy.	7. Seeräub.
Destroying vessel.	8. Wrongfully sinking or destroying a vessel.	8. Vorsätzliche Versenkung oder Zerstörung eines Schiffes.
Mutiny.	9. Mutiny or conspiracy by two or more members of the crew or other persons on board of a vessel on the high seas, for the purpose of rebelling against the authority of the Captain or Commander of such vessel, or by fraud or violence taking possession of such vessel.	9. Meuterei oder Komplott zweier oder mehrerer Mitglieder der Schiffsbesatzung oder anderer Personen an Bord eines Schiffes auf hoher See zum Zwecke der Auflehnung gegen die Befehlsgewalt des Kapitäns oder Führers des Schiffes oder, um sich heimlich oder gewaltsam in den Besitz des Schiffes zu setzen.
Assault on shipboard.	10. Assault on board ship upon the high seas committed by a member of the crew upon an officer.	10. Tätlicher Angriff eines Schiffsmanns gegen einen Vorgesetzten an Bord auf hoher See.
Burglary.	11. Breaking into and entering the house or the office of another with intent to commit a theft therein.	11. Eindringen in das Haus oder in den Geschäftsraum eines anderen in diebstahlischer Absicht.
Robbery.	12. Robbery, defined to be the act of taking from the person of another goods or money by violence or by putting him in fear.	12. Raub (Wegnahme von Sachen oder Geld von einer Person durch Gewalt oder Drohung).
Blackmail, etc.	13. Blackmail or extortion by unlawful means.	13. Erpressung.
Forgery, etc.	14. Forgery or the utterance of forged papers.	14. Fälschung von Urkunden oder Ausgeben von gefälschten Urkunden.
Forgery of public documents.	15. The forgery or falsification of the official acts of the Government or public authority, including Courts of Justice, or the uttering or fraudulent use of any of such acts.	15. Fälschung oder Verfälschung amtlicher Schriftstücke der Regierung oder öffentlicher Behörden einschließlich der Gerichte oder das Ausgeben oder betrügerische Gebrauchmachen von solchen Schriftstücken.

16. Any fraudulent making or altering or uttering of currency including banknotes; of titles or coupons of public debt, seals, stamps, dies or marks of State or public administrations, whatever means are employed; or the introduction into a country or the receiving or obtaining of counterfeit objects of the foregoing character with a view to uttering them and with knowledge that they are counterfeit; or the fraudulent making, receiving or obtaining of instruments or other articles peculiarly adapted for the counterfeiting or altering of objects of the foregoing character.
17. Embezzlement committed by public officers or depositaries, where the amount embezzled exceeds twenty-five dollars or one hundred reichsmarks.
18. Embezzlement by any person or persons hired, salaried or employed, to the detriment of their employers or principals, where the amount embezzled exceeds twenty-five dollars or one hundred reichsmarks.
19. Kidnapping, defined to be the abduction or detention of a person or persons, in order to exact money from them, their families or any other person or persons, or for any other unlawful end; abandonment of infants.
16. Betrügerisches Fälschen oder Verfälschen oder in Umlaufbringen von Geld mit Einschluß der Banknoten, von öffentlichen Schulverschreibungen oder den dazugehörigen Zinscheinen, von Siegeln, Platten, Formen oder Stempeln des Staates oder der öffentlichen Verwaltung, ohne Rücksicht auf die Art der Ausführung; das Einführen, Annehmen oder Sichverschaffen von gefälschten Gegenständen der vorbezeichneten Art, wenn der Täter die Fälschung kennt und die Absicht hat, die Gegenstände in Verkehr zu bringen; das betrügerische Anfertigen, Annehmen oder Sichverschaffen von Gerätschaften oder anderen Gegenständen, die ihrer Beschaffenheit nach zur Fälschung oder Verfälschung der vorbezeichneten Gegenstände bestimmt sind.
17. Unterschlagung durch öffentliche Beamte oder Verwahrer, wenn der unterschlagene Betrag einhundert Reichsmark oder fünf- und zwanzig Dollar übersteigt.
18. Unterschlagung durch eine dienstverpflichtete, besoldete oder angestellte Person zum Nachteil des Dienstherrn oder Arbeitgebers, wenn der unterschlagene Betrag einhundert Reichsmark oder fünf- und zwanzig Dollar übersteigt.
19. Entführung oder Festhaltung von Personen, um Geld von ihnen, ihren Angehörigen oder anderen Personen zu erlangen, oder zu einem sonstigen gesetzwidrigen Zwecke; Aussetzung von Personen jugendlichen Alters.

Counterfeiting.

Embezzlement, etc.,  
by public officers.Embezzlement by  
employees.

Kidnapping.

Larceny.	20. Larceny, defined to be the theft of effects, personal property or money of the value of twenty-five dollars or one hundred reichsmarks or more.	20. Diebstahl (Entwendung von Sachen, beweglichem Gut oder Geld) im Werte von mindestens einhundert Reichsmark oder fünfundzwanzig Dollar.
Obtaining money by false pretences.	21. Obtaining money, valuable securities or other property by false pretences, where the amount of money or the value of the property so obtained or received exceeds twenty-five dollars or one hundred reichsmarks.	21. Betrügerische Erlangung von Geld, Wertpapieren oder anderem Vermögen, wenn der betrügerisch erlangte Vermögensvorteil einhundert Reichsmark oder fünfundzwanzig Dollar übersteigt.
Perjury.	22. Perjury or subornation of perjury.	22. Meineid oder Verleitung zum Meineid.
Breach of trust, etc.	23. Fraud or breach of trust by a bailee, banker, agent, factor, trustee, executor, administrator, guardian, director or officer of any company or corporation, or by any one in a fiduciary position, where the amount of money or the value of the property misappropriated exceeds twenty-five dollars or one hundred reichsmarks.	23. Untreue oder Vertrauensbruch eines Verwahrers, Bankiers, Agenten, Sachwalters, Treuhänders, Vollstreckers, Verwalters, Vormundes, Aufsichtsrats oder Angestellten einer Gesellschaft oder Körperschaft oder eines Bevollmächtigten, wenn der veruntreute Geldbetrag oder Wert einhundert Reichsmark oder fünfundzwanzig Dollar übersteigt.
Slave trading.	24. Crimes and offenses against the laws of both countries for the suppression of slavery and slave trading.	24. Verbrechen oder Vergehen gegen die Strafgesetze beider Länder zur Unterdrückung der Sklaverei und des Sklavenhandels.
Dangerous use of explosives.	25. Use of explosives so as to endanger human life or property.	25. Anwendung von Sprengstoffen, die geeignet ist, Menschenleben oder Eigentum zu gefährden.
Bribery.	26. Bribery.	26. Bestechung.
Bankruptcy law violations.	27. Crimes or offenses against the bankruptcy laws.	27. Verbrechen oder Vergehen gegen die Konkursordnung.
Narcotic traffic.	28. Crimes or offenses against the laws for the suppression of the traffic in narcotics.	28. Verbrechen oder Vergehen gegen die Gesetze zur Unterdrückung des Verkehrs von Betäubungsmitteln.
Accessory before or after the fact.	Extradition shall also take place for an attempt to commit, or for the participation in any of the crimes or offenses before mentioned as an accessory before or after the fact, including receiving any money, valuable securities, or other property knowing the	Die Auslieferung soll auch stattfinden wegen Versuchs einer der vorstehend aufgeführten Verbrechen oder Vergehen oder wegen Beteiligung an einem solchen, sei es vor oder nach der Tat (Teilnahme, Begünstigung und Fehleret). Dazu gehört auch die Annahme von Geld, Wertpapieren oder anderem Eigentum

same to have been unlawfully obtained but only where the amount of money or the value of the property so received exceeds twenty-five dollars or one hundred reichsmarks.

## ARTICLE IV

The provisions of the present Treaty shall not import a claim of extradition for any crime or offense of a political character, nor for acts connected with such crimes or offenses. However, a willful crime against human life except in battle or an open combat, shall in no case be deemed a crime of a political character, or an act connected with crimes or offenses of such a character.

## ARTICLE V

In the country to which he has been surrendered, a person extradited under this Treaty shall not, without the consent of the government which surrendered him, be tried or punished or given up to a third government for a crime or offense committed previously to his extradition other than that which gave rise to the extradition, nor be restricted in his personal liberty for any reason existing previously to his extradition, unless he shall have been allowed one month to leave the country after having been discharged; and if he shall have been tried and condemned to punishment he shall be allowed one month after having suffered his penalty or having been pardoned. This exemption shall not be granted if the person surrendered, after leaving the country to which his extradition has been granted, there returns or is extradited to that country by a third government.

## ARTICLE VI

A fugitive criminal shall not be surrendered under the provisions hereof, when, from lapse of time

in Kenntnis des rechtswidrigen Erwerbes, vorausgesetzt, daß der erlangte Geldbetrag oder Wert einhundert Reichsmark oder fünfundschwanzig Dollar übersteigt.

## Artikel IV

Die Bestimmungen dieses Vertrags geben keinen Anspruch auf Auslieferung für ein Verbrechen oder Vergehen politischer Art noch für Handlungen, die mit einem derartigen Verbrechen oder Vergehen in Zusammenhang stehen. Indessen soll ein vorsätzliches Verbrechen gegen das menschliche Leben mit Ausnahme einer in der Schlacht oder in offenem Kampfe begangenen Tat in keinem Falle als ein Verbrechen politischen Charakters oder als eine Handlung gelten, die mit einem Verbrechen oder Vergehen dieser Art in Zusammenhang steht.

Not applicable to political, etc., crimes.

Murder excepted.

## Artikel V

Der Ausgelieferte soll ohne Zustimmung der Regierung, welche die Auslieferung bewilligt hat, in dem Lande, an das er ausgeliefert ist, weder wegen eines vor der Auslieferung begangenen Verbrechens oder Vergehens, für das die Auslieferung nicht bewilligt ist, zur Untersuchung gezogen, bestraft oder an eine dritte Regierung weitergeliefert werden, noch aus irgendeinem aus der Zeit vor der Auslieferung stammenden Grunde in seiner persönlichen Freiheit beschränkt werden, es sei denn, daß er nach seiner Freilassung einen Monat lang die Möglichkeit gehabt hat, das Land zu verlassen; wenn er zur Untersuchung gezogen und zu Strafe verurteilt worden ist, so soll er einen Monat lang nach Verbüßung der Strafe oder der Begnadigung dasselbe freie Geleit genießen. Diese Vergünstigung soll nicht gewährt werden, wenn der Ausgelieferte nach Verlassen des Landes, an das er ausgeliefert worden ist, dorthin zurückkehrt oder an dieses Land durch eine dritte Regierung ausgeliefert ist.

Persons claimed by a third Power.

## Artikel VI

Ein Verfolgter soll nach den Bestimmungen dieses Vertrags nicht ausgeliefert werden, wenn insolge Zeitab-

Time limitation.

or other lawful cause, according to the laws of the country where the fugitive shall be found, the criminal is exempt from prosecution or punishment for the crime or offense for which the surrender is asked, or when his extradition is asked for the same crime or offense for which he has been tried, convicted or acquitted in that country, or so long as he is under prosecution for that crime or offense.

## ARTICLE VII

Person under prosecution, etc., when sought.

If a fugitive criminal whose surrender may be claimed pursuant to the stipulations hereof, be actually under prosecution, out on bail, or in custody, otherwise than for the crime or offense for which his extradition has been sought, his extradition may be deferred until such proceedings be terminated, and until he shall have been set at liberty in due course of law.

## ARTICLE VIII

Persons claimed by other Powers.

If the extradition of a fugitive which is requested by one of the parties hereto, shall also be requested by one or more other governments, the surrendering government shall be free to choose to which request it will give preference.

## ARTICLE IX

Articles seized with fugitive.

Everything found in the possession of the fugitive criminal, whether being the proceeds of the crime or offense, or which may be material as evidence in making proof of the crime or offense, shall so far as practicable, according to the laws of the respective High Contracting Parties be delivered up with his person at the time of surrender. Nevertheless, the rights of a third party with regard to the articles referred

laufs oder aus anderen Rechtsgründen nach den Gesetzen des Landes, in dem er angetroffen wird, die Verfolgung oder Vollstreckung wegen des Verbrechens oder Vergehens, wegen dessen die Auslieferung begehrt wird, unzulässig ist, oder wenn die Auslieferung wegen eines Verbrechens oder Vergehens verlangt wird, wegen dessen er in dem anderen Lande bereits zur Untersuchung gezogen, verurteilt oder freigesprochen ist, oder solange er dort wegen dieses Verbrechens oder Vergehens verfolgt wird.

## Artikel VII

Kann die Auslieferung des Verfolgten nach den Bestimmungen dieses Vertrags beansprucht werden, schneibt aber aus anderem Grunde als wegen des Verbrechens oder Vergehens, wegen dessen die Auslieferung nachgesucht wird, gegen ihn ein Strafverfahren, oder befindet er sich gegen Sicherheitsleistung auf freiem Fuße oder ist er in Haft genommen worden, so kann die Auslieferung aufgeschoben werden, bis diese Verfahren zu Ende geführt sind und der Verfolgte von Rechts wegen auf freien Fuß gesetzt worden ist.

## Artikel VIII

Sollte die Auslieferung eines Verfolgten, die einer der vertragsschließenden Teile begehrt hat, auch von einer oder mehreren anderen Regierungen begehrt werden, so soll es der ausliefernden Regierung freistehen zu entscheiden, welchem Ersuchen sie den Vorrang einräumen will.

## Artikel IX

Alle bei dem Verfolgten gefundenen Gegenstände, die entweder Früchte des Verbrechens oder Vergehens sind oder Überführungsstücke für das Verbrechen oder Vergehen sein können, sollen, soweit als zugänglich, im Einklang mit den Gesetzen der vertragsschließenden Teile zugleich mit der Auslieferung der Person ausgeantwortet werden. Die Rechte dritter Personen an diesen Gegenständen sollen indessen unberührt bleiben; auch sollen die Gegenstände auf Verlangen der Regierung, welche sie

to, shall be duly respected, and upon the request of the Government which has delivered up such articles, they shall be returned to that Government, provided that a reservation to that effect shall have been made at the time of delivery.

## ARTICLE X

Requisitions for the surrender of fugitives from justice shall be made by the respective diplomatic agents of the High Contracting Parties. In the event of the absence of such agents from the country or its seat of government, or where extradition is sought from territory referred to in Article I, other than the United States or Germany, requisitions may be made by superior consular officers.

The arrest of the fugitive shall be brought about in accordance with the laws of the party to which the request is made, and if, after an examination, it shall be decided, according to the law and the evidence, that extradition is due, pursuant to this Treaty, the fugitive shall be surrendered according to the forms of law prescribed in such cases.

If the fugitive criminal shall have been convicted of the crime or offense for which his surrender is asked, a copy of the sentence following such conviction, duly authenticated, shall be produced. If, however, the fugitive is merely charged with a crime or offense, a duly authenticated copy of the warrant of arrest in the country where the crime or offense was committed shall be produced, together with the depositions upon which such warrant may have been issued, or such other evidence or proof as may be deemed competent in the case, or both.

The person provisionally arrested shall be released, unless within one month from the date of arrest in Germany, or from the date of commitment in the United States, the formal requisition for surrender with the documentary

ausgeantwortet hat, zurückgegeben werden, vorausgesetzt, daß bei der Ausantwortung ein Vorbehalt in dieser Richtung gemacht worden ist.

## Artikel X

Anträge auf Auslieferung eines Verfolgten sollen von den diplomatischen Vertretern der vertragsschließenden Staaten gestellt werden. Sind solche Vertreter im Lande oder am Regierungssitze nicht vorhanden, oder wird die Auslieferung aus einem außerhalb des Deutschen Reichs oder der Vereinigten Staaten gelegenen Gebiete der im Artikel I bezeichneten Art nachgesucht, so können die Ersuchen von höheren Konsulatsbeamten gestellt werden.

Die Festnahme des Verfolgten geschieht nach Maßgabe der Gesetze des ersuchten Teils. Wenn auf Grund der gesetzlichen Vorschriften und des Beweisergebnisses entschieden wird, daß die Auslieferung nach diesem Vertrage gewährt werden muß, soll bei der Auslieferung des Verfolgten nach den für einen solchen Fall vorgesehenen gesetzlichen Bestimmungen verfahren werden.

Wird die Auslieferung eines Verurteilten begehrt, so soll eine gehörig beglaubigte Abschrift des Urteils vorgelegt werden. Wird die Auslieferung zur Strafverfolgung begehrt, so soll eine gehörig beglaubigte Abschrift des Haftbefehls der Behörde des Landes, in dem das Verbrechen oder Vergehen begangen ist, vorgelegt werden, und zwar zusammen mit den Vernehmungsprotokollen, auf Grund deren der Haftbefehl erlassen ist, oder mit den weiteren Beweisstücken und Beweismitteln, die je nach Lage des Falles notwendig erscheinen oder mit beiden.

Der vorläufig Festgenommene wird freigelassen werden, wenn nicht innerhalb von einem Monat, und zwar in Deutschland vom Tage der Festnahme, in den Vereinigten Staaten vom Tage der Eröffnung des Verfahrens an gerechnet, das förmliche Auslieferungs-

Requisitions.

Arrest.

Papers, etc., required.

Release if formal request not forthcoming.

proofs hereinbefore prescribed be made as aforesaid by the diplomatic agent of the demanding government or, in his absence, by a consular officer thereof. However, each government agrees that, upon the request of the other government, it will address to the competent authorities an application for the extension of the time thus limited so as to allow an additional month for the purposes indicated and nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent the granting of such an application.

#### ARTICLE XI

The expense of transportation of the fugitive shall be borne by the government which has preferred the demand for extradition. The appropriate legal officers of the country where the proceedings of extradition are had, shall assist the officers of the Government demanding the extradition before the respective judges and magistrates, by every legal means within their power; and no claim other than for the board and lodging of a fugitive prior to his surrender, arising out of the arrest, detention, examination and surrender of fugitives under this treaty shall be made against the government demanding the extradition; provided, however, that any officer or officers of the surrendering government giving assistance, who shall, in the usual course of their duty, receive no salary or compensation other than specific fees for services performed, shall be entitled to receive from the government demanding the extradition the customary fees for the acts or services performed by them, in the same manner and to the same amount as though such acts or services had been performed in ordinary criminal proceedings under the laws of the country of which they are officers.

#### ARTICLE XII

The present treaty shall be ratified by the High Contracting Parties in accordance with their

ersuchen mit den vertragsmäßig vorgeschriebenen Unterlagen von dem diplomatischen Vertreter der ersuchenden Regierung oder, wenn ein solcher nicht vorhanden ist, von einem Konsularbeamten dieser Regierung angebracht worden ist. Jede Regierung erklärt sich indessen bereit, auf Ersuchen der anderen Regierung an die zuständige Behörde den Antrag zu richten, die Frist für den angegebenen Zweck um einen weiteren Monat zu verlängern; die Bestimmungen dieses Artikels dürfen nicht dahin ausgelegt werden, daß die Genehmigung eines solchen Antrags unzulässig wäre.

#### Artikel XI

Die Kosten für die Überführung des Verfolgten werden von der Regierung getragen, die das Auslieferungsersuchen gestellt hat. Die zuständigen Beamten des Landes, in dem das Auslieferungsverfahren stattzufinden hat, sollen mit allen ihnen zur Verfügung stehenden gesetzlichen Mitteln den Beamten der ersuchenden Regierung Beistand vor den Richtern und Beamten gewähren. Die Regierung, welche die Auslieferung begehrt hat, ist zum Kostenerlage nur für die Verpflegung und Unterkunft des Verfolgten, die vor der Auslieferung durch die Festnahme, Festhaltung, das Prüfungsverfahren und die Übergabe des Verfolgten entstanden sind, verpflichtet. Indessen sollen die Beamten der ausliefernden Regierung, die mitwirken, wenn sie in allgemeinen für ihre Dienstleistungen statt anderer Entschädigung oder Bezahlung feststehende Gebühren für die geleisteten Dienste bekommen, berechtigt sein, von der um Auslieferung ersuchenden Regierung die üblichen Gebühren für ihre Tätigkeit oder die geleisteten Dienste in derselben Weise und in derselben Höhe zu beanspruchen, wie sie sie für eine Tätigkeit oder Dienste, die sie in sonstigen Strafverfahren nach dem Rechte des Landes, in dem sie Beamte sind, erhalten.

#### Artikel XII

Dieser Vertrag soll von den vertragschließenden Teilen gemäß den für sie geltenden verfassungsrechtlichen Vor-

Expense of transporting fugitive.

Legal assistance.

Compensation.

Ratification.

respective constitutional methods and shall take effect one month after the exchange of ratifications which shall take place at Washington as soon as possible.

schriften ratifiziert und einen Monat nach dem Austausch der Ratifikationsurkunden, der möglichst bald in Washington stattfinden soll, in Kraft treten.

ARTICLE XIII

Artikel XIII

The present treaty shall remain in force for a period of ten years, and in case neither of the High Contracting Parties shall have given notice one year before the expiration of that period of its intention to terminate the treaty, it shall continue in force until the expiration of one year from the date on which such notice of termination shall be given by either of the High Contracting Parties.

Der Vertrag soll für einen Zeitraum von zehn Jahren in Kraft bleiben und, falls keiner der vertragschließenden Teile ihn ein Jahr vor dem Ablauf dieses Zeitraums kündigt, soll er weiter in Kraft bleiben bis zum Ablauf eines Jahres nach dem Tage, an dem einer der vertragschließenden Teile ihn kündigt.

Duration.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the above named Plenipotentiaries have signed the present treaty and have hereunto affixed their seals.

Zu Urkund dessen haben die oben bezeichneten Bevollmächtigten diesen Vertrag unterzeichnet und mit ihren Siegeln versehen.

Signatures.

DONE in duplicate in the English and German languages at Berlin this 12<sup>th</sup> day of July 1930.

Geschehen in doppelter Ausfertigung in deutscher und englischer Sprache in Berlin am 12. Juli 1930.

FREDERIC MOSELEY SACKETT [SEAL]  
 BERNHARD W. VON BÜLOW [SEAL]  
 WOLFGANG METTGENBERG. [SEAL]

AND WHEREAS, the said Treaty has been duly ratified on both parts, and the ratifications of the two Governments were exchanged in the city of Washington on the twenty-sixth day of March, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-one;

Ratifications exchanged.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT KNOWN THAT I, HERBERT HOOVER, President of the United States of America, have caused the said Treaty to be made public, to the end that the same and every article and clause thereof may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States of America and the citizens thereof.

Proclamation.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

DONE at the city of Washington this twenty-second day of April in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and [SEAL] thirty-one, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fifty-fifth.

HERBERT HOOVER

By the President:

HENRY L STIMSON  
*Secretary of State.*

May 9, 1930.

*Convention between the United States of America and the Dominion of Canada for the preservation of the halibut fishery of northern Pacific Ocean and Bering Sea. Signed at Ottawa, May 9, 1930; ratification advised by the Senate, February 24, 1931; ratified by the President, March 4, 1931; ratified by His Majesty in respect of Canada, March 20, 1931; ratifications exchanged at Ottawa, May 9, 1931; proclaimed, May 14, 1931.*

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

### A PROCLAMATION.

Northern Pacific  
halibut fishery, Great  
Britain.  
Preamble.

WHEREAS a Convention between the United States of America and His Majesty the King of Great Britain, Ireland, and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India, in respect of the Dominion of Canada, for the preservation of the halibut fishery of the northern Pacific Ocean and Bering Sea, was concluded and signed by their respective Plenipotentiaries at Ottawa on the ninth day of May, one thousand nine hundred and thirty, the original of which Convention is word for word as follows:

Contracting Powers.

The President of the United States of America,  
And His Majesty the King of Great Britain, Ireland, and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India, in respect of the Dominion of Canada,

Being equally desirous of securing the preservation of the halibut fishery of the Northern Pacific Ocean and Bering Sea, have resolved to conclude a Convention for this purpose, and have named as their plenipotentiaries:

Plenipotentiaries.

The President of the United States of America: Mr. B. Reath Riggs, Chargé d'Affaires of the United States of America in Canada; and

His Majesty, for the Dominion of Canada: The Right Honourable William Lyon Mackenzie King, Prime Minister and Secretary of State for External Affairs;

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following articles:

### ARTICLE I

Halibut fishing.  
Closed seasons and  
prohibited waters for,  
modified.  
Vol. 43, p. 1841.

The nationals and inhabitants and fishing vessels and boats of the United States of America and of the Dominion of Canada, respectively, are hereby prohibited from fishing for halibut (*Hippoglossus*) both in the territorial waters and in the high seas off the western coasts of the United States of America, including the southern as well as the western coasts of Alaska, and of the Dominion of Canada, from the first day of November next after the date of the exchange of ratifications of this Convention to the fifteenth day of the following February, both days inclusive, and within the same period yearly thereafter.

The International Fisheries Commission provided for by Article III is hereby empowered, subject to the approval of the President of the United States of America and of the Governor General of the Dominion of Canada, to suspend or modify the closed season provided for by this article, as to part or all of the convention waters, when it finds after investigation such changes are necessary.

International Fisheries Commission.

Powers, etc.

It is understood that nothing contained in this convention shall prohibit the nationals or inhabitants or the fishing vessels or boats of the United States of America or of the Dominion of Canada, from fishing in the waters hereinbefore specified for other species of fish during the season when fishing for halibut in such waters is prohibited by this Convention or by any regulations adopted in pursuance of its provisions. Any halibut that may be taken incidentally when fishing for other fish during the season when fishing for halibut is prohibited under the provisions of this Convention or by any regulations adopted in pursuance of its provisions may be retained and used for food for the crew of the vessel by which they are taken. Any portion thereof not so used shall be landed and immediately turned over to the duly authorized officers of the Department of Commerce of the United States of America or of the Department of Marine and Fisheries of the Dominion of Canada. Any fish turned over to such officers in pursuance of the provisions of this article shall be sold by them to the highest bidder and the proceeds of such sale, exclusive of the necessary expenses in connection therewith, shall be paid by them into the treasuries of their respective countries.

Other fishing not affected.

Disposal of halibut incidentally taken.

Sale, etc.

It is further understood that nothing contained in this convention shall prohibit the International Fisheries Commission from conducting fishing operations for investigation purposes during the closed season.

Exemption.

### ARTICLE II

Every national or inhabitant, vessel or boat of the United States of America or of the Dominion of Canada engaged in halibut fishing in violation of the preceding article may be seized except within the jurisdiction of the other party by the duly authorized officers of either High Contracting Party and detained by the officers making such seizure and delivered as soon as practicable to an authorized official of the country to which such person, vessel or boat belongs, at the nearest point to the place of seizure, or elsewhere, as may be agreed upon. The authorities of the nation to which such person, vessel or boat belongs alone shall have jurisdiction to conduct prosecutions for the violation of the provisions of this Convention, or any regulations which may be adopted in pursuance of its provisions, and to impose penalties for such violations; and the witnesses and proofs necessary for such prosecutions, so far as such witnesses or proofs are under the control of the other High Contracting Party, shall be furnished with all reasonable promptitude to the authorities having jurisdiction to conduct the prosecutions.

Seizure for violations.

Prosecution.

### ARTICLE III

The High Contracting Parties agree to continue under this Convention the Commission as at present constituted and known as the International Fisheries Commission, established by the Convention between the United States of America and His Britannic Majesty for the preservation of the halibut fishery of the Northern Pacific Ocean including Bering Sea, concluded March 2, 1923, consisting of four members, two appointed by each Party, which Commission shall

International Fisheries Commission continued.

Vol. 43, p. 1842.

make such investigations as are necessary into the life history of the halibut in the convention waters and shall publish a report of its activities from time to time. Each of the High Contracting Parties shall have power to fill, and shall fill from time to time, vacancies which may occur in its representation on the Commission. Each of the High Contracting Parties shall pay the salaries and expenses of its own members, and joint expenses incurred by the Commission shall be paid by the two High Contracting Parties in equal moieties.

The High Contracting Parties agree that for the purposes of protecting and conserving the halibut fishery of the Northern Pacific Ocean and Bering Sea, the International Fisheries Commission, with the approval of the President of the United States of America and of the Governor General of the Dominion of Canada, may, in respect of the nationals and inhabitants and fishing vessels and boats of the United States of America and of the Dominion of Canada, from time to time,

- (a) divide the convention waters into areas;
- (b) limit the catch of halibut to be taken from each area;
- (c) fix the size and character of halibut fishing appliances to be used therein;

(d) make such regulations for the collection of statistics of the catch of halibut including the licensing and clearance of vessels, as will enable the International Fisheries Commission to determine the condition and trend of the halibut fishery by banks and areas, as a proper basis for protecting and conserving the fishery;

(e) close to all halibut fishing such portion or portions of an area or areas, as the International Fisheries Commission find to be populated by small, immature halibut.

#### ARTICLE IV

The High Contracting Parties agree to enact and enforce such legislation as may be necessary to make effective the provisions of this Convention and any regulation adopted thereunder, with appropriate penalties for violations thereof.

#### ARTICLE V

The present Convention shall remain in force for a period of five years and thereafter until two years from the date when either of the High Contracting Parties shall give notice to the other of its desire to terminate it.

This Convention shall, from the date of the exchange of ratifications be deemed to supplant the Convention between the United States of America and His Britannic Majesty for the Preservation of the Halibut Fishery of the Northern Pacific Ocean including Bering Sea, concluded March 2, 1923.

#### ARTICLE VI

This Convention shall be ratified in accordance with the constitutional methods of the High Contracting Parties. The ratifications shall be exchanged at Ottawa as soon as practicable, and the Convention shall come into force on the day of the exchange of ratifications.

Salaries and expenses.

Administrative provisions.

Effective legislation to be enacted.

Duration.

Former Convention superseded. Vol. 43, p. 1841.

Ratification.

IN FAITH WHEREOF, the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the present Convention in duplicate, and have hereunto affixed their seals.

Signatures.

DONE at Ottawa on the ninth day of May, in the year one thousand nine hundred and thirty.

[SEAL] B. REATH RIGGS.

[SEAL] W. L. MACKENZIE KING.

AND WHEREAS the said Convention has been duly ratified on both parts, and the ratifications of the two Governments were exchanged in the city of Ottawa on the ninth day of May, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-one;

Ratifications exchanged.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT KNOWN THAT I, HERBERT HOOVER, President of the United States of America, have caused the said Convention to be made public, to the end that the same and every article and clause thereof may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States of America and the citizens thereof.

Proclamation.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

DONE at the city of Washington this fourteenth day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and [SEAL] thirty-one, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fifty-fifth.

HERBERT HOOVER

By the President:

HENRY L STIMSON

*Secretary of State.*

June 19, 1928.

*Treaty between the United States of America and Austria of Friendship, Commerce and Consular Rights. Signed at Vienna, June 19, 1928; ratification advised by the Senate, with reservation and understanding, February 11, 1929; ratified by the President, April 29, 1931; ratified by Austria, January 17, 1929; ratifications exchanged at Vienna, May 27, 1931; proclaimed, May 28, 1931.*

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

Treaty of Friendship,  
Commerce and Con-  
sular Rights with  
Austria.  
Preamble.

WHEREAS a Treaty of Friendship, Commerce and Consular Rights between the United States of America and the Republic of Austria was concluded and signed by their respective Plenipotentiaries at Vienna on the nineteenth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-eight, the original of which treaty, being in the English and German languages, is word for word as follows:

Treaty of Friendship, Com-  
merce and Consular Rights

Freundschafts-, Handels- und  
Konsularvertrag

Contracting Powers. between the United States of  
America and the Republic of  
Austria

zwischen den Vereinigten Staaten von  
Amerika und der Republik Öster-  
reich.

Purposes declared. The United States of America  
and the Republic of Austria,  
desirous of strengthening the bond  
of peace which happily prevails  
between them, by arrangements  
designed to promote friendly inter-  
course between their respective  
territories through provisions re-  
sponsive to the spiritual, cultural,  
economic and commercial aspira-  
tions of the peoples thereof, have  
resolved to conclude a Treaty of  
Friendship, Commerce and Con-  
sular Rights and for that purpose  
Plenipotentiaries. have appointed as their pleni-  
potentiaries:

Die Vereinigten Staaten von Ame-  
rika und die Republik Österreich, von  
dem Wunsche geleitet, die glücklicher-  
weise zwischen ihnen bestehenden Bande  
des Friedens durch Abmachungen zu  
stärken, die geeignet sind, den freund-  
schaftlichen Verkehr zwischen ihren  
Gebieten durch Maßnahmen zu för-  
dern, die den geistigen, kulturellen,  
wirtschaftlichen und geschäftlichen  
Bestrebungen ihrer Bewohner ent-  
sprechen, haben beschlossen, einen  
Freundschafts-, Handels- und Konsu-  
larvertrag abzuschließen, und es haben  
zu diesem Zwecke zu ihren Bevoll-  
mächtigten bestellt:

The President of the United  
States of America,

Der Präsident der Vereinigten  
Staaten von Amerika,

Mr. Albert Henry Washburn,  
Envoy Extraordinary and Min-

Georn Albert Henry Washburn, außer-  
ordentlichen Gesandten und bevoll-

ister Plenipotentiary of the  
United States of America to  
Austria,  
and

The Federal President of the  
Republic of Austria,

Monsignore Ignatius Seipel,  
Doctor of Theology, Federal  
Chancellor,

Who, having communicated to  
each other their full powers  
found to be in due form, have  
agreed upon the following articles:

ARTICLE I. The nationals of  
each of the High Contracting  
Parties shall be permitted to  
enter, travel and reside in the  
territories of the other; to exer-  
cise liberty of conscience and  
freedom of worship; to engage in  
professional, scientific, religious,  
philanthropic, manufacturing and  
commercial work of every kind  
without interference; to carry on  
every form of commercial activity  
which is not forbidden by the  
local law; to employ agents of  
their choice, and generally to do  
anything incidental to or neces-  
sary for the enjoyment of any of  
the foregoing privileges upon the  
same terms as nationals of the  
state of residence or as nationals  
of the nation hereafter to be  
most favored by it, submitting  
themselves to all local laws and  
regulations duly established.

The nationals of each of the  
High Contracting Parties within  
the territories of the other shall  
be permitted to own, erect or  
lease and occupy appropriate  
buildings and to lease lands for  
residential, scientific, religious,  
philanthropic, manufacturing,  
commercial and mortuary pur-  
poses upon the same terms as  
nationals of the country.

As regards the acquisition, pos-  
session, and disposition of im-  
movable property, except as re-  
gards the leasing of lands for  
specified purposes provided for in  
the foregoing paragraph, the na-  
tionals of each of the High Con-

mächtigten Minister der Vereinigten  
Staaten von Amerika in Österreich,  
und

Der Bundespräsident der Repu-  
blik Österreich,

Monsignore Ignaz Seipel, Doktor der  
Theologie, Bundeskanzler,

die nach gegenseitiger Mitteilung  
ihrer in gehöriger Form befundenen  
Vollmachten die nachstehenden Artikel  
vereinbart haben:

Artikel I. Die Staatsangehörigen  
jedes der hohen vertragschließenden  
Teile dürfen die Gebiete des anderen  
betreten, darin reisen und dort wohnen;  
sie genießen Gewissensfreiheit und Frei-  
heit der Religionsübung; sie dürfen sich  
ohne Hinderung beruflicher, wissen-  
schaftlicher, religiöser, philanthropischer,  
gewerblicher und geschäftlicher Tätig-  
keit jeder Art widmen; sie sind befugt,  
jede von den am Orte geltenden Ge-  
setzen nicht verbotene Form geschäft-  
licher Tätigkeit auszuüben; sie dürfen  
selbstgewählte Vertreter beschäftigen und  
allgemein alles tun, was zur Ausübung  
irgendeines der erwähnten Rechte gehört  
oder nötig ist, und zwar unter denselben  
Bedingungen wie Angehörige des  
Staates, in dem sie sich aufhalten, oder  
wie Staatsangehörige einer etwa künft-  
ig von diesem Staat mit dem Rechte  
der Meistbegünstigung ausgestatteten  
Nation; dabei unterwerfen sie sich  
jedoch allen ordnungsmäßig erlassenen,  
am Orte geltenden Gesetzen und Ver-  
ordnungen.

Die Staatsangehörigen jedes der  
hohen vertragschließenden Teile sollen  
das Recht haben, in den Gebieten des  
anderen unter den gleichen Bedingungen  
wie die Angehörigen des betreffenden  
Landes zum Wohnen und zu wissen-  
schaftlichen, religiösen, philanthropischen,  
gewerblichen, geschäftlichen Zwecken  
sowie zu Zwecken der Reichenbestattung  
geeignete Gebäude als Eigentum zu  
besitzen, zu errichten oder zu mieten und  
Land für diese Zwecke zu pachten.

Hinsichtlich der Erwerbung, des  
Besitzes und der Verfügung über un-  
bewegliches Eigentum, abgesehen von der  
Pachtung von Land für die im vorher-  
gehenden Absatz bezeichneten Zwecke,  
sollen die Staatsangehörigen jedes der  
hohen vertragschließenden Teile in dem

Mutual freedom of  
residence, religion, busi-  
ness, etc., permitted.

tracting Parties shall enjoy in the territory of the other, subject to reciprocity, the treatment generally accorded to foreigners by the laws of the place where the property is situated.

Equality of taxes,  
etc.

The nationals of either High Contracting Party within the territories of the other shall not be subjected to the payment of any internal charges or taxes other or higher than those that are exacted of and paid by its nationals.

Access to courts of  
justice.

The nationals of each High Contracting Party shall enjoy freedom of access to the courts of justice of the other on conforming to the local laws, as well for the prosecution as for the defense of their rights, and in all degrees of jurisdiction established by law.

Protection of persons  
and property.

The nationals of each High Contracting Party shall receive within the territories of the other, upon submitting to conditions imposed upon its nationals, the most constant protection and security for their persons and property, and shall enjoy in this respect that degree of protection that is required by international law. Their property shall not be taken without due process of law and without payment of just compensation.

Immigration laws not  
affected.

Nothing contained in this Treaty shall be construed to affect existing statutes of either of the High Contracting Parties in relation to the immigration of aliens or the right of either of the High Contracting Parties to enact such statutes.

Civil liability for in-  
juries, etc.

ARTICLE II. With respect to that form of protection granted by National, State or Provincial laws establishing civil liability for injuries or for death, and giving to relatives or heirs or dependents of an injured party a right of action or a pecuniary benefit, such relatives or heirs or dependents of the injured party, himself a national of either of the High Contracting Parties and within any of the territories of the other, shall regardless of their alienage or resi-

Gebiete des anderen unter der Bedingung der Gegenseitigkeit die Behandlung genießen, die nach den Gesetzen des Ortes, wo das Eigentum gelegen ist, im allgemeinen auf Ausländer Anwendung findet.

Die Staatsangehörigen jedes der beiden hohen vertragsschließenden Teile sollen innerhalb der Gebiete des anderen Teiles keinen anderen oder höheren inneren Lasten oder Steuern unterworfen werden, als sie von den Angehörigen dieses Staates beansprucht und bezahlt werden.

Die Staatsangehörigen jedes der hohen vertragsschließenden Teile sollen unter Beobachtung der am Orte geltenden Gesetze freien Zutritt zu den Gerichten des anderen Teiles haben, sowohl zur Verfolgung wie zur Verteidigung ihrer Rechte und zwar in allen gesetzlich vorgeesehenen Instanzen.

Die Staatsangehörigen jedes der hohen vertragsschließenden Teile sollen innerhalb des Gebietes des anderen Teiles, soweit sie sich den für die Staatsangehörigen dieses Teiles vorgeschriebenen Bedingungen unterwerfen, Schutz und Sicherheit für Person und Eigentum durchaus erhalten und sollen in dieser Hinsicht in dem Umfange Schutz genießen, wie das Völkerrecht es vorschreibt. Ihr Eigentum soll ihnen nicht ohne ordentliches Rechtsverfahren und nicht ohne angemessene Entschädigung genommen werden.

Keine Bestimmung dieses Vertrages soll dahin ausgelegt werden, daß dadurch die geltenden Vorschriften jedes der beiden hohen vertragsschließenden Teile bezüglich der Einwanderung von Ausländern oder das Recht jedes der beiden hohen vertragsschließenden Teile, solche Vorschriften zu erlassen, berührt werden.

Artikel II. Wenn ein Staatsangehöriger eines der beiden hohen vertragsschließenden Teile in den Gebieten des anderen Teiles eine Körperverletzung erleidet oder getötet wird und das Reichs-, Staats- oder Landesrecht für solche Fälle den Angehörigen oder Erben des zu Schaden gekommenen oder den ihm gegenüber Unterhaltsberechtigten Schutz in Form eines Klagerrechtes oder einer Geldentschädigung gewährt, so sollen diese Angehörigen, Erben oder Unterhaltsberechtigten unter denselben Bedingungen dieselben Rechte und Ver-

dence outside of the territory where the injury occurred, enjoy the same rights and privileges as are or may be granted to nationals, and under like conditions.

ARTICLE III. The dwellings, warehouses, manufactories, shops and other places of business, and all premises thereto appertaining of the nationals of each of the High Contracting Parties in the territories of the other, used for any purposes set forth in Article I, shall be respected. It shall not be allowable to make a domiciliary visit to, or search of any such buildings and premises, or there to examine and inspect books, papers or accounts, except under the conditions and in conformity with the forms prescribed by the laws, ordinances and regulations for nationals.

ARTICLE IV. Where, on the death of any person holding real or other immovable property or interests therein within the territories of one High Contracting Party, such property or interests therein would, by the laws of the country or by a testamentary disposition, descend or pass to a national of the other High Contracting Party, whether resident or non-resident, were he not disqualified by the laws of the country where such property or interests therein is or are situated, such national shall be allowed a term of three years in which to sell the same, this term to be reasonably prolonged if circumstances render it necessary, and withdraw the proceeds thereof, without restraint or interference, and exempt from any succession, probate or administrative duties or charges other than those which may be imposed in like cases upon the nationals of the country from which such proceeds may be drawn.

günstigungen genießen, wie sie den eigenen Staatsangehörigen jetzt oder künftig gewährt werden, ohne Rücksicht auf ihre fremde Staatsangehörigkeit oder darauf, daß sie ihren Wohnsitz außerhalb des Gebietes haben, wo der Schadensfall eingetreten ist.

Artikel III. Die Wohnungen, Lagerhäuser, Fabriken, Läden und sonstigen Geschäftsräume der Staatsangehörigen jedes der hohen vertragschließenden Teile sowie alle dazu gehörigen Grundstücke, die in den Gebieten des anderen Teiles liegen und einem der in Artikel I genannten Zwecke dienen, sollen nicht angetastet werden. In solchen Gebäuden und Räumlichkeiten und auf solchen Grundstücken Hausdurchsuchungen oder Durchsuchungen vorzunehmen oder Bücher, Schriftstücke oder Rechnungen einer Prüfung und Einsicht zu unterwerfen, ist nur zulässig unter den Voraussetzungen und unter Beobachtung der Formen, die von den Gesetzen, Verordnungen und Bestimmungen für die eigenen Staatsangehörigen vorgeschrieben sind.

Artikel IV. Wenn eine Person bei ihrem Tode innerhalb der Gebiete des einen hohen vertragschließenden Teiles Grund- oder sonstiges unbewegliches Vermögen oder Rechte daran hinterläßt und dieses Vermögen oder diese Rechte nach den am Orte geltenden Gesetzen oder infolge letztwilliger Verfügung an sich auf einen Staatsangehörigen des anderen hohen vertragschließenden Teiles—mag er in dessen Gebiet wohnen oder nicht—übergehen oder vererbt werden würden, wenn er nicht nach den Gesetzen des Landes, in dem das Vermögen oder die Rechte daran sich befinden, hievon ausgeschlossen wäre, so soll diesen Staatsangehörigen eine Frist von drei Jahren, die, wenn nötig, angemessen verlängert werden kann, bewilligt werden, um dieses Vermögen oder diese Rechte zu veräußern und den Erlös aus der Veräußerung frei und ungehindert an sich zu ziehen; er soll dabei keinen anderen Erbschafts-, Nachlassgerichts- oder Verwaltungsabgaben oder Lasten unterworfen werden, als in gleichen Fällen den Staatsangehörigen des Landes auferlegt werden, aus dem dieser Erlös gezogen wird.

Dwellings, places of business, etc., to be respected.

Period allowed for sale of inherited realty, etc.

Disposal of personal property.

Nationals of either High Contracting Party may have full power to dispose of their personal property of every kind within the territories of the other, by testament, donation, or otherwise, and their heirs, legatees and donees, of whatsoever nationality, whether resident or non-resident, shall succeed to such personal property, and may take possession thereof, either by themselves or by others acting for them, and retain or dispose of the same at their pleasure subject to the payment of such duties or charges only as the nationals of the High Contracting Party within whose territories such property may be or belong shall be liable to pay in like cases.

Staatsangehörige jedes der beiden hohen vertragsschließenden Teile sind berechtigt, über ihr innerhalb der Gebiete des anderen Teiles befindliches bewegliches Vermögen jeder Art letztwillig, durch Schenkung oder auf andere Weise zu verfügen. Die Erben, Vermächtnisnehmer und Schenkungsempfänger erwerben solches bewegliches Vermögen und dürfen daran selbst oder durch Stellvertreter Besitz ergreifen, es behalten oder nach Belieben darüber verfügen ohne Rücksicht darauf, welcher Staatsangehörigkeit sie sind und ob sie im Lande wohnen oder nicht. Sie haben nur solche Abgaben oder Lasten zu entrichten, wie die Staatsangehörigen des hohen vertragsschließenden Teiles, in dessen Gebiet dieses Vermögen sich befindet oder zu dem es gehört, im gleichen Falle zu zahlen verpflichtet sind.

Freedom of worship, etc.

ARTICLE V. The nationals of each of the High Contracting Parties in the exercise of the right of freedom of worship, within the territories of the other, as hereinabove provided, may, without annoyance or molestation of any kind by reason of their religious belief or otherwise, conduct services either within their own houses or within any appropriate buildings which they may be at liberty to erect and maintain in convenient situations, provided their teachings and practices are not inconsistent with public order or public morals and provided further they conform to all laws and regulations duly established in these territories; and they may also be permitted to bury their dead according to their religious customs in suitable and convenient places established and maintained for the purpose, subject to the established mortuary and sanitary laws and regulations of the place of burial.

Artikel V. Die Staatsangehörigen jedes der hohen vertragsschließenden Teile dürfen bei der oben vorgeesehenen Ausübung des Rechtes der freien Religionsübung innerhalb der Gebiete des anderen Teiles, ohne Störung oder Belästigung irgendwelcher Art, wegen ihres Glaubens oder aus anderen Gründen, entweder in ihren eigenen Häusern oder in anderen geeigneten Gebäuden, soweit deren Erbauung und Erhaltung in passender Lage ihnen freisteht, Gottesdienst abhalten, vorausgesetzt, daß ihre Lehren und Gebräuche nicht mit der öffentlichen Ordnung oder mit den guten Sitten unvereinbar sind und vorausgesetzt, daß sie alle in diesen Gebieten gehörig erlassenen Gesetze und Vorschriften beobachten; auch ist es ihnen gestattet, ihre Toten nach ihren religiösen Gebräuchen an geeigneten und passenden, für den Zweck eingerichteten und unterhaltenen Plätzen zu begraben, vorausgesetzt, daß sie die geltenden Leichenbestattungsvorschriften und gesundheitspolizeilichen Verordnungen des Begräbnisortes beobachten.

Compulsory military service in event of war.

ARTICLE VI. In the event of war between either High Contracting Party and a third State, such Party may draft for compulsory military service nationals of the other having a permanent residence within its territories and who have formally, according to its laws, declared an intention

Artikel VI. Im Falle eines Krieges zwischen einem der beiden hohen vertragsschließenden Teile und einem dritten Staate ist dieser Teil berechtigt, Staatsangehörige des anderen Teiles, die ihren ständigen Wohnsitz innerhalb seiner Gebiete haben und förmlich nach dem Gesetz des Landes ihre Absicht erklärt haben, seine Staatsangehörig-

Restriction.

to adopt its nationality by naturalization, unless such individuals depart from the territories of said belligerent Party within sixty days after a declaration of war.

ARTICLE VII. Between the territories of the High Contracting Parties there shall be freedom of commerce and navigation. The nationals of each of the High Contracting Parties equally with those of the most favored nation, shall have liberty freely to come with their vessels and cargoes to all places, ports and waters of every kind within the territorial limits of the other which are or may be open to foreign commerce and navigation. Nothing in this Treaty shall be construed to restrict the right of either High Contracting Party to impose, on such terms as it may see fit, prohibitions or restrictions of a sanitary character designed to protect human, animal or plant life, or regulations for the enforcement of police or revenue laws.

Each of the High Contracting Parties binds itself unconditionally to impose no higher or other duties or charges, and no conditions, prohibitions or restrictions, on the importation of any article, the growth, produce or manufacture of the territories of the other Party, from whatever place arriving, than are or shall be imposed on the importation of any like article, the growth, produce or manufacture of any other foreign country; nor shall any such duties, charges, conditions, prohibitions, or restrictions on importations be made effective retroactively.

Each of the High Contracting Parties also binds itself unconditionally to impose no higher or other charges or other restrictions or prohibitions on goods exported to the territories of the other High Contracting Party than are imposed on goods exported to any other foreign country.

feit durch Naturalisation zu erwerben, zum Seeresdienst zwangsweise einzuziehen, es sei denn, daß diese Personen innerhalb sechzig Tagen nach der Kriegserklärung das Gebiet des kriegführenden Teiles verlassen.

Artikel VII. Zwischen den Gebieten der hohen vertragschließenden Teile soll Freiheit des Handels und der Schifffahrt bestehen. Die Staatsangehörigen jedes der hohen vertragschließenden Teile sollen unter Gleichstellung mit denen der meistbegünstigten Nation die Freiheit genießen, frei mit ihren Schiffen und Ladungen alle Plätze, Häfen und Gewässer jeder Art innerhalb der Gebietsgrenzen des andern Teiles zu besuchen, die jetzt oder künftig dem fremden Handel und der fremden Schifffahrt geöffnet sind. Nichts in diesem Vertrag soll so ausgelegt werden, als ob es das Recht des einen oder des andern hohen vertragschließenden Teiles beschränke, unter ihm angemessenen dünkenden Bedingungen, Verbote oder Beschränkungen sanitärer Art, die das Leben von Menschen, Tieren oder Pflanzen zu schützen bestimmt sind, oder Verordnungen zur Durchführung von Polizei- oder Abgabengesetzen zu erlassen.

Jeder der hohen vertragschließenden Teile verpflichtet sich bedingungslos, die Einfuhr irgendwelcher Ware, die in den Gebieten des andern Teiles gewachsen, erzeugt oder hergestellt ist, gleichviel von welchem Orte aus sie eintrifft, mit keinen höheren oder anderen Abgaben oder Lasten und mit keinen anderen Bedingungen, Verböten oder Beschränkungen zu belegen als für die Einfuhr derselben Ware bestehen oder bestehen werden, wenn sie in irgendeinem anderen Lande gewachsen, erzeugt oder hergestellt ist; auch sollen solche Abgaben, Lasten, Bedingungen, Verbote oder Beschränkungen für die Einfuhr nicht rückwirkend gemacht werden.

Jeder der hohen vertragschließenden Teile verpflichtet sich ebenfalls bedingungslos, Waren, die nach den Gebieten des andern Teiles ausgeführt werden, keinen höheren oder anderen Abgaben und keinen anderen Beschränkungen oder Verböten zu unterwerfen, als denjenigen, welchen die nach irgendeinem andern fremden Lande ausgeführten Waren unterliegen.

Reciprocal freedom of commerce and navigation.

Sanitary measures, etc.

Most-favored-nation treatment on imports.

No discrimination of export charges, etc.

Issue of commercial licenses.

In the event of licenses being issued by either of the High Contracting Parties for the importation into or exportation from its territories of articles the importation or exportation of which is restricted or prohibited, the conditions under which such licenses may be obtained shall be publicly announced and clearly stated in such a manner as to enable traders interested to become acquainted with them; the method of licensing shall be as simple and unvarying as possible and applications for licenses shall be dealt with as speedily as possible. Moreover, the conditions under which such licenses are issued by either of the High Contracting Parties for goods imported from or exported to the territories of the other Party shall be as favorable as the conditions under which licenses are issued in respect of any other foreign country. In the event of rations or quotas being established for the importation or exportation of articles restricted or prohibited, each of the High Contracting Parties agrees to grant for the importation from or exportation to the territories of the other Party an equitable share in the allocation of the quantity of restricted goods which may be authorized for importation or exportation. In the application of the provisions of this paragraph no distinction shall be made between direct and indirect shipments. It is agreed, moreover, that in the event either High Contracting Party shall be engaged in war, it may enforce such import or export restrictions as may be required by the national interest.

Equitable quotas of restricted goods guaranteed.

Any advantage of whatsoever kind which either High Contracting Party may extend, by treaty, law, decree, regulation, practice or otherwise, to any article, the growth, produce or manufacture of any other foreign country shall simultaneously and unconditionally, without request and without compensation, be

Falls von einem der beiden hohen vertragsschließenden Teile Bewilligungen für die Ein- oder Ausfuhr von Waren erteilt werden, deren Ein- oder Ausfuhr nach, beziehungsweise aus seinen Gebieten beschränkt oder verboten ist, werden die Bedingungen, unter denen solche Bewilligungen erhalten werden können, allgemein bekanntgegeben und klar angegeben werden, derart, daß es den beteiligten Geschäftsleuten ermöglicht wird, davon Kenntnis zu erlangen; die Art und Weise wie die Bewilligungen erteilt werden, wird so einfach und unveränderlich als möglich sein und die Ansuchen um Bewilligungen werden mit der schnellsten Beschleunigung behandelt werden. Überdies werden die Bedingungen, unter denen solche Bewilligungen von einem der beiden hohen vertragsschließenden Teile für Waren erteilt werden, die aus den Gebieten des andern Teiles eingeführt oder dorthin ausgeführt werden, ebenso günstig sein wie die Bedingungen, unter denen Bewilligungen hinsichtlich irgendeines anderen fremden Landes erteilt werden. Im Falle der Festsetzung von Kontingenten oder Quoten für die Ein- oder Ausfuhr von Waren, die Beschränkungen oder Verboten unterliegen, ist jeder der beiden hohen vertragsschließenden Teile damit einverstanden, für die Einfuhr aus oder die Ausfuhr nach den Gebieten des anderen Teiles einen gerechten Anteil bei der Verteilung der Menge von Beschränkungen unterliegenden Waren zuzugestehen, die zur Ein- oder Ausfuhr zugelassen werden. Bei der Anwendung der Bestimmungen dieses Absatzes soll kein Unterschied zwischen direkten und indirekten Sendungen gemacht werden. Es besteht überdies Einverständnis, daß, falls einer der beiden hohen vertragsschließenden Teile sich im Kriege befindet, er jene Ein- und Ausfuhrbeschränkungen verfügen kann, die durch das Landesinteresse geboten sein sollten.

Jeder Vorteil, gleichgültig welcher Art, den einer der beiden hohen vertragsschließenden Teile durch Vertrag, Gesetz, Verordnung, Vorschrift, Übung oder auf andere Weise künftig irgendeiner in irgendeinem anderen fremden Lande gewachsenen, erzeugten oder hergestellten Ware gewährt, soll gleichzeitig und bedingungslos ohne Ansuchen und ohne Gegenleistung auf dieselbe

Extension of advantage given to any other foreign country.

extended to the like article, the growth, produce or manufacture of the other High Contracting Party.

All articles which are or may be legally imported from foreign countries into ports of the United States or are or may be legally exported therefrom in vessels of the United States may likewise be imported into those ports or exported therefrom in Austrian vessels without being liable to any other or higher duties or charges whatsoever than if such articles were imported or exported in vessels of the United States; and, reciprocally, all articles which are or may be legally imported from foreign countries into the ports of Austria or are or may be legally exported therefrom in Austrian vessels may likewise be imported into those ports or exported therefrom in vessels of the United States without being liable to any other or higher duties or charges whatsoever than if such articles were imported or exported in Austrian vessels.

With respect to the amount and collection of duties on imports and exports of every kind, each of the two High Contracting Parties binds itself to give to the nationals, vessels and goods of the other the advantage of every favor, privilege or immunity which it shall have accorded to the nationals, vessels and goods of a third State, whether such favored State shall have been accorded such treatment gratuitously or in return for reciprocal compensatory treatment. Every such favor, privilege or immunity which shall hereafter be granted the nationals, vessels or goods of a third State shall simultaneously and unconditionally, without request and without compensation, be extended to the other High Contracting Party, for the benefit of itself, its nationals, vessels and goods.

Ware ausgedehnt werden, wenn sie in den Gebieten des anderen Vertrags- teiles gewachsen, erzeugt oder herge- stellt ist.

Alle Waren, die auf Schiffen der Vereinigten Staaten aus fremden Ländern in Häfen der Vereinigten Staaten jetzt oder künftig rechtmäßig eingeführt oder von dort jetzt oder künftig rechtmäßig ausgeführt werden dürfen, können gleicherweise auf öster- reichischen Schiffen in diese Häfen eingeführt oder von dort ausgeführt werden, ohne daß sie anderen oder höheren Abgaben oder Lasten irgendeiner Art unterworfen sind, als wenn solche Waren auf Schiffen der Vereinigten Staaten ein- oder ausgeführt werden; umgekehrt können alle Waren, die auf österreichischen Schiffen aus fremden Ländern nach österreichischen Häfen jetzt oder künftig rechtmäßig eingeführt oder von dort jetzt oder künftig rechtmäßig ausgeführt werden dürfen, gleicher- weise auf Schiffen der Vereinigten Staaten in diese Häfen eingeführt oder von dort ausgeführt werden, ohne daß sie anderen oder höheren Abgaben oder Lasten irgendeiner Art unterworfen sind, als wenn solche Waren auf öster- reichischen Schiffen ein- oder aus- geführt werden.

Hinsichtlich der Höhe und der Erhe- bung von Abgaben auf Ein- und Aus- fuhr jeder Art verpflichtet sich jeder der beiden hohen vertragschließenden Teile, den Staatsangehörigen, Schiffen und Gütern des anderen Teiles alle Ver- günstigungen, Vorrechte und Befrei- ungen zu gewähren, die er den Staats- angehörigen, Schiffen und Gütern eines dritten Staates bewilligt, und zwar ohne Rücksicht darauf, ob dem begün- stigten Staate eine solche Behandlung ohne Gegenleistung bewilligt wird oder als Gegenleistung für eine entsprechende Behandlung. Alle solchen Vergün- stigungen, Vorrechte und Befreiungen, die künftig den Staatsangehörigen, Schiffen und Gütern eines dritten Staates bewilligt werden, sollen gleich- zeitig und bedingungslos ohne Ansuchen und ohne Gegenleistung auf den anderen Vertragsteil zu seinen Gunsten und zugunsten seiner Staatsangehörigen, Schiffe und Güter ausgedehnt werden.

Equality of trade by vessels of either coun- try.  
Post, p. 1894.

Most-favored-nation treatment as to cus- toms duties.

Exceptional treatment of border traffic.

The stipulations of this Article shall not extend to the treatment which either Contracting Party shall accord to purely border traffic within a zone not exceeding ten miles (15 kilometres) wide on either side of its customs frontier, or to the treatment which is accorded by the United States to the commerce of Cuba under the provisions of the Commercial Convention concluded by the United States and Cuba on December 11, 1902, or any other commercial convention which hereafter may be concluded by the United States with Cuba, or to the commerce of the United States with any of its dependencies and the Panama Canal Zone under existing or future laws.

United States with Cuba.

Vol. 33, p. 2126.

With dependencies and Canal Zone.

Equality of internal taxes, etc.

ARTICLE VIII. The nationals and merchandise of each High Contracting Party within the territories of the other shall receive the same treatment as nationals and merchandise of the country with regard to internal taxes, transit duties, charges in respect to warehousing and other facilities and the amount of drawbacks and bounties.

Corporations, etc., organized in either country may conduct their business in the other.

ARTICLE IX. Limited liability and other corporations and associations, whether or not for pecuniary profit, which have been or may hereafter be organized in accordance with and under the laws, National, State or Provincial, of either High Contracting Party and maintain a central office within the territories thereof, shall have their juridical status recognized by the other High Contracting Party provided that they pursue no aims within its territories contrary to its laws. They shall enjoy free access to the courts of law and equity, on conforming to the laws regulating the matter, as well for the prosecution as for the defense of rights in all the degrees of jurisdiction established by law.

Die Bestimmungen dieses Artikels erstrecken sich nicht auf die Behandlung, die einer der beiden hohen vertragsschließenden Teile dem reinen Grenzverkehr innerhalb einer Zone von höchstens 15 Kilometern (10 Meilen) Ausdehnung zu beiden Seiten seiner Zollgrenzen gewährt, noch auf die Behandlung, welche seitens der Vereinigten Staaten dem Handel mit Kuba auf Grund des am 11. Dezember 1902 zwischen den Vereinigten Staaten und Kuba abgeschlossenen Handelsabkommens oder irgendeines anderen Handelsabkommens gewährt wird, das künftig zwischen den Vereinigten Staaten und Kuba etwa abgeschlossen wird, und auch nicht auf den Handel der Vereinigten Staaten mit irgendeiner ihrer Besitzungen und der Panamakanalzone unter gegenwärtigen oder zukünftigen Gesetzen.

Artikel VIII. Die Staatsangehörigen und die Waren jedes der hohen vertragsschließenden Teile sollen innerhalb der Gebiete des anderen hinsichtlich der inneren Abgaben, der Durchfuhrabgaben, der Gebühren für Lagerung und Benutzung anderer Hilfsmittel, sowie hinsichtlich der Höhe von Küfkerstattungen und Vergütungen dieselbe Behandlung erfahren, wie Staatsangehörige und Waren des eigenen Landes.

Artikel IX. Die Rechtsstellung der Gesellschaften und Vereinigungen mit oder ohne Haftungsbeschränkung, mögen sie Erwerbszwecken dienen oder nicht, welche gemäß und unter dem Reichs-, Staats- oder Landesrecht eines der beiden hohen vertragsschließenden Teile errichtet worden sind oder künftig errichtet werden und welche innerhalb seiner Gebiete eine Hauptniederlassung haben, soll durch den andern hohen vertragsschließenden Teil anerkannt werden, vorausgesetzt, daß sie innerhalb seiner Gebiete keine seinen Gesetzen widersprechenden Zwecke verfolgen. Sie sollen sowohl zur Verfolgung als zur Verteidigung ihrer Rechte in allen gesetzlich vorgesehenen Instanzen unter Beobachtung der auf den Fall anwendbaren Gesetze freien Zutritt zu den Gerichten haben.

The right of such corporations and associations of either High Contracting Party so recognized by the other to establish themselves within its territories, establish branch offices and fulfill their functions therein shall depend upon, and be governed solely by, the consent of such Party as expressed in its National, State or Provincial laws.

ARTICLE X. The nationals of either High Contracting Party shall enjoy within the territories of the other, reciprocally and upon compliance with the conditions there imposed, such rights and privileges as have been or may hereafter be accorded the nationals of any other State with respect to the organization of and participation in limited liability and other corporations and associations, for pecuniary profit or otherwise, including the rights of promotion, incorporation, purchase and ownership and sale of shares and the holding of executive or official positions therein. In the exercise of the foregoing rights and with respect to the regulation or procedure concerning the organization or conduct of such corporations or associations, such nationals shall be subjected to no conditions less favorable than those which have been or may hereafter be imposed upon the nationals of the most favored nation. The rights of any of such corporations or associations as may be organized or controlled or participated in by the nationals of either High Contracting Party within the territories of the other to exercise any of their functions therein, shall be governed by the laws and regulations, national, state or provincial, which are in force or may hereafter be established within the territories of the Party wherein they propose to engage in business. The foregoing stipulations do not apply to the organization of and participation in political associations.

Das Recht so anerkannter Gesellschaften und Vereinigungen jedes der beiden hohen vertragsschließenden Teile, sich in den Gebieten des anderen niederzulassen, Zweigniederlassungen zu errichten und ihre Tätigkeit dort auszuüben, soll von der Zustimmung dieses Teiles, wie sie in dessen Reichs-, Staats- oder Landesgesetzen zum Ausdruck kommt, abhängen und sich allein nach ihr regeln.

Right to establish branches.

Artikel X. Die Staatsangehörigen jedes der beiden hohen vertragsschließenden Teile sollen innerhalb der Gebiete des anderen wechselseitig und unter den dort geltenden Bedingungen solche Rechte und Vergünstigungen genießen, wie sie jetzt oder künftig den Staatsangehörigen irgendeines anderen Staates hinsichtlich der Errichtung von und Beteiligung an Gesellschaften und Vereinigungen mit oder ohne Satzungsbeschränkung, mögen sie Erwerbszwecken dienen oder nicht, gewährt werden, einschließlic des Rechtes der Gründung, der Eintragung, des Kaufes, Besitzes und Verkaufes von Geschäftsanteilen sowie des Rechtes eine leitende Stellung oder die eines Angestellten darin zu bekleiden. In der Ausübung dieser Rechte und hinsichtlich der Regelung des Verfahrens bei der Errichtung und Geschäftsgebarung solcher Gesellschaften und Vereinigungen sollen diese Staatsangehörigen keinen Bedingungen unterworfen werden, die weniger günstig sind, als die den Staatsangehörigen der meistbegünstigten Nation jetzt oder künftig auferlegten. Wenn Staatsangehörige jedes der beiden hohen vertragsschließenden Teile solche Gesellschaften oder Vereinigungen in den Gebieten des anderen errichten, kontrollieren oder an ihnen beteiligt sind, so richtet sich deren Berechtigung, dort irgendwelche geschäftliche Tätigkeit auszuüben, nach den Reichs-, Staats- oder Landesgesetzen und Verordnungen, die innerhalb der Gebiete des Teiles, in dem sie ihre Geschäftstätigkeit ausüben wollen, jetzt gelten oder künftig erlassen werden. Die vorstehenden Bestimmungen gelten nicht für die Errichtung politischer Vereinigungen und für die Beteiligung an solchen.

Nationals of either country may organize corporations or associations in the other.

Political associations excluded.

Reciprocal enjoyment  
of mining privileges.

The nationals of either High Contracting Party shall, moreover, enjoy within the territories of the other, reciprocally and upon compliance with the conditions there imposed, such rights and privileges as have been or may hereafter be accorded the nationals of any other State with respect to the mining of coal, phosphate, oil, oil shale, gas, and sodium on the public domain of the other.

Commercial travelers  
recognized.

ARTICLE XI. Commercial travellers representing manufacturers, merchants and traders domiciled in the territories of either High Contracting Party shall on their entry into and sojourn in the territories of the other Party and on their departure therefrom be accorded the most favored nation treatment in respect of customs and other privileges and of all charges and taxes of whatever denomination applicable to them or to their samples.

Identification, etc.

If either High Contracting Party require the presentation of an authentic document establishing the identity and authority of a commercial traveller, a certificate issued by any of the following in the country of his departure shall be accepted as satisfactory:

- a) the authority designated for the purpose;
- b) a chamber of commerce;
- c) any trade or commercial association recognized for the purpose by the diplomatic representative of the Contracting Party requiring such certificates.

Freedom of interna-  
tional transit.

ARTICLE XII. There shall be complete freedom of transit through the territories including territorial waters of each High Contracting Party on the routes most convenient for international transit, by rail, navigable waterway, and canal, other than the Panama Canal and waterways and canals which constitute international boundaries of the United States, to persons and goods

Panama Canal, etc.,  
excepted.

Die Staatsangehörigen jedes der beiden hohen vertragsschließenden Teile sollen außerdem innerhalb der Gebiete des anderen wechselseitig und unter den dort geltenden Bedingungen die Rechte und Vergünstigungen genießen, die jetzt oder künftig den Staatsangehörigen irgendeines anderen Staates hinsichtlich der bergbaulichen Gewinnung von Kohle, Phosphat, Erdöl, Dischiefer, Gas und Natrium auf den öffentlichen Ländereien des anderen Teiles gewährt werden.

Artikel XI. Handlungsreisende, die Fabrikanten, Kaufleute und Händler vertreten, die in den Gebieten eines der beiden hohen vertragsschließenden Teile ihre Niederlassung haben, sollen bei ihrem Eintritt in die Gebiete des anderen Teiles, während ihres Aufenthaltes dortselbst und bei ihrer Abreise aus diesen Gebieten hinsichtlich zollrechtlicher und anderer Vorrechte und hinsichtlich aller Lasten und Abgaben welcher Benennung immer, die auf sie oder ihre Muster Anwendung finden, die meistbegünstigte Behandlung erfahren.

Wenn einer der beiden hohen vertragsschließenden Teile die Vorweisung eines authentischen Dokumentes verlangt, das die Identität und Berechtigung eines Handlungsreisenden nachweist, wird ein, von einer der folgenden Stellen in seinem Ausgangslande ausgestellter Ausweis als hinreichend angenommen werden:

- a) von der hierfür bestimmten Behörde;
- b) von einer Handelskammer;
- c) von einer Handels- oder Wirtschaftsvereinigung die hierfür von dem diplomatischen Vertreter, des hohen vertragsschließenden Teiles, der solche Ausweise verlangt, anerkannt wird.

Artikel XII. Für Personen und Waren, die aus den Gebieten des einen der hohen vertragsschließenden Teile kommen oder durch diese Gebiete gehen, soll völlige Durchfuhrfreiheit durch die Gebiete einschließlic der Gewässer des anderen hohen vertragsschließenden Teiles gelten, und zwar auf den für den internationalen Durchgangsverkehr geeigneten Straßen, auf der Eisenbahn, auf Schifffahrtsstraßen und Kanälen, jedoch mit Ausnahme des Panamakanals und der-

coming from or going through the territories of the other High Contracting Party, except such persons as may be forbidden admission into its territories or goods of which the importation may be prohibited by law. Persons and goods in transit shall not be subjected to any transit duty, or to any unnecessary delays or restrictions, and shall be given national treatment as regards charges, facilities, and all other matters.

Goods in transit must be entered at the proper customhouse, but they shall be exempt from all customs or other similar duties.

All charges imposed on transport in transit shall be reasonable, having regard to the conditions of the traffic.

ARTICLE XIII. Each of the High Contracting Parties agrees to receive from the other, consular officers in those of its ports, places and cities, where it may be convenient and which are open to consular representatives of any foreign country.

Consular officers of each of the High Contracting Parties shall, after entering upon their duties, enjoy reciprocally in the territories of the other all the rights, privileges, exemptions and immunities which are enjoyed by officers of the same grade of the most favored nation. As official agents, such officers shall be entitled to the high consideration of all officials, national or local, with whom they have official intercourse in the state which receives them.

The Government of each of the High Contracting Parties shall furnish free of charge the necessary exequatur of such consular officers of the other as present a regular commission signed by the chief executive of the appointing state and under its great seal; and it shall issue to a subordinate or substitute consular officer duly

jenigen Wasserstraßen und Kanäle, die internationale Grenzen der Vereinigten Staaten bilden. Von dieser Berechtigung ausgeschlossen sind Personen, denen das Betreten der Gebiete des anderen hohen vertragsschließenden Teiles verboten ist, und Waren, deren Einfuhr gesetzlich verboten ist. Im Durchgangsverkehr brauchen Personen und Waren keinerlei Durchfuhrabgabe zu bezahlen und sollen keinen unnötigen Verzögerungen und Beschränkungen unterworfen werden. Sie sollen hinsichtlich der Abgaben und Verkehrsmittel und in allen anderen Beziehungen wie Angehörige des eigenen Landes behandelt werden.

Durchgangsgüter müssen auf dem zuständigen Zollamt eingetragen werden, sind aber von allen Zöllen und anderen ähnlichen Abgaben befreit.

Alle Kosten für die Durchgangsbeförderung sollen unter Berücksichtigung der Verkehrslage in angemessenen Grenzen gehalten werden.

Artikel XIII. Die beiden hohen vertragsschließenden Teile kommen dahin überein, gegenseitig Konsularbeamte in denjenigen ihrer Häfen, Plätze und Städte zuzulassen, die sich dazu eignen und die konsularischen Vertretern anderer fremder Mächte offenstehen.

Die Konsularbeamten jedes der beiden hohen vertragsschließenden Teile sollen nach ihrem Dienstantritt wechselseitig in den Gebieten des anderen Teiles alle Rechte, Vorrechte, Befreiungen und Freiheiten genießen, die die Beamten desselben Ranges der meistbegünstigten Nation genießen. Als amtliche Vertreter haben diese Beamten ein Anrecht auf achtungsvolle Behandlung seitens aller Staats- und Ortsbehörden, mit denen sie in dem Staat, in dem sie zugelassen sind, amtlichen Verkehr haben.

Die Regierung jedes der hohen vertragsschließenden Teile soll den Konsularbeamten des anderen Teiles, wenn sie eine von dem Staatsoberhaupt des ernennenden Staates unterzeichnete und mit dem großen Staatsiegel versehene Bestallungsurkunde vorlegen, gebührenfrei das erforderliche Exequatur erteilen; einem nachgeordneten oder stellvertretenden Konsularbeamten, der von

Transit provisions.

Customs entries.

Transit transportation charges.

Consular officers.  
Reception of.Enjoyment of rights,  
etc., accorded most  
favored nation.

Exequaturs to issue.

appointed by an accepted superior consular officer with the approbation of his Government, or by any other competent officer of that Government, such documents as according to the laws of the respective countries shall be requisite for the exercise by the appointee of the consular function. On the exhibition of an exequatur, or other document issued in lieu thereof to such subordinate, such consular officer shall be permitted to enter upon his duties and to enjoy the rights, privileges and immunities granted by this Treaty.

Consuls exempt from arrest, etc.

ARTICLE XIV. Consular officers, nationals of the state by which they are appointed, shall be exempt from arrest except when charged with the commission of offenses locally designated as crimes other than misdemeanors and subjecting the individual guilty thereof to punishment. Such officers shall be exempt from military billetings, and from service of any military or naval, administrative or police character whatsoever.

Testimony of, in criminal cases.

In criminal cases the attendance at the trial by a consular officer as a witness may be demanded by the prosecution or defense. The demand shall be made with all possible regard for the consular dignity and the duties of the office; and there shall be compliance on the part of the consular officer.

Subject to jurisdiction of courts in civil cases.

Consular officers shall be subject to the jurisdiction of the courts in the state which receives them in civil cases, subject to the proviso, however, that when the officer is a national of the state which appoints him and is engaged in no private occupation for gain, his testimony shall be taken orally or in writing at his residence or office and with due regard for his convenience. The officer should, however, voluntarily give his testimony at the trial whenever it is possible to do so without serious interference with his official duties.

einem zugelassenen höheren Konsularbeamten mit Genehmigung seiner Regierung oder von irgendeinem anderen befugten Beamten dieser Regierung ernannt ist, soll sie diejenigen Urkunden ausstellen, die nach den Gesetzen des betreffenden Landes zur Ausübung des Konsulardienstes durch den Ernannten erforderlich sind. Nach Vorlegung eines Exequaturs oder—wenn es sich um einen nachgeordneten Beamten handelt—nach Vorlegung einer statt dessen ausgestellten anderen Urkunde, darf dieser Konsularbeamte seinen Dienst antreten und die durch diesen Vertrag gewährten Rechte, Vergünstigungen und Befreiungen genießen.

Artikel XIV. Konsularbeamte, die Staatsangehörige des sie ernennenden Staates sind, dürfen nicht in Haft genommen werden, außer wenn sie solcher Verfehlungen beschuldigt sind, welche das Landesgesetz als Verbrechen zur Unterscheidung von Vergehen und Übertretungen bezeichnet und durch welche sich die der Tat schuldige Person strafbar macht. Solche Beamten sind von militärischer Einquartierung und von jedem Seeres- oder Flotten-, Verwaltungs- oder Polizeidienst jeglicher Art befreit.

In Strafsachen kann das Erscheinen eines Konsularbeamten zur Verhandlung als Zeuge von der Anklage oder Verteidigung verlangt werden. Das Verlangen soll mit jeder erdenklichen Rücksicht auf die konsularische Würde und die Pflichten des Dienstes gestellt werden und der Konsularbeamte soll der Vorladung Folge leisten.

In Zivilsachen unterstehen Konsularbeamte der Gerichtsbarkeit des Staates, in dem sie zugelassen sind, jedoch mit der Maßgabe, daß, wenn der Beamte ein Staatsangehöriger des ihn ernennenden Staates ist und keine Erwerbstätigkeit privater Art ausübt, sein Zeugnis mündlich oder schriftlich in seiner Wohnung oder in seinem Amtszimmer unter gebührender Berücksichtigung seiner Wünsche eingeholt werden soll. Der Beamte sollte jedoch, soweit es sich irgend mit seinen amtlichen Pflichten in Einklang bringen läßt, freiwillig in dem Gerichtsverfahren Zeugnenschaft ablegen.

ARTICLE XV. Consular officers, including employees in a consulate, nationals of the State by which they are appointed other than those engaged in private occupations for gain within the State where they exercise their functions shall be exempt from all taxes, National, State, Provincial, and Municipal, levied upon their persons or upon their property, except taxes levied on account of the possession or ownership of immovable property situated in, or income derived from sources within the territories of the State within which they exercise their functions. All consular officers and employees, nationals of the State appointing them, shall be exempt from the payment of taxes on the salary, fees or wages received by them in compensation for their consular services.

Lands and buildings situated in the territories of either High Contracting Party, of which the other High Contracting Party is the legal or equitable owner and which are used exclusively for diplomatic or consular purposes by that owner, shall be exempt from taxation of every kind, National, State, Provincial and Municipal, other than assessments levied for services or local public improvements by which the premises are benefited.

ARTICLE XVI. Consular officers may place over the outer door of their respective offices the arms of their State with an appropriate inscription designating the official office. Such officers may also hoist the flag of their country on their offices including those situated in the capitals of the two countries. They may likewise hoist such flag over any boat or vessel employed in the exercise of the consular function.

The consular offices and archives shall at all times be inviolable. They shall under no circumstances be subject to invasion by any authorities of any

Artikel XV. Konsularbeamte, einschließlich der Angestellten eines Konsulates, die Angehörige des sie ernennenden Staates sind und in dem Staate, in dem sie ihren Dienst verrichten, keine Erwerbstätigkeit privater Art ausüben sind von allen Reichs-, Staats-, Landes- und Kommunalsteuern auf ihre Person und auf ihr Eigentum befreit. Diese Befreiung gilt jedoch nicht für Steuern auf Besitz oder Eigentum an unbeweglichem Vermögen, das innerhalb des Gebietes des Staates liegt, in dem die Beamten ihren Dienst verrichten, und für Steuern auf Einkünfte, die aus Quellen innerhalb dieser Gebiete stammen. Alle Konsularbeamten und Angestellten, die Angehörige des sie ernennenden Staates sind, sind von der Bezahlung von Steuern auf den Gehalt, die Gebühren und den Lohn, die sie als Entgelt für ihre Dienste beim Konsulat empfangen, befreit.

Grundstücke und Gebäude, die in dem Gebiete eines der beiden hohen vertragschließenden Teile liegen und im Eigentum des anderen hohen vertragschließenden Teiles stehen und von ihm ausschließlich für Zwecke der diplomatischen oder konsularischen Vertretungsbehörden benutzt werden, sind von jeglicher Art von Steuern, seien es Reichs-, Staats-, Landes- oder Kommunalsteuern, befreit, jedoch nicht von Beträgen für Dienstleistungen und örtliche öffentliche Anlagen die diesen Grundstücken und Gebäuden zugute kommen.

Artikel XVI. Konsularbeamte dürfen über der Eingangstür zu ihren Amtsräumen das Wappen ihres Staates mit einer angemessenen Inschrift anbringen, die den amtlichen Charakter der Amtsräume bezeichnet. Diese Beamten dürfen die Flagge ihres Landes auf ihren Amtsgebäuden hissen, auch in den Hauptstädten beider Länder. Sie dürfen diese Flagge ebenfalls auf jedem Schiff oder Fahrzeug hissen, das bei der Ausübung des konsularischen Dienstes benutzt wird.

Die Konsulatsräume und Archive sollen allzeit unverletzlich sein. Sie sollen keinesfalls dem Eindringen von Behörden irgendwelcher Art in dem Lande, in dem die Diensträume liegen,

Personal property tax exemption.

Real property used for governmental purposes.

Arms and flag at consulates.

Inviolability of offices and archives.

character within the country where such offices are located. Nor shall the authorities under any pretext make any examination or seizure of papers or other property deposited within a consular office. Consular offices shall not be used as places of asylum. No consular officer shall be required to produce official archives in court or testify as to their contents.

Ad interim officers.

Upon the death, incapacity, or absence of a consular officer having no subordinate consular officer at his post, secretaries or chancellors, whose official character may have previously been made known to the government of the State where the consular function was exercised, may temporarily exercise the consular function of the deceased or incapacitated or absent consular officer; and while so acting shall enjoy all the rights, prerogatives and immunities granted to the incumbent.

Communications with officials for protecting countrymen of consuls.

ARTICLE XVII. Consular officers, nationals of the State by which they are appointed, may, within their respective consular districts, address the authorities, National, State, Provincial or Municipal, for the purpose of protecting their countrymen in the enjoyment of their rights accruing by treaty or otherwise. Complaint may be made for the infraction of those rights. Failure upon the part of the proper authorities to grant redress or to accord protection may justify interposition through the diplomatic channel, and in the absence of a diplomatic representative, a consul general or the consular officer stationed at the capital may apply directly to the government of the country.

Notarial acts, etc., by consular officers.

Depositions, etc.

ARTICLE XVIII. Consular officers may, in pursuance of the laws of their own country, take, at any appropriate place within their respective districts, the depositions of any occupants of vessels of their own country, or of any national of, or of any person having permanent residence within

ausgesetzt sein. Auch dürfen die Behörden unter keinerlei Vorwand eine Durchsicht oder Beschlagnahme von Schriftstücken oder sonstigem in einem Konsulat verwahrten Besitztum vornehmen. Konsulate dürfen nicht als Freistadt dienen. Von keinem Konsularbeamten darf verlangt werden, daß er dienstliche Aktenstücke vor Gericht vorlegt oder über ihren Inhalt aussagt.

In Falle des Todes, der Dienstunfähigkeit oder Abwesenheit eines Konsularbeamten, dem kein nachgeordneter Konsularbeamter beigegeben war, dürfen Sekretäre oder Kanzleibeamte, wenn ihr amtlicher Charakter zuvor der Regierung des Staates, in dem die konsularische Tätigkeit ausgeübt wurde, mitgeteilt worden ist, vorübergehend die konsularischen Obliegenheiten des verstorbenen, dienstunfähigen oder abwesenden Konsularbeamten versehen. Sie genießen während dieser ihrer Tätigkeit alle Rechte, Vorrechte und Befreiungen des Amtsinhabers.

Artikel XVII. Konsularbeamte, die Staatsangehörige des sie ernennenden Staates sind, dürfen innerhalb ihres Konsularbezirks die Reichs-, Staats-, Landes- und Kommunalbehörden anrufen, um ihre Landsleute im Genuß der durch Staatsvertrag oder sonst begründeten Rechte zu schützen. Sie dürfen im Falle einer Verletzung dieser Rechte Beschwerde erheben. Wenn die zuständigen Behörden keine Abhilfe schaffen oder keinen Schutz gewähren, so ist der Weg diplomatischen Vorgehens gegeben; falls ein diplomatischer Vertreter nicht vorhanden ist, kann ein Generalkonsul oder der Konsularbeamte, der in der Hauptstadt seinen Amtssitz hat, sich unmittelbar an die Regierung wenden.

Artikel XVIII. Konsularbeamte können, soweit es den Gesetzen ihres eigenen Landes entspricht, an jedem geeigneten Ort ihres Amtsbezirkes die Erklärungen der Schiffsinsassen von Schiffen ihres eigenen Landes oder von Angehörigen ihres Landes oder von Personen, die dort ihren ständigen Wohnsitz haben, zu Protokoll nehmen. Solche Beamte kön-

the territories of, their own country. Such officers may draw up, attest, certify and authenticate unilateral acts, deeds, and testamentary dispositions of their countrymen, and also contracts to which a countryman is a party. They may draw up, attest, certify and authenticate written instruments of any kind purporting to express or embody the conveyance or encumbrance of property of any kind within the territory of the State by which such officers are appointed, and unilateral acts, deeds, testamentary dispositions and contracts relating to property situated, or business to be transacted, within the territories of the State by which they are appointed, embracing unilateral acts, deeds, testamentary dispositions or agreements executed solely by nationals of the State within which such officers exercise their functions.

Instruments and documents thus executed and copies and translations thereof, when duly authenticated under his official seal by the consular officer, shall be received as evidence in the territories of the contracting parties as original documents or authenticated copies, as the case may be, and shall have the same force and effect as if drawn by and executed before a notary or other public officer duly authorized in the country by which the consular officer was appointed; provided, always that such documents shall have been drawn and executed in conformity to the laws and regulations of the country where they are designed to take effect.

ARTICLE XIX. In case of the death of a national of either High Contracting Party in the territory of the other without having in the territory of his decease any known heirs or testamentary executors by him appointed, the competent local authorities shall at once inform the nearest consular officer of the State of which the deceased

nen einseitige Rechtsakte, Eigentumsübertragungen und letztwillige Verfügungen ihrer Landsleute aufsetzen, bescheinigen, beglaubigen und legalisieren, ebenso Verträge, bei denen ein Landsmann Partei ist. Sie können Schriftstücke jeder Art aufsetzen, bescheinigen, beglaubigen und legalisieren, die die Abtretung oder Belastung von Eigentum irgendwelcher Art innerhalb des Gebietes desjenigen Staates, durch den solche Beamte ernannt sind, zum Ausdruck bringen oder zum Inhalt haben, ferner einseitige Rechtsakte, Eigentumsübertragungen, letztwillige Verfügungen und Verträge, die sich auf Eigentum innerhalb der Gebiete des Staates, von dem sie ernannt sind, oder auf Geschäfte, die dort abgeschlossen werden sollen, beziehen, einschließlich einseitiger Rechtsakte, Eigentumsübertragungen, letztwilliger Verfügungen oder Übereinkommen, die nur von Angehörigen des Staates vorgenommen sind, in dem solche Beamte ihre Amtsgeschäfte ausüben.

Urkunden und Dokumente, die so vollzogen worden sind, und Abschriften und Übertragungen davon sollen, wenn sie von dem Konsularbeamten ordnungsgemäß unter seinem Amtssiegel legalisiert sind, in den Gebieten der vertragschließenden Teile als Beweismittel zugelassen werden, und zwar als Originalurkunden oder als legalisierte Abschriften, je nach Lage des Falles, und sie sollen dieselbe Kraft und Wirkung haben, als wenn sie von einem in dem Lande, durch das der Konsularbeamte ernannt wurde, hierzu befugten Notar oder anderen öffentlichen Beamten aufgesetzt und vor ihm vollzogen wären, immer vorausgesetzt, daß solche Urkunden in Übereinstimmung mit den Gesetzen und Vorschriften des Landes aufgesetzt und vollzogen worden sind, wo sie in Wirksamkeit zu treten bestimmt sind.

Artikel XIX. Falls ein Staatsangehöriger eines der beiden hohen vertragschließenden Teile im Gebiete des anderen sterben sollte, ohne in dem Lande seines Ablebens bekannte Erben oder von ihm ernannte Testamentvollstrecker zu hinterlassen, sollen die zuständigen örtlichen Behörden sofort den nächsten Konsularbeamten des Staates, dessen Staatsangehöriger der Verstorbene war,

Unilateral acts, etc.

Effect as evidence.

Notice of death in one country of a national of the other.

was a national of the fact of his death, in order that necessary information may be forwarded to the parties interested.

Provisional holding of intestate property.

In case of the death of a national of either of the High Contracting Parties without will or testament, in the territory of the other High Contracting Party, the consular officer of the State of which the deceased was a national and within whose district the deceased made his home at the time of death, shall, so far as the laws of the country permit and pending the appointment of an administrator and until letters of administration have been granted, be deemed qualified to take charge of the property left by the decedent for the preservation and protection of the same. Such consular officer shall have the right to be appointed as administrator within the discretion of a tribunal or other agency controlling the administration of estates provided the laws of the place where the estate is administered so permit.

Status of consular officer as administrator.

Whenever a consular officer accepts the office of administrator of the estate of a deceased countryman, he subjects himself as such to the jurisdiction of the tribunal or other agency making the appointment for all necessary purposes to the same extent as a national of the country where he was appointed.

Handling funds for nonresident countrymen.

ARTICLE XX. A consular officer of either High Contracting Party may in behalf of his nonresident countrymen collect and receipt for their distributive shares derived from estates in process of probate or accruing under the provisions of so-called Workmen's Compensation Laws or other like statutes, for transmission through channels prescribed by his Government to the proper distributees.

Free entry of office supplies, etc., and personal property of consular officers.

ARTICLE XXI. Each of the High Contracting Parties agrees to permit the entry free of all duty and without examination of any kind, of all furniture, equipment and supplies intended for

von der Tatsache seines Ablebens in Kenntnis setzen, damit die erforderliche Benachrichtigung den beteiligten Parteien übermittelt werde.

Falls ein Staatsangehöriger eines der beiden hohen vertragschließenden Teile ohne letzten Willen oder Testament im Gebiete des anderen hohen vertragschließenden Teiles stirbt, soll der Konsularbeamte des Staates, dessen Angehöriger der Verstorbene war, und des Konsularbezirktes, in dem der Verstorbene zur Zeit seines Ablebens seinen Wohnsitz hatte, soweit es das am Orte geltende Recht erlaubt, bis zur Ernennung eines Nachlassverwalters oder bis zur Einleitung des Nachlassverfahrens als berufen gelten, das von dem Verstorbenen hinterlassene Vermögen zu dessen Erhaltung und Schutz in Verwahrung zu nehmen. Ein solcher Konsularbeamter kann nach dem Ermessen eines Gerichtes oder einer anderen für die Verwaltung von Nachlässen zuständigen Behörde seine Ernennung zum Nachlassverwalter beanspruchen, vorausgesetzt, daß die Gesetze des Ortes, wo der Nachlaß verwaltet wird, es gestatten.

Wenn ein Konsularbeamter das Amt als Verwalter des Nachlasses seines verstorbenen Landsmannes übernimmt, so unterwirft er sich als solcher für alle in Betracht kommenden Zwecke der Gerichtsbarkeit des Gerichtes oder der Behörde, die die Ernennung vornimmt, in demselben Umfange, wie ein Angehöriger des Landes, in welchem er zum Nachlassverwalter ernannt ist.

Artikel XX. Ein Konsularbeamter jedes der beiden hohen vertragschließenden Teile kann im Namen seiner nicht im Lande seiner Tätigkeit wohnenden Landsleute die Anteile, die ihnen aus in Abwicklung befindlichen Nachlässen oder nach den Bestimmungen der sogenannten Arbeiterentschädigungsgesetze oder ähnlicher Gesetze zufallen, in Empfang nehmen und hierfür quittieren, um sie auf dem von seiner Regierung vorgeschriebenen Wege an die berechtigten Empfänger zu überweisen.

Artikel XXI. Jeder der hohen vertragschließenden Teile gestattet, alle Möbel sowie alle Ausstattungs- und Bedarfsgegenstände, die für den amtlichen Gebrauch in den Konsulatsräumen des anderen Teiles bestimmt

official use in the consular offices of the other, and to extend to such consular officers of the other and their families and suites as are its nationals, the privilege of entry free of duty of their personal or household effects actually in use which accompany such consular officers, their families or suites, or which arrive shortly thereafter, provided, nevertheless, that no article, the importation of which is prohibited by the law of either of the High Contracting Parties, may be brought into its territories.

It is understood, however, that this privilege shall not be extended to consular officers who are engaged in any private occupation for gain in the countries to which they are accredited, save with respect to governmental supplies.

ARTICLE XXII. Subject to any limitation or exception hereinabove set forth, or hereafter to be agreed upon, the territories of the High Contracting Parties to which the provisions of this Treaty extend shall be understood to comprise all areas of land, water, and air over which the Parties claim and exercise dominion as sovereign thereof, except the Panama Canal Zone.

ARTICLE XXIII. Nothing in the present Treaty shall be construed to limit or restrict in any way the rights, privileges and advantages accorded to the United States or its nationals or to Austria or its nationals by the Treaty between the United States and Austria establishing friendly relations, concluded on August 24, 1921.

ARTICLE XXIV. The present Treaty shall remain in full force for the term of six years from the date of the exchange of ratifications, on which date it shall begin to take effect in all of its provisions.

sind, gänzlich zollfrei und ohne jegliche Untersuchung einzuführen. Er gewährt den Konsularbeamten des anderen Teiles, die dessen Staatsangehörige sind, sowie ihren Familien und ihrer Begleitung das Recht der zollfreien Einfuhr ihres gebrauchten persönlichen Eigentums und Überfiedlungsgutes, das gleichzeitig mit diesen Konsularbeamten, ihren Familien oder ihrer Begleitung einlangt oder binnen angemessener Frist nachfolgt, jedoch mit der Einschränkung, daß kein Gegenstand, dessen Einfuhr durch das Gesetz eines der beiden hohen vertragsschließenden Teile verboten ist, in dessen Gebiet gebracht werden darf.

Es versteht sich jedoch, daß diese Vergünstigung denjenigen Konsularbeamten nicht zusteht, die in den Ländern, in denen sie beglaubigt sind, eine private Erwerbstätigkeit ausüben, es sei denn, daß es sich um Bedarfsgegenstände zu amtlichen Zwecken handelt.

Artikel XXII. Vorbehaltlich der im Vorstehenden genannten oder künftig noch zu vereinbarenden Beschränkungen oder Ausnahmen gelten als Gebiete der hohen vertragsschließenden Teile, auf welche die Bestimmungen dieses Vertrages Anwendung finden sollen, alle diejenigen Land- und Wasserflächen, sowie diejenigen Lufträume, über welche diese Vertragsteile souveräne Gewalt beanspruchen und ausüben, ausgenommen die Panamakanalzone.

Artikel XXIII. Nichts in diesem Vertrag soll im Sinne irgendeiner Einschränkung oder Kürzung derjenigen Rechte, Vergünstigungen und Vorteile ausgelegt werden, die den Vereinigten Staaten oder ihren Staatsangehörigen oder Österreich oder seinen Staatsangehörigen durch den am 24. August 1921 zwischen den Vereinigten Staaten und Österreich abgeschlossenen Vertrag zur Herstellung freundschaftlicher Beziehungen gewährt worden sind.

Artikel XXIV. Der gegenwärtige Vertrag soll für einen Zeitraum von sechs Jahren, beginnend mit dem Tage des Austausches der Ratifikationsurkunden, in voller Kraft bleiben. An diesem Tage soll er in allen seinen Bestimmungen in Geltung treten.

Exceptions.

Limitation, if consul in private business.

Area embraced.

Rights, etc., under former Treaty not impaired.

Vol. 42, p. 1946.

Duration.  
Post, p. 1896.

## Continuance.

If within one year before the expiration of the aforesaid period of six years neither High Contracting Party notifies to the other an intention of modifying, by change or omission, any of the provisions of any of the articles in this Treaty or of terminating it upon the expiration of the aforesaid period, the Treaty shall remain in full force and effect after the aforesaid period and until one year from such a time as either of the High Contracting Parties shall have notified to the other an intention of modifying or terminating the Treaty.

Wenn innerhalb eines Jahres vor Ablauf des genannten Zeitraumes von sechs Jahren keiner der beiden hohen vertragsschließenden Teile dem anderen die Absicht kundtut, irgendwelche Bestimmungen irgendeines Artikels dieses Vertrages zu ändern oder auszuschneiden, oder den Vertrag mit Ablauf des genannten Zeitraumes endigen zu lassen, so soll der Vertrag nach dem genannten Zeitraum in voller Kraft und Geltung bleiben, und zwar bis zum Ablauf eines Jahres nach dem Zeitpunkte, an welchem einer der beiden hohen vertragsschließenden Teile dem anderen die Absicht kundtut, den Vertrag abzuändern oder endigen zu lassen.

## Exchange of ratifications.

ARTICLE XXV. The present Treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications thereof shall be exchanged at Vienna as soon as possible.

Artikel XXV. Der gegenwärtige Vertrag soll ratifiziert und die Ratifikationsurkunden darüber sollen so bald wie möglich in Wien ausgetauscht werden.

## Signatures.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same and have affixed their seals hereto.

Zu Urkund dessen haben die beiderseitigen Bevollmächtigten den Vertrag unterzeichnet und ihre Siegel beigefügt.

DONE in duplicate in the English and German languages at Vienna, this 19<sup>th</sup> day of June 1928.

Ausgefertigt in doppelter Urschrift in englischer und deutscher Sprache zu Wien, am 19 Juni 1928.

ALBERT HENRY WASHBURN.

[SEAL]

SEIPEL

[SEAL]

## Reservation by the Senate.

AND WHEREAS, the Senate of the United States of America did advise and consent to the ratification of the said treaty subject to the following reservation and understanding to be set forth in an exchange of notes between the High Contracting Parties so as to make it plain that this condition is understood and accepted by each of them:

*Ante*, p. 1883.

“That the sixth paragraph of Article VII shall remain in force for twelve months from the date of exchange of ratifications, and if not then terminated on ninety days’ previous notice shall remain in force until either of the high contracting parties shall enact legislation inconsistent therewith when the same shall automatically lapse at the end of sixty days from such enactment, and on such lapse each high contracting party shall enjoy all the rights which it would have possessed had such paragraph not been embraced in this treaty.”;

## Acceptance by both Governments.

AND WHEREAS, the said reservation and understanding was accepted by the two Governments in an exchange of notes dated January 20, 1931, between the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America at Vienna, and the Vice Chancellor and Federal Minister for Foreign Affairs of the

Republic of Austria, subject on the part of the Republic of Austria to ratification;

AND WHEREAS, the said treaty and the said reservation and understanding have been duly ratified on both parts and the ratifications of the two governments were exchanged at Vienna on the twenty-seventh day of May, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-one;

Ratifications exchanged.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT KNOWN THAT I, HERBERT HOOVER, President of the United States of America, have caused the said treaty to be made public to the end that the same and every article and clause thereof may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States of America and the citizens thereof, subject to the reservation and understanding aforesaid.

Proclamation.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

DONE at the city of Washington this twenty-eighth day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and [SEAL] thirty-one, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fifty-fifth.

HERBERT HOOVER

By the President:

HENRY L STIMSON

*Secretary of State.*

## [RATIFICATION]

HERBERT HOOVER,

President of the United States of America,

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME,  
GREETING:Ratification by the  
President.

KNOW YE, That whereas a Treaty of Friendship, Commerce and Consular Rights between the United States of America and the Republic of Austria was concluded and signed by their respective Plenipotentiaries at Vienna on the nineteenth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-eight, the original of which Treaty is hereto annexed:

AND WHEREAS, the Senate of the United States of America by their resolution of February 11, 1929, (two-thirds of the Senators present concurring therein) did advise and consent to the ratification of the said Treaty subject to the following reservation and understanding to be set forth in an exchange of notes between the High Contracting Parties so as to make it plain that this condition is understood and accepted by each of them:

Ante, p. 1883.

“That the sixth paragraph of Article VII shall remain in force for twelve months from the date of exchange of ratifications, and if not then terminated on ninety days’ previous notice shall remain in force until either of the high contracting parties shall enact legislation inconsistent therewith when the same shall automatically lapse at the end of sixty days from such enactment, and on such lapse each high contracting party shall enjoy all the rights which it would have possessed had such paragraph not been embraced in this treaty.”;

Exchange of notes.

AND WHEREAS, the said reservation and understanding was accepted by the two Governments in an exchange of notes dated January 20, 1931, between the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America at Vienna and the Vice-Chancellor and Federal Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Austria, subject on the part of the Republic of Austria to ratification, the originals of which notes are word for word as follows:

“EXCELLENCY:

“Referring to the Treaty of Friendship, Commerce and Consular Rights signed by the United States and Austria on June 19, 1928, I have the honor to inform you that the United States Senate on Feb-

ruary 11, 1929, gave its advice and consent to the ratification of the said Treaty in a resolution, as follows: Exchange of notes—  
Continued.

*'Resolved (two-thirds of the Senators present concurring therein), That the Senate advise and consent to the ratification of Executive B, Seventieth Congress, second session, a treaty of friendship, commerce, and consular rights with Austria, signed at Vienna on June 19, 1928, subject to the following reservation and understanding to be set forth in an exchange of notes between the high contracting parties so as to make it plain that this condition is understood and accepted by each of them:*

*That the sixth paragraph of Article VII shall remain in force for twelve months from the date of exchange of ratifications, and, if not then terminated on ninety days' previous notice, shall remain in force until either of the high contracting parties shall enact legislation inconsistent therewith, when the same shall automatically lapse at the end of sixty days from such enactment, and on such lapse each high contracting party shall enjoy all the rights which it would have possessed had such paragraph not been embraced in this treaty.'*

"It will be observed that by this resolution the advice and consent of the Senate to the ratification of the Treaty are given subject to a certain reservation and understanding.

"I shall be glad if when bringing the foregoing resolution to the attention of your Government, Your Excellency will state that my Government hopes that the Austrian Government will find acceptable the reservation and understanding which the Senate has made a condition of its advice and consent to the ratification of the Treaty. You may regard this note as sufficient acceptance by the Government of the United States of this reservation and understanding. An acknowledgment of this note on the occasion of the exchange of ratifications, accepting by direction and on behalf of your Government the said reservation and understanding, will be considered as completing the required exchange of notes and the acceptance by both governments of the reservation and understanding.

"Accept, Excellency, the renewed assurance of my highest consideration.

G. B. STOCKTON

HIS EXCELLENCY

DR. JOHANN SCHÖBER,  
*Vice-Chancellor and Federal Minister  
for Foreign Affairs,  
Vienna."*

"HERR GESANDTER:

"Im Namen und Auftrag der österreichischen Bundesregierung beehre ich mich, Euer Exzellenz den Empfang Ihres Schreibens vom 20. Jänner 1931 betreffend den zwischen Oesterreich und den Vereinigten Staaten am 19. Juni 1928 unterzeichneten Freundschafts-, Handels- und Konsularvertrag zu bestätigen und Folgendes mitzuteilen:

Exchange of notes—  
Continued.

“Die österreichische Bundesregierung hat von dem Beschluss des Senates der Vereinigten Staaten vom 11. Februar 1929, der folgenden Wortlaut hat:

*‘Resolved (two-thirds of the Senators present concurring therein), That the Senate advise and consent to the ratification of Executive B, Seventieth Congress, second session, a treaty of friendship, commerce and consular rights with Austria, signed at Vienna on June 19, 1928, subject to the following reservation and understanding to be set forth in an exchange of notes between the high contracting parties so as to make it plain that this condition is understood and accepted by each of them:*

*‘That the sixth paragraph of Article VII shall remain in force for twelve months from the date of exchange of ratifications, and, if not then terminated on ninety days’ previous notice, shall remain in force until either of the high contracting parties shall enact legislation inconsistent therewith, when the same shall automatically lapse at the end of sixty days from such enactment, and on such lapse each high contracting party shall enjoy all the rights which it would have possessed had such paragraph not been embraced in this treaty.’*

Kennntnis genommen und erklärt sich hiermit, vorbehaltlich der Ratifikation, einverstanden.

“Genehmigen, Euer Exzellenz, die erneute Versicherung meiner ausgezeichnetsten Hochachtung.

SCHOBER

SEINER EXZELLENZ

M. GILCHRIST BAKER STOCKTON,  
*ausserordentlicher Gesandter und bevollmächtigter  
Minister der Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika  
in Wien.”*

AND WHEREAS, the said reservation and understanding has been ratified by the Republic of Austria;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT KNOWN THAT I, HERBERT HOOVER, President of the United States of America, having seen and considered the said Treaty, do hereby in pursuance of the aforesaid advice and consent of the Senate, ratify and confirm the same and every article and clause thereof, subject to the reservation and understanding aforesaid.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

DONE at the city of Washington this twenty-ninth day of April in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and thirty-  
[SEAL] one, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fifty-fifth.

HERBERT HOOVER

By the President:

HENRY L STIMSON  
*Secretary of State.*

*Supplementary Agreement to the Treaty of June 19, 1928, between the United States of America and Austria of Friendship, Commerce and Consular Rights. Signed at Vienna, January 20, 1931; ratification advised by the Senate, February 20, 1931; ratified by the President, April 29, 1931; ratified by Austria, March 28, 1931; ratifications exchanged at Vienna, May 27, 1931; proclaimed, May 28, 1931.*

January 20, 1931.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS a Supplementary Agreement to the Treaty of Friendship, Commerce and Consular Rights between the United States of America and the Republic of Austria, concluded and signed on the nineteenth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-eight, was concluded and signed by their respective Plenipotentiaries at Vienna on the twentieth day of January, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-one, the original of which Supplementary Agreement, being in the English and German languages, is word for word as follows:

Supplementary Agreement with Austria.

SUPPLEMENTARY AGREEMENT

TO THE TREATY OF FRIENDSHIP, COMMERCE AND CONSULAR RIGHTS BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE REPUBLIC OF AUSTRIA, SIGNED ON JUNE 19, 1928.

English text.

The United States of America and the Republic of Austria, by the undersigned Mr. Gilchrist Baker Stockton, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America at Vienna, and Dr. Johann Schober, Vice-Chancellor and Federal Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Austria, their duly empowered plenipotentiaries, agree, as follows:

Plenipotentiaries.

Notwithstanding the provisions of the first paragraph of Article XXIV of the Treaty of Friendship, Commerce and Consular Rights, between the United States of America and the Republic of Austria, signed June 19, 1928, to the effect that the said Treaty shall remain in force for the term of six years from the date of the exchange of ratifications, it is agreed that the said Treaty may be terminated on February 11, 1935, or on any date thereafter, by notice given by either high contracting party to the other party one year before the date on which it is desired that such termination shall become effective.

Duration of treaty modified. *Anie*, p. 1898.

DONE in duplicate, in the English and German languages, at Vienna, this 20<sup>th</sup> day of January One Thousand Nine Hundred and Thirtyone.

Signatures.

[SEAL]  
[SEAL]

G. B. STOCKTON  
SCHOBER

## ZUSATZABKOMMEN

German text.

ZU DEM AM 19. JUNI 1928 UNTERZEICHNETEN FREUNDSCHAFTS-, HANDELS- UND KONSULARVERTRAG ZWISCHEN DEN VEREINIGTEN STAATEN VON AMERIKA UND DER REPUBLIK OESTERREICH.

Plenipotentiaries.

Die Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika und die Republik Oesterreich kommen durch die Unterzeichneten, Herrn Gilchrist Baker Stockton, ausserordentlichen Gesandten und bevollmächtigten Minister der Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika in Wien, und Herrn Dr. Johann Schober, Vizekanzler und Bundesminister für die Auswärtigen Angelegenheiten der Republik Oesterreich, ihre gehörig beglaubigten Bevollmächtigten, überein, wie folgt:

Duration of treaty modified.

Unbeschadet der Bestimmungen des Artikels XXIV, Absatz 1 des am 19. Juni 1928 unterzeichneten Freundschafts-, Handels- und Konsularvertrages zwischen den Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika und der Republik Oesterreich, nach welchen dieser Vertrag für einen Zeitraum von 6 Jahren, beginnend mit dem Tage des Austausches der Ratifikationsurkunden, in Kraft bleiben soll, besteht Einverständnis, dass dieser Vertrag am 11. Februar 1935 oder zu irgend einem späteren Zeitpunkte beendigt werden kann, falls einer der Hohen vertragsschliessenden Teile dem anderen Teile ein Jahr vor dem Zeitpunkte, an dem diese Beendigung wirksam werden soll, hievon Mitteilung macht.

Signatures.

GESCHEHEN in doppelter Ausfertigung in englischer und deutscher Sprache zu Wien, am 20. Jänner 1931.

G. B. STOCKTON  
SCHOBER

Ratifications exchanged.

AND WHEREAS, the said Supplementary Agreement has been duly ratified on both parts and the ratifications of the two governments were exchanged at Vienna on the twenty-seventh day of May, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-one;

Proclamation.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT KNOWN THAT I, HERBERT HOOVER, President of the United States of America, have caused the said supplementary agreement to be made public to the end that the same and every article and clause thereof may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States of America and the citizens thereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

DONE at the city of Washington this twenty-eighth day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and [SEAL] thirty-one, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fifty-fifth.

HERBERT HOOVER

By the President:

HENRY L STIMSON  
*Secretary of State.*

*Pan American convention on commercial aviation. Signed at Habana, February 20, 1928; ratification advised by the Senate, February 20, 1931; ratified by the President, March 6, 1931; ratification deposited with the Government of Cuba, July 17, 1931; proclaimed, July 27, 1931.* February 20, 1928.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS a Convention on Commercial Aviation was adopted in the English, Spanish, Portuguese and French languages at the Sixth International Conference of American States at Habana on February 20, 1928, by the respective Plenipotentiaries of the United States of America, Peru, Uruguay, Panama, Ecuador, Mexico, El Salvador, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Bolivia, Venezuela, Colombia, Honduras, Costa Rica, Chile, Brazil, Argentina, Paraguay, Haiti, the Dominican Republic and Cuba, the English text of which Convention, as contained in the Final Act of the said Conference signed at the closing session thereof by the Plenipotentiaries of the said States, is word for word as follows:

Pan American Convention on Commercial Aviation.

Preamble.

English text.

Policy declared.

Plenipotentiaries.

The Governments of the American Republics, desirous of establishing the rules they should observe among themselves for aerial traffic, have decided to lay them down in a convention, and to that effect have appointed as their plenipotentiaries:

Perú: Jesús Melquiades Salazar, Víctor Maúrtua, Enrique Castro Oyanguren, Luis Ernesto Denegri.

Uruguay: Jacobo Varela Acevedo, Juan José Amézaga, Leonel Aguirre, Pedro Erasmo Callorda.

Panamá: Ricardo J. Alfaro, Eduardo Chiari.

Ecuador: Gonzalo Zaldumbide, Víctor Zevallos, Colón Eloy Alfaro.

Mexico: Julio García, Fernando González Roa, Salvador Urbina, Aquiles Elorduy.

Salvador: Gustavo Guerrero, Héctor David Castro, Eduardo Alvarez.

Guatemala: Carlos Salazar, Bernardo Alvarado Tello, Luis Beltranena, José Azurdia.

Nicaragua: Carlos Cuadra Pazos, Joaquín Gómez, Máximo H. Zepeda.

Bolivia: José Antezana, Adolfo Costa du Bels.

Venezuela: Santiago Key Ayala, Francisco Gerardo Yanes, Rafael Angel Arraiz.

Colombia: Enrique Olaya Herrera, Jesús M. Ypes, Roberto Urdaneta Arbeláez, Ricardo Gutiérrez Lee.

Honduras: Fausto Dávila, Mariano Vázquez.

Costa Rica: Ricardo Castro Beeche, J. Rafael Oreamuno, Arturo Tinoco.

Chile: Alejandro Lira, Alejandro Alvarez, Carlos Silva Vildósola, Manuel Bianchi.

Brazil: Raúl Fernandes, Lindolfo Collor, Alarico da Silveira, Sampaio Correa, Eduardo Espínola.

Argentina: Honorio Pueyrredón, (Later resigned), Laurentino Olascoaga, Felipe A. Espil.

Paraguay: Lisandro Díaz León.

Haiti: Fernando Dennis, Charles Riboul.

Dominican Republic: Francisco J. Peynado, Gustavo A. Díaz, Elías Brache, Angel Morales, Tulio M. Cestero, Ricardo Pérez Alfonseca, Jacinto R. de Castro, Frederico C. Alvarez.

United States of America: Charles Evans Hughes, Noble Brandon Judah, Henry P. Fletcher, Oscar W. Underwood, Dwight W. Morrow, Morgan J. O'Brien, James Brown Scott, Ray Lyman Wilbur, Leo S. Rowe.

Cuba: Antonio S. de Bustamante, Orestes Ferrara, Enrique Hernández Cartaya, José Manuel Cortina, Arístides Agüero, José B. Alemán, Manuel Márquez Sterling, Fernando Ortiz, Néstor Carbonell, Jesús María Barraqué.

Who, after having exchanged their respective full powers, which have been found to be in good and due form, have agreed upon the following:

#### ARTICLE I

Mutual recognition of state sovereignty over territorial air space.

The high contracting parties recognize that every state has complete and exclusive sovereignty over the air space above its territory and territorial waters.

#### ARTICLE II

Scope.

The present convention applies exclusively to private aircraft.

#### ARTICLE III

State aircraft.

The following shall be deemed to be state aircraft:

- a) Military and naval aircraft;
- b) Aircraft exclusively employed in state service, such as posts, customs, and police.

Private aircraft.

Every other aircraft shall be deemed to be a private aircraft. All state aircraft other than military, naval, customs and police aircraft shall be treated as private aircraft and as such shall be subject to all the provisions of the present convention.

#### ARTICLE IV

Freedom of innocent passage accorded.

Each contracting state undertakes in time of peace to accord freedom of innocent passage above its territory to the private aircraft of the other contracting states, provided that the conditions laid down in the present convention are observed. The regulations established by a contracting state with regard to admission over its territory of aircraft of other contracting states shall be applied without distinction of nationality.

#### ARTICLE V

Flight over fixed zones reserved.

Each contracting state has the right to prohibit, for reasons which it deems convenient in the public interest, the flight over fixed zones of its territory by the aircraft of the other contracting states and privately owned national aircraft employed in the service of international commercial aviation, with the reservation that no distinction shall be made in this respect between its own private aircraft engaged in international commerce and those of the other contracting

Equality of craft.

states likewise engaged. Each contracting state may furthermore prescribe the route to be followed over its territory by the aircraft of the other states, except in cases of *force majeure* which shall be governed in accordance with the stipulations of Article 18 of this convention. Each state shall publish in advance and notify the other contracting states of the fixation of the authorized routes and the situation and extension of the prohibited zones.

Authorized routes, etc.

Post, p. 1905.

#### ARTICLE VI

Every aircraft over a prohibited area shall be obliged, as soon as this fact is realized or upon being so notified by the signals agreed upon, to land as soon as possible outside of said area in the airdrome nearest the prohibited area over which it was improperly flying and which is considered as an international airport by the subjacent state.

Procedure in event of violation.

#### ARTICLE VII

Aircraft shall have the nationality of the state in which they are registered and can not be validly registered in more than one state.

Registry.

The registration entry and the certificate of registration shall contain a description of the aircraft and state, the number or other mark of identification given by the constructor of the machine, the registry marks and nationality, the name of the airdrome or airport usually used by the aircraft, and the full name, nationality and domicile of the owner, as well as the date of registration.

#### ARTICLE VIII

The registration of aircraft referred to in the preceding article shall be made in accordance with the laws and special provisions of each contracting state.

Internal legislation to govern registration.

#### ARTICLE IX

Every aircraft engaged in international navigation must carry a distinctive mark of its nationality, the nature of such distinctive mark to be agreed upon by the several contracting states. The distinctive marks adopted will be communicated to the Pan American Union and to the other contracting states.

International navigation. Aircraft to be distinctively marked.

#### ARTICLE X

Every aircraft engaged in international navigation shall carry with it in the custody of the aircraft commander:

Aircraft's papers.

- a) A certificate of registration, duly certified to according to the laws of the state in which it is registered;
- b) A certificate of airworthiness, as provided for in Article 12;
- c) The certificates of competency of the commander, pilots, engineers, and crew, as provided for in Article 13;
- d) If carrying passengers, a list of their names, addresses and nationality;
- e) If carrying merchandise, the bills of lading and manifests, and all other documents required by customs laws and regulations of each country;
- f) Log books;
- g) If equipped with radiotelegraph apparatus, the corresponding license.

Post, p. 1904.

#### ARTICLE XI

Each contracting state shall every month file with every other state party to this convention and with the Pan American Union, a copy of all registrations and cancellations of registrations of aircraft engaged in international navigation as between the several contracting states.

Register to be kept.

## ARTICLE XII

Airworthiness certificates.

Every aircraft engaged in international navigation (between the several contracting states) shall be provided with a certificate of airworthiness issued by the state whose nationality it possesses.

This document shall certify to the states in which the aircraft is to operate, that, according to the opinion of the authority that issues it, such aircraft complies with the airworthiness requirements of each of the states named in said certificate.

The aircraft commander shall at all times hold the certificate in his custody and shall deliver it for inspection and verification to the authorized representatives of the state which said aircraft visits.

Each contracting state shall communicate to the other states parties to this convention and to the Pan American Union its regulations governing the rating of its aircraft as to airworthiness and shall similarly communicate any changes made therein.

While the states affirm the principle that the aircraft of each contracting state shall have the liberty of engaging in air commerce with the other contracting states without being subjected to the licensing system of any state with which such commerce is carried on, each and every contracting state mentioned in the certificate of airworthiness reserves the right to refuse to recognize as valid the certificate of airworthiness of any foreign aircraft where inspection by a duly authorized commission of such state shows that the aircraft is not, at the time of inspection, reasonably airworthy in accordance with the normal requirements of the laws and regulations of such state concerning the public safety.

In such cases said state may refuse to permit further transit by the aircraft through its air space until such time as it, with due regard to the public safety, is satisfied as to the airworthiness of the aircraft, and shall immediately notify the state whose nationality the aircraft possesses and the Pan American Union of the action taken.

## ARTICLE XIII

Certificates of competency.

The aircraft commander, pilots, engineers, and other members of the operating crew of every aircraft engaged in international navigation between the several contracting states shall, in accordance with the laws of each state, be provided with a certificate of competency by the contracting state whose nationality the aircraft possesses.

Such certificate or certificates shall set forth that each pilot, in addition to having fulfilled the requirements of the state issuing the same, has passed a satisfactory examination with regard to the traffic rules existing in the other contracting states over which he desires to fly. The requirements of form of said documents shall be uniform throughout all the contracting states and shall be drafted in the language of all of them, and for this purpose the Pan American Union is charged with making the necessary arrangements amongst the contracting states.

Such certificate or certificates shall be held in the possession of the aircraft commander as long as the pilots, engineers and other members of the operating crew concerned continue to be employed on the aircraft. Upon the return of such certificate an authenticated copy thereof shall be retained in the files of the aircraft.

Such certificate or certificates shall be open at all times to the inspection of the duly authorized representatives of any state visited.

Each contracting state shall communicate to the other states parties to this convention and to the Pan American Union its regulations governing the issuance of such certificates and shall from time to time communicate any changes made therein.

ARTICLE XIV

Each and every contracting state shall recognize as valid, certificates of competency of the aircraft commander, pilots, engineers and other members of the operating crew of an aircraft, issued in accordance with the laws and regulations of other contracting states.

Reciprocal recognition of certificates of competency.

ARTICLE XV

The carriage by aircraft of explosives, arms and munitions of war is prohibited in international aerial navigation. Therefore, no foreign or native aircraft authorized for international traffic shall be permitted to transport articles of this nature, either between points situated within the territory of any of the contracting states or through the same even though simply in transit.

Transportation of explosives, etc., forbidden.

ARTICLE XVI

Each state may prohibit or regulate the carriage or use, by aircraft possessing the nationality of other contracting states, of photographic apparatus. Such regulations as may be adopted by each state concerning this matter shall be communicated to each other contracting state and to the Pan American Union.

Regulations concerning photographic apparatus.

ARTICLE XVII

As a measure of public safety or because of lawful prohibitions, the transportation of articles in international navigation other than those mentioned in Articles 15 and 16 may be restricted by any contracting state. Such restrictions shall be immediately communicated to the other contracting states and to the Pan American Union.

Other restrictions permitted.

All restrictions mentioned in this article shall apply equally to foreign and national aircraft employed in international traffic.

ARTICLE XVIII

Every aircraft engaged in international traffic which enters the air space of a contracting state with the intention of landing in said state shall do so in the corresponding customs airdrome, except in the cases mentioned in Article 19 and in case of *force majeure*, which must be proved.

Airports and landing fields.

Post, p. 1906.

Every aircraft engaged in international navigation, prior to its departure from the territorial jurisdiction of a contracting state in which it has landed, shall obtain such clearance as is required by the laws of such state at a port designated as point of departure by such state.

Clearance.

Each and every contracting state shall notify every other state party to this convention and the Pan American Union of such airports as shall be designated by such state as ports of entry and departure.

Designated airports to be announced.

When the laws or regulations of any contracting state so require, no aircraft shall legally enter into or depart from its territory through places other than those previously authorized by such state as international airports, and the landing therein shall be obligatory unless a special permit, which has been previously communicated to the authorities of said airport, is obtained from the competent authorities of said state, in which permit shall be clearly expressed the distinctive marks which the aircraft is obliged to make visible whenever requested to do so in the manner previously agreed upon in said permit.

Navigation to conform to air-traffic rules.

In the event that for any reason, after entering the territorial jurisdiction of a contracting state, aircraft of another contracting state should land at a point other than an airport designated as a port of entry in that state the aircraft commander shall immediately notify

the nearest competent authority and hold himself, crew, passengers and cargo at the point of landing until proper entry has been granted by such competent authority, unless communication therewith is impracticable within twenty-four hours.

Aircraft of one of the contracting states which flies over the territory of another contracting state shall be obliged to land as soon as ordered to do so by means of the regulation signals, when for any reason this may be necessary.

Application of immigration, customs, etc., laws.

In the cases provided for in this article, the aircraft, aircraft commander, crew, passengers and cargo shall be subject to such immigration, emigration, customs, police, quarantine or sanitary inspection as the duly authorized representatives of the subjacent state may make in accordance with its laws.

#### ARTICLE XIX

Postal aircraft, etc.

As an exception to the general rules, postal aircraft and aircraft belonging to aerial transport companies regularly constituted and authorized may be exempted, at the option of the subjacent state, from the obligation of landing at an airdrome designated as a port of entry and authorized to land at certain inland airdromes, designated by the customs and police administration of such state, at which customs formalities shall be complied with. The departure of such aircraft from the state visited may be regulated in a similar manner.

However, such aircraft shall follow the normal air route, and make their identity known by signals agreed upon as they fly across the frontier.

#### ARTICLE XX

Inspection, etc.

From the time of landing of a foreign aircraft at any point whatever until its departure the authorities of the state visited shall have, in all cases, the right to visit and examine the aircraft and to verify all documents with which it must be provided, in order to determine that all the laws, rules and regulations of such states and all the provisions of this convention are complied with.

#### ARTICLE XXI

Discharging passengers and cargo.

The aircraft of a contracting state engaged in international air commerce shall be permitted to discharge passengers and a part of its cargo at one of the airports designated as a port of entry of any other contracting state, and to proceed to any other airport or airports in such state for the purpose of discharging the remaining passengers and portions of such cargo and in like manner to take on passengers and load cargo destined for a foreign state or states, provided that they comply with the legal requirements of the country over which they fly, which legal requirements shall be the same for native and foreign aircraft engaged in international traffic and shall be communicated in due course to the contracting states and to the Pan American Union.

#### ARTICLE XXII

Preferential treatment to national aircraft.

Each contracting state shall have the right to establish reservations and restrictions in favor of its own national aircraft in regard to the commercial transportation of passengers and merchandise between two or more points in its territory, and to other remunerated aeronautical operations wholly within its territory. Such reservations and restrictions shall be immediately published and communicated to the other contracting states and to the Pan American Union.

ARTICLE XXIII

The establishment and operation of airdromes will be regulated by the legislation of each country, equality of treatment being observed.

Airdromes.

ARTICLE XXIV

The aircraft of one contracting state engaged in international commerce with another contracting state shall not be compelled to pay other or higher charges in airports or airdromes open to the public than would be paid by national aircraft of the state visited, likewise engaged in international commerce.

Equality of charges.

ARTICLE XXV

So long as a contracting state shall not have established appropriate regulations, the commander of an aircraft shall have rights and duties analogous to those of the captain of a merchant steamer, according to the respective laws of each state.

Application of merchant marine laws.

ARTICLE XXVI

The salvage of aircraft lost at sea shall be regulated, in the absence of any agreement to the contrary, by the principles of maritime law.

Salvage regulations.

ARTICLE XXVII

The aircraft of all states shall have the right, in cases of danger, to all possible aid.

Aid, in cases of danger.

ARTICLE XXVIII

Reparations for damages caused to persons or property located in the subjacent territory shall be governed by the laws of each state.

Reparations for damages.

ARTICLE XXIX

In case of war the stipulations of the present convention shall not affect the freedom of action of the contracting states either as belligerents or as neutrals.

Freedom of action in time of war.

ARTICLE XXX

The right of any of the contracting states to enter into any convention or special agreement with any other state or states concerning international aerial navigation is recognized, so long as such convention or special agreement shall not impair the rights or obligations of any of the states parties to this convention, acquired or imposed herein; provided, however, that two or more states, for reasons of reciprocal convenience and interest may agree upon appropriate regulations pertaining to the operation of aircraft and the fixing of specified routes. These regulations shall in no case prevent the establishment and operation of practicable inter-American aerial lines and terminals. These regulations shall guarantee equality of treatment of the aircraft of each and every one of the contracting states and shall be subject to the same conditions as are set forth in Article 5 of this convention with respect to prohibited areas within the territory of a particular state.

International aerial navigation.

Agreements between States concerning, recognized.

Not to impair rights of other parties herein.

Operation, and routes.

*Ante*, p. 1902.

Nothing contained in this convention shall affect the rights and obligations established by existing treaties.

Existing treaties not affected.

ARTICLE XXXI

The contracting states obligate themselves in so far as possible to cooperate in inter-American measures relative to:

Designated cooperative measures.

a) The centralization and distribution of meteorological information, whether statistical, current or special;

Meteorological information.

- Aeronautical charts, etc.      b) The publication of uniform aeronautical charts, as well as the establishment of a uniform system of signals;
- Radiotelegraph.      c) The use of radiotelegraph in aerial navigation, the establishment of the necessary radiotelegraph stations and the observance of the inter-American and international radiotelegraph regulations or conventions at present existing or which may come into existence.

ARTICLE XXXII

- Uniform aerial navigation laws.      The contracting states shall procure as far as possible uniformity of laws and regulations governing aerial navigation. The Pan American Union shall cooperate with the governments of the contracting states to attain the desired uniformity of laws and regulations for aerial navigation in the states parties to this convention.
- Mutual exchange of rules, etc.      Each contracting state shall exchange with every other contracting state within three months after the date of ratification of this convention copies of its air-traffic rules and requirements as to competency for aircraft commanders, pilots, engineers, and other members of the operating crew, and the requirements for airworthiness of aircraft intended to engage in international commerce.
- Amendments.      Each contracting state shall deposit with every other state party to this convention and with the Pan American Union three months prior to the date proposed for their enforcement any additions to or amendments of the regulations referred to in the last preceding paragraph.

ARTICLE XXXIII

- Deposit of ratification with Cuba.      Each contracting state shall deposit its ratification with the Cuban Government, which shall thereupon inform the other contracting states. Such ratification shall remain deposited in the archives of the Cuban Government.

ARTICLE XXXIV

- Effectual date.      The present convention will come into force for each signatory state ratifying it in respect to other states which have already ratified, forty days from the date of deposit of its ratification.

ARTICLE XXXV

- Adhesions.      Any state may adhere to this convention by giving notice thereof to the Cuban Government, and such adherence shall be effective forty days thereafter. The Cuban Government shall inform the other signatory states of such adherence.

ARTICLE XXXVI

- Arbitration of differences.      In case of disagreement between two contracting states regarding the interpretation or execution of the present convention the question shall, on the request of one of the governments in disagreement, be submitted to arbitration as hereinafter provided. Each of the governments involved in the disagreement shall choose another government not interested in the question at issue and the government so chosen shall arbitrate the dispute. In the event the two arbitrators cannot reach an agreement they shall appoint another disinterested government as additional arbitrator. If the two arbitrators cannot agree upon the choice of this third government, each arbitrator shall propose a government not interested in the dispute and lots shall be drawn between the two governments proposed. The drawing shall devolve upon the Governing Board of the Pan American Union.
- The decision of the arbitrators shall be by majority vote.

ARTICLE XXXVII

Any contracting state may denounce this convention at any time by transmitting notification thereof to the Cuban Government, which shall communicate it to the other states parties to this convention. Such denunciation shall not take effect until six months after notification thereof to the Cuban Government, and shall take effect only with respect to the state making the denunciation. Denunciation.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the above-named plenipotentiaries have signed this convention and the seal of the Sixth International Conference of American States has been hereto affixed. Signatures.

*Perú:* Jesús M. Sálazar, Víctor M. Maúrtua, Luis Ernesto Denegri, E. Castro Oyanguren.

*Uruguay:* Varela, Pedro Erasmo Callorda.

*Panamá:* R. J. Alfaro, Eduardo Chiari.

*Ecuador:* Gonzalo Zaldumbide, Víctor Zevallos, C. E. Alfaro.

*México:* Julio García, Fernando González Roa, Salvador Urbina, Aquiles Elorduy.

*Salvador:* J. Gustavo Guerrero, Héctor David Castro, Ed. Alvarez.

*Guatemala:* Carlos Salazar, B. Alvarado, Luis Beltranena, J. Azurdia.

*Nicaragua:* Carlos Cuadra Pazos, Máximo H. Zepeda, Joaquín Gómez.

*Bolivia:* José Antezana, A. Costa du R.

*Venezuela:* Santiago Key Ayala, Francisco G. Yanes, Rafael Angel Arraiz.

*Colombia:* Enrique Olaya Herrera, R. Gutiérrez Lee, J. M. Yepes.

*Honduras:* F. Dávila, Mariano Vázquez.

*Costa Rica:* Ricardo Castro Beeche, J. Rafael Oreamuno, A. Tinoco Jiménez.

*Chile:* Alejandro Lira, Alejandro Alvarez, C. Silva Vildósola Manuel Bianchi.

*Brazil:* Raúl Fernandes, Lindolfo Collor.

*Argentina:* Laurentino Olascoaga, Felipe A. Espil, Carlos Alberto Alcorta.

*Paraguay:* Lisandro Díaz León, Juan Vicente Ramírez.

*Haiti:* Fernando Dennis.

*Dominican Republic:* Fraco. J. Peynado, Tulio M. Cestero, Jacinto R. de Castro, Elías Brache, R. Pérez Alfonseca.

*United States of America:* Charles Evans Hughes, Noble Brandon Judah, Henry P. Fletcher, Oscar W. Underwood, Morgan J. O'Brien, James Brown Scott, Ray Lyman Wilbur, Leo S. Rowe.

*Cuba:* Antonio S. de Bustamante, Orestes Ferrara, E. Hernández Cartaya, Aristides de Agüero Bethencourt, M. Márquez Sterling, Néstor Carbonell.

RESERVATION OF THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Reservation of Dominican Republic.

The delegation of the Dominican Republic records, as an explanation of its vote, that upon signing the present convention it does not understand that the Dominican Republic dissociates itself from conventions it has already ratified and which are in force.

Certificate.

Certified to be the English text of the convention on commercial aviation as contained in the final act signed, February 20, 1928, at the closing session of the Sixth International Conference of American States.

HENRY L STIMSON

*Secretary of State of the  
United States of America*

Ratification.

AND WHEREAS the said Convention has been duly ratified on the part of the United States of America, and the instrument of ratification of the United States of America was deposited on July 17, 1931, with the Government of Cuba in conformity with Article XXXIII of the Convention;

*Ante*, p. 1908.

AND WHEREAS the said Convention has been ratified also by the Governments of Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama and Guatemala and the instruments of ratification of the said Governments were deposited with the Government of Cuba on April 24, 1929, May 4, 1929, May 13, 1929 and December 28, 1929, respectively;

AND WHEREAS it is provided in Article XXXIV of the said Convention that the Convention shall come into force for each signatory State ratifying it in respect to other States which have already ratified, forty days from the date of deposit of its ratification;

Proclamation.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT KNOWN THAT I, HERBERT HOOVER, President of the United States of America, have caused the said Convention to be made public, to the end that the same and every article and clause thereof may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States of America and the citizens thereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this twenty-seventh day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and [SEAL] thirty-one, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fifty-sixth.

HERBERT HOOVER

By the President:

W. R. CASTLE, JR

*Acting Secretary of State.*

*Special claims agreement between the United States of America and Sweden. Signed at Washington, December 17, 1930; ratification advised by the Senate, February 14, 1931; ratified by the President, April 17, 1931; ratified by Sweden, January 3, 1931; ratifications exchanged at Washington, October 1, 1931; proclaimed, October 2, 1931.* December 17, 1930.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS an agreement between the United States of America and Sweden for the arbitration of certain claims of the Rederiaktiebolaget Nordstjernan, a Swedish corporation, growing out of the alleged detention in ports of the United States of America of the motorships KRONPRINS GUSTAF ADOLF and PACIFIC, belonging to the said Swedish corporation, was concluded and signed by their respective Plenipotentiaries at Washington on the seventeenth day of December, one thousand nine hundred and thirty, the original of which agreement, being in the English language, is word for word as follows:

Claims agreement with Sweden. Preamble.

WHEREAS, the Government of Sweden has presented to the Government of the United States of America certain claims on behalf of Rederiaktiebolaget Nordstjernan, a Swedish corporation, for losses said to have been incurred as a result of the alleged detention in ports of the United States of America, in contravention of provisions of treaties in force between the United States of America and Sweden, of the motorship KRONPRINS GUSTAF ADOLF and the motorship PACIFIC belonging to said Swedish corporation; and

Swedish claims.

WHEREAS, the Government of the United States of America has disclaimed any liability to indemnify the Government of Sweden in behalf of the owners of the said motorships, therefore:

The President of the United States of America and His Majesty the King of Sweden being desirous that this matter of difference between their two Governments should be submitted to adjudication by a competent and impartial Tribunal have named as their respective plenipotentiaries, that is to say:

Purpose declared.

The President of the United States of America,  
Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State of the United States of America; and

Plenipotentiaries.

His Majesty the King of Sweden,  
W. Boström, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Washington;

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following articles:

ARTICLE I

There shall be submitted to arbitration pursuant to the Convention for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes, signed at The

Questions to be submitted to arbitration.

Vol. 36, p. 2199.

Hague, October 18, 1907, and the Arbitration Convention between the United States of America and Sweden, signed at Washington, October 27, 1928, the following questions:

Vol. 8, pp. 60, 346.

*First*, Whether the Government of the United States of America detained the Swedish motorship KRONPRINS GUSTAF ADOLF between June 23, 1917 and July 12, 1918, and the Swedish motorship PACIFIC between July 1, 1917 and July 19, 1918, in contravention of the Swedish-American Treaties of April 3, 1783 and July 4, 1827.

*Second*, Whether, if the first question be decided in the affirmative, the Government of the United States of America is liable to the Government of Sweden in behalf of the owners of the motorships for damages resulting from such unlawful detention; and,

*Third*, Should the reply be in the affirmative what pecuniary reparation is due to the Government of Sweden on behalf of the owners of the motorships above mentioned.

## ARTICLE II

Reference to sole arbitrator.

The questions stated in Article I shall be submitted for a decision to a sole arbitrator who shall not be a national of either the United States of America or Sweden. In the event that the two Governments shall be unable to agree upon the selection of a sole arbitrator within two months from the date of the coming into force of this Agreement they shall proceed to the establishment of a Tribunal consisting of three members, one designated by the President of the United States of America, one by His Majesty the King of Sweden, and the third, who shall preside over the Tribunal, selected by mutual agreement of the two Governments. None of the members of the Tribunal shall be a national of the United States of America or of Sweden.

Recourse to special tribunal.

## ARTICLE III

Procedure.

The procedure in the arbitration shall be as follows:

(1) Within ninety days from the date of the exchange of ratifications of this Agreement, the agent for the Government of Sweden shall present to the Agent for the Government of the United States of America a statement of the facts on which the Government of Sweden rests the claim against the United States of America, and the demand for indemnity. This statement shall be accompanied by the evidence in support of the allegations and of the demand made;

(2) Within a like period of ninety days from the date on which this Agreement becomes effective, as aforesaid, the Agent for the Government of the United States of America shall present to the Agent for the Government of Sweden at Washington a statement of facts relied upon by the Government of the United States of America together with evidence in support.

(3) Within sixty days from the date on which the exchange of statements provided for in paragraphs (1) and (2) of this Article is completed each Agent shall present in the manner prescribed by paragraphs (1) and (2) an answer to the statement of the other together with any additional evidence and such argument as they desire to submit.

## ARTICLE IV

Record to be transmitted to Arbitrator, etc.

When the development of the record is completed in accordance with Article III hereof, the Government of the United States of America and the Government of Sweden shall forthwith cause to be forwarded to the International Bureau at The Hague, for transmission to the Arbitrator or Arbitrators, as the case may be, three complete sets of the statements, answers, evidence and arguments presented by their respective Agents to each other.

ARTICLE V

Within thirty days from the delivery of the record to the Arbitrator or Arbitrators in accordance with Article IV, the Tribunal shall convene at Washington for the purpose of hearing oral arguments by Agents or Counsel, or both, for each Government.

Oral arguments.

ARTICLE VI

When the Agent for either Government has reason to believe that the other Government possesses or could obtain any document or documents which are relevant to the claim but which have not been incorporated in the record such document or documents shall be submitted to the Tribunal at the request of the Agent for the other Government and shall be available for inspection by the demanding Agent. In agreeing to arbitrate the claim of the Kingdom of Sweden in behalf of Rederiaktiebolaget Nordstjernan the Government of the United States of America does not waive any defense which was available prior to the concluding of the Agreement.

Availability of relevant documents.

Reservation by United States.

ARTICLE VII

The decision of the Tribunal shall be made within two months from the date on which the arguments close, unless on the request of the Tribunal the Parties shall agree to extend the period. The decision shall be in writing.

Decision.

The decision of the majority of the members of the Tribunal, in case a sole arbitrator is not agreed upon, shall be the decision of the Tribunal.

The language in which the proceedings shall be conducted shall be English.

Language.

The decision shall be accepted as final and binding upon the two Governments.

Finality, etc.

ARTICLE VIII

Each Government shall pay the expenses of the presentation and conduct of its case before the Tribunal; all other expenses which by their nature are a charge on both Governments, including the honorarium for the Arbitrator or Arbitrators, shall be borne by the two Governments in equal moieties.

Expenses.

ARTICLE IX

This Special Agreement shall be ratified in accordance with the constitutional forms of the Contracting Parties and shall take effect immediately upon the exchange of ratifications, which shall take place at Washington as soon as possible.

Ratification.

In witness whereof, the respective plenipotentiaries have signed this Special Agreement and have hereunto affixed their seals.

Signatures.

Done in duplicate at Washington this seventeenth day of December, nineteen hundred and thirty.

HENRY L. STIMSON [SEAL]  
W. BOSTRÖM [SEAL]

AND WHEREAS the said agreement has been duly ratified on both parts, and the ratifications of the two Governments were exchanged in the city of Washington on the first day of October, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-one;

Ratifications exchanged.

Proclamation.

Now, **THEREFORE**, be it known that I, Herbert Hoover, President of the United States of America, have caused the said agreement to be made public to the end that the same and every article and clause thereof may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States of America and the citizens thereof.

**IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF**, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

**DONE** at the city of Washington this second day of October in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and [SEAL] thirty-one, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fifty-sixth.

**HERBERT HOOVER**

By the President:

**HENRY L STIMSON**

*Secretary of State.*

*Convention between the United States of America and Panama for reciprocal settlement of claims. Signed at Washington, July 28, 1926; ratification advised by the Senate, January 26, 1929; ratified by the President, September 11, 1931; ratified by Panama, September 25, 1931; ratifications exchanged at Washington, October 3, 1931; proclaimed, October 6, 1931.*

July 28, 1926.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

### A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS a Convention between the United States of America and the Republic of Panama for the settlement and amicable adjustment of claims by citizens of each country against the other, was concluded and signed by their respective Plenipotentiaries at Washington on the twenty-eighth day of July, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-six, the original of which Convention, being in the English and Spanish languages, is word for word as follows:

Reciprocal claims  
Convention with  
Panama.  
Preamble.

The United States of America and the Republic of Panama, desiring to settle and adjust amicably claims by the citizens of each country against the other, have decided to enter into a Convention with this object, and to this end have nominated as their plenipotentiaries:

The President of the United States of America, The Honorable Frank B. Kellogg, Secretary of State of the United States of America; and

The President of the Republic of Panama, The Honorable Doctor Ricardo J. Alfaro, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Panama to the United States and the Honorable Doctor Eusebio A. Morales, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Panama on special mission;

who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers found to be in due and proper form, have agreed upon the following articles:

Los Estados Unidos de América y la República de Panamá, deseosos de arreglar y ajustar amigablemente las reclamaciones de los ciudadanos de cada país contra el otro, han convenido en celebrar una Convención con ese objeto, y con tal fin han nombrado como sus Plenipotenciarios:

El Presidente de los Estados Unidos de América, a su Excelencia Frank B. Kellogg, Secretario de Estado de los Estados Unidos de América; y

El Presidente de la República de Panamá, a los Excelentísimos Señores Doctor Ricardo J. Alfaro, Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario de Panamá en los Estados Unidos y Doctor Eusebio A. Morales, Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario de Panamá en misión especial;

quienes después de haberse comunicado mutuamente sus respectivos Plenos Poderes y encontrándolos en buena y debida forma, han convenido en los siguientes artículos:

Contracting Powers.

Plenipotentiaries.

## ARTICLE I.

All claims of citizens of either country against the other for losses or damages to be submitted to joint commission.  
 Colon Fire Claims.  
*Post*, p. 1922.

All claims against the Republic of Panama arising since November 3, 1903, except the so-called Colon Fire Claims hereafter referred to, and which at the time they arose were those of citizens of the United States of America, whether corporations, companies, associations, partnerships or individuals, for losses or damages suffered by persons or by their properties, and all claims against the United States of America arising since November 3, 1903, and which at the time they arose were those of citizens of the Republic of Panama, whether corporations, companies, associations, partnerships or individuals, for losses or damages suffered by persons or by their properties; all claims for losses or damages suffered by citizens of either country, by reason of losses or damages suffered by any corporation, company, association or partnership, in which such citizens have or have had, a substantial and bona fide interest, provided an allotment to the claimant by the corporation, company, association or partnership, of his proportion of the loss or damage suffered is presented by the claimant to the Commission; and all claims for losses or damage originating from acts of officials or others acting for either Government, and resulting in injustice, and which claims may have been presented to either Government for its interposition with the other, and which have remained unsettled, as well as any other such claims which may be filed by either Government within the time hereinafter specified, shall be submitted to a Commission consisting of three members for decision in accordance with the principles of international law, justice and equity. As an exception to the claims to be submitted to such Commission, unless by later specific agreement of the two Contracting Parties, are claims for compensation on account of damages caused in the

Property damages, Panama Canal, excepted.

## ARTÍCULO I.

Todas las reclamaciones contra la República de Panamá surgidas a partir del 3 de Noviembre de 1903, con excepción de las llamadas Reclamaciones por el Incendio de Colón, que se mencionan más adelante, y que al tiempo de cumplirse los hechos en que se fundan correspondían a ciudadanos de los Estados Unidos, ya sean sociedades anónimas, compañías, asociaciones, sociedades colectivas o bien individuos particulares, por pérdidas o daños causados a sus personas o a sus bienes, y todas las reclamaciones contra los Estados Unidos de América, surgidas a partir del 3 de Noviembre de 1903, y que al tiempo de surgir correspondían a ciudadanos de la República de Panamá, ya sean sociedades anónimas, compañías, asociaciones, sociedades colectivas o individuos particulares, por pérdidas o daños causados a sus personas o a sus bienes; todas las reclamaciones por pérdidas o daños sufridos por los ciudadanos de uno y otro país con motivo de pérdidas o daños sufridos por alguna sociedad anónima, compañía, asociación o sociedad colectiva, en las cuales esos ciudadanos tengan o hayan tenido participación sustancial y *bona fide*, siempre que el reclamante presente a la Comisión constancia de una asignación hecha a su favor por la sociedad anónima, compañía, asociación o sociedad colectiva, de la parte proporcional que le corresponde en la pérdida o daño sufrido; y todas las reclamaciones por pérdidas o daños provenientes de actos ejecutados por funcionarios o representantes de cualquiera de los dos Gobiernos, de los cuales haya resultado injusticia, y las cuales hayan sido presentadas a uno de los dos Gobiernos, para su consideración por el otro, y que hayan quedado pendientes de arreglo, así como cualesquiera otras reclamaciones que presente cualquiera de los dos Gobiernos dentro del plazo que se establece más adelante,

manner set forth in Article VI of the Treaty of November 18, 1903, for the construction of the Panama Canal, which shall continue to be heard and decided by the Joint Commission provided for in that Article of the Treaty.

With regard to the exception above made respecting the claims for losses suffered by American citizens as a result of the fire that occurred in the City of Colon on March 31, 1885, the Government of Panama agrees in principle to the arbitration of such claims under a Convention to which the Republic of Colombia shall be invited to become a party and which shall provide for the creation or selection of an arbitral tribunal to determine the following questions: First, whether the Republic of Colombia incurred any liability for losses sustained by American citizens on account of the fire that took place in the City of Colon on the 31st of March 1885; and, second, in case it should be determined in the arbitration that there is an original liability on the part of Colombia, to what extent, if any, the Republic of Panama has succeeded Colombia in such liability on account of her separation from Colombia on November 3, 1903, and the Government of Panama agrees to cooperate with the Government of the United States by means of amicable representations in the negotiation of such arbitral agreement between the three Countries.

serán sometidas a una Comisión que se compondrá de tres miembros, para ser falladas de conformidad con los principios del Derecho Internacional, de la justicia y de la equidad. Quedan exceptuadas de las reclamaciones que deben someterse a la dicha Comisión, salvo convenio específico que posteriormente celebren las dos Partes Contratantes, las reclamaciones por indemnización de perjuicios causados de la manera que establece el Artículo VI del Tratado de 18 de Noviembre de 1903, sobre construcción del Canal de Panamá, las cuales seguirán siendo oídas y falladas por la Comisión Mixta que estipula dicho artículo del Tratado.

Con relación a la excepción que se hace arriba de las reclamaciones por las pérdidas sufridas por ciudadanos americanos a consecuencia del incendio acaecido en la ciudad de Colón el 31 de Marzo de 1885, el Gobierno de Panamá conviene en principio en el arbitramento de tales reclamaciones de conformidad con una Convención a la cual se invitará a la República de Colombia a hacerse parte y en la cual se estipulará la creación o selección de un Tribunal arbitral que determine las cuestiones siguientes: Primera: Si la República de Colombia incurrió en responsabilidad por las pérdidas sufridas por ciudadanos americanos por razón del incendio que tuvo lugar en la ciudad de Colón el 31 de Marzo de 1885; y segunda, caso de determinarse en el arbitramento que existe una responsabilidad original de parte de Colombia, en qué proporción, si alguna cabe, la República de Panamá ha sucedido a Colombia en tal responsabilidad por razón de su separación de Colombia el 3 de Noviembre de 1903, y el Gobierno de Panamá conviene en cooperar con el Gobierno de los Estados Unidos por medio de representaciones amigables a la negociación de tal arbitramento entre los tres países.

Vol. 33, p. 2235.

Arbitration of Colon fire damage claims under separate Convention.

Colombia to become a party.

Questions to be determined.

Special tribunal created to hear, etc., particular claims.

The hearing and adjudication of particular claims in accordance with their merits in order to determine the amount of damages to be paid, if any, in case a liability is found, shall take place before a special tribunal to be constituted in such form as the circumstances created by the tri-partite arbitration shall demand.

Treatment of specific claims.

As a specific exception to the limitation of the claims to be submitted to the Commission against the United States of America it is agreed that there shall be submitted to the Commission the claims of Abbondio Caselli, a Swiss citizen, or the Government of Panama, and Jose C. Monteverde, an Italian subject, or the Government of Panama, as their respective interests in such claims may appear, these claims having arisen from land purchased by the Government of Panama from the said Caselli and Monteverde and afterwards expropriated by the Government of the United States, and having formed in each case the subject matter of a decision by the Supreme Court of Panama.

Joint Commission. Composition, etc.

The Commission shall be constituted as follows: One member shall be appointed by the President of the United States; one by the President of the Republic of Panama; and the third, who shall preside over the Commission, shall be selected by mutual agreement between the two Governments. If the two Governments shall not agree within two months from the exchange of ratifications of this Convention in naming such a third member, then he shall be designated by the President of the Permanent Administrative Council of the Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague described in Article 49 of the Convention for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes concluded at The Hague October 18, 1907. In case of the death, absence or incapacity of any member of the Commission, or in

El juzgamiento y fallo de las reclamaciones particulares de acuerdo con sus méritos, a efecto de determinar la cuantía de los daños, si los hubiere, en caso de decidirse que ha habido responsabilidad, tendrá lugar ante un tribunal especial que se constituirá en la forma que exijan las circunstancias creadas por el arbitramento tripartito.

Como excepción específica de la limitación de las reclamaciones contra los Estados Unidos de América que deben ser sometidas a la Comisión, se conviene que se someterán a ésta las reclamaciones de Abbondio Caselli, ciudadano Suizo, o del Gobierno de Panamá, y de José C. Monteverde, súbdito italiano, o del Gobierno de Panamá, según sea el interés de dichas partes en esos casos, reclamaciones que han surgido de la compra de unos terrenos hecha por el Gobierno de Panamá a dichos señores Caselli y Monteverde, que luego fueron expropiados por el Gobierno de los Estados Unidos, y que en cada caso han sido materia de sentencia proferida por la Corte Suprema de Justicia de Panamá.

La Comisión será constituida así: un miembro será nombrado por el Presidente de los Estados Unidos, otro por el Presidente de la República de Panamá, y el tercero, quien presidirá la Comisión, será escogido por acuerdo mutuo de los dos Gobiernos. Si los dos Gobiernos no se pusieren de acuerdo en la designación de dicho tercer miembro dentro de los dos meses siguientes al canje de ratificaciones de esta Convención, el nombramiento será hecho por el Presidente del Consejo Administrativo Permanente de la Corte Permanente de Arbitraje de la Haya, a que se refiere el Artículo 49 de la Convención para el arreglo pacífico de las disputas internacionales concluida en la Haya el 18 de octubre de 1907. En caso de muerte, ausencia o incapacidad de cualquier miembro de la Comisión, o en caso de

the event of the member omitting or ceasing to act as such, the same procedure shall be followed for filling the vacancy as was followed in appointing him.

que alguno de ellos deje de actuar en ese carácter o cese en el ejercicio de sus funciones, para llenar la vacante se seguirá el mismo procedimiento establecido para el nombramiento.

## ARTICLE II.

The Commissioners so named shall meet at Washington for organization within six months after the exchange of ratifications of this Convention, and each member of the Commission before entering upon his duties, shall make and subscribe a solemn declaration stating that he will carefully and impartially examine and decide according to the best of his judgment and in accordance with the principles of international law, justice and equity, all claims presented for his decision, and such declaration shall be entered upon the record of the proceedings of the Commission.

The Commission may fix the time and place of its subsequent meetings, either in the United States or in Panama as may be convenient, subject always to the special instructions of the two Governments.

## ARTICLE III.

The Commission shall have authority by the decision of the majority of its members to adopt such rules for its proceedings as may be deemed expedient and necessary, not in conflict with any of the provisions of this Convention.

Each Government may nominate agents or counsel who will be authorized to present to the Commission orally or in writing, all the arguments deemed expedient in favor of or against any claim. The agents or counsel of either Government may offer to the Commission any documents, affidavits, interrogatories or other evidence desired in favor of or against any claim and shall have the right to examine wit-

## ARTÍCULO II.

La Comisión así nombrada se reunirá en Washington con el fin de organizarse, dentro de los seis meses siguientes al canje de ratificaciones de esta Convención, y cada miembro de la Comisión, antes de comenzar sus labores, hará y suscribirá una declaración solemne en que conste que considerará y fallará cuidadosa e imparcialmente, de acuerdo con su mejor criterio y según los principios del Derecho Internacional, de la justicia y de la equidad, todas las reclamaciones sometidas a su fallo, y de dicha declaración se dejará constancia en las actas de la Comisión.

La Comisión podrá fijar el tiempo y lugar de sus reuniones subsiguientes, bien en los Estados Unidos o en Panamá, según convenga, sujeta siempre a las instrucciones especiales de los dos Gobiernos.

## ARTÍCULO III.

Por resolución de la mayoría de sus miembros, la Comisión podrá establecer las reglas de procedimiento que estime convenientes y necesarias, siempre que no estén en pugna con las estipulaciones de esta Convención.

Cada Gobierno podrá nombrar representantes o abogados que estarán autorizados para presentar a la Comisión, oralmente o por escrito, los alegatos que estimen oportunos, en pro o en contra de cualquiera reclamación. Los representantes o abogados de cualquiera de los dos Gobiernos podrán presentar a la Comisión los documentos, declaraciones juradas, interrogatorios y demás pruebas que deseen en favor o en

Organization, etc.

Procedure, etc.

nesses under oath or affirmation before the Commission, in accordance with such rules of procedure as the Commission shall adopt.

**Judgment.**

The decision of the majority of the members of the Commission shall be the decision of the Commission.

**Official languages.**

The language in which the proceedings shall be conducted and recorded shall be English or Spanish.

contra de cualquiera reclamación y tendrán el derecho de examinar testigos ante la Comisión bajo juramento o promesa de decir verdad, de acuerdo con las reglas de procedimiento que la Comisión adoptare.

El fallo de la mayoría de los miembros de la Comisión será el fallo de la Comisión.

El idioma de las actuaciones y de los expedientes será el inglés o el español.

**ARTICLE IV.**

**Record, etc., to be kept.**

The Commission shall keep an accurate record of the claims and cases submitted, and minutes of its proceedings with the dates thereof. To this end, each Government may appoint a Secretary; those Secretaries shall act as joint Secretaries of the Commission and shall be subject to its instructions. Each Government may also appoint and employ, any necessary assistant secretaries and such other assistants as may be deemed necessary. The Commission may also appoint and employ any other persons necessary to assist in the performance of its duties.

**Secretaries, etc., to be appointed.**

**ARTÍCULO IV.**

La Comisión llevará un registro exacto de las reclamaciones y casos presentados, y levantará actas de sus actuaciones en las fechas respectivas. Con tal fin, cada Gobierno podrá nombrar un Secretario; estos Secretarios actuarán conjuntamente como Secretarios de la Comisión y estarán sujetos a sus instrucciones. Cada Gobierno podrá también nombrar y emplear los subsecretarios y demás empleados que se consideren necesarios. La Comisión podrá, igualmente, nombrar y emplear a cualesquiera otras personas que sean necesarias para que la ayuden en el ejercicio de sus funciones.

**ARTICLE V.**

**Equitable settlement of claims.**

The High Contracting Parties being desirous of effecting an equitable settlement of the claims of their respective citizens, thereby affording them just and adequate compensation for their losses or damages, agree that no claim shall be disallowed or rejected by the Commission through the application of the general principle of international law that the legal remedies must be exhausted as a condition precedent to the validity or allowance of any claim.

**ARTÍCULO V.**

Las Altas Partes Contratantes desearias de ajustar equitativamente las reclamaciones de sus respectivos ciudadanos, acordándoles así compensación justa y adecuada por sus pérdidas y daños, convienen en que ninguna reclamación será negada ni rechazada por la Comisión mediante aplicación del principio general de Derecho Internacional de que han de agotarse los recursos legales como condición previa para la validez y admisión de cualquiera reclamación.

**ARTICLE VI.**

**Time for filing.**

Every such claim for loss or damage accruing prior to the signing of this Convention, shall be filed with the Commission

**ARTÍCULO VI.**

Todas y cada una de las reclamaciones por pérdidas o daños surgidas antes de la firma de esta Convención, deberán ser

within four months from the date of its first meeting, unless in any case reasons for the delay, satisfactory to the majority of the Commissioners, shall be established, and in any such case the period for filing the claim may be extended not to exceed two additional months.

The Commission shall be bound to hear, examine and decide, within one year from the date of its first meeting, all the claims filed.

Three months after the date of the first meeting of the Commissioners and every three months thereafter, the Commission shall submit to each Government a report setting forth in detail its work to date, including a statement of the claims filed, claims heard and claims decided. The Commission shall be bound to decide any claim heard and examined, within six months after the conclusion of the hearing of such claim and to record its decision.

#### ARTICLE VII.

The High Contracting Parties agree to consider the decision of the Commission as final and conclusive upon each claim decided, and to give full effect to such decisions. They further agree to consider the result of the proceedings of the Commission as a full, perfect and final settlement of every such claim upon either Government, for loss or damage sustained prior to the exchange of the ratifications of the present Convention. And they further agree that every such claim, whether or not filed and presented to the notice of, made, preferred or submitted to such Commission, shall from and after the conclusion of the proceedings of the Commission, be considered and treated as fully settled, barred, and thenceforth inadmis-

presentadas a la Comisión dentro de los cuatro meses siguientes a la fecha de su primera reunión, salvo los casos en que se aduzcan razones para la demora, que satisfagan a la mayoría de los miembros de la Comisión, y en tales casos el término para presentar la reclamación podrá prorrogarse por un período que no exceda de dos meses.

La Comisión estará obligada a oír, sustanciar y fallar dentro de un año, a partir de la fecha de la primera reunión, todas las reclamaciones que hayan sido presentadas.

Tres meses después de la fecha de la primera reunión de los Comisionados y en cada trimestre subsiguiente, la Comisión rendirá a cada Gobierno un informe en que dará cuenta detallada de las labores llevadas a cabo hasta la fecha correspondiente, e incluirá una relación de las reclamaciones presentadas, de las oídas y de las falladas. La Comisión estará obligada a fallar toda reclamación ya oída y sustanciada, dentro de los seis meses siguientes a la terminación de la vista de dicha reclamación, y a dejar constancia de su fallo.

#### ARTÍCULO VII.

Las Altas Partes Contratantes convienen en considerar como definitivos y concluyentes los fallos de la Comisión en cada una de las reclamaciones juzgadas y en dar pleno cumplimiento a esos fallos. Convienen, además, en considerar el resultado de las actuaciones de la Comisión como ajuste pleno, perfecto y final de cada reclamación contra el Gobierno respectivo, por pérdidas o daños sufridos antes del canje de ratificaciones de esta Convención. Y convienen, además, que toda reclamación, haya sido o no presentada a la Comisión, llevada a su conocimiento, formulada, propuesta o sometida a su estudio, será considerada y tenida a partir de la fecha en que terminen las actuaciones de la Comisión como plenamente resuelta, excluida e

Decisions to be rendered in one year.

Progress, etc., to be reported.

Decision final and conclusive.

Acceptance of results.

sible, provided in the case of the claims filed with the Commission that such claims have been heard and decided.

Colon Fire Claims  
excepted.

This provision shall not apply to the so-called Colon Fire Claims, which will be disposed of in the manner provided for in Article I of this Convention.

Ante, p. 1917.

#### ARTICLE VIII.

Payment by country  
owing excess in awards.

The total amount awarded in all the cases decided in favor of the citizens of one country shall be deducted from the total amount awarded to the citizens of the other country, and the balance shall be paid at the City of Panama or at Washington, in gold coin or its equivalent within one year from the date of the final meeting of the Commission, to the Government of the country in favor of whose citizens the greater amount may have been awarded.

#### ARTICLE IX.

Expenses.

Each Government shall pay its own Commissioner and bear its own expenses. The expenses of the Commission including the salary of the third Commissioner shall be defrayed in equal proportions by the two Governments.

#### ARTICLE X.

Exchange of ratifica-  
tions.

The present Convention shall be ratified by the High Contracting Parties in accordance with their respective Constitutions. Ratifications of this Convention shall be exchanged in Washington as soon as practicable and the Convention shall take effect on the date of the exchange of ratifications.

Signatures.

In witness whereof, the respective plenipotentiaries have signed and affixed their seals to this Convention.

Done in duplicate in Washington this twenty-eighth day of July 1926.

inadmisible en lo futuro, siempre que las reclamaciones presentadas a la Comisión hayan sido oídas y falladas.

Esta estipulación no será aplicable a las llamadas Reclamaciones por el Incendio de Colón, con las cuales se procederá de la manera estipulada en el artículo I de esta Convención.

#### ARTÍCULO VIII.

La cantidad total adjudicada en todos los casos decididos a favor de los ciudadanos de un país será deducida de la cantidad total adjudicada a los ciudadanos del otro país, y el saldo será pagado en la ciudad de Panamá o en Washington, en moneda de oro o su equivalente, dentro del año siguiente a la fecha de la sesión final de la Comisión, al Gobierno del país en favor de cuyos ciudadanos se haya adjudicado la cantidad mayor.

#### ARTÍCULO IX.

Cada Gobierno pagará su propio Comisionado y sufragará sus propios gastos. Los gastos de la Comisión, inclusive el sueldo del tercer Comisionado, serán cubiertos por partes iguales por los dos Gobiernos.

#### ARTÍCULO X.

Esta Convención será ratificada por las Altas Partes Contratantes, de acuerdo con sus respectivas Constituciones. Las ratificaciones serán canjeadas en Washington tan pronto como sea dable y la Convención comenzará a surtir sus efectos desde la fecha en que se verifique el canje.

En testimonio de lo cual, los Plenipotenciarios respectivos han firmado y sellado esta Convención.

Hecha por duplicado en Washington el día veintiocho de julio de 1926.

[SEAL] FRANK B KELLOGG

[SEAL] R. J. ALFARO

[SEAL] EUSEBIO A MORALES

AND WHEREAS the said Convention has been duly ratified on both parts, and the ratifications of the two Governments were exchanged in the city of Washington on the third day of October, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-one; Ratifications  
exchanged.

Now, THEREFORE, be it known that I, Herbert Hoover, President of the United States of America, have caused the said Convention to be made public, to the end that the same and every article and clause thereof may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States of America and the citizens thereof. Proclamation.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

DONE at the city of Washington this sixth day of October in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and thirty-  
[SEAL] one, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fifty-sixth.

HERBERT HOOVER

By the President:

HENRY L STIMSON  
*Secretary of State.*

November 10, 1931. *Postal Convention between the Americas and Spain. Signed at Madrid, November 10, 1931; approved by the President, February 9, 1932.*

Postal Union of the Americas and Spain.

UNIÓN POSTAL DE LAS AMÉRICAS Y ESPAÑA

POSTAL UNION OF THE AMERICAS AND SPAIN

CONVENIO

CONVENTION<sup>1</sup>

celebrado entre:

concluded between

Contracting Powers. Argentina, Bolivia, Brasil, Canadá, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Chile, Dominicana, Ecuador, El Salvador, España, Estados Unidos de América, Guatemala, Haití, Honduras, México, Nicaragua, Panamá, Paraguay, Perú, Uruguay y Venezuela.

Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Chile, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Spain, the United States of America, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela.

Purpose.

Los infrascritos, Plenipotenciarios de los Gobiernos de los países arriba enumerados, reunidos en Congreso, en Madrid, haciendo uso del derecho que les concede el artículo 5 del Convenio vigente de la Unión Postal Universal, e inspirándose en el deseo de extender y perfeccionar sus relaciones postales y de establecer una solidaridad de acción capaz de representar eficazmente en los Congresos Postales Universales sus intereses comunes en lo que se refiere a las comunicaciones por Correo, han convenido en celebrar, bajo reserva de ratificación, el Convenio siguiente:

The undersigned, Plenipotentiaries of the Governments of the countries above enumerated, assembled in Congress in Madrid, making use of the right granted them by Article 5 of the Convention of the Universal Postal Union in force and inspired by the desire to extend and perfect their postal relations and establish a solidarity of action capable of representing effectively in the Universal Postal Congresses their common interests in regard to communications by mail, have agreed to conclude, subject to ratification, the following Convention:

Vol. 46, p. 2529.

ARTÍCULO 1

ARTICLE 1

*Unión Postal de las Américas y España*

*Postal Union of the Americas and Spain*

Single postal territory constituted.

Los países contratantes, de acuerdo con la precedente declaración, constituyen, bajo la denominación de Unión Postal de las Américas y España, un solo territorio postal.

The contracting countries, in accordance with the foregoing declaration, constitute, under the name of Postal Union of the Americas and Spain, a single postal territory.

<sup>1</sup> English translation by Post Office Department.

ARTÍCULO 2

*Uniones restringidas*

1. Los países contratantes, ya sea por su situación limítrofe, ya sea por la intensidad de sus relaciones postales, podrán establecer entre sí uniones más estrechas, con el fin de reducir tarifas o introducir otras mejoras sobre cualquiera de los servicios a que se refiere el presente Convenio o los Acuerdos especiales celebrados por este Congreso.

2. Asimismo, y en lo que concierne a asuntos no previstos en el presente Convenio o en el de la Unión Postal Universal, los países signatarios podrán adoptar entre sí las resoluciones que estimen precisas, por medio de correspondencia o, si fuera necesario, ajustando un Acuerdo especial, de conformidad con la autorización que les confiere el presente artículo o con su legislación interna.

ARTÍCULO 3

*Tránsito libre y gratuito*

1. La gratuidad del tránsito territorial, fluvial y marítimo es absoluta en el territorio de la Unión Postal de las Américas y España; en consecuencia, los países que la integran se obligan a transportar a través de sus territorios y a conducir en los buques de su matrícula o bandera que utilicen en el transporte de su propia correspondencia, sin recargo alguno para los países contratantes, toda la que éstos expidan con cualquier destino.

2. En los casos de reencaminamiento, los países contratantes se comprometen a reexpedir la correspondencia por las vías y conductos que utilicen para sus propios envíos.

ARTICLE 2

*Restricted Unions*

1. The contracting countries, whether on account of their adjacent location or on account of the intensity of their postal relations, may establish closer unions among themselves, with a view to the reduction of rates or the introduction of other improvements in any of the services referred to in the present Convention or in the special Agreements concluded by this Congress.

Closer unions for improvement.

2. Likewise, concerning matters not provided for in the present Convention, or in that of the Universal Postal Union, the signatory countries may adopt among themselves such resolutions as they may deem necessary through correspondence, or, if necessary, by establishing a special Agreement in accordance with the authorization conferred upon them by the present Article or by their domestic legislation.

Special through agreements correspondence.

ARTICLE 3

*Free and gratuitous transit*

1. The gratuity of territorial, fluvial and maritime transit is absolute in the territory of the Postal Union of the Americas and Spain; consequently, the countries which form it obligate themselves to transport across their territories and to convey by the ships of their registry or flag which they utilize for the transportation of their own correspondence, without any charge whatsoever to the contracting countries, all that which the latter may send to any destination.

Gratuitous transit within territory.

Conveyance obligatory.

2. In cases of reforwarding, the contracting countries are bound to reforward the correspondence by the ways and means which they utilize for their own dispatches.

Reforwarding.

ARTÍCULO 4

*Tarifa*

Postage rates of domestic service to govern.

Exception.

La tarifa del servicio interior de cada país regirá en las relaciones de los países que constituyen la Unión Postal de las Américas y España, excepto cuando dicha tarifa interna sea superior a la que se aplique a la correspondencia destinada a los países de la Unión Postal Universal, en cuyo caso regirá esta última.

ARTÍCULO 5

*Objetos de correspondencia*

Articles of correspondence applicable to which.

Insured articles.

Las disposiciones de este Convenio se aplicarán a las cartas, tarjetas postales sencillas y con respuesta pagada, impresos de todas clases, papeles de negocios, muestras sin valor, pequeños paquetes y valores declarados. Sin embargo, los servicios de pequeños paquetes y valores declarados quedan limitados a los países que convengan en ejecutarlos, ya sea en sus relaciones recíprocas, ya sea en una sola dirección.

ARTÍCULO 6

*Correspondencia certificada.—Responsabilidad*

Registered correspondence; fee.

Responsibility.

Indemnity right of sender.

Prohibited articles.

Post, p. 1929.

1. Los objetos designados en el artículo 5 podrán ser expedidos con el carácter de certificados, mediante el pago de un derecho igual al que la Administración de origen haya establecido en su servicio.

2. Salvo en los casos de fuerza mayor, las Administraciones contratantes serán responsables de la pérdida de todo objeto certificado. El remitente tendrá derecho a una indemnización que no podrá exceder en ningún caso de tres dólares o su equivalencia en francos oro.

3. No obstante, las Administraciones estarán relevadas de responsabilidad por la pérdida de un objeto certificado cuyo contenido caiga bajo el régimen de las prohibiciones mencionadas por el artículo 11 del presente Convenio, o que esté prohibido por las leyes o

ARTICLE 4

*Postage rates*

The postage rates of the domestic service of each country will govern in the relations of the countries which constitute the Postal Union of the Americas and Spain, except when said domestic postage rates are higher than those applicable to the correspondence destined for the countries of the Universal Postal Union, in which case the latter will govern.

ARTICLE 5

*Articles of correspondence*

The provisions of this Convention shall apply to letters, single and reply post cards, prints of all kinds, commercial papers, samples without value, small packets and insured articles. Nevertheless, the services of small packets and insured articles are limited to the countries which agree to execute them, either in their reciprocal relations or in one direction only.

ARTICLE 6

*Registered correspondence.—Responsibility*

1. The articles designated in Article 5, may be sent under registration upon payment of a fee equal to that which the Administration of origin has established in its service.

2. Save in cases of force majeure, the contracting Administrations will be responsible for the loss of every registered article. The sender will have the right to an indemnity which shall not in any case exceed three dollars or its equivalent in gold francs.

3. Nevertheless, the Administrations will be relieved of responsibility for the loss of a registered article whose contents fall under the prohibitions mentioned in Article 11 of the present Convention, or which are prohibited by the laws and regulations of the

reglamentos del país de origen o de destino, siempre que dicho país haya dado el debido conocimiento por la vía usual.

4. Se establece, con carácter facultativo, una categoría especial de certificados sin derecho a indemnización, aplicable a los libros, periódicos y demás impresos, papeles de negocios y muestras sin valor, mediante el pago, además de los portes ordinarios, de un derecho reducido, cuya cuantía fijarán las Administraciones interesadas. Sin embargo, las Administraciones que adopten esta nueva modalidad de certificados, podrán aplicarla en la misma extensión en que la tengan establecida para su servicio interno.

ARTÍCULO 7

*Franqueo obligatorio*

1. Se declara obligatorio el franqueo completo de toda clase de correspondencia, incluso los paquetes cerrados, a excepción de las cartas en su forma usual y ordinaria, a las cuales se les dará curso siempre que lleven, por lo menos, el franqueo correspondiente a un porte sencillo.

2. Los demás objetos no francos o insuficientemente franqueados, quedarán detenidos en la oficina de origen, que procederá con ellos en la forma que determine su legislación interna.

3. Por las cartas insuficientemente franqueadas sólo se cobrará del destinatario la diferencia de porte no pagado por el remitente.

ARTÍCULO 8

*Peso y dimensiones*

Los límites de peso y dimensiones de los diversos objetos de correspondencia se ajustarán a lo preceptuado para los mismos en el Convenio vigente de la Unión Postal Universal, a excepción de los impresos, que cuando sean acondicionados en paquetes, podrán pesar hasta cuatro kilogramos, aumentándose tal límite a cinco kilogramos cuando se trate de obras en un solo volumen.

country of origin or of destination, provided that said country has given due notice by the usual means.

4. There is established, as optional, a special category of registers without the right to indemnity, applicable to books, periodicals and other prints, commercial papers, and samples without value, subject to payment, in addition to the ordinary postage, of a reduced fee whose amount shall be fixed by the Administrations concerned. Nevertheless, the Administrations which adopt this new type of registers, may apply it to the same extent to which they have established it in their domestic service.

ARTICLE 7

*Obligatory prepayment*

1. The complete prepayment of all classes of correspondence is declared obligatory, including sealed packages, with the exception of letters in their usual and ordinary form, which will be forwarded whenever they bear at least the postage corresponding to a single weight-unit.

2. Other articles not prepaid or insufficiently prepaid will be held at the office of origin, which will proceed with them in the manner determined by its domestic legislation.

3. For insufficiently prepaid letters, only the difference in postage not paid by the sender will be collected from the addressee.

ARTICLE 8

*Weight and dimensions*

The limits of weight and dimensions of the various articles of correspondence will conform to those fixed for the same by the Universal Postal Convention in force, with the exception of prints, which, when they constitute a package, may weigh up to four kilograms, such limit being increased to five kilograms in the case of a single volume.

Special category of registers.

Reduced fee.

Application.

Prepayment obligatory.

Otherwise office of origin to hold.

Disposition.

Balance from addressee.

Weight and dimensions.

Vol. 46, p. 2541.

## ARTÍCULO 9

*Tarjetas postales rezagadas*

Destruction of undelivered post cards.

Las tarjetas postales ordinarias, caídas en rezago por cualquier motivo, serán destruidas en el país de destino, salvo que se haya solicitado en las mismas su devolución y lleven, además, el nombre y dirección del remitente, en cuyo caso se devolverán al país de origen.

## ARTÍCULO 10

*Franquicia de porte*

Franking privilege granted.

1. Las Partes contratantes convienen en acordar franquicia de porte, tanto en su servicio interno, como en el américoespañol, a la Oficina Internacional de la Unión Postal de las Américas y España, a la Oficina de Transbordos de Panamá y a los miembros del Cuerpo diplomático de los países signatarios. Los Cónsules gozarán de franquicia para la correspondencia oficial que dirijan a sus respectivos países, para la que cambien entre sí y para la que remitan al Gobierno del país en que estuvieren acreditados, siempre que exista reciprocidad. De igual franquicia disfrutarán los Vicecónsules cuando se hallen en funciones de Cónsules.

Official correspondence of Consuls.

Vice-Consuls.

Exchange of diplomatic correspondence.

2. El cambio de correspondencia del Cuerpo diplomático entre los Secretarios de Estado de los respectivos países y sus Embajadas o Legaciones, tendrá carácter de reciprocidad entre los países contratantes y se efectuará al descubierto o por medio de valijas diplomáticas, con arreglo a lo que determina el artículo 5 del Reglamento de ejecución. Estas valijas gozarán de franquicia y de todas las garantías de los envíos oficiales.

Post, p. 1944.

Free postage under registration.

3. La correspondencia a que se refieren los dos párrafos precedentes podrá ser expedida en franquicia con carácter de certificado, pero sin derecho alguno a indemnización en caso de extravío.

No indemnity in case of loss.

## ARTICLE 9

*Undelivered post cards*

Ordinary post cards which have not been delivered for any reason will be destroyed in the country of destination, unless they bear a request for return and also the name and address of the sender, in which case they will be returned to the country of origin.

## ARTICLE 10

*Franking privilege*

1. The contracting parties agree to grant the franking privilege, both in their domestic service and in the Americo-Spanish service, to the International Office of the Postal Union of the Americas and Spain, to the Transfer Office of Panama and to the members of the Diplomatic Corps of the signatory countries. Consuls will enjoy the franking privilege for the official correspondence which they direct to their respective countries, for that which they exchange among themselves, and for that which they send to the Government of the country in which they are accredited, whenever reciprocity exists. Vice-Consuls will enjoy the same franking privilege when they are discharging the functions of Consuls.

2. The exchange of correspondence of the Diplomatic Corps between the Secretaries of State of the respective countries and their Embassies or Legations will have a reciprocal character among the contracting countries, and will be effected in open mail or by means of diplomatic pouches, in accordance with the provisions of Article 5 of the Regulations of Execution. These pouches will enjoy the franking privilege and all the guarantees of the official dispatches.

3. The correspondence referred to in the two preceding Sections may be sent free of postage under registration, but without any right to indemnity in case of loss.

4. Gozarán de franquicia de porte los diarios, revistas, publicaciones periódicas, libros, folletos y otros impresos que expidan los editores o autores con destino a las oficinas de información establecidas por las Administraciones de Correos américoespañolas.

4. Newspapers, magazines, periodical publications, books, pamphlets and other prints which the publishers or authors may send to the information offices established by the Americo-Spanish Postal Administrations shall enjoy the franking privilege.

Newspapers, magazines, etc.

5. Esta franquicia no comprende en ningún caso el servicio aéreo ni los demás servicios especiales que existan en el régimen interno o américoespañol de los países contratantes.

5. This franking privilege in no case includes the air service or the other special services which may exist in the domestic or Americo-Spanish régime of the contracting countries.

Air service, etc., not included.

ARTÍCULO 11

ARTICLE 11

*Prohibiciones*

*Prohibitions*

1. Sin perjuicio de lo que establezcan, respecto a restricciones en la circulación de correspondencia, el Convenio vigente de la Unión Postal Universal y la legislación interior de cada país, no se dará curso a la correspondencia siguiente:

1. Without prejudice to the provisions of the Universal Postal Convention in force and of the domestic legislation of any country regarding restrictions on the circulation of correspondence, the following articles will not be forwarded:

Articles not forwarded.

a) A las publicaciones que atenten a la seguridad y al orden públicos;

(a) Publications endangering public safety and order.

b) A las publicaciones pornográficas;

(b) Pornographic publications.

c) A la correspondencia de cualquier naturaleza que tenga por objeto la comisión de fraudes, estafas o cualquier clase de delito contra la propiedad o las personas. A tal fin se procederá de acuerdo con lo que disponga la legislación interna de cada país.

(c) Correspondence of any nature having for its object the commission of frauds, swindles or any kind of crime against property or persons. To this end, the provisions of the domestic legislation of each country will be followed.

d) A la correspondencia que contenga dinero en efectivo, billetes de Banco o valores al portador, ya se trate de correspondencia ordinaria o certificada, salvo acuerdo en contrario entre las Administraciones interesadas.

(d) Correspondence containing money in cash, bank notes, or values payable to the bearer, whether it is a question of ordinary or registered correspondence, in the absence of agreement to the contrary between the Administrations concerned.

Correspondence containing cash, etc.

2. Las Administraciones podrán hacer extensivas las prohibiciones que dicten para su régimen interno al servicio américoespañol, dando aviso previo a la Oficina Internacional de Montevideo para que lo informe a las demás Administraciones.

2. The Administrations may extend the provisions laid down by their domestic regulations to the Americo-Spanish service, giving previous notice to the International Office at Montevideo, so that it may advise the other Administrations.

Extension of provisions.

Notice.

3. Cuando se comprueba la existencia de algún objeto prohibido, la Administración de tránsito o destino en cuyo servicio se

3. When the presence of any prohibited article is noticed, the Administration of transit or destination in whose service it is

Disposition of prohibited articles.

descubriere, procederá de acuerdo con las disposiciones de su legislación interior, informando a la Administración del país de origen del trato dado al envío.

discovered will proceed in accordance with the provisions of its domestic legislation, advising the Administration of the country of origin as to the disposal made of the article.

## ARTÍCULO 12

## ARTICLE 12

*Servicios especiales**Special services*

Extension of domestic postal services.

Las Altas partes contratantes se obligan, sobre la base de acuerdos especiales o por correspondencia, a hacer extensivos a los demás países de la Unión Postal de las Américas y España todos los servicios postales que realicen o puedan, en lo futuro, establecer en el interior de sus respectivos países.

The high contracting parties obligate themselves, on the basis of special agreements or by correspondence, to extend to the other countries of the Postal Union of the Americas and Spain all the postal services which they carry on or may in the future establish in the interior of their respective countries.

## ARTÍCULO 13

## ARTICLE 13

*Disposiciones varias**Various provisions*

"Postage paid" service.

Los países contratantes tendrán la facultad de adoptar el "porte pagado" para el envío de diarios o publicaciones periódicas abiertos o en paquetes, incluso los de propaganda o reclamo puramente comerciales, siempre que, para estos últimos, no se aplique una tarifa reducida.

The contracting countries will have the option of adopting the "postage paid" service for the transmission of newspapers or periodical publications, open or in bundles, including those for propaganda or purely commercial advertising, provided that a reduced tariff is not applied to the latter.

## ARTÍCULO 14

## ARTICLE 14

*Idioma oficial**Official language*

Official language.

Se adopta el español como idioma oficial para los asuntos relativos al servicio de Correos. No obstante, los países cuyo idioma no fuera éste podrán usar el propio.

Spanish is adopted as the official language for matters relative to the postal service; nevertheless, countries whose language is not this may use their own.

## ARTÍCULO 15

## ARTICLE 15

*Protección e intercambio de funcionarios postales**Protection and exchange of postal functionaries*

Protection of transit pouches, etc.

Las autoridades postales de los países contratantes estarán obligadas a prestar, cuando les sea solicitada, la cooperación que necesiten los funcionarios encargados del transporte de valijas y correspondencia en tránsito por dichos países, y asimismo a aquellos otros que una Administración acuerde enviar a cualquiera de

The postal authorities of the contracting countries will be obliged to lend, when it is requested of them, the cooperation required by the postal employees charged with the transportation of pouches and correspondence in transit through the said countries, and likewise by such other functionaries as one Administration

estos países para llevar a cabo estudios acerca del desarrollo y perfeccionamiento de los servicios postales.

Para el más eficaz rendimiento de estos viajes, las Administraciones podrán ponerse de acuerdo a fin de organizar un intercambio de funcionarios de Correos.

ARTÍCULO 16

*Oficina Internacional de Transbordos*

1. Queda subsistente en la República de Panamá una Oficina Internacional de Transbordos, destinada a recibir y reexpedir toda la correspondencia que se curse por su mediación, originaria de cualquiera de los países de esta Unión, cuando dé lugar a operaciones de transbordo.

2. La expresada Oficina funcionará de acuerdo con el Reglamento concertado entre la Oficina Internacional de la Unión Postal de las Américas y España y la Administración Postal Panameña.

3. Las reformas que en cualquier tiempo deban introducirse en el Reglamento aludido se someterán por las Administraciones interesadas a la consideración de la Oficina Internacional de Montevideo, para que, por su mediación, se propongan a la Administración Postal de Panamá.

4. La organización y funcionamiento de la Oficina Internacional de Transbordos quedan sometidos a la vigilancia y fiscalización de la Dirección general de Correos y Telégrafos de Panamá y la Oficina de la Unión Postal de las Américas y España, a quien incumbe actuar como mediadora y asesora en cualquier divergencia surgida entre la Administración Postal de Panamá y los países que utilicen los servicios de la Oficina mencionada.

5. El personal adscrito al servicio de la Oficina lo designará la Dirección general de Correos y Telégrafos de Panamá, y tendrá

may agree to send to any of these countries to carry on studies regarding the development and perfection of the postal services.

For the purpose of the most efficient consummation of such trips, the Administrations may make agreements to organize an exchange of postal functionaries.

ARTICLE 16

*International Transfer Office*

1. There shall continue to exist in the Republic of Panama an International Transfer Office designated to receive and forward to its destination all the correspondence which is sent through its intermediary, originating in any of the countries of this Union, when it gives rise to transfer operations.

2. The said Office will function in accordance with the Regulations agreed upon between the International Office of the Postal Union of the Americas and Spain and the Postal Administration of Panama.

3. The amendments which at any time may have to be made in the aforesaid Regulations shall be submitted by the Administrations concerned to the International Office at Montevideo for consideration, in order that they may be proposed to the Postal Administration of Panama through its mediation.

4. The organization and operation of the International Transfer Office are subject to the supervision and control of the Administration of Posts and Telegraphs of Panama and the Office of the Postal Union of the Americas and Spain, upon which latter it is incumbent to act as a mediator and arbitrator in any dispute arising between the Postal Administration of Panama and the countries which utilize the services of said Office.

5. The personnel attached to the service of the aforesaid Office shall be designated by the Administration of Posts and Tele-

Agreements for.

International Transfer Office.

Functions.

Amendments.

Supervision of organization and operation.

Personnel.

carácter inamovible, conforme con las disposiciones que al respecto establece el Reglamento de la Oficina.

Maintenance expenses.

6. Los gastos que demande el sostenimiento de esta Oficina quedarán a cargo de los países que utilicen estos servicios, repartidos proporcionalmente al volumen de correspondencia que intercambien por su mediación.

Funds to be advanced.

La Administración de Panamá adelantará las cantidades necesarias para mantener expeditos los servicios de la Oficina.

Repayments.

Dichas cantidades se reintegrarán trimestralmente por cada Administración interesada, pero los reintegros que no se produzcan dentro de un plazo de seis meses, a partir del vencimiento de cada trimestre, devengarán un interés de 7% anual, destinado a aumentar los recursos de sostenimiento de la Oficina de Transbordos.

graphs of Panama and shall be considered permanent, in accordance with the provisions established by the regulations of the Office concerning it.

6. The expenses which the maintenance of this Office requires shall be borne by the countries which utilize these services, divided proportionally to the volume of correspondence which they may exchange through its intermediary.

The Administration of Panama will advance the necessary funds for the maintenance of prompt services by the Office.

Said amounts shall be repaid quarterly by each Administration concerned, but repayments which are not made within a period of six months after the expiration of each quarter will bear interest at the rate of 7% per annum, for the purpose of increasing the maintenance funds of the Transfer Office.

ARTÍCULO 17

*Arbitrajes*

Arbitration.

Todo conflicto o desacuerdo que se suscite en las relaciones postales de los países contratantes será resuelto por juicio arbitral, que se realizará en la forma dispuesta por el Convenio vigente de la Unión Postal Universal. La designación de árbitros deberá recaer en los países signatarios, y, llegado el caso, con intervención de la Oficina Internacional de la Unión Postal de las Américas y España.

Designation of arbitrators.

ARTICLE 17

*Arbitration*

Every conflict or disagreement which may arise in the postal relations of the contracting countries will be settled by arbitration, which will be effected in the manner provided for by the Convention of the Universal Postal Union in force. The designation of arbitrators shall be incumbent upon the signatory countries, with the intervention of the International Office of the Postal Union of the Americas and Spain, if necessary.

ARTÍCULO 18

*Oficina Internacional de la Unión Postal de las Américas y España.*

1. Con el nombre de Oficina Internacional de la Unión Postal de las Américas y España, funcionará en Montevideo, bajo la alta inspección de la Administración general de Correos, Telégrafos y Teléfonos de la República

International Office of the Postal Union of the Americas and Spain.

Location.

ARTICLE 18

*International Office of the Postal Union of the Americas and Spain*

1. With the name of International Office of the Postal Union of the Americas and Spain, there will function in Montevideo, under the supervision of the Administration of Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones of the Republic of

Oriental del Uruguay, una Oficina central que servirá como órgano de relación, información y consulta de los países de esta Unión.

2. Esta Oficina se encargará:

a) De reunir, coordinar, publicar y distribuir los datos de todas clases que interesen especialmente al servicio postal américoespañol;

b) De emitir, a petición expresa de las partes interesadas, su opinión sobre cuestiones litigiosas;

c) De emitir, por propia iniciativa o a petición de cualquiera de las Administraciones de los países signatarios, su opinión en todos los asuntos de orden postal que afecten o tengan relación con los intereses generales de la Unión Postal de las Américas y España;

d) De dar a conocer las solicitudes de modificaciones de las actas del Congreso que puedan formularse y de notificar los cambios que fueren adoptados;

e) De informar los resultados que se obtengan de las disposiciones y medidas reglamentarias de importancia que las Administraciones adopten en su servicio interno y que le sean comunicadas por las mismas a título informativo;

f) De la distribución de los Mapas y Guías postales que le remitan las respectivas Administraciones;

g) De formular el resumen de la estadística postal américoespañola de acuerdo con los datos que le comunique anualmente cada Administración;

h) De publicar un informe relativo a las vías más rápidas para la transmisión de la correspondencia de uno a otro de los países contratantes;

i) De formar un cuadro en que figuren detalladamente todos los servicios marítimos dependientes de los países de la Unión Postal de las Américas y España que puedan ser utilizados gratuitamente para el transporte de su correspondencia, en las condiciones marcadas por el artículo 3 precedente;

Uruguay, a Central Office which will serve as an organ of liaison, information and consultation for the countries of this Union.

2. This Office will be charged with:

(a) Assembling, co-ordinating, publishing and distributing information of all kinds which specially concerns the Americo-Spanish postal service.

(b) Giving, at the express request of the parties concerned, its opinion on disputed questions.

(c) Giving, on its own initiative or at the request of any of the signatory countries, its opinion on all matters of a postal character which affect or relate to the general interests of the Postal Union of the Americas and Spain.

(d) Making known the requests for modification of the Acts of the Congress which may be formulated, and giving notice of the changes which may be adopted.

(e) Making known the results obtained from the regulatory provisions and measures of importance which the Administrations may adopt in their domestic service, which may be communicated to it by the same Administrations as information.

(f) Distributing the postal maps and guides which the respective Administrations may send it.

(g) Making up a summary of the Americo-Spanish postal statistics in accordance with the data which each Administration communicates to it annually.

(h) Publishing a report relative to the most rapid routes for the transmission of correspondence from one of the contracting countries to another.

(i) Preparing a table giving in detail all the maritime services dependent upon the countries of the Postal Union of the Americas and Spain which may be utilized gratuitously for the transportation of their correspondence, under the conditions laid down by Article 3 preceding.

Purpose.

Duties and powers.

Information service.

Opinions on disputed questions.

On matters of general interest.

Announce requests for modification of Acts.

Results of regulatory provisions in domestic service.

Distribute postal maps.

Summary of postal statistics.

Publish report on transit routes.

Table of maritime services.

Annex, p. 1925.

Tariff of postage rates.	j) De publicar la tarifa de portes del servicio interior de cada uno de los países interesados y el cuadro de equivalencias.	(j) Publishing the tariff of postage rates of the domestic service of each of the countries concerned, and the table of equivalents.
Report.	k) De redactar y distribuir anualmente entre los países de la Unión Postal de las Américas y España una Memoria de los trabajos que realice; y	(k) Publishing and distributing among the countries of the Postal Union of the Americas and Spain, annually, a report of the work which it performs.
Miscellaneous.	l) De llevar a cabo los estudios y trabajos que se le pidan, en interés de los países contratantes y con relación a la obra de vinculación social, económica y artística, para cuyo efecto la Oficina Internacional estará siempre a disposición de dichos países, a fin de facilitarles cuantos informes especiales requieran sobre asuntos relativos al servicio de Correos américoespañol.	(l) Carrying out the studies and works requested of it in the interest of the contracting countries, relative to the work of social, economic and artistic cooperation, for which purpose the International Office shall always be at the disposal of said countries in order to furnish them any special information which they may require on matters relative to the Americo-Spanish postal service.
Special expenses prorated.	3. Los gastos especiales que demanden la formación de la Memoria anual y el cuadro de comunicaciones postales de los países contratantes, y los que se produzcan con motivo de la reunión de Congresos o Conferencias, serán sufragados por las Administraciones de dichos países, de acuerdo con las categorías establecidas en el artículo 9 del Reglamento de ejecución.	3. The special expenses arising from the preparation of the Annual Report and the Table of Postal Communications of the contracting countries and those arising on account of the meetings of Congresses or Conferences will be shared by the Administrations of said countries in accordance with the classes established in Article 9 of the Regulations of Execution.
Supervision of expenses.	4. La Administración general de Correos, Telégrafos y Teléfonos del Uruguay fiscalizará los gastos de la Oficina Internacional de la Unión Postal de las Américas y España y le hará los anticipos que necesite.	4. The Administration of Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones of Uruguay will supervise the expenses of the International Office of the Postal Union of the Americas and Spain, and will make to it the advances which it requires.
Repayment.	5. Las cantidades adelantadas por la Administración del Uruguay en concepto de anticipos, a que se refiere el párrafo anterior, se abonarán por las Administraciones deudoras tan pronto como sea posible, y, a más tardar, antes de seis meses, a partir de la fecha en que el país interesado reciba la cuenta formulada por la Administración general de Correos, Telégrafos y Teléfonos del Uruguay. Después de esta fecha, las cantidades adeudadas devengarán interés a razón de 7% al año, a contar desde el día de la expiración de dicho plazo.	5. The amounts advanced by the Administration of Uruguay in accordance with the foregoing Section will be repaid by the debtor Administrations as soon as possible, and, at the latest, before six months from the date on which the country concerned receives the account formulated by the Administration of Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones of Uruguay. After this date, the amounts due will bear interest at the rate of 7% a year, counting from the date of expiration of the said period.

6. Los países contratantes se comprometen a incluir en sus presupuestos una cantidad anual destinada a atender puntualmente al pago de la cuota que les corresponde sufragar.

6. The contracting countries are bound to include in their budgets an annual amount destined to take care promptly of the payment of their quotas.

Annual budget item.

ARTÍCULO 19

*Congresos*

1. Los Congresos se reunirán, por lo menos, cada cinco años, a contar de la fecha en que fuere puesto en vigor el Convenio ajustado en el último.

2. Cada Congreso fijará el lugar y el año en que deba realizarse la reunión del próximo.

ARTICLE 19

*Congresses*

1. Congresses will meet at least every five years, counting from the date on which the Convention concluded by the last one becomes effective.

2. Each Congress will fix the the place and year in which the next one shall convene.

Meetings of Congresses.

ARTÍCULO 20

*Proposiciones durante el intervalo de las reuniones*

El presente Convenio podrá ser modificado en el intervalo que medie entre los Congresos, siguiendo el procedimiento establecido en el capítulo III del Convenio vigente de la Unión Postal Universal. Para que tengan fuerza ejecutiva las modificaciones deberán obtener unanimidad de votos para el presente artículo y para los números 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 14, 17, 18, 20, 22, 24, 25 y 26; dos terceras partes de votos para los números 8, 11, 12 y 19, y simple mayoría para los demás.

ARTICLE 20

*Propositions in the interval between meetings*

The present Convention may be modified in the interval between Congresses, following the procedure established in Chapter III of the Universal Postal Convention in force. In order to become effective, the modification must obtain unanimity of votes for the present Article and Articles 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 14, 17, 18, 20, 22, 24, 25 and 26; two-thirds of the votes for Articles 8, 11, 12 and 19; and a simple majority for the rest.

Modification of Convention between meetings of Congresses. Vol. 46, p. 2534.

ARTÍCULO 21

*Modificaciones y enmiendas*

Las modificaciones o resoluciones adoptadas por las partes contratantes, aún aquellas de orden interno que afecten al servicio internacional, tendrán fuerza ejecutiva cuatro meses después de la fecha en que se comunicaren por la Oficina Internacional de la Unión Postal de las Américas y España.

ARTICLE 21

*Modifications and amendments*

The modifications or resolutions adopted by the contracting parties, even those of a domestic order which affect the international service, will become effective four months after the date of the relative notice from the International Office of the Postal Union of the Americas and Spain.

Effective date of adopted modifications.

ARTÍCULO 22

*Aplicación del Convenio Postal Universal y de la Legislación interna*

1. Todos los asuntos que se relacionen con el cambio de correspondencia entre los países con-

ARTICLE 22

*Application of the Universal Postal Convention and domestic legislation*

1. All matters in connection with the exchange of correspondence among the contracting

Application of Universal Postal Convention. Vol. 46, p. 2533.

tratantes que no estén previstos en este Convenio, se sujetarán a las disposiciones del Convenio vigente de la Unión Postal Universal y su Reglamento.

Domestic legislation.

2. Igualmente, la legislación interior de los dichos países se aplicará en todo aquello que no haya sido previsto por ambos Convenios.

countries which are not provided for in this Convention will be subject to the stipulations of the Universal Postal Convention in force and its Regulations.

2. Likewise, the domestic legislation of the said countries will apply in everything that has not been provided for by either Convention.

ARTÍCULO 23

*Proposiciones para los Congresos Universales*

Notification of propositions for Congresses.

Todos los países que forman la Unión Postal de las Américas y España se comunicarán, por conducto de la Oficina Internacional de Montevideo, las proposiciones que formulen para los Congresos Postales Universales, con seis meses de anticipación a la fecha en que deba celebrarse el Congreso de que se trate.

ARTICLE 23

*Propositions for Universal Congresses*

All countries forming the Postal Union of the Americas and Spain will advise one another, through the intermediary of the International Office of Montevideo, of the propositions which they may formulate for Universal Postal Congresses, six months in advance of the date on which the Congress in question is to be held.

ARTÍCULO 24

*Unidad de acción en los Congresos Postales Universales*

Unity of action.

Los países signatarios del Convenio Postal Americoespañol que hubieren ratificado el mismo, se obligan a dar instrucciones a sus Delegados ante los Congresos Postales Universales, para que sostengan, unánime y firmemente, todos los principios establecidos en la Unión Postal de las Américas y España y para que voten, también de acuerdo con esos postulados, quedando exceptuados sólo los casos en que las proposiciones a debate afecten exclusivamente a los países proponentes.

ARTICLE 24

*Unity of action in Universal Postal Congresses*

The countries signatory to the Americo-Spanish Postal Convention which have ratified the same obligate themselves to instruct their delegates to the Universal Postal Congresses to sustain unanimately and firmly all the principles established in the Postal Union of the Americas and Spain and also to vote in accordance with those postulates, except only in cases in which the propositions to be debated affect exclusively the countries proposing them.

ARTÍCULO 25

*Nuevas adhesiones*

Determination of class of new adherence.

En caso de una nueva adhesión, el Gobierno de la República Oriental del Uruguay, de común acuerdo con el Gobierno del país interesado, determinará la categoría en la cual debe ser éste incluido a los efectos del reparto de los gastos de la Oficina Internacional.

ARTICLE 25

*New adherences*

In case of a new adherence, the Government of the Republic of Uruguay, by common consent with the Government of the country concerned, will determine the class in which the said country is to be included, for purposes of sharing the expenses of the International Office.

ARTÍCULO 26

ARTICLE 26

*Vigencia y duración del Convenio y depósito de las ratificaciones*

*Effective date and duration of the Convention and deposit of ratifications*

1. El presente Convenio empezará a regir el 1.º de marzo de 1932 y quedará en vigencia sin limitación de tiempo, reservándose cada una de las Partes contratantes el derecho de retirarse de esta Unión, mediante aviso dado por su Gobierno al de la República Oriental del Uruguay con un año de anticipación.

2. El depósito de las ratificaciones se hará en Madrid, en el más breve plazo posible, procurando que sea antes de la vigencia del Convenio y Acuerdos a que se refieran, y de cada una de aquéllas se levantará el Acta respectiva, cuya copia remitirá el Gobierno de España, por la vía diplomática, a los Gobiernos de los demás países signatarios.

3. Quedan derogadas, a partir de la fecha en que entre en vigor el presente Convenio, las estipulaciones de la Convención Postal Panamericana, sancionada en México el 9 de noviembre de 1926.

4. En el caso de que el Convenio no fuere ratificado por uno o varios de los países contratantes, no dejará de ser válido para los que lo hayan ratificado.

5. Los países contratantes podrán ratificar el Convenio y los Acuerdos, provisionalmente, por correspondencia, dando aviso de ello a las Administraciones respectivas por medio de la Oficina Internacional, sin perjuicio de que, según la legislación de cada país y previa aprobación de los Congresos nacionales, sea confirmada por la vía diplomática.

En fe de lo resuelto, los Plenipotenciarios de los Gobiernos de los países arriba citados suscriben el presente Convenio en Madrid a diez de noviembre de mil novecientos treinta y uno.

1. The present Convention will become effective March 1, 1932, and will remain in force without time-limit, each of the contracting parties reserving the right to withdraw from this Union by means of notice given by its Government to that of the Republic of Uruguay one year in advance.

2. The deposit of ratifications will be effected in Madrid as soon as possible, preferably before the effective date of the Convention and Agreements in question, and the relative certificate will be made up for each of them, a copy of which will be sent by the Government of Spain, through diplomatic channels, to the Governments of the other signatory countries.

3. The stipulations of the Pan-American Postal Convention sanctioned in Mexico, November 9, 1926, are abrogated, beginning with the date on which the present Convention enters into force.

4. In case that the Convention is not ratified by one or more of the contracting countries, it will none the less be valid for those which have ratified it.

5. The contracting countries may ratify the Convention and the Agreements provisionally, by correspondence, giving notice thereof to the respective Administrations through the medium of the International Office, without prejudice to the fact that, according to the legislation of each country and after approval by the National Congresses, it may be confirmed through diplomatic channels.

In faith of which, the Plenipotentiaries of the Governments of the countries above named sign the present Convention in Madrid on the tenth of November, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-one.

Effective date of Convention.

Reservation of right to withdraw.

Deposit of ratifications.

Abrogation of Pan-American Postal Convention. Vol. 45, pp. 2409, 2433.

Validity if not unanimous ratification.

Provisional ratification.

Signatures.

Signatures—Contd.

- |                           |                                       |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| <i>Por Argentina:</i>     | <i>Por España:</i>                    |
| R. CORREA LUNA.           | A. NISTAL.                            |
| <i>Por Bolivia:</i>       | A. CAMACHO.                           |
| G. A. OTERO.              | AGUSTÍN RAMOS.                        |
| <i>Por Brasil:</i>        | DEMETRIO PEREDA.                      |
| LUIS GUIMARÃES.           | <i>Por Estados Unidos de América:</i> |
| <i>Por Canadá:</i>        | P. W. IRVING GLOVER:                  |
|                           | EUGENE R. WHITE.                      |
| <i>Por Colombia:</i>      | EUGENE R. WHITE.                      |
| ALBERTO SÁNCHEZ DE IRIAR- | <i>Por Guatemala:</i>                 |
| TE.                       | ENRIQUE TRAUMANN.                     |
| E. ZALDÚA PIEDRAHITA.     | <i>Por Haití:</i>                     |
| W. MAC-LELLAN.            | LUIS M. <sup>A</sup> SOLER.           |
| <i>Por Costa Rica:</i>    | <i>Por Honduras:</i>                  |
| ADRIANO MTÍN LANUZA.      | ANTONIO GRAÍÑO.                       |
| EDUARDO FOURNIER QUIRÓS.  | <i>Por México:</i>                    |
| <i>Por Cuba:</i>          | A. J. PANI.                           |
| M. S. PICHARDO.           | ANTONIO CASTRO LEAL.                  |
| JOSÉ MÉNDEZ.              | <i>Por Nicaragua:</i>                 |
| <i>Por Chile:</i>         | JOSÉ GARCÍA-PLAZA.                    |
| E. BERMÚDEZ.              | <i>Por Panamá:</i>                    |
| CARLOS MORLA LYNCH.       | CARLOS ORTIZ R.                       |
| <i>Por Dominicana:</i>    | <i>Por Paraguay:</i>                  |
| E. BRACHE HIJO.           | FERNANDO PIGNET.                      |
| ENRIQUE DESCHAMPS.        | R. BLANCO-FOMBONA.                    |
| <i>Por Ecuador:</i>       | <i>Por Perú:</i>                      |
| RICARDO CRESPO ORDÓÑEZ.   | MANUEL GARCÍA YRIGOYEN.               |
| ABEL ROMEO CASTILLO.      | <i>Por Uruguay:</i>                   |
| <i>Por El Salvador:</i>   | CÉSAR MIRANDA.                        |
| RAÚL CONTRERAS.           | <i>Por Venezuela:</i>                 |
|                           | ANTONIO REYES.                        |
|                           | LEÓN AGUILAR.                         |

PROTOCOLO FINAL DEL  
CONVENIO

FINAL PROTOCOL OF THE  
CONVENTION Final Protocol of the  
Convention.

En el momento de firmar el Convenio celebrado por el Tercer Congreso Postal Panamericano, los Plenipotenciarios que suscriben han convenido lo siguiente:

At the moment of signing the Convention concluded by the Third Pan-American Postal Congress, the undersigned Plenipotentiaries have agreed upon the following:

I

I

1. Chile, Ecuador y Perú se reservan, con carácter transitorio, el derecho de mantener las tarifas que actualmente aplican en sus relaciones con la Unión Postal de las Américas y España, tanto para la correspondencia ordinaria como para la certificada.

1. Chile, Ecuador and Peru, as a temporary measure, reserve the right to maintain the rates now applicable in their relations with the Postal Union of the Americas and Spain, for both ordinary and registered correspondence.

2. Los Estados Unidos de América, con carácter transitorio, se reservan el derecho de aumentar, en cuantía no superior al 50%, sus tarifas actuales para los países de la Unión Postal de las Américas y España hasta tanto que puedan efectuar un aumento correspondiente en sus tarifas interiores.

2. The United States of America, as a transitory measure, reserves the right to increase, by no more than 50 per cent, its present rates for countries of the Postal Union of the Americas and Spain, until it can effect a corresponding increase in its domestic rates.

II

II

El Brasil hace constar que su Administración no puede reconocer a la Oficina Internacional de Montevideo atribuciones superiores a las que el Convenio de la Unión Postal Universal concede a su Oficina de Berna.

Brazil records the fact that its Administration can not recognize the International Office of Montevideo as having attributions greater than those which the Universal Postal Convention grants to its Office of Berne.

III

III

Con relación al artículo 24 del Convenio, los Estados Unidos de América se reservan completa libertad de acción en los Congresos de la Unión Postal Universal.

In connection with Article 24 of the Convention, the United States of America reserves complete liberty of action in Universal Postal Congresses.

## IV

Final Protocol of the  
Convention—Continued.

1. Si en el momento de entrar en vigor el Convenio un país no puede conceder la gratuidad de tránsito porque se opongan a ello estipulaciones de contratos vigentes celebrados con anterioridad, ese país se compromete a modificar tales contratos a fin de hacer efectiva, a la mayor brevedad posible, dicha gratuidad. Todos los contratos que sean renovados o los que en lo futuro se celebren, deberán asegurar la completa gratuidad del tránsito para la correspondencia transportada en los buques a que afecten dichos contratos, entre los diversos puertos del territorio postal américoespañol, así como entre éstos y los de países extraños a la Unión.

No obstante la vigencia de aquellos contratos que impidan la aplicación del principio de gratuidad de tránsito, ninguna Administración postal podrá formular cuentas por gastos de tránsito marítimo, relativas al transporte de correspondencia a que afecten los aludidos contratos.

2. Cada uno de los países contratantes se compromete a mantener los privilegios que gocen actualmente los barcos de los demás países de la Unión Postal de las Américas y España que transportan gratuitamente la correspondencia, así como a concederles en lo futuro todos los privilegios que otorguen a los barcos de cualquier otro país que efectúen dicho servicio.

## V

El Protocolo permanece abierto a favor de los países de América cuyos representantes no hayan suscrito el Convenio, o que, habiendo firmado éste, deseen adherirse a los otros Acuerdos sancionados por el Congreso.

## IV

1. If, at the time when the Convention enters into force, a country cannot concede gratuity of transit because stipulations of existing contracts concluded previously are opposed to it, that country obligates itself to modify such contracts so as to make said gratuity effective as soon as possible. All contracts which are renewed or those which may be concluded in the future shall assure complete gratuity of transit for correspondence transported in ships which are affected by said contracts, between the various ports of the Americo-Spanish postal territory, as well as between the latter and those of countries foreign to the Union.

In spite of the existence of those contracts which impede the application of the principle of gratuity of transit, no Postal Administration may present accounts for maritime transit charges relative to the transportation of correspondence affected by the aforesaid contracts.

2. Each of the contracting countries obligates itself to maintain the privileges which the ships of the other countries of the Postal Union of the Americas and Spain transporting correspondence gratuitously are at present enjoying, as well as to concede to them in the future all the privileges which they extend to ships of any other country that perform said service.

## V

The Protocol remains open in favor of the countries of America whose representatives have not signed the Convention, or which, having signed the Convention, desire to adhere to the other Agreements sanctioned by the Congress.

Hecho en Madrid a diez de noviembre de mil novecientos treinta y uno.

Done at Madrid, the tenth of November, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-one.

*Por Argentina:*

R. CORREA LUNA.

*Por Bolivia:*

G. A. OTERO.

*Por Brasil:*

LUIS GUIMARÃES.

*Por Canadá:*

*Por Colombia:*

ALBERTO SÁNCHEZ DE IRIARTE.

E. ZALDÚA PIEDRAHITA.

W. MAC-LELLAN.

*Por Costa Rica:*

ADRIANO MTÍN LANUZA.

EDUARDO FOURNIER QUIRÓS.

*Por Cuba:*

M. S. PICHARDO.

JOSÉ MÉNDEZ.

*Por Chile:*

E. BERMÚDEZ.

CARLOS MORLA LYNCH.

*Por Dominicana:*

E. BRACHE HIJO.

ENRIQUE DESCHAMPS.

*Por Ecuador:*

RICARDO CRESPO ORDÓÑEZ.

ABEL ROMEO CASTILLO.

*Por El Salvador:*

RAÚL CONTRERAS.

*Por España:*

A. NISTAL.

A. CAMACHO.

AGUSTÍN RAMOS.

DEMETRIO PEREDA.

*Por Estados Unidos de América:*

P. W. IRVING GLOVER:

EUGENE R. WHITE.

EUGENE R. WHITE.

*Por Guatemala:*

ENRIQUE TRAUMANN.

*Por Haití:*

LUIS M.<sup>A</sup> SOLER.

*Por Honduras:*

ANTONIO GRAFIÑO.

*Por México:*

A. J. PANI.

ANTONIO CASTRO LEAL.

*Por Nicaragua:*

JOSÉ GARCÍA-PLAZA.

*Por Panamá:*

CARLOS ORTIZ R.

*Por Paraguay:*

FERNANDO PIGNET.

R. BLANCO-FOMBONA.

*Por Perú:*

MANUEL GARCÍA YRIGOYEN.

*Por Uruguay:*

CÉSAR MIRANDA.

*Por Venezuela:*

ANTONIO REYES.

LEÓN AGUILAR.

Signatures.

Regulations of Execution. **REGLAMENTO DE EJECUCIÓN DEL CONVENIO DE LA UNIÓN POSTAL DE LAS AMÉRICAS Y ESPAÑA**

**REGULATIONS OF EXECUTION OF THE CONVENTION OF THE POSTAL UNION OF THE AMERICAS AND SPAIN**

celebrado entre:

concluded between

Contracting Powers. Argentina, Bolivia, Brasil, Canadá, Columbia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Chile, Dominicana, Ecuador, El Salvador, España, Estados Unidos de América, Guatemala, Haití, Honduras, México, Nicaragua, Panamá, Paraguay, Perú, Uruguay y Venezuela.

Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Chile, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Spain, the United States of America, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela.

Los infrascritos, en nombre de sus respectivas Administraciones, han convenido las siguientes reglas para asegurar la ejecución del Convenio precedente:

The undersigned, in the name of their respective Administrations, have agreed on the following rules to assure the execution of the foregoing Convention:

**ARTÍCULO 1**

**ARTICLE 1**

*Cambio de despachos*

*Exchange of dispatches*

Dispatches. 1. Las Administraciones de los países contratantes podrán expedirse recíprocamente, por mediación de una o varias de ellas, tanto despachos cerrados como correspondencia al descubierto, en las condiciones citadas por el Convenio y Reglamentos vigentes en la Unión Postal Universal.

1. The Administrations of the contracting countries may send to one another reciprocally, through the intermediary of one or several of them, both closed dispatches and correspondence in open mail, on the conditions fixed by the Convention and Regulations in force in the Universal Postal Union.

Conditions for reciprocal exchange.

Obligation of rapid transit.

2. Cada Administración intermediaria estará obligada a cursar esta correspondencia por los medios más rápidos de que disponga para el envío de la suya propia, realizando el transporte gratuitamente cuando se trate de servicios que dependan de su Administración o percibiendo de la de origen los mismos gastos que esté obligada a pagar cuando, para el transporte ulterior, se requieran servicios de Administraciones extrañas, a las cuales deba satisfacer aquellos gastos.

2. Each intermediary Administration will be obliged to forward this correspondence by the most rapid means which it has at its disposal for the dispatch of its own, effecting the transportation gratuitously when it is a question of services which are subordinate to its Administration, or collecting from the Administration of origin the same charges which it is obliged to pay when, for the subsequent transmission, the correspondence requires the services of foreign Administrations to which the corresponding charges must be paid.

ARTÍCULO 2

*Equivalencias*

Las Administraciones se comunicarán por conducto de la Oficina Internacional de la Unión Postal de las Américas y España su tarifa interior, así como las equivalencias que se establezcan de dicha tarifa en francos oro.

Entrarán en vigor en un día primero de mes y, cuando menos, sesenta días después de la respectiva notificación a la Oficina Internacional.

ARTÍCULO 3

*Formación de despachos.—Sacos vacíos*

1. Los despachos conteniendo la correspondencia que se cambie entre dos países de la Unión Postal de las Américas y España, se confeccionarán con arreglo a lo dispuesto en el título VI del Reglamento de Ejecución del Convenio vigente en la Unión Postal Universal.

2. Los sacos utilizados por las Administraciones contratantes para el envío de la correspondencia se devolverán vacíos por las Oficinas de Cambio destinatarias a las de origen, en la forma prescrita por el artículo 59 del Reglamento aludido. Sin embargo, las Administraciones podrán ponerse de acuerdo con el fin de utilizarlos para el envío de su propia correspondencia, conviniendo asimismo la forma y cuantía en que ha de sufragarse, por ambas Administraciones, el coste de dichos envases.

ARTÍCULO 4

*Franqueo de la correspondencia.—“Porte pagado.”—Cartas insuficientemente franqueadas*

1. La correspondencia cambiada entre los países contratantes se franqueará con arreglo a lo dispuesto en el artículo 46 del Convenio vigente en la Unión Postal Universal.

ARTICLE 2

*Equivalents*

The Administrations will communicate to one another, through the intermediary of the International Office of the Postal Union of the Americas and Spain, their domestic postage rates, as well as the equivalents of said rates which are established in gold francs.

Intercommunication of domestic postage rates and equivalents.

They will enter into force on the first of a month and at least sixty days after the corresponding notice to the International Office.

Effective date.

ARTICLE 3

*Preparation of dispatches—Empty sacks*

1. The dispatches containing the correspondence exchanged between two countries of the Postal Union of the Americas and Spain will be prepared in accordance with the provisions of Title VI of the Regulations of Execution of the Convention of the Universal Postal Union in force.

Preparation of dispatches.

Vol. 46, p. 2586.

2. The sacks utilized by the contracting Administrations for the dispatch of correspondence will be returned empty by the exchange offices of destination to those of origin, in the manner prescribed by Article 59 of the said Regulations. However, the Administrations may come to an agreement for the purpose of using them for the dispatch of their own correspondence, likewise agreeing on the manner and amount in which both Administrations are to share the cost of the said containers.

Return of empty sacks.

ARTICLE 4

*Prepayment of correspondence—“Postage paid” service—Insufficiently prepaid letters*

1. The correspondence exchanged among the contracting countries will be prepaid in accordance with the provisions of Article 46 of the Convention of the Universal Postal Union in force.

Prepayment of correspondence.

Vol. 46, p. 2548.

Marking postage paid articles.

2. En aquellos países de la Unión Postal de las Américas y España en que se haya establecido o se establezca el "porte pagado" para los diarios y publicaciones periódicas, incluso las de propaganda y reclamo, los paquetes que los contengan deberán llevar en su cubierta la mención "porte pagado".

Interchange of information.

Las Administraciones remitirán a las demás, por conducto de la Oficina Internacional de Montevideo, cualquier indicación útil para que las Oficinas de Cambio puedan distinguirlos fácilmente de aquellos que no gozan de dicho privilegio.

Insufficiently prepaid letters.

3. En el anverso de los sobres de las cartas insuficientemente franqueadas, la Administración de origen estampará el sello "T" y consignará la indicación en francos oro del importe de la insuficiencia.

2. In those countries of the Postal Union of the Americas and Spain where the "postage paid" service is or may be established for newspapers and periodical publications, including those for propaganda and advertising, the packages containing them shall bear on their covers the note: "Porte Pagado" (postage paid).

The administrations will send to the others, through the intermediary of the International Office of Montevideo, any useful information so that the exchange offices may easily distinguish them from those which do not enjoy said privilege.

3. On the obverse side of the envelopes of insufficiently prepaid letters, the Administration of origin will place the "T" stamp, and will indicate in gold francs the amount of the insufficiency.

#### ARTÍCULO 5

#### ARTICLE 5

##### *Valijas diplomáticas*

##### *Diplomatic pouches*

Weight and dimensions of diplomatic pouches.

1. El peso y dimensiones de las valijas diplomáticas que se cambien entre cada uno de los Ministerios de Relaciones Exteriores de los países de la Unión Postal de las Américas y España y sus representantes diplomáticos en los otros países, en virtud de lo dispuesto en el párrafo 2 del artículo 10 del Convenio, serán determinados de común acuerdo entre las partes interesadas, pero no deberán exceder del peso máximo de 30 kilogramos.

1. The weight and dimensions of the diplomatic pouches exchanged between each of the Ministries of Foreign Relations of the countries of the Postal Union of the Americas and Spain and their diplomatic representatives in the other countries, by virtue of the provisions of Section 2 of Article 10 of the Convention, will be determined by common consent between the parties concerned, but must not exceed the maximum weight of 30 kilograms.

Formality of sending.

2. Los Ministerios de Relaciones Exteriores y los representantes diplomáticos depositarán estas valijas en las Oficinas de Correos, bajo recibo, y con la misma formalidad serán entregadas por éstas a sus destinatarios.

2. The Ministries of Foreign Relations and the diplomatic representatives will deposit these pouches in the post offices, taking a receipt, and they will be delivered by the post offices to their addressees with the same formality.

Fastenings.

3. Dichas valijas estarán provistas de cerraduras o candados de seguridad apropiados a la importancia de estos envíos.

3. The said pouches will be provided with safety fastenings or locks appropriate to the importance of such dispatches.

Transit routes.

4. Las valijas diplomáticas serán cursadas por las mismas vías que utilice la Administración expedidora para el envío de su

4. The diplomatic pouches will be forwarded by the same routes used by the dispatching Administration for the sending of its

correspondencia a la Administración de destino, anunciándose dicho envío por medio de una nota consignada en la hoja de aviso del despacho que las contenga.

5. Salvo acuerdo en contrario entre las partes interesadas, las valijas diplomáticas no se expedirán en franquicia por la vía aérea.

ARTÍCULO 6

*Correspondencia diplomática y consular*

La correspondencia diplomática y consular deberá llevar las siguientes indicaciones: el nombre de la Embajada, Legación o Consulado remitente y la inscripción, muy ostensible, de "correspondencia diplomática" o "correspondencia consular", además de la declaración "libre de porte", la cual deberá hacerse debajo de aquella inscripción.

ARTÍCULO 7

*Estadística de derechos de tránsito*

Como consecuencia de la gratuidad del tránsito a que se refiere el artículo 3 del Convenio, las Administraciones de los países contratantes no efectuarán ninguna operación de estadística de derechos de tránsito, en relación con aquellos despachos que sólo contengan correspondencia américoespañola, siempre que esta correspondencia se curse sin la mediación de países o servicios extraños a la Unión Postal de las Américas y España.

ARTÍCULO 8

*Constitución de la Oficina Internacional*

El Director de la Oficina Internacional será nombrado por el Gobierno de la República Oriental del Uruguay, a propuesta de la Administración general de Correos, Telégrafos y Teléfonos de dicho país, y gozará de la retribución mensual de 500 pesos uruguayos.

correspondence to the Administration of destination, their sending being announced by means of a note entered in the letter bill of the dispatch containing them.

5. In the absence of agreement to the contrary between the parties concerned, the diplomatic pouches shall not be dispatched under the franking privilege by air mail.

ARTICLE 6

*Diplomatic and consular correspondence*

Diplomatic and consular correspondence shall bear the following indications: the name of the sending Embassy, Legation or Consulate and the conspicuous inscription "Diplomatic Correspondence" or "Consular Correspondence," in addition to the declaration "libre de porte" (free of postage) which shall be under the former inscription.

ARTICLE 7

*Transit statistics*

As a result of the gratuity of transit referred to by Article 3 of the Convention, the Administrations of the contracting countries will not perform any transit cost statistical operations in connection with dispatches containing Americo-Spanish correspondence exclusively, whenever this correspondence is forwarded without the intervention of countries or services foreign to the Postal Union of the Americas and Spain.

ARTICLE 8

*Constitution of the International Office*

The Director of the International Office will be appointed by the Government of the Republic of Uruguay, at the proposal of the Administration of Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones of the said country, and will receive monthly compensation in the sum of 500 Uruguayan pesos.

Dispatch under franking privilege by air mail.

Indications to appear on diplomatic and consular correspondence.

Transit cost statistics. *Ante*, p. 1925.

Director of the International Office. Appointment.

Compensation.

**Personnel.** El Secretario, el Oficial primero traductor y demás personal será nombrado, a propuesta del Director de la Oficina Internacional, por la Administración general de Correos, Telégrafos y Teléfonos del Uruguay, fijándose el sueldo mensual del Secretario en la suma de 250 pesos uruguayos y el del Oficial primero traductor en 150 pesos uruguayos.

**Appointment.**

**Compensation.**

The Secretary, the First Translating Official and the other personnel will be appointed, at the proposal of the Director of the International Office, by the Administration of Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones of Uruguay, the monthly salary of the Secretary being fixed at the sum of 250 Uruguayan pesos and that of the First Translating Official at 150 Uruguayan pesos.

**Removal of employ-**  
**ees.** Dichos empleados sólo podrán ser removidos de sus cargos con la intervención de la Administración de Correos, Telégrafos y Teléfonos del Uruguay y con arreglo a procedimientos que a tal efecto rijan para los empleados fijos de la propia Administración.

The said employees may be removed from their posts only with the intervention of the Administration of Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones of Uruguay, and in accordance with the procedures established, in that connection, for permanent employees of the same Administration.

ARTÍCULO 9

*Gastos de la Oficina Internacional*

ARTICLE 9

*Expenses of the International Office*

**Expenses of International Office.** 1. Los gastos de la Oficina Internacional no podrán exceder de la cantidad de 13.000 pesos oro uruguayos, por año, incluyéndose en dicha cantidad la constitución de un fondo para jubilación del personal de la misma.

1. The expenses of the International Office may not exceed the annual sum of 13,000 Uruguayan gold pesos; the said amount including the establishment of a retirement fund for the personnel of the same.

**Division of, into classes.** 2. Para la distribución de los gastos anuales y extraordinarios de la Oficina, los países contratantes se dividen en tres categorías, correspondiendo contribuir a los de la primera con ocho unidades; a los de la segunda, con cuatro unidades, y a los de la tercera, con dos unidades.

2. For the division of the annual and extraordinary expenses of the Office, the contracting countries are divided into three classes; those of the first class having to contribute eight units; those of the second, four units; and those of the third, two units.

**Classes specified.** Pertenecen a la primera categoría: Argentina, Brasil, Canadá, España, Estados Unidos y Uruguay; a la segunda categoría: Colombia, Cuba, Chile, México y Perú, y a la tercera categoría: Bolivia, Costa Rica, Dominicana, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haití, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panamá, Paraguay y Venezuela.

The following belong to the first class: Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Spain, the United States and Uruguay; the following to the second class: Colombia, Cuba, Chile, Mexico and Peru; and the following to the third class: Bolivia, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay and Venezuela.

ARTÍCULO 10

*Informaciones.—Petición de modificaciones de Actas*

ARTICLE 10

*Information—Requests for modification of Acts*

**Special information.** La Oficina Internacional estará siempre a disposición de las partes contratantes, para facilitarles

The International Office will always be at the service of the contracting parties, to furnish

cuantos informes especiales requieran sobre asuntos relativos al servicio de Correos americano-españoles y dará curso a las peticiones de modificación o de interpretación de las disposiciones que rijan la Unión Postal de las Américas y España y notificará el resultado de cada gestión.

ARTÍCULO 11

*Publicaciones*

1. La Oficina Internacional de la Unión Postal de las Américas y España dirigirá una circular especial cuando una Administración solicite la inmediata publicación de algún cambio que haya introducido en sus servicios y distribuirá, asimismo, gratuitamente, a cada una de las Administraciones de los países contratantes y a la Oficina Internacional de Berna los documentos que publique, debiendo remitir a cada Administración el número de ejemplares que le corresponda, en proporción a las unidades con que contribuya.

Los ejemplares suplementarios de los documentos que soliciten las Administraciones serán abonados por ellas a precio de coste.

2. La Oficina Internacional repartirá entre los países contratantes las proposiciones que reciba, conforme a lo que establece el artículo 23 del Convenio. Al efecto, todos los países de la Unión Postal de las Américas y España darán a conocer, por conducto de la misma Oficina y con la debida oportunidad, según se establece en el Convenio, las proposiciones que formulen para los Congresos Universales, con el fin de que tales iniciativas sean apoyadas por el conjunto de dichos países.

3. El Director de la Oficina Internacional asistirá a las sesiones de los Congresos y Conferencias de la Unión Postal de las Américas y España, pudiendo tomar parte en las discusiones, sin derecho a voto.

4. El idioma oficial de la Oficina Internacional es el español. No obstante, los países cuyo

them whatever special information they require concerning matters connected with the American-Spanish postal service, and it will circulate requests for modification or interpretation of the provisions governing the Postal Union of the Americas and Spain and make known the result of each operation.

ARTICLE 11

*Publications*

1. The International Office of the Postal Union of the Americas and Spain will send out a special circular whenever an Administration requests the immediate publication of any change that has been introduced in its service, and will likewise furnish gratuitously, to each of the Administrations of the contracting countries and to the International Bureau of Berne, the documents which it publishes, allowing each Administration the number of copies which corresponds to the number of units which it contributes.

Additional copies of the documents requested by the Administrations will be paid for by them at cost.

2. The International Office will distribute among the contracting countries the propositions which it receives in accordance with the provisions of Article 23 of the Convention. To this end, all the countries of the Postal Union of the Americas and Spain will make known, through the intermediary of the same Office and in due time, as established by the Convention, the propositions which they may formulate for Universal Congresses, in order that such propositions may be supported by the whole of the said countries.

3. The Director of the International Office will attend the sessions of Congresses and Conferences of the Postal Union of the Americas and Spain and may take part in the discussions without the right to vote.

4. The official language of the International Office is Spanish. However, countries whose lan-

Publication of changes.

Distribution.

Additional copies.

Distribution of propositions for Congresses.

Ante, p. 1936.

Attendance at sessions of Congresses, etc.

Official language.

idioma no fuere éste, podrán usar el propio en sus relaciones con ella.

## ARTÍCULO 12

*Documentos e informes que se remitirán a la Oficina Internacional*

Documents and information to be sent to the International Office.

La Oficina Internacional servirá de intermediaria para las notificaciones regulares y generales que interesen exclusivamente a las Administraciones de los países contratantes.

Las referidas Administraciones deberán enviar regular y oportunamente a la Oficina Internacional:

a) La Legislación postal y sus modificaciones sucesivas;

b) La Guía postal, cada vez que sea editada;

c) Los mapas y guías de las comunicaciones postales que utilicen, tanto para el servicio interno como para el internacional;

d) Un informe sobre las vías terrestres y marítimas más rápidas que puedan utilizarse para la transmisión de correspondencia;

e) Los resultados de su estadística postal anual del movimiento con los demás países americano-españoles;

f) El texto de las proposiciones que sometan a la consideración de los Congresos Postales Universales;

g) Los datos de todas clases que interesen al Servicio Postal Américoespañol en cada ocasión en que dicten alguna nueva disposición;

h) Todos los informes que solicite la propia Oficina Internacional para las publicaciones, memorias y demás asuntos de su competencia, en forma tal que permitan la ejecución de su cometido en el más breve plazo;

i) Un cuadro en que figuren detalladamente todos los servicios marítimos dependientes de los países de la Unión Postal de las Américas y España que puedan ser utilizados gratuitamente por los demás para el transporte de su correspondencia.

guage is not this may use their own in relations with the Office.

## ARTICLE 12

*Documents and information to be sent to the International Office*

The International Office will serve as intermediary for regular and general notifications which exclusively concern the Administrations of the contracting countries.

The said Administrations shall send to the International Office, regularly and promptly:

(a) Their postal legislation and its subsequent modifications.

(b) The Postal Guide, each time that it is published.

(c) The maps and guides of the postal communications which they utilize, both for the domestic service and for the international service.

(d) A report on the most rapid territorial and maritime routes which may be used for the transmission of correspondence.

(e) The results of the annual statistics of their postal traffic with the other Americo-Spanish countries.

(f) The text of their propositions submitted to Universal Postal Congresses for consideration.

(g) Data of all kinds which concern the Americo-Spanish Postal Service every time that some new provision is established.

(h) All the information requested by the International Office itself for publication, reports and other matters pertaining to it, in such manner as to permit the execution of its task as soon as possible.

(i) A table showing in detail all the maritime services belonging to the countries of the Postal Union of the Americas and Spain which may be used gratuitously by the others for the transportation of their correspondence.

ARTÍCULO 13

*Modificaciones en el intervalo de las reuniones de los Congresos*

En el intervalo que transcurra entre las reuniones de los Congresos, toda Administración tendrá derecho a formular proposiciones relativas al presente Reglamento, siguiendo el procedimiento indicado en el artículo 18 del Convenio vigente de la Unión Postal Universal.

Para que tengan fuerza ejecutiva esas proposiciones, deberán reunir los dos tercios de los votos emitidos.

ARTICLE 13

*Modifications in the interval between meetings of Congresses*

In the interval which transpires between the meetings of Congresses, each Administration will have the right to formulate propositions relative to the present Regulations, following the procedure indicated in Article 18 of the Convention of the Universal Postal Union in force.

In order to become effective, those propositions must obtain two-thirds of the votes cast.

Formulation of propositions for modification.

Vol. 46, p. 2634.

ARTÍCULO 14

*Aplicación del Convenio Postal Universal y de la Legislación interna*

1. Todos los asuntos que se relacionen con el cambio de correspondencia entre los países contratantes y que no estén previstos en este Reglamento, se sujetarán a las disposiciones del Reglamento del Convenio vigente de la Unión Postal Universal.

2. Igualmente, la legislación interior de los mismos países se aplicará en todo aquello que no haya sido determinado por ambos Reglamentos.

ARTICLE 14

*Application of the Universal Postal Convention and domestic legislation*

1. All matters in connection with the exchange of correspondence among the contracting countries which are not provided for in these Regulations will be subject to the stipulations of the Regulations of the Convention of the Universal Postal Union in force.

2. Likewise, the domestic legislation of the same countries will be applicable in everything that has not been determined by either set of Regulations.

Application of Universal Postal Union.

Domestic legislation.

ARTÍCULO 15

*Cuentas y gastos de la Oficina Internacional de Montevideo*

1. La Administración general de Correos, Telégrafos y Teléfonos de la República Oriental del Uruguay formulará anualmente la cuenta de los gastos a que se refiere el artículo 18 del Convenio, y, de acuerdo con éste, las Administraciones contratantes reintegrarán las sumas que haya anticipado.

2. La Oficina Internacional practicará la liquidación de las cuentas relativas a los servicios que se ejecuten entre los países

ARTICLE 15

*Account and expenses of the International Office of Montevideo*

1. The Administration of Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones of the Republic of Uruguay will prepare annually the account of the expenses referred to by Article 18 of the Convention, and, in conformity with this Article, the contracting Administrations will reimburse the sums which it has advanced.

2. The International Office will effect the settlement of accounts relative to services carried on among the contracting countries,

Account of expenses.

Annex, p. 1932.

Settlement of.

contratantes, salvo acuerdo en contrario, siguiendo para ello los procedimientos generales establecidos por el Convenio vigente de la Unión Postal Universal.

unless a contrary agreement is made, and will follow, in that connection, the general procedures established by the Universal Postal Convention in force.

## ARTÍCULO 16

## ARTICLE 16

Salary rates.

Ante, p. 1945.

Mientras subsista la depreciación de la moneda uruguaya, la Administración de Correos, Telégrafos y Teléfonos del Uruguay bonificará en un 30% los sueldos establecidos en el artículo 8.

As long as the depreciation of Uruguayan money continues, the Administration of Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones will make a 30 per cent increase in the salaries fixed by Article 8.

## ARTÍCULO 17

## ARTICLE 17

*Entrada en vigor y duración del Reglamento**Effective date and duration of the Regulations*

Effective date and duration.

El presente Reglamento empezará a regir el mismo día que el Convenio a que se refiere, y tendrá la misma duración que éste.

The present Regulations will become effective on the same date as the Convention to which they relate, and will have the same duration.

Hecho en Madrid a diez de noviembre de mil novecientos treinta y uno.

Done in Madrid, the tenth of November, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-one.

Signatures.

*Por Argentina:*

R. CORREA LUNA.

*Por Bolivia:*

G. A. OTERO.

*Por Brasil:*

LUIS GUIMARÃES.

*Por Canadá:**Por Colombia:*

ALBERTO SÁNCHEZ DE IRIARTE.

E. ZALDÚA PIEDRAHITA.

W. MAC-LELLAN.

*Por Costa Rica:*

ADRIANO MTÍN LANUZA.

EDUARDO FOURNIER QUIRÓS.

*Por Cuba:*

M. S. PICHARDO.

JOSÉ MÉNDEZ.

*Por Chile:*

E. BERMÚDEZ.

CARLOS MORLA LYNCH.

*Por Dominicana:*

E. BRACHE HIJO.

ENRIQUE DESCHAMPS.

*Por Ecuador:*

RICARDO CRESPO ORDÓÑEZ.

ABEL ROMEO CASTILLO.

*Por El Salvador:*

RAÚL CONTRERAS.

*Por España:*

A. NISTAL.

A. CAMACHO.

AGUSTÍN RAMOS.

DEMETRIO PEREDA.

*Por Estados Unidos de América:*

P. W. IRVING GLOVER:

EUGENE R. WHITE.

EUGENE R. WHITE.

*Por Guatemala:*

ENRIQUE TRAUMANN.

*Por Haití:*LUIS M.<sup>A</sup> SOLER.*Por Honduras:*

ANTONIO GRAFIÑO.

*Por México:*

A. J. PANI.

ANTONIO CASTRO LEAL.

*Por Nicaragua:*

JOSÉ GARCÍA-PLAZA.

*Por Panamá:*

CARLOS ORTIZ R.

*Por Paraguay:*

FERNANDO PIGNET.

R. BLANCO-FOMBONA.

*Por Perú:*

MANUEL GARCÍA YRIGOYEN.

*Por Uruguay:*

CÉSAR MIRANDA.

*Por Venezuela:*

ANTONIO REYES.

LEÓN AGUILAR.

DISPOSICIONES RELATIVAS  
AL TRANSPORTE DE LA  
CORRESPONDENCIA POR  
VÍA AÉREA

PROVISIONS RELATIVE TO  
THE TRANSPORTATION  
OF CORRESPONDENCE  
BY AIR

Transportation of  
correspondence by air.

Las Altas partes contratantes convienen en adoptar las siguientes disposiciones, relativas al transporte por vía aérea:

The high contracting parties agree to adopt the following provisions relative to transportation by air.

ARTÍCULO 1

ARTICLE 1

La totalidad de las líneas aéreas internas e internacionales que directa o indirectamente dependan de una Administración y se utilicen para el transporte de la correspondencia, serán puestas a disposición de las demás, sobre la base de tarifas y condiciones generales uniformes para todas aquellas Administraciones que utilicen estos servicios sin participar en los gastos de explotación.

The whole of the domestic and international air lines which are directly or indirectly subordinate to an Administration and which are used for the transportation of correspondence shall be placed at the disposal of the others, on the basis of rates and conditions generally uniform for all those Administrations which utilize these services without participating in the expenses of operation.

Utilization of air lines subordinate to an Administration.

ARTÍCULO 2

ARTICLE 2

La disposición anterior no restringe ni aminora la facultad de las Altas partes contratantes para concertar entre sí Convenios particulares que no interesen al conjunto de la Unión y siempre que sus cláusulas no sean menos favorables que las contenidas en el presente Reglamento.

The previous provision does not restrict or diminish the power of the high contracting parties to conclude among themselves individual Conventions which do not concern the Union as a whole, provided that their clauses are not less favorable than those contained in the present Regulations.

Special agreements.

ARTÍCULO 3

ARTICLE 3

Las Administraciones postales de los países contratantes gestionarán de sus Gobiernos respectivos que las disposiciones restrictivas impuestas a las aeronaves en tránsito en ningún caso lleguen al extremo de impedir la recepción de la correspondencia que aquéllas transporten, ya sea con destino al mismo país o para ser reexpedida fuera de su territorio, utilizando a este efecto la vía convenida por las partes interesadas.

The Postal Administrations of the contracting countries shall take steps with their respective Governments so that the restrictive provisions placed upon aircraft in transit may in no case reach the extreme of preventing the receipt of the mail which they transport, either destined for the same country, or to be reforwarded outside of its territory, utilizing for this purpose the route agreed upon by the parties concerned.

Restrictive provisions.

ARTÍCULO 4

ARTICLE 4

Reforwarding by rapid transit.

Las Altas partes contratantes se prestarán la más amplia y eficaz cooperación para reexpedir por la vía más rápida la correspondencia que reciban procedente de cualquiera de ellas y con destino a otro país adherido a la Unión Postal de las Américas y España o a la Unión Postal Universal. Asimismo convienen en conceder, por parte de sus respectivas Administraciones, la máxima preferencia a la distribución de esta clase de correspondencia.

The high contracting parties shall lend to one another the most ample and effective cooperation for the reforwarding by the most rapid route of the correspondence which they may receive, originating in any of them and destined for another country adhering to the Postal Union of the Americas and Spain or the Universal Postal Union. Likewise, they agree to concede, on the part of their respective Administrations, the maximum preference to the distribution of this class of correspondence.

Maximum preference.

ARTÍCULO 5

ARTICLE 5

Exchange of accounts.

Las cuentas a que den lugar los servicios aéreos establecidos entre dos o más países se cambiarán directamente entre las Administraciones postales interesadas.

The accounts arising from the air services established between two or more countries shall be exchanged directly between the Postal Administrations concerned.

ARTÍCULO 6

ARTICLE 6

Agreement of contracts with present Regulations.

Las Altas partes contratantes se comprometen a poner de acuerdo aquellas concesiones o contratos preexistentes, sujetos a renovación, que hubieran celebrado con Compañías particulares de transportes aéreos y los que se ajusten en lo sucesivo, con las disposiciones estipuladas en el presente Reglamento.

The high contracting parties obligate themselves to place those preexisting concessions or contracts, subject to renewal, which may have been concluded with the individual air transport companies, and those which they shall enter into in the future, in agreement with the provisions stipulated in the present Regulations.

ARTÍCULO 7

ARTICLE 7

Prior agreement necessary.

La utilización de una línea postal aérea por parte de cualquiera de las Administraciones convenidas, sólo podrá realizarse previo acuerdo con la Administración de la cual dependa dicho servicio, y, salvo disposiciones en contrario, esta última será la única llamada a regular las condiciones, precios y forma de pago del servicio utilizado.

The utilization of an air mail line by any of the signatory Administrations can be brought about only through prior agreement with the Administration to which said service is subordinate, and, in the absence of provisions to the contrary, the latter shall be the only one called upon to regulate the conditions, prices and form of payment for the service utilized.

ARTÍCULO 8

ARTICLE 8

Notification of present conditions, etc., of air services.

Dentro del plazo máximo de seis meses, a partir de la fecha en que se pongan en vigor las presentes disposiciones, las Adminis-

Within the maximum period of six months from the effective date of the present provisions, the Administrations of the adher-

traciones de los países adheridos remitirán a la Oficina Internacional de la Unión Postal de las Américas y España, para que los recopile, publique y distribuya, los informes relativos a las actuales condiciones, tarifas y funcionamiento de sus servicios aéreos; asimismo remitirán en lo futuro todas las modificaciones que se introduzcan en dichos servicios.

ARTÍCULO 9

Las presentes disposiciones serán ejecutivas a partir del día de la entrada en vigor del Convenio de la Unión Postal de las Américas y España. Tendrán la misma duración que este Convenio, a menos que fuesen renovadas de común acuerdo por las Partes interesadas.

Hecho en Madrid a diez de noviembre de mil novecientos treinta y uno.

- Por Argentina:*  
R. CORREA LUNA.
- Por Bolivia:*  
G. A. OTERO.
- Por Brasil:*  
LUIS GUIMARÃES.
- Por Canadá:*
- Por Colombia:*  
ALBERTO SÁNCHEZ DE IRIARTE.  
E. ZALDÚA PIEDRAHITA.  
W. MAC-LELLAN.
- Por Ecuador:*  
RICARDO CRESPO ORDÓÑEZ.  
ABEL ROMEO CASTILLO.
- Por El Salvador:*  
RAÚL CONTRERAS.
- Por España:*  
A. NISTAL.  
A. CAMACHO.  
AGUSTÍN RAMOS.  
DEMETRIO PEREDA.
- Por Estados Unidos de América:*  
P. W. IRVING GLOVER.  
EUGENE R. WHITE.  
EUGENE R. WHITE.
- Por Guatemala:*  
ENRIQUE TRAUMANN.
- Por Haití:*  
LUIS M.<sup>a</sup> SOLER.
- Por Honduras:*  
ANTONIO GRAÍÑO.

ing countries shall send to the International Office of the Postal Union of the Americas and Spain, so that the latter may recopile, publish and distribute it, information relative to the present conditions, rates and operations of their air services; likewise, in the future they shall send in any modifications which they may introduce into said services.

ARTICLE 9

The present provisions shall become effective on the date of entry into force of the Convention of the Postal Union of the Americas and Spain. They shall have the same duration as this Convention unless renewed by common agreement among the parties concerned.

Done in Madrid, the tenth of November, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-one.

- Por Costa Rica:*  
ADRIANO MTÍN LANUZA.  
EDUARDO FOURNIER QUIRÓS.
- Por Cuba:*  
M. S. PICHARDO.  
JOSÉ MÉNDEZ.
- Por Chile:*  
E. BERMÚDEZ.  
CARLOS MORLA LYNCH.
- Por Dominicana:*  
E. BRACHE HIJO.  
ENRIQUE DESCHAMPS.
- Por México:*  
A. J. PANI.  
ANTONIO CASTRO LEAL.
- Por Nicaragua:*  
JOSÉ GARCÍA-PLAZA.
- Por Panamá:*  
CARLOS ORTIZ R.
- Por Paraguay:*  
FERNANDO PIGNET.  
R. BLANCO-FOMBONA.
- Por Perú:*  
MANUEL GARCÍA YRIGOYEN.
- Por Uruguay:*  
CÉSAR MIRANDA.
- Por Venezuela:*  
ANTONIO REYES.  
LEÓN AGUILAR.

Effective date.

Duration.

Signatures.

Having examined and considered the provisions of the foregoing Convention, Final Protocol of the Convention, Regulations of Execution of the Convention, and Provisions Relative to the Transportation of Correspondence by Air, signed at Madrid, Spain, on the tenth day of November, A. D. 1931, the same are by me, by virtue of the powers vested by law in the Postmaster General, hereby ratified and approved, by and with the advice and consent of the President of the United States.

In witness whereof, I have caused the seal of the Post Office Department of the United States to be hereto affixed this first day of February, A. D. 1932.

[SEAL]

WALTER F. BROWN  
*Postmaster General.*

Approval by the  
President.

I hereby approve the above-mentioned Convention, Final Protocol of the Convention, Regulations of Execution of the Convention, and Provisions Relative to the Transportation of Correspondence by Air, and in testimony thereof have caused the seal of the United States to be hereto affixed.

[SEAL]

HERBERT HOOVER

*By the President:*

HENRY L. STIMSON  
*Secretary of State.*

WASHINGTON, *February 3, 1932.*

VOTOS DEL CONGRESO

RESOLUTIONS OF THE CONGRESS Resolutions of the Congress.

El Tercer Congreso Postal Panamericano recomienda a todos los países que forman esta Unión:

The Third Pan American Postal Congress recommends to all the countries forming this Union:

I

Que constituyendo el servicio de encomiendas postales un medio que facilita las relaciones comerciales entre los países contratantes, sería conveniente derogar cuantos requisitos signifiquen una restricción para la efectividad de dicho servicio y suprimir la exigencia de facturas y visados consulares, así como los certificados de origen, para las encomiendas cuyo valor no exceda de 150 francos oro o su equivalencia.

I  
That, as the parcel-post service constitutes a medium which facilitates commercial relations among the contracting countries, it would be convenient to abolish all requirements which signify a restriction on the effectiveness of said service and to abolish the requirement for consular invoices and visas, as well as certificates of origin, for parcels whose value does not exceed 150 gold francs or its equivalent. Abolition of restrictions. Consular invoices, visas, etc.

II

Que en vista de que los anuncios constituyen un medio de divulgación útil y conveniente, que tiende a aumentar el conocimiento de los pueblos, el Congreso opina que los envíos de esa naturaleza deberían ser transportados en el servicio postal internacional, sin estar sujetos a derechos aduaneros o a requisitos que tiendan a limitar sus fines.

II  
In view of the fact that advertisements constitute a useful and convenient medium for the spreading of information which tends to increase the knowledge of the peoples, the Congress is of the opinion that articles of that nature should be transported in the international postal service without being subject to customs duties or to requirements which tend to limit their aims. Transit of advertisements.

III

Que las Administraciones de la Unión Postal de las Américas y España creen, a serles posible, una Oficina de Información en la sede de las Centrales de Correos, con un salón de lectura, en el cual se pongan a disposición del público libros, diarios, revistas y publicaciones en general de los distintos países de la Unión, remitidos gratuitamente, por los Gobiernos, Empresas editoras, autores, etc.

III  
That the Administrations of the Postal Union of the Americas and Spain should create, if possible, an Information Office in the Central Post Offices, with a reading room in which should be placed at the disposal of the public, books, newspapers, magazines and publications in general of the different countries of the Union, sent gratuitously by the Governments, publishing companies, authors, etc. Information Office in central post offices.

IV

Reduced steamship rates.

Que gestionen de las Compañías de Navegación de países extraños a la Unión Postal de las Américas y España que transporten su correspondencia, la rebaja de los flotes actuales, y que, en ningún caso, cobren por unidad de peso una suma mayor de la que perciban del país de origen, salvo en los casos en que por privilegio de paquete o de otra naturaleza, dichas Compañías estén obligadas al transporte gratuito.

IV

That they should try to obtain from the steamship companies of countries foreign to the Postal Union of the Americas and Spain which transport their correspondence a reduction in the present rates, and that they should in no case collect a sum per weight-unit greater than that which they collect from the country of origin, except in cases where, due to packet or other privileges, the said companies are obligated to gratuitous transportation.

V

Utilization of International Transfer Office.

Que por la finalidad perseguida con el mantenimiento de la Oficina Internacional de Transbordos, encarece muy especialmente la utilización de la misma por todos los países que, obligadamente, tienen que encaminar su correspondencia por la República de Panamá, con objeto de unificar el servicio de tránsito y disminuir los gastos de sostenimiento de dicha Oficina.

V

That, in view of the purpose sought in the maintenance of the International Transfer Office, the utilization of the same by all the countries which are obliged to route their correspondence through the Republic of Panama is earnestly recommended, for the purpose of unifying the transit service and diminishing considerably the maintenance expenses of said Office.

VI

Postage stamp issue.

Y que los Gobiernos respectivos autoricen la emisión de sellos de Correos para conmemorar la celebración de los Congresos Postales américoespañoles, eligiendo, de acuerdo con la Oficina Internacional de Montevideo, diseños alegóricos de la reunión de los Congresos o de los vínculos de solidaridad y fraternidad que unen a los países de América con España.

VI

And that the respective Governments authorize the issuance of postage stamps in commemoration of the meeting of Americo-Spanish Postal Congresses, selecting, by agreement with the International Office of Montevideo, allegorical designs of the meeting of the Congresses or of the bonds of solidarity and fraternity which unite the countries of America with Spain.

Madrid, 10 de noviembre de 1931.

POR EL CONGRESO:

*El Presidente,*  
A. NISTAL.

Madrid, November 10, 1931.

*El Secretario general,*  
A. RAMOS.

*Parcel Post Agreement between the Americas and Spain. Signed at Madrid, November 10, 1931; approved by the President, February 9, 1932.* November 10, 1931.

UNIÓN POSTAL DE LAS AMÉRICAS Y ESPAÑA

POSTAL UNION OF THE AMERICAS AND SPAIN

Postal Union of the Americas and Spain.

ACUERDO SOBRE ENCOMIENDAS POSTALES

AGREEMENT CONCERNING PARCEL POST<sup>1</sup>

celebrado entre:

concluded between

Argentina, Bolivia, Brasil, Canadá, Colombia, Costa Rica, Chile, Dominicana, Ecuador, El Salvador, España, Estados Unidos de América, Guatemala, Haití, Honduras, México, Nicaragua, Panamá, Paraguay, Perú, Uruguay y Venezuela

Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Chile, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Spain, the United States of America, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela.

Contracting Powers.

Los infrascritos, Plenipotenciarios de los Gobiernos de los países arriba mencionados en ejercicio de la facultad concedida por el artículo 5 del Convenio vigente de la Unión Postal Universal, convienen, bajo reserva de ratificación, en establecer el servicio de encomiendas, de acuerdo con las cláusulas siguientes:

The undersigned, Plenipotentiaries of the Governments of the countries above mentioned, in exercise of the option conferred by Article 5 of the Universal Postal Convention in force, agree, subject to ratification, to the establishment of the parcel-post service in accordance with the following provisions.

ARTÍCULO 1

ARTICLE 1

*Objeto del Acuerdo*

*Object of the Agreement*

1. Bajo la denominación de "Encomienda Postal," o de las expresiones sinónimas "Paquete Postal" y "Bulto Postal", podrán expedirse de uno de los países precedentemente enumerados a cualquier otro de los mismos, esta clase de envíos.

1. Under the denomination of "parcel post" ("Encomienda Postal," "Paquete Postal" or "Bulto Postal") this class of mail matter may be sent from any one of the above-mentioned countries to any other of them.

Transit of "parcel post".

2. Las encomiendas postales podrán revestir el carácter de certificado, con declaración de valor o contra reembolso, cuando los países adheridos convengan en adoptar estas modalidades del servicio en sus relaciones recíprocas.

2. Parcels may be sent registered, insured or collect-on-delivery, when the adhering countries agree to adopt these forms of service in their reciprocal relations.

Manner of sending.

3. La expedición de tales envíos será obligatoria en envases de buenas condiciones debidamente cerrados.

3. The dispatch of such parcels in containers in good condition, properly fastened, shall be obligatory.

Dispatch of parcels in good condition obligatory.

<sup>1</sup> English translation by Post Office Department.

ARTÍCULO 2

*Tránsito*

- Territorial transit guaranteed.** 1. La libertad de tránsito queda garantizada en el territorio de cada uno de los países contratantes. En consecuencia, las diversas Administraciones podrán utilizar la mediación de uno o varios países para el cambio recíproco de encomiendas.
- Manner of sending.** 2. La transmisión de encomiendas se efectuará en despachos cerrados, los cuales se cursarán por las vías más rápidas terrestres y marítimas que utilicen para sus propios envíos los países que intervengan en el transporte.
- Forwarding parcel bills.** 3. Las Administraciones remitentes estarán obligadas a enviar una copia de las hojas de ruta a cada una de las Administraciones intermediarias.

ARTICLE 2

*Transit*

1. Liberty of transit is guaranteed over the territory of every one of the contracting countries. Consequently, the various Administrations may use the intermediary of one or more countries for the reciprocal exchange of parcels.
2. Parcels will be sent in closed dispatches which will be forwarded by the most rapid territorial and maritime routes which the countries intervening in the transportation utilize for their own dispatches.
3. The dispatching Administrations will be obliged to send a copy of the parcel bills to each of the intermediary Administrations.

ARTÍCULO 3

*Peso y dimensiones*

- Weight of parcels.** 1. El peso máximo de cada encomienda será de 10 kilogramos, quedando las Administraciones en libertad de limitarlo a 5.
- Dimensions.** 2. Las dimensiones máximas de las encomiendas serán fijadas por el Acuerdo vigente de la Unión Postal Universal relativo a este servicio. Sin embargo, las Administraciones de los países contratantes tendrán la facultad de admitir, previa conformidad de los países intermediarios, encomiendas con otros límites de peso y dimensiones.
- Special understanding.** 3. Las encomiendas embarazosas se admitirán solamente en las relaciones entre los países que se encarguen de efectuar su transporte.
- Bulky parcels.**

ARTICLE 3

*Weight and dimensions*

1. The maximum weight of each parcel will be 10 kilograms, the Administrations remaining at liberty to limit it to 5.
2. The maximum dimensions for parcels shall be fixed by the Agreement of the Universal Postal Union in force, relative to this service. Nevertheless, the Administrations of the contracting countries shall have the option of admitting, after obtaining the consent of the intermediary countries, parcels with other limits of weight and dimensions.
3. Bulky parcels will be accepted only in relations between countries which undertake to effect their transportation.

ARTÍCULO 4

*Tarifas y bonificaciones*

- Postage rates.** 1. La tarifa de las encomiendas intercambiadas con arreglo a este Acuerdo, se forma, únicamente, con la suma de los portes de origen, tránsito y destino. Llegado el caso, se agregarán los derechos marítimos previstos en el Acuerdo vigente de la Unión Postal Universal, sobre cambio de encomiendas postales.
- Maritime rates added.**

ARTICLE 4

*Postage rates and payments*

1. The postage on parcels exchanged under this Agreement will be composed only of the sum of the rates of origin, transit and destination. If necessary, the maritime rates provided by the Agreement of the Universal Postal Union in force concerning the exchange of parcel post will be added.

2. Los portes de origen, tránsito y destino se fijan para cada país en 50 céntimos de franco oro o su equivalencia, por cada encomienda hasta 5 kilogramos, y un franco oro o su equivalencia, por cada encomienda cuyo peso exceda de 5 kilogramos hasta 10 kilogramos.

3. Sin embargo, las Administraciones contratantes tendrán la facultad de aumentar estos portes hasta el duplo de los mismos y aplicar un sobreporte fijo de 25 céntimos de franco oro o su equivalencia, por cada encomienda que expidan o reciban.

4. Las Administraciones que en el régimen universal gocen de autorizaciones especiales para elevar los derechos consignados en el segundo párrafo, podrán también hacer uso de dichas autorizaciones en el régimen américoespañol.

5. A pesar de lo dispuesto en los párrafos anteriores, ninguna Administración contratante estará obligada a señalar una tarifa inferior a la que tenga establecida para esta clase de envíos en su servicio interno.

6. La Administración de origen acreditará a cada una de las Administraciones que intervengan en el transporte, así como a la de destino, los portes correspondientes con arreglo a lo dispuesto en los párrafos anteriores.

ARTÍCULO 5

*Derechos por despacho de Aduanas, entrega, almacenaje y otros*

Las Administraciones de destino podrán cobrar a los destinatarios de las encomiendas:

a) Un derecho de 50 céntimos de franco oro o su equivalencia, como máximo, por las operaciones, formalidades y trámites inherentes al despacho de Aduanas;

b) Un derecho de 50 céntimos de franco oro o su equivalencia, como máximo, por la conducción y entrega de cada encomienda en el domicilio del destinatario.

2. The rates of origin, transit and destination are fixed for each country at 50 centimes of a gold franc or their equivalent for each parcel up to 5 kilograms, and one gold franc or its equivalent for each parcel whose weight exceeds 5 kilograms but not 10 kilograms.

Fixed rates.

3. However, the contracting Administrations will have the option of increasing these rates up to double their amount, and of applying a fixed surcharge of 25 centimes of a gold franc or their equivalent to each parcel which they dispatch or receive.

Increase optional.

4. Administrations which, in the Universal service, enjoy special authorizations to increase the rates set forth in Section 2 may also make use of said authorizations in the Americo-Spanish service.

Special authorizations.

5. Notwithstanding the provisions of the foregoing Sections, no contracting Administration will be obligated to fix a rate lower than that established for this class of articles in its domestic service.

No obligation to fix rate lower than domestic charge.

6. The Administration of origin will credit each of the Administrations taking part in the transportation, as well as that of destination, with the corresponding charges, in accordance with the provisions of the foregoing Sections.

Proration of credit.

ARTICLE 5

*Customs-clearance, delivery, storage and other charges*

The Administrations of destination may collect from the addressees of parcels:

Fees collected from addressee.

(a) A fee of 50 centimes of a gold franc or their equivalent, as a maximum, for the operations, formalities and transactions in connection with customs handling;

(b) A fee of 50 centimes of a gold franc or their equivalent, as a maximum, for the transmission and delivery of each parcel to the address of the addressee.

Cuando las encomiendas no sean entregadas en el domicilio del destinatario, éste deberá ser avisado de la llegada. En este caso, las Administraciones cuyo régimen interior lo exija percibirán un derecho especial por la entrega de dicho aviso; este derecho no podrá exceder del porte sencillo de una carta ordinaria del servicio interior;

c) Un derecho diario de almacenaje, que no podrá exceder del señalado por la legislación postal de cada país, cobrado a partir de los plazos prescritos en ella, sin que en ningún caso el total a percibir pueda exceder de cinco francos oro o su equivalencia;

d) Los derechos arancelarios y todos los demás derechos no postales que establezca su legislación interior; y

e) La cantidad que corresponda por concepto de derecho consular, cuando no se hubiera abonado de antemano por el remitente.

When parcels are not delivered at the address of the addressee, the latter shall be advised of their arrival. In this case, the Administrations whose domestic regulations require it, will collect a special fee for the delivery of said notice; this fee shall not exceed the postage for a single weight-unit on an ordinary letter in the domestic service;

(c) A daily storage charge, which shall not exceed that fixed by the postal legislation of each country, charged from the time prescribed therein, provided that the total to be collected shall in no case exceed five gold francs or their equivalent;

(d) The customs duties and all other non-postal charges which their domestic legislation establishes; and

(e) The amount corresponding to the consular fee, when it has not been prepaid by the sender.

ARTÍCULO 6

ARTICLE 6

Prohibition against other charges.

*Prohibición de otros gravámenes*

*Prohibition against other charges*

Las encomiendas de que trata el presente Acuerdo no pueden ser gravadas con otros derechos postales que los establecidos precedentemente.

The parcels of which the present Agreement treats may not be subjected to any other postal charges than those established in the foregoing Articles.

Exceptions.

Sin embargo, las Administraciones que convengan entre sí la admisión de encomiendas certificadas, contra reembolso, o con valor declarado, estarán autorizadas para percibir los derechos especiales relativos a esta clase de envíos.

However, the Administrations that agree among themselves on the admission of registered, collect-on-delivery or insured parcels are authorized to collect the special charges relative to this class of articles.

ARTÍCULO 7

ARTICLE 7

*Responsabilidad*

*Responsibility*

Responsibility for loss, etc.

1. Las Administraciones serán responsables de la pérdida, substracción o avería de las encomiendas.

1. The Administrations shall be responsible for the loss, rifling or damage of parcels.

Right of sender to indemnity.

El remitente tendrá derecho por este concepto a una indemnización equivalente al importe real de la pérdida, substracción o avería. Esta indemnización no podrá exceder:

The sender shall have the right in such case to an indemnity equivalent to the actual amount of the loss, rifling or damage. This indemnity shall not exceed:

a) Por las encomiendas hasta 5 kilogramos de peso, de 25 francos oro o su equivalencia;

b) Por las encomiendas hasta 10 kilogramos de peso, de 40 francos oro o su equivalencia.

2. La indemnización se calculará según el precio corriente de la mercancía de la misma clase en el lugar y en la época en que la encomienda fuera aceptada para su transporte.

3. Por los paquetes con valor declarado, cambiados entre aquellas Administraciones que convengan en establecer esta modalidad del servicio, la indemnización no podrá exceder de la declaración.

ARTÍCULO 8

*Encomiendas pendientes de entrega*

1. Fijase en treinta días el plazo durante el cual deben mantenerse las encomiendas a disposición de los interesados en las Oficinas de destino, pudiendo ampliarse hasta noventa días dicho plazo por acuerdo de las Administraciones interesadas, en la inteligencia de que en todo caso la devolución se hará sin previa consulta al remitente.

2. Los remitentes, por virtud de las disposiciones enumeradas en el párrafo anterior, estarán obligados a indicar, en el reverso del boletín de expedición, en qué forma ha de procederse con sus envíos en caso de no poder ser entregados, limitándose a una de las disposiciones siguientes:

a) Que la encomienda sea devuelta al origen;

b) Que la encomienda se entregue a otro destinatario;

c) Que la encomienda se considere abandonada.

ARTÍCULO 9

*Declaraciones fraudulentas*

1. En los casos en que se compruebe que los remitentes de una encomienda, por sí o de acuerdo con los destinatarios, declaren

(a) For parcels up to 5 kilograms in weight, 25 gold francs or their equivalent;

(b) For parcels up to 10 kilograms in weight, 40 gold francs or their equivalent.

2. The indemnity shall be calculated according to the current price of merchandise of the same kind in the place where and at the time when the parcel was accepted for transportation.

3. For insured parcels exchanged between those Administrations which agree to establish this type of service, the indemnity shall not exceed the insured value.

ARTICLE 8

*Parcels pending delivery*

1. The period during which parcels must be held at the disposal of the interested parties at the offices of destination is fixed at thirty days. The said period may be increased to ninety days by agreement among the Administrations concerned, it being understood that in every case the return will be effected without previously consulting the sender.

2. The senders, by virtue of the provisions enumerated in the preceding Section, are obligated to indicate on the reverse side of the dispatch note what disposal must be made of their parcels in case they cannot be delivered, limitation being made to one of the following provisions:

(a) That the parcel be returned to origin.

(b) That the parcel be delivered to another addressee.

(c) That the parcel be considered abandoned.

ARTICLE 9

*Fraudulent declarations*

1. In cases where it is proved that senders of parcels, by themselves or by agreement with the addressees, have falsely declared

Calculation.

Parcels pending delivery. Period for which must be held.

Increase authorized.

Disposition must be indicated.

Confiscation of parcels, when fraudulent declaration.

con falsedad la calidad, peso o medida del contenido, o que, por otro medio cualquiera, traten de defraudar los intereses fiscales del país de destino, eludiendo el pago de los derechos de importación, ocultando objetos o declarándolos en forma tal que evidencien la intención de suprimir o reducir el importe de esos derechos, queda facultada la Administración interesada para disponer de esos envíos conforme a sus leyes interiores, sin que tengan derecho ni el remitente ni el destinatario a su entrega, devolución o indemnización alguna.

Notification.

2. La Administración que confisque una encomienda, de conformidad con la precedente autorización, deberá notificarlo al destinatario y a la Administración de origen.

ARTÍCULO 10

*Encomiendas para segundos destinatarios*

Information to accompany parcel for second addressee.

Los remitentes de encomiendas dirigidas al cuidado de Bancos u otras entidades para entregar a segundos destinatarios, estarán obligados a consignar en las etiquetas, fajillas o envolturas de aquéllas el nombre y dirección exactos de las personas a quienes estuvieren destinados estos envíos. Sin embargo, se informará al segundo destinatario de la existencia de esa encomienda, pudiéndose percibir el derecho de aviso fijado en el artículo 5, pero sin que pueda reclamar su entrega sino mediante una autorización escrita del primer destinatario o del remitente; este último deberá, en ese caso, gestionar la entrega por conducto de la Administración de origen de la encomienda.

Notification.

Ante, p. 1959.

ARTÍCULO 11

*Encomiendas abandonadas o devueltas*

Disposition of abandoned parcels.

Las encomiendas abandonadas, o que devueltas no puedan ser entregadas a sus remitentes, serán vendidas por la Administración

the quality, weight or measure of the contents, or in any other way have tried to defraud the fiscal interests of the country of destination, avoiding the payment of import duties by concealing articles or declaring them in such a way as to show the evident intention of nullifying or reducing the amount of those duties, the Administration concerned is authorized to dispose of those articles in accordance with its domestic laws, and neither the sender nor the addressee will have any right to deliver, return or indemnity.

2. The Administration confiscating a parcel in accordance with the preceding authorization shall notify the addressee and the Administration of origin.

ARTICLE 10

*Parcels for second addressees*

Senders of parcels addressed in care of banks or other organizations for delivery to second addressees will be obliged to state on the tags, labels or wrappers thereof the exact names and addresses of the persons for whom such parcels are intended. Nevertheless, the second addressee shall be informed of the presence of that parcel, and the notice charge provided by Article 5 may be collected, but he shall not have the power to claim delivery except by written authorization of the first addressee or of the sender; the latter shall, in that case, take steps for its delivery through the Administration of origin of the parcel.

ARTICLE 11

*Abandoned or returned parcels*

Abandoned parcels, or those returned to origin which can not be delivered to the senders, will be sold by the Administration

respectiva. Si el importe de la venta fuere inferior al de los gastos con que estuviere gravada la encomienda, el déficit se repartirá por partes iguales entre las Administraciones de origen y destino.

ARTÍCULO 12

*Proposiciones durante el intervalo de las reuniones*

El presente Acuerdo podrá ser modificado en el intervalo que media entre los Congresos, siguiendo el procedimiento establecido en el capítulo III del Convenio vigente de la Unión Postal Universal. Para que tengan fuerza ejecutiva las modificaciones, deberán obtener:

1. Unanimidad de sufragios, si se trata de introducir nuevas disposiciones o de modificar el presente artículo y las de los artículos 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 y 7.
2. Dos tercios de sufragios para modificar las demás disposiciones.

ARTÍCULO 13

*Equivalencias*

Cada país contratante determinará la equivalencia legal de su moneda, con respecto al franco oro.

ARTÍCULO 14

*Asuntos no previstos*

1. Todos los asuntos no previstos por este Acuerdo serán regidos por las disposiciones del Acuerdo vigente de la Unión Postal Universal y su Reglamento de ejecución.

2. Sin embargo, las Administraciones contratantes podrán concertar otros detalles para la práctica del servicio.

3. Se reconoce el derecho que gozan los países contratantes para mantener vigente el procedimiento reglamentario adoptado en orden al cumplimiento de Convenios que tengan entre sí, siempre que dicho procedimiento no se oponga a las disposiciones de este Acuerdo.

concerned. If the proceeds of the sale are lower than the charges due on the parcel, the deficit will be divided in equal shares between the Administrations of origin and destination.

Proration of deficit-  
ancy.

ARTICLE 12

*Propositions in the interval between meetings*

The present Agreement may be modified in the interval which transpires between Congresses, following the procedure established in Chapter III of the Convention of the Universal Postal Union in force. In order to become effective, the modifications must obtain:

1. Unanimity of votes, if it is a question of introducing new provisions or modifying the present Article or Articles 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7.
2. Two-thirds of the votes, in order to modify the other provisions.

ARTICLE 13

*Equivalents*

Each contracting country shall determine the legal equivalent of its money, with relation to the gold franc.

Modification of  
Agreement between  
Congresses.

Vol. 46, p. 2534.

ARTICLE 14

*Matters not provided for*

1. All matters not provided for by this Agreement will be governed by the provisions of the Agreement of the Universal Postal Union in force and its Regulations of Execution.

2. However, the contracting Administrations may agree upon other details for the carrying out of the service.

3. The right of the contracting countries to retain in force the regulatory procedure adopted for the fulfillment of Conventions among themselves is recognized, provided that such procedure is not contrary to the provisions of this agreement.

Determination of  
equivalents.

Application of Uni-  
versal Postal Union.  
Vol. 46, p. 2533.

Agreement on details.

Right to retain regu-  
latory procedure.

## ARTÍCULO 15

*Vigencia y duración del Acuerdo*

Effective date.

1. El presente Acuerdo comenzará a regir el 1 de marzo de 1932, y quedará en vigencia sin limitación de tiempo, reservándose cada una de las partes contratantes el derecho de denunciarlo, mediante aviso dado por su Gobierno al de la República Oriental del Uruguay, con un año de anticipación.

Duration.

2. El depósito de las ratificaciones se hará en Madrid en el más breve plazo posible; se levantará un Acta relativa al depósito de las ratificaciones de cada país, y el Gobierno de España, remitirá por la vía diplomática una copia de dicha Acta a los Gobiernos de los demás países signatarios.

Ratifications.

Pan American Parcel-Post Convention abrogated.  
Vol. 43, p. 2434.

3. Quedan derogadas, a partir de la fecha en que entre en vigor el presente Acuerdo, las estipulaciones del Convenio de Encomiendas, sancionado en México el 9 de noviembre de 1926.

Validity if not unanimously ratified.

4. En caso de que el Acuerdo no fuere ratificado por uno o varios de los países contratantes, no dejará de ser válido para los que lo hubieren ratificado.

Provisional ratification.

5. Los países contratantes podrán ratificar este Acuerdo, provisionalmente, por correspondencia, dando aviso de ello a las Administraciones respectivas por medio de la Oficina Internacional, sin perjuicio de que, según la legislación de cada país y previa aprobación de los Congresos nacionales, sea confirmada por la vía diplomática.

Signatures.

En fe de lo resuelto, los Plenipotenciarios de los países enumerados suscriben el presente Acuerdo en Madrid, a diez de noviembre de mil novecientos treinta y uno.

*Por Argentina:*

R. CORREA LUNA.

*Por Bolivia:*

G. A. OTERO.

*Por Brasil:*

LUIS GUIMARÃES.

## ARTICLE 15

*Effective date and duration of the Agreement*

1. The present Agreement will become effective March 1, 1932, and will remain in force without time limit, each of the contracting parties reserving the right to abrogate it by means of notice given by its Government to that of the Republic of Uruguay, one year in advance.

2. The deposit of ratifications will be effected in Madrid as soon as possible; the relative certificate will be made up in regard to the ratification by each country, and the Government of Spain will send a copy of the said certificate, through diplomatic channels, to the Governments of the other signatory countries.

3. The stipulations of the Parcel-Post Convention sanctioned in Mexico on November 9, 1926, are abrogated, beginning with the date on which the present Agreement becomes effective.

4. In case that the Agreement is not ratified by one or more of the contracting countries, it will none the less be valid for the countries which have ratified it.

5. The contracting countries may ratify this Agreement provisionally, by correspondence, giving notice thereof to the respective Administrations through the medium of the International Office, without prejudice to the fact that, according to the legislation of each country and after approval by the National Congresses, it may be confirmed through diplomatic channels.

In faith of which, the Plenipotentiaries of the countries enumerated sign the present Agreement at Madrid, on the tenth of November, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-one.

*Por Estados Unidos de América:*

P. W. IRVING GLOVER:

EUGENE R. WHITE.

EUGENE R. WHITE.

*Por Guatemala:*

ENRIQUE TRAUMANN.

*Por Canadá:*

*Por Colombia:*

ALBERTO SÁNCHEZ DE  
IRIARTE.  
E. ZALDÚA PIEDRAHITA.  
W. MAC-LELLAN.

*Por Costa Rica:*

ADRIANO MTÍN LANUZA.  
EDUARDO FOURNIER QUIRÓS.

*Por Chile:*

E. BERMÚDEZ.  
CARLOS MORLA LYNCH.

*Por Dominicana:*

E. BRACHE HIJO.  
ENRIQUE DESCHAMPS.

*Por Ecuador:*

RICARDO CRESPO ORDÓÑEZ.  
ABEL ROMEO CASTILLO.

*Por El Salvador:*

RAÚL CONTRERAS.

*Por España:*

A. NISTAL.  
A. CAMACHO.  
AGUSTÍN RAMOS.  
DEMETRIO PEREDA.

*Por Haití:*

LUIS M.<sup>A</sup> SOLER.

*Por Honduras:*

ANTONIO GRAÍÑO.

*Por México:*

A. J. PANI.  
ANTONIO CASTRO LEAL.

*Por Nicaragua:*

JOSÉ GARCÍA-PLAZA.

*Por Panamá:*

CARLOS ORTIZ R.

*Por Paraguay:*

FERNANDO PIGNET.  
R. BLANCO-FOMBONA.

*Por Perú:*

MANUEL GARCÍA YRIGROYEN.

*Por Uruguay:*

CÉSAR MIRANDA.

*Por Venezuela:*

ANTONIO REYES.  
LEÓN AGUILAR.

Signatures.—Contd.

Having examined and considered the provisions of the foregoing Agreement concerning Parcel Post, signed at Madrid, Spain, on the tenth day of November, A. D. 1931, the same is by me, by virtue of the powers vested by law in the Postmaster General, hereby ratified and approved, by and with the advice and consent of the President of the United States.

In witness whereof, I have caused the seal of the Post Office Department of the United States to be hereto affixed this first day of February, A. D. 1932.

[SEAL]

WALTER F. BROWN  
*Postmaster General*

I hereby approve the above-mentioned Agreement concerning Parcel Post, and in testimony thereof have caused the seal of the United States to be hereto affixed.

Approval by the  
President.

[SEAL]

By the President:

HENRY L. STIMSON  
*Secretary of State.*

HERBERT HOOVER

WASHINGTON, February 3, 1932.

December 22, 1931.  
January 5, 1932.

*Agreement between the United States of America and Germany for collect-on-delivery parcel-post service. Signed at Berlin, December 22, 1931, at Washington, January 5, 1932; approved by the President, February 9, 1932.*

Agreement  
between  
the Post Office Department of  
the United States of America  
and  
the German Postal Administration  
for  
Collect-on-Delivery Parcel-Post Service

Vereinbarung  
zwischen  
der Postverwaltung der  
Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika  
und  
der Deutschen Reichspost  
über  
den Paketnachnahmedienst

Collect-on-delivery postal agreement with Germany.

For the purpose of concluding arrangements for the exchange between the United States of America (including Alaska, Hawaii, Porto Rico, Guam, Samoa, and the Virgin Islands of the United States) and Germany of parcels marked for the collection of trade charges, the undersigned, Walter F. Brown, Postmaster General of the United States of America for the Post Office Department of the United States of America, and der Deutsche Reichspostminister Dr. Schätzel for the German Postal Administration, by virtue of authority vested in them, have agreed upon the following articles:

Für den Abschluß von Vereinbarungen über den Austausch von Nachnahmepaketen zwischen den Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika (einschließlich Alaska, Hawaii, Porto Rico, Guam, Samoa, und den Virginischen Inseln der Vereinigten Staaten) und Deutschland haben sich die Unterzeichneten Walter F. Brown, Generalpostmeister der Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika für die Postverwaltung der Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika, und der Deutsche Reichspostminister Dr. Schätzel für die Deutsche Reichspost auf Grund ihrer Vollmachten über folgende Artikel geeinigt:

ARTICLE I

ARTIKEL I

Acceptance of collect-on-delivery parcel post packages.  
Vol. 45, p. 2701.

1. Parcel post packages admissible for mailing and registration under the German-American Parcel-Post Convention of June 25/August 4, 1928, and having charges to be collected on delivery, shall be accepted for mailing from Germany to any money order post office in the United States of America or from the United States of America to any locality in Germany.

1. Postpakete, die nach dem deutsch-amerikanischen Postpaketabkommen vom 25. Juni/4. August 1928 zur Beförderung und Einschreibung zugelassen sind und mit Nachnahme belastet werden, können in Deutschland nach allen mit dem Postanweisungsdienst betrauten Postanstalten der Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika und in den Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika nach allen Postanstalten in Deutschland angenommen werden.

Registration.  
Separation from ordinary mail.

2. C. O. D. parcels shall be accepted only when registered. C. O. D. parcels and the money orders issued in payment of the charges thereon shall be handled

2. Es dürfen nur Einschreibepakete mit Nachnahme belastet werden. Die mit Nachnahme belasteten Pakete und die nach Bezahlung der Nachnahmebeträge

apart from ordinary dispatches of parcel post and from ordinary money orders. However, by mutual consent through correspondence, the collect-on-delivery service may be extended to ordinary (unregistered) parcel-post packages exchanged between the two countries with the provision that each country may handle in transit and otherwise treat ordinary (unregistered) C. O. D. parcels addressed to, or received from, the other country in accordance with its own domestic regulations.

ausgestellten Postanweisungen sollen getrennt von dem gewöhnlichen Paketkartenschlüssen und den gewöhnlichen Postanweisungen behandelt werden. Auf Grund gegenseitiger Vereinbarung im Wege des Schriftwechsels kann jedoch der Nachnahmedienservice auf gewöhnliche (nicht eingeschriebene) Pakete, die zwischen den beiden Ländern ausgetauscht werden, mit der Maßgabe ausgedehnt werden, daß jedes Land die an das andere Land abgefertigten oder die vom anderen Land empfangenen gewöhnlichen (nicht eingeschriebenen) Pakete bei der Beförderung und in sonstiger Beziehung nach seinen inneren Vorschriften behandelt.

Extension to uninsured matter.

ARTICLE II

1. Parcels bearing charges for collection on delivery shall be subject to the postage rates, registration fees, conditions of mailing, and other formalities applicable to registered parcels without trade charges as stipulated in the Parcel-Post Convention of June 25/August 4, 1928, when not inconsistent with the provisions of this Agreement.

2. The Administration of origin is entitled to collect from the sender of each parcel mailed collect-on-delivery, such collect-on-delivery fee, in addition to the required postage and other fees, as may be prescribed by its regulations, which fee shall belong entirely to the Administration collecting it. No account of these fees is to be made except as stated in Article XXIV of the aforesaid Convention of June 25/August 4, 1928.

ARTIKEL II

1. Die Nachnahmepakete unterliegen den Beförderungs- und Einschreibgebühren sowie den Beförderungs- und übrigen Bedingungen, die nach den Bestimmungen des Postpaketabkommens vom 25. Juni/4. August 1928 auf eingeschriebene, nicht mit Nachnahme belastete Pakete anzuwenden sind, soweit diese Bestimmungen nicht mit denen des gegenwärtigen Übereinkommens unvereinbar sind.

2. Die Aufgabeverwaltung ist berechtigt, vom Absender jedes Nachnahmepaketes außer den Beförderungs- und anderen Gebühren auch die nach ihren Bestimmungen vorgesehene Nachnahmegebühr zu erheben; diese Gebühr verbleibt ungeteilt der einziehenden Verwaltung. Außer der im Artikel XXIV des vorerwähnten Postpaketabkommens vom 25. Juni/4. August 1928 vorgesehenen Abrechnung wird keinerlei Abrechnung über die Gebühren aufgestellt.

Postage rates, registration fees, etc.

Vol. 45, p. 270L.

Additional fee from sender.

Accounting.

Vol. 45, p. 2720.

ARTICLE III

1. The maximum amount to be collected on delivery shall, for the present, be \$100.00. This amount may be increased or decreased at any time by mutual agreement

ARTIKEL III

1. Der Höchstbetrag der Nachnahme wird bis auf weiteres auf 100 Dollar festgesetzt. Dieser Betrag kann jederzeit auf Grund gegenseitiger Vereinbarung im

Maximum amount of fee.

Changes by mutual agreement.

through correspondence between the two postal Administrations. The amount to be collected on delivery shall invariably be expressed in dollars and cents.

Requests for reduction or cancellation.

2. When the sender makes a request early enough for any reduction or cancellation of the amount to be collected on delivery, the request shall be handled between the exchange offices which have handled the parcel, unless otherwise agreed to through correspondence.

#### ARTICLE IV

Packing, etc., responsibility.

The responsibility of properly closing, packing and sealing C. O. D. parcels lies upon the sender and the postal service of neither country will assume liability for loss arising from defects which may not be observed at the time of posting.

#### ARTICLE V

Entire amount remitted to sender.

1. The entire amount of the collect-on-delivery charges without any deduction for money order fee or collection charges is to be remitted to the sender by means of an international money order. The delivering post office will collect from the addressee the full amount of the C. O. D. charges and in addition thereto may collect such money order fee or fees as are required to remit the amount of the C. O. D. charges to the sender in the country of origin.

Charges collected from addressee.

2. Examination of the contents of a C. O. D. parcel by the addressee is prohibited until the C. O. D. charges and any other charges that may be due thereon have been collected even though the sender or addressee may make request that such action be permitted.

Examination prohibited until charges paid.

Wege des Schriftwechsels zwischen den beiden Verwaltungen erhöht oder herabgesetzt werden. Der Nachnahmebetrag ist in beiden Richtungen in Dollars und Cents anzugeben.

2. Wenn der Absender rechtzeitig das Ersuchen um Ermäßigung oder Streichung des Nachnahmebetrags stellt, so wird das Ersuchen zwischen den Paket-Auswechslungspostanstalten behandelt, vorbehaltlich einer anderen Vereinbarung im Wege des Schriftwechsels.

#### ARTIKEL IV

Die Verantwortung für den richtigen Verschluss, die richtige Verpackung und Versiegelung der Nachnahmepakete liegt den Absendern ob; keine der beiden Postverwaltungen übernimmt die Verantwortung für Verluste, die sich aus den zum Zeitpunkt der Aufgabe nicht ersichtlichen Mängeln ergeben.

#### ARTIKEL V

1. Der volle Nachnahmebetrag wird dem Absender ohne Abzug einer Postanweisungs- oder Einziehungsgebühr durch eine internationale Postanweisung übermittelt. Das zustellende Postamt zieht vom Empfänger den vollen Nachnahmebetrag ein und kann außerdem die Postanweisungsgebühren oder die Gebühr für die Übersendung des Nachnahmebetrages an den Absender im Aufgabelande erheben.

2. Eine Prüfung des Inhalts von Nachnahmepaketen durch den Empfänger ist solange verboten, als nicht der Nachnahmebetrag und die etwa auf der Sendung lastenden Gebühren eingezogen worden sind; dies gilt, —sofern nicht nach den inneren Bestimmungen Ausnahmen vorgesehen sind—, auch für den Fall, daß der Absender oder Empfänger darum ersuchen sollten, daß ein solcher Vorgang gestattet werde.

ARTICLE VI

C. O. D. money order advice lists shall show, in addition to the usual details, the mailing numbers of the parcels. No C. O. D. money order shall be listed unless the remitter's name and payee's name and exact address are included.

ARTICLE VII

1. Parcels with C. O. D. charges shall be exchanged through the offices appointed by agreement between the two Administrations.

The exchanges of C. O. D. parcels between such offices shall be effected in direct dispatches in special sacks containing nothing but C. O. D. articles, the letters "C. O. D." or the word "Remboursement" being entered very conspicuously in the documents covering them, as well as on the labels of the sacks.

2. Such parcels will be listed in separate bills to show, in respect to each parcel, the C. O. D. (registered) number, the office of origin, and the C. O. D. charges.

3. Upon receipt of a dispatch of C. O. D. parcels, at the exchange office of the country of destination, the dispatch must be carefully checked and otherwise treated as provided in Article XIV of the Parcel Post Convention of June 25/August 4, 1928.

ARTICLE VIII

The offices of New York and Cologne 2 are the only ones authorized to send lists of C. O. D. money orders. Such money orders shall be listed separately from the ordinary money orders and the list shall be marked "Collect on Delivery" or "Remboursement".

ARTIKEL VI

Nachnahmepostanweisungslisten haben außer den sonst üblichen Angaben die Aufgabennummern der Pakete zu enthalten. In der Liste muß bei jeder Nachnahmepostanweisung auch der Name des Einzahlers und der Name und die genaue Anschrift des Empfängers angegeben werden.

Money order advice lists.

ARTIKEL VII

1. Nachnahmepakete sind durch die Auswechslungsämter auszutauschen, die durch Vereinbarung zwischen den beiden Verwaltungen bestimmt sind.

Exchange offices.

Der Austausch der Nachnahmepakete zwischen diesen Ämtern hat in unmittelbaren Kartenschlüssen in besonderen Beuteln, die nur Nachnahmepakete enthalten, zu erfolgen; die Buchstaben "C. O. D." oder das Wort "Remboursement" sind in sehr auffälliger Weise in den betreffenden Papieren und auf den Beutelfahnen anzubringen.

Direct dispatch in sacks with special markings.

2. Solche Pakete sind in besonderen Karten nachzuweisen, und zwar jedes Paket einzeln, unter Anführung der Aufgabennummer das Aufgabepostamts und des Nachnahmebetrags.

Separate listing bills required.

3. Nach Eingang eines Kartenschlusses von Nachnahmepaketen ist der Kartenschluß bei der Auswechslungspostanstalt des Bestimmungslandes sorgfältig zu prüfen und im übrigen gemäß Artikel XIV des Postpaketvertrags vom 25. Juni/4. August 1928 zu behandeln.

Checking and report of receipt.

Vol. 45, p. 2715.

ARTIKEL VIII

Die Auswechslungspostanstalten von New York und das Postamt Köln 2 sind allein ermächtigt, Listen über Nachnahmepostanweisungen zu senden. Diese Nachnahmepostanweisungen sind getrennt von den übrigen Postanweisungen einzutragen; die Liste ist mit dem Vermerk "Collect on Delivery" oder "Remboursement" zu versehen.

Offices designated to send money orders.

## ARTICLE IX

Disposition of unpaid orders.

1. The C. O. D. money orders which have not been paid to the payee for any reason shall be subject to the disposition of the Administration of the country of origin of the articles to which they relate. When it appears that the C. O. D. service was used in furtherance of a scheme to defraud, payment of the money orders in question will be withheld, if practicable, and the orders disposed of in accordance with the equities of each case under the rules and regulations of the country of origin of the C. O. D. parcels involved.

Provisions governing other formalities.

2. As for other formalities, C. O. D. money orders shall be subject to the provisions governing the money order exchange between the two countries.

Return receipts.

It is permissible to request return receipts for collect-on-delivery parcels.

## ARTICLE XI

Indemnity to sender if parcel lost or collection charge not remitted.

1. Except in cases of loss or damage through force majeure as that term is defined by the legal decisions or rulings of the country in the service of which the loss or damage occurs, when a C. O. D. parcel has been lost, rifled, or damaged, the sender or other rightful claimant is entitled to an indemnity corresponding to the actual amount of loss, rifling, or damage, based on the actual value at the time and place of mailing, as provided in the Parcel Post Convention of June 25/August 4, 1928, for registered parcels not sent C. O. D. or, in case delivery of the article has been effected but the charges have not been remitted, for the amount of the C. O. D. charges, unless the loss, rifling, or damage has arisen from the fault or negligence of the sender or addressee, or of the representative of either or from the nature of the article,

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If resulting from negligence of sender or addressee.

## ARTIKEL IX

1. Die Nachnahmepostanweisungen, die dem Empfänger aus irgendeinem Grunde nicht ausbezahlt worden sind, werden der Verwaltung des Ursprungslandes des Nachnahmepaketes zur Verfügung gestellt. Wenn festgestellt wird, daß der Nachnahmedienst zu betrügerischen Zwecken benutzt worden ist, wird mit der Auszahlung der fraglichen Postanweisungen, wenn tunlich, innegehalten werden und, je nach dem Falle die nach den Gesetzen und Vorschriften des Ursprungslandes der Nachnahmesendung vorgesehenen Anordnungen getroffen.

2. Hinsichtlich der andern Förmlichkeiten unterliegen die Nachnahmepostanweisungen den Bestimmungen für den Postanweisungsverkehr zwischen den beiden Ländern.

## ARTIKEL X

Das Ersuchen um Ausstellung von Rückscheinen für Nachnahmepakete ist zulässig.

## ARTIKEL XI

1. Mit Ausnahme des Verlustes oder der Beschädigung durch höhere Gewalt (was unter höhere Gewalt zu verstehen ist, ist nach den gesetzlichen Bestimmungen und Vorschriften des Landes zu beurteilen, in dessen Bereich der Verlust oder die Beschädigung erfolgt ist—) hat der Absender oder ein anderer Entschädigungsberechtigter, wenn ein Nachnahmepaket verloren, beraubt oder beschädigt worden ist, Anspruch auf eine Entschädigung, die dem wirklichen Betrag des Verlustes, der Beraubung oder Beschädigung entspricht. Der Bemessung der Entschädigung wird der wirkliche Wert zu Zeit und am Orte der Aufgabe zugrunde gelegt, wie es im Postpaketvertrag vom 25. Juni/4. August 1928 für eingeschriebene, nicht mit Nachnahme belastete Pakete festgesetzt ist. Wenn die Nachnahmesendung ohne Einziehung des Nachnahme-

provided always that the indemnity shall not exceed the sum for which the required C. O. D. fee was paid in the country of origin.

betrags ausgehändigt wurde, hat der Absender oder ein anderer Berechtigter Anspruch auf Ersatz des Nachnahmebetrags. In allen Fällen wird der Ersatz nur geleistet, wenn der Verlust, die Beraubung oder Beschädigung nicht durch Verschulden, Fahrlässigkeit des Absenders oder Empfängers oder deren Vertreter oder durch die natürliche Beschaffenheit des Gutes erfolgt sind. Auf keinen Fall darf die Entschädigung über den Betrag hinausgehen, der durch die bei der Einlieferung entrichtete Gebühr gewährleistet wird.

Indemnity limited.

2. No indemnity will be paid for C. O. D. parcels which contain matter of no intrinsic value, unless the articles were delivered and the charges not remitted; nor for perishable matter or matter prohibited transmission in the parcel post mails exchanged between the contracting Administrations, or which did not conform to the stipulations of this Convention, or which were not posted in the manner prescribed, but the country responsible for the loss, rifling or damage may pay indemnity in respect to such parcels without recourse to the other Administration.

2. Eine Entschädigung wird nicht gezahlt für Nachnahmepakete, die Gegenstände ohne wirklichen Wert enthalten, es sei denn, daß diese Gegenstände ohne Einziehung der Nachnahmebeiträge zugestellt wurden. Ebenso wenig wird eine Entschädigung geleistet für verderbliche Gegenstände oder für solche Gegenstände, deren Versendung mit der Paketpost zwischen den Vertragsverwaltungen verboten ist, oder für Pakete, die den Bedingungen dieses Übereinkommens nicht entsprechen, oder die nicht in der vorgeschriebenen Weise aufgegeben wurden. Doch kann die für den Verlust, die Beraubung oder Beschädigung verantwortliche Verwaltung für solche Pakete eine Entschädigung leisten, ohne daß sie jedoch ein Rückgriffsrecht gegen die andere Verwaltung hat.

No indemnity if parcel of no intrinsic value, etc.

3. Either of the two Administrations may, at its option, repay to the rightful claimant of indemnity, in case of complete loss, irreparable damage of the entire contents, or theft of the entire contents of a C. O. D. parcel, in addition to the postage, the C. O. D. fee, when requested. The registration fees are not in any case returned.

3. Jede der beiden Verwaltungen kann nach ihrer Entscheidung dem zur Stellung eines Ersatzanspruchs Berechtigten im Falle des vollen Verlustes, einer nicht wieder gutzumachenden Beschädigung des ganzen Inhalts oder der Beraubung des ganzen Inhalts eines Nachnahmepakets auf Verlangen außer der Beförderungsgebühr auch die Nachnahmegebühr erstatten. Die Einschreibgebühren werden in keinem Falle erstattet.

Payments in event of complete loss.

4. When less than the proper amount is collected from the addressee on delivery, through fault of the Postal Service of either

4. Wenn durch Verschulden der Postverwaltung eines der beiden Länder vom Empfänger eines Nachnahmepakets weniger als der

Indemnity limited if erroneous amount collected from addressee.

country, the sender shall be entitled only to indemnity equal to the difference between the amount erroneously collected and the amount of the collect-on-delivery charge which should have been collected as indicated by the sender at the time of mailing.

Responsibility with country receiving parcel.

5. Until the contrary is proved, responsibility for a C. O. D. parcel rests with the country which, having received the parcel without making any observation and being furnished all necessary particulars for inquiry, is unable to show its proper disposition or, if delivered, the transmission of the correct collect-on-delivery charges to the owner, unless it can show that the failure to collect and remit the correct collect-on-delivery charges was due to fault of the sender or the Administration of the country of origin.

angegebene Nachnahmebetrag eingezogen wurde, so hat der Absender nur Anspruch auf eine Entschädigung, die gleich ist dem Unterschied zwischen dem irrtümlich eingezogenen Betrag und dem vom Absender bei der Aufgabe angegebenen Betrag.

5. Bis zum Beweise des Gegenteils bleibt für ein Nachnahmepaket die Verwaltung verantwortlich, die das Paket unbeanstandet übernommen hat und—obwohl sie in Besitz aller vorschriftsmäßigen Unterlagen für die Nachforschungen gekommen ist—weder den Verbleib noch (—im Falle der Zustellung) die Übermittlung des Nachnahmebetrags an den Absender nachweisen kann; es sei denn, daß sie nachweisen kann, daß die Unterlassung der Einziehung und Übermittlung des richtigen Nachnahmebetrags dem Absender oder der Aufgabeverwaltung zur Last fallen.

Payment by Administration of origin.

6. When a C. O. D. article has been lost, rifled, or damaged, or has been delivered and the full charges have not been remitted, the Administration of origin shall pay indemnity to the rightful claimant as soon as possible and at the latest within a period of nine months counting with the day following that on which the application is made, which payment shall be made on account of the Administration of destination, if that Administration is responsible for the loss or failure to remit and has been duly notified.

Time.

6. Im Falle des Verlustes, der Beraubung oder Beschädigung eines Nachnahmepaketes oder wenn ein Paket zugestellt, aber nicht der volle Nachnahmebetrag übermittelt wurde, hat die Aufgabeverwaltung dem Entschädigungsberechtigten so bald als möglich, spätestens innerhalb von 9 Monaten, vom Tage der Nachfrage an gerechnet, Ersatz zu leisten; diese Zahlung geht zu Lasten der Bestimmungsverwaltung, wenn diese Verwaltung für den Verlust oder die unrichtige Übermittlung des Nachnahmebetrags verantwortlich ist und vorschriftsmäßig unterrichtet wurde.

Action, when parcel recovered after indemnity paid.

7. When a C. O. D. parcel for which indemnity has been paid is recovered, the postmaster at the delivering office will deliver the parcel and collect the charges, hold such amount and request instructions from the Administration to which his office is subordinate. If the addressee, however, refuses to accept a recovered parcel and pay the charges, the postmaster will hold it and likewise seek instructions as to its disposition. In the latter case the Administration responsible for the

7. Wenn ein Nachnahmepaket, für das Ersatz geleistet worden ist, wieder aufgefunden wird, so hat das Bestimmungspostamt das Paket zuzustellen, diesen Betrag aufzubewahren und Weisungen von der übergeordneten Dienststelle einzuholen. Wenn aber der Empfänger sich weigert, das wiederaufgefundene Paket zu übernehmen und den Nachnahmebetrag zu erlegen, so soll das Bestimmungspostamt das Paket aufbewahren und gleichfalls Weisungen über seine weitere Behand-

indemnity shall determine the disposition to be made of the parcel involved.

8. Other provisions concerning the payments of indemnity for C. O. D. parcels will be the same as govern the payment of indemnity for registered parcels without C. O. D. charges, as set forth in Article XII of the Parcel Post Convention of June 25/August 4, 1928.

9. The provisions of this Agreement do not cover transit C. O. D. parcels.

10. By the fact of the payment of indemnity, the Administration making the payment is subrogated to the rights of the sender for any eventual recourse against the addressee or a third party.

#### ARTICLE XII

The amount regularly collected from the addressee is guaranteed to the sender on the conditions laid down by the money order convention already mentioned.

#### ARTICLE XIII

1. Each C. O. D. parcel and the relative dispatch note must bear, on the address side, the conspicuous impression of an official stamp or label reading "Collect on Delivery" or "C. O. D." or "Remboursement", and in close proximity to these words there must appear the number given the parcel which shall be the registry number (only one original number) and after it must be shown in Roman letters and in Arabic figures, the exact amount of the collect-on-delivery charges which should not include the additional money order fee or fees that will be collected in the country making delivery of the parcel for making the remittance to the sender.

lung einholen. Im letzteren Fall wird die für den Ersatz verantwortliche Verwaltung weitere Verfügung über das Paket treffen.

8. Die anderen Bestimmungen über die Zahlung der Entschädigung für Nachnahmepakete sind die gleichen, wie für die Zahlung der Entschädigung für eingeschriebene, nicht mit Nachnahme belasteten Pakete, wie sie im Artikel XII des Postpaketvertrags vom 25. Juni/4. August 1928 festgesetzt sind.

9. Die Bestimmungen des gegenwärtigen Übereinkommens gelten nicht für Nachnahmepakete des Durchgangs.

10. Durch die Zahlung des Ersatzbetrags tritt die verantwortliche Verwaltung bezüglich aller etwaigen Ansprüche gegen den Empfänger oder gegen Dritte in die Rechte des Absenders.

#### ARTIKEL XII

Für den vom Empfänger ordnungsmäßig eingezogenen Nachnahmebetrag wird dem Absender nach den Bestimmungen des Postanweisungsbereinkommens gehaftet.

#### ARTIKEL XIII

1. Jedes Nachnahmepaket und die entsprechende Paketkarte müssen auf der Anschriftseite den deutlichen Aufdruck eines amtlichen Stempels oder einen Zettel mit dem Vermerk tragen "Collect on Delivery" oder "C. O. D." oder "Remboursement" und unmittelbar neben diesen Worten muß die Nummer des Pakets, die die Einschreibnummer (nur eine Originalnummer) sein soll, angegeben sein und danach in lateinischen Buchstaben und in arabischen Ziffern der genaue Nachnahmebetrag, in den aber nicht einzubeziehen sind die Postanweisungsgebühr oder Gebühren, die im Bestimmungsland des Pakets für die Übermittlung des Nachnahmebetrags an den Absender (im Aufgabeland) eingezogen werden.

Other indemnity provisions.

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Transit parcels not included.

Administration paying indemnity subrogated to rights of sender.

Sender guaranteed amount collected.

Official stamping of parcels, etc., mailed.

Tags authorized.

2. In addition to being marked or labeled in the manner indicated in Section 1 above, each C. O. D. parcel may have a C. O. D. tag attached in a form mutually agreed upon.

2. Außer der im vorstehenden Par. 1 genannten Bezeichnung und Bezettelung kann jedes Nachnahmepaket noch einen C. O. D.-Zettel tragen, dessen Anbringungsart zwischen den beiden Verwaltungen vereinbart wird.

## ARTICLE XIV

## ARTIKEL XIV

Reforwarding parcels to other countries.

1. Unless mutually otherwise agreed, C. O. D. parcels shall not be reforwarded to any other country than Germany or the United States.

1. Wenn nichts anderes vereinbart wird, dürfen Nachnahmepakete nach keinem dritten Lande nachgesandt werden.

Recall by sender.

2. The sender of a C. O. D. parcel may cause it to be recalled upon complying with such requirements as may be established in this connection by the country of origin.

2. Der Absender eines Nachnahmepakets kann es zurückfordern, wenn er sich den im Aufgabelande geltenden entsprechenden Vorschriften unterwirft.

## ARTICLE XV

## ARTIKEL XV

Disposition of undeliverable parcels.

The sender may provide, in case his C. O. D. parcel is undeliverable as originally addressed, for other disposition to be made of it the same as in the case of parcels without trade charges and as stipulated in Article XIX of the Parcel Post Convention of June 25/August 4, 1928.

Der Absender kann für den Fall, daß sein Paket nicht an die ursprüngliche Anschrift zugestellt werden könnte, dieselben Verfügungen treffen, die für Pakete ohne Nachnahme im Artikel XIX des Postpaketvertragsabkommens vom 25. Juni/4. August 1928 festgesetzt sind.

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## ARTICLE XVI

## ARTIKEL XVI

Arranging details for handling indemnity claims.

Details as to the methods of handling indemnity claims involving C. O. D. parcels and other details for the execution of this Agreement may be arranged by correspondence between the two Administrations.

Etwaige nähere Bestimmungen über die Art der Behandlung der Ersatzansprüche bei Nachnahmepaketen und sonstigen näheren Bestimmungen über die Ausführung dieses Übereinkommens können im Wege des Schriftwechsels zwischen den beiden Verwaltungen festgesetzt werden.

## ARTICLE XVII

## ARTIKEL XVII

Application of other Postal Conventions to matters not covered hereby.

All matters connected with the exchange of C. O. D. articles not covered by this Agreement shall be governed by the Money Order, Postal, and Parcel Post Conventions in force between the two countries, or by the provisions of the Universal Postal Union Convention and the Detailed Regulations for its Execution, in so far as they are applicable and not inconsistent with the provisions of this Agreement, and then if no other arrangement has been

Soweit die gegenwärtige Vereinbarung keine Bestimmungen trifft, haben bezüglich aller Fragen des Austausches der Nachnahmepakete die Bestimmungen des Postanweisungs- und des Paketabkommens zwischen den beiden Verwaltungen oder die Bestimmungen des Weltpostvertrags und seiner Vollzugsordnung zu gelten, insoweit sie anwendbar sind und den Bestimmungen dieses Übereinkommens nicht widersprechen; im übrigen gelten, wenn

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made, the internal legislation or regulations of the United States or Germany, according to the country involved, shall govern—or the matter involved will be made the subject of mutual agreement by correspondence between the two countries.

eine andere Vereinbarung nicht getroffen worden ist, je nach dem beteiligten Lande die inneren Gesetze, Verordnungen und Vorschriften des Deutschen Reichs oder der Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika; es kann über die Frage aber auch im Wege des Schriftwechsels zwischen den beiden Verwaltungen Vereinbarung getroffen werden.

ARTICLE XVIII

Either Administration may temporarily suspend the C. O. D. service, in whole or in part, when there are special reasons for doing so, or restrict it to certain offices; but on the condition that previous and opportune notice of such a measure is given to the other Administration, such notice to be given by telegraph if necessary.

ARTIKEL XVIII

Jede der beiden Verwaltungen kann, wenn besondere Gründe hierfür vorliegen, den Nachnahmediendienst für eine Zeit ganz oder teilweise einstellen oder ihn auf bestimmte Ämter beschränken; eine solche Maßnahme muß jedoch der andern Verwaltung vorher, erforderlichenfalls, telegraphisch bekannt gegeben werden.

Temporary suspension of service.

ARTICLE XIX

This Agreement shall take effect and operations thereunder shall begin on a date to be mutually settled between the Administrations of the two countries, and shall continue in force indefinitely; but may be annulled at the desire of either Administration upon six months' previous notice given to the other.

ARTIKEL XIX

Dieses Übereinkommen soll zu einem zwischen den beiden Verwaltungen zu vereinbarenden Zeitpunkt in Kraft treten und auf unbestimmte Zeit in Geltung bleiben; es kann aber auf Wunsch einer der beiden Verwaltungen nach vorheriger sechsmonatiger Kündigung außer Kraft gesetzt werden.

Effect and duration.

Done in duplicate and signed at Washington, on the 5th day of January, 1932, and at Berlin on the 22nd day of December 1931

Gegeben in doppelter Ausfertigung und unterzeichnet in Berlin, am 22. Dezember 1931 und in Washington am 5. Januar 1932

Signatures.

[SEAL]

WALTER F. BROWN,  
Postmaster General of the  
United States.

[SEAL]

Deutscher Reichspostminister.  
Dr. SCHÄTZEL

The foregoing Agreement for Collect on Delivery Service between the United States of America and Germany has been negotiated and concluded with my advice and consent, and is hereby approved and ratified.

Approval by the President.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States of America to be hereunto affixed.

[SEAL]

By the President:

HERBERT HOOVER

HENRY L. STIMSON

Secretary of State.

WASHINGTON, February 9, 1932.

February 20, 1928.

*Convention between the United States of America and other American Republics relating to the duties, rights, prerogatives and immunities of consular agents. Signed at Habana, February 20, 1928; ratification advised by the Senate, January 22, 1932; ratified by the President, February 1, 1932; ratification of the United States of America deposited with the Pan American Union, February 8, 1932; proclaimed by the President, February 11, 1932.*

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

## A PROCLAMATION

Consular agents.  
Rights, duties, prerogatives and immunities of.

Preamble.

WHEREAS, a convention relating to the duties, rights, prerogatives and immunities of consular agents was adopted by the plenipotentiaries of the United States of America, Peru, Uruguay, Panama, Ecuador, Mexico, El Salvador, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Bolivia, Venezuela (with a reservation), Colombia, Honduras, Costa Rica, Chile, Brazil, Argentina, Paraguay, Haiti, Dominican Republic and Cuba at the Sixth International Conference of American States, which assembled at Habana, Cuba, from January 16 to February 20, 1928, the English text of which convention, as contained in the final act signed by the plenipotentiaries of the said states at the closing session of the said conference, is word for word as follows:

## CONVENTION

[Consular Agents]

Contracting Powers.

The governments of the Republics represented at the Sixth International Conference of American States, held in the city of Habana, Republic of Cuba, in the year nineteen hundred and twenty-eight, desirous of defining the duties, rights, prerogatives and immunities of consular agents, in accordance with the usages and agreements on the matter;

Plenipotentiaries.

Have decided to conclude a convention to that end and have appointed the following plenipotentiaries:

Perú: Jesús Melquiades Salazar, Víctor Maúrtua, Enrique Castro Oyanguren, Luis Ernesto Denegri.

Uruguay: Jacobo Varela Acevedo, Juan José Amézaga, Leonel Aguirre, Pedro Erasmo Callorda.

Panamá: Ricardo J. Alfaro, Eduardo Chiari.

Ecuador: Gonzalo Zaldumbide, Víctor Zevallos, Colón Eloy Alfaro.

Mexico: Julio García, Fernando González Roa, Salvador Urbina, Aquiles Elorduy.

Salvador: Gustavo Guerrero, Héctor David Castro, Eduardo Alvarez.

Guatemala: Carlos Salazar, Bernardo Alvarado Tello, Luis Beltranena, José Azurdia.

Nicaragua: Carlos Cuadra Pazos, Joaquín Gómez, Máximo H. Zepeda. Plenipotentiaries—  
Continued.

Bolivia: José Antezana, Adolfo Costa du Rels.

Venezuela: Santiago Key Ayala, Francisco Gerardo Yanes, Rafael Angel Arraiz.

Colombia: Enrique Olaya Herrera, Jesús M. Yepes, Roberto Urdaneta Arbeláez, Ricardo Gutiérrez Lee.

Honduras: Fausto Dávila, Mariano Vázquez.

Costa Rica: Ricardo Castro Beeche, J. Rafael Oreamuno, Arturo Tinoco.

Chile: Alejandro Lira, Alejandro Alvarez, Carlos Silva Vildósola, Manuel Bianchi.

Brazil: Raúl Fernandes, Lindolfo Collor, Alarico da Silveira, Sampaio Correa, Eduardo Espínola.

Argentina: Honorio Pueyrredón, (Later resigned), Laurentino Olascoaga, Felipe A. Espil.

Paraguay: Lisandro Díaz León.

Haiti: Fernando Dennis, Charles Riboul.

Dominican Republic: Francisco J. Peynado, Gustavo A. Díaz, Elías Brache, Angel Morales, Tulio M. Cestero, Ricardo Pérez Alfonseca, Jacinto R. de Castro, Federico C. Alvarez.

United States of America: Charles Evans Hughes, Noble Brandon Judah, Henry P. Fletcher, Oscar W. Underwood, Dwight W. Morrow, Morgan J. O'Brien, James Brown Scott, Ray Lyman Wilbur, Leo S. Rowe.

Cuba: Antonio S. de Bustamante, Orestes Ferrara, Enrique Hernández Cartaya, José Manuel Cortina, Arístides Agüero, José B. Alemán, Manuel Márquez Sterling, Fernando Ortiz, Néstor Carbonell, Jesús María Barraqué.

Who, after having deposited their full powers, found to be in good and due form, have agreed to the following provisions:

*Section I—Appointments and functions*

Appointments and functions.

ARTICLE 1

States may appoint in the territory of others, with the express or tacit consent of the latter, consuls who shall there represent and defend their commercial and industrial interests and render to their nationals such assistance and protection as they may need.

Consular officers.

ARTICLE 2

The form and requirements for appointment, the classes and the rank of the consuls, shall be regulated by the domestic laws of the respective state.

Form and requirements for appointment, classes and rank.

ARTICLE 3

Unless consented to by the state where he is to serve, one of its nationals may not act as consul. The granting of an exequatur implies such consent.

Service by nationals of state wherein serving.

ARTICLE 4

The consul having been appointed, the state shall forward through diplomatic channels to the other state the respective commission which shall contain the name, category and authority of the appointee.

Commission to be forwarded.

As to a vice consul or commercial agent appointed by the respective consul, where there is authorization by law, the commission shall be issued and communicated to the latter.

Vice consuls and commercial agents.

## ARTICLE 5

Refusal to accept appointed consuls.

States may refuse to accept consuls appointed in their territory or subject the exercise of consular functions to certain special obligations.

## ARTICLE 6

Recognition.

Granting provisional recognition.

The consul can be recognized as such only after having presented his commission and obtained the exequatur of the state in whose territory he is to serve. Provisional recognition can be granted upon the request of the legation of the consul pending the delivery in due form of the exequatur.

*Ante*, p. 1977.

Officials appointed under the terms of Article 4 are likewise subject to this formality and in such case it rests with the respective consul to request the exequatur.

## ARTICLE 7

Protection by authorities of consular district.

The exequatur having been obtained, it shall be presented to the authorities of the consular district, who shall protect the consul in the exercise of his functions and guarantee to him the immunities to which he is entitled.

## ARTICLE 8

Withdrawal of exequatur.

The territorial government may at any time withdraw the consul's exequatur, but, except in urgent cases, it shall not have recourse to this measure without previously attempting to obtain from the consul's government his recall.

## ARTICLE 9

Authority of assistants if death of consular agents.

In case of the death, disability or absence of consular agents any of the assistant employees whose official position has been previously made known to the ministry of foreign affairs or the department of state, may temporarily assume the consular functions; while thus engaged he shall enjoy all the rights and prerogatives corresponding to the permanent official.

## ARTICLE 10

Exercise of law of consul's state.

Consuls shall exercise the functions that the law of their state confers upon them, without prejudice to the legislation of the country where they are serving.

## ARTICLE 11

Representations of consuls.

In the exercise of their functions, consuls shall deal directly with the authorities of their district. Should their representations not be heeded, they may then pursue them before the government of the state through the intermediary of their diplomatic representative, but should not communicate directly with the government except in the absence or non-existence of a diplomatic representative.

## ARTICLE 12

When diplomatic representative of consul's state absent.

In case of the absence of a diplomatic representative of the consul's state, the consul may undertake such diplomatic actions as the government of the state in which he functions may permit in such cases.

ARTICLE 13

A person duly accredited for the purpose may combine diplomatic representation and the consular function provided the state before which he is accredited consents to it.

Exercise of diplomatic and consular representation.

*Section II—Prerogatives of consuls*

Prerogatives of consuls.

ARTICLE 14

In the absence of a special agreement between two nations, the consular agents who are nationals of the state appointing them, shall neither be arrested nor prosecuted except in the cases when they are accused of committing an act classed as a crime by local legislation.

Immunity from arrest.

ARTICLE 15

In criminal cases, the prosecution or the defense may request attendance of consular agents at the trial, as witnesses. This request must be made with all possible consideration to consular dignity and to the duties of the consular office and shall be complied with by the consular official.

Attendance at trial.

Consular agents shall be subject to the jurisdiction of the courts in civil cases, although with the limitation that when the consul is a national of his state and is not engaged in any private business with purposes of gain, his testimony shall be taken either verbally or in writing, at his residence or office, with all the consideration to which he is entitled.

Jurisdiction of courts in civil cases.

The consul may, nevertheless, of his own free will appear as a witness when such appearance does not seriously hinder the discharge of his official duties.

Voluntary appearance as witness.

ARTICLE 16

Consuls are not subject to local jurisdiction for acts done in their official character and within the scope of their authority. In case a private individual deems himself injured by the consul's action, he must submit his complaint to the government, which, if it considers the claim to be relevant, shall make it valid through diplomatic channels.

Jurisdiction of courts over consul's official acts.

ARTICLE 17

In respect to unofficial acts, consuls are subject, in civil as well as in criminal matters, to the jurisdiction of the state where they exercise their functions.

Unofficial acts.

ARTICLE 18

The official residence of the consuls and places used for the consulate's offices and archives are inviolable and in no case may the local authorities enter them without the permission of the consular agents; neither shall they examine nor seize, under any pretext whatsoever, documents or other objects found in a consular office. No consular officer shall be required to present his official files before the courts or to make declaration with respect to their contents.

Inviolability of official residence, offices, and archives.

When consular agents are engaged in business within the territory of the state where they are exercising their duties, the files and documents of the consulate shall be kept in a place entirely separate from the one where private or business papers are kept.

Private business papers to be separated.

## ARTICLE 19

Delivery of refugees upon demand.

Consuls are obliged to deliver, upon the simple request of the local authorities, persons accused or condemned for crimes who may have sought refuge in the consulate.

## ARTICLE 20

Exemption from taxation.

Consular agents, as well as the employees of the consulate who are nationals of the state appointing them, not engaged in business with purposes of gain, in the state where they perform their functions, shall be exempt from all national, state, provincial, or municipal taxes levied upon their person or property, except such taxes as may apply to the possession or ownership of real estate located in the state where discharging their duties or to the proceeds of the same. Consular agents and employees who are nationals of the state they represent, are exempt from taxes on the salaries, honorariums, or wages which they receive in return for their consular services.

## ARTICLE 21

Immunities, etc., of substitute employees.

The employee who substitutes for the consular agent in his absence, or for another cause, shall enjoy during his temporary term of office the same immunities and prerogatives as the latter.

## ARTICLE 22

Jurisdiction in private acts of consuls.

Consuls engaged in business or exercising other functions apart from those pertaining to their consular duties are subject to local jurisdiction in all their activities not pertaining to the consular service.

Suspension and termination of consular functions.

*Section III—Suspension and termination of consular functions*

## ARTICLE 23

Illness, death, etc.

Consular agents suspend their functions because of illness or leave of absence, and terminate their office:

- a) By death;
- b) By retirement, resignation, or dismissal; and
- c) By the cancellation of the exequatur.

## ARTICLE 24

Obligations prior hereto not affected.

The present convention does not affect obligations previously undertaken by the contracting parties through international agreements.

## ARTICLE 25

Ratification formalities.

After being signed, the present convention shall be submitted to the ratification of the signatory states. The Government of Cuba is charged with transmitting authentic certified copies to the governments for the aforementioned purpose of ratification. The instrument of ratification shall be deposited in the archives of the Pan American Union in Washington, the Union to notify the signatory governments of said deposit. Such notification shall be considered as an exchange of ratifications. This convention shall remain open to the adherence of non-signatory states.

In witness whereof, the aforementioned plenipotentiaries sign the present convention in Spanish, English, French, and Portuguese, in the city of Habana, the 20th day of February, 1928. Signatures.

Perú: Jesús M. Salazar, Víctor M. Maúrtua, Luis Ernesto Denegri, E. Castro Oyanguren.

Uruguay: Varela, Pedro Erasmo Callorda.

Panamá: J. Alfaro, Eduardo Chiari.

Ecuador: Gonzalo Zaldumbide, Víctor Zevallos, C. E. Alfaro.

Mexico: Julio Garcíá, Fernando González Roa, Salvador Urbina, Aquiles Elorduy.

Salvador: J. Gustavo Guerrero, Héctor David Castro, Ed. Alvarez.

Guatemala: Carlos Salazar, B. Alvarado, Luis Beltranena, J. Azurdia.

Nicaragua: Carlos Cuadra Pazos, Máximo H. Zepeda, Joaquín Gómez.

Bolivia: José Antezana, A. Costa du R.

*Reservation of the Delegation of Venezuela*

On behalf of the Government that I represent, I make a reservation with respect to the coincidence of diplomatic and consular functions in the same person, because it is totally opposed to our tradition, maintained since it was established until the present time, in a way that admits of no change.

Venezuela: Santiago Key Ayala, Francisco G. Yanes, Rafael Angel Arraiz.

Colombia: Enrique Olaya Herrera, R. Gutiérrez Lee, J. M. Yepes.

Honduras: F. Dávila, Mariano Vázquez.

Costa Rica: Ricardo Castro Beeche, J. Rafael Oreamuno, A. Tinoco Jiménez.

Chile: Alejandro Lira, Alejandro Alvarez, C. Silva Vildósola, Manuel Bianchi.

Brazil: Raúl Fernandes, Lindolfo Collor.

Argentina: Laurentino Olascoaga, Felipe A. Espil, Carlos Alberto Alcorta.

Paraguay: Lisandro Díaz León, Juan Vicente Ramírez.

Haiti: Fernando Dennis.

Dominican Republic: Fraco. J. Peynado, Tulio M. Cestero, Jacinto R. de Castro, Elías Brache, R. Pérez Alfonseca.

United States of America: Charles Evans Hughes, Noble Brandon Judah, Henry P. Fletcher, Oscar W. Underwood, Morgan J. O'Brien, James Brown Scott, Ray Lyman Wilbur, Leo S. Rowe.

Cuba: Antonio S. de Bustamante, Orestes Ferrara, E. Hernández Cartaya, Aristides de Agüero Bethencourt, M. Márquez Sterling, Néstor Carbonell.

Certification of English text.

Certified to be the English text of the Convention on Consular Agents as contained in the Final Act signed at the closing session of the Sixth International Conference of American States.

FRANK B KELLOGG  
*Secretary of State of the  
United States of America.*

Ratification deposited.

AND WHEREAS, the said convention has been duly ratified on the part of the United States of America and the instrument of ratification by the United States of America was deposited with the Pan American Union on February 8, 1932, in accordance with Article 25 of the said convention;

Adhering countries.

AND WHEREAS, the said convention has been ratified also by the Governments of Panama, Brazil, Mexico and Nicaragua, and the instruments of ratification of the said Governments were deposited with the Pan American Union on May 21, 1929, September 3, 1929, December 16, 1929, and March 20, 1930, respectively;

Proclamation.

Now, THEREFORE, be it known that I, Herbert Hoover, President of the United States of America, have caused the said convention to be made public, to the end that the same and every article and clause thereof may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States of America and the citizens thereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

DONE at the city of Washington this eleventh day of February in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and [SEAL] thirty-two, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fifty-sixth.

HERBERT HOOVER

By the President:

HENRY L STIMSON  
*Secretary of State.*

*Arbitration and conciliation treaty between the United States and Switzerland. Signed at Washington, February 16, 1931; ratification advised by the Senate, April 29, 1932; ratified by the President, May 9, 1932; ratified by Switzerland, May 4, 1932; ratifications exchanged at Washington, May 23, 1932; proclaimed, May 25, 1932.*

February 16, 1931.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS a treaty of arbitration and conciliation between the United States of America and Switzerland was concluded and signed by their respective Plenipotentiaries at Washington on the sixteenth day of February, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-one, the original of which treaty, being in the English and French languages, is word for word as follows:

Arbitration and conciliation with Switzerland.  
Preamble.

The President of the United States of America and the Swiss Federal Council

Le Président des Etats-Unis d'Amérique et le Conseil Fédéral Suisse

Contracting Powers.

Mindful of the obligations, which have been assumed by the United States of America and Switzerland, that the settlement of all disputes of whatever nature or of whatever origin, which may arise between them, shall never be sought except by pacific means; desirous moreover of reaffirming the adherence of the two countries to the principle of submitting to impartial decision all juridical controversies in which they may become involved; and eager to demonstrate the sincerity of the renunciation of war as an instrument of national policy in the relations between the United States of America and Switzerland,

conscients des obligations que les Etats-Unis d'Amérique et la Suisse ont assumées en vue de ne rechercher que par des moyens pacifiques le règlement de tout différend qui viendrait à s'élever entre eux, quelles qu'en soient la nature ou l'origine; désireux d'affirmer de nouveau l'adhésion des deux pays au principe que tous les différends d'ordre juridique qui pourraient les diviser soient soumis à une décision impartiale, et soucieux de montrer la sincérité de la renonciation à la guerre en tant qu'instrument de politique nationale dans les rapports entre les Etats-Unis d'Amérique et la Suisse,

Purposes declared.

Have decided to conclude a treaty of arbitration and conciliation and for that purpose have appointed as their respective Plenipotentiaries:

ont résolu de conclure un traité d'arbitrage et de conciliation et ont désigné, à cet effet, leurs plénipotentiaires, savoir:

Plenipotentiaries.

The President of the United States of America:

Le Président des Etats-Unis d'Amérique:

Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State of the United States of America; and

M. Henry L. Stimson, Secrétaire d'Etat des Etats-Unis d'Amérique; et

The Swiss Federal Council:

Le Conseil Fédéral Suisse:

Marc Peter, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Switzerland to the United States of America;

M. Marc Peter, Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire de Suisse aux Etats-Unis d'Amérique;

Who, having communicated to one another their full powers found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following articles:

#### ARTICLE I

Disputes to be submitted to arbitration or conciliation.

Every dispute arising between the Contracting Parties, of whatever nature it may be, shall, when ordinary diplomatic proceedings have failed, be submitted to arbitration or to conciliation, as the Contracting Parties may at the time decide.

#### ARTICLE II

Submission for investigation and report to Permanent Commission of Conciliation.

Any dispute which has not been settled by diplomacy and in regard to which the Contracting Parties do not in fact have recourse to adjudication by an arbitral tribunal shall be submitted for investigation and report to a Permanent Commission of Conciliation constituted in the manner hereinafter prescribed.

#### ARTICLE III

Permanent Commission of Conciliation. Composition, etc.

The Permanent Commission of Conciliation shall be composed of five members and shall be constituted as soon as possible after the exchange of ratifications of this Treaty. Each of the Contracting Parties shall appoint two members, one from among its own nationals, the other from among the nationals of a third State. The Contracting Parties will, in common accord, appoint the fifth member, who shall not be one of their nationals, and who shall be ex officio the President of the Commission. If no agreement is reached as to the choice of the President of the Commission his election shall be conducted in accordance with the method prescribed in the fourth, fifth and sixth paragraphs of Article 45 of the Convention for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes, concluded at The Hague on October 18, 1907.

President of Commission.

Vol. 36, p. 2223.

Recall, vacancies, etc.

At any time when there is no case before the Commission, either of the Contracting Parties may

lesquels, après s'être communiqué leurs pleins pouvoirs, reconnus en bonne et due forme, sont convenus des dispositions suivantes:

#### ARTICLE I

Tout différend, de quelque nature qu'il soit, qui viendrait à s'élever entre les parties contractantes sera, en cas d'échec des procédés diplomatiques ordinaires, soumis à l'arbitrage ou à la conciliation suivant ce que décideront alors les parties contractantes.

#### ARTICLE II

Tout différend qui n'aurait pu être réglé par la voie diplomatique et pour la solution duquel les parties contractantes n'auraient pas, en fait, recours à un tribunal d'arbitrage sera soumis, aux fins d'enquête et rapport, à une Commission permanente de conciliation constituée conformément à ce qui est prescrit plus loin.

#### ARTICLE III

La Commission permanente de conciliation comprendra cinq membres et sera constituée aussitôt que possible après l'échange des ratifications du présent traité. Les parties contractantes nommeront chacune deux membres, l'un choisi parmi leurs propres nationaux, le second parmi les ressortissants d'un Etat tiers. Elles désigneront d'un commun accord le cinquième membre qui ne sera pas un de leurs nationaux et qui sera de plein droit président de la Commission. En cas de désaccord sur le choix du président de la commission, il sera procédé à sa nomination, conformément au mode prescrit aux alinéas 4, 5 et 6 de l'article 45 de la convention pour le règlement pacifique des conflits internationaux, conclue, à La Haye, le 18 octobre 1907.

En tout temps, lorsqu'il n'y aura aucun cas pendant devant la commission, chacune des par-

recall a member of the Commission appointed by it and may designate his successor. The recall of the President of the Commission will be effected at any such time on the request of either Contracting Party, provided that if the President shall have been elected in accordance with the method prescribed in the fourth, fifth and sixth paragraphs of Article 45 of the Convention for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes, concluded at The Hague on October 18, 1907, no request for his recall may be made within a period of two years from the date of his election. Vacancies, from whatever cause, shall be filled as soon as possible in the manner hereinabove provided for the making of original appointments.

Members of the Commission shall receive an adequate honorarium during the time when they are engaged in the performance of duties relating to a case before them. Each of the Contracting Parties will bear its own expenses and one-half of the expenses of the Commission.

#### ARTICLE IV

After the Contracting Parties shall have agreed to submit a dispute to conciliation, the Commission shall proceed to the consideration of such dispute upon a request sent to its President by either of them.

The Commission shall meet, in the absence of an agreement otherwise, at the place designated by its President.

The Commission may frame its own rules of procedure. In the absence of such rules it shall follow in so far as practicable the procedure set forth in Articles 18 to 34, inclusive, of the Convention for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes concluded at The Hague, October 18, 1907.

ties contractantes aura la faculté de révoquer tout membre de la commission nommé par elle et de lui désigner un successeur. Le président de la commission pourra être révoqué en tout temps à la requête de l'une des parties contractantes lorsqu'il n'y aura aucun cas pendant devant la commission, à la condition que, si le président a été désigné conformément à la procédure prescrite par les alinéas 4, 5 et 6 de l'article 45 de la convention pour le règlement pacifique des conflits internationaux, conclue, à La Haye, le 18 octobre 1907, aucune demande de révocation ne pourra être faite avant l'expiration d'un délai de deux années à compter de sa nomination. En cas de vacance de siège et quelle qu'en soit la cause, il sera pourvu aussitôt que possible au remplacement des membres de la commission selon le mode fixé pour leur nomination.

Les membres de la Commission de conciliation recevront une indemnité suffisante pour le temps qu'ils consacreront à l'examen d'un différend soumis à la commission. Chacune des parties contractantes supportera ses propres frais et une part égale des frais de la commission.

#### ARTICLE IV

Lorsque les parties contractantes se seront mises d'accord pour soumettre un différend à la procédure de conciliation, la commission sera saisie sur requête adressée à son président par l'une des parties contractantes.

Sauf accord contraire, la commission se réunira au lieu désigné par son président.

La commission peut arrêter ses propres règles de procédure. A défaut de telles règles, elle suivra, autant que possible, la procédure prévue par les articles 18 à 34 inclusivement de la convention pour le règlement pacifique des conflits internationaux, conclue, à La Haye, le 18 octobre 1907.

Commission members to receive honorarium.

Expenses.

Reference of disputes to Commission.

Place of meeting.

Rules of procedure.

Time for report.

The Commission shall submit its report within one year after the date on which the case shall have been submitted to it, unless the Contracting Parties should, in common accord, shorten or extend the time limit. The report shall be prepared in triplicate, one copy shall be presented to each Government and the third retained by the Commission for its files.

La commission présentera son rapport dans le délai d'une année à compter du jour où elle aura été saisie du différend, à moins que les parties contractantes n'abrègent ou ne prorogent ce délai d'un commun accord. Le rapport sera établi en trois exemplaires; un exemplaire sera remis à chaque gouvernement et le troisième, retenu par la commission pour ses dossiers.

Facilities to be furnished.

The Contracting Parties agree to furnish the Commission with all the means and facilities required for its investigation and report.

Les parties contractantes s'engagent à fournir à la commission tous les moyens et facilités nécessaires pour son enquête et son rapport.

Independent action reserved.

The Contracting Parties reserve the right to act independently on the subject matter of the dispute after the report of the Commission shall have been submitted.

Après que le rapport de la commission leur aura été soumis, les parties contractantes se réserveront le droit d'agir librement dans la question ayant fait l'objet du différend.

#### ARTICLE V

All differences not adjusted by Permanent Commission, etc., to be submitted to arbitration.

The Contracting Parties bind themselves to submit to arbitration every difference which may have arisen or may arise between them by virtue of a claim of right, which is juridical in its nature, provided that it has not been possible to adjust such difference by diplomacy and it has not in fact been adjusted as a result of reference to the Permanent Commission of Conciliation constituted pursuant to Articles II and III of this Treaty.

#### ARTICLE V

Les parties contractantes s'engagent à soumettre à l'arbitrage tout différend qui se serait élevé ou s'élèverait entre elles sur une prétention de nature juridique, à la condition qu'il n'ait pu être résolu par la voie diplomatique ou qu'il n'ait pas été réglé, en fait, à la suite d'un renvoi à la Commission permanente de conciliation constituée conformément aux articles II et III du présent traité.

#### ARTICLE VI

Subjects not included.

The provisions of Article V shall not be invoked in respect of any difference the subject matter of which

(a) is within the domestic jurisdiction of either of the Contracting Parties,

(b) involves the interests of third Parties,

(c) depends upon or involves the maintenance of the traditional attitude of the United States of America concerning American questions, commonly described as the Monroe Doctrine,

#### ARTICLE VI

Les dispositions de l'article V ne pourront être invoquées dans tout différend dont l'objet

a) relève de la compétence exclusive de l'une ou l'autre des parties contractantes;

b) affecte les intérêts d'Etats tiers;

c) dépend du maintien ou touche au maintien de l'attitude traditionnelle des Etats-Unis d'Amérique dans les affaires américaines, communément connue sous le nom de doctrine de Monroe;

(d) depends upon or involves the observance of the obligations of Switzerland in accordance with the Covenant of the League of Nations.

d) dépend de l'observation ou touche à l'observation des engagements assumés par la Suisse en conformité du Pacte de la Société des Nations.

ARTICLE VII

ARTICLE VII

The tribunal to which juridical differences shall be submitted shall be determined in each case by the Contracting Parties but shall, in the absence of other agreement, be the Permanent Court of Arbitration established at The Hague by the Convention for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes concluded October 18, 1907. Decision as to the tribunal shall be made in each case by a special agreement, which special agreement shall provide for the organization of the tribunal if necessary, shall define its powers, shall state the question or questions at issue and shall settle the terms of reference.

Le tribunal auquel seront soumis les différends d'ordre juridique sera constitué, dans chaque cas particulier, par les parties contractantes. Toutefois et sauf accord contraire, ce tribunal sera la Cour permanente d'arbitrage établie à La Haye par la convention pour le règlement pacifique des conflits internationaux, conclue le 18 octobre 1907. Les décisions relatives au tribunal feront l'objet, dans chaque cas particulier, d'un accord spécial, qui pourvoira, s'il y a lieu, à l'organisation du tribunal, définira ses pouvoirs, exposera la question ou les questions en litige et déterminera les questions à résoudre.

Juridical differences referred to tribunal mutually agreed upon, or to Permanent Court of Arbitration.

Vol. 34, p. 2221.

Such special agreement shall, in each case, be made on the part of the United States of America by the President thereof, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and on the part of Switzerland in accordance with its constitutional law.

Cet accord spécial sera dans chaque cas conclu, pour les Etats-Unis d'Amérique, par le Président avec l'avis et le consentement du Sénat, et, pour la Suisse, conformément à la Constitution fédérale.

Special agreement.

ARTICLE VIII

ARTICLE VIII

The present treaty shall be ratified by the President of the United States of America by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof and by Switzerland in accordance with its constitutional law.

Le présent traité sera ratifié par le Président des Etats-Unis d'Amérique avec l'avis et le consentement du Sénat et par la Suisse conformément à la Constitution fédérale.

Ratification.

The ratifications shall be exchanged at Washington as soon as possible, and the treaty shall come into force on the day of the exchange of the ratifications. It shall thereafter remain in force continuously unless and until terminated on notice of one year by either Contracting Party to the other.

L'échange des ratifications aura lieu à Washington dans le plus bref délai possible et le traité entrera en vigueur le jour de l'échange des ratifications. Il demeurera en vigueur aussi longtemps qu'il n'aura pas été dénoncé sur avis d'une année donné par l'une des parties contractantes à l'autre.

Exchange of ratifications.

Duration.

Signatures.

In faith whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed this treaty in duplicate in the English and French languages, both texts having equal force, and have hereunto affixed their seals.

Done at Washington the sixteenth day of February in the year one thousand nine hundred and thirty-one.

En foi de quoi, les plénipotentiaires ont signé le présent traité, en deux exemplaires, chacun en langues anglaise et française, les deux textes faisant également foi, et y ont apposé leur cachet.

Fait à Washington le 16 février mil neuf cent trente et un.

[SEAL] HENRY L STIMSON  
[SEAL] MARC PETER

Ratifications exchanged.

AND WHEREAS the said treaty has been duly ratified on both parts, and the ratifications of the two Governments were exchanged in the city of Washington on the twenty-third day of May, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-two;

Proclamation.

Now, THEREFORE, be it known that I, Herbert Hoover, President of the United States of America, have caused the said treaty to be made public, to the end that the same and every article and clause thereof may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States of America and the citizens thereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

DONE at the city of Washington this twenty-fifth day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and [SEAL] thirty-two, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fifty-sixth.

HERBERT HOOVER

By the President:

HENRY L STIMSON  
*Secretary of State.*

*Pan American maritime neutrality convention. Signed at Habana, February 20, 1928; ratification advised by the Senate, with reservation regarding section 3 of article 12, January 28, 1932; ratified by the President, with reservation regarding section 3 of article 12, February 6, 1932; ratification of the United States deposited with the Pan American Union, March 22, 1932; proclaimed, May 26, 1932.*

February 20, 1928.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS a Convention on Maritime Neutrality was adopted in the English, Spanish, Portuguese and French languages by the Plenipotentiaries of the United States of America (with a reservation in respect of Section 3 of Article 12), Peru, Uruguay, Panama, Ecuador, Mexico, El Salvador, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Bolivia, Venezuela, Colombia, Honduras, Costa Rica, Chile (with a reservation), Brazil, Argentina, Paraguay, Haiti, Dominican Republic, and Cuba (with a reservation), at the Sixth International Conference of American States which assembled at Habana, Cuba, from January 16 to February 20, 1928, the English text of which convention, as contained in the final act signed by the Plenipotentiaries of the said states at the closing session of the said conference, is word for word as follows:

Pan American maritime neutrality convention.

Preamble.

English text.

CONVENTION

[Maritime Neutrality]

The Governments of the Republics represented at the Sixth International Conference of American States, held in the city of Habana, Republic of Cuba, in the year 1928;

Governments represented.

Desiring that, in case war breaks out between two or more states the other states may, in the service of peace, offer their good offices or mediation to bring the conflict to an end, without such an action being considered as an unfriendly act;

Purposes declared.

Convinced that, in case this aim cannot be attained, neutral states have equal interest in having their rights respected by the belligerents;

Considering that neutrality is the juridical situation of states which do not take part in the hostilities, and that it creates rights and imposes obligations of impartiality, which should be regulated;

Recognizing that international solidarity requires that the liberty of commerce should be always respected, avoiding as far as possible unnecessary burdens for the neutrals;

It being convenient, that as long as this object is not reached, to reduce those burdens as much as possible; and

In the hope that it will be possible to regulate the matter so that all interests concerned may have every desired guaranty;

Have resolved to formulate a convention to that effect and have appointed the following plenipotentiaries:

Plenipotentiaries.

Peru: Jesús Melquiades Salazar, Víctor Maúrtua, Enrique Castro Oyanguren, Luis Ernesto Denegri.

Plenipotentiaries—  
Continued.

Uruguay: Jacobo Varela Acevedo, Juan José Amézaga, Leonel Aguirre, Pedro Erasmo Callorda.

Panamá: Ricardo J. Alfaro, Eduardo Chiari.

Ecuador: Gonzalo Zaldumbide, Víctor Zevallos, Colón Eloy Alfaro.

Mexico: Julio García, Fernando González Roa, Salvador Urbina, Aquiles Elorduy.

Salvador: Gustavo Guerrero, Héctor David Castro, Eduardo Alvarez.

Guatemala: Carlos Salazar, Bernardo Alvarado Tello, Luis Beltranena, José Azurdia.

Nicaragua: Carlos Cuadra Pazos, Joaquín Gómez, Máximo H. Zepeda.

Bolivia: José Antezana, Adolfo Costa du Rels.

Venezuela: Santiago Key Ayala, Francisco Gerardo Yanes, Rafael Angel Arraiz.

Colombia: Enrique Olaya Herrera, Jesús M. Yepes, Roberto Urdaneta Arbeláez, Ricardo Gutiérrez Lee.

Honduras: Fausto Dávila, Mariano Vázquez.

Costa Rica: Ricardo Castro Beeche, J. Rafael Oreamuno, Arturo Tinoco.

Chile: Alejandro Lira, Alejandro Alvarez, Carlos Silva Vildósola, Manuel Bianchi.

Brazil: Raúl Fernandes, Lindolfo Collor, Alarico da Silveira, Sampaio Correa, Eduardo Espínola.

Argentina: Honorio Pueyrredón, (Later resigned), Laurentino Olascoaga, Felipe A. Espil.

Paraguay: Lisandro Díaz León.

Haiti: Fernando Dennis, Charles Riboul.

Dominican Republic: Francisco J. Peynado, Gustavo A. Díaz, Elías Brache, Angel Morales, Tulio M. Cestero, Ricardo Pérez Alfonsea, Jacinto R. de Castro, Federico C. Alvarez.

United States of America: Charles Evans Hughes, Noble Brandon Judah, Henry P. Fletcher, Oscar W. Underwood, Dwight W. Morrow, Morgan J. O'Brien, James Brown Scott, Ray Lyman Wilbur, Leo S. Rowe.

Cuba: Antonio S. de Bustamante, Orestes Ferrara, Enrique Hernández Cartaya, José Manuel Cortina, Aristides Agüero, José B. Alemán, Manuel Márquez Sterling, Fernando Ortiz, Néstor Carbonell, Jesús María Barraqué.

Who, after having presented their credentials, which were found in good and correct form, have agreed upon the following provisions:

Freedom of com-  
merce in time of war.

#### Section I.—Freedom of commerce in time of war.

##### ARTICLE 1

The following rules shall govern commerce in time of war:

Rules governing  
Right of search, etc.,  
of non-neutral ships.

1. Warships of the belligerents have the right to stop and visit on the high seas and in territorial waters that are not neutral any merchant ship with the object of ascertaining its character and nationality and of verifying whether it conveys cargo prohibited by international law or has committed any violation of blockade. If the merchant ship does not heed the signal to stop, it may be pursued by the warship and stopped by force; outside of such a case the ship cannot be attacked unless, after being hailed, it fails to observe the instructions given it.

Restriction on attack.

The ship shall not be rendered incapable of navigation before the crew and passengers have been placed in safety.

2. Belligerent submarines are subject to the foregoing rules. If the submarine cannot capture the ship while observing these rules, it shall not have the right to continue to attack or to destroy the ship.

Belligerent submarines.

ARTICLE 2

Both the detention of the vessel and its crew for violation of neutrality shall be made in accordance with the procedure which best suits the state effecting it and at the expense of the transgressing ship. Said state, except in the case of grave fault on its part, is not responsible for damages which the vessel may suffer.

Detention for neutrality violations.

Section II.—Duties and rights of belligerents.

Duties and rights of belligerents.

ARTICLE 3

Belligerent states are obligated to refrain from performing acts of war in neutral waters or other acts which may constitute on the part of the state that tolerates them, a violation of neutrality.

Hostile acts in neutral waters forbidden.

ARTICLE 4

Under the terms of the preceding article, a belligerent state is forbidden:

Acts forbidden.

a) To make use of neutral waters as a base of naval operations against the enemy, or to renew or augment military supplies or the armament of its ships, or to complete the equipment of the latter;

Using neutral waters.

b) To install in neutral waters radio-telegraph stations or any other apparatus which may serve as a means of communication with its military forces, or to make use of installations of this kind it may have established before the war and which may not have been opened to the public.

Radio-telegraph installations.

ARTICLE 5

Belligerent warships are forbidden to remain in the ports or waters of a neutral state more than twenty-four hours. This provision will be communicated to the ship as soon as it arrives in port or in the territorial waters, and if already there at the time of the declaration of war, as soon as the neutral state becomes aware of this declaration.

Temporary stay in neutral ports.

Vessels used exclusively for scientific, religious, or philanthropic purposes are exempted from the foregoing provisions.

Exemptions.

A ship may extend its stay in port more than twenty-four hours in case of damage or bad conditions at sea, but must depart as soon as the cause of the delay has ceased.

Delay by reason of damage, etc.

When, according to the domestic law of the neutral state, the ship may not receive fuel until twenty-four hours after its arrival in port, the period of its stay may be extended an equal length of time.

Fueling.

ARTICLE 6

The ship which does not conform to the foregoing rules may be interned by order of the neutral government.

Vessels may be interned for not conforming to rules.

A ship shall be considered as interned from the moment it receives notice to that effect from the local neutral authority, even though a petition for reconsideration of the order has been interposed by the transgressing vessel, which shall remain under custody from the moment it receives the order.

## ARTICLE 7

Maximum of warships of a belligerent, permitted.

In the absence of a special provision of the local legislation, the maximum number of ships of war of a belligerent which may be in a neutral port at the same time shall be three.

## ARTICLE 8

Order of departure.

A ship of war may not depart from a neutral port within less than twenty-four hours after the departure of an enemy warship. The one entering first shall depart first, unless it is in such condition as to warrant extending its stay. In any case the ship which arrived later has the right to notify the other through the competent local authority that within twenty-four hours it will leave the port, the one first entering, however, having the right to depart within that time. If it leaves, the notifying ship must observe the interval which is above stipulated.

## ARTICLE 9

Repairs permitted.

Damaged belligerent ships shall not be permitted to make repairs in neutral ports beyond those that are essential to the continuance of the voyage and which in no degree constitute an increase in its military strength.

Damages by enemy's fire excepted.

Damages which are found to have been produced by the enemy's fire shall in no case be repaired.

The neutral state shall ascertain the nature of the repairs to be made and will see that they are made as rapidly as possible.

## ARTICLE 10

Provisioning.

Belligerent warships may supply themselves with fuel and stores in neutral ports, under the conditions especially established by the local authority and in case there are no special provisions to that effect, they may supply themselves in the manner prescribed for provisioning in time of peace.

## ARTICLE 11

Refueling restrictions.

Warships which obtain fuel in a neutral port cannot renew their supply in the same state until a period of three months has elapsed.

## ARTICLE 12

Belligerents to receive equal treatment.

Where the sojourn, supplying, and provisioning of belligerent ships in the ports and jurisdictional waters of neutrals are concerned, the provisions relative to ships of war shall apply equally:

1. To ordinary auxiliary ships;
2. To merchant ships transformed into warships, in accordance with Convention VII of The Hague of 1907.

Neutral vessels to be seized for specified offenses.

The neutral vessel shall be seized and in general subjected to the same treatment as enemy merchantmen:

- a) When taking a direct part in the hostilities;
- b) When at the orders or under the direction of an agent placed on board by an enemy government;
- c) When entirely freight-loaded by an enemy government;
- d) When actually and exclusively destined for transporting enemy troops or for the transmission of information on behalf of the enemy.

Merchandise of, included.

In the cases dealt with in this article, merchandise belonging to the owner of the vessel or ship shall also be liable to seizure.

Post, p. 1906.

3. To armed merchantmen.

ARTICLE 13

Auxiliary ships of belligerents, converted anew into merchantmen, shall be admitted as such in neutral ports subject to the following conditions:

Belligerent auxiliary merchantmen.  
Conditions governing admittance into neutral ports.

1. That the transformed vessel has not violated the neutrality of the country where it arrives;
2. That the transformation has been made in the ports or jurisdictional waters of the country to which the vessel belongs, or in the ports of its allies;
3. That the transformation be genuine, namely, that the vessel show neither in its crew nor in its equipment that it can serve the armed fleet of its country as an auxiliary, as it did before;
4. That the government of the country to which the ship belongs communicate to the states the names of auxiliary craft which have lost such character in order to recover that of merchantmen; and
5. That the same government obligate itself that said ships shall not again be used as auxiliaries to the war fleet.

ARTICLE 14

The airships of belligerents shall not fly above the territory or the territorial waters of neutrals if it is not in conformity with the regulations of the latter.

Belligerent airships.

Section III.—Rights and duties of neutrals.

Rights and duties of neutrals.

ARTICLE 15

Of the acts of assistance coming from the neutral states, and the acts of commerce on the part of individuals, only the first are contrary to neutrality.

Acts contrary to neutrality.

ARTICLE 16

The neutral state is forbidden:

- a) To deliver to the belligerent, directly or indirectly, or for any reason whatever, ships of war, munitions or any other war material;
- b) To grant it loans, or to open credits for it during the duration of war.

Acts forbidden.

Credits that a neutral state may give to facilitate the sale or exportation of its food products and raw materials are not included in this prohibition.

Exception.

ARTICLE 17

Prizes cannot be taken to a neutral port except in case of unseaworthiness, stress of weather, or want of fuel or provisions. When the cause has disappeared, the prizes must leave immediately; if none of the indicated conditions exist, the state shall suggest to them that they depart, and if not obeyed shall have recourse to the means at its disposal to disarm them with their officers and crew, or to intern the prize crew placed on board by the captor.

When prizes may enter neutral ports.

Duration of stay.

ARTICLE 18

Outside of the cases provided for in Article 17, the neutral state must release the prizes which may have been brought into its territorial waters.

Release of prizes.

ARTICLE 19

When a ship transporting merchandise is to be interned in a neutral state, cargo intended for said country shall be unloaded and that destined for others shall be transhipped.

Cargoes of interned ships.

## ARTICLE 20

Reprovisioning re-  
strictions.

The merchantman supplied with fuel or other stores in a neutral state which repeatedly delivers the whole or part of its supplies to a belligerent vessel, shall not again receive stores and fuel in the same state.

## ARTICLE 21

Belligerent merchant-  
men furnishing sup-  
plies to warships.

Should it be found that a merchantman flying a belligerent flag, by its preparations or other circumstances, can supply to warships of a state the stores which they need, the local authority may refuse it supplies or demand of the agent of the company a guaranty that the said ship will not aid or assist any belligerent vessel.

## ARTICLE 22

Exportation, etc., of  
arms, etc.

Neutral states are not obligated to prevent the export or transit at the expense of any one of the belligerents of arms, munitions and in general of anything which may be useful to their military forces.

*Post*, p. 1995.

Transit shall be permitted when, in the event of a war between two American nations, one of the belligerents is a mediterranean country, having no other means of supplying itself, provided the vital interests of the country through which transit is requested do not suffer by the granting thereof.

## ARTICLE 23

Departure of nation-  
als of belligerents, etc.,  
for military service.

Neutral states shall not oppose the voluntary departure of nationals of belligerent states even though they leave simultaneously in great numbers; but they may oppose the voluntary departure of their own nationals going to enlist in the armed forces.

## ARTICLE 24

Communication fa-  
cilities.

The use by the belligerents of the means of communication of neutral states or which cross or touch their territory is subject to the measures dictated by the local authority.

## ARTICLE 25

Care of the dead or  
wounded.

If as the result of naval operations beyond the territorial waters of neutral states there should be dead or wounded on board belligerent vessels, said states may send hospital ships under the vigilance of the neutral government to the scene of the disaster. These ships shall enjoy complete immunity during the discharge of their mission.

## ARTICLE 26

Surveillance by neu-  
tral States.

Neutral states are bound to exert all the vigilance within their power in order to prevent in their ports or territorial waters any violation of the foregoing provisions.

Fulfilment and ob-  
servance of the laws of  
neutrality.

Section IV.—Fulfilment and observance of the laws of neutrality.

## ARTICLE 27

Indemnification pro-  
visions.

A belligerent shall indemnify the damage caused by its violation of the foregoing provisions. It shall likewise be responsible for the acts of persons who may belong to its armed forces.

## ARTICLE 28

Contracting parties  
only affected.

The present convention does not affect obligations previously undertaken by the contracting parties through international agreements.

ARTICLE 29

After being signed, the present convention shall be submitted to the ratification of the signatory states. The Government of Cuba is charged with transmitting authentic certified copies to the governments for the aforementioned purpose of ratification. The instrument of ratification shall be deposited in the archives of the Pan American Union in Washington, the Union to notify the signatory governments of said deposit. Such notifications shall be considered as an exchange of ratifications. This convention shall remain open to the adherence of nonsignatory states.

Ratification provisions.  
Communication to other Powers.  
Deposit.

Adherence of nonsignatory States.

In witness whereof, the aforementioned plenipotentiaries sign the present convention in Spanish, English, French, and Portuguese, in the city of Habana, the 20th day of February, 1928.

Signatures.

Peru: JESÚS M. SALAZAR, VICTOR M. MAÚRTUA, LUIS ERNESTO DENEGRI, E. CASTRO OYANGUREN.

Uruguay: VARELA, PEDRO ERASMO CALLOEDA.

Panama: R. J. ALFARO, EDUARDO CHIARI.

Ecuador: GONZALO ZALDUMBIDE, VICTOR ZEVALLOS, C. E. ALFARO.

Mexico: JULIO GARCÍA, FERNANDO GONZÁLEZ ROA, SALVADOR URBINA, AQUILES ELORDUY.

Salvador: J. GUSTAVO GUERRERO, HÉCTOR DAVID CASTRO, ED. ALVAREZ.

Guatemala: CARLOS SALAZAR, B. ALVARADO, LUIS BELTRANENA, J. AZURDIA.

Nicaragua: CARLOS CUADRA PAZOS, MÁXIMO H. ZEPEDA, JOAQUÍN GÓMEZ.

Bolivia: JOSÉ ANTEZANA, A. COSTA DU R.

Venezuela: SANTIAGO KEY AYALA, FRANCISCO G. YANES, RAFAEL ANGEL ARRAIZ.

Colombia: ENRIQUE OLAYA HERRERA, R. GUTIÉRREZ LEE, J. M. YEPES.

Honduras: F. DÁVILA, MARIANO VÁZQUEZ.

Costa Rica: RICARDO CASTRO BEECHE, J. RAFAEL OREAMUNO, A. TINOCO JIMÉNEZ.

Reservation of the Delegation of Chile

Reservation of Chile.

The delegation of Chile signs the present convention with a reservation concerning Article 22, paragraph 2.

Ante, p. 1994.

Chile: ALEJANDRO LIRA, ALEJANDRO ALVAREZ, C. SILVA VILDÓSOLA, MANUEL BIANCHI.

Brazil: RAÚL FERNANDES, LINDOLFO COLLOR.

Argentina: LAURENTINO OLASCOAGA, FELIPE A. ESPIL, CARLOS ALBERTO ALCORTA.

Paraguay: LISANDRO DÍAZ LEÓN, JUAN VICENTE RAMÍREZ.

Haiti: FERNANDO DENNIS.

Dominican Republic: FRACO. J. PEYNADO, TULLIO M. CESTERO, JACINTO R. DE CASTRO, ELÍAS BRACHE, R. PÉREZ ALFONSECA.

Reservation of  
United States of America.

Reservation of the Delegation of the United States of America.

*Ante*, p. 1992.

The delegation of the United States of America signs the present convention with a reservation regarding Article 12, section 3.

United States of America: CHARLES EVANS HUGHES, NOBLE BRANDON JUDAH, HENRY P. FLETCHER, OSCAR W. UNDERWOOD, MORGAN J. O'BRIEN, JAMES BROWN SCOTT, RAY LYMAN WILBUR, LEO S. ROWE.

Reservation of Cuba.

Reservation of the Delegation of Cuba.

*Ante*, p. 1992.

The delegation of the Republic of Cuba signs with a reservation in reference to Article 12, section 3.

Cuba: ANTONIO S. DE BUSTAMANTE, ORESTES FERRARA, E. HERNÁNDEZ CARTAYA, ARÍSTIDES DE AGÜERO BETHENCOURT, M. MÁRQUEZ STERLING, NÉSTOR CARBONELL.

Certification of English text.

Certified to be the English text of the Convention on Maritime Neutrality as contained in the Final Act signed at the closing session of the Sixth International Conference of American States.

FRANK B KELLOGG  
*Secretary of State of the  
United States of America.*

Ratification with reservation.

AND WHEREAS the said convention has been duly ratified on the part of the United States of America, subject to the reservation made by the delegates of the United States of America at the said conference in regard to Section 3 of Article 12 thereof, namely, "3. To armed merchantmen.", which Section the Government of the United States of America does not accept, and the instrument of ratification of the United States of America was deposited with the Pan American Union on March 22, 1932, in accordance with Article 29 of the said convention;

*Ante*, p. 1992.

*Ante*, p. 1995.  
Ratifications.

AND WHEREAS the said convention has been ratified also by the Governments of Panama, Nicaragua, and Bolivia and the instruments of ratification of the said governments were deposited with the Pan American Union on May 21, 1929, January 12, 1931, and March 9, 1932, respectively;

Proclamation.

NOW, THEREFORE, be it known that I, Herbert Hoover, President of the United States of America, have caused the said convention to be made public to the end that the same and every article and clause thereof, with the exception of Section 3 of Article 12, may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States of America and the citizens thereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

DONE at the city of Washington this twenty-sixth day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and  
[SEAL] thirty-two and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fifty-sixth.

HERBERT HOOVER

By the President:

HENRY L STIMSON  
*Secretary of State.*

*Parcel post agreement between the United States of America and Switzerland, with Regulations of Execution. Signed at Washington, April 1, 1932, at Berne, May 18, 1932; approved by the President, April 11, 1932.<sup>1</sup>*

April 1, 1932.  
May 18, 1932.

I. Arrangement  
 entre  
 l'Administration des Postes des Etats-Unis d'Amérique  
 et  
 l'Administration des Postes de Suisse,  
 concernant  
 l'Échange des Colis Postaux.

I. Agreement  
 between  
 the United States Post Office Department  
 and  
 the Swiss Postal Administration  
 concerning  
 the Exchange of Parcel Post.

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 between  
 the United States Post Office  
 Department  
 and  
 the Swiss Postal Administration  
 concerning  
 the Exchange of Parcel Post.

Les soussignés, munis des pleins-pouvoirs de leurs Gouvernements respectifs ont, d'un commun accord et sous réserve de ratification par l'Autorité supérieure compétente, arrêté l'Arrangement suivant:

The undersigned, provided with full powers by their respective Governments, have, by common consent and subject to ratification by the competent superior authorities, drawn up the following Agreement:

Parcel post agreement with Switzerland.  
 Preamble.

ARTICLE PREMIER.

*Objet de l'Arrangement.*

1. Entre les Etats-Unis d'Amérique (y compris l'Alaska, Porto Rico, les Iles Vierges, Guam, Samoa et Hawaï), d'une part, et la Suisse, y compris le Liechtenstein, d'autre part, il peut être échangé, sous la dénomination de

ARTICLE 1.

*Object of the Agreement.*

1. Between the United States of America (including Alaska, Porto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, Samoa, and Hawaii) on one hand, and Switzerland (including Liechtenstein) on the other hand, there may be ex-

Object.

Territory embraced.

<sup>1</sup> So in original.

Limits of weight and size.

colis postaux, des envois jusqu'à concurrence de 44 livres (20 kg). Dans la direction Etats-Unis d'Amérique-Suisse, ces colis ne doivent pas dépasser les dimensions suivantes:

Longueur maximum de 4 pieds (feet), à condition que les colis de plus de 42 pouces (inches), mais ne dépassant pas 44 pouces de longueur, n'excèdent pas 24 pouces de pourtour; les colis de plus de 44 pouces, mais ne dépassant pas 46 pouces de longueur, n'excèdent pas 20 pouces de pourtour; les colis dépassant 46 pouces, jusqu'à 4 pieds de longueur, n'excèdent pas 16 pouces de pourtour; les colis jusqu'à 3½ pieds de longueur n'excèdent pas 6 pieds de longueur et pourtour ensemble.

Dans la direction Suisse-Etats-Unis d'Amérique, ces colis ne doivent pas dépasser les dimensions suivantes:

longueur, 105 cm (3 pieds 6 pouces).

longueur et pourtour, (pris dans un sens autre que celui de la longueur) ensemble, 180 cm (6 pieds) ou 200 cm (6½ pieds) si la longueur ne dépasse pas 75 cm (2½ pieds).

2. La manière de voir du bureau expéditeur, en ce qui concerne le calcul exact du poids et des dimensions, doit être considérée comme prévalant, sauf erreur évidente.

## ART. 2.

*Liberté de transit.*

1. Chaque Administration garantit la liberté de transit sur son territoire, dans les relations avec les pays avec lesquels elle entretient un échange de colis, pour tout colis originaire ou à destination de l'autre Administration contractante.

2. Les Administrations se notifient la nomenclature des pays à destination desquels elles acceptent des colis en transit.

changed, under the denomination of parcel post, parcels up to the weight limit of 44 pounds (20 kilograms). In the direction from the United States of America to Switzerland, these parcels may not exceed the following dimensions:

Greatest length 4 feet, on condition that parcels over 42 inches but not over 44 inches long do not exceed 24 inches in girth; that parcels over 44 inches but not over 46 inches long do not exceed 20 inches in girth; that parcels over 46 inches but not over 4 feet long do not exceed 16 inches in girth; and that parcels up to 3½ feet in length do not exceed 6 feet in length and girth combined.

In the direction from Switzerland to the United States of America, these parcels may not exceed the following dimensions:

Length, 105 centimeters (3 feet 6 inches),

Length and girth (taken in a direction other than that of the length) combined, 180 centimeters (6 feet), or 200 centimeters (6½ feet) if the length does not exceed 75 centimeters (2½ feet).

2. The viewpoint of the dispatching office in regard to the exact calculation of the weight and dimensions must be considered as prevailing, except in case of obvious error.

## ARTICLE 2.

*Liberty of Transit.*

1. Each Administration guarantees liberty of transit over its territory, in relations with countries with which it maintains an exchange of parcels, for every parcel originating in or destined for the other contracting Administration.

2. The Administrations notify each other as to the countries of destination for which they accept parcels in transit.

Transit parcels.

Rights guaranteed.

Notice.

3. Pour être acceptés au transit, les colis doivent être conformes aux prescriptions du pays intermédiaire.

3. To be accepted in transit, parcels must be in conformity with the provisions of the intermediate country.

Intermediate country, requirements.

ART. 3.

ARTICLE 3.

*Affranchissement. Taxes.*

*Postage and Other Charges.*

1. L'Administration du pays d'origine est autorisée à percevoir sur l'expéditeur de chaque colis, suivant les prescriptions en vigueur dans son service, les taxes de transport, les taxes à la valeur, ainsi que les droits pour les avis de réception et les recherches.

1. The Administration of the country of origin is authorized to collect from the sender of each parcel, in accordance with the provisions in force in its service, the postage charges and insurance fees, as well as the fees for return receipts and inquiries.

Postage, etc.

Collecting from sender.

2. Les taxes et droits prévus au § 1 doivent être payés d'avance, sauf en cas de réexpédition ou de renvoi des colis.

2. The charges and fees provided for in Section 1 must be paid in advance, save in case of reforwarding or return of parcels.

Prepayment.

3. Il ne peut être perçu aucun droit et aucune taxe autres que ceux prévus par le présent Arrangement ou par son Règlement d'exécution.

3. No fee or postage charge other than those provided for by the present Agreement or its Regulations of Execution may be collected.

Additional charges.

ART. 4.

ARTICLE 4.

*Récépissé de dépôt.*

*Certificate of Mailing.*

Sur demande, l'expéditeur d'un colis ordinaire peut obtenir un récépissé au moment du dépôt du colis. Chaque pays a le droit de percevoir la taxe y relative prévue dans son service intérieur.

On request, the sender of an ordinary parcel may obtain a certificate at the time of mailing the parcel. Each country has the right to collect therefor the fee provided for in its domestic service.

Certificate of mailing.

Furnished to sender.

Domestic fee allowed.

ART. 5.

ARTICLE 5.

*Droits de dédouanement, de factage et de magasinage.*

*Customs-Clearance, Delivery and Storage Charges.*

1. L'Administration du pays de destination peut percevoir sur le destinataire, pour l'accomplissement des formalités en douane et la remise à domicile, un droit qui ne peut excéder 20 cents (100 centimes-or) par colis, ainsi qu'un droit supplémentaire jusqu'à concurrence de 10 cents (50 centimes-or) par colis pour chaque nouvelle présentation, lorsque la première présentation est restée infructueuse.

1. The Administration of the country of destination may collect from the addressee, for the fulfillment of customs formalities and delivery at his residence, a charge not exceeding 20 cents (100 gold centimes) per parcel, as well as a supplementary charge of 10 cents (50 gold centimes) per parcel for each new presentation, when the first presentation has been unsuccessful.

Customs-clearance, delivery and storage charges.

Collected from addressee.

2. Chaque Administration est autorisée à percevoir un droit de magasinage convenable pour les colis qui ne sont pas retirés dans

2. Each Administration is authorized to collect a suitable storage charge for parcels which are not withdrawn within the

le délai qu'elle a fixé. Ce droit ne peut toutefois excéder 1 dollar (5 francs-or) par colis.

period which it has fixed. This charge may not, however, exceed 1 dollar (5 gold francs) per parcel.

## ART. 6.

## ARTICLE 6.

Custom duties.

*Droits de douane.**Custom Duties.*

To be collected on delivery.

1. Les colis sont soumis à toutes les prescriptions et dispositions douanières en vigueur dans le pays de destination. Les droits exigibles de ce chef sont perçus sur le destinataire lors de la remise du colis, suivant le règlement des douanes.

1. The parcels are subject to all customs laws and regulations in force in the country of destination. The duties collectible on that account are collected from the addressee on delivery of the parcel, in accordance with the customs regulations.

Prepayment arrangements.

2. Les Administrations peuvent s'entendre spécialement par voie de correspondance pour l'échange de colis avec bulletin d'affranchissement.

2. The Administrations may come to a special agreement, by way of correspondence, for the exchange of parcels with prepayment bulletins.

## ART. 7.

## ARTICLE 7.

Prohibitions.

*Interdictions.**Prohibitions.*

Parcels specified.

1. Il est interdit d'insérer dans les colis postaux:

1. It is forbidden to inclose in parcels:

Letters, etc.

a) des communications ou des notes ayant le caractère de lettres. Il est cependant permis d'insérer dans l'envoi la facture ouverte réduite à ses énonciations constitutives, de même qu'une simple copie de l'adresse du colis, avec mention de l'adresse de l'expéditeur;

a) Communications or notes having the character of letters. It is permissible, however, to enclose in the parcel the open invoice reduced to its essential features, as well as a simple copy of the address of the parcel with mention of the address of the sender.

With different address.

b) un objet portant une adresse autre que celle du destinataire de l'envoi;

b) An article bearing an address other than that of the addressee of the parcel.

Live animals.

c) des animaux vivants;

c) Live animals.

Articles not admissible.

d) des objets dont l'admission n'est pas autorisée par les lois ou règlements de douane ou autres d'un des deux pays;

d) Articles whose admission is not authorized by the customs or other laws or regulations of one of the two countries.

Explosives.

e) des matières explosibles ou inflammables et, d'une manière générale, des marchandises dont le transport est dangereux.

e) Explosive or inflammable articles, and, in general, all merchandise whose transportation is dangerous.

Erroneously accepted.

2. Si des colis tombant sous l'une de ces interdictions ont été admis à tort à l'expédition, l'Administration qui en fait la constatation les traite suivant sa législation et ses règlements intérieurs.

2. If parcels coming under one of these prohibitions have been wrongly accepted for mailing, the Administration detecting them treats them in accordance with its domestic laws and regulations.

List of prohibited articles to be exchanged.

3. Les deux Administrations se communiquent, au moyen de la "Liste des objets interdits" publiée par le Bureau international de l'Union postale universelle, la

3. The two Administrations advise each other, by means of the List of Prohibited Articles published by the International Bureau of the Universal Postal

nomenclature de tous les objets interdits. Toutefois, elles n'assument de ce chef aucune responsabilité envers les organes de la douane ou de la police ou envers l'expéditeur.

Union, of all prohibited articles. However, they do not assume, on that account, any responsibility toward the customs or police authorities or the sender.

ART. 8.

*Retrait et modification d'adresse.*

L'expéditeur d'un colis peut le faire retirer du service ou en faire modifier l'adresse tant que cet envoi n'a pas été remis au destinataire. Les demandes de retrait ou de modification d'adresse sont soumises aux prescriptions en vigueur dans le service intérieur des deux Administrations contractantes. Elles doivent être transmises à l'Administration centrale ou à tels autres bureaux qui pourraient être désignés par voie de correspondance.

ARTICLE 8.

*Return and Change of Address.*

The sender of a parcel may have it returned or have its address changed provided that it has not been delivered to the addressee. The requests for return or change of address are subject to the provisions in force in the domestic service of the two contracting Administrations. They must be sent to the Central Administration, or to such other offices as may be designated by way of correspondence.

Return and change of address.

Requests for, subject to prevailing regulations.

ART. 9.

*Avis de réception et feuilles de recherches.*

1. L'expéditeur d'un colis avec valeur déclarée peut obtenir un avis de réception contre paiement du droit prévu dans le pays d'origine.

Lorsqu'un avis de réception est demandé, l'expéditeur ou le bureau d'origine doit inscrire ou imprimer sur le colis la mention bien apparante: "Return receipt requested" (avis de réception demandé), "Advice of delivery requested" (avis de distribution demandé) ou simplement y appor- ter les deux lettres "A. R." en traits fortement marqués.

2. Un droit, que l'Administration d'origine fixe à sa convenance, peut être perçu pour toute réclamation présentée après l'expédition soit d'un colis ordinaire, soit d'un colis avec valeur déclarée, à moins que l'expéditeur n'ait déjà acquitté le droit spécial pour un avis de réception.

Le pays d'origine a également la faculté de percevoir un droit lorsqu'il s'agit de redresser une irrégularité qui n'est pas imputable à la poste.

ARTICLE 9.

*Return Receipts and Tracers.*

1. The sender of an insured parcel may obtain a return receipt upon payment of the fee provided for in the country of origin.

When a return receipt is requested, the sender or the office of origin must write or print on the parcel the conspicuous note: "Return receipt requested" (Avis de réception demandé), "Advice of delivery requested" (Avis de distribution demandé), or simply place thereon the two letters "A. R.", traced in heavy lines.

2. A charge, which the Administration of origin fixes at its convenience, may be collected for every inquiry presented after mailing an ordinary or insured parcel, unless the sender has already paid the special fee for a return receipt.

The country of origin also has the option of collecting a fee when it is a question of correcting an irregularity which is not the fault of the postal service.

Return receipts and tracers.

Insured parcels.

Marking of requests.

Fee.

Correcting irregularities.

## ART. 10.

*Réexpédition.*

## ARTICLE 10.

*Reforwarding.*

Reforwarding.

Supplementary charges.

1. La réexpédition d'un colis dans l'intérieur d'un des pays contractants donne lieu à la perception des taxes supplémentaires prévues par l'Administration de ce pays. Il en est de même, le cas échéant, en ce qui concerne la remise de ce colis à une autre personne au lieu de destination primitif.

1. The reforwarding of a parcel within one of the contracting countries gives rise to the collection of the supplementary charges provided for by the Administration of that country. The same is true, if occasion arises, in regard to the delivery of such parcel to another person at the original place of destination.

Collecting new fees.

2. Si un colis doit être réexpédié sur un des deux pays signataires du présent Arrangement, il est passible des nouvelles taxes de transport et, le cas échéant, de la taxe à la valeur, à moins que ces taxes n'aient été payées d'avance. Les colis avec valeur déclarée doivent être réexpédiés comme tels. Les nouveaux droits sont perçus sur le destinataire par l'Administration qui effectue la remise.

2. If a parcel must be reforwarded to one of the two countries signatory to the present Agreement, it is liable to new postage charges, and, if occasion arises, new insurance fees, unless such charges and fees have been paid in advance. Insured parcels must be reforwarded as such. The new fees are collected from the addressee by the Administration effecting the delivery.

Forwarding, etc., to a third country.

3. Sur demande de l'expéditeur ou du destinataire, les colis peuvent aussi être réexpédiés sur un autre pays ou y être renvoyés. Les colis avec valeur déclarée ne peuvent cependant être réexpédiés ou renvoyés que comme tels. Les expéditeurs peuvent pourvoir les colis de la mention "Ne pas réexpédier sur un tiers pays". Dans ce cas, les colis ne doivent être réexpédiés sur aucun autre pays. En cas de perte, de spoliation ou d'avarie d'un colis avec valeur déclarée réexpédié sur un tiers pays ou renvoyé par ce pays, l'indemnité est déterminée exclusivement d'après les dispositions de l'art. 15, paragraphe 4, du présent Arrangement.

3. At the request of the sender or addressee, parcels may also be reforwarded or returned to another country. Insured parcels may not, however, be reforwarded or returned except as such. The senders may mark the parcels: "Do not forward to a third country". In that case, the parcels must not be reforwarded to any other country. In case of loss, rifling or damage of an insured parcel reforwarded to another country or returned by that country, the indemnity is decided upon exclusively in accordance with the provisions of Article 15, Section 4, of the present Agreement.

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## ART. 11.

*Colis envoyés en fausse direction.*

## ARTICLE 11.

*Misdirected parcels.*

Misdirected parcels.

Ordinary.

Les colis ordinaires envoyés en fausse direction sont réexpédiés sur leur véritable destination par la voie la plus directe dont peut disposer l'Administration réexpéditrice. Ils ne peuvent pas être frappés de droits de douane ou autres par cette Administration. Les colis avec valeur

Ordinary parcels, when mis-sent, are reforwarded to their true destination by the most direct route at the disposal of the reforwarding Administration. They must not be charged with customs or other charges by that Administration. Insured parcels, when missent, may not be refor-

Insured.

déclarée envoyés en fausse direction ne peuvent être réexpédiés que comme tels sur leur destination. En cas d'impossibilité, ils sont renvoyés à l'origine.

warded to their destination except as such. If this is impossible, they are returned to origin.

ART. 12.

ARTICLE 12.

*Rebuts.*

*Rebuts.*

*Rebuts.*

1. Si l'expéditeur n'a pas donné d'instructions contraires, les colis tombés en rebut lui sont renvoyés sans avis préalable. Ils sont passibles des nouveaux frais de transport, ainsi que, le cas échéant, de la taxe à la valeur, et sont renvoyés comme colis de la même catégorie qu'à l'aller. Les taxes sont exigibles de l'expéditeur et perçues par l'Administration qui lui rend les colis.

1. If the sender has not given contrary instructions, undeliverable parcels are returned to him without previous notice. They are liable to new postage charges as well as insurance fees if necessary, and are returned as parcels of the same class in which they were received. The charges are collectible from the sender, and are collected by the Administration delivering the parcels to him:

Returning undeliverable parcels.

Subject to new charges.

Requests from sender allowed.

2. Au moment du dépôt, l'expéditeur peut demander, pour le cas de non remise:

2. At the time of mailing, the sender may request, in the event of non-delivery:

a) que le colis lui soit immédiatement renvoyé,

a) that the parcel be returned to him immediately,

b) qu'il soit considéré comme abandonné,

b) that it be considered as abandoned; or

c) qu'il soit remis à une autre personne dans le pays de destination.

c) that it be delivered to another person in the country of destination.

Si l'expéditeur use de cette faculté, il doit revêtir le colis et le bulletin d'expédition (Despatch-Note) d'une des mentions suivantes:

If the sender makes use of this option, he must mark the parcel and the dispatch note with one of the following notes:

Marks.

"En cas de non-remise, le colis doit être renvoyé immédiatement";

"In case of non-delivery, the parcel should be returned immediately";

"En cas de non-remise, le colis doit être considéré comme abandonné";

"In case of non-delivery, the parcel should be considered as abandoned";

"En cas de non-remise, le colis doit être délivré à.....";

"In case of non-delivery, the parcel should be delivered to.....";

Aucune mention autre que celles prévues ci-dessus n'est admise.

No note other than those provided for above is permitted.

3. Sauf disposition contraire, les colis tombés en rebut sont renvoyés à l'origine 30 jours après leur arrivée au bureau de destination. Les colis que le destinataire refuse d'accepter doivent être renvoyés immédiatement. Dans tous les cas, le motif de la non-remise doit être indiqué sur le colis.

3. Barring contrary instructions, undeliverable parcels are returned to origin 30 days after their arrival at the office of destination. Parcels which the addressee refuses to accept shall be returned immediately. In all cases, the reason for the non-delivery must be indicated on the parcel.

Time for returning undeliverable parcels.

Disposal of perishable articles.

4. Les envois sujets à détérioration ou à corruption peuvent être vendus immédiatement, même en route, à l'aller ou au retour, sans avis préalable et sans formalité judiciaire, au profit de qui de droit.

Si, pour une cause quelconque, la vente est impossible, les objets détériorés ou corrompus sont détruits. La vente ou la destruction donne lieu à l'établissement d'un procès-verbal qui est envoyé à l'Administration d'origine.

Sale of abandoned parcels.

5. Les colis tombés en rebut dont l'expéditeur a fait abandon, peuvent, à l'expiration du délai de 30 jours, être vendus au profit de l'Administration du pays de destination. Toutefois, s'il s'agit d'un colis avec valeur déclarée, il est dressé un procès-verbal qui doit être envoyé à l'Administration du pays d'origine. De même, l'Administration du pays d'origine doit être avisée, lorsqu'un colis avec valeur déclarée tombe en rebut, n'est pas renvoyé à l'origine.

4. Parcels liable to deterioration or corruption may be sold immediately, even enroute on the outward or return voyage, without previous notice and without judicial formality, for the profit of the rightful party.

If, for any reason, sale is impossible, the deteriorated or corrupted articles are destroyed. The sale or destruction gives rise to the making of a report which is sent to the Administration of origin.

5. Undeliverable parcels which the sender has abandoned may, at the expiration of a 30-day period, be sold for the profit of the Administration of the country of destination. However, in the case of an insured parcel, a report is made up, which must be sent to the Administration of the country of origin. Likewise, the Administration of the country of origin must be advised when an insured parcel which is undeliverable is not returned to origin.

ART. 13.

ARTICLE 13.

Customs duties.

*Annulation des droits de douane.*

*Cancelation of Customs Duties.*

Cancelation if parcel destroyed, etc.

Si les formalités exigées par l'autorité douanière ont été remplies, les droits de douane proprement dits sont annulés, en Suisse et aux Etats-Unis, sur les colis détruits, renvoyés à l'origine ou réexpédiés sur un tiers pays.

If the formalities required by the customs authorities have been fulfilled, the customs duties properly so-called are canceled, in Switzerland and the United States on parcels destroyed, returned to origin or reforwarded to a third country.

ART. 14.

ARTICLE 14.

Insured parcels.

*Colis avec valeur déclarée.*

*Insured Parcels.*

Fee.

L'expéditeur d'un colis peut le consigner comme colis avec valeur déclarée. Outre les taxes de transport ordinaires, il est perçu une taxe à la valeur fixée suivant les prescriptions du pays d'origine.

The sender of a parcel may mail it as insured. In addition to the ordinary postage charges, there is collected an insurance fee fixed in accordance with the legislation of the country of origin.

ART. 15.

ARTICLE 15.

Responsibility, etc.

*Responsabilité. Indemnité.*

*Responsibility. Indemnity.*

No indemnity for loss of ordinary parcels.

1. Ni l'expéditeur, ni le destinataire n'ont droit à une indemnité en cas de perte, de spoliation ou d'avarie d'un colis ordinaire, c'est-à-dire sans valeur déclarée.

1. Neither the sender nor the addressee is entitled to indemnity in case of loss, rifling or damage of an ordinary parcel, i. e., of an uninsured parcel.

2. Sauf en cas de perte ou d'avarie due à la force majeure, telle qu'elle est définie par les jugements de tribunaux ou les prescriptions du pays dans le territoire duquel le fait s'est produit, l'expéditeur ou un autre ayant droit peut prétendre à une indemnité correspondant au montant réel de la perte, de la spoliation ou de l'avarie, d'après la valeur au lieu et à l'époque où la marchandise a été acceptée au transport, lorsqu'un colis avec valeur déclarée a été perdu, spolié ou avarié, à moins que le dommage n'ait été causé par la faute ou la négligence de l'expéditeur, du destinataire ou de leur représentant, ou ne provienne de la nature de l'objet. Toutefois, le montant de l'indemnité ne peut être supérieur à la somme assurée sur laquelle la taxe à la valeur a été perçue dans le pays d'origine ou au maximum de 100 dollars (500 francs-or). Les deux Administrations peuvent cependant s'entendre, par voie de correspondance, pour fixer une indemnité plus élevée.

3. Aucune des deux Administrations n'est tenue au paiement d'une indemnité en cas de perte ou d'avarie due à la force majeure, quelles que soient les définitions particulières de ce terme, à moins que, dans les mêmes conditions données, l'autre Administration ne consente à assumer la responsabilité dans les relations réciproques et bien que chaque pays ait la faculté de payer des indemnités à sa convenance et sans recours contre l'autre pays, pour les pertes ou avaries dues à la force majeure d'après une définition quelconque de ce terme.

4. Lorsqu'un colis avec valeur déclarée provenant d'un pays et destiné à être remis dans l'autre pays est réexpédié de là sur un tiers pays ou y est renvoyé, l'ayant droit à l'indemnité, en cas de perte, de spoliation ou d'avarie survenue subséquemment à la réexpédition ou au renvoi du colis par le pays de l'adresse primitive, ne peut prétendre, le cas échéant, qu'à l'in-

2. Save in case of loss or damage due to force majeure, as defined by the legal decisions or rulings in force in the country on whose territory the case has arisen, the sender, or other rightful claimant, may claim an indemnity corresponding to the actual amount of the loss, rifling or damage, in accordance with the value at the place where and the time when the merchandise was accepted for transportation, when an insured parcel has been lost, rifled or damaged, unless the damage was caused by the fault or negligence of the sender, the addressee, or their representatives, or arises from the nature of the article. However, the amount of the indemnity may not be greater than the amount for which insured, on which the insurance fee has been collected in the country of origin, or the maximum amount of \$100 (500 gold francs). The two Administrations may, however, agree by correspondence to fix a higher indemnity.

3. Neither of the two Administrations is bound to any indemnity in case of loss or damage due to force majeure, whatever the particular definitions of that term may be, unless, on the same given conditions, the other Administration consents to assume responsibility in the reciprocal relations, although each country has the option of paying indemnity at its convenience and without recourse against the other country for losses or damage due to force majeure in accordance with any definition of that term.

4. When an insured parcel originating in one country and destined to be delivered in the other country is reforwarded from there to a third country or is returned to a third country, the party entitled to the indemnity, in case of loss, rifling or damage occurring subsequent to the reforwarding or return of the parcel by the original country of destination, can lay claim, in such a case,

Allowance to sender.

Loss by force majeure.

Parcels forwarded to a third country.

demnité que consent à verser ou— suivant l'entente intervenue entre les pays intéressés directement à la réexpédition ou au renvoi—que doit payer le pays où le fait s'est produit. Chacun des deux pays signataires du présent Arrangement qui réexpédie à tort un colis avec valeur déclarée sur un tiers pays, est responsable envers l'expéditeur dans la même mesure que le pays d'origine, donc dans les limites du présent Arrangement.

Responsibility for error.

Time limitation.

5. Les Administrations sont dégagées de toute responsabilité, si, dans le délai d'un an à partir du lendemain du jour du dépôt du colis avec valeur déclarée, aucune réclamation verbale ou écrite n'a été formulée par l'expéditeur ou la personne qu'il a autorisée.

No indemnity for indirect loss, etc.

6. Il n'est pas payé d'indemnité pour les dommages indirects résultant de la perte, de la spoliation, de l'avarie, de la non-livraison, de la remise à une fausse adresse ou du retard d'un colis avec valeur déclarée expédié d'après les conditions du présent Arrangement.

Matter not entitled to indemnity.

Il n'est payé aucune indemnité pour les colis avec valeur déclarée qui contiennent, soit des marchandises sans valeur réelle, soit des articles sujets à détérioration ou dont le transport est interdit par les deux Administrations, qui ne répondent pas aux dispositions du présent Arrangement, ou qui n'ont pas été déposés à la poste de la manière prescrite. Toutefois, le pays responsable de la perte, de la spoliation ou de l'avarie peut payer une indemnité pour ces colis, mais n'a pas de recours contre l'autre pays.

Reimbursement of postage, etc., on loss of parcels.

7. En cas de perte ou de spoliation complète, d'avarie irréparable de l'envoi entier, les deux Administrations peuvent, à leur convenance, rembourser à l'ayant droit le montant des taxes postales et droits spéciaux grevant un envoi avec valeur déclarée. La taxe à la valeur n'est remboursée en aucun cas.

only to the indemnity which the country where the loss, rifling or damage occurred consents to pay, or which that country is obligated to pay in accordance with the agreement made between the countries directly interested in the reforwarding or return. Either of the two countries signing the present Agreement which wrongly forwards an insured parcel to a third country is responsible to the sender to the same extent as the country of origin, that is, within the limits of the present Agreement.

5. The Administrations are released from all responsibility if, within the period of one year from the day following the date of mailing the insured parcel, no verbal or written inquiry has been made by the sender or the person whom he has authorized.

6. No indemnity is paid for indirect damages resulting from the loss, rifling, damage, non-delivery, misdelivery or delay of an insured parcel dispatched in accordance with the conditions of the present Agreement.

No indemnity is paid for insured parcels which contain either articles without actual value or articles liable to deterioration, or whose transportation is prohibited by the two Administrations, or which do not comply with the provisions of the present Agreement, or which were not posted in the prescribed manner. However, the country responsible for the loss, rifling or damage may pay indemnity for such parcels, but has no recourse against the other country.

7. In case of complete loss or rifling, or of irreparable damage of the entire parcel, the two administrations may, at their convenience, reimburse the rightful party for the amount of the postage and special charges due on an insured parcel. The insurance fee is not in any case returned.

8. Il n'est pas assumé de responsabilité pour les colis avec valeur déclarée dont les Administrations ne peuvent se rendre compte par suite de la destruction des documents de service résultant d'un cas de force majeure.

8. No responsibility is assumed for insured parcels for which the administrations can not account as a result of the destruction of the service records resulting from a case of force majeure.

If service records destroyed, responsibility not admitted.

9. Si l'expéditeur, le destinataire, le propriétaire ou son représentant, d'un colis avec valeur déclarée fait sciemment, à un moment quelconque, une déclaration frauduleuse de valeur supérieure à la valeur réelle du contenu, ou s'il fournit avec réflexion des moyens de preuve faux, controuvés ou frauduleux, l'Administration responsable du paiement de l'indemnité se réserve le droit de décliner ce paiement et de ne pas rembourser les taxes postales et les droits ou de verser l'indemnité qu'elle juge équitable d'après les moyens de preuve fournis. L'application de cette prescription ne préjudicie aucunement l'action judiciaire qui pourrait être intentée au réclamant, du fait de pareilles indications frauduleuses.

9. If the sender or addressee of an insured parcel, or the owner or his representative, knowingly makes, at any time, a fraudulent declaration of a value higher than the actual value of the contents, or if he knowingly furnishes false, forged, or fraudulent means of proof, the administration responsible for the payment of indemnity reserves the right to decline such payment and not to repay the postage and fees or to pay such indemnity as it deems equitable in the light of the means of proof furnished. The application of this provision does not in any way prejudice the judicial action which may be taken against the claimant on account of such fraudulent indications.

Reservation in case of false statement, etc.

10. En cas de perte, de spoliation ou d'avarie d'un colis avec valeur déclarée, l'Administration d'origine doit payer l'indemnité à l'ayant droit le plus tôt possible et, au plus tard, dans le délai d'un an à compter du lendemain du jour de la réclamation. Ce paiement a lieu pour le compte de l'Administration de destination, si elle est responsable et a été avisé régulièrement.

10. In case of loss, rifing or damage of an insured parcel, the Administration of origin must pay the indemnity to the rightful claimant as soon as possible, and, at the latest, within the period of one year, counting from the day following the date of the inquiry. This payment is made on behalf of the Administration of destination, if it is responsible and has been regularly advised.

Administration of origin to pay indemnity within a year.

11. Dans les cas mentionnés au paragraphe précédent, l'Administration du pays d'origine peut toutefois différer exceptionnellement le règlement de l'indemnité au delà d'un an, lorsque, dans ce délai, le sort du colis n'a pu être établi ou la question de responsabilité être tranchée.

11. In the cases mentioned in the preceding Section, the Administration of the country of origin may, however, exceptionally defer the settlement of the indemnity beyond one year, when within that period the disposal of the parcel could not be established or the question of responsibility settled.

Deferring settlement.

12. Sauf dans les cas où le paiement a été différé exceptionnellement, comme il est dit au paragraphe 11, l'Administration du pays d'origine est autorisée à désintéresser l'ayant droit pour le compte du pays de destination, si

12. Save in cases where the payment has been exceptionally deferred, as stated in Section 11, the Administration of the country of origin is authorized to make payment to the rightful party on behalf of the country of destina-

Payment by country of origin if country of destination delays six months.

ce dernier, régulièrement saisi, a laissé s'écouler 6 mois sans donner de solution à l'affaire.

Country responsible.

13. L'obligation de payer l'indemnité incombe au pays dont dépend le bureau d'origine. Ce pays conserve un droit de recours contre le pays responsable, c'est-à-dire contre l'Administration dans le territoire de laquelle la perte, la spoliation ou l'avarie s'est produite.

Reimbursements.

14. Le pays responsable de la perte, de la spoliation ou de l'avarie et pour le compte duquel le paiement est effectué, est tenu de rembourser le montant de l'indemnité au pays ayant effectué le paiement. Ce remboursement doit avoir lieu sans retard et, au plus tard, dans le délai de 6 mois après notification du paiement.

Reimbursement on gold basis.

15. Le remboursement des indemnités doit s'effectuer sur la base de la monnaie-or.

Means to be used.

16. Ces remboursements au pays crédeur doivent être effectués sans frais pour cet Office, soit par mandat de poste, soit par traite, en monnaie ayant cours dans le pays crédeur ou par tout autre procédé à convenir mutuellement par voie de correspondance.

Responsibility of receiving country unable to show disposition.

17. Jusqu'à preuve du contraire, la responsabilité de la perte ou de la spoliation d'un colis avec valeur déclarée incombe au pays qui, ayant reçu le colis sans formuler de réserves et étant mis en possession de tous les moyens réglementaires d'investigation, ne peut établir le sort du colis.

Dispatching office responsible if loss discovered by receiving office.

18. Lorsque la perte, la spoliation ou l'avarie d'un colis avec valeur déclarée est constatée lors de l'ouverture du récipient par le bureau d'échange réceptionnaire et a été signalée régulièrement au bureau d'échange expéditeur, la responsabilité incombe à l'Administration dont dépend ce dernier bureau, à moins que le fait ne se soit accompli sur le territoire de l'Administration réceptionnaire ou intermédiaire.

Loss, etc., in transit.

Si la perte, la spoliation ou l'avarie s'est produite en cours de

tion, if the latter, regularly notified, has allowed 6 months to pass without settling the matter.

13. The obligation of paying the indemnity is incumbent on the country to which the office of origin belongs. This country reserves the right of recourse against the country responsible, that is to say, against the Administration on whose territory the loss, rifling or damage has occurred.

14. The country responsible for the loss, rifling or damage, and on whose account the payment is effected, is bound to repay the amount of the indemnity to the country which has effected the payment. This reimbursement must take place without delay; and, at the latest, within the period of 6 months after notification of the payment.

15. The reimbursement of the indemnities must be effected on the basis of gold money.

16. These repayments to the creditor country must be made without expense for that Office, by money order or draft, in money valid in the creditor country or in any other way to be agreed upon mutually by correspondence.

17. Until the contrary is proved, the responsibility for the loss or rifling of an insured parcel is incumbent on the country which, having received the parcel without making any reservations, and being put in possession of all the regulation means of investigation, can not establish the disposal of the parcel.

18. When the loss, rifling or damage of an insured parcel is detected upon opening the receptacle at the receiving exchange office and has been regularly pointed out to the dispatching exchange office, the responsibility falls on the Administration to which the latter office belongs, unless the irregularity occurred on the territory of the receiving or intermediary Administration.

If the loss, rifling, or damage has taken place in the course of

transport sans qu'il soit possible d'établir sur le territoire ou dans le service de quel pays le fait s'est accompli, les Offices en cause supportent le dommage par parts égales.

Sauf entente contraire entre les pays intéressés, entente qui peut intervenir par voie de correspondance, aucune indemnité ne sera payée pour la perte, la spoliation ou l'avarie de colis avec valeur déclarée en transit, c'est-à-dire pour des colis avec valeur déclarée originaires de l'un des deux pays contractants à destination de pays ne participant pas au présent Arrangement, ou pour des colis originaires d'un pays ne participant pas à cet Arrangement, à destination de l'un des deux pays contractants.

19. L'expéditeur est responsable des défauts de l'emballage et de l'insuffisance de la fermeture et des cachets des colis avec valeur déclarée. D'autre part, les deux Administrations sont dégagées de toute responsabilité en cas de perte, de spoliation ou d'avarie causée par des défauts non remarqués au moment du dépôt.

transportation, without its being possible to establish on the territory or in the service of what country the act took place, the Offices involved bear the loss in equal shares.

Barring contrary agreement between the countries concerned, which agreement may be made by correspondence, no indemnity will be paid for the loss, rifling or damage of an insured parcel in transit, i. e., for insured parcels originating in one of the two contracting countries and destined for countries not participating in the present Agreement, or for parcels originating in a country not participating in this Agreement and destined for one of the two contracting countries.

19. The sender is responsible for defects in the packing and insufficiency in the closing and the seals of insured parcels. Moreover, the two Administrations are released from all responsibility in case of loss, rifling or damage caused by defects not noticed at the time of mailing.

Destined for third country, etc.

Sender responsible for packing, etc.

ART. 16.

*Bonification des taxes.*

1. Pour chaque colis échangé entre les pays contractants (art. 1), l'Office expéditeur bonifie à l'Office destinataire, sur les feuilles de route, les quotes-parts revenant à ce dernier, et indiquées dans le Règlement d'exécution.

2. Les sommes à bonifier pour un colis en transit, c'est-à-dire à destination soit d'une possession, soit d'un tiers pays, sont indiquées de même dans le Règlement d'exécution.

3. Les taxes de transit revenant au pays européen traversé, pour les colis des Etats-Unis d'Amérique et d'au delà, à destination de la Suisse, sont bonifiées directement et à ses frais par l'Administration des Etats-Unis; dans la direction inverse, par l'Administration des postes suisses.

ARTICLE 16.

*Payments.*

1. For each parcel exchanged between the contracting countries (Article 1), the dispatching Office credits to the Office of destination, in the parcel bills, the quotas due to the latter, and indicated in the Regulations of Execution.

2. The sums to be paid for a parcel in transit, i. e., destined either for a possession or for a third country, are likewise indicated in the Regulations of Execution.

3. The transit charges due to the European country traversed for parcels from the United States of America and beyond destined for Switzerland are paid directly, and at its expense, by the Administration of the United States; in the other direction, by the Administration of Posts of Switzerland.

Payments.

Credits.

Art. p. 1907.

Post, p. 2012.

Parcels for a third country or possession.

Post, p. 2017.

Division of transit charges.

In case of reforwarding, etc.

4. En cas de réexpédition ou de renvoi d'un colis à l'origine, l'Office réexpéditeur reprend sur l'autre Office la quote-part qui lui revient à teneur du § 1 ci-dessus et, le cas échéant:

- a) les taxes prévues aux §§ 2 et 3 ci-dessus, dont il se trouve à découvert;
- b) les droits de dédouanement, de factage et de magasinage prévus à l'art. 5;
- c) les taxes de réexpédition prévues à l'art. 10, § 1.

## ART. 17.

Matters not herein provided for.

*Dispositions non prévues par le présent Arrangement.*

Universal Postal Convention provisions to govern.

1. A moins qu'elles ne soient réglées par le présent Arrangement, toutes les questions concernant l'échange, les demandes de retrait, le renvoi des colis, ainsi que la remise et l'établissement des avis de réception et le règlement des indemnités, sont traitées suivant les dispositions de la Convention postale universelle et de son Règlement d'exécution, en tant que celles-ci sont applicables et ne sont pas contraires à celles qui précèdent. Si le cas n'est prévu nulle part, la législation interne des Etats-Unis ou de la Suisse, ou les décisions prises par l'un ou l'autre des pays, sont applicables dans le pays respectif.

Details to be fixed by common consent.

2. Les détails relatifs à l'application du présent Arrangement seront fixés par les deux Administrations dans un Règlement d'exécution dont les dispositions pourront être modifiées ou complétées d'un commun accord par voie de correspondance. Un même accord par voie de correspondance pourra intervenir en vue de l'échange de colis contre remboursement.

Exchange of C. O. D. parcels.

3. Les deux Administrations se notifient mutuellement leurs lois, ordonnances et tarifs concernant l'échange des colis postaux, ainsi que toutes les modifications de taxes qui y seraient introduites dans la suite.

Mutual notice of postal laws, etc.

4. In case of reforwarding or return to origin of a parcel, the redispaching Office recovers from the other Office the quota due to it in accordance with Section 1 above, and moreover, as the case may be:

- a) such of the charges prescribed by Sections 2 and 3 above as may be due to it;
- b) the customs-clearance, delivery and storage charges provided for by Article 5;
- c) the reforwarding charges contemplated by Article 10, Section 1.

## ARTICLE 17.

*Matters not Provided for in the Present Agreement.*

1. Unless they are provided for in the present Agreement, all questions concerning the exchange, requests for return, the return of parcels, as well as delivery and making out of return receipts and settlement of indemnities, are treated in accordance with the provisions of the Universal Postal Convention and its Regulations of Execution, in so far as they are applicable and are not contrary to the foregoing provisions. If the case is not provided for at all, the domestic legislation of the United States or Switzerland, or the decisions made by one country or the other, are applicable in the respective country.

2. The details relative to the application of the present Agreement will be fixed by the two Administrations in Regulations of Execution, the provisions of which may be modified or completed by common consent by way of correspondence. A similar agreement through correspondence may be made with a view to the exchange of C. O. D. parcels.

3. The two Administrations notify each other mutually of their laws, ordinances and tariffs concerning the exchange of parcel post, as well as of all modifications in rates which may be subsequently made.

ART. 18.

ARTICLE 18.

*Durée de l'Arrangement.*

*Duration of the Agreement.*

1. Le présent Arrangement, qui remplace et abroge celui de Washington du 15 décembre 1922, entrera en vigueur après avoir été ratifié par les parties contractantes.

1. The present Agreement, which replaces and abrogates that of Washington of December 15, 1922, will enter into force after having been ratified by the contracting parties.

Toutefois, il est loisible aux deux Administrations de l'appliquer provisoirement dès le 1<sup>er</sup> avril 1932.

However, it is permissible for the two Administrations to apply it provisionally from April 1, 1932.

2. Il déploiera ses effets aussi longtemps qu'il n'aura pas été dénoncé 6 mois à l'avance par l'une ou l'autre des deux Administrations.

2. It shall remain in effect as long as it has not been terminated six months in advance by one or the other of the two Administrations.

Chacune des deux Administrations est autorisée à supprimer totalement ou partiellement le service des colis avec valeur déclarée ou à le restreindre à quelques bureaux, si des motifs spéciaux nécessitent cette mesure et sous la réserve d'en informer préalablement l'autre Administration. Le cas échéant, la notification doit en être faite par la voie la plus rapide.

Each of the two Administrations is authorized to discontinue, totally or partially, the service of insured parcels or to restrict it to certain offices, if special reasons make that measure necessary, on the condition that the other Administration is so advised in advance. If need be, the notification thereof must be by the most rapid means.

Duration of Agreement.

Former convention abrogated. Vol. 43, p. 1631, repealed.

Provisional application.

Duration.

Discretionary discontinuance of insuring parcels.

Fait en double expédition et signé à Washington, le 1<sup>er</sup> avril 1932.  
et à Berne, le 18 mai 1932.

Done in duplicate and signed at Washington on the first day of April, 1932.

Signatures.

*Le Directeur général  
des postes et des télégraphes:*  
FURRER  
[SEAL]

WALTER F BROWN  
*The Postmaster General of the  
United States of America.*  
[SEAL]

The foregoing Parcel Post Agreement between the United States of America and Switzerland has been negotiated and concluded with my advice and consent and is hereby approved and ratified.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed.

Approval by the President.

[SEAL]

HERBERT HOOVER

Ratified by Switzerland.

Ratifié Berne, le 18 mai 1932.

*Le Département fédéral des postes  
et des chemins de fer:*

PILET GOLAZ

By the President.  
W. R. CASTLE JR  
*Acting Secretary of State.*

WASHINGTON, April 11, 1932.

Regulations of Execution.

II. Règlement d'exécution  
de l'Arrangement concernant l'Échange des Colis Postaux  
conclu entre  
les Etats-Unis de l'Amérique du Nord et la Suisse.

II. Regulations of Execution  
for the Agreement concerning the Exchange of Parcel Post  
concluded between  
the United States of America and Switzerland.

II. Règlement d'Exécution  
de l'Arrangement concernant l'Échange  
des Colis Postaux  
conclu entre  
les Etats-Unis de l'Amérique du Nord et  
la Suisse.

II. Regulations of Execution  
for the Agreement concerning the Exchange  
of Parcel Post  
concluded between  
the United States of America and  
Switzerland.

## § 1.

## SECTION 1.

Preparation of parcels.

*Conditionnement des colis.**Preparation of Parcels.*

1. Le nom et l'adresse de l'expéditeur et du destinataire doivent être écrits d'une façon lisible et exacte, si possible sur le colis même ou sur une étiquette fixée solidement à l'envoi.

Il est recommandé d'insérer un double de l'adresse dans chaque colis, surtout lorsque l'usage d'une étiquette volante est rendu nécessaire par le conditionnement ou par la forme de l'envoi.

Les colis dont l'adresse de l'expéditeur ou du destinataire consiste en initiales seulement ne sont pas admis, exception faite des désignations commerciales (raisons sociales) composées d'initiales.

Les adresses au crayon ne sont pas admises. Sont toutefois acceptées les adresses écrites au crayon-encre, sur un fond préalablement mouillé.

2. Les colis contenant des espèces monnayées, de l'or ou de l'argent en barres, des pierreries ou autres matières précieuses doivent toujours être expédiés avec déclaration de valeur.

Lorsqu'un colis contenant des objets de l'espèce est expédié sans déclaration de valeur, l'office postal qui remarque l'erreur en

1. The name and address of the sender and of the addressee must be written, legibly and correctly, if possible on the parcel itself, or on a label affixed securely to the parcel.

It is recommended that a duplicate of the address be inclosed in every parcel, especially when the use of a tag is rendered necessary by the packing or form of the parcel.

Parcels on which the name of the sender or of the addressee is indicated merely by initials are not admitted, except in the case of commercial designations (trade names) composed of initials.

Addresses in pencil are not admitted. However, addresses written in indelible pencil on a previously dampened surface are accepted.

2. Parcels containing coins, gold or silver in bars, precious stones, or other precious articles, must always be sent insured.

When a parcel containing coin, gold or silver in bars, precious stones or other precious articles is sent uninsured through error,

premier lieu est tenu de le traiter comme colis avec valeur déclarée et d'après les dispositions de son pays.

3. Chaque colis doit être emballé de manière que le contenu soit préservé pendant toute la durée du transport. Les colis avec valeur déclarée doivent être scellés par des cachets à la cire, par des plombs ou par un autre moyen équivalent. Pour les colis ordinaires, un ficelage soigneux suffit comme moyen de fermeture, mais ils peuvent aussi être scellés.

Comme mesure de sécurité, chaque Administration peut exiger qu'une empreinte ou marque spéciale de l'expéditeur figure sur les plombs ou cachets de fermeture des colis avec valeur déclarée.

L'Administration des douanes du pays de destination est autorisée à ouvrir les colis. A cet effet, les cachets ou toute autre fermeture peuvent être brisés ou rompus. Les envois ouverts par la douane doivent être refermés et, en outre, scellés d'office, si l'expéditeur les avait scellés.

4. Pour les colis avec valeur déclarée, le montant de la valeur déclarée doit figurer tant sur le colis que sur le bulletin d'expédition.

5. Chaque colis avec valeur déclarée doit porter du côté de l'adresse un numéro (insurance number), et l'indication "insured", "valeur déclarée" ou "V".

6. Les étiquettes ou timbres-poste apposés sur les colis avec valeur déclarée doivent être espacés afin qu'ils ne puissent servir à cacher des lésions de l'emballage. Ils ne doivent pas, non plus, être repliés sur deux faces de l'emballage, de manière à couvrir la bordure.

7. Les liquides et les corps facilement liquéfiables doivent être expédiés dans un double récipient. Entre le premier (bouteille, flacon, boîte, etc.) et le second (boîte en métal, en bois résistant, en fibre de solide qualité

the post office which first discovers it is bound to treat it as an insured parcel, and in accordance with the legislation of its country.

3. Each parcel must be packed in such a manner that the contents are protected over the whole route. Insured parcels must be sealed with wax or lead or by some equivalent means. For ordinary parcels, careful tying is sufficient as a mode of closing, but they may also be sealed.

As a protective measure, either Administration may require that a special imprint or mark of the sender appear on the wax or lead seals closing insured parcels.

The Customs Administration of the country of destination is authorized to open the parcels. To that end, the seals or any other fastenings may be broken. Parcels opened by the customs must be refastened and also officially sealed, if the sender has sealed them.

4. For insured parcels, the amount of the insured value shall appear both on the parcel and on the dispatch note.

5. Each insured parcel must bear on the address side an insurance number and the notation "Insured", "Valeur déclarée", or "V".

6. The labels or postage stamps affixed to insured parcels must be spaced so that they cannot serve to conceal injuries to the packing. Neither must they be folded over two faces of the wrapping so as to cover the edge.

7. Liquids and easily liquefiable substances must be sent in a double receptacle. Between the first (bottle, flask, box, etc.) and the second (box of metal, strong wood, or strong carton of fibre-board, or receptacle of equal

Regulations—Contd.

ou récipient de résistance équivalente), un espace doit être ménagé, qu'on remplira de sciure, de son ou de toute autre matière spongieuse, en quantité suffisante pour absorber tout le liquide en cas de bris du récipient.

8. Les poudres et les matières colorantes en poudre doivent être emballées dans de fortes boîtes en fer-blanc ou autre métal, qui, après avoir été soudées, seront placées à leur tour dans des boîtes en bois ou dans d'autres récipients de résistance égale, de manière à exclure tout endommagement d'autres envois.

## § 2.

Dispatch notes and customs declarations.

*Bulletins d'expédition et déclarations en douane.*

1. Pour chaque colis ou expédition collective de trois colis ordinaires au plus, destinés à la même personne et soumis à la même bonification, l'expéditeur doit remplir un bulletin d'expédition et une déclaration en douane conformes aux formules en usage dans le pays d'origine.

Les bulletins d'expédition doivent porter les indications suivantes: bureau de dépôt, nom et adresse de l'expéditeur, nombre des déclarations en douane, poids, port payé, nom et adresse du destinataire et bureau de destination. Pour les colis avec valeur déclarée, le numéro (assurance number) et le montant de la valeur déclarée doivent aussi figurer sur le bulletin d'expédition.

Les déclarations en douane doivent fournir les indications suivantes: description générale du colis, mention exacte et détaillée du contenu, valeur, poids brut, date d'expédition, nom et adresse de l'expéditeur et du destinataire et pays d'origine de la marchandise.

2. Les Administrations n'assument aucune responsabilité en ce qui concerne l'exactitude des déclarations en douane ou des bulletins d'expédition.

strength), there must be left a space to be filled with sawdust, bran, or other absorbent material, in a sufficient quantity to absorb all the liquid in case that the receptacle is broken.

8. Powders and dyes in powdered form must be packed in strong boxes of tin or other metal, which, after soldering, must be placed in turn in wooden boxes or other receptacles of equal strength in such a way as to avoid all damage to other articles.

## SECTION 2.

*Dispatch Notes and Customs Declarations.*

1. For each parcel or collective shipment of not more than three uninsured parcels addressed to the same person and subject to the same payment, the sender must make out a dispatch note and a customs declaration in accordance with the forms in use in the country of origin.

The dispatch notes must bear the following information: Office of mailing, name and address of the sender, number of customs declarations, weight, postage paid, name and address of the addressee, and office of destination. For insured parcels, the number and the amount of the insured value must also appear on the dispatch note.

The customs declaration must show the following information: General description of the parcel, exact and detailed description of the contents, value, gross weight, date of mailing, name and address of the sender and addressee and country of origin of the merchandise.

2. The Administrations assume no responsibility in regard to the exactness of the customs declarations or dispatch notes.

3. Les bulletins d'expédition et les déclarations en douane afférents aux colis originaires de Suisse doivent être attachés solidement aux envois.

Les bulletins d'expédition et les déclarations en douane afférents aux colis originaires des Etats-Unis d'Amérique sont expédiés le plus rapidement possible, par la poste aux lettres, au bureau d'échange suisse, avec l'original de la feuille de route correspondante.

§ 3.

*Échange de colis.*

1. Les colis sont échangés dans des sacs clos au moyen de cachets ou de plombs, entre les bureaux désignés par les Administrations. Ils sont transmis au pays de destination aux frais du pays d'origine et de la manière qui convient à ce dernier.

Le poids de chaque sac ne doit pas dépasser 50 kg.

2. Les colis ordinaires et les colis avec valeur déclarée sont compris dans des sacs spéciaux, chaque catégorie séparément.

De plus, dans la direction Suisse-États-Unis, il est fait une distinction entre les colis pour les États-Unis et les colis en transit.

Les fiches des sacs contenant des colis avec valeur déclarée doivent porter la lettre "V".

§ 4.

*Inscription des colis.*

1. Les colis ordinaires compris dans chaque dépêche à destination de la Suisse sont inscrits en bloc sur les feuilles de route, mais par catégories d'envois jusqu'à 1 kg, de 1 à 5 kg, de 5 à 10 kg, de 10 à 15 kg et de 15 à 20 kg.

Les colis ordinaires compris dans chaque dépêche à destination des États-Unis d'Amérique sont inscrits sur les feuilles de route par la seule mention du nombre total des colis et de leur poids net total.

3. The dispatch notes and customs declarations relative to parcels originating in Switzerland must be attached securely to the parcels.

The dispatch notes and customs declarations relating to parcels originating in the United States of America are sent as rapidly as possible in the letter mails to the Swiss exchange office with the original of the corresponding parcel bill.

SECTION 3.

*Exchange of Parcels.*

1. The parcels are exchanged in sacks closed by means of wax or lead seals, between the offices designated by the Administrations. They are transmitted to the country of destination at the expense of the country of origin and in a manner convenient to the latter.

The weight of each sack must not exceed 50 kilograms.

2. Ordinary parcels and insured parcels are included in special sacks, each class separately.

Moreover, in the direction from Switzerland to the United States, a distinction is made between parcels for the United States and parcels in transit.

The labels of the sacks containing insured parcels must bear the letter "V".

SECTION 4.

*Entry of the parcels.*

1. The ordinary parcels included in each dispatch sent to Switzerland are to be entered in bulk on the parcel bills, but by classes of parcels up to 1 kilogram, from 1 to 5 kilograms, from 5 to 10 kilograms, from 10 to 15 kilograms, and from 15 to 20 kilograms.

The ordinary parcels included in each dispatch sent to the United States of America are to be entered on the parcel bills to show the total number of parcels and the total net weight thereof.

Regulations—Contd.

Exchange of parcels.

Entry of the parcels.

## Regulations—Contd.

Le total des sommes à bonifier par une Administration à l'autre doit aussi figurer sur les feuilles de route. Il en est de même du nombre total des sacs compris dans chaque dépêche.

Les colis renvoyés à l'origine ou réexpédiés sont inscrits isolément.

Le mode de procéder détaillé et le mode exact d'inscription et de transmission des colis en transit, c'est-à-dire à destination de tiers pays, ou des récipients qui les renferment, seront fixés par arrangement réciproque, par voie de correspondance.

2. Les colis avec valeur déclarée sont inscrits isolément et sur des feuilles de route distinctes, avec indication du numéro (insurance number) et du nom du bureau d'origine.

Pour les colis avec valeur déclarée à destination de la Suisse, les feuilles de route doivent porter aussi l'indication de la coupure de poids à laquelle les colis appartiennent, le total des bonifications, ainsi que le nombre total des sacs servant à l'expédition desdits colis.

Pour les colis avec valeur déclarée à destination des Etats-Unis d'Amérique, les feuilles de route doivent porter, en outre, l'indication du poids net total des colis, le total des bonifications, ainsi que le nombre total des sacs servant à l'expédition desdits colis.

3. Les colis transmis à découvert pour l'Alaska, Hawaï, Porto-Rico, les Iles Vierges, Guam et Samoa, sont inscrits séparément sur les feuilles de route, par groupes correspondant à leurs différentes destinations.

4. Il doit être établi des feuilles de route distinctes pour les colis ordinaires, d'une part, et pour les colis avec valeur déclarée, d'autre part; il en va de même pour les colis expédiés de Suisse en transit par les Etats-Unis.

5. Les colis renvoyés à l'origine seront désignés comme tels dans les feuilles de route par la mention "retour" (returned), les colis réexpédiés, par l'indication "réexpédié" (redirected).

The total amounts to be credited by one Administration to the other and the total number of sacks comprising each dispatch must also be shown on the parcel bills.

Redirected or returned parcels shall be entered individually.

The detailed mode of procedure and the exact manner of entry and transmission of transit parcels, i. e., those destined for third countries, or of the receptacles containing them, will be fixed by reciprocal agreement, through correspondence.

2. Insured parcels shall be entered individually on separate parcel bills to show the insurance number and the name of the office of origin.

In the case of insured parcels for Switzerland, the parcel bills must also show the indication of the division of weight to which the parcel belongs, the total amount to be credited, and the total number of sacks in which the parcels are dispatched.

In the case of insured parcels for the United States of America, the parcel bills must also show the total net weight of the parcels and the total amount to be credited as well as the total number of sacks in which the parcels are dispatched.

3. Parcels sent à découvert for Alaska, Hawaii, Porto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, and Samoa are to be entered separately, according to their different destinations, on the parcel bills.

4. Separate parcel bills must be prepared for the ordinary parcels on one hand, and for the insured parcels on the other hand; the same holds true for parcels dispatched from Switzerland in transit through the United States.

5. Parcels returned to origin shall be designated as such in the parcel bills by means of the note "Returned"; redirected parcels by the note "Redirected".

6. Chaque bureau d'échange expéditeur numérote les feuilles de route d'après une série annuelle. Le dernier numéro de l'année précédente doit être mentionné sur la première feuille de la nouvelle année.

6. Each dispatching exchange office numbers the parcel bills in accordance with an annual series. The last number of the preceding year must be mentioned on the first bill of the new year.

7. Les feuilles de route sont établies en double exemplaire. L'original est expédié par la poste aux lettres, tandis que le duplicata est inséré dans l'un des sacs. L'office d'échange des Etats-Unis joint, en outre, les papiers d'accompagnement à l'original de la feuille de route (voir aussi § 2).

7. The parcel bills are prepared in duplicate. The original is sent in the regular mails; while the duplicate is inserted in one of the sacks. The United States exchange office also attaches the accompanying papers to the original of the parcel bill (see also Section 2).

Le sac renfermant la feuille de route est désigné par la lettre "F" tracée d'une manière apparente sur l'étiquette.

The sack containing the parcel bill is designated by the letter "F", traced in a conspicuous manner on the label.

§ 5.

SECTION 5.

*Bonification des quotes-parts.*

*Payments.*

1. Les quotes-parts terminales à bonifier par l'Office expéditeur à l'Office destinataire, en vertu de l'art. 16, § 1, de l'Arrangement, sont les suivantes:

1. The terminal quotas to be credited by the dispatching Office to the Office of destination, by virtue of Article 16, Section 1, of the Agreement are the following:

Payments.

*I. Par la Suisse aux Etats-Unis d'Amérique:*

*I. By Switzerland to the United States of America.*

By Switzerland.

a) *Taxe au poids:*

a) *Rate by weight:*

70 centimes-or par kilogramme, sur la base du poids net en bloc (bulk net weight) de chaque dépêche.

70 gold centimes per kilogram, based on the bulk net weight of each dispatch.

Cette taxe s'applique aussi aux colis à destination de l'Alaska. Elle est réduite à 35 centimes-or par kilogramme pour les colis à destination de Porto-Rico, des Iles Vierges, Guam, Samoa et Hawaï.

This rate applies also to parcels for Alaska. The rate is reduced to 35 gold centimes per kilogram for parcels for Porto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, Samoa, and Hawaii.

b) *Taxe à la valeur* (s'il s'agit de colis avec valeur déclarée), en sus de la taxe au poids:

b) *Rate by value* (in the case of insured parcels) in addition to the rate by weight:

10 centimes-or par colis avec valeur déclarée jusqu'à 500 francs-or (100 dollars).

10 gold centimes per parcel with insured value up to 500 gold francs (100 dollars).

*II. Par les Etats-Unis d'Amérique à la Suisse:*

*II. By the United States of America to Switzerland:*

By the United States of America.

a) *Taxe au poids:*

a) *Rate by weight:*

jusqu'à 1 kg= 60 ct-or

Up to 1 kilogram = 60 gold centimes

au delà de	1	"	5	"	=110	"
"	"	"	5	"	=170	"
"	"	"	10	"	=220	"
"	"	"	15	"	=320	"

From	1 to	5 kilograms	=110	"	"
"	"	5	"	10	"
"	"	10	"	15	"
"	"	15	"	20	"

Regulations—Contd.

b) *Taxe à la valeur* (s'il s'agit de colis avec valeur déclarée), en sus de la taxe au poids:  
10 centimes-or par colis avec valeur déclarée jusqu'à 500 francs-or (100 dollars).

2. Les quotes parts à bonifier pour les colis expédiés par une Administration à l'autre, en vue de leur transmission ultérieure à une possession ou à un pays tiers, seront fixées par l'Administration intermédiaire.

## § 6.

*Vérification par les bureaux d'échange.*

Verification.

1. A la réception d'une dépêche, le bureau d'échange destinataire procède à sa vérification. Les inscriptions sur la feuille de route doivent être vérifiées exactement. Chaque erreur ou omission doit être portée immédiatement à la connaissance du bureau d'échange expéditeur au moyen d'un bulletin de vérification. Une dépêche est considérée comme ayant été trouvée en ordre à tous égards, lorsqu'il n'est pas dressé de bulletin de vérification.

2. Si l'on constate une erreur ou une irrégularité à la réception d'une dépêche, toutes les pièces pouvant servir de preuves à l'appui en vue de recherches ultérieures ou de l'examen de demandes d'indemnité doivent être conservées.

3. En cas de manque d'une feuille de route, il en est établi un duplicata dont une copie est envoyée au bureau d'échange expéditeur de la dépêche.

4. Lorsqu'un colis porte des traces évidentes de spoliation ou d'avarie, il doit être revêtu d'une mention s'y rapportant et d'une empreinte de timbre du bureau qui a fait la constatation. Le cas échéant, il est dressé un procès-verbal qui est joint au colis.

b) *Rate by value* (in the case of insured parcels) in addition to the rate by weight:

10 gold centimes per parcel with insured value up to 500 gold francs (100 dollars).

2. The amounts to be allowed for parcels sent from one Administration to the other for onward transmission to a possession of either country or to a third country shall be fixed by the intermediate Administration.

## SECTION 6.

*Verification by the Exchange Office.*

1. Upon receipt of a dispatch, the exchange office of destination proceeds to verify it. The entries in the parcel bill must be verified exactly. Each error or omission must be brought immediately to the knowledge of the dispatching exchange office by means of a bulletin of verification. A dispatch is considered as having been found in order in all regards when no bulletin of verification is made up.

2. If an error or irregularity is found upon receipt of a dispatch, all objects which may serve later on for investigations, or for examination of requests for indemnity, must be kept.

3. In case of shortage of a parcel bill, a duplicate is prepared, a copy of which is sent to the exchange office of origin of the dispatch.

4. When a parcel bears evident traces of rifling or damage, it must be marked with a note to that effect, and with an imprint of the stamp of the office which has detected the fact. If need be, a report is prepared and attached to the parcel.

§ 7.

*Récipients.*

1. Chaque Administration pourvoit à l'acquisition<sup>1</sup> des sacs nécessaires pour l'expédition de ses colis. Les sacs vides doivent être renvoyés au pays d'origine par le prochain courrier.

2. Il y a lieu d'indiquer sur la feuille de route tant le nombre des sacs utilisés pour la confection de la dépêche que celui des sacs vides en retour. A l'aide de ces indications, chaque Administration exerce un contrôle sur la rentrée des récipients qui lui appartiennent. Au cas où ce contrôle démontrerait que le 10% du nombre total des sacs utilisés pendant une année n'a pas été renvoyé, la valeur des sacs manquants doit être remboursée à l'Office expéditeur.

§ 8.

*Décompte.*

1. A la fin de chaque trimestre, chaque Administration établit un compte sur la base des feuilles de route.

2. Ces comptes sont soumis à l'examen de l'Administration correspondante dans le courant du mois qui suit le trimestre auquel ils se rapportent.

3. La récapitulation, l'envoi, l'examen et l'acceptation de ces comptes ne doivent pas être retardés et le règlement du solde aura lieu, au plus tard, à l'expiration du trimestre suivant.

4. Le solde résultant de la balance des comptes entre les deux Administrations est payé par traite à vue, tirée sur New York ou par un autre moyen convenu réciproquement par voie de correspondance. Les frais de paiement sont à la charge de l'Administration débitrice.

SECTION 7.

*Receptacles.*

1. Each Administration provides itself with the necessary sacks for the exchange of its parcels. The empty sacks must be returned to the country of origin by the next mail.

2. It is necessary to indicate in the parcel bill both the number of sacks used for the preparation of the dispatch and the number of empty sacks returned. With the aid of these indications, each Administration exercises a control over the return of the receptacles belonging to it. In case that this control shows that 10 per cent of the total number of sacks used during a year have not been returned, the value of the missing sacks must be repaid to the dispatching office.

SECTION 8.

*Accounting.*

1. At the end of each quarter, each Administration makes up an account on the basis of the parcel bills.

2. These accounts are submitted for examination to the corresponding Administration in the course of the month which follows the quarter to which they relate.

3. The recapitulation, transmission, examination and acceptance of these accounts must not be delayed, and the payment of the balance shall take place, at the latest, at the expiration of the following quarter.

4. The balance resulting from the adjustment of the accounts between the two Administrations is paid by a sight draft drawn on New York, or by some other means mutually agreed upon by correspondence. The expenses of payment are chargeable to the debtor Administration.

Regulations—Contd.

Receptacles.

Accounting.

<sup>1</sup> So in original.

## Signatures.

Fait en deux expéditions et  
signé à Washington, le 1<sup>er</sup> avril  
1932.

*Le Directeur général des postes  
des Etats-Unis d'Amérique:*

Berne, le 18 mai 1932.

*Le Directeur général des postes et  
des télégraphes suisses:*

FURRER

[SEAL]

Done in duplicate and signed  
at Washington, April 1, 1932.

*The Postmaster General of the  
U. S. A.:*

WALTER F BROWN

Berne, 18 mai 1932.

*The Director General of Posts and  
Telegraphs of Switzerland:*

[SEAL]

Approval of Regula-  
tions.

The foregoing Regulations for the Execution of the Parcel Post Agreement between the United States of America and Switzerland have been negotiated and concluded with my advice and consent and are hereby approved and ratified.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed.

[SEAL]

By the President.

HERBERT HOOVER

W. R. CASTLE JR

*Acting Secretary of State.*

WASHINGTON, April 11, 1932

*Convention between the United States of America and other powers, relating to prisoners of war. Signed at Geneva, July 27, 1929; ratification advised by the Senate, January 7, 1932; ratified by the President, January 16, 1932; ratification of the United States of America deposited with the Government of Switzerland, February 4, 1932; proclaimed, August 4, 1932.*

July 27, 1929.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS, a Convention Relating to the Treatment of Prisoners of War was signed by the respective Plenipotentiaries of the United States of America and forty-six other countries, at Geneva on July 27, 1929, the original of which Convention in the French language is word for word as follows:

Treatment of prisoners of war.  
Preamble.

Translation

CONVENTION RELATIVE  
AU TRAITEMENT DES  
PRISONNIERS DE GUERRE  
DU 27 JUILLET 1929.

CONVENTION OF JULY 27,  
1929, RELATIVE TO THE  
TREATMENT OF PRISONERS  
OF WAR.

Le Président du Reich Allemand, le Président des États-Unis d'Amérique, le Président fédéral de la République d'Autriche, Sa Majesté le Roi des Belges, le Président de la République de Bolivie, le Président de la République des États-Unis du Brésil, Sa Majesté le Roi de Grande-Bretagne, d'Irlande et des Territoires britanniques au delà des Mers, Empereur des Indes, Sa Majesté le Roi des Bulgares, le Président de la République du Chili, le Président de la République de Chine, le Président de la République de Colombie, le Président de la République de Cuba, Sa Majesté le Roi de Danemark et d'Islande, le Président de la République Dominicaine, Sa Majesté le Roi d'Égypte, Sa Majesté le Roi d'Espagne, le Président de la République d'Estonie, le Président de la République de Finlande, le Président de la République Française, le Président de la

The President of the German Reich, the President of the United States of America, the Federal President of the Republic of Austria, His Majesty the King of the Belgians, the President of the Republic of Bolivia, the President of the Republic of the United States of Brazil, His Majesty the King of Great Britain, Ireland, and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India, His Majesty the King of the Bulgarians, the President of the Republic of Chile, the President of the Republic of China, the President of the Republic of Colombia, the President of the Republic of Cuba, His Majesty the King of Denmark and Iceland, the President of the Dominican Republic, His Majesty the King of Egypt, His Majesty the King of Spain, the President of the Republic of Estonia, the President of the Republic of the

Contracting Powers.

République Hellénique, Son Altesse sérénissime le Gouverneur de la Hongrie, Sa Majesté le Roi d'Italie, Sa Majesté l'Empereur du Japon, le Président de la République de Lettonie, Son Altesse royale la Grande-Duchesse de Luxembourg, le Président des États-Unis du Mexique, le Président de la République de Nicaragua, Sa Majesté le Roi de Norvège, Sa Majesté la Reine des Pays-Bas, Sa Majesté impériale le Shah de Perse, le Président de la République de Pologne, le Président de la République Portugaise, Sa Majesté le Roi de Roumanie, Sa Majesté le Roi des Serbes, Croates et Slovènes, Sa Majesté le Roi de Siam, Sa Majesté le Roi de Suède, le Conseil fédéral suisse, le Président de la République Tchèqueoslovaque, le Président de la République Turque, le Président de la République orientale de l'Uruguay, le Président de la République des États-Unis de Vénézuéla,

French Republic, the President of the Hellenic Republic, His Serene Highness the Regent of Hungary, His Majesty the King of Italy, His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, the President of the Republic of Latvia, Her Royal Highness the Grand Duchess of Luxembourg, the President of the United States of Mexico, the President of the Republic of Nicaragua, His Majesty the King of Norway, Her Majesty the Queen of the Netherlands, His Imperial Majesty the Shah of Persia, the President of the Republic of Poland, the President of the Portuguese Republic, His Majesty the King of Rumania, His Majesty the King of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, His Majesty the King of Siam, His Majesty the King of Sweden, the Swiss Federal Council, the President of the Czechoslovak Republic, the President of the Turkish Republic, the President of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay, [and] the President of the Republic of the United States of Venezuela,

**Purpose declared.**

reconnaissant que, dans le cas extrême d'une guerre, il sera du devoir de toute Puissance d'en atténuer, dans la mesure du possible, les rigueurs inévitables et d'adoucir le sort des prisonniers de guerre;

recognizing that, in the extreme case of a war, it will be the duty of every Power to diminish, so far as possible, the unavoidable rigors thereof and to mitigate the fate of prisoners of war;

désireux de développer les principes qui ont inspiré les conventions internationales de La Haye, en particulier la Convention concernant les lois et coutumes de la guerre et le Règlement qui y est annexé;

desirous of developing the principles which inspired the international conventions of The Hague, in particular the Convention relative to the laws and customs of war and the Regulations annexed thereto;

**Plenipotentiaries.**

ont résolu de conclure une Convention à cet effet, et ont nommé pour leurs Plénipotentiaires, savoir:

have decided to conclude a Convention to that end, and have appointed the following as their Plenipotentiaries, namely:

LE PRÉSIDENT DU REICH ALLEMAND:

THE PRESIDENT OF THE GERMAN REICH:

S. Exc. M. Edmund Rhomberg, D<sup>r</sup> en Droit, Ministre en disponibilité;

His Excellency Herr Edmund Rhomberg, Doctor of Laws, Minister unassigned;

MULTILATERAL CONVENTION—WAR PRISONERS. JULY 27, 1929. 2023

LE PRÉSIDENT DES ÉTATS-UNIS  
D'AMÉRIQUE:

L'Honorable Eliot Wadsworth,  
ancien Secrétaire adjoint de la  
Trésorerie,

S. Exc. l'Honorable Hugh R.  
Wilson, Envoyé extraordinaire et  
Ministre plénipotentiaire des  
Etats-Unis d'Amérique à Berne;

LE PRÉSIDENT FÉDÉRAL DE LA  
RÉPUBLIQUE D'AUTRICHE:

M. Marc Leitmaier, D<sup>r</sup> en  
Droit, Conseiller ministériel à la  
Chancellerie fédérale, Départe-  
ment des Affaires étrangères;

SA MAJESTÉ LE ROI DES BELGES:

M. Paul Demolder, Général  
Major Médecin, Commandant du  
Service de Santé de la 1<sup>re</sup> Circon-  
scription militaire,

M. Joseph de Ruelle, Juriscon-  
sulte du Ministère des Affaires  
étrangères;

LE PRÉSIDENT DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE  
DE BOLIVIE:

S. Exc. M. Alberto Cortadellas,  
Ministre-Résident de Bolivie à  
Berne;

LE PRÉSIDENT DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE  
DES ÉTATS-UNIS DU BRÉSIL:

S. Exc. M. Raoul de Rio-  
Branco, Envoyé extraordinaire et  
Ministre plénipotentiaire du Brésil  
à Berne;

SA MAJESTÉ LE ROI DE GRANDE-  
BRETAGNE, D'IRLANDE ET  
DES TERRITOIRES BRITAN-  
NIQUES AU DELA DES MERS,  
EMPEREUR DES INDES:

POUR LA GRANDE-BRETAGNE  
ET L'IRLANDE DU NORD,  
AINSI QUE TOUTE PARTIE  
DE L'EMPIRE BRITANNIQUE  
NON MEMBRE SÉPARÉ DE  
LA SOCIÉTÉ DES NATIONS:

Le Très Honorable Sir Horace  
Rumbold, G.C.M.G., M.V.O.,  
Ambassadeur de Sa Majesté Bri-  
tannique à Berlin;

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED  
STATES OF AMERICA:

Plenipotentiaries—  
Continued.

The Honorable Eliot Wads-  
worth, former Assistant Secre-  
tary of the Treasury,

His Excellency the Honorable  
Hugh R. Wilson, Envoy Extraor-  
dinary and Minister Plenipoten-  
tiary of the United States of Amer-  
ica at Berne;

THE FEDERAL PRESIDENT OF THE  
REPUBLIC OF AUSTRIA:

Herr Marc Leitmaier, Doctor  
of Laws, Ministerial Counselor at  
the Federal Chancellery, Depart-  
ment of Foreign Affairs;

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF THE  
BELGIANS:

M. Paul Demolder, Surgeon  
General, Chief of the Medical  
Corps of the First Military Dis-  
trict,

M. Joseph de Ruelle, Counselor  
of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs:

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC  
OF BOLIVIA:

His Excellency Sr. Alberto Cor-  
tadellas, Minister Resident of  
Bolivia at Berne;

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC  
OF THE UNITED STATES OF  
BRAZIL:

His Excellency Sr. Raoul de  
Rio-Branco, Envoy Extraordi-  
nary and Minister Plenipoten-  
tiary of Brazil at Berne;

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF GREAT  
BRITAIN, IRELAND AND THE  
BRITISH DOMINIONS BE-  
YOND THE SEAS, EMPEROR  
OF INDIA:

FOR GREAT BRITAIN AND  
NORTHERN IRELAND AND  
ALL PARTS OF THE BRITISH  
EMPIRE WHICH ARE NOT  
SEPARATE MEMBERS OF THE  
LEAGUE OF NATIONS:

The Right Honorable Sir Hor-  
ace Rumbold, G.C.M.G., M.V.O.,  
Ambassador of His Britannic  
Majesty at Berlin;

2024 MULTILATERAL CONVENTION—WAR PRISONERS. JULY 27, 1929.

Plenipotentiaries—  
Continued.

POUR LE DOMINION DU  
CANADA:

M. Walter Alexandre Riddell,  
Conseiller permanent du Gou-  
vernement canadien auprès de  
la Société des Nations;

POUR LE COMMONWEALTH  
D'AUSTRALIE:

S. Exc. M. Claud Russell, En-  
voyé extraordinaire et Ministre  
plénipotentiaire de Sa Majesté  
Britannique à Berne;

POUR LE DOMINION DE LA  
NOUVELLE-ZÉLANDE:

S. Exc. M. Claud Russell, En-  
voyé extraordinaire et Ministre  
plénipotentiaire de Sa Majesté  
Britannique à Berne;

POUR L'UNION DE L'AFRIQUE  
DU SUD:

M. Eric Hendrik Louw, Haut-  
Commissaire de l'Union de l'Afri-  
que du Sud à Londres;

POUR L'ÉTAT LIBRE D'IR-  
LANDE:

M. Sean Lester, Représentant  
de l'Etat Libre d'Irlande auprès  
de la Société des Nations;

POUR L'INDE:

S. Exc. M. Claud Russell, En-  
voyé extraordinaire et Ministre  
plénipotentiaire de Sa Majesté  
Britannique à Berne;

SA MAJESTÉ LE ROI DES BUL-  
GARES:

M. Dimitri Mikoff, Chargé  
d'Affaires de Bulgarie à Berne,  
Représentant permanent du Gou-  
vernement bulgare auprès de la  
Société des Nations,

M. Stéphane N. Laftchieff,  
Membre du Conseil d'Administra-  
tion de la Croix-Rouge bulgare;

LE PRÉSIDENT DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE  
DU CHILI:

M. Guillermo Novoa-Sepulve-  
da, Colonel, Attaché militaire près  
la Légation du Chili à Berlin,

M. Dario Pulgar-Arriagada,  
Capitaine du Service de Santé;

FOR THE DOMINION OF CAN-  
ADA:

Mr. Walter Alexander Riddell,  
Permanent Counselor of the  
Canadian Government to the  
League of Nations;

FOR THE COMMONWEALTH OF  
AUSTRALIA:

His Excellency Mr. Claud Rus-  
sell, Envoy Extraordinary and  
Minister Plenipotentiary of His  
Britannic Majesty at Berne;

FOR THE DOMINION OF NEW  
ZEALAND:

His Excellency Mr. Claud Rus-  
sell, Envoy Extraordinary and  
Minister Plenipotentiary of His  
Britannic Majesty at Berne;

FOR THE UNION OF SOUTH  
AFRICA:

Mr. Eric Hendrik Louw, High  
Commissioner of the Union of  
South Africa at London;

FOR THE IRISH FREE STATE:

Mr. Sean Lester, Representa-  
tive of the Irish Free State to the  
League of Nations;

FOR INDIA:

His Excellency Mr. Claud Rus-  
sell, Envoy Extraordinary and  
Minister Plenipotentiary of His  
Britannic Majesty at Berne;

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF THE  
BULGARIANS:

M. Dimitri Mikoff, Chargé  
d'Affaires of Bulgaria at Berne,  
Permanent Representative of the  
Bulgarian Government to the  
League of Nations,

M. Stéphane N. Laftchieff,  
Member of the Administrative  
Council of the Bulgarian Red  
Cross;

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC  
OF CHILE:

Colonel Guillermo Novoa-Se-  
pulveda, Military Attaché to the  
Legation of Chile at Berlin,

Captain Dario Pulgar-Arriaga-  
da, Medical Corps;

MULTILATERAL CONVENTION—WAR PRISONERS. JULY 27, 1929. 2025

LE PRÉSIDENT DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE  
DE CHINE:

M. Chi Yung Hsiao, Chargé  
d'Affaires p.i. de Chine à Berne;

LE PRÉSIDENT DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE  
DE COLOMBIE:

S. Exc. M. Francisco José de  
Urrutia, Envoyé extraordinaire  
et Ministre plénipotentiaire de  
Colombie à Berne;

LE PRÉSIDENT DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE  
DE CUBA:

S. Exc. M. Carlos de Armenteros  
y de Cardenas, Envoyé extra-  
ordinaire et Ministre plénipoten-  
tiaire de Cuba à Berne,

M. Carlos Blanco y Sanchez,  
Secrétaire de Légation, adjoind à  
la Délégation de Cuba auprès de  
la Société des Nations;

SA MAJESTÉ LE ROI DE DANEMARK  
ET D'ISLANDE:

POUR LE DANEMARK:

S. Exc. M. Harald de Scavenius,  
Chambellan, Envoyé extra-  
ordinaire et Ministre plénipoten-  
tiaire de Danemark en Suisse et  
aux Pays-Bas, ancien Ministre  
des Affaires étrangères,

M. Gustave M. Rasmussen,  
Chargé d'Affaires p.i. de Dane-  
mark à Berne;

LE PRÉSIDENT DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE  
DOMINICAINE:

M. Charles Ackermann, Consul  
de la République Dominicaine  
à Genève;

SA MAJESTÉ LE ROI D'ÉGYPTÉ:

M. Mohammed Abdel Moneim  
Riad, Avocat au Contentieux de  
l'Etat, Professeur de Droit inter-  
national à l'Ecole militaire du  
Caire,

M. Henri Wassif Simaika, At-  
taché de la Légation Royale  
d'Egypte à Rome;

SA MAJESTÉ LE ROI D'ESPAGNE:

S. Exc. M. le Marquis de la  
Torrehermosa, Envoyé extraor-  
dinaire et Ministre plénipoten-  
tiaire d'Espagne à Berne;

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC <sup>Plenipotentiaries—</sup>  
OF CHINA: <sub>Continued.</sub>

Mr. Chi Yung Hsiao, Chargé  
d'Affaires *ad interim* of China at  
Berne;

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC  
OF COLOMBIA:

His Excellency Sr. Francisco  
José de Urrutia, Envoy Extra-  
ordinary and Minister Plenipo-  
tentiary of Colombia at Berne;

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC  
OF CUBA:

His Excellency Sr. Carlos de  
Armenteros y de Cardenas, Envoy  
Extraordinary and Minister Plen-  
ipotentiary of Cuba at Berne,

Sr. Carlos Blanco y Sanchez,  
Secretary of Legation, attached  
to the Delegation of Cuba to the  
League of Nations;

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF DEN-  
MARK AND ICELAND:

FOR DENMARK:

His Excellency Mr. Harald de  
Scavenius, Chamberlain, Envoy  
Extraordinary and Minister Plen-  
ipotentiary of Denmark in Switz-  
erland and in the Netherlands,  
former Minister of Foreign Affairs,

Mr. Gustave M. Rasmussen,  
Chargé d'Affaires *ad interim* of  
Denmark at Berne;

THE PRESIDENT OF THE DOMINICAN  
REPUBLIC:

Sr. Charles Ackermann, Consul  
of the Dominican Republic at  
Geneva;

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF EGYPT:

M. Mohammed Abdel Moneim  
Riad, Counselor of the State Legal  
Department, Professor of Inter-  
national Law at the Military  
School of Cairo,

M. Henri Wassif Simaika, At-  
taché of the Royal Legation of  
Egypt at Rome;

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF SPAIN:

His Excellency the Marquis de  
la Torrehermosa, Envoy Extraor-  
dinary and Minister Plenipoten-  
tiary of Spain at Berne;

Plenipotentiaries—  
Continued.

LE PRÉSIDENT DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE  
D'ESTONIE:

M. Hans Leesment, D<sup>r</sup> en  
Médecine, Président de la Croix-  
Rouge estonienne;

LE PRÉSIDENT DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE  
DE FINLANDE:

M. A. E. Martola, Lieutenant-  
Colonel, Attaché militaire près la  
Légation de Finlande à Paris;

LE PRÉSIDENT DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE  
FRANÇAISE:

S. Exc. M. Henri Chassain de  
Marcilly, Ambassadeur de France  
à Berne,

M. Jean Du Sault, Conseiller  
de l'Ambassade de France à  
Berne;

LE PRÉSIDENT DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE  
HELLÉNIQUE:

M. Raphael Raphael, Chargé  
d'Affaires p.i. de Grèce à Berne,

M. Sophocle Venizelos, Lieu-  
tenant-Colonel, Attaché militaire  
près la Légation de Grèce à  
Paris;

SON ALTESSE SÉRÉNISSIME LE  
GOUVERNEUR DE LA HON-  
GRIE:

S. Exc. M. Paul de Hevesy,  
Ministre-Résident, Délégué per-  
manent du Gouvernement Royal  
auprès de la Société des Nations;

SA MAJESTÉ LE ROI D'ITALIE:

M. Giovanni Ciraolo, Sénateur  
du Royaume;

SA MAJESTÉ L'EMPEREUR DU JA-  
PON:

S. Exc. M. Isaburo Yoshida,  
Envoyé extraordinaire et Minis-  
tre plénipotentiaire du Japon à  
Berne,

M. Sadamu Shimomura, Lieu-  
tenant-Colonel,

M. Seizo Miura, Capitaine de  
Frégate, Attaché naval près l'Amb-  
assade du Japon à Paris;

LE PRÉSIDENT DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE  
DE LETTONIE:

S. Exc. M. Charles Duzmans,  
Envoyé extraordinaire et Minis-  
tre plénipotentiaire de Lettonie

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC  
OF ESTONIA:

Mr. Hans Leesment, Doctor of  
Medicine, President of the Esto-  
nian Red Cross;

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC  
OF FINLAND:

Lieutenant-Colonel A. E. Mar-  
tola, Military Attaché to the  
Legation of Finland at Paris;

THE PRESIDENT OF THE FRENCH  
REPUBLIC:

His Excellency M. Henri Chas-  
sain de Marcilly, Ambassador of  
France at Berne,

M. Jean du Sault, Counselor  
of the Embassy of France at  
Berne;

THE PRESIDENT OF THE HELLENIC  
REPUBLIC:

M. Raphael Raphael, Chargé  
d'Affaires *ad interim* of Greece at  
Berne,

Lieutenant-Colonel Sophocle  
Venizelos, Military Attaché to  
the Legation of Greece at Paris;

HIS SERENE HIGHNESS THE RE-  
GENT OF HUNGARY:

His Excellency M. Paul de  
Hevesy, Minister Resident, Per-  
manent Delegate of the Royal  
Government to the League of  
Nations;

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF ITALY:

Sig. Giovanni Ciraolo, Senator  
of the Kingdom;

HIS MAJESTY THE EMPEROR OF JA-  
PAN:

His Excellency Mr. Isaburo  
Yoshida, Envoy Extraordinary  
and Minister Plenipotentiary of  
Japan at Berne,

Lieutenant-Colonel Sadamu  
Shimomura,

Captain Seizo Miura, Naval  
Attaché to the Embassy of Japan  
at Paris;

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC  
OF LATVIA:

His Excellency Mr. Charles  
Duzmans, Envoy Extraordinary  
and Minister Plenipotentiary of

près S. M. le Roi des Serbes, Croates et Slovènes, Délégué permanent auprès de la Société des Nations,

S. Exc. M. Oskar Voit, Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire de Lettonie en Suisse, en Allemagne, en Hongrie et aux Pays-Bas;

SON ALTESSE ROYALE LA GRANDE-DUCHESSÉ DE LUXEMBOURG:

M. Charles Vermaire, Consul du Grand-Duché à Genève;

LE PRÉSIDENT DES ÉTATS-UNIS DU MEXIQUE:

S. Exc. M. Francisco Castillo Nájera, Général Médecin, Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire de Mexique à Bruxelles;

LE PRÉSIDENT DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE DE NICARAGUA:

M. Antoine Sottile, D<sup>r</sup> en Droit, Délégué permanent de Nicaragua auprès de la Société des Nations;

SA MAJESTÉ LE ROI DE NORVÈGE:

S. Exc. M. Johannes Irgens, Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire de Norvège à Berne, Rome et Athènes,

M. Jens Christian Meinich, Commandant d'Infanterie, Secrétaire général de la Croix-Rouge norvégienne;

SA MAJESTÉ LA REINE DES PAYS-BAS:

S. Exc. M. Willem Isaac Doude van Troostwijk, Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire des Pays-Bas à Berne,

M. Johan Carl Diehl, Major-Général, Médecin Inspecteur général du Service de Santé de l'Armée, Vice-Président de la Croix-Rouge néerlandaise,

M. Jacob Harberts, Commandant à l'Etat-Major général, Professeur à l'Ecole supérieure de Guerre;

Latvia to His Majesty the King of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, Permanent Delegate to the League of Nations,

His Excellency Mr. Oskar Voit, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Latvia in Switzerland, Germany, Hungary, and the Netherlands;

HER ROYAL HIGHNESS THE GRAND DUCHESS OF LUXEMBOURG:

M. Charles Vermaire, Consul of the Grand Duchy at Geneva;

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF MEXICO:

His Excellency Sr. Francisco Castillo Nájera, Surgeon General, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Mexico at Brussels;

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF NICARAGUA:

Sr. Antoine Sottile, Doctor of Laws, Permanent Delegate of Nicaragua to the League of Nations;

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF NORWAY:

His Excellency Mr. Johannes Irgens, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Norway at Berne, Rome, and Athens,

Mr. Jens Christian Meinich, Commandant of Infantry, Secretary General of the Norwegian Red Cross;

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN OF THE NETHERLANDS:

His Excellency Mr. Willem Isaac Doude van Troostwijk, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Netherlands at Berne,

Major-General Johan Carl Diehl, Inspector-General of the Medical Corps of the Army, Vice President of the Netherland Red Cross,

Mr. Jacob Harberts, Commandant of the General Staff, Professor at the War College;

Plenipotentiaries—  
Continued.

Plenipotentiaries—  
Continued.

SA MAJESTÉ IMPÉRIALE LE SHAH  
DE PERSE:

S. Exc. M. Anouchirevan Khan Sepahbodi, Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire de Perse à Berne;

LE PRÉSIDENT DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE  
DE POLOGNE:

M. Joseph Gabriel Pracki, Colonel Médecin,  
M. W. Jerzy Babecki, Lieutenant-Colonel;

LE PRÉSIDENT DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE  
PORTUGAISE:

S. Exc. M. Vasco de Quevedo, Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire de Portugal à Berne,

M. Francisco de Calheiros e Menezes, Premier Secrétaire de Légation;

SA MAJESTÉ LE ROI DE ROUMANIE:

S. Exc. M. Michel B. Boeresco, Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire de Roumanie à Berne,

M. Eugène Vertejano, Colonel, Officier d'Etat-Major;

SA MAJESTÉ LE ROI DES SERBES,  
CROATES ET SLOVÈNES:

S. Exc. M. Ilija Choumenkovitch, Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire du Royaume des Serbes, Croates et Slovènes à Berne, Délégué permanent auprès de la Société des Nations;

SA MAJESTÉ LE ROI DE SIAM:

S. A. S. le Prince Varnvaidya, Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire de Siam à Londres;

SA MAJESTÉ LE ROI DE SUÈDE:

S. Exc. M. Karl Ivan Westman, Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire de Suède à Berne;

LE CONSEIL FÉDÉRAL SUISSE:

M. Paul Dinichert, Ministre plénipotentiaire, Chef de la Division des Affaires étrangères du Département politique fédéral,

HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE SHAH  
OF PERSIA:

His Excellency M. Anouchirevan Khan Sepahbodi, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Persia at Berne;

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC  
OF POLAND:

Colonel Joseph Gabriel Pracki, Medical Corps,  
Lieutenant-Colonel W. Jerzy Babecki;

THE PRESIDENT OF THE PORTU-  
GUESE REPUBLIC:

His Excellency Sr. Vasco de Quevedo, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Portugal at Berne,

Sr. Francisco de Calheiros e Menezes, First Secretary of Legation;

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF RU-  
MANIA:

His Excellency M. Michel B. Boeresco, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Rumania at Berne,

Colonel Eugene Vertejano, Officer of the General Staff:

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF THE  
SERBS, CROATS AND SLO-  
VENES:

His Excellency M. Ilija Choumenkovitch, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes at Berne, Permanent Delegate to the League of Nations;

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF SIAM:

His Serene Highness, Prince Varnvaidya, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Siam at London;

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF SWEDEN:

His Excellency Mr. Karl Ivan Westman, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Sweden at Berne;

THE SWISS FEDERAL COUNCIL:

M. Paul Dinichert, Minister Plenipotentiary, Chief of the Division of Foreign Affairs of the Federal Political Department,

M. Carl Hauser, Colonel des Troupes sanitaires, Médecin en Chef de l'Armée,

M. Anton Züblin, Colonel d'Infanterie en disponibilité, Avocat,

M. Roger de la Harpe, Lieutenant-Colonel des Troupes sanitaires, Médecin,

M. Dietrich Schindler, Major de la Justice militaire, Professeur de Droit international à l'Université de Zurich;

LE PRÉSIDENT DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE TCHÉCOSLOVAQUE:

S. Exc. M. Zdeněk Fierlinger, Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire de Tchécoslovaquie à Berne;

LE PRÉSIDENT DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE TURQUE:

S. Exc. Hassan Bey, Vice-Président de la Grande Assemblée nationale de Turquie, Vice-Président du Croissant-Rouge turc,

S. Exc. Nusret Bey, Président du Conseil d'Etat de la République,

Le Professeur Akil Moukhtar Bey, D<sup>r</sup> en Médecine,

Le D<sup>r</sup> Abdulkadir Bey, Lieutenant-Colonel, Médecin militaire, Professeur à l'École d'Application et à l'Hôpital de Gulhane;

LE PRÉSIDENT DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE ORIENTALE DE L'URUGUAY:

S. Exc. M. Alfredo de Castro, Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire d'Uruguay à Berne;

LE PRÉSIDENT DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE DES ETATS-UNIS DE VÉNÉZUÉLA:

S. Exc. M. Caracciolo Parra-Pérez, Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire de Vénézuéla à Rome.

M. Ivan Manuel Hurtado-Machado, Chargé d'Affaires p.i. de Vénézuéla à Berne;

Lesquels, après s'être communiqué leurs pleins pouvoirs, trouvés en bonne et due forme, sont convenus de ce qui suit:

Colonel Carl Hauser, Medical Corps, Surgeon General of the Army,

M. Anton Züblin, Infantry Colonel unassigned, Attorney,

Lieutenant-Colonel Roger de la Harpe, Medical Corps, Surgeon,

Major Dietrich Schindler, Judge Advocate General's Department, Professor of International Law at the University of Zurich;

THE PRESIDENT OF THE CZECHOSLOVAK REPUBLIC:

His Excellency M. Zdeněk Fierlinger, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Czechoslovakia at Berne;

THE PRESIDENT OF THE TURKISH REPUBLIC:

His Excellency Hassan Bey, Vice President of the Grand National Assembly of Turkey, Vice President of the Turkish Red Crescent,

His Excellency Nusret Bey, President of the Council of State of the Republic,

Professor Akil Moukhtar Bey, Doctor of Medicine,

Lieutenant-Colonel Abdulkadir Bey, Military Surgeon, Professor at the Military Academy and at the Hospital of Gulhane;

THE PRESIDENT OF THE ORIENTAL REPUBLIC OF URUGUAY:

His Excellency Sr. Alfredo de Castro, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Uruguay at Berne;

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNITED STATES OF VENEZUELA:

His Excellency Sr. Caracciolo Parra-Pérez, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Venezuela at Rome,

Sr. Ivan Manuel Hurtado-Machado, Chargé d'Affaires *ad interim* of Venezuela at Berne;

Who, after having communicated to each other their full powers, found to be in good and due form, have agreed as follows:

Plenipotentiaries—  
Continued.

General provisions.

TITRE I. DISPOSITIONS  
GÉNÉRALES.

## ARTICLE PREMIER.

Application of Con-  
vention to certain class-  
es.

La présente Convention s'appliquera, sans préjudice des stipulations du Titre VII:

Belligerents, etc.

1) à toutes les personnes visées par les articles 1<sup>er</sup>, 2 et 3 du Règlement annexé à la Convention de La Haye concernant les lois et coutumes de la guerre sur terre, du 18 octobre 1907, et capturées par l'ennemi;<sup>1</sup>

Vol. 36, p. 2277.

Prisoners of war.

2) à toutes les personnes appartenant aux forces armées des parties belligérantes, capturées par l'ennemi au cours d'opérations de guerre maritimes ou aériennes, sous réserve des dérogations que les conditions de cette capture rendraient inévitables. Toutefois, ces dérogations ne devront pas porter atteinte aux principes fondamentaux de la présente Convention; elles prendront fin dès le moment où les personnes capturées auront rejoint un camp de prisonniers de guerre.

Vol. 36, p. 2295.

<sup>1</sup> *Règlement annexé*: ART. 1<sup>er</sup>.—Les lois, les droits et les devoirs de la guerre ne s'appliquent pas seulement à l'armée, mais encore aux milices et aux corps de volontaires réunissant les conditions suivantes:

- 1<sup>o</sup> d'avoir à leur tête une personne responsable pour ses subordonnés;
- 2<sup>o</sup> d'avoir un signe distinctif fixe et reconnaissable à distance;
- 3<sup>o</sup> de porter les armes ouvertement et
- 4<sup>o</sup> de se conformer dans leurs opérations aux lois et aux coutumes de la guerre.

Dans les pays où les milices ou des corps de volontaires constituent l'armée ou en font partie, ils sont compris sous la dénomination d'*armée*.

ART. 2.—La population d'un territoire non occupé qui, à l'approche de l'ennemi, prend spontanément les armes pour combattre les troupes d'invasion, sans avoir eu le temps de s'organiser conformément à l'article premier, sera considérée comme belligérante si elle porte les armes ouvertement et si elle respecte les lois et coutumes de la guerre.

ART. 3.—Les forces armées des Parties belligérantes peuvent se composer de combattants et de non-combattants. En cas de capture par l'ennemi les uns et les autres ont droit au traitement des prisonniers de guerre. [Footnote in the original.]

TITLE I. GENERAL PROVI-  
SIONS.

## ARTICLE 1.

The present Convention shall apply, without prejudice to the stipulations of Title VII:

1) To all persons mentioned in Articles 1, 2 and 3 of the Regulations annexed to the Hague Convention respecting the laws and customs of war on land, of October 18, 1907, and captured by the enemy.<sup>1</sup>

2) To all persons belonging to the armed forces of belligerent parties, captured by the enemy in the course of military operations at sea or in the air, except for such derogations as might be rendered inevitable by the conditions of capture. However, such derogations shall not infringe upon the fundamental principles of the present Convention; they shall cease from the moment when the persons captured have rejoined a prisoners-of-war camp.

<sup>1</sup> *Annexed Regulations*:

ART. 1. The laws, rights, and duties of war apply not only to armies, but also to militia and volunteer corps fulfilling the following conditions:

1. To be commanded by a person responsible for his subordinates;
2. To have a fixed distinctive emblem recognizable at a distance;
3. To carry arms openly; and
4. To conduct their operations in accordance with the laws and customs of war.

In countries where militia or volunteer corps constitute the army, or form part of it, they are included under the denomination "army."

ART. 2. The inhabitants of a territory which has not been occupied, who, on the approach of the enemy, spontaneously take up arms to resist the invading troops without having had time to organize themselves in accordance with Article 1, shall be regarded as belligerents if they carry arms openly and if they respect the laws and customs of war.

ART. 3. The armed forces of the belligerent parties may consist of combatants and noncombatants. In the case of capture by the enemy, both have a right to be treated as prisoners of war. [Footnote in the original.]

ARTICLE 2.

Les prisonniers de guerre sont au pouvoir de la Puissance ennemie, mais non des individus ou des corps de troupe qui les ont capturés.

Ils doivent être traités, en tout temps, avec humanité et être protégés notamment contre les actes de violence, les insultes et la curiosité publique.

Les mesures de représailles à leur égard sont interdites.

ARTICLE 3.

Les prisonniers de guerre ont droit au respect de leur personnalité et de leur honneur. Les femmes seront traitées avec tous les égards dus à leur sexe.

Les prisonniers conservent leur pleine capacité civile.

ARTICLE 4.

La Puissance détentrice des prisonniers de guerre est tenue de pourvoir à leur entretien.

Des différences de traitement entre les prisonniers ne sont licites que si elles se basent sur le grade militaire, l'état de santé physique ou psychique, les aptitudes professionnelles ou le sexe de ceux qui en bénéficient.

TITRE II. DE LA CAPTURE.

ARTICLE 5.

Chaque prisonnier de guerre est tenu de déclarer, s'il est interrogé à ce sujet, ses véritables noms et grade, ou bien son numéro matricule.

Dans le cas où il enfreindrait cette règle, il s'exposerait à une restriction des avantages accordés aux prisonniers de sa catégorie.

Aucune contrainte ne pourra être exercée sur les prisonniers pour obtenir des renseignements relatifs à la situation de leur armée ou de leur pays. Les prisonniers qui refuseront de répondre ne pourront être ni menacés, ni insultés, ni exposés à des désagréments ou désavantages de quelque nature que ce soit.

ARTICLE 2.

Prisoners of war are in the power of the hostile Power, but not of the individuals or corps who have captured them.

They must at all times be humanely treated and protected, particularly against acts of violence, insults and public curiosity.

Measures of reprisal against them are prohibited.

ARTICLE 3.

Prisoners of war have the right to have their person and their honor respected. Women shall be treated with all the regard due to their sex.

Prisoners retain their full civil status.

ARTICLE 4.

The Power detaining prisoners of war is bound to provide for their maintenance.

Difference in treatment among prisoners is lawful only when it is based on the military rank, state of physical or mental health, professional qualifications or sex of those who profit thereby.

TITRE II. CAPTURE.

ARTICLE 5.

Every prisoner of war is bound to give, if he is questioned on the subject, his true name and rank, or else his regimental number.

If he infringes this rule, he is liable to have the advantages given to prisoners of his class curtailed.

No coercion may be used on prisoners to secure information relative to the condition of their army or country. Prisoners who refuse to answer may not be threatened, insulted, or exposed to unpleasant or disadvantageous treatment of any kind whatever.

Jurisdiction.

Treatment.

Reprisals.

Courtesies.

Civil status.

Maintenance.

Impartial treatment.

Capture.

Identification.

Coercion forbidden.

Si, en raison de son état physique ou mental, un prisonnier est dans l'incapacité d'indiquer son identité, il sera confié au service de santé.

If, because of his physical or mental condition, a prisoner is unable to identify himself, he shall be turned over to the medical corps.

ARTICLE 6.

ARTICLE 6.

**Personal effects.** Tous les effets et objets d'usage personnel—sauf les armes, les chevaux, l'équipement militaire et les papiers militaires—resteront en la possession des prisonniers de guerre, ainsi que les casques métalliques et les masques contre les gaz.

All effects and objects of personal use—except arms, horses, military equipment and military papers—shall remain in the possession of prisoners of war, as well as metal helmets and gas masks.

**Money.** Les sommes dont sont porteurs les prisonniers ne pourront leur être enlevées que sur l'ordre d'un officier et après que leur montant aura été constaté. Un reçu en sera délivré. Les sommes ainsi enlevées devront être portées au compte de chaque prisonnier.

Money in the possession of prisoners may not be taken away from them except by order of an officer and after the amount is determined. A receipt shall be given. Money thus taken away shall be entered to the account of each prisoner.

**Objects excluded.** Les pièces d'identité, les insignes de grade, les décorations et les objets de valeur ne pourront être enlevés aux prisonniers.

Identification documents, insignia of rank, decorations and objects of value may not be taken from prisoners.

**Captivity.** TITRE III. DE LA CAPTIVITÉ.

TITLE III. CAPTIVITY.

SECTION I. DE L'ÉVACUATION DES PRISONNIERS DE GUERRE.

SECTION I. EVACUATION OF PRISONERS OF WAR.

ARTICLE 7.

ARTICLE 7.

**Evacuation.** Dans le plus bref délai possible après leur capture, les prisonniers de guerre seront évacués sur des dépôts situés dans une région assez éloignée de la zone de combat pour qu'ils se trouvent hors de danger.

Prisoners of war shall be evacuated within the shortest possible period after their capture, to depots located in a region far enough from the zone of combat for them to be out of danger.

Ne pourront être maintenus, temporairement, dans une zone dangereuse que les prisonniers qui, en raison de leurs blessures ou de leurs maladies, courraient de plus grands risques à être évacués qu'à rester sur place.

Only prisoners who, because of wounds or sickness, would run greater risks by being evacuated than by remaining where they are may be temporarily kept in a dangerous zone.

Les prisonniers ne seront pas inutilement exposés au danger, en attendant leur évacuation d'une zone de combat.

Prisoners shall not be needlessly exposed to danger while awaiting their evacuation from the combat zone.

L'évacuation à pied des prisonniers ne pourra se faire normalement que par étapes de 20 kilomètres par jour, à moins que la nécessité d'atteindre les dépôts d'eau et de nourriture n'exige de plus longues étapes.

Evacuation of prisoners on foot may normally be effected only by stages of 20 kilometers a day, unless the necessity of reaching water and food depots requires longer stages.

ARTICLE 8.

Les belligérants sont tenus de se notifier réciproquement toute capture de prisonniers dans le plus bref délai possible, par l'intermédiaire des bureaux de renseignements, tels qu'ils sont organisés à l'article 77. Ils sont également tenus de s'indiquer mutuellement les adresses officielles auxquelles les correspondances des familles peuvent être adressées aux prisonniers de guerre.

Aussitôt que faire se pourra, tout prisonnier devra être mis en mesure de correspondre lui-même avec sa famille, dans les conditions prévues aux articles 36 et suivants.

En ce qui concerne les prisonniers capturés sur mer, les dispositions du présent article seront observées aussitôt que possible après l'arrivée au port.

SECTION II. DES CAMPS DE PRISONNIERS DE GUERRE.

ARTICLE 9.

Les prisonniers de guerre pourront être internés dans une ville, forteresse ou localité quelconque, avec l'obligation de ne pas s'en éloigner au delà de certaines limites déterminées. Ils pourront également être internés dans des camps clôturés; ils ne pourront être enfermés ou consignés que par mesure indispensable de sûreté ou d'hygiène, et seulement pendant la durée des circonstances qui nécessitent cette mesure.

Les prisonniers capturés dans des régions malsaines ou dont le climat est pernicieux pour les personnes venant des régions tempérées seront transportés, aussitôt que possible, sous un climat plus favorable.

Les belligérants éviteront, autant que possible, de réunir dans un même camp des prisonniers de races ou de nationalités différentes.

Aucun prisonnier ne pourra, à quelque moment que ce soit, être renvoyé dans une région où il

ARTICLE 8.

Belligerents are bound mutually to notify each other of their capture of prisoners within the shortest period possible, through the intermediary of the information bureaus, such as are organized according to Article 77. They are likewise bound to inform each other of the official addresses to which the correspondence of their families may be sent to prisoners of war.

As soon as possible, every prisoner must be enabled to correspond with his family himself, under the conditions provided in Articles 36 *et seq.*

As regards prisoners captured at sea, the provisions of the present article shall be observed as soon as possible after arrival at port.

SECTION II. PRISONERS-OF-WAR CAMPS.

ARTICLE 9.

Prisoners of war may be interned in a town, fortress, or other place, and bound not to go beyond certain fixed limits. They may also be interned in enclosed camps; they may not be confined or imprisoned except as an indispensable measure of safety or sanitation, and only while the circumstances which necessitate the measure continue to exist.

Prisoners captured in unhealthy regions or where the climate is injurious for persons coming from temperate regions, shall be transported, as soon as possible, to a more favorable climate.

Belligerents shall, so far as possible, avoid assembling in a single camp prisoners of different races or nationalities.

No prisoner may, at any time, be sent into a region where he might be exposed to the fire of the

Mutual notice of captures to be made.

Post, p. 2056.

Correspondence allowed.

Post, p. 2043.

Prisoners - of - war camps.

serait exposé au feu de la zone de combat, ni être utilisé pour mettre par sa présence certains points ou certaines régions à l'abri du bombardement.

CHAPITRE PREMIER.—*De l'installation des camps.*

ARTICLE 10.

Installation of camps.

Les prisonniers de guerre seront logés dans des bâtiments ou dans des baraquements présentant toutes garanties possibles d'hygiène et de salubrité.

Les locaux devront être entièrement à l'abri de l'humidité, suffisamment chauffés et éclairés. Toutes les précautions devront être prises contre les dangers d'incendie.

Quant aux dortoirs: surface totale, cube d'air minimum, aménagement et matériel de couchage, les conditions seront les mêmes que pour les troupes de dépôt de la Puissance détentrice.

Food and clothing of prisoners of war.

CHAPITRE 2.—*De la nourriture et de l'habillement des prisonniers de guerre.*

ARTICLE 11.

Food.

La ration alimentaire des prisonniers de guerre sera équivalente en quantité et qualité à celle des troupes de dépôt.

Les prisonniers recevront, en outre, les moyens de préparer eux-mêmes les suppléments dont ils disposeraient.

De l'eau potable en suffisance leur sera fournie. L'usage du tabac sera autorisé. Les prisonniers pourront être employés aux cuisines.

Post, p. 2050.

Toutes mesures disciplinaires collectives portant sur la nourriture sont interdites.

ARTICLE 12.

Clothing, etc.

L'habillement, le linge et les chaussures seront fournis aux prisonniers de guerre par la Puissance détentrice. Le remplacement et les réparations de ces effets devront être assurés

combat zone, nor used to give protection from bombardment to certain points or certain regions by his presence.

CHAPTER 1. *Installation of Camps.*

ARTICLE 10.

Prisoners of war shall be lodged in buildings or in barracks affording all possible guarantees of hygiene and healthfulness.

The quarters must be fully protected from dampness, sufficiently heated and lighted. All precautions must be taken against danger of fire.

With regard to dormitories—the total surface, minimum cubic amount of air, arrangement and material of bedding—the conditions shall be the same as for the troops at base camps of the detaining Power.

CHAPTER 2. *Food and Clothing of Prisoners of War.*

ARTICLE 11.

The food ration of prisoners of war shall be equal in quantity and quality to that of troops at base camps.

Furthermore, prisoners shall receive facilities for preparing, themselves, additional food which they might have.

A sufficiency of potable water shall be furnished them. The use of tobacco shall be permitted. Prisoners may be employed in the kitchens.

All collective disciplinary measures affecting the food are prohibited.

ARTICLE 12.

Clothing, linen and footwear shall be furnished prisoners of war by the detaining Power. Replacement and repairing of these effects must be assured regularly. In addition, laborers

régulièrement. En outre, les travailleurs devront recevoir une tenue de travail partout où la nature du travail l'exigera.

Dans tous les camps seront installées des cantines où les prisonniers pourront se procurer, aux prix du commerce local, des denrées alimentaires et des objets usuels.

Les bénéfices procurés par les cantines aux administrations des camps seront utilisés au profit des prisonniers.

CHAPITRE 3.—*De l'hygiène dans les camps.*

ARTICLE 13.

Les belligérants seront tenus de prendre toutes les mesures d'hygiène nécessaires pour assurer la propreté et la salubrité des camps et pour prévenir les épidémies.

Les prisonniers de guerre disposeront, jour et nuit, d'installations conformes aux règles de l'hygiène et maintenues en état constant de propreté.

En outre, et sans préjudice des bains et douches dont les camps seront pourvus dans la mesure du possible, il sera fourni aux prisonniers pour leurs soins de propreté corporelle une quantité d'eau suffisante.

Ils devront avoir la possibilité de se livrer à des exercices physiques et de bénéficier du plein air.

ARTICLE 14.

Chaque camp possédera une infirmerie, où les prisonniers de guerre recevront les soins de toute nature dont ils pourront avoir besoin. Le cas échéant, des locaux d'isolement seront réservés aux malades atteints d'affections contagieuses.

Les frais de traitement, y compris ceux des appareils provisoires de prothèse, seront à la charge de la Puissance détentriche.

Les belligérants seront tenus de remettre, sur demande, à tout prisonnier traité une déclaration officielle indiquant la nature et la durée de sa maladie, ainsi que les soins reçus.

must receive work clothes whenever the nature of the work requires it.

Canteens shall be installed in all camps where prisoners may obtain, at the local market price, food products and ordinary objects.

Profits made by the canteens for camp administrations shall be used for the benefit of prisoners.

CHAPTER 3. *Sanitary Service in Camps.*

ARTICLE 13.

Belligerents shall be bound to take all sanitary measures necessary to assure the cleanliness and healthfulness of camps and to prevent epidemics.

Prisoners of war shall have at their disposal, day and night, installations conforming to sanitary rules and constantly maintained in a state of cleanliness.

Furthermore, and without prejudice to baths and showers with which the camp shall be as well provided as possible, prisoners shall be furnished a sufficient quantity of water for the care of their own bodily cleanliness.

It shall be possible for them to take physical exercise and enjoy the open air.

ARTICLE 14.

Every camp shall have an infirmary, where prisoners of war shall receive every kind of attention they need. If necessary, isolated quarters shall be reserved for the sick affected with contagious diseases.

Expenses of treatment, including therein those of temporary prosthetic equipment, shall be borne by the detaining Power.

Upon request, belligerents shall be bound to deliver to every prisoner treated an official statement showing the nature and duration of his illness as well as the attention received.

Sanitary service in camps.

Infirmary, etc.

Medical treatment.

**Professional services.** Il sera loisible aux belligérants de s'autoriser mutuellement, par voie d'arrangements particuliers, à retenir dans les camps des médecins et infirmiers chargés de soigner leurs compatriotes prisonniers.

It shall be lawful for belligerents reciprocally to authorize, by means of private arrangements, the retention in the camps of physicians and attendants to care for prisoners of their own country.

**Surgical cases.** Les prisonniers atteints d'une maladie grave ou dont l'état nécessite une intervention chirurgicale importante, devront être admis, aux frais de la Puissance détentrice, dans toute formation militaire ou civile qualifiée pour les traiter.

Prisoners affected with a serious illness or whose condition necessitates an important surgical operation, must be admitted, at the expense of the detaining Power, to any military or civil medical unit qualified to treat them.

## ARTICLE 15.

## ARTICLE 15.

**Inspections.** Des inspections médicales des prisonniers de guerre seront organisées au moins une fois par mois. Elles auront pour objet le contrôle de l'état général de santé et de l'état de propreté, ainsi que le dépistage des maladies contagieuses, notamment de la tuberculose et des affections vénériennes.

Medical inspections of prisoners of war shall be arranged at least once a month. Their purpose shall be the supervision of the general state of health and cleanliness, and the detection of contagious diseases, particularly tuberculosis and venereal diseases.

CHAPITRE 4.—*Des besoins intellectuels et moraux des prisonniers de guerre.*

CHAPTER 4. *Intellectual and Moral Needs of Prisoners of War.*

## ARTICLE 16.

## ARTICLE 16.

**Intellectual and moral needs.** Toute latitude sera laissée aux prisonniers de guerre pour l'exercice de leur religion, y compris l'assistance aux offices de leur culte, à la seule condition de se conformer aux mesures d'ordre et de police prescrites par l'autorité militaire.

Prisoners of war shall enjoy complete liberty in the exercise of their religion, including attendance at the services of their faith, on the sole condition that they comply with the measures of order and police issued by the military authorities.

**Ministers of religion.** Les ministres d'un culte, prisonniers de guerre, quelle que soit la dénomination de ce culte, seront autorisés à exercer pleinement leur ministère parmi leurs coreligionnaires.

Ministers of a religion, prisoners of war, whatever their religious denomination, shall be allowed to minister fully to members of the same religion.

## ARTICLE 17.

## ARTICLE 17.

**Diversions and sports.** Les belligérants encourageront le plus possible les distractions intellectuelles et sportives organisées par les prisonniers de guerre.

So far as possible, belligerents shall encourage intellectual diversions and sports organized by prisoners of war.

CHAPITRE 5.—*De la discipline intérieure des camps.*

CHAPTER 5. *Internal Discipline of Camps.*

ARTICLE 18.

ARTICLE 18.

Chaque camp de prisonniers de guerre sera placé sous l'autorité d'un officier responsable.

Every camp of prisoners of war shall be placed under the command of a responsible officer. Internal discipline of camps.

Outre les marques extérieures de respect prévues par les règlements en vigueur dans leurs armées à l'égard de leurs nationaux, les prisonniers de guerre devront le salut à tous les officiers de la Puissance détentrice.

Besides the external marks of respect provided by the regulations in force in their armies with regard to their nationals, prisoners of war must salute all officers of the detaining Power. Salutes.

Les officiers prisonniers de guerre ne seront tenus de saluer que les officiers de grade supérieur ou égal de cette Puissance.

Officers who are prisoners of war are bound to salute only officers of a higher or equal rank of that Power.

ARTICLE 19.

ARTICLE 19.

Le port des insignes de grade et des décorations sera autorisé.

The wearing of insignia of rank and of decorations shall be permitted. Wearing insignia.

ARTICLE 20.

ARTICLE 20.

Les règlements, ordres, avertissements et publications de toute nature devront être communiqués aux prisonniers de guerre dans une langue qu'ils comprennent. Le même principe sera appliqué aux interrogatoires.

Regulations, orders, notices and proclamations of every kind must be communicated to prisoners of war in a language which they understand. The same principle shall be applied in examinations. Language.

CHAPITRE 6.—*Dispositions spéciales concernant les officiers et assimilés.*

CHAPTER 6. *Special Provisions Regarding Officers and Persons of Equivalent Status.*

ARTICLE 21.

ARTICLE 21.

Dès le début des hostilités, les belligérants seront tenus de se communiquer réciproquement les titres et les grades en usage dans leurs armées respectives, en vue d'assurer l'égalité de traitement entre les officiers et assimilés de grades équivalents.

Upon the beginning of hostilities, belligerents shall be bound to communicate to one another the titles and ranks in use in their respective armies, with a view to assuring equality of treatment between corresponding ranks of officers and persons of equivalent status. Officers, etc. Provisions governing.

Les officiers et assimilés prisonniers de guerre seront traités avec les égards dus à leur grade et à leur âge.

Officers and persons of equivalent status who are prisoners of war shall be treated with the regard due their rank and age.

ARTICLE 22.

ARTICLE 22.

En vue d'assurer le service des camps d'officiers, des soldats prisonniers de guerre de la même armée, et autant que possible

In order to assure service in officers' camps, soldiers of the same army who are prisoners of war and, wherever possible, who Service in officers' camps.

parlant la même langue, y seront détachés, en nombre suffisant, en tenant compte du grade des officiers et assimilés.

Ceux-ci se procureront leur nourriture et leurs vêtements sur la solde qui leur sera versée par la Puissance détentrice. La gestion de l'ordinaire par les officiers eux-mêmes devra être favorisée de toute manière.

speak the same language, shall be assigned thereto, in sufficient numbers, considering the rank of the officers and persons of equivalent status.

The latter shall secure their food and clothing from the pay which shall be granted them by the detaining Power. Administration of the mess-fund by the officers themselves must be facilitated in every way.

Financial resources of prisoners of war.

CHAPITRE 7.—*Des ressources pécuniaires des prisonniers de guerre.*

CHAPTER 7. *Financial Resources of Prisoners of War.*

ARTICLE 23.

ARTICLE 23.

Pay.

Sous réserve d'arrangements particuliers entre les Puissances belligérantes, et notamment de ceux prévus à l'article 24, les officiers et assimilés prisonniers de guerre recevront de la Puissance détentrice la même solde que les officiers de grade correspondant dans les armées de cette Puissance, sous condition, toutefois, que cette solde ne dépasse pas celle à laquelle ils ont droit dans les armées du pays qu'ils ont servi. Cette solde leur sera versée intégralement, une fois par mois si possible, et sans qu'il puisse être fait aucune déduction pour des dépenses incombant à la Puissance détentrice, alors même qu'elles seraient en leur faveur.

Subject to private arrangements between belligerent Powers, and particularly those provided in Article 24, officers and persons of equivalent status who are prisoners of war shall receive from the detaining Power the same pay as officers of corresponding rank in the armies of that Power, on the condition, however, that this pay does not exceed that to which they are entitled in the armies of the country which they have served. This pay shall be granted them in full, once a month if possible, and without being liable to any deduction for expenses incumbent on the detaining Power, even when they are in favor of the prisoners.

Rate of exchange.

Un accord entre les belligérants fixera le taux du change applicable à ce paiement; à défaut de pareil accord, le taux adopté sera celui en vigueur au moment de l'ouverture des hostilités.

An agreement between the belligerents shall fix the rate of exchange applicable to this payment; in the absence of such an agreement, the rate adopted shall be that in force at the opening of hostilities.

Reimbursable.

Tous les versements effectués aux prisonniers de guerre à titre de solde devront être remboursés, à la fin des hostilités, par la Puissance qu'ils ont servie.

All payments made to prisoners of war as pay must be reimbursed, at the end of hostilities, by the Power which they have served.

ARTICLE 24.

ARTICLE 24.

Allowances.

Dès le début des hostilités, les belligérants fixeront d'un commun accord le montant maximum d'argent comptant que les prisonniers

Upon the outbreak of hostilities, the belligerents shall, by common agreement, fix the maximum amount of ready money

de guerre des divers grades et catégories seront autorisés à conserver par devers eux. Tout excédent retiré ou retenu à un prisonnier sera, de même que tout dépôt d'argent effectué par lui, porté à son compte, et ne pourra être converti en une autre monnaie sans son assentiment.

Les soldes créditeurs de leurs comptes seront versés aux prisonniers de guerre à la fin de leur captivité.

Pendant la durée de celles-ci, des facilités leur seront accordées pour le transfert de ces sommes, en tout ou partie, à des banques ou à des particuliers dans leur pays d'origine.

CHAPITRE 8.—*Du transfert des prisonniers de guerre.*

ARTICLE 25.

A moins que la marche des opérations militaires ne l'exige, les prisonniers de guerre malades et blessés ne seront pas transférés tant que leur guérison pourrait être compromise par le voyage.

ARTICLE 26.

En cas de transfert, les prisonniers de guerre seront avisés au préalable officiellement de leur nouvelle destination; ils seront autorisés à emporter leurs effets personnels, leur correspondance et les colis arrivés à leur adresse.

Toutes dispositions utiles seront prises pour que la correspondance et les colis adressés à leur ancien camp leur soient transmis sans délai.

Les sommes déposées au compte des prisonniers transférés seront transmises à l'autorité compétente du lieu de leur nouvelle résidence.

Les frais causés par les transferts seront à la charge de la Puissance détentricice.

which prisoners of war of various ranks and classes shall be allowed to keep in their possession. Any surplus taken or withheld from a prisoner shall be entered to his account, the same as any deposit of money effected by him, and may not be converted into another currency without his consent.

Pay to the credit of their accounts shall be given to prisoners of war at the end of their captivity.

During their imprisonment, facilities shall be granted them for the transfer of these amounts, in whole or in part, to banks or private persons in their country of origin.

CHAPTER 8. *Transfer of Prisoners of War.*

ARTICLE 25.

Unless the conduct of military operations so requires, sick and wounded prisoners of war shall not be transferred as long as their recovery might be endangered by the trip.

ARTICLE 26.

In case of transfer, prisoners of war shall be officially notified of their new destination in advance; they shall be allowed to take with them their personal effects, their correspondence and packages which have arrived for them.

All due measures shall be taken that correspondence and packages addressed to their former camp may be forwarded to them without delay.

Money deposited to the account of transferred prisoners shall be transmitted to the competent authority of their new place of residence.

The expenses occasioned by the transfer shall be charged to the detaining Power.

Transfer of sums permitted.

Transfer of prisoners of war.

Advance notice to be given.

Personal effects, etc., included.

Transfer of mail, money, etc.

Labor of prisoners of war.

SECTION III. DU TRAVAIL DES PRISONNIERS DE GUERRE.

SECTION III. LABOR OF PRISONERS OF WAR.

Generalities.

CHAPITRE PREMIER.—*Généralités.*

CHAPTER 1. *Generalities.*

ARTICLE 27.

ARTICLE 27.

Employment authorized. Officers, etc., excepted.

Les belligérants pourront employer comme travailleurs les prisonniers de guerre valides, selon leur grade et leurs aptitudes, à l'exception des officiers et assimilés.

Belligerents may utilize the labor of able prisoners of war, according to their rank and aptitude, officers and persons of equivalent status excepted.

Discretionary work.

Toutefois, si des officiers ou assimilés demandent un travail qui leur convienne, celui-ci leur sera procuré dans la mesure du possible.

However, if officers or persons of equivalent status request suitable work, it shall be secured for them so far as is possible.

Les sous-officiers prisonniers de guerre ne pourront être astreints qu'à des travaux de surveillance, à moins qu'ils ne fassent la demande expresse d'une occupation rémunératrice.

Noncommissioned officers who are prisoners of war shall only be required to do supervisory work, unless they expressly request a remunerative occupation.

Provisions in event of injuries.

Les belligérants seront tenus de mettre, pendant toute la durée de la captivité, les prisonniers de guerre victimes d'accidents du travail au bénéfice des dispositions applicables aux travailleurs de même catégorie selon la législation de la Puissance détentrice. En ce qui concerne les prisonniers de guerre auxquels ces dispositions légales ne pourraient être appliquées en raison de la législation de cette Puissance, celle-ci s'engage à recommander à son corps législatif toutes mesures propres à indemniser équitablement les victimes.

Belligerents shall be bound, during the whole period of captivity, to allow to prisoners of war who are victims of accidents in connection with their work the enjoyment of the benefit of the provisions applicable to laborers of the same class according to the legislation of the detaining Power. With regard to prisoners of war to whom these legal provisions might not be applied by reason of the legislation of that Power, the latter undertakes to recommend to its legislative body all proper measures equitably to indemnify the victims.

Organization.

CHAPITRE 2.—*De l'organisation du travail.*

CHAPTER 2. *Organization of the Labor.*

ARTICLE 28.

ARTICLE 28.

Responsibility of detaining Power.

La Puissance détentrice assumera l'entière responsabilité de l'entretien, des soins, du traitement et du paiement des salaires des prisonniers de guerre travaillant pour le compte de particuliers.

The detaining Power shall assume entire responsibility for the maintenance, care, treatment and payment of wages of prisoners of war working for the account of private persons.

ARTICLE 29.

ARTICLE 29.

Unfit labor.

Aucun prisonnier de guerre ne pourra être employé à des travaux auxquels il est physiquement inapte.

No prisoner of war may be employed at labors for which he is physically unfit.

ARTICLE 30.

La durée du travail journalier des prisonniers de guerre, y compris celle du trajet d'aller et de retour, ne sera pas excessive et ne devra, en aucun cas, dépasser celle admise pour les ouvriers civils de la région employés au même travail. Il sera accordé à chaque prisonnier un repos de vingt-quatre heures consécutives chaque semaine, de préférence le dimanche.

ARTICLE 30.

The length of the day's work of prisoners of war, including therein the trip going and returning, shall not be excessive and must not, in any case, exceed that allowed for the civil workers in the region employed at the same work. Every prisoner shall be allowed a rest of twenty-four consecutive hours every week, preferably on Sunday.

Work and rest periods.

CHAPITRE 3.—*Du travail prohibé.*

CHAPTER 3. *Prohibited Labor.*

Prohibited labor.

ARTICLE 31.

Les travaux fournis par les prisonniers de guerre n'auront aucun rapport direct avec les opérations de la guerre. En particulier, il est interdit d'employer des prisonniers à la fabrication et au transport d'armes ou de munitions de toute nature, ainsi qu'au transport de matériel destiné à des unités combattantes.

ARTICLE 31.

Labor furnished by prisoners of war shall have no direct relation with war operations. It is especially prohibited to use prisoners for manufacturing and transporting arms or munitions of any kind, or for transporting material intended for combatant units.

War operations.

En cas de violation des dispositions de l'alinéa précédent, les prisonniers ont la latitude, après exécution ou commencement d'exécution de l'ordre, de faire présenter leurs réclamations par l'intermédiaire des hommes de confiance dont les fonctions sont prévues aux articles 43 et 44, ou, à défaut d'homme de confiance, par l'intermédiaire des représentants de la Puissance protectrice.

In case of violation of the provisions of the preceding paragraph, prisoners, after executing or beginning to execute the order, shall be free to have their protests presented through the mediation of the agents whose functions are set forth in Articles 43 and 44, or, in the absence of an agent, through the mediation of representatives of the protecting Power.

Provisions governing violations.

ARTICLE 32.

Il est interdit d'employer des prisonniers de guerre à des travaux insalubres ou dangereux.

Toute aggravation des conditions du travail par mesure disciplinaire est interdite.

ARTICLE 32.

It is forbidden to use prisoners of war at unhealthy or dangerous work.

Any aggravation of the conditions of labor by disciplinary measures is forbidden.

Unhealthy, etc., work.

Disciplinary measures.

CHAPITRE 4.—*Des détachements de travail.*

CHAPTER 4. *Labor Detachments*

Labor detachments.

ARTICLE 33.

Le régime des détachements de travail devra être semblable à celui des camps de prisonniers de guerre, en particulier en ce qui

ARTICLE 33.

The system of labor detachments must be similar to that of prisoners-of-war camps, particularly with regard to sanitary con-

System of, similar to, and dependent on prisoners' camps.

concerne les conditions hygiéniques, la nourriture, les soins en cas d'accident ou de maladie, la correspondance et la réception des colis.

Tout détachement de travail relèvera d'un camp de prisonniers. Le commandant de ce camp sera responsable de l'observation, dans le détachement de travail, des dispositions de la présente Convention.

ditions, food, attention in case of accident or sickness, correspondence and the receipt of packages.

Every labor detachment shall be dependent on a prisoners' camp. The commander of this camp shall be responsible for the observation, in the labor detachment, of the provisions of the present Convention.

Wages.

CHAPITRE 5.—*Du salaire.*

CHAPTER 5. *Wages.*

ARTICLE 34.

ARTICLE 34.

No pay for camp work.

Les prisonniers de guerre ne recevront pas de salaire pour les travaux concernant l'administration, l'aménagement et l'entretien des camps.

Prisoners of war shall not receive wages for work connected with the administration, management and maintenance of the camps.

Wages for other work.

Les prisonniers employés à d'autres travaux auront droit à un salaire à fixer par des accords entre les belligérants.

Prisoners utilized for other work shall be entitled to wages to be fixed by agreements between the belligerents.

Use of.

Ces accords spécifieront également la part que l'administration du camp pourra retenir, la somme qui appartiendra au prisonnier de guerre et la manière dont cette somme sera mise à sa disposition pendant la durée de sa captivité.

These agreements shall also specify the part which the camp administration may retain, the amount which shall belong to the prisoner of war and the manner in which that amount shall be put at his disposal during the period of his captivity.

Provisional rules.

En attendant la conclusion des dits accords, la rétribution du travail des prisonniers sera fixée selon les normes ci-dessous :

While awaiting the conclusion of the said agreements, payment for labor of prisoners shall be settled according to the rules given below :

Rate for State.

a) Les travaux faits pour l'Etat seront payés d'après les tarifs en vigueur pour les militaires de l'armée nationale exécutant les mêmes travaux, ou, s'il n'en existe pas, d'après un tarif en rapport avec les travaux exécutés.

a) Work done for the State shall be paid for in accordance with the rates in force for soldiers of the national army doing the same work, or, if none exists, according to a rate in harmony with the work performed.

Other public or private enterprises.

b) Lorsque les travaux ont lieu pour le compte d'autres administrations publiques ou pour des particuliers, les conditions en seront réglées d'accord avec l'autorité militaire.

b) When the work is done for the account of other public administrations or for private persons, conditions shall be regulated by agreement with the military authority.

Delivery of remaining pay.

Le solde restant au crédit du prisonnier lui sera remis à la fin de sa captivité. En cas de décès, il sera transmis par la voie diplomatique aux héritiers du défunt.

The pay remaining to the credit of the prisoner shall be delivered to him at the end of his captivity. In case of death, it shall be forwarded through the diplomatic channel to the heirs of the deceased.

SECTION IV. DES RELATIONS DES PRISONNIERS DE GUERRE AVEC L'EXTÉRIEUR.

SECTION IV. EXTERNAL RELATIONS OF PRISONERS OF WAR.

External relations.

ARTICLE 35.

Dès le début des hostilités, les belligérants publieront les mesures prévues pour l'exécution des dispositions de la présente section.

ARTICLE 35.

Upon the outbreak of hostilities, belligerents shall publish the measures provided for the execution of the provisions of this section.

Announcement at outbreak of war.

ARTICLE 36.

Chacun des belligérants fixera périodiquement le nombre des lettres et des carte postales que les prisonniers de guerre des diverses catégories seront autorisés à expédier par mois, et notifiera ce nombre à l'autre belligérant. Ces lettres et cartes seront transmises par la poste suivant la voie la plus courte. Elles ne pourront être retardées ni retenues pour motifs de discipline.

ARTICLE 36.

Each of the belligerents shall periodically determine the number of letters and postal cards per month which prisoners of war of the various classes shall be allowed to send, and shall inform the other belligerent of this number. These letters and cards shall be transmitted by post by the shortest route. They may not be delayed or retained for disciplinary reasons.

Postal conveniences.

Dans le délai maximum d'une semaine après son arrivée au camp et de même en cas de maladie, chaque prisonnier sera mis en mesure d'adresser à sa famille une carte postale l'informant de sa capture et de l'état de sa santé. Les dites cartes postales seront transmises avec toute la rapidité possible et ne pourront être retardées d'aucune manière.

Within a period of not more than one week after his arrival at the camp, and likewise in case of sickness, every prisoner shall be enabled to write his family a postal card informing it of his capture and of the state of his health. The said postal cards shall be forwarded as rapidly as possible and may not be delayed in any manner.

En règle générale, la correspondance des prisonniers sera rédigée dans la langue maternelle de ceux-ci. Les belligérants pourront autoriser la correspondance en d'autres langues.

As a general rule, correspondence of prisoners shall be written in their native language. Belligerents may allow correspondence in other languages.

ARTICLE 37.

Les prisonniers de guerre seront autorisés à recevoir individuellement des colis postaux contenant des denrées alimentaires et d'autres articles destinés à leur ravitaillement ou à leur habillement. Les colis seront remis aux destinataires contre quittance.

ARTICLE 37.

Prisoners of war shall be allowed individually to receive parcels by mail, containing foods and other articles intended to supply them with food or clothing. Packages shall be delivered to the addressees and a receipt given.

Parcels containing food or clothing.

ARTICLE 38.

Les lettres et envois d'argent ou de valeurs, ainsi que les colis postaux destinés aux prisonniers de guerre ou expédiés par eux, soit

ARTICLE 38.

Letters and consignments of money or valuables, as well as parcels by post intended for prisoners of war or dispatched by them,

Exemption from postal, etc., duties.

*Post*, p. 2056.

directement, soit par l'intermédiaire des bureaux de renseignements prévus à l'article 77, seront affranchis de toutes taxes postales, aussi bien dans les pays d'origine et de destination que dans les pays intermédiaires.

Les dons et secours en nature destinés aux prisonniers seront pareillement affranchis de tous droits d'entrée et autres, ainsi que des taxes de transport sur les chemins de fer exploités par l'Etat.

Telegrams.

Les prisonniers pourront, en cas d'urgence reconnue, être autorisés à expédier des télégrammes, contre paiement des taxes usuelles.

either directly, or by the mediation of the information bureaux provided for in Article 77, shall be exempt from all postal duties in the countries of origin and destination, as well as in the countries they pass through.

Presents and relief in kind for prisoners shall be likewise exempt from all import and other duties, as well as of payments for carriage by the State railways.

Prisoners may, in cases of acknowledged urgency, be allowed to send telegrams, paying the usual charges.

## ARTICLE 39.

## ARTICLE 39.

Shipments of books.

Les prisonniers de guerre seront autorisés à recevoir individuellement des envois de livres, qui pourront être soumis à la censure.

Les représentants des Puissances protectrices et des sociétés de secours dûment reconnues et autorisées pourront envoyer des ouvrages et des collections de livres aux bibliothèques des camps de prisonniers. La transmission de ces envois aux bibliothèques ne pourra être retardée sous prétexte de difficultés de censure.

Prisoners of war shall be allowed to receive shipments of books individually, which may be subject to censorship.

Representatives of the protecting Powers and duly recognized and authorized aid societies may send books and collections of books to the libraries of prisoners' camps. The transmission of these shipments to libraries may not be delayed under the pretext of censorship difficulties.

## ARTICLE 40.

## ARTICLE 40.

Censorship, etc.

La censure des correspondances devra être faite dans le plus bref délai possible. Le contrôle des envois postaux devra, en outre, s'effectuer dans des conditions propres à assurer la conservation des denrées qu'ils pourront contenir et, si possible, en présence du destinataire ou d'un homme de confiance dûment reconnu par lui.

Les interdictions de correspondance édictées par les belligérants, pour des raisons militaires ou politiques, ne pourront avoir qu'un caractère momentané et devront être aussi brèves que possible.

Censorship of correspondence must be effected within the shortest possible time. Furthermore, inspection of parcels post must be effected under proper conditions to guarantee the preservation of the products which they may contain and, if possible, in the presence of the addressee or an agent duly recognized by him.

Prohibitions of correspondence promulgated by the belligerents for military or political reasons, must be transient in character and as short as possible.

## ARTICLE 41.

## ARTICLE 41.

Transmission facilities.

Les belligérants assureront toutes facilités pour la transmission des actes, pièces ou docu-

Belligerents shall assure all facilities for the transmission of instruments, papers or documents

ments destinés aux prisonniers de guerre ou signés par eux, en particulier des procurations et des testaments.

Ils prendront les mesures nécessaires pour assurer, en cas de besoin, la légalisation des signatures données par les prisonniers.

SECTION V. DES RAPPORTS DES PRISONNIERS DE GUERRE AVEC LES AUTORITÉS.

CHAPITRE PREMIER.—*Des plaintes des prisonniers de guerre à raison du régime de la captivité.*

ARTICLE 42.

Les prisonniers de guerre auront le droit de faire connaître aux autorités militaires sous le pouvoir desquelles ils se trouvent leurs requêtes concernant le régime de captivité auquel ils sont soumis.

Ils auront également le droit de s'adresser aux représentants des Puissances protectrices pour leur signaler les points sur lesquels ils auraient des plaintes à formuler à l'égard du régime de la captivité.

Ces requêtes et réclamations devront être transmises d'urgence.

Même si elles sont reconnues non fondées, elles ne pourront donner lieu à aucune punition.

CHAPITRE 2.—*Des représentants des prisonniers de guerre.*

ARTICLE 43.

Dans toute localité où se trouveront des prisonniers de guerre, ceux-ci seront autorisés à désigner des hommes de confiance chargés de les représenter vis-à-vis des autorités militaires et des Puissances protectrices.

Cette désignation sera soumise à l'approbation de l'autorité militaire.

Les hommes de confiance seront chargés de la réception et de la répartition des envois collectifs. De même, au cas où les prisonniers décideraient d'organiser entre eux

intended for prisoners of war or signed by them, particularly of powers of attorney and wills.

They shall take the necessary measures to assure, in case of necessity, the authentication of signatures made by prisoners.

SECTION V. PRISONERS' RELATIONS WITH THE AUTHORITIES.

Prisoners' relations with the authorities.

CHAPTER 1. *Complaints of Prisoners of War because of the Conditions of Captivity.*

ARTICLE 42.

Prisoners of war shall have the right to inform the military authorities in whose power they are of their requests with regard to the conditions of captivity to which they are subjected.

Complaints of prisoners of war because of conditions of captivity.

They shall also have the right to address themselves to representatives of the protecting Powers to indicate to them the points on which they have complaints to formulate with regard to the conditions of captivity.

These requests and complaints must be transmitted immediately.

Even if they are recognized to be unfounded, they may not occasion any punishment.

CHAPTER 2. *Representatives of Prisoners of War.*

ARTICLE 43.

In every place where there are prisoners of war, they shall be allowed to appoint agents entrusted with representing them directly with military authorities and protecting Powers.

Representatives of prisoners of war.

This appointment shall be subject to the approval of the military authority.

The agents shall be entrusted with the reception and distribution of collective shipments. Likewise, in case the prisoners should decide to organize a mutual

un système d'assistance mutuelle, cette organisation serait de la compétence des hommes de confiance. D'autre part, ceux-ci pourront prêter leurs offices aux prisonniers pour faciliter leurs relations avec les sociétés de secours mentionnées à l'article 78.

Post, p. 2057.  
Intermediary.

Dans les camps d'officiers et assimilés, l'officier prisonnier de guerre le plus ancien dans le grade le plus élevé sera reconnu comme intermédiaire entre les autorités du camp et les officiers et assimilés prisonniers. A cet effet, il aura la faculté de désigner un officier prisonnier pour l'assister en qualité d'interprète au cours des conférences avec les autorités du camp.

ARTICLE 44.

Agents as laborers.

Lorsque les hommes de confiance seront employés comme travailleurs, leur activité comme représentants des prisonniers de guerre devra être comptée dans la durée obligatoire du travail.

Facilities, etc., accorded agents.

Toutes facilités seront accordées aux hommes de confiance pour leur correspondance avec les autorités militaires et avec la Puissance protectrice. Cette correspondance ne sera pas limitée.

Aucun représentant des prisonniers ne pourra être transféré sans que le temps nécessaire lui ait été laissé pour mettre ses successeurs au courant des affaires en cours.

Penalties.

CHAPITRE 3.—*Des sanctions pénales à l'égard des prisonniers de guerre.*

1.—Dispositions générales.

ARTICLE 45.

Subject to existing orders, etc.

Les prisonniers de guerre seront soumis aux lois, règlements et ordres en vigueur dans les armées de la Puissance détentrice.

Insubordination.

Tout acte d'insubordination autorisera à leur égard les mesures prévues par ces lois, règlements et ordres.

Demeurent réservées, toutefois, les dispositions du présent chapitre.

assistance system among themselves, this organization would be in the sphere of the agents. Further, they may lend their offices to prisoners to facilitate their relations with the aid societies mentioned in Article 78.

In camps of officers and persons of equivalent status, the senior officer prisoner of the highest rank shall be recognized as intermediary between the camp authorities and the officers and persons of equivalent status who are prisoners. For this purpose, he shall have the power to appoint a prisoner officer to assist him as an interpreter during the conferences with the camp authorities.

ARTICLE 44.

When the agents are employed as laborers, their activity as representatives of prisoners of war must be counted in the compulsory period of labor.

All facilities shall be accorded the agents for their intercourse with the military authorities and with the protecting Power. This intercourse shall not be limited.

No representative of the prisoners may be transferred without the necessary time being allowed him to inform his successors about affairs under consideration.

CHAPTER 3. *Penalties Applicable to Prisoners of War.*

1. GENERAL PROVISIONS.

ARTICLE 45.

Prisoners of war shall be subject to the laws, regulations, and orders in force in the armies of the detaining Power.

An act of insubordination shall justify the adoption towards them of the measures provided by such laws, regulations and orders.

The provisions of the present chapter, however, are reserved.

ARTICLE 46.

Les prisonniers de guerre ne pourront être frappés par les autorités militaires et les tribunaux de la Puissance détentrice d'autres peines que celles qui sont prévues pour les mêmes faits à l'égard des militaires des armées nationales.

A identité de grade, les officiers, sous-officiers ou soldats prisonniers de guerre subissant une peine disciplinaire ne seront pas soumis à un traitement moins favorable que celui prévu, en ce qui concerne la même peine, dans les armées de la Puissance détentrice.

Sont interdites toute peine corporelle, toute incarcération dans des locaux non éclairés par la lumière du jour et, d'une manière générale, toute forme quelconque de cruauté.

Sont également interdites les peines collectives pour des actes individuels.

ARTICLE 47.

Les faits constituant une faute contre la discipline, et notamment la tentative d'évasion, seront constatés d'urgence; pour tous les prisonniers de guerre, gradés ou non, les arrêts préventifs seront réduits au strict minimum.

Les instructions judiciaires contre les prisonniers de guerre seront conduites aussi rapidement que le permettront les circonstances; la détention préventive sera restreinte le plus possible.

Dans tous les cas, la durée de la détention préventive sera déduite de la peine infligée disciplinairement ou judiciairement, pour autant que cette déduction est admise pour les militaires nationaux.

ARTICLE 48.

Les prisonniers de guerre ne pourront, après avoir subi les peines judiciaires ou disciplinaires qui leur auront été infligées, être traités différemment des autres prisonniers.

ARTICLE 46.

Punishments other than those provided for the same acts for soldiers of the national armies may not be imposed upon prisoners of war by the military authorities and courts of the detaining Power. Uniformity of treatment.

Rank being identical, officers, noncommissioned officers or soldiers who are prisoners of war undergoing a disciplinary punishment, shall not be subject to less favorable treatment than that provided in the armies of the detaining Power with regard to the same punishment.

Any corporal punishment, any imprisonment in quarters without daylight and, in general, any form of cruelty, is forbidden. Cruelty forbidden.

Collective punishment for individual acts is also forbidden.

ARTICLE 47.

Acts constituting an offense against discipline, and particularly attempted escape, shall be verified immediately; for all prisoners of war, commissioned or not, preventive arrest shall be reduced to the absolute minimum. Offense against discipline.

Judicial proceedings against prisoners of war shall be conducted as rapidly as the circumstances permit; preventive imprisonment shall be limited as much as possible. Judicial proceedings, etc.

In all cases, the duration of preventive imprisonment shall be deducted from the disciplinary or judicial punishment inflicted, provided that this deduction is allowed for national soldiers. Deductions.

ARTICLE 48.

Prisoners of war may not be treated differently from other prisoners after having suffered the judicial or disciplinary punishment which has been imposed on them. Imposition of different punishments.

Toutefois, les prisonniers punis à la suite d'une tentative d'évasion pourront être soumis à un régime de surveillance spécial, mais qui ne pourra comporter la suppression d'aucune des garanties accordées aux prisonniers par la présente Convention.

## ARTICLE 49.

Privileges of rank.

Aucun prisonnier de guerre ne peut être privé de son grade par la Puissance détentricrice.

Les prisonniers punis disciplinairement ne pourront être privés des prérogatives attachées à leur grade. En particulier, les officiers et assimilés qui subiront des peines entraînant privation de liberté ne seront pas placés dans les mêmes locaux que les sous-officiers ou hommes de troupe punis.

## ARTICLE 50.

Escaped prisoners of war.

Les prisonniers de guerre évadés qui seraient repris avant d'avoir pu rejoindre leur armée ou quitter le territoire occupé par l'armée qui les a capturés ne seront passibles que de peines disciplinaires.

Les prisonniers qui, après avoir réussi à rejoindre leur armée ou à quitter le territoire occupé par l'armée qui les a capturés, seraient de nouveau faits prisonniers ne seront passibles d'aucune peine pour leur fuite antérieure.

## ARTICLE 51.

Policy towards attempted escape.

La tentative d'évasion, même s'il y a récidive, ne sera pas considérée comme une circonstance aggravante dans le cas où le prisonnier de guerre serait déféré aux tribunaux pour des crimes ou délits contre les personnes ou contre la propriété commis au cours de cette tentative.

Après une évasion tentée ou consommée, les camarades de l'évadé qui auront coopéré à l'évasion ne pourront encourir de ce chef qu'une punition disciplinaire.

However, prisoners punished as a result of attempted escape may be subjected to special surveillance, which, however, may not entail the suppression of the guarantees granted prisoners by the present Convention.

## ARTICLE 49.

No prisoner of war may be deprived of his rank by the detaining Power.

Prisoners given disciplinary punishment may not be deprived of the prerogatives attached to their rank. In particular, officers and persons of equivalent status who suffer punishment involving deprivation of liberty shall not be placed in the same quarters as noncommissioned officers or privates being punished.

## ARTICLE 50.

Escaped prisoners of war who are retaken before being able to rejoin their own army or to leave the territory occupied by the army which captured them shall be liable only to disciplinary punishment.

Prisoners who, after having succeeded in rejoining their army or in leaving the territory occupied by the army which captured them, may again be taken prisoners, shall not be liable to any punishment on account of their previous flight.

## ARTICLE 51.

Attempted escape, even if it is a repetition of the offense, shall not be considered as an aggravating circumstance in case the prisoner of war should be given over to the courts on account of crimes or offenses against persons or property committed in the course of that attempt.

After an attempted or accomplished escape, the comrades of the person escaping who assisted in the escape, may incur only disciplinary punishment on this account.

ARTICLE 52.

Les belligérants veilleront à ce que les autorités compétentes usent de la plus grande indulgence dans l'appréciation de la question de savoir si une infraction commise par un prisonnier de guerre doit être punie disciplinairement ou judiciairement.

Il en sera notamment ainsi lorsqu'il s'agira d'apprécier des faits connexes à l'évasion ou à la tentative d'évasion.

Un prisonnier ne pourra, à raison du même fait ou du même chef d'accusation, être puni qu'une seule fois.

ARTICLE 53.

Aucun prisonnier de guerre frappé d'une peine disciplinaire, qui se trouverait dans les conditions prévues pour le rapatriement, ne pourra être retenu pour la raison qu'il n'a pas subi sa peine.

Les prisonniers à rapatrier qui seraient sous le coup d'une poursuite pénale pourront être exclus du rapatriement jusqu'à la fin de la procédure, et, le cas échéant, jusqu'à l'exécution de la peine; ceux qui seraient déjà détenus en vertu d'un jugement pourront être retenus jusqu'à la fin de leur détention.

Les belligérants se communiqueront les listes de ceux qui ne pourront être rapatriés pour les motifs indiqués à l'alinéa précédent.

2.—Peines disciplinaires.

ARTICLE 54.

Les arrêts sont la peine disciplinaire la plus sévère qui puisse être infligée à un prisonnier de guerre.

La durée d'une même punition ne peut dépasser trente jours.

Ce maximum de trente jours ne pourra pas davantage être dépassé dans le cas de plusieurs faits dont un prisonnier aurait à répondre disciplinairement au moment où il est statué à son égard, que ces faits soient connexes ou non.

ARTICLE 52.

Belligerents shall see that the competent authorities exercise the greatest leniency in deciding the question of whether an infraction committed by a prisoner of war should be punished by disciplinary or judicial measures. Leniency to be exercised.

This shall be the case especially when it is a question of deciding on acts in connection with escape or attempted escape.

A prisoner may not be punished more than once because of the same act or the same count.

ARTICLE 53.

No prisoner of war on whom a disciplinary punishment has been imposed, who might be eligible for repatriation, may be kept back because he has not undergone the punishment. Repatriation provisions.

Prisoners to be repatriated who might be threatened with a penal prosecution may be excluded from repatriation until the end of the proceedings and, if necessary, until the completion of the punishment; those who might already be imprisoned by reason of a sentence may be detained until the end of their imprisonment.

Belligerents shall communicate to each other the lists of those who may not be repatriated for the reasons given in the preceding paragraph.

2. DISCIPLINARY PUNISHMENTS. Disciplinary punishments.

ARTICLE 54.

Arrest is the most severe disciplinary punishment which may be imposed on a prisoner of war. Arrest.

The duration of a single punishment may not exceed thirty days. Duration of punishment.

This maximum of thirty days may not, further, be exceeded in the case of several acts for which the prisoner has to undergo discipline at the time when it is ordered for him, whether or not these acts are connected. Maximum not to be exceeded.

Separation of periods of arrest.

Lorsqu'au cours ou après la fin d'une période d'arrêts, un prisonnier sera frappé d'une nouvelle peine disciplinaire, un délai de trois jours au moins séparera chacune des périodes d'arrêts, dès que l'une d'elle est de dix jours ou plus

When, during or after the end of a period of arrest, a prisoner shall have a new disciplinary punishment imposed upon him, a space of at least three days shall separate each of the periods of arrest, if one of them is ten days or more.

## ARTICLE 55.

## ARTICLE 55.

Food restrictions. *Ante*, p. 2034.

Sous réserve de la disposition faisant l'objet du dernier alinéa de l'article 11, sont applicables, à titre d'aggravation de peine, aux prisonniers de guerre punis disciplinairement les restrictions de nourriture admises dans les armées de la Puissance détentricé.

Subject to the provisions given in the last paragraph of Article 11, food restrictions allowed in the armies of the detaining Power are applicable, as an increase in punishment, to prisoners of war given disciplinary punishment.

Toutefois, ces restrictions ne pourront être ordonnées que si l'état de santé des prisonniers punis le permet.

However, these restrictions may be ordered only if the state of health of the prisoners punished permits it.

## ARTICLE 56.

## ARTICLE 56.

Penitentiary sentence forbidden.

En aucun cas, les prisonniers de guerre ne pourront être transférés dans les établissements pénitentiaires (prisons, pénitenciers, bagnes, etc.) pour y subir des peines disciplinaires.

In no case may prisoners of war be transferred to penitentiary establishments (prisons, penitentiaries, convict prisons, etc.) there to undergo disciplinary punishment.

Sanitary, etc., provisions.

Les locaux dans lesquels seront subies les peines disciplinaires seront conformes aux exigences de l'hygiène.

The quarters in which they undergo disciplinary punishment shall conform to sanitary requirements.

Les prisonniers punis seront mis à même de se tenir en état de propreté.

Prisoners punished shall be enabled to keep themselves in a state of cleanliness.

Chaque jour, ces prisonniers auront la faculté de prendre de l'exercice ou de séjourner en plein air pendant au moins deux heures.

These prisoners shall every day be allowed to exercise or to stay in the open air at least two hours.

## ARTICLE 57.

## ARTICLE 57.

Personal correspondence.

Les prisonniers de guerre punis disciplinairement seront autorisés à lire et à écrire, ainsi qu'à expédier et à recevoir des lettres.

Prisoners of war given disciplinary punishment shall be allowed to read and write, as well as to send and receive letters.

Discretionary delivery of packages and money.

En revanche, les colis et les envois d'argent pourront n'être délivrés aux destinataires qu'à l'expiration de la peine. Si les colis non distribués contiennent des denrées périssables, celles-ci seront versées à l'infirmerie ou à la cuisine du camp.

On the other hand, packages and money sent may be not delivered to the addressees until the expiration of the punishment. If the packages not distributed contain perishable products, these shall be turned over to the camp infirmary or kitchen.

ARTICLE 58.

Les prisonniers de guerre punis disciplinairement seront autorisés, sur leur demande, à se présenter à la visite médicale quotidienne. Ils recevront les soins jugés nécessaires par les médecins et, le cas échéant, seront évacués sur l'infirmierie du camp ou sur les hôpitaux.

ARTICLE 59.

Réserve faite de la compétence des tribunaux et des autorités militaires supérieures, les peines disciplinaires ne pourront être prononcées que par un officier muni de pouvoirs disciplinaires en sa qualité de commandant de camp ou de détachement, ou par l'officier responsable qui le remplace.

3.—Poursuites judiciaires.

ARTICLE 60.

Lors de l'ouverture d'une procédure judiciaire dirigée contre un prisonnier de guerre, la Puissance détentrice en avertira aussitôt qu'elle pourra le faire, et toujours avant la date fixée pour l'ouverture des débats, le représentant de la Puissance protectrice.

Cet avis contiendra les indications suivantes:

- a) état civil et grade du prisonnier;
- b) lieu de séjour ou de détention;
- c) spécification du ou des chefs d'accusation, avec mention des dispositions légales applicables.

S'il n'est pas possible de donner dans cet avis l'indication du tribunal qui jugera l'affaire, celle de la date d'ouverture des débats et celle du local où ils auront lieu, ces indications seront fournies ultérieurement au représentant de la Puissance protectrice, le plus tôt possible, et en tout cas trois semaines au moins avant l'ouverture des débats.

ARTICLE 58.

Prisoners of war given disciplinary punishment shall be allowed, on their request, to be present at the daily medical inspection. They shall receive the care considered necessary by the doctors and, if necessary, shall be removed to the camp infirmary or to hospitals.

ARTICLE 59.

Excepting the competence of courts and higher military authorities, disciplinary punishment may be ordered only by an officer provided with disciplinary powers in his capacity as commander of a camp or detachment, or by the responsible officer replacing him.

3. JUDICIAL SUITS.

ARTICLE 60.

At the opening of a judicial proceeding directed against a prisoner of war, the detaining Power shall advise the representative of the protecting Power thereof as soon as possible, and always before the date set for the opening of the trial.

This advice shall contain the following information:

- a) Civil state and rank of prisoner;
- b) Place of sojourn or imprisonment;
- c) Specification of the [count] or counts of the indictment, giving the legal provisions applicable.

If it is not possible to mention in that advice the court which will pass upon the matter, the date of opening the trial and the place where it will take place, this information must be furnished to the representative of the protecting Power later, as soon as possible, and at all events, at least three weeks before the opening of the trial.

ARTICLE 61.

Sentence without trial forbidden.

Aucun prisonnier de guerre ne pourra être condamné sans avoir eu l'occasion de se défendre.

Aucun prisonnier ne pourra être contraint de se reconnaître coupable du fait dont il est accusé.

ARTICLE 61.

No prisoner of war may be sentenced without having had an opportunity to defend himself.

No prisoner may be obliged to admit himself guilty of the act of which he is accused.

ARTICLE 62.

Right to counsel and interpreter.

Le prisonnier de guerre sera en droit d'être assisté par un défenseur qualifié de son choix et de recourir, si c'est nécessaire, aux offices d'un interprète compétent. Il sera avisé de son droit, en temps utile avant les débats, par la Puissance détentricice.

Further provisions.

A défaut d'un choix par le prisonnier, la Puissance protectrice pourra lui procurer un défenseur. La Puissance détentricice remettra à la Puissance protectrice, sur la demande de celle-ci, une liste de personnes qualifiées pour présenter la défense.

Les représentants de la Puissance protectrice auront le droit d'assister aux débats de la cause.

La seule exception à cette règle est celle où les débats de la cause doivent rester secrets dans l'intérêt de la sûreté de l'Etat. La Puissance détentricice en prévient la Puissance protectrice.

ARTICLE 62.

The prisoner of war shall be entitled to assistance by a qualified counsel of his choice, and, if necessary, to have recourse to the services of a competent interpreter. He shall be advised of his right by the detaining Power, in due time before the trial.

In default of a choice by the prisoner, the protecting Power may obtain a counsel for him. The detaining Power shall deliver to the protecting Power, on its request, a list of persons qualified to present the defense.

Representatives of the protecting Power shall be entitled to attend the trial of the case.

The only exception to this rule is the case where the trial of the case must be secret in the interest of the safety of the State. The detaining Power should so advise the protecting Power.

ARTICLE 63.

Pronouncement of sentence.

Un jugement ne pourra être prononcé à la charge d'un prisonnier de guerre que par les mêmes tribunaux et suivant la même procédure qu'à l'égard des personnes appartenant aux forces armées de la Puissance détentricice.

ARTICLE 63.

Sentence may be pronounced against a prisoner of war only by the same courts and according to the same procedure as in the case of persons belonging to the armed forces of the detaining Power.

ARTICLE 64.

Right of appeal.

Tout prisonnier de guerre aura le droit de recourir contre tout jugement rendu à son égard, de la même manière que les individus appartenant aux forces armées de la Puissance détentricice.

ARTICLE 64.

Every prisoner of war shall have the right of appeal against any sentence rendered with regard to him, in the same way as individuals belonging to the armed forces of the detaining Power.

ARTICLE 65.

Notice to protecting Power.

Les jugements prononcés contre les prisonniers de guerre seront immédiatement communiqués à la Puissance protectrice.

ARTICLE 65.

Sentences pronounced against prisoners of war shall be communicated to the protecting Power immediately.

ARTICLE 66.

Si la peine de mort est prononcée contre un prisonnier de guerre, une communication exposant en détail la nature et les circonstances de l'infraction sera adressée, au plus tôt, au représentant de la Puissance protectrice, pour être transmise à la Puissance dans les armées de laquelle le prisonnier a servi.

Le jugement ne sera pas exécuté avant l'expiration d'un délai d'au moins trois mois à partir de cette communication.

ARTICLE 66.

If the death penalty is pronounced against a prisoner of war, a communication setting forth in detail the nature and circumstances of the offense shall be sent as soon as possible to the representative of the protecting Power, for transmission to the Power in whose armies the prisoner served.

The sentence shall not be executed before the expiration of a period of at least three months after this communication.

*In case of death penalty.*

ARTICLE 67.

Aucun prisonnier de guerre ne pourra être privé du bénéfice des dispositions de l'article 42 de la présente Convention à la suite d'un jugement ou autrement.

TITRE IV. DE LA FIN DE LA CAPTIVITÉ.

SECTION I. DU RAPATRIEMENT DIRECT ET DE L'HOSPITALISATION EN PAYS NEUTRE.

ARTICLE 68.

Les belligérants seront tenus de renvoyer dans leur pays, sans égard au grade ni au nombre, après les avoir mis en état d'être transportés, les prisonniers de guerre grands malades et grands blessés.

Des accords entre les belligérants fixeront en conséquence, aussitôt que possible, les cas d'invalidité ou de maladie entraînant le rapatriement direct, ainsi que les cas entraînant éventuellement l'hospitalisation en pays neutre. En attendant que ces accords soient conclus, les belligérants pourront se référer à l'accord-type annexé, à titre documentaire, à la présente Convention.

ARTICLE 69.

Dès l'ouverture des hostilités, les belligérants s'entendront pour nommer des commissions médicales mixtes. Ces commissions

ARTICLE 67.

No prisoner of war may be deprived of the benefit of the provisions of Article 42 of the present Convention as a result of a sentence or otherwise.

TITLE IV. TERMINATION OF CAPTIVITY.

SECTION I. DIRECT REPATRIATION AND HOSPITALIZATION IN A NEUTRAL COUNTRY.

ARTICLE 68.

Belligerents are bound to send back to their own country, regardless of rank or number, seriously sick and seriously injured prisoners of war, after having brought them to a condition where they can be transported.

Agreements between belligerents shall accordingly settle as soon as possible the cases of invalidity or of sickness, entailing direct repatriation, as well as the cases entailing possible hospitalization in a neutral country. While awaiting the conclusion of these agreements, belligerents may have reference to the model agreement annexed, for documentary purposes, to the present Convention.

ARTICLE 69.

Upon the outbreak of hostilities, belligerents shall come to an agreement to name mixed medical commissions. These com-

*Right of communication with protecting Power. Anté, p. 2045.*

*Termination of captivity.*

*Direct repatriation and hospitalization in a neutral country.*

*Return of seriously sick or injured prisoners.*

*Agreements concerning repatriation, etc.*

*Mixed medical commissions.*

seront composées de trois membres, dont deux appartenant à un pays neutre et un désigné par la Puissance détentrice; l'un des médecins du pays neutre présidera. Ces commissions médicales mixtes procéderont à l'examen des prisonniers malades ou blessés et prendront toutes décisions utiles à leur égard.

Les décisions de ces commissions seront prises à la majorité et exécutées dans le plus bref délai.

## ARTICLE 70.

Inspections by Commission.

Outre ceux qui auront été désignés par le médecin du camp, les prisonniers de guerre suivants seront soumis à la visite de la commission médicale mixte mentionnée à l'article 69, en vue de leur rapatriement direct ou de leur hospitalisation en pays neutre:

a) les prisonniers qui en feront la demande directement au médecin du camp;

b) les prisonniers qui seront présentés par les hommes de confiance prévus à l'article 43, ceux-ci agissant de leur propre initiative ou à la demande des prisonniers eux-mêmes;

c) les prisonniers qui auront été proposés par la Puissance dans les armées de laquelle ils ont servi ou par une association de secours dûment reconnue et autorisée par cette Puissance.

## ARTICLE 71.

Accidents in connection with work.

Les prisonniers de guerre victimes d'accidents du travail, exception faite des blessés volontaires, seront mis, en ce qui concerne le rapatriement ou éventuellement l'hospitalisation en pays neutre, au bénéfice des mêmes dispositions.

## ARTICLE 72.

Long period of captivity.

Pendant la durée des hostilités et pour des raisons d'humanité, les belligérants pourront conclure des accords en vue du rapatriement direct ou de l'hospitalisa-

missions shall be composed of three members, two of them belonging to a neutral country and one appointed by the detaining Power; one of the physicians of the neutral country shall preside. These mixed medical commissions shall proceed to the examination of sick or wounded prisoners and shall make all due decisions regarding them.

Decisions of these commissions shall be by majority and carried out with the least possible delay.

## ARTICLE 70.

Besides those who are designated by the camp physician, the following prisoners of war shall be inspected by the mixed medical Commission mentioned in Article 69, with a view to their direct repatriation or their hospitalization in a neutral country:

a) Prisoners who make such a request directly of the camp physician;

b) Prisoners who are presented by the agents provided for in Article 43, acting on their own initiative or at the request of the prisoners themselves;

c) Prisoners who have been proposed by the Power in whose armies they have served or by an aid society duly recognized and authorized by that Power.

## ARTICLE 71.

Prisoners of war who are victims of accidents in connection with work, except those voluntarily injured, shall enjoy the benefit of the same provisions, as far as repatriation or possible hospitalization in a neutral country are concerned.

## ARTICLE 72.

Throughout the duration of hostilities and for humane considerations, belligerents may conclude agreements with a view to the direct repatriation or hospital-

tion en pays neutre des prisonniers de guerre valides ayant subi une longue captivité.

ization in a neutral country of able-bodied prisoners of war who have undergone a long period of captivity.

ARTICLE 73.

ARTICLE 73.

Les frais de rapatriement ou de transport dans un pays neutre des prisonniers de guerre seront supportés, à partir de la frontière de la Puissance dététrice, par la Puissance dans les armées de laquelle ces prisonniers ont servi.

The expenses of repatriation or of transportation to a neutral country of prisoners of war shall be borne, from the frontiers of the detaining Power, by the Power in whose armies the prisoners have served.

Expenses to be borne.

ARTICLE 74.

ARTICLE 74.

Aucun rapatrié ne pourra être employé à un service militaire actif.

No repatriated person may be utilized in active military service.

Use in active military service forbidden.

SECTION II. DE LA LIBÉRATION ET DU RAPATRIEMENT A LA FIN DES HOSTILITÉS.

SECTION II. RELEASE AND REPATRIATION UPON CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES.

ARTICLE 75.

ARTICLE 75.

Lorsque les belligérants concluront une convention d'armistice, ils devront, en principe, y faire figurer des stipulations concernant le rapatriement des prisonniers de guerre. Si des stipulations à cet égard n'ont pas pu être insérées dans cette convention, les belligérants se mettront néanmoins, le plus tôt possible, en rapport à cet effet. Dans tous les cas, le rapatriement des prisonniers s'effectuera dans le plus bref délai après la conclusion de la paix.

When belligerents conclude a convention of armistice, they must, in principle, have appear therein stipulations regarding the repatriation of prisoners of war. If it has not been possible to insert stipulations in this regard in such convention, belligerents shall nevertheless come to an agreement in this regard as soon as possible. In any case, repatriation of prisoners shall be effected with the least possible delay after the conclusion of peace.

Release and repatriation upon cessation of hostilities.

Les prisonniers de guerre qui seraient sous le coup d'une poursuite pénale pour un crime ou un délit de droit commun pourront toutefois être retenus jusqu'à la fin de la procédure et, le cas échéant, jusqu'à l'expiration de la peine. Il en sera de même de ceux condamnés pour un crime ou délit de droit commun.

Prisoners of war against whom a penal prosecution might be pending for a crime or an offense of municipal law may, however, be detained until the end of the proceedings and, if necessary, until the expiration of the punishment. The same shall be true of those sentenced for a crime or offense of municipal law.

Detention if penal prosecution pending.

D'entente entre les belligérants, des commissions pourront être instituées dans le but de rechercher les prisonniers dispersés et d'assurer leur rapatriement.

On agreement between the belligerents, commissions may be established for the purpose of searching for dispersed prisoners and assuring their repatriation.

Death of prisoners of war.

TITRE V. DU DÉCÈS DES PRISONNIERS DE GUERRE.

TITLE V. DEATH OF PRISONERS OF WAR.

ARTICLE 76.

ARTICLE 76.

Wills.

Les testaments des prisonniers de guerre seront reçus et dressés dans les mêmes conditions que pour les militaires de l'armée nationale.

Wills of prisoners of war shall be received and drawn up in the same way as for soldiers of the national army.

Death certificates.

On suivra également les mêmes règles en ce qui concerne les pièces relatives à la constatation des décès.

The same rules shall be observed regarding death certificates.

Burials.

Les belligérants veilleront à ce que les prisonniers de guerre décédés en captivité soient enterrés honorablement et à ce que les tombes portent toutes indications utiles, soient respectées et convenablement entretenues.

Belligerents shall see that prisoners of war dying in captivity are honorably buried and that the graves bear all due information, are respected and properly maintained.

Bureaus of relief and information.

TITRE VI. DES BUREAUX DE SECOURS ET DE RENSEIGNEMENTS CONCERNANT LES PRISONNIERS DE GUERRE.

TITLE VI. BUREAUS OF RELIEF AND INFORMATION CONCERNING PRISONERS OF WAR.

ARTICLE 77.

ARTICLE 77.

Institution.

Dès le début des hostilités, chacune des Puissances belligérantes, ainsi que les Puissances neutres qui auront recueilli des belligérants, constitueront un bureau officiel de renseignements sur les prisonniers de guerre se trouvant sur leur territoire.

Upon the outbreak of hostilities, each of the belligerent Powers, as well as the neutral Powers which have received belligerents, shall institute an official information bureau for prisoners of war who are within their territory.

Information to be furnished.

Dans le plus bref délai possible, chacune des Puissances belligérantes informera son bureau de renseignements de toute capture de prisonniers effectuée par ses armées, en lui donnant tous renseignements d'identité dont elle dispose permettant d'aviser rapidement les familles intéressées, et en lui faisant connaître les adresses officielles auxquelles les familles pourront écrire aux prisonniers.

Within the shortest possible period, each of the belligerent Powers shall inform its information bureau of every capture of prisoners effected by its armies, giving it all the information regarding identity which it has, allowing it quickly to advise the families concerned, and informing it of the official addresses to which families may write to prisoners.

Transmitting agencies.

Le bureau de renseignements fera parvenir d'urgence toutes ces indications aux Puissances intéressées, par l'entremise, d'une part, des Puissances protectrices et, d'autre part, de l'agence centrale prévue à l'article 79.

The information bureau shall immediately forward all this information to the interested Powers, through the intervenon, on one hand, of the protecting Powers and, on the other, of the central agency provided for in Article 79.

Post, p. 2058.

Individual return to be kept.

Le bureau de renseignements, chargé de répondre à toutes les demandes qui concernent les prisonniers de guerre, recevra des

The information bureau, being charged with replying to all inquiries about prisoners of war, shall receive from the various

divers services compétents toutes les indications relatives aux internements et aux mutations, aux mises en liberté sur parole, aux rapatriements, aux évasions, aux séjours dans les hôpitaux, aux décès, ainsi que les autres renseignements nécessaires pour établir et tenir à jour une fiche individuelle pour chaque prisonnier de guerre.

Le bureau portera sur cette fiche, dans la mesure du possible et sous réserve des dispositions de l'article 5: le numéro matricule, les nom et prénoms, la date et le lieu de naissance, le grade et le corps de troupe de l'intéressé, le prénom du père et le nom de la mère, l'adresse de la personne à aviser en cas d'accident, les blessures, la date et le lieu de la capture, de l'internement, des blessures, de la mort, ainsi que tous les autres renseignements importants.

Des listes hebdomadaires contenant tous les nouveaux renseignements susceptibles de faciliter l'identification de chaque prisonnier seront transmises aux Puissances intéressées.

La fiche individuelle du prisonnier de guerre sera remise après la conclusion de la paix à la Puissance qu'il aura servi.

Le bureau de renseignements sera en outre tenu de recueillir tous les objets d'usage personnel, valeurs, correspondances, carnets de solde, signes d'identité, etc., qui auront été délaissés par les prisonniers de guerre rapatriés, libérés sur parole, évadés ou déçédés, et de les transmettre aux pays intéressés.

ARTICLE 78.

Les sociétés de secours pour les prisonniers de guerre, régulièrement constituées selon la loi de leur pays, et ayant pour objet d'être les intermédiaires de l'action charitable, recevront de la part des belligérants, pour elles et pour leurs agents dûment accrédités, toute facilité, dans les limites tracées par les nécessités militaires, pour accomplir efficace-

services concerned full information respecting interments and transfers, releases on parole, repatriations, escapes, stays in hospitals, deaths, as well as other information necessary to enable it to make out and keep up to date an individual return for each prisoner of war.

The bureau shall state in this return, in so far as is possible and subject to the provisions of Article 5: the regimental number, given names and surname, date and place of birth, rank and unit of the interested party, the given name of the father and the name of the mother, the address of the person to be advised in case of accident, wounds, date and place of capture, internment, wounding and death, as well as any other important information.

Weekly lists containing all new information likely to facilitate the identification of each prisoner shall be transmitted to the interested Powers.

At the conclusion of peace the individual return of the prisoner of war shall be delivered to the Power which he served.

The information bureau shall further be bound to receive all objects of personal use, valuables, letters, pay vouchers, identification marks, etc., which are left by prisoners of war who have been repatriated, released on parole, escaped or died, and to transmit them to the countries interested.

ARTICLE 78.

Relief societies for prisoners of war, which are properly constituted in accordance with the laws of their country and with the object of serving as the channel for charitable effort, shall receive from the belligerents, for themselves and their duly accredited agents, every facility for the efficient performance of their humane task within the bounds

Data included.

Arté, p. 2031.

Weekly identification lists.

Delivery of returns to Power.

Personal effects, etc., to be transmitted.

Relief societies. Facilities furnished to.

ment leur tâche d'humanité. Les délégués de ces sociétés pourront être admis à distribuer des secours dans les camps, ainsi qu'aux lieux d'étape des prisonniers rapatriés, moyennant une permission personnelle délivrée par l'autorité militaire et en prenant l'engagement, par écrit, de se soumettre à toutes les mesures d'ordre et de police que celle-ci prescrirait.

imposed by military necessities. Agents of these societies may be admitted to the camps for the purpose of distributing relief, as also to the halting places of repatriated prisoners, if furnished with a personal permit by the military authorities, and on giving an undertaking in writing to comply with all measures of order and police which the latter may issue.

ARTICLE 79.

ARTICLE 79.

Central information agency.  
Organization of, in neutral country.

Une agence centrale de renseignements sur les prisonniers de guerre sera créée en pays neutre. Le Comité international de la Croix-Rouge proposera aux Puissances intéressées, s'il le juge nécessaire, l'organisation d'une telle agence.

A central information agency for prisoners of war shall be created in a neutral country. The International Committee of the Red Cross shall propose the organization of such an agency to the interested Powers, if it considers it necessary.

Function.

Cette agence sera chargée de concentrer tous les renseignements, intéressant les prisonniers, qu'elle pourra obtenir par les voies officielles ou privées; elle les transmettra le plus rapidement possible au pays d'origine des prisonniers ou à la Puissance qu'ils auront servie.

The function of that agency shall be to centralize all information respecting prisoners, which it may obtain through official or private channels; it shall transmit it as quickly as possible to the country of origin of the prisoners or to the Power which they have served.

Red Cross activities not abridged.

Ces dispositions ne devront pas être interprétées comme restreignant l'activité humanitaire du Comité international de la Croix-Rouge.

These provisions must not be interpreted as restricting the humanitarian activity of the International Committee of the Red Cross.

ARTICLE 80.

ARTICLE 80.

Franking privilege.

Les bureaux de renseignements jouiront de la franchise de port en matière postale, ainsi que de toutes exemptions prévues à l'article 38.

Information bureaux shall enjoy the privilege of free postage on postal matter, as well as all exemptions provided in Article 38.

Ante, p. 2043.

TITRE VII. DE L'APPLICATION DE LA CONVENTION A CERTAINES CATEGORIES DE CIVILS.

TITLE VII. APPLICATION OF THE CONVENTION TO CERTAIN CLASSES OF CIVILIANS.

ARTICLE 81.

ARTICLE 81.

Application to certain classes of civilians.

Les individus qui suivent les forces armées sans en faire directement partie, tels que les correspondants, les reporters de journaux, les vivandiers, les fournisseurs, qui tomberont au pouvoir de l'ennemi et que celui-ci jugera utile de détenir, auront droit au traitement des prisonniers de guerre, à condition qu'ils soient

Individuals who follow armed forces without directly belonging thereto, such as newspaper correspondents and reporters, sutlers, contractors, who fall into the enemy's hands and whom the latter thinks expedient to detain, shall be entitled to be treated as prisoners of war, provided they are in possession of a certificate

munis d'une légitimation de l'autorité militaire des forces armées qu'ils accompagnaient.

from the military authorities of the armed forces which they were accompanying.

TITRE VIII. DE L'EXÉCUTION DE LA CONVENTION.

TITLE VIII. EXECUTION OF THE CONVENTION.

Execution of the Convention.

SECTION I. DISPOSITIONS GÉNÉRALES.

SECTION I. GENERAL PROVISIONS.

General provisions.

ARTICLE 82.

ARTICLE 82.

Les dispositions de la présente Convention devront être respectées par les Hautes Parties Contractantes en toutes circonstances.

The provisions of the present Convention must be respected by the High Contracting Parties under all circumstances.

Enforcement.

Au cas où, en temps de guerre, un des belligérants ne serait pas partie à la Convention, ses dispositions demeureront néanmoins obligatoires entre les belligérants qui y participent.

In case, in time of war, one of the belligerents is not a party to the Convention, its provisions shall nevertheless remain in force as between the belligerents who are parties thereto.

ARTICLE 83.

ARTICLE 83.

Les Hautes Parties Contractantes se réservent le droit de conclure des conventions spéciales sur toutes questions relatives aux prisonniers de guerre qu'il leur paraîtrait opportun de régler particulièrement.

The High Contracting Parties reserve the right to conclude special conventions on all questions relative to prisoners of war, on which it seems to them expedient to have particular regulations.

Right to special conventions reserved.

Les prisonniers de guerre resteront au bénéfice de ces accords jusqu'à l'achèvement du rapatriement, sauf stipulations expresses contraires contenues dans les susdits accords ou dans des accords ultérieurs, ou également sauf mesures plus favorables prises par l'une ou l'autre des Puissances belligérantes à l'égard des prisonniers qu'elles détiennent.

Prisoners of war shall receive the benefit of these agreements until the completion of repatriation, except in the case of express stipulations to the contrary contained in the above-mentioned agreements or in later agreements, or also except in the case of more favorable measures taken by one or the other of the belligerent Powers respecting the prisoners which they hold.

Benefits to prisoners.

En vue d'assurer l'application, de part et d'autre, des stipulations de la présente Convention, et de faciliter la conclusion des conventions spéciales prévues ci-dessus, les belligérants pourront autoriser, dès le début des hostilités, des réunions de représentants des autorités respectives chargées de l'administration des prisonniers de guerre.

In order to assure the reciprocal application of the stipulations of the present Convention, and to facilitate the conclusion of the special conventions provided for above, belligerents may, upon the commencement of hostilities, authorize meetings of representatives of the respective authorities charged with the administration of prisoners of war.

Conferences authorized.

ARTICLE 84.

ARTICLE 84.

Le texte de la présente Convention et des conventions spéciales prévues à l'article précédent sera affiché, autant que possible dans

The text of the present Convention and of the special conventions provided for in the foregoing article, shall be posted, wherever

Language.

la langue maternelle des prisonniers de guerre, à des emplacements où il pourra être consulté par tous les prisonniers.

Text to be furnished prisoners on request.

Le texte de ces conventions sera communiqué, sur leur demande, aux prisonniers qui se trouveraient dans l'impossibilité de prendre connaissance du texte affiché.

ARTICLE 85.

International agency. Les Hautes Parties Contractantes se communiqueront par l'intermédiaire du Conseil fédéral suisse les traductions officielles de la présente Convention, ainsi que les lois et règlements qu'elles pourront être amenées à adopter pour assurer l'application de la présente Convention.

Organization of control. SECTION II. DE L'ORGANISATION DU CONTROLE.

ARTICLE 86.

Guaranties. Les Hautes Parties Contractantes reconnaissent que l'application régulière de la présente Convention trouvera une garantie dans la possibilité de collaboration des Puissances protectrices chargées de sauvegarder les intérêts des belligérants; à cet égard, les Puissances protectrices pourront, en dehors de leur personnel diplomatique, désigner des délégués parmi leurs propres ressortissants ou parmi les ressortissants d'autres Puissances neutres. Ces délégués devront être soumis à l'agrément du belligérant auprès duquel ils exerceront leur mission.

Les représentants de la Puissance protectrice ou ses délégués agréés seront autorisés à se rendre dans toutes les localités, sans aucune exception, où sont internés des prisonniers de guerre. Ils auront accès dans tous les locaux occupés par des prisonniers et pourront s'entretenir avec ceux-ci, en règle générale sans témoin, personnellement ou par l'intermédiaire d'interprètes.

Les belligérants faciliteront dans la plus large mesure possible la tâche des représentants ou des

possible in the native language of the prisoners of war, in places where it may be consulted by all the prisoners.

The text of these conventions shall be communicated to prisoners who find it impossible to get the information from the posted text, upon their request.

ARTICLE 85.

The High Contracting Parties shall communicate to one another through the Swiss Federal Council, the official translations of the present Convention, as well as of the laws and regulations which they may come to adopt to assure the application of the present Convention.

SECTION II. ORGANIZATION OF CONTROL.

ARTICLE 86.

The High Contracting Parties recognize that the regular application of the present Convention will find a guaranty in the possibility of collaboration of the protecting Powers charged with safeguarding the interests of belligerents; in this respect, the protecting Powers may, besides their diplomatic personnel, appoint delegates from among their own nationals or from among the nationals of other neutral Powers. These delegates must be subject to the approval of the belligerent near which they exercise their mission.

Representatives of the protecting Power or its accepted delegates shall be permitted to go to any place, without exception, where prisoners of war are interned. They shall have access to all places occupied by prisoners and may interview them, as a general rule without witnesses, personally or through interpreters.

Belligerents shall so far as possible facilitate the task of representatives or accepted delegates

délégués agréés de la Puissance protectrice. Les autorités militaires seront informées de leur visite.

Les belligérants pourront s'entendre pour admettre que des personnes de la propre nationalité des prisonniers soient admises à participer aux voyages d'inspection.

ARTICLE 87.

En cas de désaccord entre les belligérants sur l'application des dispositions de la présente Convention, les Puissances protectrices devront, dans la mesure du possible, prêter leurs bons offices aux fins de règlement du différend.

A cet effet, chacune des Puissances protectrices pourra, notamment, proposer aux belligérants intéressés une réunion de représentants de ceux-ci, éventuellement sur un territoire neutre convenablement choisi. Les belligérants seront tenus de donner suite aux propositions qui leur seront faites dans ce sens. La Puissance protectrice pourra, le cas échéant, soumettre à l'agrément des Puissances en cause une personnalité appartenant à une Puissance neutre ou une personnalité déléguée par le Comité international de la Croix-Rouge, qui sera appelée à participer à cette réunion.

ARTICLE 88.

Les dispositions qui précèdent ne font pas obstacle à l'activité humanitaire que le Comité international de la Croix-Rouge pourra déployer pour la protection des prisonniers de guerre, moyennant l'agrément des belligérants intéressés.

SECTION III. DISPOSITIONS FINALES.

ARTICLE 89.

Dans les rapports entre Puissances liées par la Convention de La Haye concernant les lois et coutumes de la guerre sur terre, qu'il s'agisse de celle du 29 juillet 1899 ou de celle du 18 octobre

of the protecting Power. The military authorities shall be informed of their visit.

Belligerents may come to an agreement to allow persons of the same nationality as the prisoners to be permitted to take part in inspection trips.

ARTICLE 87.

In case of disagreement between the belligerents as to the application of the provisions of the present Convention, the protecting Powers must, in so far as possible, lend their good offices for the purpose of settling the difference.

For this purpose, each of the protecting Powers may, in particular, suggest to the interested belligerents a meeting of representatives thereof, possibly upon a neutral territory suitably chosen. Belligerents shall be bound to accede to proposals in this sense which are made to them. The protecting Power may, if occasion arises, submit for the approval of the Powers concerned a person belonging to a neutral Power or a person delegated by the International Committee of the Red Cross, who shall be summoned to take part in this meeting.

ARTICLE 88.

The foregoing provisions are not an obstacle to the humanitarian activity which the International Committee of the Red Cross may use for the protection of prisoners of war, with the consent of the interested belligerents.

SECTION III. FINAL PROVISIONS.

ARTICLE 89.

In the relations between Powers bound by the Hague Convention respecting the Laws and Customs of War on Land, whether it is a question of that of July 29, 1899, or that of October 18, 1907, and

Settlement of differences.

Red Cross activity not affected.

Final provisions.

Convention to complete Chapter II of Hague Conventions regulations. Vol. 32, p. 1803; Vol. 36, p. 277.

1907, et qui participent à la présente Convention, celle-ci complètera le chapitre II du Règlement annexé aux susdites Conventions de La Haye.

who participate in the present Convention, this latter shall complete Chapter II of the Regulations annexed to the said Hague Conventions.

## ARTICLE 90.

## ARTICLE 90.

Date.

La présente Convention, qui portera la date de ce jour, pourra, jusqu'au premier février 1930, être signée au nom de tous les pays représentés à la Conférence qui s'est ouverte à Genève le 1<sup>er</sup> juillet 1929.

The present Convention, which will bear this day's date, may be signed up to February 1, 1930, on behalf of all the countries represented at the Conference which opened at Geneva July 1, 1929.

## ARTICLE 91.

## ARTICLE 91.

Ratification.

La présente Convention sera ratifiée aussitôt que possible.

The present Convention shall be ratified as soon as possible.

Deposit.

Les ratifications seront déposées à Berne.

The ratifications shall be deposited at Berne.

Il sera dressé du dépôt de chaque instrument de ratification un procès-verbal dont une copie, certifiée conforme, sera remise par le Conseil fédéral suisse aux Gouvernements de tous les pays au nom de qui la Convention aura été signée ou l'adhésion notifiée.

A record of the deposit of each instrument of ratification shall be prepared, a duly certified copy of which shall be forwarded by the Swiss Federal Council to the Governments of all the countries on whose behalf the Convention has been signed or notification of adherence made.

## ARTICLE 92.

## ARTICLE 92.

Effective date.

La présente Convention entrera en vigueur six mois après que deux instruments de ratification au moins auront été déposés.

The present Convention shall become effective six months after the deposit of at least two instruments of ratification.

Ultérieurement, elle entrera en vigueur pour chaque Haute Partie Contractante six mois après le dépôt de son instrument de ratification.

Subsequently, it shall become effective for each High Contracting Party six months after the deposit of its instrument of ratification.

## ARTICLE 93.

## ARTICLE 93.

Adherence by non-signatory countries.

A partir de la date de sa mise en vigueur, la présente Convention sera ouverte aux adhésions données au nom de tout pays au nom duquel cette Convention n'aura pas été signée.

From the date on which it becomes effective, the present Convention shall be open for adhesions given on behalf of any country in whose name this Convention was not signed.

## ARTICLE 94.

## ARTICLE 94.

Conditions, etc.

Les adhésions seront notifiées par écrit au Conseil fédéral suisse et produiront leurs effets six mois après la date à laquelle elles lui seront parvenues.

Adherence shall be given by written notification addressed to the Swiss Federal Council and shall take effect six months after the date of their receipt.

Le Conseil fédéral suisse communiquera les adhésions aux Gouvernements de tous les pays au nom de qui la Convention aura été signée ou l'adhésion notifiée.

The Swiss Federal Council shall communicate adherences to the Governments of all the countries on whose behalf the Convention was signed or notification of adherence made.

ARTICLE 95.

L'état de guerre donnera effet immédiat aux ratifications déposées et aux adhésions notifiées par les Puissances belligérantes avant ou après le début des hostilités. La communication des ratifications ou adhésions reçues des Puissances en état de guerre sera faite par le Conseil fédéral suisse par la voie la plus rapide.

A state of war shall give immediate effect to ratifications deposited and to adherences notified by belligerent Powers prior to or after the outbreak of hostilities. The communication of ratifications or adherences received from Powers at war shall be made by the Swiss Federal Council by the most rapid method.

Notification.

ARTICLE 96.

Chacune des Hautes Parties Contractantes aura la faculté de dénoncer la présente Convention. La dénonciation ne produira ses effets qu'un an après que la notification en aura été faite par écrit au Conseil fédéral suisse. Celui-ci communiquera cette notification aux Gouvernements de toutes les Hautes Parties Contractantes.

Each of the High Contracting Parties shall have the right to denounce the present Convention. The denunciation shall not take effect until one year after notification has been made in writing to the Swiss Federal Council. The latter shall communicate such notification to the Governments of all the High Contracting Parties.

Denunciation.

La dénonciation ne vaudra qu'à l'égard de la Haute Partie Contractante qui l'aura notifiée.

The denunciation shall have effect only with respect to the High Contracting Party which gave notification thereof.

En outre, cette dénonciation ne produira pas ses effets au cours d'une guerre dans laquelle serait impliquée la Puissance dénonçante. En ce cas, la présente Convention continuera à produire ses effets, au delà du délai d'un an, jusqu'à la conclusion de la paix et, en tout cas, jusqu'à ce que les opérations du rapatriement soient terminées.

Moreover, such denunciation shall not take effect during a war in which the denouncing Power is involved. In this case, the present Convention shall continue in effect, beyond the period of one year, until the conclusion of peace, and, in any event, until the processes of repatriation are completed.

ARTICLE 97.

Une copie certifiée conforme de la présente Convention sera déposée aux archives de la Société des Nations par les soins du Conseil fédéral suisse. De même, les ratifications, adhésions et dénonciations qui seront notifiées au Conseil fédéral suisse seront communiquées par lui à la Société des Nations.

ARTICLE 97.

A duly certified copy of the present Convention shall be deposited in the archives of the League of Nations by the Swiss Federal Council. Likewise, ratifications, adherences, and denunciations of which the Swiss Federal Council shall be notified, shall be communicated by it to the League of Nations.

Deposit of certified copy.

EN FOI DE QUOI les Plénipotentiaires susnommés ont signé la présente Convention.

Deposit of original.

FAIT à Genève, le vingt-sept juillet mil neuf cent vingt-neuf, en un seul exemplaire, qui restera déposé dans les archives de la Confédération Suisse et dont des copies, certifiées conformes, seront remises aux Gouvernements de tous les pays invités à la Conférence.

IN FAITH WHEREOF, the Plenipotentiaries named above have signed the present Convention.

DONE at Geneva, the twenty-seventh of July, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-nine, in a single copy, which shall remain in the archives of the Swiss Confederation and duly certified copies of which shall be forwarded to the Governments of all the countries invited to the Conference.

Signatures.

*Pour l'Allemagne:*

EDMUND RHOMBERG

*Pour les États-Unis d'Amérique:*

ELIOT WADSWORTH

HUGH R. WILSON

*Pour l'Autriche:*

LEITMAIER

*Pour la Belgique:*

D<sup>r</sup> DEMOLDER

J. DE RUELLE

*Pour la Bolivie:*

A. CORTADELLAS

*Pour le Brésil:*

RAUL DO RIO-BRANCO

*Pour la Grande-Bretagne et l'Irlande du Nord, ainsi que toute partie de l'Empire britannique non membre séparé de la Société des Nations:*

HORACE RUMBOLD

*Pour le Canada:*

W. A. RIDDELL

*Pour l'Australie:*

CLAUD RUSSELL

*Pour la Nouvelle-Zélande:*

CLAUD RUSSELL

*Pour l'Afrique du Sud:*

ERIC H. LOUW

*Pour l'État libre d'Irlande:*

SEAN LESTER

*Pour l'Inde:*

CLAUD RUSSELL

*Pour la Bulgarie:*

D. MIKOFF

STEPHAN N. LAFTCHIEFF

*Pour le Chili:*

GMO NOVOA

D. PULGAR

*Pour la Chine:*

C. Y. HSIAO

*For Germany:*

EDMUND RHOMBERG

*For the United States of America:*

ELIOT WADSWORTH

HUGH R. WILSON

*For Austria:*

LEITMAIER

*For Belgium:*

D<sup>r</sup>. DEMOLDER

J. DE RUELLE

*For Bolivia:*

A. CORTADELLAS

*For Brazil:*

RAUL DO RIO-BRANCO

*For Great Britain and Northern Ireland and all parts of the British Empire which are not separate members of the League of Nations:*

HORACE RUMBOLD

*For Canada:*

W. A. RIDDELL

*For Australia:*

CLAUD RUSSELL

*For New Zealand:*

CLAUD RUSSELL

*For South Africa:*

ERIC H. LOUW

*For the Irish Free State:*

SEAN LESTER

*For India:*

CLAUD RUSSELL

*For Bulgaria:*

D. MIKOFF

STEPHAN N. LAFTCHIEFF

*For Chile:*

GMO NOVOA

D. PULGAR

*For China:*

C. Y. HSIAO

*Pour la Colombie:*

FRANCISCO JOSÉ URRUTIA

*Pour Cuba:*

CARLOS DE ARMENTEROS  
CARLOS BLANCO

*Pour le Danemark:*

HARALD SCAVENIUS  
GUSTAV RASMUSSEN

*Pour la République dominicaine:*

CH. ACKERMANN

*Pour l'Égypte:*

MOHAMMED ABDEL MO-  
NEIM RIAD  
H. W. M. SIMAIKA

*Pour l'Espagne:*

Ad Referendum  
MAURICIO LOPEZ ROBERTS  
Y TERRY, MARQUÉS DE  
LA TORREHERMOSA

*Pour l'Estonie:*

D<sup>r</sup> LEESMENT

*Pour la Finlande:*

A. E. MARTOLA

*Pour la France:*

H. DE MARCILLY  
J. DU SAULT

*Pour la Grèce:*

R. RAPHAËL  
S. VENISELOS

*Pour la Hongrie:*

PAUL DE HEVESY

*Pour l'Italie:*

GIOVANNI CIRAOLO

*Pour le Japon:*

ISABURO YOSHIDA  
S. SHIMOMURA  
S. MIURA

*Pour la Lettonie:*

CHARLES DUZMANS  
D<sup>r</sup> OSKAR VOIT

*Pour le Luxembourg:*

CH. G. VERMAIRE

*Pour le Mexique:*

FR. CASTILLO NÁJERA

*Pour le Nicaragua:*

A. SOTTILE

*Pour la Norvège:*

J. IRGENS  
JENS MEINICH

*Pour les Pays-Bas:*

W. DOUDE VAN TROOST-  
WIJK  
D<sup>r</sup> DIEHL  
J. HARBERTS

*For Colombia:*

FRANCISCO JOSÉ URRUTIA

*For Cuba:*

CARLOS DE ARMENTEROS  
CARLOS BLANCO

*For Denmark:*

HARALD SCAVENIUS  
GUSTAV RASMUSSEN

*For the Dominican Republic:*

CH. ACKERMANN

*For Egypt:*

MOHAMMED ABDEL MONEIM  
RIAD

*For Spain:*

Ad Referendum  
MAURICIO LOPEZ ROBERTS  
Y TERRY, MARQUÉS DE  
LA TORREHERMOSA

*For Estonia:*

DR. LEESMENT

*For Finland:*

A. E. MARTOLA

*For France:*

H. DE MARCILLY  
J. DU SAULT

*For Greece:*

R. RAPHAËL  
S. VENISELOS

*For Hungary:*

PAUL DE HEVESY

*For Italy:*

GIOVANNI CIRAOLO

*For Japan:*

ISABURO YOSHIDA  
S. SHIMOMURA  
S. MIURA

*For Latvia:*

CHARLES DUZMANS  
DR. OSKAR VOIT

*For Luxembourg:*

CH. G. VERMAIRE

*For Mexico:*

FR. CASTILLO NÁJERA

*For Nicaragua:*

A. SOTTILE

*For Norway:*

J. IRGENS  
JENS MEINICH

*For the Netherlands:*

W. DOUDE VAN TROOST-  
WIJK  
DR. DIEHL  
J. HARBERTS

Signatures—Contd.

Signatures—Contd.

*Pour la Perse:*

ANOUCHIREVAN SEPAHBODI

*Pour la Pologne:*

JÓZEF G. PRACKI

W. JERZY BABECKI

*Pour le Portugal:*

VASCO DE QUEVEDO

F. DE CALHEIROS E ME-  
NEZES*Pour la Roumanie:*

M. B. BOERESCO

Colonel E. VERTEJANO

*Pour le Royaume des Serbes,  
Croates et Slovènes:*

I. CHOUMENKOVITCH

*Pour le Siam:*

VARNVAIDYA

*Pour la Suède:*

K. I. WESTMAN

*Pour la Suisse:*

PAUL DINICHERT

HAUSER

ZÜBLIN

DE LA HARPE

SCHINDLER

*Pour la Tchécoslovaquie:*

ZD. FIERLINGER

*Pour la Turquie:*

HASSAN

D<sup>r</sup> ABDULKADIR

M. NUSRET

D<sup>r</sup> AKIL MOUKHTAR*Pour l'Uruguay:*

ALFREDO DE CASTRO

*Pour le Vénézuéla:*

C. PARRA-PÉREZ

I. M. HURTADO-MACHADO

*For Persia:*

ANOUCHIREVAN SEPAHBODI

*For Poland:*

JÓZEF G. PRACKI

W. JERZY BABECKI

*For Portugal:*

VASCO DE QUEVEDO

F. DE CALHEIROS E ME-  
NEZES*For Rumania:*

M. B. BOERESCO

Colonel E. VERTEJANO

*For the Kingdom of the Serbs,  
Croats and Slovenes:*

I. CHOUMENKOVITCH

*For Siam:*

VARNVAIDYA

*For Sweden:*

K. I. WESTMAN

*For Switzerland:*

PAUL DINICHERT

HAUSER

ZÜBLIN

DE LA HARPE

SCHINDLER

*For Czechoslovakia:*

ZD. FIERLINGER

*For Turkey:*

HASSAN

D<sup>r</sup> ABDULKADIR

M. NUSRET

D<sup>r</sup> AKIL MOUKHTAR*For Uruguay:*

ALFREDO DE CASTRO

*For Venezuela:*

C. PARRA-PÉREZ

I. M. HURTADO-MACHADO

ANNEXE A LA CONVENTION  
RELATIVE AU TRAITEMENT  
DES PRISONNIERS DE GUERRE  
DU 27 JUILLET 1929.

ANNEX TO THE CONVENTION  
OF JULY 27, 1929, RELATIVE  
TO THE TREATMENT OF PRIS-  
ONERS OF WAR. Annex to the Con-  
vention.

ACCORD-TYPE CONCERNANT LE RA-  
PATRIEMENT DIRECT ET L'HOS-  
PITALISATION EN PAYS NEUTRE  
DES PRISONNIERS DE GUERRE  
POUR RAISONS DE SANTÉ.

MODEL AGREEMENT CONCERN-  
ING DIRECT REPATRIATION AND  
HOSPITALIZATION IN A NEU-  
TRAL COUNTRY OF PRISONERS  
OF WAR FOR REASONS OF  
HEALTH.

I.—*Principes directeurs pour le  
rapatriement direct et l'hos-  
pitalisation en pays neutre.*

I. *Governing Principles for Direct  
Repatriation and Hospitali-  
zation in a Neutral Country.*

A.—RAPATRIEMENT DIRECT.

A. DIRECT REPATRIATION.

Seront rapatriés directement:

There shall be repatriated di-  
rectly:

1° les malades et blessés dont,  
d'après les prévisions médicales,  
la curabilité en une année n'est  
pas présumable, leur état exigeant  
un traitement, et leur aptitude in-  
tellectuelle ou corporelle paraissant  
avoir subi une diminution  
considérable;

1. Sick and wounded who, ac-  
cording to medical opinion, are  
not likely to recover in one year,  
their condition requiring treat-  
ment and their mental or physical  
fitness appearing to have suffered  
considerable diminution;

2° les malades et blessés in-  
curables dont l'aptitude intellec-  
tuelle ou corporelle paraît avoir  
subi une diminution considérable;

2. Incurable sick and wounded  
whose mental or physical fitness  
appears to have suffered consider-  
able diminution;

3° les malades et blessés guéris  
dont l'aptitude intellectuelle ou  
corporelle paraît avoir subi une  
diminution considérable.

3. Cured sick and wounded  
whose mental or physical fitness  
appears to have suffered consider-  
able diminution.

B.—HOSPITALISATION EN PAYS  
NEUTRE.

B. HOSPITALIZATION IN A NEUTRAL  
COUNTRY.

Seront hospitalisés:

There shall be placed in hospi-  
tals:

1° les malades et blessés dont  
la guérison est présumable dans le  
délai d'un an, cette guérison ap-  
paraissant comme plus sûre et  
plus rapide si les malades et  
blessés sont mis au bénéfice des  
ressources qu'offre le pays neutre  
que si leur captivité proprement  
dite est prolongée;

1. Sick and wounded whose  
cure within a period of one year is  
to be expected, such cure appear-  
ing more certain and more rapid  
if the sick and wounded are given  
the benefit of the resources offered  
by the neutral country than if  
their captivity properly so-called  
is prolonged;

Annex—Continued.

2° les prisonniers de guerre dont la santé intellectuelle ou physique paraît, d'après les prévisions médicales, menacées sérieusement par le maintien en captivité, tandis que l'hospitalisation en pays neutre pourrait probablement les soustraire à ce risque.

2. Prisoners of war whose mental or physical health appears, according to medical opinion, to be seriously menaced by continuance in captivity, while hospitalization in a neutral country would probably remove this danger.

C.—RAPATRIEMENT DES HOSPITALISÉS EN PAYS NEUTRE.

C. REPATRIATION OF THOSE HOSPITALIZED IN A NEUTRAL COUNTRY.

Seront rapatriés les prisonniers de guerre hospitalisés en pays neutre qui appartiennent aux catégories suivantes:

There shall be repatriated the prisoners of war hospitalized in a neutral country who belong to the following categories:

1° ceux dont l'état de santé se présente comme étant ou devenant tel qu'ils rentrent dans les catégories des rapatriables pour raisons de santé;

1. Those whose state of health appears to be or to be becoming such that they fall within the categories of persons eligible to repatriation for reasons of health;

2° les guéris dont l'aptitude intellectuelle ou physique paraît avoir subi une diminution considérable.

2. The recovered whose mental or physical fitness seems to have suffered a considerable diminution.

II.—*Principes spéciaux pour le rapatriement direct ou l'hospitalisation en pays neutre.*

II. *Special Principles for Direct Repatriation or Hospitalization in a Neutral Country.*

A.—RAPATRIEMENT.

A. REPATRIATION.

Seront rapatriés:

There shall be repatriated:

1° tous les prisonniers de guerre atteints, à la suite de lésions organiques, des altérations suivantes, effectives ou fonctionnelles: perte de membre, paralysie, altérations articulaires ou autres, pour autant que le défaut est d'au moins un pied ou une main, ou qu'il équivaut à la perte d'un pied ou d'une main;

1. All prisoners of war who, as the result of organic injuries, have the following impairments, actual or functional; loss of a member, paralysis, articular or other defects, provided that the loss is at least a foot or a hand, or is equivalent to the loss of a foot or a hand;

2° tous les prisonniers de guerre blessés ou lésés dont l'état est tel qu'il fait d'eux des infirmes dont on ne peut pas, médicalement, prévoir la guérison dans le délai d'un an;

2. All wounded or injured prisoners of war whose condition is such that it renders them invalids whose cure, within a period of one year, can not be anticipated from a medical standpoint;

3° tous les malades dont l'état est tel qu'il fait d'eux des infirmes dont on ne peut pas, médicalement, prévoir la guérison dans le délai d'un an;

3. All the sick whose condition is such that it renders them invalids whose cure, within a period of one year, can not be anticipated from a medical standpoint;

à cette catégorie appartiennent en particulier:

*a)* les tuberculoses progressives d'organes quelconques qui, d'après les prévisions médicales, ne peuvent plus être guéries ou au moins considérablement améliorées par une cure en pays neutre;

*b)* les affections non tuberculeuses des organes respiratoires présumées incurables (ainsi, avant tout, l'emphysème pulmonaire fortement développé avec ou sans bronchite, les dilatations bronchiques, l'asthme grave, les intoxications par les gaz, etc.);

*c)* les affections chroniques graves des organes de la circulation (par exemple: les affections valvulaires avec tendances aux troubles de compensation, les affections relativement graves du myocarde, du péricarde et des vaisseaux, en particulier les anévrismes inopérables des gros vaisseaux, etc.);

*d)* les affections chroniques graves des organes digestifs;

*e)* les affections chroniques graves des organes urinaires et sexuels (avant tout, par exemple: tous les cas de néphrites chroniques confirmées avec séméiologie complète, et tout particulièrement lorsqu'il existe déjà des altérations cardiaques et vasculaires, de même les pyélites et cystites chroniques, etc.);

*f)* les maladies chroniques graves du système nerveux central et périphérique (ainsi, avant tout, la neurasthénie et l'hystérie graves, tous les cas incontestables d'épilepsie, le Basedow grave, etc.);

*g)* la cécité des deux yeux, ou celle d'un œil lorsque la vision de l'autre reste inférieure à 1 malgré l'emploi de verres correcteurs; la diminution de l'acuité visuelle au cas où il est impossible de la ramener par la correction à l'acuité de  $\frac{1}{2}$  pour un œil du moins; les autres affections oculaires rentrant dans la présente catégorie (glaucome, iritis, choroidite, etc.);

The following, in particular, belong to this category:

*a)* Progressive tuberculosis of any organs which, according to medical opinion, can no longer be cured or at least considerably improved by a course of treatment in a neutral country.

*b)* Nontubercular affections of the respiratory organs presumed incurable (such as, above all, strongly developed pulmonary emphysema, with or without bronchitis, bronchiectasis, serious asthma, gas poisoning, etc.);

*c)* Serious chronic affections of the organs of circulation (for example: valvular affections with tendencies to disorders of compensation, relatively serious affections of the myocardium, pericardium of the vessels, especially inoperable aneurisms of the large vessels, etc.);

*d)* Serious chronic affections of the digestive organs;

*e)* Serious chronic affections of the urinary and sexual organs (particularly, for example; all cases of confirmed chronic nephritis with complete semeiology, and most especially when cardiac and vascular impairments already exist; likewise, pyelites and chronic cystitis, etc.);

*f)* Serious chronic diseases of the central and peripheral nervous system (such as, particularly, serious neurasthenia and hysteria, all unquestionable cases of epilepsy, serious cases of Basedow's disease, etc.);

*g)* Blindness in both eyes, or in one eye when the vision of the other remains below 1 in spite of the use of corrective glasses; reduction in acuteness of vision in case it is impossible to restore it by correction to the acuteness of  $\frac{1}{2}$  for one eye at least; other ocular affections coming in the present class (glaucoma, iritis, choroiditis, etc.);

Annex—Continued.

*h*) la surdit  totale bilat rale, ainsi que le surdit  totale unilat rale au cas o  l'oreille incompl tement sourde ne per oit plus la voix parl e ordinaire   un m tre de distance;

*i*) tous les cas incontestables d'affections mentales;

*k*) les cas graves d'intoxication chronique par les m taux ou par d'autres causes (saturnisme, hydrargyrisme, morphinisme, coca nisme, alcoolisme, intoxication par les gaz, etc.);

*l*) les affections chroniques des organes locomoteurs (arthrite d formante, goutte, rhumatismes avec alt rations d celables cliniquement),   la condition qu'elles soient graves;

*m*) tous les n oplasmes malins, s'ils ne sont pas justiciables d'interventions op ratoires relativement b nignes sans danger pour la vie de l'op r ;

*n*) tous les cas de malaria avec alt rations organiques appr ciables (augmentation chronique importante du volume du foie, de la rate, cachexie, etc.);

*o*) les affections cutan es chroniques graves, pour autant que leur nature ne constitue pas une indication m dicale d'hospitalisation en pays neutre;

*p*) les avitaminoses graves (b riberi, pellagra, scorbut chronique).

*h*) Total deafness in both ears, as well as total deafness in one ear in case the partially deaf ear does not discern the ordinary spoken voice at a distance of one meter:

*i*) All unquestionable cases of mental affections;

*k*) All serious cases of chronic poisoning by metals or other causes (lead poisoning, mercury poisoning, morphinism, coca nism, alcoholism, gas poisoning, etc.);

*l*) Chronic affections of the organs of locomotion (arthritis deformans, gout, rheumatism with impairments clinically discoverable), provided they are serious;

*m*) All malignant growths, if they are not amenable to relatively minor operations without endangering the life of the patient;

*n*) All cases of malaria with noticeable organic changes (important chronic increase in size of the liver, of the spleen, cachexia, etc.);

*o*) Serious chronic cutaneous affections, in so far as their nature does not constitute a medical indication for hospitalization in a neutral country;

*p*) Serious avitaminoses (beriberi, pellagra, chronic scurvy).

#### B.—HOSPITALISATION.

Les prisonniers de guerre doivent  tre hospitalis s s'ils sont atteints des affections suivantes:

1<sup>o</sup> toutes les formes de tuberculose d'organes quelconques, si, d'apr s les connaissances m dicales actuelles, elles peuvent  tre gu ries, ou du moins consid rablement am lior es par les m thodes applicables en pays neutre (altitude, traitement dans les sanatoria, etc.);

2<sup>o</sup> toutes les formes—n cessitant un traitement—d'affections des organes respiratoires, circulatoires, digestifs, g nito-urinaires, nerveux, des organes des sens, des appareils locomoteur et cutan ,   condition, toutefois, que

#### B. HOSPITALIZATION.

Prisoners of war must be hospitalized if they have the following affections:

1. All forms of tuberculosis of any organs whatever if, according to present medical knowledge, they may be cured, or at least considerably improved by methods applicable in a neutral country (altitude, treatment in sanatoria, etc.);

2. All forms—necessitating treatment—of affections of the respiratory, circulatory, digestive, genito-urinary, and nervous organs, of organs of the senses, of the locomotor and cutaneous apparatus; provided, however, that

ces formes d'affections n'appartiennent pas aux catégories prescrivant le rapatriement direct, ou qu'elles ne soient pas des maladies aiguës proprement dites ayant une tendance à la guérison franche. Les affections envisagées dans ce paragraphe sont celles qui offrent par l'application des moyens de cure disponibles en pays neutre des chances de guérison réellement meilleures pour le patient que si celui-ci était traité en captivité.

Il y a lieu de considérer tout spécialement les troubles nerveux dont les causes efficientes ou déterminantes sont les événements de la guerre ou de la captivité même, comme la psychasthénie des prisonniers de guerre et autres cas analogues.

Tous les cas de ce genre dûment constatés doivent être hospitalisés, pour autant que leur gravité ou leurs caractères constitutionnels n'en font pas des cas de rapatriement direct.

Les cas de psychasthénie des prisonniers de guerre qui ne sont pas guéris après trois mois d'hospitalisation en pays neutre ou qui, après ce délai, ne sont pas manifestement en voie de guérison définitive, devront être rapatriés.

3° tous les cas de blessures, de lésions et leurs conséquences qui offrent des chances de guérison meilleures en pays neutre qu'en captivité, à condition que ces cas ne soient pas, ou bien justiciables du rapatriement direct, ou bien insignifiants;

4° tous les cas de malaria dûment constatés et ne présentant pas d'altérations organiques décelables cliniquement (augmentation de volume chronique du foie, de la rate, cachexie, etc.), si le séjour en pays neutre offre des perspectives particulièrement favorables de guérison définitive;

5° tous les cas d'intoxication (en particulier par les gaz, les métaux, les alcaloïdes) pour lesquels les perspectives de guérison en pays neutre sont spécialement favorables.

the forms of these affections do not belong to the categories requiring direct repatriation, or are not acute diseases properly so-called susceptible to a complete cure. The affections contemplated in this paragraph are those which offer really better chances of cure for the patient by the application of means of treatment available in a neutral country than if he were treated in captivity.

Annex—Continued.

Nervous troubles, the efficient or determinant causes of which are the events of the war or even of the captivity itself, such as the psychasthenia of prisoners of war and other analogous cases, should be given special consideration.

All duly verified cases of this kind should be hospitalized, provided that the seriousness or constitutional character thereof does not make them cases for direct repatriation.

Cases of psychasthenia of prisoners of war which are not cured after three months of hospitalization in a neutral country or which, after this period has expired, are not obviously on the road to final recovery, should be repatriated.

3. All cases of wounds or lesions and their consequences which offer better chances of cure in a neutral country than in captivity, provided that these cases are not either eligible for direct repatriation or else are insignificant;

4. All cases of malaria, duly verified and not presenting organic changes clinically discoverable (chronic enlargement of the liver, of the spleen, cachexia, etc.), if the stay in a neutral country offers particularly favorable prospects of final cure;

5. All cases of poisoning (particularly by gases, metals, alkaloids) for which the prospects of cure in a neutral country are especially favorable.

Annex—Continued.

Seront exclus de l'hospitalisation:

1° tous les cas d'affections mentales dûment constatées;

2° toutes les affections nerveuses organiques ou fonctionnelles réputées incurables; (Ces deux catégories appartiennent à celles donnant droit au rapatriement direct.)

3° l'alcoolisme chronique grave;

4° toutes les affections contagieuses dans la période où elles sont transmissibles (maladies infectieuses aiguës, syphilis primaire et secondaire, trachôme, lèpre, etc.).

### III.—*Observations générales.*

Les conditions fixées ci-dessus doivent, d'une façon générale, être interprétées et appliquées dans un esprit aussi large que possible.

Cette largeur d'interprétation doit être appliquée particulièrement aux états névropathiques ou psychopathiques causés ou déterminés par les événements de la guerre ou de la captivité même (psychasthénie des prisonniers de guerre), ainsi qu'aux cas de tuberculose à tous les degrés.

Il va de soi que les médecins de camp et les commissions médicales mixtes peuvent se trouver en présence d'une foule de cas non mentionnés parmi les exemples donnés sous chiffre II, ou de cas ne s'adaptant pas à ces exemples. Les exemples mentionnés ci-dessus ne sont donnés que comme exemples typiques; une liste analogue d'exemples d'altérations chirurgicales n'a pas été établie parce que, abstraction faite des cas incontestables par leur nature même (amputations), il est difficile de dresser une liste de types particuliers; l'expérience a démontré qu'un exposé de ces cas particuliers n'était pas sans inconvénients dans la pratique.

On résoudra tous les cas ne s'adaptant pas exactement aux exemples cités en s'inspirant de l'esprit des principes directeurs ci-dessus.

There shall be excluded from hospitalization:

1. All duly verified cases of mental affections;

2. All organic or functional nervous affections reputed to be incurable; (These two categories belong to those giving a right to direct repatriation.)

3. Serious chronic alcoholism;

4. All contagious affections during the period in which they are transmissible (acute infectious diseases, primary and secondary syphilis, trachoma, leprosy, etc.).

### III. *General Observations.*

The conditions given above should, generally speaking, be interpreted and applied in as broad a spirit as possible.

This breadth of interpretation should be especially applied to neuropathic or psychopathic conditions caused or brought to a head by the events of the war or even of the captivity itself (psychasthenia of prisoners of war), and also to cases of tuberculosis in all degrees.

It is needless to state that camp physicians and the mixed medical commissions may find themselves confronted with a great number of cases not mentioned among the examples given under Section II, or cases not fitting in with these examples. The examples mentioned above are given only as typical examples; an analogous list of examples of surgical alterations has not been drawn up because, with the exception of cases incontestable by their very nature (amputations), it is difficult to make a list of particular types; experience has shown that a recital of these particular cases was not without disadvantages in practice.

All cases not fitting exactly into the examples cited shall be decided by invoking the spirit of the above governing principles.

MULTILATERAL CONVENTION—WAR PRISONERS. JULY 27, 1929. 2073

AND WHEREAS, the said Convention has been duly ratified on the part of the United States of America and the instrument of ratification of the United States of America was deposited with the Government of Switzerland on February 4, 1932;

Ratification.

AND WHEREAS, in accordance with Article 92 thereof, the said Convention became effective in respect of the United States of America six months after the deposit of its instrument of ratification, namely, on August 4, 1932;

*Anne*, p. 2062.

NOW, THEREFORE, be it known that I, Herbert Hoover, President of the United States of America, have caused the said Convention to be made public to the end that the same and every article and clause thereof may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States of America and the citizens thereof.

Proclamation.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

DONE at the city of Washington this fourth day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and thirty-  
[SEAL] two, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fifty-seventh.

HERBERT HOOVER

By the President:

W. R. CASTLE, JR

*Acting Secretary of State.*

July 27, 1929.

*Convention between the United States of America and other Powers for the amelioration of the condition of the wounded and the sick of armies in the field. Signed at Geneva, July 27, 1929; ratification advised by the Senate, January 7, 1932; ratified by the President of the United States, January 16, 1932; ratification deposited with the Government of Switzerland, February 4, 1932; proclaimed, August 4, 1932.*

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

Red Cross Convention,  
Preamble.

WHEREAS, a Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded and the Sick of Armies in the Field was signed at Geneva on July 27, 1929, by the respective Plenipotentiaries of the United States of America and forty-six other countries, the original of which Convention, being in the French language, is word for word as follows:

[Translation<sup>1</sup>]

CONVENTION DE GENÈVE POUR L'AMÉLIORATION DU SORT DES BLESSÉS ET DES MALADES DANS LES ARMÉES EN CAMPAGNE DU 27 JUILLET 1929.

CONVENTION OF GENEVA OF JULY 27, 1929, FOR THE AMELIORATION OF THE CONDITION OF THE WOUNDED AND SICK OF ARMIES IN THE FIELD.

Contracting Powers.

Le Président du Reich Allemand, le Président des États-Unis d'Amérique, le Président Fédéral de la République d'Autriche, Sa Majesté le Roi des Belges, le Président de la République de Bolivie, le Président de la République des États-Unis du Brésil, Sa Majesté le Roi de Grande-Bretagne, d'Irlande et des Territoires Britanniques au delà des Mers, Empereur des Indes, Sa Majesté le Roi des Bulgares, le Président de la République du Chili, le Président de la République de Chine, le Président de la République de Colombie, le Président de la République de Cuba, Sa Majesté le Roi de Danemark et d'Islande, le Président de la République Dominicaine, Sa Majesté le Roi d'Égypte, Sa Majesté le Roi d'Espagne, le Président de la République d'Estonie, le Président de la République de Finlande, le Président de la République Française, le Président de la République Hellénique, Son Altesse Sérénissime le Gouverneur de la Hongrie, Sa Majesté le Roi d'Italie,

The President of the German Reich, the President of the United States of America, the Federal President of the Republic of Austria, His Majesty the King of the Belgians, the President of the Republic of Bolivia, the President of the Republic of the United States of Brazil, His Majesty the King of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India, His Majesty the King of the Bulgarians, the President of the Republic of Chile, the President of the Republic of China, the President of the Republic of Colombia, the President of the Republic of Cuba, His Majesty the King of Denmark and Iceland, the President of the Dominican Republic, His Majesty the King of Egypt, His Majesty the King of Spain, the President of the Republic of Estonia, the President of the Republic of Finland, the President of the French Republic, the President of the Hellenic Republic, His Serene Highness the Regent of Hungary, His

<sup>1</sup> Based on Senate Document Executive F, Seventy-first Congress, third session.

Sa Majesté l'Empereur du Japon, le Président de la République de Lettonie, Son Altesse Royale la Grande-Duchesse de Luxembourg, le Président des États-Unis du Mexique, le Président de la République de Nicaragua, Sa Majesté le Roi de Norvège, Sa Majesté la Reine des Pays-Bas, Sa Majesté Impériale le Shah de Perse, le Président de la République de Pologne, le Président de la République Portugaise, Sa Majesté le Roi de Roumanie, Sa Majesté le Roi des Serbes, Croates et Slovènes, Sa Majesté le Roi de Siam, Sa Majesté le Roi de Suède, le Conseil Fédéral Suisse, le Président de la République Tchecoslovaque, le Président de la République Turque, le Président de la République Orientale de l'Uruguay, le Président de la République des États-Unis de Vénézuéla,

Majesty the King of Italy, His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, the President of the Republic of Latvia, Her Royal Highness the Grand Duchess of Luxembourg, the President of the United States of Mexico, the President of the Republic of Nicaragua, His Majesty the King of Norway, Her Majesty the Queen of the Netherlands, His Imperial Majesty the Shah of Persia, the President of the Republic of Poland, the President of the Portuguese Republic, His Majesty the King of Rumania, His Majesty the King of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, His Majesty the King of Siam, His Majesty the King of Sweden, the Swiss Federal Council, the President of the Czechoslovak Republic, the President of the Turkish Republic, the President of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay, the President of the Republic of the United States of Venezuela,

également animés du désir de diminuer, autant qu'il dépend d'eux, les maux inséparables de la guerre et voulant, dans ce but, perfectionner et compléter les dispositions convenues à Genève, le 22 août 1864 et le 6 juillet 1906, pour l'amélioration du sort des blessés et des malades dans les armées en campagne,

equally desirous of diminishing, so far as lies within their power, the evils inseparable from war, and wishing to perfect and complete, for this purpose, the provisions agreed upon at Geneva, August 22, 1864, and July 6, 1906, to ameliorate the condition of the wounded and the sick of armies in the field,

Scope of convention. Vol. 22, p. 940; Vol. 35, p. 1885.

ont résolu de conclure une nouvelle Convention à cet effet, et ont nommé pour leurs Plénipotentiaires, savoir:

have decided to conclude a new Convention for this purpose, and have appointed the following as their plenipotentiaries, namely:

Plenipotentiaries.

LE PRÉSIDENT DU REICH ALLEMAND:

THE PRESIDENT OF THE GERMAN REICH:

S. Exc. M. Edmund Rhomberg, D<sup>r</sup> en Droit, Ministre en disponibilité;

His Excellency Herr Edmund Rhomberg, Doctor of Laws, Minister unassigned;

LE PRÉSIDENT DES ÉTATS-UNIS D'AMÉRIQUE:

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

L'Honorable Eliot Wadsworth, ancien Secrétaire adjoint de la Trésorerie,

The Honorable Eliot Wadsworth, former Assistant Secretary of the Treasury,

S. Exc. l'Honorable Hugh R. Wilson, Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire des États-Unis d'Amérique à Berne;

His Excellency the Honorable Hugh R. Wilson, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America at Berne;

Plenipotentiaries—  
Continued.

LE PRÉSIDENT FÉDÉRAL DE LA  
RÉPUBLIQUE D'AUTRICHE:

M. Marc Leitmaier, D<sup>r</sup> en  
Droit, Conseiller ministériel à la  
Chancellerie fédérale, Départe-  
ment des Affaires étrangères;

SA MAJESTÉ LE ROI DES BELGES:

M. Paul Demolder, Général  
Major Médecin, Commandant du  
Service de Santé de la 1<sup>re</sup> Circon-  
scription militaire,

M. Joseph de Ruelle, Juriscon-  
sulte du Ministère des Affaires  
étrangères;

LE PRÉSIDENT DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE  
DE BOLIVIE:

S. Exc. M. Alberto Cortadellas,  
Ministre-Résident de Bolivie à  
Berne;

LE PRÉSIDENT DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE  
DES ÉTATS-UNIS DU BRÉSIL:

S. Exc. M. Raoul de Rio-  
Branco, Envoyé extraordinaire et  
Ministre plénipotentiaire du Bré-  
sil à Berne;

SA MAJESTÉ LE ROI DE GRANDE-  
BRETAGNE, D'IRLANDE ET  
DES TERRITOIRES BRITAN-  
NIQUES AU DELA DES MERS,  
EMPEREUR DES INDES:

POUR LA GRANDE-BRETAGNE  
ET L'IRLANDE DU NORD,  
AINSI QUE TOUTE PARTIE  
DE L'EMPIRE BRITANNIQUE  
NON MEMBRE SÉPARÉ DE  
LA SOCIÉTÉ DES NATIONS:

Le Très Honorable Sir Horace  
Rumbold, G.C.M.G., M.V.O.,  
Ambassadeur de Sa Majesté Bri-  
tannique à Berlin;

POUR LE DOMINION DU CANA-  
DA:

M. Walter Alexandre Riddell,  
Conseiller permanent du Gouver-  
nement canadien auprès de la  
Société des Nations;

POUR LE COMMONWEALTH  
D'AUSTRALIE:

S. Exc. M. Claud Russell, En-  
voyé extraordinaire et Ministre  
plénipotentiaire de Sa Majesté  
Britannique à Berne;

THE FEDERAL PRESIDENT OF THE  
REPUBLIC OF AUSTRIA:

Herr Marc Leitmaier, Doctor  
of Laws, Ministerial Counselor at  
the Federal Chancellery, Depart-  
ment of Foreign Affairs;

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF THE  
BELGIANS:

M. Paul Demolder, Surgeon  
General, Chief of the Medical  
Corps of the First Military Dis-  
trict,

M. Joseph de Ruelle, Counselor  
of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs;

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC  
OF BOLIVIA:

His Excellency Sr. Alberto Cor-  
tadellas, Minister Resident of Bo-  
livia at Berne;

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC  
OF THE UNITED STATES OF  
BRAZIL:

His Excellency Sr. Raoul de  
Rio-Branco, Envoy Extraordinary  
and Minister Plenipotentiary of  
Brazil at Berne;

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF GREAT  
BRITAIN, IRELAND AND  
THE BRITISH DOMINIONS  
BEYOND THE SEAS, EM-  
PEROR OF INDIA:

FOR GREAT BRITAIN AND  
NORTHERN IRELAND AND  
ALL PARTS OF THE BRITISH  
EMPIRE WHICH ARE NOT  
SEPARATE MEMBERS OF  
THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS:

The Right Honorable Sir Hor-  
ace Rumbold, G.C.M.G., M.V.O.,  
Ambassador of His Britannic Maj-  
esty at Berlin;

FOR THE DOMINION OF CANA-  
DA:

Mr. Walter Alexander Riddell,  
Permanent Counselor of the Cana-  
dian Government to the League of  
Nations;

FOR THE COMMONWEALTH OF  
AUSTRALIA:

His Excellency Mr. Claud Rus-  
sell, Envoy Extraordinary and  
Minister Plenipotentiary of His  
Britannic Majesty at Berne;

POUR LE DOMINION DE LA  
NOUVELLE-ZÉLANDE:

S. Exc. M. Claud Russell,  
Envoyé extraordinaire et Minis-  
tre plénipotentiaire de Sa Ma-  
jesté Britannique à Berne;

POUR L'UNION DE L'AFRIQUE  
DU SUD:

M. Eric Hendrik Louw, Haut-  
Commissaire de l'Union de l'Afri-  
que du Sud à Londres;

POUR L'ÉTAT LIBRE D'IR-  
LANDE:

Mr. Sean Lester, Représentant  
de l'Etat Libre d'Irlande auprès  
de la Société des Nations;

POUR L'INDE:

S. Exc. M. Claud Russell, En-  
voyé extraordinaire et Ministre  
plénipotentiaire de Sa Majesté  
Britannique à Berne;

SA MAJESTÉ LE ROI DES BULGARES:

M. Dimitri Mikoff, Chargé  
d'Affaires de Bulgarie à Berne,  
Représentant permanent du Gou-  
vernement bulgare auprès de la  
Société des Nations,

M. Stéphane N. Laftchieff,  
Membre du Conseil d'Administra-  
tion de la Croix-Rouge bulgare;

LE PRÉSIDENT DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE  
DU CHILI:

M. Guillermo Novoa-Sepulveda,  
Colonel, Attaché militaire près la  
Légation du Chili à Berlin,

M. Dario Pulgar-Arriagada,  
Capitaine du Service de Santé;

LE PRÉSIDENT DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE  
DE CHINE:

Mr. Chi Yung Hsiao, Chargé  
d'Affaires p. i. de Chine à Berne;

LE PRÉSIDENT DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE  
DE COLOMBIE:

S. Exc. M. Francisco José de  
Urrutia, Envoyé extraordinaire  
et Ministre plénipotentiaire de  
Colombie à Berne;

FOR THE DOMINION OF NEW <sup>Plenipotentiaries—</sup>  
ZEALAND: <sub>Continued.</sub>

His Excellency Mr. Claud Rus-  
sell, Envoy Extraordinary and  
Minister Plenipotentiary of His  
Britannic Majesty at Berne;

FOR THE UNION OF SOUTH  
AFRICA:

Mr. Eric Hendrik Louw, High  
Commissioner of the Union of  
South Africa at London;

FOR THE IRISH FREE STATE:

Mr. Sean Lester, Representa-  
tive of the Irish Free State to the  
League of Nations;

FOR INDIA:

His Excellency Mr. Claud Rus-  
sell, Envoy Extraordinary and  
Minister Plenipotentiary of His  
Britannic Majesty at Berne;

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF THE  
BULGARIANS:

M. Dimitri Mikoff, Chargé  
d'Affaires of Bulgaria at Berne,  
Permanent Representative of the  
Bulgarian Government to the  
League of Nations,

M. Stéphane N. Laftchieff,  
Member of the Administrative  
Council of the Bulgarian Red  
Cross;

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC  
OF CHILE:

Colonel Guillermo. Novoa-Se-  
pulveda, Military Attaché to the  
Legation of Chile at Berlin,

Captain Dario Pulgar-Arria-  
gada, Medical Corps;

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC  
OF CHINA:

Mr. Chi Yung Hsiao, Chargé  
d'Affaires *ad interim* of China at  
Berne;

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC  
OF COLOMBIA:

His Excellency Sr. Francisco  
José de Urrutia, Envoy Extraor-  
dinary and Minister Plenipoten-  
tiary of Colombia at Berne;

Plenipotentiaries—  
Continued.

LE PRÉSIDENT DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE  
DE CUBA:

S. Exc. M. Carlos de Armenteros y de Cardenas, Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire de Cuba à Berne,

M. Carlos Blanco y Sanchez, Secrétaire de Légation, adjoint à la Délégation de Cuba auprès de la Société des Nations;

SA MAJESTÉ LE ROI DE DANEMARK  
ET D'ISLANDE:

POUR LE DANEMARK:

S. Exc. M. Harald de Scavenius, Chambellan, Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire de Danemark en Suisse et aux Pays-Bas, ancien Ministre des Affaires étrangères,

M. Gustave M. Rasmussen, Chargé d'Affaires p. i. de Danemark à Berne;

LE PRÉSIDENT DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE  
DOMINICAINE:

M. Charles Ackermann, Consul de la République Dominicaine à Genève;

SA MAJESTÉ LE ROI D'ÉGYPTE:

M. Mohammed Abdel Moneim Riad, Avocat au Contentieux de l'Etat, Professeur de Droit international à l'Ecole militaire du Caire,

M. Henri Wassif Simaika, Attaché de la Légation Royale d'Égypte à Rome;

SA MAJESTÉ LE ROI D'ESPAGNE:

S. Exc. M. le Marquis de la Torrehermosa, Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire d'Espagne à Berne;

LE PRÉSIDENT DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE  
D'ESTONIE:

M. Hans Leesment, D<sup>r</sup> en Médecine, Président de la Croix-Rouge estonienne;

LE PRÉSIDENT DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE  
DE FINLANDE:

M. A. E. Martola, Lieutenant-Colonel, Attaché militaire près la Légation de Finlande à Paris;

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC  
OF CUBA:

His Excellency Sr. Carlos de Armenteros y de Cardenas, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Cuba at Berne,

Sr. Carlos Blanco y Sanchez, Secretary of Legation, attached to the Delegation of Cuba to the League of Nations;

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF DEN-  
MARK AND ICELAND:

FOR DENMARK:

His Excellency Mr. Harald de Scavenius, Chamberlain, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Denmark in Switzerland and in the Netherlands, former Minister of Foreign Affairs,

Mr. Gustave M. Rasmussen, Chargé d'Affaires *ad interim* of Denmark at Berne;

THE PRESIDENT OF THE DOMINICAN  
REPUBLIC:

Sr. Charles Ackermann, Consul of the Dominican Republic at Geneva;

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF EGYPT:

M. Mohammed Abdel Moneim Riad, Counselor of the State Legal Department, Professor of International Law at the Military School of Cairo,

M. Henri Wassif Simaika, Attaché of the Royal Legation of Egypt at Rome;

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF SPAIN:

His Excellency the Marquis de la Torrehermosa, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Spain at Berne;

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC  
OF ESTONIA:

Mr. Hans Leesment, Doctor of Medicine, President of the Estonian Red Cross;

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC  
OF FINLAND:

Lieutenant-Colonel A. E. Martola, Military Attaché to the Legation of Finland at Paris;

LE PRÉSIDENT DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE  
FRANÇAISE:

S. Exc. M. Henri Chassain de Marcilly, Ambassadeur de France à Berne,

M. Jean Du Sault, Conseiller de l'Ambassade de France à Berne;

LE PRÉSIDENT DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE  
HELLÉNIQUE:

M. Raphael Raphael, Chargé d'Affaires p. i. de Grèce à Berne,

M. Sophocle Venizelos, Lieutenant-Colonel, Attaché militaire près la Légation de Grèce à Paris;

SON ALTESSE SÉRÉNISSIME LE  
GOUVERNEUR DE LA HONGRIE:

S. Exc. M. Paul de Hevesy, Ministre-Résident, Délégué permanent du Gouvernement Royal auprès de la Société des Nations;

SA MAJESTÉ LE ROI D'ITALIE:

M. Giovanni Ciruolo, Sénateur du Royaume;

SA MAJESTÉ L'EMPEREUR DU JA-  
PON:

S. Exc. M. Isaburo Yoshida, Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire du Japon à Berne,

M. Sadamu Shimomura, Lieutenant-Colonel,

M. Seizo Miura, Capitaine de Frégate, Attaché naval près l'Ambassade du Japon à Paris;

LE PRÉSIDENT DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE  
DE LETTONIE:

S. Exc. M. Charles Duzmans, Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire de Lettonie près S. M. le Roi des Serbes, Croates et Slovènes, Délégué permanent auprès de la Société des Nations,

S. Exc. M. Oskar Voit, Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire de Lettonie en Suisse, en Allemagne, en Hongrie et aux Pays-Bas;

SON ALTESSE ROYALE LA GRANDE-  
DUCHESSÉ DE LUXEMBOURG:

M. Charles Vermaire, Consul de Grand-Duché à Genève;

THE PRESIDENT OF THE FRENCH <sup>Plenipotentiaries—</sup>  
REPUBLIC: <sub>Continued.</sub>

His Excellency M. Henri Chassain de Marcilly, Ambassador of France at Berne,

M. Jean du Sault, Counselor of the Embassy of France at Berne;

THE PRESIDENT OF THE HELLENIC  
REPUBLIC:

M. Raphael Raphael, Chargé d'Affaires *ad interim* of Greece at Berne,

Lieutenant-Colonel Sophocle Venizelos, Military Attaché to the Legation of Greece at Paris;

HIS SERENE HIGHNESS THE REGENT  
OF HUNGARY:

His Excellency M. Paul de Hevesy, Minister Resident, Permanent Delegate of the Royal Government to the League of Nations;

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF ITALY:

Sig. Giovanni Ciruolo, Senator of the Kingdom;

HIS MAJESTY THE EMPEROR OF  
JAPAN:

His Excellency Mr. Isaburo Yoshida, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Japan at Berne,

Lieutenant-Colonel Sadamu Shimomura,

Captain Seizo Miura, Naval Attaché to the Embassy of Japan at Paris;

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC  
OF LATVIA:

His Excellency Mr. Charles Duzmans, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Latvia to His Majesty the King of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, Permanent Delegate to the League of Nations,

His Excellency Mr. Oskar Voit, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Latvia in Switzerland, Germany, Hungary, and the Netherlands;

HER ROYAL HIGHNESS THE GRAND  
DUCHESS OF LUXEMBOURG:

M. Charles Vermaire, Consul of the Grand Duchy at Geneva;

Plenipotentiaries—  
Continued.

LE PRÉSIDENT DES ÉTATS-UNIS DU  
MEXIQUE:

S. Exc. M. Francisco Castillo Nájera, Général Médecin, Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire du Mexique à Bruxelles;

LE PRÉSIDENT DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE  
DE NICARAGUA:

M. Antoine Sottile, D<sup>r</sup> en Droit, Délégué permanent de Nicaragua auprès de la Société des Nations;

SA MAJESTÉ LE ROI DE NORVÈGE:

S. Exc. M. Johannes Irgens, Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire de Norvège à Berne, Rome et Athènes,

M. Jens Christian Meinich, Commandant d'Infanterie, Secrétaire général de la Croix-Rouge norvégienne;

SA MAJESTÉ LA REINE DES PAYS-  
BAS:

S. Exc. M. Willem Isaac Doude van Troostwijk, Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire des Pays-Bas à Berne,

M. Johan Carl Diehl, Major-Général, Médecin Inspecteur général du Service de Santé de l'Armée, Vice-Président de la Croix-Rouge néerlandaise,

M. Jacob Harberts, Commandant à l'Etat-Major général, Professeur à l'École supérieure de Guerre;

SA MAJESTÉ IMPÉRIALE LE SHAH  
DE PERSE:

S. Exc. M. Anouchirevan Khan Sepahbodi, Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire de Perse à Berne;

LE PRÉSIDENT DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE  
DE POLOGNE:

M. Joseph Gabriel Pracki, Colonel Médecin,

M. W. Jerzy Babecki, Lieutenant-Colonel;

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED  
STATES OF MEXICO:

His Excellency Sr. Francisco Castillo Nájera, Surgeon General, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Mexico at Brussels;

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC  
OF NICARAGUA:

Sr. Antoine Sottile, Doctor of Laws, Permanent Delegate of Nicaragua to the League of Nations;

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF NOR-  
WAY:

His Excellency Mr. Johannes Irgens, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Norway at Berne, Rome, and Athens,

Mr. Jens Christian Meinich, Commandant of Infantry, Secretary General of the Norwegian Red Cross;

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN OF THE  
NETHERLANDS:

His Excellency Mr. Willem Isaac Doude van Troostwijk, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Netherlands at Berne,

Major-General Johan Carl Diehl, Inspector-General of the Medical Corps of the Army, Vice President of the Netherland Red Cross,

Mr. Jacob Harberts, Commandant of the General Staff, Professor at the War College;

HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE SHAH  
OF PERSIA:

His Excellency M. Anouchirevan Khan Sepahbodi, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Persia at Berne;

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC  
OF POLAND:

Colonel Joseph Gabriel Pracki, Medical Corps,

Lieutenant-Colonel W. Jerzy Babecki;

LE PRÉSIDENT DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE  
PORTUGAISE:

S. Exc. M. Vasco de Quevedo,  
Envoyé extraordinaire et Minis-  
tre plénipotentiaire de Portugal  
à Berne,

M. Francisco de Calheiros e  
Menezes, Premier Secrétaire de  
Légation;

SA MAJESTÉ LE ROI DE ROUMANIE:

S. Exc. M. Michel B. Boeresco,  
Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre  
plénipotentiaire de Roumanie à  
Berne,

M. Eugène Vertejano, Colonel,  
Officier d'État-Major;

SA MAJESTÉ LE ROI DES SERBES,  
CROATES ET SLOVÈNES:

S. Exc. M. Ilija Choumenko-  
vitch, Envoyé extraordinaire et  
Ministre plénipotentiaire du Ro-  
yaume des Serbes, Croates et  
Slovènes à Berne, Délégué per-  
manent auprès de la Société des  
Nations;

SA MAJESTÉ LE ROI DE SIAM:

S. A. S. le Prince Varnvaidya,  
Envoyé extraordinaire et Minis-  
tre plénipotentiaire de Siam à  
Londres;

SA MAJESTÉ LE ROI DE SUÈDE:

S. Exc. M. Karl Ivan West-  
man, Envoyé extraordinaire et  
Ministre plénipotentiaire de Suède  
à Berne;

LE CONSEIL FÉDÉRAL SUISSE:

M. Paul Dinichert, Ministre  
plénipotentiaire, Chef de la Divi-  
sion des Affaires étrangères du  
Département politique fédéral,

M. Carl Hauser, Colonel des  
Troupes sanitaires, Médecin en  
Chef de l'Armée,

M. Anton Züblin, Colonel d'In-  
fanterie en disponibilité, Avocat,

M. Roger de la Harpe, Lieute-  
nant-Colonel des Troupes sani-  
taires, Médecin,

M. Dietrich Schindler, Major  
de la Justice militaire, Professeur  
de Droit international à l'Univer-  
sité de Zurich;

THE PRESIDENT OF THE PORTU-  
GUESE REPUBLIC:

His Excellency Sr. Vasco de  
Quevedo, Envoy Extraordinary  
and Minister Plenipotentiary of  
Portugal at Berne,

Sr. Francisco de Calheiros e  
Menezes, First Secretary of Lega-  
tion;

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF RU-  
MANIA:

His Excellency M. Michel B.  
Boeresco, Envoy Extraordinary  
and Minister Plenipotentiary of  
Rumania at Berne,

Colonel Eugene Vertejano, Offi-  
cer of the General Staff;

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF THE  
SERBS, CROATS AND SLOVENES:

His Excellency M. Ilija Chou-  
menkovitch, Envoy Extraordinary  
and Minister Plenipotentiary of  
the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats  
and Slovenes at Berne, Perma-  
nent Delegate to the League of  
Nations;

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF SIAM:

His Serene Highness, Prince  
Varnvaidya, Envoy Extraordi-  
nary and Minister Plenipoten-  
tiary of Siam at London;

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF SWEDEN:

His Excellency Mr. Karl Ivan  
Westman, Envoy Extraordinary  
and Minister Plenipotentiary of  
Sweden at Berne;

THE SWISS FEDERAL COUNCIL:

M. Paul Dinichert, Minister  
Plenipotentiary, Chief of the  
Division of Foreign Affairs of the  
Federal Political Department,

Colonel Carl Hauser, Medical  
Corps, Surgeon General of the  
Army,

M. Anton Züblin, Infantry  
Colonel unassigned, Attorney,

Lieutenant-Colonel Roger de la  
Harpe, Medical Corps, Surgeon,

Major Dietrich Schindler, Judge  
Advocate General's Department,  
Professor of International Law at  
the University of Zürich;

Plenipotentiaries—  
Continued.

Plenipotentiaries—  
Continued.

LE PRÉSIDENT DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE  
TCHÉCOSLOVAQUE:

S. Exc. M. Zdeněk Fierlinger,  
Envoyé extraordinaire et Minis-  
tre plénipotentiaire de Tchécoslo-  
vaquie à Berne;

LE PRÉSIDENT DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE  
TURQUE:

S. Exc. Hassan Bey, Vice-  
Président de la Grande Assemblée  
nationale de Turquie, Vice-Prési-  
dent du Croissant-Rouge turc,

S. Exc. Nusret Bey, Président du  
Conseil d'Etat de la République,

Le Professeur Akil Moukhtar  
Bey, D<sup>r</sup> en Médecine,

Le D<sup>r</sup> Abdulkadir Bey, Lieu-  
tenant-Colonel, Médecin militaire,  
Professeur à l'École d'Application  
et à Hôpital de Gulhane;

LE PRÉSIDENT DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE  
ORIENTALE DE L'URUGUAY:

S. Exc. M. Alfredo de Castro,  
Envoyé extraordinaire et Minis-  
tre plénipotentiaire d'Uruguay à  
Berne;

LE PRÉSIDENT DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE  
DES ÉTATS-UNIS DE VÉNÉ-  
ZUÉLA:

S. Exc. M. Caracciolo Parra-  
Pérez, Envoyé extraordinaire et  
Ministre plénipotentiaire de Véné-  
zuéla à Rome,

M. Ivan Manuel Hurtado-  
Machado, Chargé d'Affaires p. i.  
de Vénézuéla à Berne;

Lesquels, après s'être com-  
muniqué leurs pleins pouvoirs,  
trouvés en bonne et due forme,  
sont convenus de ce qui suit:

The wounded and sick. CHAPITRE PREMIER. *Des blessés  
et des malades.*

ARTICLE PREMIER.

Treatment, etc.

Les militaires et les autres  
personnes officiellement attachées  
aux armées qui seront blessés ou  
malades devront être respectés et  
protégés en toutes circonstances;  
ils seront traités avec humanité et  
soignés, sans distinction de na-  
tionalité, par le belligérant qui les  
aura en son pouvoir.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE CZECHO-  
SLOVAK REPUBLIC:

His Excellency M. Zdeněk  
Fierlinger, Envoy Extraordinary  
and Minister Plenipotentiary of  
Czechoslovakia at Berne;

THE PRESIDENT OF THE TURKISH  
REPUBLIC:

His Excellency Hassan Bey,  
Vice President of the Grand Na-  
tional Assembly of Turkey, Vice  
President of the Turkish Red  
Crescent,

His Excellency Nusret Bey,  
President of the Council of State  
of the Republic,

Professor Akil Moukhtar Bey,  
Doctor of Medicine,

Lieutenant-Colonel Abdulkadir  
Bey, Military Surgeon, Professor  
at the Military Academy and at  
the Hospital of Gulhane;

THE PRESIDENT OF THE ORIENTAL  
REPUBLIC OF URUGUAY:

His Excellency Sr. Alfredo de  
Castro, Envoy Extraordinary and  
Minister Plenipotentiary of Uru-  
guay at Berne;

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC  
OF THE UNITED STATES OF  
VENEZUELA:

His Excellency Sr. Caracciolo  
Parra-Pérez, Envoy extraordi-  
nary and Minister Plenipotenti-  
ary of Venezuela at Rome,

Sr. Ivan Manuel Hurtado-  
Machado, Chargé d'Affaires *ad  
interim* of Venezuela at Berne;

Who, after having communi-  
cated to each other their full  
powers, found to be in good and  
due form, have agreed as follows:

CHAPTER ONE. *The Wounded and  
Sick.*

ARTICLE ONE.

Officers, soldiers, and other  
persons officially attached to the  
armies who are wounded or sick  
shall be respected and protected  
in all circumstances; they shall  
be humanely treated and cared  
for without distinction of na-  
tionality by the belligerent in  
whose power they are.

Toutefois, le belligérant, obligé d'abandonner des blessés ou des malades à son adversaire, laissera avec eux, autant que les exigences militaires le permettront, une partie de son personnel et de son matériel sanitaires pour contribuer à les soigner.

ARTICLE 2.

Sous réserve des soins à leur fournir en vertu de l'article précédent, les blessés et les malades d'une armée tombés au pouvoir de l'autre belligérant seront prisonniers de guerre et les règles générales du droit des gens concernant les prisonniers leur seront applicables.

Cependant, les belligérants resteront libres de stipuler, en faveur des prisonniers blessés ou malades et au delà des obligations existantes, telles clauses qu'ils jugeront utiles.

ARTICLE 3.

Après chaque combat, l'occupant du champ de bataille prendra des mesures pour rechercher les blessés et les morts et pour les protéger contre le pillage et les mauvais traitements.

Toutes les fois que les circonstances le permettront, un armistice local ou une interruption de feu seront convenus pour permettre l'enlèvement des blessés restés entre les lignes.

ARTICLE 4.

Les belligérants se feront connaître réciproquement, dans le plus bref délai possible, les noms des blessés, des malades et des morts recueillis ou découverts, ainsi que tous les éléments propres à les identifier.

Ils établiront et se transmettront les actes de décès.

Ils recueilleront et s'enverront également tous les objets d'un usage personnel trouvés sur les champs de bataille ou sur les morts, notamment la moitié de

A belligerent, however, when compelled to leave his wounded or sick in the hands of his adversary, shall leave with them, so far as military exigencies permit, a portion of the personnel and matériel of his sanitary service to assist in caring for them.

When left in adversary's hands.

ARTICLE 2.

Subject to the care that must be taken of them under the preceding article, the wounded and sick of an army who fall into the power of the other belligerent shall become prisoners of war, and the general rules of international law in respect to prisoners of war shall become applicable to them.

To become prisoners of war.

The belligerents shall remain free, however, to agree upon such clauses to the benefit of the wounded and sick prisoners as they may deem of value over and above already existing obligations.

Agreement between belligerents.

ARTICLE 3.

After every engagement, the belligerent who remains in possession of the field of battle shall take measures to search for the wounded and the dead and to protect them from robbery and ill-treatment.

Protection of the wounded and the dead from robbery, etc.

A local armistice or cessation of fire to enable the removal of wounded left between the lines shall be arranged whenever circumstances permit.

Removal of wounded under local armistice.

ARTICLE 4.

Belligerents shall mutually forward to each other as soon as possible the names of the wounded, sick and dead taken in charge or discovered by them, as well as all indications which may serve for their identification.

Identification provisions.

They shall draw up and forward to each other death certificates.

Death certificates.

They shall collect and likewise forward to each other all objects of personal use found on the field of battle or on the dead, especially one-half of their identity

Personal effects, etc.

leur plaque d'identité, l'autre moitié devant rester attachée au cadavre.

Interments, etc.  
Prior examination to be made.

Ils veilleront à ce que l'inhumation ou l'incinération des morts soit précédée d'un examen attentif et, si possible, médical des corps, en vue de constater la mort, d'établir l'identité et de pouvoir en rendre compte.

Ils veilleront, en outre, à ce qu'ils soient enterrés honorablement, que leurs tombes soient respectées et puissent toujours être retrouvées.

Service of graves to be organized.

A cet effet et au début des hostilités, ils organiseront officiellement un service des tombes en vue de rendre possible des exhumations éventuelles et d'assurer l'identification des cadavres, quel que soit l'emplacement successif des tombes.

Lists to be exchanged.

Dès la fin des hostilités, ils échangeront la liste des tombes et celle des morts ensevelis dans leurs cimetières et ailleurs.

ARTICLE 5.

Appeal to charity of inhabitants.

L'autorité militaire pourra faire appel au zèle charitable des habitants pour recueillir et soigner, sous son contrôle, des blessés ou des malades des armées, en accordant aux personnes ayant répondu à cet appel une protection spéciale et certaines facilités.

Sanitary formations and establishments.

CHAPITRE II. *Des formations et des établissements sanitaires.*

ARTICLE 6.

Respect and protection to.

Les formations sanitaires mobiles, c'est-à-dire celles qui sont destinées à accompagner les armées en campagne, et les établissements fixes du service de santé seront respectés et protégés par les belligérants.

ARTICLE 7.

Exception.

La protection due aux formations et établissements sanitaires cessera si l'on en use pour commettre des actes nuisibles à l'ennemi.

plaque, the other half remaining attached to the body.

They shall see that a careful examination, if possible, medical, is made of the bodies of the dead prior to their interment or cremation, with a view to verifying their death, establishing their identity, and in order to be able to furnish a report thereon.

They shall further see that they are honorably buried and that the graves are treated with respect and may always be found again.

For this purpose, and at the outbreak of hostilities, they shall officially organize a service of graves in order to render any later exhumation possible and to make certain of the identity of bodies even though they may have been moved from grave to grave.

Upon the termination of hostilities, they shall exchange lists of graves and of dead buried in their cemeteries and elsewhere.

ARTICLE 5.

The military authority may make an appeal to the charitable zeal of the inhabitants to receive and, under its supervision, to care for, the wounded or sick of the armies, granting to persons responding to such appeals special protection and certain facilities.

CHAPTER II. *Sanitary Formations and Establishments.*

ARTICLE 6.

Mobile sanitary formations, i. e., those which are intended to accompany armies in the field, and the fixed establishments belonging to the sanitary service shall be protected and respected by the belligerents.

ARTICLE 7.

The protection due to sanitary formations and establishments shall cease if they are used to commit acts injurious to the enemy.

ARTICLE 8.

Ne seront pas considérés comme étant de nature à priver une formation ou un établissement sanitaire de la protection assurée par l'article 6 :

1) le fait que le personnel de la formation ou de l'établissement est armé et qu'il use de ses armes pour sa propre défense ou celle de ses blessés et de ses malades ;

2) le fait qu'à défaut d'infirmiers armés, la formation ou l'établissement est gardé par un piquet ou des sentinelles ;

3) le fait qu'il est trouvé dans la formation ou l'établissement des armes portatives et des munitions retirées aux blessés et aux malades et n'ayant pas encore été versées au service compétent ;

4) le fait que du personnel et du matériel du service vétérinaire se trouvent dans la formation ou l'établissement, sans en faire partie intégrante.

CHAPITRE III. *Du personnel*

ARTICLE 9.

Le personnel exclusivement affecté à l'enlèvement, au transport et au traitement des blessés et des malades, ainsi qu'à l'administration des formations et des établissements sanitaires, les aumôniers attachés aux armées, seront respectés et protégés en toutes circonstances. S'ils tombent entre les mains de l'ennemi, ils ne seront pas traités comme prisonniers de guerre.

Les militaires spécialement instruits pour être, le cas échéant, employés comme infirmiers ou brancardiers auxiliaires à l'enlèvement, au transport et au traitement des blessés et des malades, et munis d'une pièce d'identité, seront au bénéfice du même régime que le personnel sanitaire permanent, s'ils sont capturés pendant qu'ils remplissent ces fonctions.

ARTICLE 8.

A sanitary formation or establishment shall not be deprived of the protection accorded by Article 6 by the fact:

Designated acts not to deprive right to protection.  
*Anie*, p. 2084.

1) that the personnel of the formation or establishment is armed and uses its arms in self-defense or in defense of its wounded and sick;

2) that in the absence of armed hospital attendants the formation is guarded by an armed detachment or by sentinels;

3) that hand firearms or ammunition taken from the wounded and sick and not yet turned over to the proper authorities are found in the formation or establishment;

4) that there is found in the formation or establishment personnel or matériel of the veterinary service which does not integrally belong to it.

CHAPTER III. *Personnel.*

Personnel.

ARTICLE 9.

The personnel charged exclusively with the removal, transportation, and treatment of the wounded and sick, as well as with the administration of sanitary formations and establishments, and the chaplains attached to armies, shall be respected and protected under all circumstances. If they fall into the hands of the enemy they shall not be treated as prisoners of war.

Protection, etc.

Military personnel which has received special instructions to be used when necessary as auxiliary attendants or litter bearers in the removal, transportation and treatment of the wounded and sick, and bearing an identification document, shall benefit by the same conditions as the permanent sanitary personnel if they are captured at the moment when they are fulfilling these functions.

Benefits extended to military personnel when so used.

## ARTICLE 10.

Volunteer aid societies.  
*Ante*, p. 2085.

Est assimilé au personnel visé à l'alinéa 1<sup>er</sup> de l'article 9 le personnel des sociétés de secours volontaires, dûment reconnues et autorisées par leur Gouvernement qui sera employé aux mêmes fonctions que celles du personnel visé au dit alinéa, sous la réserve que le personnel de ces sociétés sera soumis aux lois et règlements militaires.

Names of, to be made known before employment.

Chaque Haute Partie Contractante notifiera à l'autre, soit dès le temps de paix, soit à l'ouverture ou au cours des hostilités, en tout cas avant tout emploi effectif, les noms des sociétés qu'elle aura autorisées à prêter leur concours, sous sa responsabilité, au service sanitaire officiel de ses armées.

## ARTICLE 11.

Services of societies of neutral State restricted.

Une société reconnue d'un pays neutre ne pourra prêter le concours de son personnel et de ses formations sanitaires à un belligérant qu'avec l'assentiment préalable de son propre Gouvernement et l'autorisation du belligérant lui-même.

Notice thereof to enemy.

Le belligérant qui aura accepté le secours sera tenu, avant tout emploi, d'en faire la notification à l'ennemi.

## ARTICLE 12.

Not to be detained after capture.

Les personnes désignées dans les articles 9, 10 et 11 ne pourront être retenues après qu'elles seront tombées au pouvoir de la partie adverse.

Return.

Sauf accord contraire, elles seront renvoyées au belligérant dont elles relèvent dès qu'une voie sera ouverte pour leur retour et que les exigences militaires le permettront.

Continuance of service ad interim.

En attendant leur renvoi, elles continueront à remplir leurs fonctions sous la direction de la partie adverse; elles seront de préférence affectées aux soins des blessés et des malades du belligérant dont elles relèvent.

## ARTICLE 10.

The personnel of volunteer aid societies, duly recognized and authorized by their Government, who are employed in the same functions as the personnel contemplated in Article 9, paragraph 1, are assimilated to that personnel upon condition that the said societies shall be subject to military laws and regulations.

Each High Contracting Party shall make known to the other, either in time of peace or at the opening or during the progress of hostilities, and in any case before actual employment, the names of the societies which it has authorized to render assistance, under its responsibility, in the official sanitary service of its armies.

## ARTICLE 11.

A recognized society of a neutral country may only lend the services of its sanitary personnel and formations to a belligerent with the prior consent of its own Government and the authority of such belligerent.

The belligerent who has accepted such assistance shall be required to notify the enemy before making any use thereof.

## ARTICLE 12.

The persons described in Articles 9, 10 and 11 may not be detained after they have fallen into the power of the adversary.

Unless there is an agreement to the contrary, they shall be sent back to the belligerent to whose service they are attached as soon as a way is open for their return and military exigencies permit.

While waiting to be returned, they shall continue in the exercise of their functions under the direction of the adversary; they shall be assigned preferably to the care of the wounded and sick of the belligerent to whose service they are attached.

A leur départ, elles emporteront les effets, les instruments, les armes et les moyens de transport qui leur appartiennent.

At the time of their departure they may carry with them such effects, instruments, arms and means of transport as belong to them.

ARTICLE 13.

ARTICLE 13.

Les belligérants assureront au personnel visé par les articles 9, 10 et 11, pendant qu'il sera en leur pouvoir, le même entretien, le même logement, les mêmes allocations et la même solde qu'au personnel correspondant de leur armée.

While they remain in their power, belligerents shall secure to the personnel mentioned in Articles 9, 10 and 11, the same maintenance and quarters, pay and allowances, as to persons of corresponding rank in their own armies.

Pay and allowances.

*Ante*, p. 2085.

Dès le début des hostilités, ils s'entendront au sujet de la correspondance de grades de leur personnel sanitaire.

At the outbreak of hostilities the belligerents shall reach an understanding on the corresponding ranks of their sanitary personnel.

Determination of rank.

CHAPITRE IV. *Des bâtiments et du matériel.*

CHAPTER IV. *Buildings and Matériel.*

Buildings and matériel.

ARTICLE 14.

ARTICLE 14.

Les formations sanitaires mobiles, quelles qu'elles soient, conserveront, si elles tombent au pouvoir de la partie adverse, leur matériel, leurs moyens de transport et leur personnel conducteur.

If mobile sanitary formations, whatever may be their nature, fall into the power of the adversary, they shall retain their matériel, their means of transportation, and their conducting personnel.

Use, etc.

Toutefois, l'autorité militaire compétente aura la faculté de s'en servir pour les soins des blessés et des malades; la restitution aura lieu dans les conditions prévues pour le personnel sanitaire et, autant que possible, en même temps.

The competent military authority, however, shall have the right to employ them in caring for the wounded and sick; restitution shall take place in accordance with the conditions prescribed for the sanitary personnel and as far as possible at the same time.

Restitution.

ARTICLE 15.

ARTICLE 15.

Les bâtiments et le matériel des établissements sanitaires fixes de l'armée demeureront soumis aux lois de la guerre, mais ne pourront être détournés de leur emploi tant qu'ils seront nécessaires aux blessés et aux malades.

Buildings and matériel of the fixed sanitary establishments of the army shall remain subject to the laws of war, but may not be diverted from their use so long as they are necessary for the wounded and sick.

Fixed establishments to be respected.

Toutefois, les commandants des troupes d'opérations pourront en disposer, en cas de nécessités militaires urgentes, en assurant au préalable le sort des blessés et des malades qui y sont traités.

However, commanders of troops engaged in operations may use them in case of urgent military necessity if, before such use, the wounded and sick treated there have been provided for.

## ARTICLE 16.

Buildings and matériel of aid societies regarded as private property.

Les bâtiments des sociétés de secours admises au bénéfice de la Convention seront considérés comme propriété privée.

Le matériel de ces sociétés, quel que soit le lieu où il pourra se trouver, sera également considéré comme propriété privée.

Requisition of, only when necessary.

Le droit de réquisition reconnu aux belligérants par les lois et usages de la guerre ne s'exercera qu'en cas de nécessité urgente et une fois le sort des blessés et des malades assuré.

Sanitary transports. CHAPITRE V. *Des transports sanitaires.*

## ARTICLE 17.

Mobile sanitary formations. Provisions governing.

Les véhicules aménagés pour les évacuations sanitaires circulant isolément ou en convoi seront traités comme les formations sanitaires mobiles, sauf les dispositions spéciales suivantes:

Intercepted vehicles.

Le belligérant interceptant des véhicules de transport sanitaire, isolés ou en convoi, pourra, si les nécessités militaires l'exigent, les arrêter, disloquer le convoi, en se chargeant, dans tous les cas, des blessés et des malades qu'il contient. Il ne pourra les utiliser que dans le secteur où ils auront été interceptés et exclusivement pour des besoins sanitaires. Ces véhicules, une fois leur mission locale terminée, devront être rendus dans les conditions prévues à l'article 14.

Assigned military personnel.

Le personnel militaire préposé au transport et muni à cet effet d'un mandat régulier sera renvoyé dans les conditions prévues à l'article 12 pour le personnel sanitaire, et sous réserve du dernier alinéa de l'article 18.

Return of all convoys of evacuation.

Tous les moyens de transport spécialement organisés pour les évacuations et le matériel d'aménagement de ces moyens de transport relevant du service de santé seront restitués conformément aux dispositions du chapitre IV.

*Ante*, p. 2087.

## ARTICLE 16.

The buildings of aid societies admitted to the benefits of the Convention shall be regarded as private property.

The matériel of these societies, irrespective of its location, shall likewise be regarded as private property.

The right of requisition recognized to belligerents by the laws and customs of war shall be exercised only in case of urgent necessity and after the wounded and sick have been provided for.

CHAPTER V. *Sanitary Transports.*

## ARTICLE 17.

Vehicles equipped for sanitary evacuation traveling singly or in convoy shall be treated as mobile sanitary formations subject to the following special provisions:

A belligerent intercepting sanitary transportation vehicles, traveling either singly or in convoy, may, if required by military necessity, stop them and break up the convoy, charging himself in all cases with the care of the wounded and sick whom it contains. He may only utilize such vehicles in the sector wherein they were intercepted and exclusively for sanitary needs. When their local mission is at an end, these vehicles must be returned under the conditions stipulated in Article 14.

Military personnel assigned by competent orders for sanitary transportation purposes shall be returned under the conditions stipulated in Article 12 for sanitary personnel, and subject to the provisions of the last paragraph of Article 18.

All means of transportation especially organized for evacuation purposes, as well as their appurtenances attached to the sanitary service, shall be returned in conformity with the provisions of Chapter IV.

Les moyens de transport militaires, autres que ceux du service de santé, pourront être capturés, avec leurs attelages.

Le personnel civil et tous les moyens de transport provenant de la réquisition seront soumis aux règles générales du droit des gens.

ARTICLE 18.

Les appareils aériens utilisés comme moyens de transport sanitaire jouiront de la protection de la Convention pendant le temps où ils seront exclusivement réservés à l'évacuation des blessés et des malades, au transport du personnel et du matériel sanitaires.

Ils seront peints en blanc et porteront ostensiblement le signe distinctif prévu à l'article 19, à côté des couleurs nationales, sur leurs faces inférieure et supérieure.

Sauf licence spéciale et expresse, le survol de la ligne de feu et de la zone située en avant des grands postes médicaux de triage, ainsi que, d'une manière générale, de tout territoire ennemi ou occupé par l'ennemi sera interdit.

Les appareils sanitaires aériens devront obéir à toute sommation d'atterrir.

En cas d'atterrissage ainsi imposé ou fortuit sur territoire ennemi ou occupé par l'ennemi, les blessés et les malades, de même que le personnel et le matériel sanitaires, y compris l'appareil aérien, demeureront au bénéfice des dispositions de la présente Convention.

Les pilotes, les manœuvres et les opérateurs de télégraphie sans fil (T. S. F.) capturés seront rendus, à la condition qu'ils ne soient plus utilisés, jusqu'à la fin des hostilités, que dans le service sanitaire.

CHAPITRE VI. *Du signe distinctif.*

ARTICLE 19.

Par hommage pour la Suisse, le signe héraldique de la croix rouge sur fond blanc, formé par inter-

Military means of transportation and their teams, other than those belonging to the sanitary service, may be captured.

The civil personnel and all means of transportation obtained by requisition shall be subject to the general rules of international law.

ARTICLE 18.

Aircraft used as a means of sanitary transportation shall enjoy the protection of the Convention during such time as they are exclusively reserved for the evacuation of wounded and sick and for the transportation of sanitary personnel and matériel.

They shall be painted in white and shall bear clearly visible the distinctive sign mentioned in Article 19 alongside of the national colors on their upper and lower surfaces.

Excepting with special and express permission, a flight over the firing-line, as well as over the zone situated in front of the major medical dressing stations, and in general over any territory under the control of or occupied by the enemy shall be forbidden.

Sanitary aircraft must comply with all summons to land.

In the case of a landing thus required or made accidentally upon territory occupied by the enemy, the wounded and sick, as well as the sanitary personnel and matériel, including the aircraft, shall benefit by the provisions of the present Convention.

The pilot, mechanics, and wireless operators who have been captured shall be returned on condition of only being utilized in the sanitary service until the termination of hostilities.

CHAPTER VI. *The Distinctive Sign.*

ARTICLE 19.

Out of respect to Switzerland the heraldic emblem of the red cross on a white ground, formed

Military vehicles, etc.

Civil personnel, etc.

Aircraft used for evacuation of wounded, etc.

Distinctive sign, etc.

Flights over firing line, etc., restricted.

Summons to land.

Landing upon enemy territory.

Conditional return of captured pilot, etc.

Distinctive sign.

Emblem of sanitary service.

version des couleurs fédérales, est maintenu comme emblème et signe distinctif du service sanitaire des armées.

Toutefois, pour les pays qui emploient déjà, à la place de la croix rouge, le croissant rouge ou le lion et le soleil rouges sur fond blanc comme signe distinctif, ces emblèmes sont également admis dans le sens de la présente Convention.

## ARTICLE 20.

Use of, with permission.

L'emblème figurera sur les drapeaux, les brassards, ainsi que sur tout le matériel se rattachant au service sanitaire, avec la permission de l'autorité militaire compétente.

## ARTICLE 21.

Brassard to be worn. *Arté*, pp. 2065, 2086.

Le personnel protégé en vertu des articles 9, alinéa premier, 10 et 11 portera, fixé au bras gauche, un brassard muni du signe distinctif, délivré et timbré par une autorité militaire.

Personnel to have identification.

Le personnel visé à l'article 9, alinéas 1 et 2, sera pourvu d'une pièce d'identité consistant, soit en une inscription dans le livret militaire, soit en un document spécial.

Certificates for persons without military uniform. *Arté*, p. 2086.

Les personnes visées aux articles 10 et 11 qui n'ont pas d'uniforme militaire seront munies par l'autorité militaire compétente d'un certificat d'identité, avec photographie, attestant leur qualité de sanitaire.

Les pièces d'identité devront être uniformes et du même modèle dans chaque armée.

En aucun cas, le personnel sanitaire ne pourra être privé de ses insignes, ni des pièces d'identité qui lui sont propres.

En cas de perte, il aura le droit d'en obtenir des duplicata.

## ARTICLE 22.

Restrictive display of Convention flag.

Le drapeau distinctif de la Convention ne pourra être arboré que sur les formations et les établissements sanitaires qu'elle ordonne de respecter et avec le con-

by the reversal of the Federal colors, is continued as the emblem and distinctive sign of the sanitary service of armies.

However, for countries which already use, as a distinctive sign, in place of the red cross, the red crescent or the red lion and sun on a white field, these emblems shall likewise be recognized within the meaning of the present Convention.

## ARTICLE 20.

The emblem shall appear on flags and brassards, as well as upon all matériel, appertaining to the sanitary service, with the permission of the competent military authority.

## ARTICLE 21.

The personnel protected in virtue of the first paragraph of Article 9 and Articles 10 and 11 shall wear attached to the left arm a brassard bearing the distinctive sign, issued and stamped by a competent military authority.

The personnel mentioned in Article 9, paragraphs 1 and 2, shall be furnished with an identification document consisting either of an inscription in their military booklet or a special document.

Persons mentioned in Articles 10 and 11 who do not wear military uniform shall be furnished by competent military authority with a certificate of identity containing their photograph and attesting to their sanitary status.

Identification documents must be uniform and of the same type in each army.

The sanitary personnel may in no case be deprived of their insignia nor of their own identification papers.

In case of loss they shall have the right to obtain duplicates.

## ARTICLE 22.

The distinctive flag of the Convention may only be displayed over the sanitary formations and establishments which the Convention provides shall be respected,

sentement de l'autorité militaire. Dans les établissements fixes, il devra et, dans les formations mobiles, il pourra être accompagné du drapeau national du belligérant dont relève la formation ou l'établissement.

Toutefois, les formations sanitaires tombées au pouvoir de l'ennemi n'arboreront que le drapeau de la Convention, aussi longtemps qu'elles se trouveront dans cette situation.

Les belligérants prendront, en tant que les exigences militaires le permettront, les mesures nécessaires pour rendre nettement visibles aux forces ennemies terrestres, aériennes et maritimes les emblèmes distinctifs signalant les formations et les établissements sanitaires, en vue d'écartier la possibilité de toute action agressive.

ARTICLE 23.

Les formations sanitaires des pays neutres qui, dans les conditions prévues par l'article 11, auraient été autorisées à fournir leurs services devront arborer, avec le drapeau de la Convention, le drapeau national du belligérant dont elles relèvent.

Elles auront le droit, tant qu'elles prêteront leurs services à un belligérant, d'arborer également leur drapeau national.

Les dispositions du deuxième alinéa de l'article précédent leur seront applicables.

ARTICLE 24.

L'emblème de la croix rouge sur fond blanc et les mots *croix rouge* ou *croix de Genève* ne pourront être employés, soit en temps de paix, soit en temps de guerre, que pour protéger ou désigner les formations et les établissements sanitaires, le personnel et le matériel protégés par la Convention.

Il en sera de même, en ce qui concerne les emblèmes visés à l'article 19, alinéa 2, pour les pays qui les emploient.

D'autre part, les sociétés de secours volontaires visées à l'article 10 pourront faire usage, conformément à la législation nationale, de

and with the consent of the military authorities. In fixed establishments it shall, and in mobile formations it may, be accompanied by the national flag of the belligerent to whose service the formation or establishment is attached.

Sanitary formations which have fallen into the power of the enemy, however, shall fly no other flag than that of the Convention as long as they continue in that situation.

The belligerents, in so far as military exigencies allow, shall take such measures as may be necessary to render the distinctive emblems marking sanitary formations and establishments plainly visible to the land, air and sea forces of the enemy, with a view to preventing the possibility of any aggressive action.

ARTICLE 23.

The sanitary formations of neutral countries which, under the conditions set forth in Article 11, have been authorized to render their services, shall fly, with the flag of the Convention, the national flag of the belligerent to which they are attached.

They shall have the right during such time as they are rendering service to a belligerent to fly their own national flag also.

The provisions of the second paragraph of the preceding article are applicable to them.

ARTICLE 24.

The emblem of the red cross on a white ground and the words *Red Cross* or *Geneva Cross* may be used, whether in time of peace or war, only to protect or designate sanitary formations and establishments, the personnel and matériel protected by the Convention.

The same shall apply with respect to the emblems mentioned in the second paragraph of Article 19 for such countries as use them.

Moreover, the volunteer aid societies provided for under Article 10 may, in conformity with their national legislation, employ the

Visibility, etc.

Use of flag by sanitary formations of neutrals.  
*Ante*, p. 2086.

Emblem to be used for protection, etc., only.

*Ante*, p. 2089.

Use by volunteer aid societies.  
*Ante*, p. 2086.

l'emblème distinctif pour leur activité humanitaire en temps de paix.

Relief stations.

A titre exceptionnel et avec l'autorisation expresse de l'une des sociétés nationales de la Croix-Rouge (Croissant-Rouge, Lion et Soleil-Rouges), il pourra être fait usage de l'emblème de la Convention, en temps de paix, pour marquer l'emplacement de postes de secours exclusivement réservés à donner des soins gratuits à des blessés ou à des malades.

distinctive emblem for their humanitarian activities in time of peace.

As an exceptional measure and with the specific authorization of one of the national Red Cross Societies (Red Crescent, Red Lion and Sun), the use of the emblem of the Convention may be allowed in peace time to designate the location of relief stations reserved exclusively to giving free assistance to wounded or sick.

Application and execution.

CHAPITRE VII. *De l'application et de l'exécution de la Convention.*

CHAPTER VII. *The Application and Execution of the Convention.*

ARTICLE 25.

ARTICLE 25.

Provisions obligatory on contracting parties.

Les dispositions de la présente Convention seront respectées par les Hautes Parties Contractantes en toutes circonstances.

The provisions of the present Convention shall be respected by the High Contracting Parties under all circumstances.

If a belligerent is not signatory.

Au cas où, en temps de guerre, un belligérant ne serait pas partie à la Convention, ses dispositions demeureront néanmoins obligatoires entre tous les belligérants qui y participent.

If, in time of war, a belligerent is not a party to the Convention, its provisions shall nevertheless remain in force as between all the belligerents who are parties to the Convention.

ARTICLE 26.

ARTICLE 26.

Execution of details.

Les commandants en chef des armées belligérantes auront à pourvoir aux détails d'exécution des articles précédents, ainsi qu'aux cas non prévus, d'après les instructions de leurs Gouvernements respectifs et conformément aux principes généraux de la présente Convention.

It shall be the duty of the commanders-in-chief of the belligerent armies to provide for the details of execution of the foregoing articles, as well as for unforeseen cases, in accordance with the instructions of their respective Governments, and conformably to the general principles of this Convention.

ARTICLE 27.

ARTICLE 27.

Notice to troops, etc.

Les Hautes Parties Contractantes prendront les mesures nécessaires pour instruire leurs troupes, et spécialement le personnel protégé, des dispositions de la présente Convention et pour les porter à la connaissance des populations.

The High Contracting Parties shall take the necessary steps to acquaint their troops, and particularly the protected personnel, with the provisions of this Convention, and to make them known to the people at large.

Abuses and infractions.

CHAPITRE VIII. *De la répression des abus et des infractions.*

CHAPTER VIII. *The Repression of Abuses and Infractions.*

ARTICLE 28.

ARTICLE 28.

Legislation to repress, etc.

Les Gouvernements des Hautes Parties Contractantes, dont la législation ne serait pas dès à

The Governments of the High Contracting Parties whose legislation may not now be adequate

présent suffisante, prendront ou proposeront à leurs législatures les mesures nécessaires pour empêcher en tout temps:

a) l'emploi, par des particuliers ou par des sociétés autres que celles y ayant droit en vertu de la présente Convention, de l'emblème ou de la dénomination de *croix rouge* ou de *croix de Genève*, de même que de tout signe et de toute dénomination constituant une imitation, que cet emploi ait lieu dans un but commercial ou dans tout autre but;

b) en raison de l'hommage rendu à la Suisse par l'adoption des couleurs fédérales interverties, l'emploi par des particuliers ou par des sociétés des armoiries de la Confédération Suisse ou de signes constituant une imitation, soit comme marques de fabrique ou de commerce ou comme éléments de ces marques, soit dans un but contraire à la loyauté commerciale, soit dans des conditions susceptibles de blesser le sentiment national suisse.

L'interdiction prévue sous lettre a) de l'emploi des signes ou dénominations constituant une imitation de l'emblème ou de la dénomination de *croix rouge* ou de *croix de Genève*, ainsi que l'interdiction prévue sous lettre b) de l'emploi des armoiries de la Confédération Suisse ou de signes constituant une imitation produira son effet à partir de l'époque déterminée par chaque législation et, au plus tard, cinq ans après la mise en vigueur de la présente Convention. Dès cette mise en vigueur, il ne sera plus licite de prendre une marque de fabrique ou de commerce contraire à ces interdictions.

ARTICLE 29.

Les Gouvernements des Hautes Parties Contractantes prendront ou proposeront également à leurs législatures, en cas d'insuffisance de leurs lois pénales, les mesures nécessaires pour réprimer, en temps de guerre, tout acte contraire aux dispositions de la présente Convention.

shall take or shall recommend to their legislatures such measures as may be necessary at all times:

a) to prevent the use by private persons or by societies other than those upon which this Convention confers the right thereto, of the emblem or of the name of the *Red Cross* or *Geneva Cross*, as well as any other sign or designation constituting an imitation thereof, whether for commercial or other purposes;

b) by reason of the homage rendered to Switzerland as a result of the adoption of the inverted Federal colors, to prevent the use, by private persons or by organizations, of the arms of the Swiss Confederation or of signs constituting an imitation thereof, whether as trade-marks, commercial labels, or portions thereof, or in any way contrary to commercial ethics, or under conditions wounding Swiss national pride.

The prohibition mentioned in subparagraph a) of the use of signs or designations constituting an imitation of the emblem or designation of the *Red Cross* or *Geneva Cross*, as well as the prohibition mentioned in subparagraph b) of the use of the arms of the Swiss Confederation or signs constituting an imitation thereof, shall take effect from the time set in each act of legislation and at the latest five years after this Convention goes into effect. After such going into effect it shall be unlawful to take out a trade-mark or commercial label contrary to such prohibitions.

Effect.

ARTICLE 29.

The Governments of the High Contracting Parties whose penal laws may not be adequate, shall likewise take or recommend to their legislatures the necessary measures to repress in time of war all acts in contravention of the provisions of the present Convention.

Repressing contravening acts in time of war.

Notification of measures taken.

Ils se communiqueront, par l'intermédiaire du Conseil fédéral suisse, les dispositions relatives à cette répression, au plus tard dans les cinq ans à dater de la ratification de la présente Convention.

They shall communicate to one another through the Swiss Federal Council the measures taken with a view to such repression, not later than five years from the date of the ratification of the present Convention.

ARTICLE 30.

ARTICLE 30.

Investigating violations.

A la demande d'un belligérant, une enquête devra être ouverte, selon le mode à fixer entre les parties intéressées, au sujet de toute violation alléguée de la Convention; une fois la violation constatée, les belligérants y mettront fin et la réprimeront le plus promptement possible.

At the request of a belligerent, an investigation must be held, in such manner as shall be agreed upon by the interested parties, concerning any alleged violation of the Convention; whenever such a violation is proved, the belligerents shall put an end to it and repress it as promptly as possible.

*Dispositions finales.*

*Final Provisions.*

ARTICLE 31.

ARTICLE 31.

Final provisions.

La présente Convention, qui portera la date de ce jour, pourra, jusqu'au premier février 1930, être signée au nom de tous les pays représentés à la Conférence qui s'est ouverte à Genève le 1<sup>er</sup> juillet 1929, ainsi que des pays non représentés à cette Conférence qui participent aux Conventions de Genève de 1864 ou de 1906.

The present Convention, which will bear the date of this day, may be signed up to February 1, 1930, on behalf of all the countries represented at the Conference which opened at Geneva on July 1, 1929, as well as by the countries not represented at the Conference which are parties to the Geneva Conventions of 1864 or of 1906.

Date.

ARTICLE 32.

ARTICLE 32.

Ratification and deposit.

La présente Convention sera ratifiée aussitôt que possible.

The present Convention shall be ratified as soon as possible.

Les ratifications seront déposées à Berne.

The ratification shall be deposited at Berne.

Certified copies.

Il sera dressé du dépôt de chaque instrument de ratification un procès-verbal dont une copie, certifiée conforme, sera remise par le Conseil fédéral suisse aux Gouvernements de tous les pays au nom de qui la Convention aura été signée ou l'adhésion notifiée.

A record of the deposit of each instrument of ratification shall be prepared, a duly certified copy of which shall be forwarded by the Swiss Federal Council to the Governments of all the countries on whose behalf the Convention has been signed or notification of adhesion made.

ARTICLE 33.

ARTICLE 33.

Effective date.

La présente Convention entrera en vigueur six mois après que deux instruments de ratification au moins auront été déposés.

The present Convention shall become effective six months after the deposit of at least two instruments of ratification.

Ultérieurement, elle entrera en vigueur pour chaque Haute Partie Contractante six mois après le dépôt de son instrument de ratification.

ARTICLE 34.

La présente Convention remplacera les Conventions du 22 août 1864 et du 6 juillet 1906 dans les rapports entre les Hautes Parties Contractantes.

ARTICLE 35.

A partir de la date de sa mise en vigueur, la présente Convention sera ouverte aux adhésions données au nom de tout pays au nom duquel cette Convention n'aura pas été signée.

ARTICLE 36.

Les adhésions seront notifiées par écrit au Conseil fédéral suisse et produiront leurs effets six mois après la date à laquelle elles lui seront parvenues.  
Le Conseil fédéral suisse communiquera les adhésions aux Gouvernements de tous les pays au nom de qui la Convention aura été signée ou l'adhésion notifiée.

ARTICLE 37.

L'état de guerre donnera effet immédiat aux ratifications déposées et aux adhésions notifiées par les Puissances belligérantes avant ou après le début des hostilités. La communication des ratifications ou adhésions reçues des Puissances en état de guerre sera faite par le Conseil fédéral suisse par la voie la plus rapide.

ARTICLE 38.

Chacune des Hautes Parties Contractantes aura la faculté de dénoncer la présente Convention. La dénonciation ne produira ses effets qu'un an après que la notification en aura été faite par écrit au Conseil fédéral suisse. Celui-ci

Subsequently, it shall become effective for each High Contracting Party six months after the deposit of its instrument of ratification.

ARTICLE 34.

The present Convention shall replace the Conventions of August 22, 1864, and of July 6, 1906, in the relations between the High Contracting Parties.

Former Conventions superseded. Vol. 22, p. 940; Vol. 35, p. 1885.

ARTICLE 35.

From the date on which it becomes effective, the present Convention shall be open for adhesions given on behalf of any country in whose name this Convention was not signed.

Adhesions.

ARTICLE 36.

Adhesions shall be given by written notification addressed to the Swiss Federal Council and shall take effect six months after the date of their receipt.  
The Swiss Federal Council shall communicate adhesions to the Governments of all the countries on whose behalf the Convention was signed or notification of adhesion made.

Effective in six months.

Notification to be made.

ARTICLE 37.

A state of war shall give immediate effect to ratifications deposited or adhesions notified by belligerent Powers prior to or after the outbreak of hostilities. The communication of ratifications or adhesions received from Powers at war shall be made by the Swiss Federal Council by the most rapid method.

Ratifications, etc. immediately effective on outbreak of war.

ARTICLE 38.

Each of the High Contracting Parties shall have the right to denounce the present Convention. The denunciation shall not take effect until one year after notification has been made in writing to the Swiss Federal Council.

Denunciation.

communiquera cette notification aux Gouvernements de toutes les Hautes Parties Contractantes.

La dénonciation ne vaudra qu'à l'égard de la Haute Partie Contractante qui l'aura notifiée.

En outre, cette dénonciation ne produira pas ses effets au cours d'une guerre dans laquelle serait impliquée la Puissance dénonçante. En ce cas, la présente Convention continuera à produire ses effets, au-delà du délai d'un an, jusqu'à la conclusion de la paix.

ARTICLE 39.

Une copie certifiée conforme de la présente Convention sera déposée aux archives de la Société des Nations par les soins du Conseil fédéral suisse. De même, les ratifications, adhésions et dénonciations qui seront notifiées au Conseil fédéral suisse seront communiquées par lui à la Société des Nations.

Certified copy deposited in League of Nations archives.

Signatures.

EN FOI DE QUOI les Plénipotentiaires susnommés ont signé la présente Convention.

FAIT à Genève, le vingt-sept juillet mil neuf cent vingt-neuf, en un seul exemplaire, qui restera déposé aux archives de la Confédération Suisse et dont des copies, certifiées conformes, seront remises aux Gouvernements de tous les pays invités à la Conférence.

*Pour l'Allemagne:*  
EDMUND RHOMBERG

*Pour les États-Unis d'Amérique:*  
ELIOT WADSWORTH  
HUGH R. WILSON

*Pour l'Autriche:*  
LEITMAIER

*Pour la Belgique:*  
DR. DEMOLDER  
J. DE RUELLE

*Pour la Bolivie:*  
A. CORTADELLAS

*Pour le Brésil:*  
RAUL DO RIO-BRANCO

The latter shall communicate such notification to the Governments of all the High Contracting Parties.

The denunciation shall have effect only with respect to the High Contracting Party which gave notification of it.

Moreover, such denunciation shall not take effect during a war in which the denouncing Power is involved. In this case, the present Convention shall continue in effect, beyond the period of one year, until the conclusion of peace.

ARTICLE 39.

A duly certified copy of the present Convention shall be deposited in the archives of the League of Nations by the Swiss Federal Council. Likewise, ratifications, adhesions, and denunciations of which the Swiss Federal Council has been notified shall be communicated by it to the League of Nations.

IN FAITH WHEREOF, the Plenipotentiaries named above have signed the present Convention.

DONE at Geneva, the twenty-seventh of July, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-nine, in a single copy, which shall remain in the archives of the Swiss Confederation and duly certified copies of which shall be forwarded to the Governments of all the countries invited to the Conference.

*For Germany:*  
EDMUND RHOMBERG

*For the United States of America:*  
ELIOT WADSWORTH  
HUGH R. WILSON

*For Austria:*  
LEITMAIER

*For Belgium:*  
DR. DEMOLDER  
J. DE RUELLE

*For Bolivia:*  
A. CORTADELLAS

*For Brazil:*  
RAUL DO RIO-BRANCO

*Pour la Grande-Bretagne et l'Irlande du Nord, ainsi que toute partie de l'Empire britannique non membre séparé de la Société des Nations:*

Je déclare que la signature que j'appose à cette Convention pour la Grande-Bretagne et l'Irlande du Nord, ainsi que toute partie de l'Empire britannique non membre séparé de la Société des Nations est donnée sous cette réserve que Sa Majesté Britannique entend interpréter l'article 28 de la Convention en ce sens que les mesures législatives visées par cet article pourront prévoir que les particuliers, associations, raisons sociales ou sociétés qui auront employé, avant l'entrée en vigueur de la présente Convention, les armoiries de la Confédération Suisse, ou des singes constituant une imitation des dites armoiries, dans tout but légal, ne devront pas être empêchés de continuer à employer ces armoiries ou signes dans le même but.

HORACE RUMBOLD

*Pour le Canada:*

Je déclare que la signature que j'appose à cette Convention pour le Canada est donnée sous cette réserve que le Gouvernement du Dominion du Canada entend interpréter l'article 28 de la Convention en ce sens que les mesures législatives visées par cet article pourront prévoir que les particuliers, associations, raisons sociales et sociétés qui auront employé, avant l'entrée en vigueur de la présente Convention, les armoiries de la Confédération Suisse, ou des signes constituant une imitation des dites armoiries, dans tout but légal, ne devront pas être empêchés de continuer à employer ces armoiries ou signes dans le même but.

W. A. RIDDELL

*Pour l'Australie:*

Je déclare que la signature que j'appose à cette Convention pour l'Australie est donnée sous cette réserve que le Gouvernement du Commonwealth d'Australie entend interpréter l'article 28 de la Convention en ce sens que les mesures législatives visées par cet article pourront prévoir que les particuliers, associations, raisons sociales et sociétés qui auront employé, avant l'entrée en vigueur de la présente Convention, les armoiries de la Confédération

*For Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and all parts of the British Empire which are not separate members of the League of Nations:*

Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

I declare that the signature which I affix to this Convention for Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and all parts of the British Empire which are not separate members of the League of Nations is given with the reservation that His Britannic Majesty interprets Article 28 of the Convention as meaning that the legislative provisions contemplated in this article may provide that the individuals, associations, firms or societies that shall, before the present Convention goes into effect, have used the arms of the Swiss Confederation, or signs constituting an imitation of the said arms, for any legal purpose, shall not be prevented from continuing to employ such arms or signs for the same purpose.

Reservation.

HORACE RUMBOLD

*For Canada:*

I declare that the signature which I affix to this Convention for Canada is given with the reservation that the Government of the Dominion of Canada interprets Article 28 of the Convention as meaning that the legislative provisions contemplated in this article may provide that the individuals, associations, firms and societies that shall, before the present Convention goes into effect, have used the arms of the Swiss Confederation, or signs constituting an imitation of the said arms, for any legal purpose, shall not be prevented from continuing to employ such arms or signs for the same purpose.

Canada.

Reservation.

W. A. RIDDELL

*For Australia:*

I declare that the signature which I affix to this Convention for Australia is given with the reservation that the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia interprets Article 28 of the Convention as meaning that the legislative provisions contemplated in this article may provide that the individuals, associations, firms and societies that shall, before the present Convention goes into effect, have used the arms of the Swiss Confederation, or signs

Australia.

Reservation.

Suisse, ou des signes constituant une imitation des dites armoiries, dans tout but légal, ne devront pas être empêchés de continuer à employer ces armoiries ou signes dans le même but.

CLAUD RUSSELL

New Zealand.

*Pour la Nouvelle-Zélande:*

Reservation.

Je déclare que la signature que j'appose à cette Convention pour la Nouvelle-Zélande est donnée sous cette réserve que le Gouvernement de la Nouvelle-Zélande entend interpréter l'article 28 de la Convention en ce sens que les mesures législatives visées par cet article pourront prévoir que les particuliers, associations, raisons sociales ou sociétés qui auront employé, avant l'entrée en vigueur de la présente Convention, les armoiries de la Confédération Suisse, ou des signes constituant une imitation des dites armoiries, dans tout but légal, ne devront pas être empêchés de continuer à employer ces armoiries ou signes dans le même but.

CLAUD RUSSELL

South Africa.

*Pour l'Afrique du Sud:*

ERIC H. LOUW

Irish Free State.

*Pour l'État Libre d'Irlande:*

Reservation.

Je déclare que la signature que j'appose à cette Convention pour l'État Libre d'Irlande est donnée sous cette réserve qu'il entend interpréter l'article 28 de la Convention en ce sens que les mesures législatives visées par cet article pourront prévoir que les particuliers, associations, raisons sociales ou sociétés qui auront employé, avant l'entrée en vigueur de la présente Convention, les armoiries de la Confédération Suisse, ou des signes constituant une imitation des dites armoiries, dans tout but légal, ne devront pas être empêchés de continuer à employer ces armoiries ou signes dans le même but.

SEAN LESTER

India.

*Pour l'Inde:*

Reservation.

Je déclare que la signature que j'appose à cette Convention pour le Gouvernement de l'Inde est donnée sous cette réserve que le Gouvernement de l'Inde entend interpréter l'article 28 de la Convention en ce sens que les mesures législatives visées par cet article pourront prévoir que les particuliers, associations, raisons sociales ou sociétés qui auront employé, avant l'entrée en vigueur de la présente Convention les armoiries de la Confédération Suisse, ou des signes constituant

constituting an imitation of the said arms, for any legal purpose, shall not be prevented from continuing to employ such arms or signs for the same purpose.

CLAUD RUSSELL

*For New Zealand:*

I declare that the signature which I affix to this Convention for New Zealand is given with the reservation that the Government of New Zealand interprets Article 28 of the Convention as meaning that the legislative provisions contemplated in this article may provide that the individuals, associations, firms or societies that shall, before the present Convention goes into effect, have used the arms of the Swiss Confederation, or signs constituting an imitation of the said arms, for any legal purpose, shall not be prevented from continuing to employ such arms or signs for the same purpose.

CLAUD RUSSELL

*For South Africa:*

ERIC H. LOUW

*For the Irish Free State:*

I declare that the signature which I affix to this Convention for the Irish Free State is given with the reservation that it interprets Article 28 of the Convention as meaning that the legislative provisions contemplated in this article may provide that the individuals, associations, firms or societies that shall, before the present Convention goes into effect, have used the arms of the Swiss Confederation, or signs constituting an imitation of the said arms, for any legal purpose, shall not be prevented from continuing to employ such arms or signs for the same purpose.

SEAN LESTER

*For India:*

I declare that the signature which I affix to this Convention for the Government of India is given with the reservation that the Government of India interprets Article 28 of the Convention as meaning that the legislative provisions contemplated in this article may provide that the individuals, associations, firms or societies that shall, before the present Convention goes into effect, have used the arms of the Swiss Confederation, or signs constituting an imitation of the said

une imitation des dites armoiries, dans tout but légal, ne devront pas être empêchés de continuer à employer ces armoiries ou signes dans le même but.

CLAUD RUSSELL

*Pour la Bulgarie:*

D. MIKOFF

STEPHAN N. LAFTCHIEFF

*Pour le Chili:*

GMO NOVOA

D. PULGAR

*Pour la Chine:*

C. Y. HSIAO

*Pour la Colombie:*

FRANCISCO JOSÉ URRUTIA

*Pour Cuba:*

CARLOS DE ARMENTEROS

CARLOS BLANCO

*Pour le Danemark:*

HARALD SCAVENIUS

GUSTAV RASMUSSEN

*Pour la République Dominicaine:*

CH. ACKERMANN

*Pour l'Égypte:*

MOHAMMED ABDEL MO-  
NEIM RIAD

H. W. M. SIMAIKA

*Pour l'Espagne:*

Ad Referendum

MAURICIO LOPEZ ROBERTS

Y TERRY, MARQUÉS DE  
LA TORREHERMOSA

*Pour l'Estonie:*

D<sup>r</sup>. LEESMENT

*Pour la Finlande:*

A. E. MARTOLA

*Pour la France:*

H. DE MARCILLY

J. DU SAULT

*Pour la Grèce:*

R. RAPHAËL

S. VENISELOS

*Pour la Hongrie:*

PAUL DE HEVESY

*Pour l'Italie:*

GIOVANNI CIRAOLO

*Pour le Japon:*

Tout en acceptant en principe les dispositions de l'article 28, le Japon fait des réserves quant à la date de mise en vigueur de l'interdiction prévue sous lettre **b** du dit article.

arms, for any legal purpose, shall not be prevented from continuing to employ such arms or signs for the same purpose.

CLAUD RUSSELL

*For Bulgaria:*

D. MIKOFF

STEPHAN N. LAFTCHIEFF

*For Chile:*

GMO NOVOA

D. PULGAR

*For China:*

C. Y. HSIAO

*For Colombia:*

FRANCISCO JOSÉ URRUTIA

*For Cuba:*

CARLOS DE ARMENTEROS

CARLOS BLANCO

*For Denmark:*

HARALD SCAVENIUS

GUSTAV RASMUSSEN

*For the Dominican Republic:*

CH. ACKERMANN

*For Egypt:*

MOHAMMED ABDEL MO-  
NEIM RIAD

H. W. M. SIMAIKA

*For Spain:*

Ad Referendum

MAURICIO LOPEZ ROBERTS

Y TERRY, MARQUÉS DE  
LA TORREHERMOSA

*For Estonia:*

D<sup>r</sup>. LEESMENT

*For Finland:*

A. E. MARTOLA

*For France:*

H. DU MARCILLY

J. DU SAULT

*For Greece:*

R. RAPHAËL

S. VENISELOS

*For Hungary:*

PAUL DE HEVESY

*For Italy:*

GIOVANNI CIRAOLO

*For Japan:*

While accepting in principle the provisions of Article 28, Japan makes reservations as to the date of enforcing the interdiction provided for under letter **b** of the said article.

Japan.  
Reservation.

Le Japon entend que cette interdiction ne s'applique pas aux armoiries et signes qui auraient été en usage ou enregistrés avant son entrée en vigueur.

Les délégués du Japon signent la présente Convention moyennant les réserves susmentionnées.

ISABURO YOSHIDA  
S. SHIMOMURA  
S. MIURA

*Pour la Lettonie:*

CHARLES DUZMANS  
D<sup>r</sup> OSKAR VOIT

*Pour le Luxembourg:*

CH. G. VERMAIRE

*Pour le Mexique:*

FR. CASTILLO NÁJERA

*Pour le Nicaragua:*

A. SOTTILE

*Pour la Norvège:*

J. IRGENS  
JENS MEINICH

*Pour les Pays-Bas:*

W. DOUDE VAN TROOST-  
WIJK  
D<sup>r</sup> DIEHL  
J. HARBERTS

*Pour la Perse:*

ANOUCHIREVAN SEPAH-  
BODI

*Pour la Pologne:*

JÓZEF G. PRACKI  
W. JERZY BABECKI

*Pour le Portugal:*

VASCO DE QUEVEDO  
F. DE CALHEIROS E MENE-  
ZES

*Pour la Roumanie:*

M. B. BOERESCO  
Colonel E. VERTEJANO

*Pour le Royaume des Serbes,  
Croates et Slovènes:*

I. CHOUMENKOVITCH

*Pour le Siam:*

VARNVAIDYA

*Pour la Suède:*

K. I. WESTMAN

*Pour la Suisse:*

PAUL DINICHERT  
HAUSER  
ZÜBLIN  
DE LA HARPE  
SCHINDLER

Japan understands that this interdiction does not apply to arms and signs which may have been in use or registered before it goes into effect.

The delegates of Japan sign the present Convention with the above-mentioned reservations.

ISABURO YOSHIDA  
S. SHIMOMURA  
S. MIURA

*For Latvia:*

CHARLES DUZMANS  
DR. OSCAR VOIT

*For Luxembourg:*

CH. G. VERMAIRE

*For Mexico:*

FR. CASTILLO NÁJERA

*For Nicaragua:*

A. SOTTILE

*For Norway:*

J. IRGENS  
JENS MEINICH

*For the Netherlands:*

W. DOUDE VAN TROOST-  
WIJK  
DR. DIEHL  
J. HARBERTS

*For Persia:*

ANOUCHIREVAN SEPAH-  
BODI

*For Poland:*

JÓZEF G. PRACKI  
W. JERZY BABECKI

*For Portugal:*

VASCO DE QUEVEDO  
F. DE CALHEIROS E MENE-  
ZES

*For Rumania:*

M. B. BOERESCO  
Colonel E. VERTEJANO

*For the Kingdom of the Serbs,  
Croats and Slovenes:*

I. CHOUMENKOVITCH

*For Siam:*

VARNVAIDYA

*For Sweden:*

K. I. WESTMAN

*For Switzerland:*

PAUL DINICHERT  
HAUSER  
ZÜBLIN  
DE LA HARPE  
SCHINDLER

*Pour la Tchecoslovaquie:*  
ZD. FIERLINGER

*For Czechoslovakia:*  
ZD. FIERLINGER

*Pour la Turquie:*  
HASSAN  
D<sup>r</sup> ABDULKADIR  
M. NUSRET  
D<sup>r</sup> AKIL MOUKHTAR

*For Turkey:*  
HASSAN  
D<sup>r</sup>. ABDULKADIR  
M. NUSRET  
D<sup>r</sup>. AKIL MOUKHTAR

*Pour l'Uruguay:*  
ALFREDO DE CASTRO

*For Uruguay:*  
ALFREDO DE CASTRO

*Pour le Vénézuéla:*  
C. PARRA-PÉREZ  
I. M. HURTADO-MACHADO

*For Venezuela:*  
C. PARRA-PÉREZ  
I. M. HURTADO-MACHADO

AND WHEREAS, the said Convention has been duly ratified on the part of the United States of America and the instrument of ratification of the United States of America was deposited with the Government of Switzerland on February 4, 1932:

Ratification.

AND WHEREAS, in accordance with Article 33 thereof, the said Convention became effective in respect of the United States of America six months after the deposit of its instrument of ratification, namely, on August 4, 1932;

Effective date.  
*Acte*, p. 2094.

NOW, THEREFORE, be it known that I, Herbert Hoover, President of the United States of America, have caused the said Convention to be made public to the end that the same and every article and clause thereof may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States of America and the citizens thereof.

Proclamation.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

DONE at the city of Washington this fourth day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and thirty-  
[SEAL] two, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fifty-seventh.

HERBERT HOOVER

By the President:  
W. R. CASTLE Jr  
*Acting Secretary of State.*

September 23, 1931.

*Treaty between the United States of America and Italy modifying the terms of Article II of the treaty to advance the cause of general peace of May 5, 1914. Signed at Washington, September 23, 1931; ratification advised by the Senate, June 18, 1932; ratified by the President of the United States, June 25, 1932; ratified by Italy, February 18, 1932; ratifications exchanged at Rome, July 30, 1932; proclaimed, August 9, 1932.*

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

General peace, Italy.  
Preamble.  
Former treaty modified.  
Vol. 39, p. 1619.

WHEREAS a treaty between the United States of America and Italy, modifying the terms of Article II of the Treaty to Advance the Cause of General Peace between the two countries, signed on May 5, 1914, was concluded and signed by their respective Plenipotentiaries at Washington on the twenty-third day of September, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-one, the original of which treaty, being in the English and Italian languages, is word for word as follows:

Contracting Powers.

The President of the United States of America and His Majesty the King of Italy, being desirous of modifying the terms of Article II of the treaty to advance the cause of general peace between the United States of America and Italy, signed on May 5, 1914, with respect to the appointment of and other provisions relating to the members of the International Commission constituted in accordance with the provisions of that Article, have resolved to enter into a treaty for that purpose, and have appointed as their Plenipotentiaries:

Plenipotentiaries.

The President of the United States of America: Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State of the United States of America; and

His Majesty the King of Italy: His Excellency Nobile Giacomo de Martino, Knight of Grand Cross, Senator of the Kingdom, Royal Ambassador at Washington;

Il Presidente degli Stati Uniti d'America, e Sua Maestà il Re d'Italia, essendo desiderosi di modificare i termini dell'Articolo II del Trattato per promuovere la causa della pace generale tra gli Stati Uniti d'America e l'Italia, firmato il 5 maggio 1914, in quanto riguarda la nomina ed altre disposizioni concernenti i membri della Commissione Internazionale costituita in conformità delle disposizioni di quell'articolo, hanno risolto di addvenire ad un Trattato in tale intento, ed hanno nominato come loro Plenipotenziari:

Il Presidente degli Stati Uniti d'America: Henry L. Stimson, Segretario di Stato degli Stati Uniti d'America; e

Sua Maestà il Re d'Italia: Sua Eccellenza il Cavaliere di Gran Croce Nobile Giacomo de Martino, Senatore del Regno, Regio Ambasciatore a Washington;

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers found to be in proper form, have agreed upon the following articles:

## ARTICLE I

Article II of the treaty between the High Contracting Parties, signed on May 5, 1914, is hereby abrogated and the following provisions are substituted therefor:

The International Commission shall be composed of five members, as follows:

One member shall be appointed from each country by the Government thereof;

The other three members shall be designated by the two Governments by common agreement. The three members designated by common agreement shall not be nationals of either the United States of America or Italy, or domiciled within the territories of either country, or employed in the service of either Government. The two Governments shall, also, by common agreement, designate one of these three members to be President of the Commission.

At any time when there is no case pending before the Commission, either Government may revoke the appointment of the member who is its own national and may appoint his successor. Either Government may, moreover, at any time when there is no case pending before the Commission, revoke the designation of one or more of the members chosen by the two Governments in common agreement.

Vacancies occurring by revocation or in any other manner shall be filled as soon as possible in the manner of the original appointments. Revocation by either Government of the designation of a member chosen by the two Governments in common agree-

i quali, dopo essersi reciprocamente comunicati i rispettivi pieni poteri, trovandoli in debita forma, hanno convenuto sugli articoli seguenti:

## ARTICULO I

L'Articolo II del Trattato tra le Alte Parti Contraenti, firmato il 5 Maggio 1914, è abrogato col presente atto e vi sono sostituite le seguenti disposizioni:

La Commissione Internazionale sarà composta di cinque membri, come segue:

Un membro sarà nominato dal Governo di ciascun Paese tra i suoi cittadini;

Gli altri tre membri verranno designati dai due Governi di comune intesa. I tre membri designati di comune intesa non dovranno essere sudditi nè degli Stati Uniti d'America, nè dell'Italia, nè domiciliati nel territorio di alcuno dei due Paesi, nè impiegati al servizio di alcuno dei due Governi. I due Governi designeranno, anche di comune intesa, uno di questi tre membri a Presidente della Commissione.

In qualunque momento in cui non vi sia alcuna causa pendente dinanzi alla Commissione, ciascun Governo potrà revocare la nomina del membro suo suddito e nominare il suo successore. Ciascun Governo potrà, inoltre, in qualunque momento in cui non vi sia causa pendente dinanzi alla Commissione, revocare la designazione di uno o più dei membri scelti dai due Governi di comune accordo.

Le vacanze che si verificheranno in seguito a revoca o in qualsiasi altra maniera saranno colmate al più presto possibile nel modo delle nomine originarie. La revoca da parte di uno dei Governi della designazione di un membro scelto dai due Governi di comune intesa

International Commission.  
Provisions substituted.

Composition.

Method of appointment.

Limitation.

President designated.

Revocation of appointment.

Vacancies.

ment shall not become effective except simultaneously with the designation of his successor. The term of office of the members of the Commission shall continue indefinitely.

Compensation.

When the members of the Commission are occupied in the examination of a question they shall receive a compensation which will be mutually agreed upon by the two Governments. • Such compensation and also the other expenses of the Commission shall be paid by the two Governments in equal parts.

Expenses.

non diverrà effettiva se non simultaneamente alla designazione del suo successore. La durata in carica dei membri della Commissione continuerà indefinitamente.

Quando i membri della Commissione saranno occupati nell'esame di una questione essi riceveranno un compenso che sarà concordato tra i due Governi. Tale compenso, come anche le altre spese della Commissione, verrà pagato dai due Governi in parti eguali.

ARTICLE II

ARTICOLO II

Present members continued in office.

The members of the International Commission at present in office under the provisions of Article II of the treaty of May 5, 1914, are continued in office in accordance with the provisions of the present treaty.

I membri della Commissione Internazionale attualmente in carica in base alle disposizioni dell'Articolo II del Trattato del 5 Maggio 1914, sono conservati in carica in conformità delle disposizioni del presente Trattato.

ARTICLE III

ARTICOLO III

Ratification.

The present treaty shall be ratified and the ratifications thereof shall be exchanged at Rome as soon as possible. It shall take effect on the day of the exchange of ratifications and shall remain in force during the term of the treaty concluded between the High Contracting Parties on May 5, 1914.

Il presente Trattato sarà ratificato e le ratifiche relative saranno scambiate a Roma al più presto possibile. Esso avrà effetto dal giorno dello scambio delle ratifiche e rimarrà in vigore per la durata del Trattato concluso tra le Alte Parti Contraenti il 5 Maggio 1914.

Duration modified.

Vol. 39, p. 1621, amended.

Signatures.

In faith whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed this treaty in duplicate, in the English and Italian languages, and have hereunto affixed their seals.

Done at Washington this twenty-third day of September in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and thirty-one.

In fede di che, i rispettivi Plenipotenziari hanno firmato questo Trattato in doppio originale, in lingua inglese ed italiana, e vi hanno apposto i loro sigilli.

Fatto in Washington il ventitre di settembre dell'anno di Nostro Signore Millenovecentotrentuno.

HENRY L STIMSON [SEAL]

G DE MARTINO [SEAL]

AND WHEREAS, the said treaty has been duly ratified on both parts, and the ratifications of the two Governments were exchanged in Rome on the thirtieth day of July, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-two;

Ratifications exchanged. e x -

Now, THEREFORE, be it known that I, Herbert Hoover, President of the United States of America, have caused the said treaty to be made public, to the end that the same and every article and clause thereof may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States of America and the citizens thereof.

Proclamation.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

DONE at the city of Washington this ninth day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and thirty-two, and [SEAL] of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fifty-seventh.

HERBERT HOOVER

By the President:

HENRY L STIMSON  
*Secretary of State.*

June 28, 1932.  
July 11, 1932.

*Parcel post convention between the United States of America and Sweden.  
Signed at Stockholm, June 28, 1932, at Washington, July 11, 1932;  
approved by the President, July 18, 1932.*

## PARCEL POST CONVENTION

between

### THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND SWEDEN

Parcel post convention with Sweden.  
Preamble.

For the purpose of concluding an arrangement for the exchange of parcel post packages between the United States of America (including Alaska, Hawaii, Porto Rico, Guam, Samoa and the Virgin Islands of the United States) and Sweden, the Postmaster General of the United States of America and the Direction General of Posts of Sweden, by virtue of authority vested in them, have agreed upon the following articles:

Ordinary and insured parcels.

#### *A. Ordinary and Insured Parcels.*

##### ARTICLE 1.

#### *Limits of Weight and Size.*

Limits of weight and size.

1. No parcel shall exceed forty-four pounds (twenty kilograms) in weight, three feet six inches (one hundred and five centimeters) in length, or six feet seven inches (two hundred centimeters) in length and girth combined, the girth measured in a direction other than that of the length, provided, however, that parcels exceeding six feet (one hundred and eighty centimeters) in combined length and girth be restricted in length to thirty inches (seventy-five centimeters).

Basis of calculation.

2. As regards the exact calculation of the weight and dimensions of parcels, the view of the dispatching office shall be accepted, except in cases of obvious error.

##### ARTICLE 2.

Postage and fees.

#### *Postage and Fees.*

Collection from sender.

1. The Administration of origin is entitled to collect from the sender of each parcel such postage and fees for requests for information as to the disposal of a parcel made after it has been posted, and also, in the case of insured parcels, such insurance fees and fees for return receipts, as may from time to time be prescribed by its regulations.

Prepayment required.

2. Except in the case of returned or redirected parcels, the postage and such of the fees mentioned in the preceding section as are applicable, must be prepaid.

##### ARTICLE 3.

Preparation of parcels.

#### *Preparation of Parcels.*

Addressing requirements.

1. The name and address of the sender and of the addressee must be legibly and correctly written in every case when possible on the parcel itself, or on a label gummed thereto, and, in the case of parcels

addressed by tag only because of their shape or size, must also be written on a separate slip, which slip must be enclosed in the parcel; such address slips should be enclosed in all parcels.

Parcels will not be accepted when sent by or addressed to initials, unless the initials are the adopted trade name of the senders or addressees.

Addresses in ordinary pencil are not allowed, but copying ink or indelible pencil on a surface previously dampened may be used.

2. The sender shall prepare one customs declaration for each parcel sent from either country, upon a special form provided for the purpose, which customs declaration shall give a general description of the parcel, an accurate statement in detail of its contents and value, date of mailing, the weight, the sender's name and address, and the name and address of the addressee, and shall be securely tied to the parcel. The customs declarations of insured parcels must be marked or labeled or stamped "Insured".

Customs declaration.

3. The Administrations accept no responsibility for the correctness of the customs declarations.

No official responsibility for correctness.

4. Every parcel shall be packed in a manner adequate for the length of the journey and for the protection of the contents. Ordinary parcels may be closed by means of wax, lead seals, or otherwise.

Packing, etc.

Insured parcels must be closed and securely sealed with wax or otherwise, but the country of destination shall have the right to open them as well as ordinary parcels (including the right to break the seals) in order to inspect the contents. Parcels which have been so opened shall be closed again and officially sealed, except that in the case of ordinary parcels they need not be sealed if they were not sealed by the sender in the first instance.

Either Administration may require a special impress or mark of the sender in the sealing of insured parcels mailed in its service, as a means of protection.

5. On the address side, each insured parcel must bear a label with the word "Insured", or be stamped or marked with the same word in close proximity to the number given the parcel, and it must also bear an indication of the amount of the insured value, mentioned fully and legibly in the currency of the country of origin and in Roman letters. This amount must be converted into gold francs by the sender or by the office of origin and the result of the conversion is added below the original description.

Stamped labels.

Insured value.

6. The labels or stamps on insured parcels must be so placed that they can not serve to conceal injuries to the covers. They must not be folded over two sides of the cover so as to hide the edge.

Placing of stamps.

7. Any liquid or any substance which easily liquefies must be packed in a double receptacle. Between the first receptacle (bottle, flask, pot, box, etc.) and the second (box of metal, strong wood, strong corrugated cardboard or strong fibreboard or receptacle of equal strength) shall be left a space which shall be filled with sawdust, bran, or some other absorbent material, in sufficient quantity to absorb all the liquid contents in the case of breakage.

Containers for liquids.

8. Powders and dyes in powder form must be packed in metal containers which containers must be enclosed in substantial outer covers, so as to afford the utmost protection to the accompanying mail matter.

Powders, etc.

## ARTICLE 4.

Prohibitions.

*Prohibitions.*

- Articles specified. 1. The following articles are prohibited transmission by parcel post:
- Letters, etc. (a) A letter or a communication having the nature of an actual and personal correspondence. Nevertheless, it is permitted to enclose in a parcel an open invoice, confined to the particulars which constitute an invoice, and also a simple copy of the address of the parcel, that of the sender being added.
- With different address. (b) An enclosure which bears an address other than that of the addressee of the parcel or that of a person living with him.
- Live animals. (c) Any live animals (except leeches).
- Admission not authorized. (d) Any article of which the admission is not authorized by the Customs or other laws or regulations in force in either country.
- Explosives. (e) Any explosive or inflammable article, and, in general, any article of which the conveyance is dangerous.
- Action to be taken. 2. When a parcel contravening any of these prohibitions is handed over by one Administration to the other, the latter shall proceed in accordance with its laws and its inland regulations.
- List of prohibited articles to be furnished. 3. The two Postal Administrations shall furnish each other with a list of prohibited articles; but they will not thereby undertake any responsibility whatever towards the police, the Customs Authorities, or the senders of the parcels.

## ARTICLE 5.

Customs duties.

*Customs Duties.*

- Parcels subject to. The parcels shall be subject in the country of destination to all customs duties and all customs regulations in force in that country for the protection of its customs revenue, and the customs duties properly chargeable thereon shall be collected on delivery, in accordance with the customs regulations of the country of destination.

## ARTICLE 6.

Exchange of parcels.

*Method of Exchange of Parcels.*

- Sealed sacks. 1. The parcels shall be exchanged, in sacks duly fastened and sealed, by the offices appointed by agreement between the two Administrations, and shall be dispatched to the country of destination by the country of origin at its cost and by such means as it provides.
- Insured parcels. 2. Insured parcels shall be enclosed in separate sacks from those in which ordinary parcels are contained and the labels of sacks containing insured parcels shall be marked with such distinctive symbols as may from time to time be agreed upon.

## ARTICLE 7.

Billing of parcels.

*Billing of Parcels.*

- Separate entries, prepared in duplicate. 1. The insured parcels and the ordinary parcels are entered in separate parcel bills. The parcel bills are prepared in duplicate. The original is sent in the regular mails, while the duplicate is inserted in one of the parcel sacks. The sack containing the parcel bill is designated by the letter "F", traced in a conspicuous manner on the label.

2. The ordinary parcels included in each dispatch are to be entered on the parcel bills to show the total number of parcels and the total net weight thereof.

Ordinary.

Insured parcels shall be entered individually on the parcel bills. The entries concerning each parcel shall show the insurance number and the office (and state or country) of origin. The bulk net weight of all the insured parcels must also be shown.

Insured.

3. Returned or redirected parcels must be entered individually on the parcel bills and must be followed by the word "Returned" or "Redirected", as the case may be. A statement of the charges which may be due on these parcels should be shown in the "Observations" column.

Returned, etc., parcels.

4. The total number of sacks comprising each dispatch must also be shown on the parcel bills.

Contents to be shown.

5. Parcels sent a decouvert must be entered separately on the parcel bills.

Sent a decouvert.

6. Each dispatching office of exchange shall number the parcel bills in the upper left-hand corner, commencing each year a fresh series for each office of exchange of destination. The last number of the year shall be shown on the parcel bill of the first dispatch of the following year.

Numbering by dispatching office.

7. The exact method of advising parcels or the receptacles containing them sent by one Administration in transit through the other together with any details of procedure in connection with the advice of such parcels or receptacles for which provision is not made in this Convention, shall be settled by mutual agreement through correspondence between the two Administrations.

Articles in transit.

#### ARTICLE 8.

##### *Certificates of Mailing.*

The sender will, on request at the time of mailing an ordinary (uninsured) parcel, receive a certificate of mailing from the post office where the parcel is mailed, on a form provided for the purpose, and each country may fix a reasonable fee therefor.

Certificates of mailing.

Furnished sender on request.

No certificate of mailing, other than the insurance receipt, will be furnished the sender of insured parcels.

#### ARTICLE 9.

##### *Responsibility not accepted for Ordinary Parcels.*

Neither the sender nor the addressee of an ordinary (uninsured) parcel shall be entitled to compensation for the loss of the parcel or for the abstraction of or damage to its contents.

No responsibility for ordinary parcels.

#### ARTICLE 10.

##### *Insurance*

1. The sender of a parcel may have the same insured by paying in addition to the postage such insurance fee as is prescribed by the country of origin, and in the event of loss, rifling or damage, indemnity shall be paid for the actual amount, based on the actual value at the time and place of mailing, of the loss, rifling, or damage up to a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars, when mailed in the United States of America, or four hundred *kronor*, when mailed in Sweden.

Insurance.

Fee.

No insured parcel shall be indemnified for an amount above the real value of its contents.

Indemnity limited.

Other limits by agreement.

Both Administrations reserve the right to arrange by mutual agreement through correspondence for a higher or lower limit of indemnity than that mentioned in this Convention.

Coin, jewelry, etc.

2. The insurance of all parcels containing coin, bank notes, paper money, bullion, jewelry, or any other precious article exchanged between the two Administrations is obligatory.

If a parcel containing coin, bank notes, paper money, bullion, jewelry, or any other precious article, is mailed uninsured, it shall be placed under insurance by the post office which first observes the fact of its having been mailed uninsured and treated in accordance with the regulations of the country placing the matter under insurance.

Fees for indemnity.

3. The Administration of origin is entitled to fix its own fees for different limits of indemnity within the maximum provided.

#### ARTICLE 11.

##### *Return Receipts and Inquiries.*

Return receipts and inquiries.

Advice of delivery.

1. The sender of an insured parcel may obtain an advice of delivery upon payment of such additional charge, if any, as the country of origin of the parcel shall stipulate.

Request for information.

2. A fee may be charged, at the option of the country of origin, on a request for information as to the disposal of an ordinary parcel and also of an insured parcel made after it has been posted if the sender has not already paid the special fee to obtain an advice of delivery.

Complaint of irregularity.

A fee may also be charged, at the option of the country of origin, in connection with any complaint of any irregularity which *prima facie* was not due to the fault of the Postal Service.

Marking requests.

3. When an advice of delivery is desired, the sender or office of origin shall write or stamp on the parcel and the customs declaration in a conspicuous manner, the words "Return receipt requested", "Advice of delivery requested", or the letters "A. R."

#### ARTICLE 12.

##### *Indemnity.*

Indemnity.

Allowance to sender.

1. Except in cases of loss or damage through *force majeure* (causes beyond control) as that term is defined by the legal decisions or rulings of the country in the service of which the loss or damage occurs, when an insured parcel has been lost, rifled, or damaged, the sender, or other rightful claimant, is entitled to an indemnity corresponding to the actual amount of loss, rifling or damage, based on the actual value at the time and place of mailing of the lost, rifled, or damaged article, unless the loss, rifling, or damage has arisen from the fault or negligence of the sender or the addressee or of the representative of either or from the nature of the article, provided that the indemnity shall not exceed the sum for which the required insurance fee was paid in the country of origin.

Limitation.

Loss by *force majeure*.

While, as stated in the preceding paragraph, the Administrations are not obligated to pay indemnity in the case of loss or damage due to *force majeure*, either Administration may, at its option and without recourse to the other Administration, pay indemnity for loss or damage due to *force majeure* even in the cases where the Administration of the country in the service of which the loss or damage occurred recognizes that the damage was due to *force majeure*.

2. In the absence of special agreement to the contrary between the countries involved (which agreement may be made through correspondence) no indemnity will be paid by either country for the loss, rifling, or damage of *transit* registered or insured parcels originating in one of the two contracting countries addressed for delivery in some other country not a party to this Convention or originating in a third country addressed for delivery to one of the two contracting countries.

Agreement of, for delivery in a third country.

3. In case an insured parcel originating in one country and addressed for delivery in the other country is forwarded or returned from the country of original address to a third country, the rightful claimant shall be entitled to only such indemnity, if any, for any loss, rifling, or damage which occurs subsequent to the redispach of the parcel in the country of original address, as the country in which the loss, rifling, or damage occurred is willing or obligated to pay under any agreement in force between the countries directly involved in the forwarding or return. Either country adhering to this Convention which improperly forwards an insured parcel to a third country, shall be responsible therefor to the extent of liability of the country of origin to the sender within the limit of indemnity fixed by this Convention.

Parcels forwarded to a third country.

4. No application for indemnity will be entertained unless a claim or an initial inquiry, oral or written, shall be filed by claimant or his representative within a year commencing with the day following the posting of the insured parcel.

Claim to be filed.

5. No compensation shall be given for loss, injury, or damage, consequential upon, i. e., indirectly arising from, the loss, non-delivery, damage, misdelivery, or delay of any insured parcel transmitted under this Convention, nor for parcels seized by the Customs because of false declaration of contents.

No compensation for indirect loss.

6. No indemnity will be paid for insured parcels which contain matter of no intrinsic value nor for perishable matter or matter prohibited transmission in the parcel post mails exchanged between the contracting Administrations, or which did not conform to the stipulations of this Convention, or which were not posted in the manner prescribed, but the country responsible for the loss, rifling, or damage may pay indemnity in respect of such parcels without recourse to the other Administration.

Matter not entitled to indemnity.

7. Either of the Administrations may at its option reimburse the rightful claimant in the event of complete loss, irreparable damage of entire contents or rifling of entire contents for the amount of postage or special charges borne by an insured parcel, if claimed. The insurance fees are not in any case returned.

Reimbursement of postage, etc., on loss of parcel.

8. No responsibility will be admitted for insured parcels which can not be accounted for in consequence of the destruction of official documents through causes beyond control.

No responsibility admitted if official documents destroyed.

9. In case the sender, addressee, or owner of an insured parcel, or his representative, shall at any time knowingly allege the contents to be above their real value, or whenever any false, fictitious, or fraudulent evidence is knowingly and wilfully introduced, the Administration responsible for the indemnity reserves the right without any refund of fee or postage to decline to pay indemnity or to pay such indemnity as may in its discretion be considered equitable in the light of the evidence produced. The enforcement of this rule shall not prejudice any legal proceedings to which such fraudulent evidence may have rendered the claimant liable.

Reservation in case of false statements, etc.

10. When an insured article has been lost, rifled, or damaged, the Administration of origin shall pay indemnity to the rightful claimant as soon as possible and at the latest within a period of one year

Administration of origin to pay indemnity within a year.

counting with the day following that on which the application is made, which payment shall be made on account of the Administration of destination, if that Administration is responsible for the loss, rifling, or damage, and has been duly notified.

Deferred payment.

11. However, the Administration of origin may, in the cases indicated in the foregoing section, exceptionally defer payment of indemnity for a longer period than that stipulated if, at the expiration of that period, it has not been able to determine the disposition made of the article in question or the responsibility incurred.

Country of origin may pay, if country of designation delays nine months.

12. Except in cases where payment is exceptionally deferred as provided in the foregoing section, the country of origin is authorized to pay indemnity on behalf of the country of destination if that country has, after being duly informed of the application for indemnity, let nine months pass without settling the matter.

Country responsible.

13. The obligation of paying the indemnity shall rest with the country to which the mailing office is subordinate. That country can make a claim on the country responsible, that is to say, against the Administration on the territory or in the service of which the loss, rifling, or damage took place.

Repayment to country paying.

14. The country responsible for the loss, rifling, or damage and on whose account payment is made is bound to repay to the country making payment on its behalf, without delay and within not more than nine months after receiving notice of payment, the amount of indemnity paid.

Reimbursement on gold basis.

15. Reimbursements for indemnity from one country to the other shall be made on the gold basis.

Means to be used.

16. Repayments are to be made free of cost to the creditor country by means of either a money order or a draft or in money valid in the creditor country, or by such other means as may be mutually agreed upon by correspondence.

Responsibility of receiving country unable to show proper disposition.

17. Until the contrary is proved, responsibility for an insured parcel rests with the country which, having received the parcel without making any observation and being furnished all necessary particulars for inquiry, is unable to show its proper disposition.

If lost in transit.

If the loss, abstraction, or damage has occurred in the course of conveyance without its being possible to ascertain in which service the irregularity took place, the Postal Administrations concerned bear the loss in equal shares.

Dispatching office responsible if loss discovered by receiving office.

18. Responsibility for loss, rifling, or damage of an insured parcel discovered by the receiving office of exchange at the time of opening the receptacles and duly notified to the dispatching Office of exchange by bulletin of verification, shall fall upon the Administration to which the dispatching office of exchange is subordinate unless it be proved that the loss, rifling, or damage occurred in the service of the receiving Administration.

Responsibility for proper packing, etc.

19. The responsibility of properly enclosing, packing, and sealing insured parcels rests upon the sender, and the postal service of neither country will assume liability for loss, rifling, or damage arising from defects which may not be observed at the time of posting.

#### ARTICLE 13.

Transit parcels.

#### *Transit Parcels.*

Right of transit guaranteed.

1. Each Administration guarantees the right of transit over its territory, to or from any country with which it has parcel post communication, of parcels originating in or addressed for delivery in the territory of the other contracting Administration.

2. Each Administration shall inform the other to which countries parcels may be sent through it as intermediary.

Notice.

3. To be accepted for onward transmission, parcels sent by one of the contracting Administrations through the service of the other Administration must comply with the conditions prescribed from time to time by the intermediary Administration.

Conditions to be complied with.

ARTICLE 14.

*Check by Office of Exchange.*

Check by office of exchange.

1. On the receipt of a Parcel Mail, the receiving office of exchange shall check it. The insured parcels must be carefully compared with the accompanying bills. Any discrepancies or irregularities noted shall be immediately reported to the dispatching office of exchange by means of a bulletin of verification. If report is not made promptly, it will be assumed that the mail and the accompanying bills were in every respect in proper order.

Duty of receiving office.

2. In the case of any discrepancies or irregularities in a mail, such record shall be kept as will permit of the furnishing of information regarding the matter in connection with any subsequent investigation or claim for indemnity which may be made.

Record of discrepancies.

3. If a parcel bill is missing a duplicate shall be made out and a copy sent to the dispatching office of exchange from which the dispatch was received.

Duplicate parcel bill.

4. Insured parcels bearing evidence of violation or damage must have the facts noted on them and be marked with the stamp of the office making the note, or a document drawing attention to the violation or damage must be forwarded with the parcels.

Notation of evident damage, etc.

ARTICLE 15.

*Fees for Customs Formalities and for Delivery, Demurrage Charges.*

Fees.

1. The Administration of the country of destination may collect from the addressee for the fulfillment of customs formalities a charge not exceeding ten cents (forty öre) for each parcel.

Customs formalities.

2. The Administration of delivery may collect from the addressee for delivery a fee not exceeding ten cents (forty öre) for each parcel and an additional delivery charge of like amount for each time a parcel is presented at the residence of the addressee after one unsuccessful presentation.

Delivery charges.

3. Each Administration may impose reasonable storage or demurrage charges in case the addressee fails to accept delivery of any parcel within such reasonable time as is prescribed by the Administration of the country of destination.

Storage or demurrage.

4. In the event of the return of the parcel to the country of origin, the charges mentioned above shall be cancelled.

Cancelled if returned.

ARTICLE 16.

*Redirection.*

Redirection.

1. Any parcel redirected within the country of destination or delivered to an alternate addressee at the original office of address shall be liable to such additional charges as may be prescribed by the Administration of that country.

Charges specified.

Collecting new fees.

2. When a parcel is redirected to either country, new postage as well as new insurance fees, in the case of insured parcels (which, when redirected, must be dispatched in the same kind of mails as received) may, if not prepaid, be collected upon delivery and retained by the Administration making the collection. The Administration making delivery shall fix the amount of such fees and postage when not prepaid.

Restoration, etc., on forwarding to any other country.

3. Insured parcels shall not be forwarded or returned to another country unless they are forwarded or returned as insured mail. Senders may indorse insured parcels "Do not forward to a third country", in which event the parcels shall not be forwarded to any other country. Unless such parcels are indorsed to indicate that the senders do not wish them forwarded to any country other than that of mailing or within the country of original address, they may be forwarded to a third country if they are forwarded as insured mail. Insured parcels may be returned to the sender in a third country in accordance with a return address on the parcels, if they can be returned as insured mail. In the case of the loss, rifting, or damage of an insured parcel forwarded or returned to a third country, indemnity will be paid only in accordance with the stipulations of Article 12, Section 3, of this Convention.

Ante, p. 2111.

## ARTICLE 17.

Other charges.

*Postal Charges other than those Prescribed not to be Collected.*

Collection, not allowed.

The parcels to which this Convention applies shall not be subjected to any postal charges other than those contemplated by the different articles hereof.

## ARTICLE 18.

*Recall and Change of Address.*

Recall and change of address.

So long as a parcel has not been delivered to the addressee, the sender may recall it or cause its address to be altered. The requests for return or change of address, which must conform to the rules laid down by the domestic regulations of the contracting Administrations, are to be addressed to the Central Administration at Washington when they relate to parcels sent to the United States of America, and to the office of destination when they relate to parcels sent to Sweden.

## ARTICLE 19.

Non-delivery.

*Non-delivery.*

Return to sender.

1. In the absence of a request by the sender to the contrary, a parcel which can not be delivered shall be returned to the sender without previous notification. New postage as well as new insurance fees, in the case of insured parcels (which must be returned in the same kind of mail as received), may be collected from the sender and retained by the Administration making the collection.

New postage, etc., required.

Requests from sender allowed.

2. The sender of a parcel may request, at the time of mailing, that, if the parcel can not be delivered as addressed, it shall be either (a) treated as abandoned, or (b) tendered for delivery at a second address in the country of destination. No other alternative is admissible. If the sender avails himself of this facility, his request must appear on the parcel and on the customs declaration tied to the

parcel and must be in conformity with or analogous to one of the following forms:

“If not deliverable as addressed ----- Abandon.”

“If not deliverable as addressed ----- Deliver to -----.”

3. Except as otherwise provided, undeliverable parcels will be returned to the senders in the United States of America at the expiration of thirty days and in Sweden at the expiration of fifteen days from the date of receipt at the post office of destination, while refused parcels will be returned at once, the parcels in each case to be marked to show the reason for non-delivery.

Time for returning undeliverable parcels.

4. Articles liable to deterioration or corruption, and these only, may, however, be sold immediately even on the outward or return journey, without previous notice or judicial formality, for the benefit of the right party.

Sale of perishable articles.

If for any reason a sale is impossible, the spoilt or worthless articles shall be destroyed. The sale or destruction shall be recorded and report made to the Administration of origin.

Destroyed, if sale impossible.

5. Undeliverable parcels which the sender has marked “Abandon” may be sold at auction in the United States of America at the expiration of thirty days and in Sweden at the expiration of fifteen days, but in case such disposition is made of insured parcels proper record will be made and the Administration of origin notified as to the disposition made of the parcels. The Administration of origin shall also be notified when for any reason an insured parcel which is not delivered is not returned to the country of origin.

Sale of articles marked “Abandon”.

Notice to be given.

#### ARTICLE 20.

##### *Customs Charges to be Cancelled.*

Provided the formalities prescribed by the customs authorities concerned are fulfilled, the customs charges, properly so-called, on parcels sent back to the country of origin or redirected to another country shall be cancelled both in the United States of America and in Sweden.

Customs charges.

Cancelled, if parcel destroyed.

#### ARTICLE 21.

##### *Retransmission.*

1. Missent ordinary parcels shall be forwarded to their destination by the most direct route at the disposal of the reforwarding Administration, but must not be marked with customs or other charges by the reforwarding Administration. Missent insured parcels shall not be reforwarded to their destination unless they can be forwarded as insured mail. If they can not be forwarded as insured mail, they shall be returned to the country of origin.

Retransmission.

Ordinary parcels.

Insured parcels.

2. When this retransmission involves the return of the parcels to the office of origin, the retransmitting office of exchange shall credit that office with the allowances received after having called attention to the error by means of a verification note.

Credit, etc., parcels returned to country of origin.

In the contrary case, and if the amount allowed by the dispatching office to the retransmitting office is insufficient to cover the expenses of retransmission which it has to defray, it shall recover the difference by making a suitable amendment to the parcel bill of the dispatching office of exchange. The reason for this amendment shall be notified to the said office by means of a verification note.

Recovery of deficiency.

3. When a parcel has been wrongly allowed to be dispatched in consequence of an error on the part of the postal service and has for this reason to be returned to the country of origin, the procedure

Erroneous dispatch of parcels.

followed shall be the same as if the parcel had to be sent back to the dispatching office in consequence of missending.

Customs declaration,  
etc., to accompany  
redirected parcel.

4. A redirected parcel shall be accompanied by the customs declaration prepared at the office of origin. In case the parcel, for any reason whatsoever, has to be repacked or the original customs declaration replaced by a substitute declaration it is essential that the name of the office of origin of the parcel and the original serial number appear on the parcel and that the name of the office of origin of the parcel appears on the customs declaration.

#### Article 22.

Receipts.

#### *Receipts.*

Bags to be provided.

Each Administration shall provide the bags necessary for the dispatch of its parcels. The bags shall be returned empty to the country of origin by the next mail. Empty bags shall be made up in bundles of ten (nine bags enclosed in one) and the total number of such bags shall be advised on the parcel bill.

#### ARTICLE 23.

Charges.

#### *Charges.*

Terminal credits.

1. For each parcel dispatched by one country to the other, the dispatching Administration shall pay to the receiving Administration a terminal credit as follows:

United States.

(a) For parcels originating in Sweden, addressed to the United States of America, 70 centimes per kilogram based on the net bulk weight of each dispatch.

Sweden.

(b) For parcels originating in the United States of America, addressed to Sweden, 40 centimes per kilogram based on the net bulk weight of each dispatch.

Modification allowed.

These terminal credits may be reduced or increased on three months' previous notice given by one country to the other. These reductions or increases shall hold good for at least one year.

Parcels to a possession or a third country.

2. The amounts to be allowed in respect to parcels sent from one Administration to the other for onward transmission to a possession of either country or to a third country shall be fixed by the intermediate Administration.

Unpaid charges.

3. On every parcel returned or redirected unpaid by one of the two Administrations to the other, the returning or retransmitting Administration shall be entitled to recover from the other Administration:

(a) The charges prescribed by Section 1 above;

(b) The charges for reforwarding or return.

In case of reforwarding or return to a third country, the charges mentioned shall follow the parcel, but in case the third country concerned refuses to assume the charges, because they can not be collected from the addressee or sender, as the case may be, or for any other reason, they shall be charged back to the country of origin.

In the case of a parcel returned or redirected unpaid in transit through one of the two Administrations to or from the other, the intermediary office may claim also the sum due to it for any additional territorial or sea service provided, together with any amounts due to any other Administration or Administrations concerned.

ARTICLE 24.

*Accounting.*

Accounting.

1. *Terminal parcels.* At the end of each quarter the creditor country shall prepare an account of the amount due to it in respect of the parcels received in excess of those dispatched.

Terminal parcels.

2. *Transit parcels.* Each Administration shall also prepare quarterly an account showing the sums due for parcels sent by the other Administration for onward transmission.

Transit parcels.

3. These accounts shall be submitted to the examination of the corresponding Administration, if possible in the course of the month which follows the quarter to which they relate. The totals should not be summarily altered but any errors which may be discovered must form the subject of statements of differences.

Accounts submitted to examination.

4. The compilation, transmission, verification and acceptance of the accounts must be effected as early as possible, and the payment resulting from the balance must be made at the latest before the end of the following quarter.

Verification, etc.

5. Payment of the balances due on these accounts between the two Administrations shall be effected by means of drafts on New York or in any other manner which may be agreed upon mutually by correspondence between the two Administrations, the expense attendant on the payment being at the charge of the indebted Administration.

Payment of balances.

*B. Collect-on-Delivery Service.*

Collect-on-delivery service.

ARTICLE 25.

*Subject.*

Subject.

1. Parcels, having charges to be collected on delivery, shall be accepted for mailing to any money order post office in the United States of America or in Sweden.

Acceptance.

2. C. O. D. parcels shall be accepted only when insured.

Insurance necessary.

3. The provisions of the Articles 25-36 of this Convention do not cover transit C. O. D. parcels.

Provisions not applicable.

ARTICLE 26.

*Postage and Fees.*

1. Parcels bearing charges for collection on delivery shall be subject to the postage rates, fees, conditions of mailing, and other formalities applicable to insured parcels without trade charges. The Administration of origin is entitled to collect from the sender of each parcel mailed collect-on-delivery, such collect-on-delivery fee, in addition to the required postage and other fees, as may be prescribed by its regulations.

Postage rates, etc.

Additional fee.

2. The postage rates and fees shall belong entirely to the country collecting them. No special account of these fees is to be made between the two Administrations except as stated in Article 23.

Retained by country collecting.

ARTICLE 27.

*Amount of C. O. D.*

Amount of C. O. D.

1. The maximum amount to be collected on delivery shall be one hundred dollars. This amount may be increased or decreased at any time by mutual agreement through correspondence between the two

Maximum to be collected.

**Administrations.** The amount to be collected on delivery shall invariably be expressed in dollars and cents.

Request for reductions, etc.

2. When the sender makes a request for any reduction or cancellation of the amount to be collected on delivery, the request shall be handled between the exchange offices which have handled the parcel, unless otherwise agreed to through correspondence.

#### ARTICLE 28.

Settlement.

#### *Settlement.*

Entire amount remitted to sender.

1. The entire amount of the collect-on-delivery charges without any deduction for money order fee or collection charges is to be remitted to the sender by means of an international money order. The post office delivering the C. O. D. parcel will collect from the addressee the full amount of the C. O. D. charges and in addition thereto such money order fees as are required to remit the amount of the C. O. D. charges to the sender in the country of origin.

Collection charges.

2. The country effecting delivery of a C. O. D. parcel may at its option collect a reasonable amount, not in excess of five cents (*twenty öre*), from the addressee as a collection charge, but this amount is not to be deducted from the collection charges which are remitted to the sender.

No examination by addressee until charges paid.

3. Examination of the contents of a C. O. D. parcel by the addressee is prohibited until the C. O. D. charges and any other charges that may be due thereon have been collected even though the sender or addressee may make request that such action be permitted.

#### ARTICLE 29.

C. O. D. money orders.

#### *C. O. D. Money Orders.*

Advice of a money order, entries.

1. Every advice of a money order, issued in either country in payment of C. O. D. charges on a parcel, must show plainly the C. O. D. (Insured) number of the parcel and bear the letters "C. O. D." or the word "*Remboursement*" in a conspicuous position.

Accompanying data.

2. The C. O. D. money order advice lists shall show, in addition to the usual details, the C. O. D. (insured) number of the parcels. No C. O. D. money order shall be listed unless the remitter's name and payee's name and exact address are included.

#### ARTICLE 30.

Exchange and billing.

#### *Exchange and Billing of C. O. D. Parcels.*

Exchange offices.

1. Parcels with C. O. D. charges shall be exchanged through the same offices as are appointed for the exchange of insured parcels without C. O. D. charges. The exchanges shall be effected in direct dispatches in sacks containing nothing but C. O. D. parcels, the letters "C. O. D." or the word "*Remboursement*" being entered very conspicuously in the documents covering them, as well as on the labels of the sacks. Such parcels will be listed in separate bills to show, in respect to each parcel, the C. O. D. number, post office and state of origin and the C. O. D. amount.

Direct dispatch.

Separate listings.

2. Upon receipt of a dispatch of C. O. D. parcels, at the exchange office of the country of destination, the dispatch must be carefully checked and otherwise treated as provided in Article 14.

Report of receipt, etc.

*Ante*, p. 2113.

ARTICLE 31.

*Lists of C. O. D. Money Orders.*

The offices of New York and Malmö shall be the only ones to send lists of C. O. D. money orders, and such money orders shall be listed separately from the ordinary money orders and the list shall be marked "Collect-on-Delivery" or "*Remboursement*."

Lists of C. O. D. money orders.

Authorized offices.

ARTICLE 32.

*Unpayable Money Orders.*

1. The C. O. D. money orders which have not been paid to the payee for any reason shall be subject to the disposition of the Administration of the country of origin of the parcels to which they relate.

Unpayable money orders.

Disposition of.

2. When it appears that the C. O. D. service was used in furtherance of a scheme to defraud, payment of the money orders in question will be withheld, if practicable, and the orders disposed of in accordance with the equities of each case under the rules and regulations of the country of origin of the C. O. D. parcels involved.

Fraudulent schemes.

3. As for other formalities, C. O. D. money orders shall be subject to the provisions governing the money order exchange between the two countries.

Provisions governing other formalities.

ARTICLE 33.

*Responsibility for C. O. D. Parcels.*

1. In case an insured C. O. D. parcel has been lost, rifled or damaged, the postal Administrations are responsible as for an insured parcel, in conformity with the provisions in Article 12.

Responsibility for C. O. D. parcels.  
*Ante*, p. 2110.

2. When a C. O. D. parcel has been delivered to the addressee but the charges have not been remitted, the sender or other rightful claimant is entitled to an indemnity corresponding to the C. O. D. amount not remitted, provided that he has made his claim in due time and unless the delivery without collecting the charges has arisen from the fault or negligence of the sender or from the transmission of the contents in parcel post mails being prohibited.

Indemnity when charges not remitted.

This stipulation also applies to the case that a lower amount than the full C. O. D. charge is collected from the addressee.

The indemnity provided for in this section may not in any case exceed the C. O. D. amount.

3. As to the fixing of the responsibility and the payment of the indemnity the same stipulations shall be applied as are provided for insured parcels not sent C. O. D.

Responsibility and payment to be fixed.

4. When a C. O. D. parcel for which indemnity has been paid is recovered, the postmaster at the delivering office will deliver the parcel and collect the charges, hold such amount and request instructions from the Administration to which his office is subordinate. If the addressee, however, refuses to accept a recovered parcel and pay the charges, the postmaster will hold it and likewise seek instructions as to its disposition. In the latter case the Administration responsible for the indemnity shall determine the disposition to be made of the parcel involved.

Recovery of parcel for which indemnity has been paid.

## ARTICLE 34.

Marking.

*Marking of C. O. D. Parcels.*

Official stamp, etc.

1. Each C. O. D. parcel and the relative customs declaration must bear, on the address side, the conspicuous impression of a stamp or label reading "COLLECT-ON-DELIVERY" or "C. O. D." or "*REMBOURSEMENT*", and in close proximity to these words there must appear the number given the parcel which shall be the insured number (only one original number) and after it must be shown in Roman letters and in Arabic figures, the exact amount of the collect-on-delivery charges which should not include the additional money order fees that will be collected in the country making delivery of the parcel for making the remittance to the sender in the country of mailing.

Additional tag authorized.

2. In addition to being marked or labelled in the manner indicated in section 1 above, each C. O. D. parcel may have a C. O. D. tag attached in a form mutually agreed upon.

## ARTICLE 35.

Redirection and recall.

*Redirection. Recall.*

Reforwarding.

1. Unless mutually otherwise agreed, C. O. D. parcels shall not be reforwarded to a third country.

Recall by sender.

2. The sender of a C. O. D. parcel may cause it to be recalled upon complying with such requirements as may be established in this connection by the country of origin.

## ARTICLE 36.

Nondelivery.

*Nondelivery.*

Disposition of undeliverable parcels.

The sender may provide, in case his C. O. D. parcel is undeliverable as originally addressed, for other disposition to be made of it, the same as in the case of parcels without trade charges and as stipulated in Article 19.

*Ante*, p. 2114.

Final provisions.

*C. Final Provisions.*

## ARTICLE 37.

Matters not provided for.

*Matters Not Provided for in the Convention.*

Application of other conventions.

1. All matters concerning requests for recall or return of insured parcels, the obtaining and disposition of return receipts therefor, and the adjustment of indemnity claims in connection therewith, not covered by this Convention shall be governed by the provisions of the Universal Postal Union Convention and the Detailed Regulations for its Execution, and of the Postal Money Order Convention in force between the two countries, insofar as they are applicable and not inconsistent with the provisions of this Convention, and then if no other arrangement has been made, the internal legislation, regulations, and rulings of the United States of America and Sweden, according to the country involved, shall govern.

Vol. 46, p. 2523.

Further provisions authorized.

2. The Postmaster General of the United States of America and the Direction General of Posts of Sweden shall have authority jointly to make from time to time by correspondence such changes and modifications and further regulations of order and detail as may become necessary to facilitate the operation of the services contemplated by this Convention.

3. The Administrations shall communicate to each other from time to time the provisions of their laws or regulations applicable to the conveyance of parcels by Parcel Post. Exchange of regulations, etc.

ARTICLE 38.

*Temporary Suspension of Service.*

Either Administration may temporarily suspend the insurance and the C. O. D. services, in whole or in part, when there are special reasons for doing so, or restrict them to certain offices; but on the condition that previous and opportune notice of such a measure is given to the other Administration, such notice to be given by the most rapid means if necessary. Temporary suspension of service.

ARTICLE 39.

*Duration of Convention.*

1. This Convention substitutes and abrogates that signed at Washington on the seventeenth day of April, 1922, and in Stockholm on the twenty-fourth day of March, 1922, and shall take effect and operations thereunder shall begin on a date to be mutually settled between the Administrations of the two countries. Duration of convention.  
Prior convention abrogated.  
Vol. 42, p. 2132.  
Effective date.

2. It shall remain in force until one of the two contracting Administrations has given notice to the other, six months in advance, of its intention to terminate it. Duration.

3. Done in duplicate and signed at Stockholm, the 28th day of June 1932 and at Washington, the 11th day of July 1932. Signatures.

[SEAL.]

ANDERS ÖRNE,  
*The Director General of Posts of Sweden.*  
WALTER F. BROWN,  
*The Postmaster General  
of the United States of America.*

The foregoing Parcel Post Convention between the United States of America and Sweden has been negotiated and concluded with my advice and consent and is hereby approved and ratified. Approval by the President.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed.

[SEAL.]

HERBERT HOOVER.

By the President,  
HENRY L. STIMSON,  
*Secretary of State.*

WASHINGTON, July 18, 1932.

December 22, 1931.

*Extradition Treaty between the United States of America and Great Britain and exchanges of notes extending the applicability of the Treaty to Palestine and Trans-Jordan. Signed at London, December 22, 1931; ratification advised by the Senate of the United States, February 19, 1932; ratified by the President of the United States, March 3, 1932; ratified by Great Britain, July 29, 1932; ratifications exchanged at London, August 4, 1932; proclaimed, August 9, 1932.*

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

Extradition with  
Great Britain.  
Preamble.

WHEREAS an extradition treaty between the United States of America and Great Britain was concluded and signed by their respective Plenipotentiaries at London on December 22, 1931, the original of which treaty is word for word as follows:

Contracting Powers.

THE President of the United States of America,  
And His Majesty the King of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India;  
Desiring to make more adequate provision for the reciprocal extradition of criminals,

Plenipotentiaries.

Have resolved to conclude a Treaty for that purpose, and to that end have appointed as their plenipotentiaries:

The President of the United States of America:

General Charles G. Dawes, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America at the Court of St. James;

And His Majesty the King of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India:

for Great Britain and Northern Ireland:

The Right Honourable Sir John Simon, G.C.S.I., M.P., His Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs;

who, having communicated their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed as follows:—

ARTICLE 1.

Reciprocal delivery  
of persons charged with  
specified crimes.

The High Contracting Parties engage to deliver up to each other, under certain circumstances and conditions stated in the present Treaty, those persons who, being accused or convicted of any of the crimes or offences enumerated in Article 3, committed within the jurisdiction of the one Party, shall be found within the territory of the other Party.

ARTICLE 2.

Territorial jurisdic-  
tion.

For the purposes of the present Treaty the territory of His Britannic Majesty shall be deemed to be Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man, and all parts of His Britannic Majesty's dominions overseas other than those

enumerated in Article 14, together with the territories enumerated in Article 16 and any territories to which it may be extended under Article 17. It is understood that in respect of all territory of His Britannic Majesty as above defined other than Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Channel Islands, and the Isle of Man, the present Treaty shall be applied so far as the laws permit.

For the purposes of the present Treaty the territory of the United States shall be deemed to be all territory wherever situated belonging to the United States, including its dependencies and all other territories under its exclusive administration or control.

ARTICLE 3.

Extradition shall be reciprocally granted for the following crimes or offences:—

Extraditable crimes.

1. Murder (including assassination, parricide, infanticide, poisoning), or attempt or conspiracy to murder.
2. Manslaughter
3. Administering drugs or using instruments with intent to procure the miscarriage of women.
4. Rape.
5. Unlawful carnal knowledge, or any attempt to have unlawful carnal knowledge, of a girl under 16 years of age.
6. Indecent assault if such crime or offence be indictable in the place where the accused or convicted person is apprehended.
7. Kidnapping or false imprisonment.
8. Child stealing, including abandoning, exposing or unlawfully detaining.
9. Abduction.
10. Procuration: that is to say the procuring or transporting of a woman or girl under age, even with her consent, for immoral purposes, or of a woman or girl over age, by fraud, threats, or compulsion, for such purposes with a view in either case to gratifying the passions of another person provided that such crime or offence is punishable by imprisonment for at least one year or by more severe punishment.
11. Bigamy.
12. Maliciously wounding or inflicting grievous bodily harm.
13. Threats, by letter or otherwise, with intent to extort money or other things of value.
14. Perjury, or subornation of perjury.
15. Arson.
16. Burglary or housebreaking, robbery with violence, larceny or embezzlement.
17. Fraud by a bailee, banker, agent, factor, trustee, director, member, or public officer of any company, or fraudulent conversion.
18. Obtaining money, valuable security, or goods, by false pretences; receiving any money, valuable security, or other property, knowing the same to have been stolen or unlawfully obtained.
- 19.—(a) Counterfeiting or altering money, or bringing into circulation counterfeited or altered money.  
 (b) Knowingly and without lawful authority making or having in possession any instrument, tool, or engine adapted and intended for the counterfeiting of coin.

- Murder.
- Manslaughter.
- Procuring miscarriage.
- Rape.
- Unlawful carnal knowledge.
- Indecent assault.
- Kidnapping.
- Child stealing, etc.
- Abduction.
- Procuration.
- Bigamy.
- Assault.
- Blackmail, etc.
- Perjury.
- Arson.
- Burglary, etc.
- Fraud.
- Obtaining money by false pretences.
- Counterfeiting.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| Forgery.<br>Bankruptcy law violations.<br>Bribery.<br><br>Endangering safety of railway travel.<br>Traffic in dangerous drugs.<br><br>Property damages.<br><br>Piracy.<br>Mutiny, etc.<br><br>Slave trading. | 20. Forgery, or uttering what is forged.<br>21. Crimes or offences against bankruptcy law.<br>22. Bribery, defined to be the offering, giving or receiving of bribes.<br>23. Any malicious act done with intent to endanger the safety of any persons travelling or being upon a railway.<br>24. Crimes or offences or attempted crimes or offences in connection with the traffic in dangerous drugs.<br>25. Malicious injury to property, if such crime or offence be indictable.<br>26.—(a) Piracy by the law of nations.<br>(b) Revolt, or conspiracy to revolt, by two or more persons on board a ship on the high seas against the authority of the master; wrongfully sinking or destroying a vessel at sea, or attempting to do so; assaults on board a ship on the high seas, with intent to do grievous bodily harm.<br>27. Dealing in slaves. |
|--|--|

Extradition is also to be granted for participation in any of the aforesaid crimes or offences, provided that such participation be punishable by the laws of both High Contracting Parties.

ARTICLE 4.

Prior, etc., offenses.

The extradition shall not take place if the person claimed has already been tried and discharged or punished, or is still under trial in the territories of the High Contracting Party applied to, for the crime or offence for which his extradition is demanded.

If the person claimed should be under examination or under punishment in the territories of the High Contracting Party applied to for any other crime or offence, his extradition shall be deferred until the conclusion of the trial and the full execution of any punishment awarded to him.

ARTICLE 5.

Time limitation.

The extradition shall not take place if, subsequently to the commission of the crime or offence or the institution of the penal prosecution or the conviction thereon, exemption from prosecution or punishment has been acquired by lapse of time, according to the laws of the High Contracting Party applying or applied to.

ARTICLE 6.

Political crimes.

A fugitive criminal shall not be surrendered if the crime or offence in respect of which his surrender is demanded is one of a political character, or if he proves that the requisition for his surrender has, in fact, been made with a view to try or punish him for a crime or offence of a political character.

ARTICLE 7.

Trial limited to offence for which surrendered.

A person surrendered can in no case be kept in custody or be brought to trial in the territories of the High Contracting Party to whom the surrender has been made for any other crime or offence, or on account of any other matters, than those for which the extradition shall have taken place, until he has been restored, or has had an opportunity of returning, to the territories of the High Contracting Party by whom he has been surrendered.

This stipulation does not apply to crimes or offences committed after the extradition.

## ARTICLE 8.

The extradition of fugitive criminals under the provisions of this Treaty shall be carried out in the United States and in the territory of His Britannic Majesty respectively, in conformity with the laws regulating extradition for the time being in force in the territory from which the surrender of the fugitive criminal is claimed.

Extradition to conform with existing laws.

## ARTICLE 9.

The extradition shall take place only if the evidence be found sufficient, according to the laws of the High Contracting Party applied to, either to justify the committal of the prisoner for trial, in case the crime or offence had been committed in the territory of such High Contracting Party, or to prove that the prisoner is the identical person convicted by the courts of the High Contracting Party who makes the requisition, and that the crime or offence of which he has been convicted is one in respect of which extradition could, at the time of such conviction, have been granted by the High Contracting Party applied to.

Conditions imposed.

## ARTICLE 10.

If the individual claimed by one of the High Contracting Parties in pursuance of the present Treaty should be also claimed by one or several other Powers on account of other crimes or offences committed within their respective jurisdictions, his extradition shall be granted to the Power whose claim is earliest in date, unless such claim is waived.

Persons claimed by other countries.

## ARTICLE 11.

If sufficient evidence for the extradition be not produced within two months from the date of the apprehension of the fugitive, or within such further time as the High Contracting Party applied to, or the proper tribunal of such High Contracting Party, shall direct, the fugitive shall be set at liberty.

Time limitation.

## ARTICLE 12.

All articles seized which were in the possession of the person to be surrendered at the time of his apprehension, and any articles that may serve as a proof of the crime or offence shall be given up when the extradition takes place, in so far as this may be permitted by the law of the High Contracting Party granting the extradition.

Articles seized with fugitive.

## ARTICLE 13.

All expenses connected with the extradition shall be borne by the High Contracting Party making the application.

Expenses.

## ARTICLE 14.

His Britannic Majesty may accede to the present Treaty on behalf of any of his Dominions hereafter named—that is to say, the Dominion of Canada, the Commonwealth of Australia (including for this purpose Papua and Norfolk Island), the Dominion of New Zealand, the Union of South Africa, the Irish Free State, and Newfoundland—and India. Such accession shall be effected by a notice to that effect given by the appropriate diplomatic representative of His Majesty at Washington which shall specify the authority to which the requisition for the surrender of a fugitive criminal who has taken refuge in the Dominion concerned, or India, as the case may be, shall be addressed. From the date when such notice

Accession by Great Britain.

comes into effect the territory of the Dominion concerned or of India shall be deemed to be territory of His Britannic Majesty for the purposes of the present Treaty.

Requisitions.

The requisition for the surrender of a fugitive criminal who has taken refuge in any of the above-mentioned Dominions or India, on behalf of which His Britannic Majesty has acceded, shall be made by the appropriate diplomatic or consular officer of the United States of America.

Separability of designated Dominions, etc.

Either High Contracting Party may terminate this Treaty separately in respect of any of the above-mentioned Dominions or India. Such termination shall be effected by a notice given in accordance with the provisions of Article 18.

British mandates.

Any notice given under the first paragraph of this Article in respect of one of His Britannic Majesty's Dominions may include any territory in respect of which a mandate on behalf of the League of Nations has been accepted by His Britannic Majesty, and which is being administered by the Government of the Dominion concerned; such territory shall, if so included, be deemed to be territory of His Britannic Majesty for the purposes of the present Treaty. Any notice given under the third paragraph of this Article shall be applicable to such mandated territory.

ARTICLE 15.

Fugitives in British territory.

The requisition for the surrender of a fugitive criminal who has taken refuge in any territory of His Britannic Majesty other than Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Channel Islands, or the Isle of Man, or the Dominions or India mentioned in Article 14, shall be made to the Governor, or chief authority, of such territory by the appropriate consular officer of the United States of America.

Such requisition shall be dealt with by the competent authorities of such territory: provided, nevertheless, that if an order for the committal of the fugitive criminal to prison to await surrender shall be made, the said Governor or chief authority may, instead of issuing a warrant for the surrender of such fugitive, refer the matter to His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

ARTICLE 16.

Applicability to designated British protectorates.

This Treaty shall apply in the same manner as if they were Possessions of His Britannic Majesty to the following British Protectorates, that is to say, the Bechuanaland Protectorate, Gambia Protectorate, Kenya Protectorate, Nigeria Protectorate, Northern Rhodesia, Northern Territories of the Gold Coast, Nyasaland, Sierra Leone Protectorate, Solomon Islands Protectorate, Somaliland Protectorate, Swaziland, Uganda Protectorate and Zanzibar, and to the following territories in respect of which a mandate on behalf of the League of Nations has been accepted by His Britannic Majesty, that is to say, Camerouns under British mandate, Togoland under British mandate, and the Tanganyika Territory.

ARTICLE 17.

Extending provisions to other territory.

If after the signature of the present Treaty it is considered advisable to extend its provisions to any British Protectorates other than those mentioned in the preceding Article or to any British-protected State, or to any territory in respect of which a mandate on behalf of the League of Nations has been accepted by His Britannic Majesty, other than those mandated territories mentioned in Articles 14 and 16, the stipulations of Articles 14 and 15 shall be deemed to

apply to such Protectorates or States or mandated territories from the date and in the manner prescribed in the notes to be exchanged for the purpose of effecting such extension.

ARTICLE 18.

The present Treaty shall come into force ten days after its publication, in conformity with the forms prescribed by the laws of the High Contracting Parties. It may be terminated by either of the High Contracting Parties by a notice not exceeding one year and not less than six months.

Effective date.

Duration.

In the absence of an express provision to that effect, a notice given under the first paragraph of this Article shall not affect the operation of the Treaty as between the United States of America and any territory in respect of which notice of accession has been given under Article 14.

Separability clause.

The present Treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at London as soon as possible.

Ratification.

On the coming into force of the present treaty the provisions of Article 10 of the treaty of the 9th August, 1842, of the Convention of the 12th July, 1889, of the supplementary Convention of the 13th December, 1900, and of the supplementary Convention of the 12th April, 1905, relative to extradition, shall cease to have effect, save that in the case of each of the Dominions and India, mentioned in Article 14, those provisions shall remain in force until such Dominion or India shall have acceded to the present treaty in accordance with Article 14 or until replaced by other treaty arrangements.

Certain treaty provisions abrogated. Vol. 8, p. 576; Vol. 26, p. 1508; Vol. 32, p. 1864; Vol. 34, p. 2903.

In faith whereof the above-named plenipotentiaries have signed the present Treaty and have affixed thereto their seals.

Done in duplicate at London this twenty-second day of December, 1931.

[SEAL]  
[SEAL]

CHARLES G DAWES  
JOHN SIMON

AND WHEREAS, the said treaty has been duly ratified on both parts, and the ratifications of the two Governments were exchanged at London on the fourth day of August, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-two;

Ratifications exchanged.

NOW, THEREFORE, be it known that I, Herbert Hoover, President of the United States of America, have caused the said treaty to be made public, to the end that the same and every article and clause thereof may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States of America and the citizens thereof.

Proclamation.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

DONE at the city of Washington this ninth day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and thirty-  
[SEAL] two, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fifty-seventh.

HERBERT HOOVER

By the President:

HENRY L STIMSON  
*Secretary of State.*

Exchange of notes extending treaty provisions to Palestine, etc.

NOTES EXCHANGED CONCERNING THE EXTENSION TO PALESTINE AND TRANS-JORDAN OF THE EXTRADITION TREATY BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND GREAT BRITAIN

*The British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (Simon) to the American Ambassador (Dawes)*

No. T 15523/46/374.

FOREIGN OFFICE, S.W. 1.

22nd December, 1931.

YOUR EXCELLENCY,

*Ante*, p. 2126.

With reference to Article 17 of the Extradition Treaty between His Majesty The King of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas and the President of the United States of America, signed this day at London, I have the honour to inform Your Excellency that His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom desire that the provisions of the above mentioned Treaty shall, as from the date of its entry into force, be applicable to Palestine (excluding Transjordan).

2. I have accordingly the honour to enquire whether the United States Government agree with this proposal. In this event the present note and Your Excellency's reply to that effect will be regarded as placing on record the agreement arrived at in the matter.

I have the honour to be, with the highest consideration,  
Your Excellency's obedient Servant,

JOHN SIMON

HIS EXCELLENCY

GENERAL CHARLES G. DAWES, C.B.,  
*etc., etc., etc.*

*The American Ambassador (Dawes) to the British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (Simon)*

No. 1582.

EMBASSY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

LONDON, December 22, 1931.

SIR:

With reference to Article 17 of the Extradition Treaty between the President of the United States of America and His Majesty The King of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, signed this day at London, I have the honor to inform you that the Government of the United States of America is agreeable to the proposal of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom that the provisions of the above mentioned Treaty shall, as from the date of its entry into force, be applicable to Palestine (excluding Transjordan).

I have the honor to be, with the highest consideration, Sir,  
Your most obedient, humble Servant,

CHARLES G. DAWES.

THE RIGHT HON<sup>BLE</sup>

SIR JOHN SIMON, G.C.S.I., etc., etc., etc.,  
*Foreign Office, S.W. 1.*

*The British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (Simon) to the American Ambassador (Dawes)* Exchange of notes,  
etc.—Continued.

No. T 15523/46/374.

FOREIGN OFFICE, S.W. 1.

22nd December, 1931.

YOUR EXCELLENCY,

With reference to Article 17 of the Extradition Treaty between His Majesty The King of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas and the President of the United States of America, signed this day at London, I have the honour to inform Your Excellency that His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom desire that the provisions of the above mentioned Treaty shall, as from the date of its entry into force, be applicable to Transjordan. Ante, p. 2126.

2. I have accordingly the honour to enquire whether the United States Government agree with this proposal. In this event the present note and Your Excellency's reply to that effect will be regarded as placing on record the agreement arrived at in the matter.

I have the honour to be, with the highest consideration,

Your Excellency's obedient Servant,

JOHN SIMON

HIS EXCELLENCY

GENERAL CHARLES G. DAWES, C.B.,  
*etc., etc., etc.*

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*The American Ambassador (Dawes) to the British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (Simon)*

No. 1583.

EMBASSY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

LONDON, December 22, 1931.

SIR:

With reference to Article 17 of the Extradition Treaty between the President of the United States of America and His Majesty The King of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, signed this day at London, I have the honor to inform you that the Government of the United States of America is agreeable to the proposal of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom that the provisions of the above mentioned Treaty shall, as from the date of its entry into force, be applicable to Transjordan.

I have the honor to be, with the highest consideration, Sir,

Your most obedient, humble Servant,

CHARLES G. DAWES.

THE RIGHT HON<sup>BLE</sup>

SIR JOHN SIMON, G.C.S.I., *etc., etc., etc.*,  
*Foreign Office, S.W. 1.*

August 27, 1929.

*Arbitration treaty between the United States of America and Egypt. Signed at Washington, August 27, 1929; ratification advised by the Senate, January 20, 1930; ratified by the President, January 23, 1930; ratified by Egypt, June 25, 1932; ratifications exchanged at Washington, August 24, 1932; proclaimed, August 25, 1932.*

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

### A PROCLAMATION

Arbitration with  
Egypt.  
Preamble.

WHEREAS a Treaty of Arbitration between the United States of America and Egypt was concluded and signed by their respective Plenipotentiaries at Washington on the twenty-seventh day of August, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-nine, the original of which Treaty, being in the English language, is word for word as follows:

Contracting Powers.

The President of the United States of America and His Majesty the King of Egypt

Purpose declared.

Determined to prevent so far as in their power lies any interruption in the peaceful relations now happily existing between the two nations;

Desirous of reaffirming their adherence to the policy of submitting to impartial decision all justiciable controversies that may arise between them; and

Eager by their example not only to demonstrate their condemnation of war as an instrument of national policy in their mutual relations, but also to hasten the time when the perfection of international arrangements for the pacific settlement of international disputes shall have eliminated forever the possibility of war among any of the Powers of the world;

Plenipotentiaries.

Have decided to conclude a treaty of arbitration and for that purpose they have appointed as their respective Plenipotentiaries

The President of the United States of America:

Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State of the United States of America;

His Majesty the King of Egypt:

His Excellency, Mahmoud Samy Pasha, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary near the Government of the United States of America, Grand Officer of the Order of the Nile;

who, having communicated to each other their full powers found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following articles:

#### ARTICLE I

Differences not adjusted by diplomacy, referred by special agreement to Permanent Court of Arbitration, etc.

All differences relating to international matters in which the High Contracting Parties are concerned by virtue of a claim of right made by one against the other under treaty or otherwise, which it has not been possible to adjust by diplomacy, which have not been adjusted as a result of reference to an appropriate commission of conciliation, and which are justiciable in their nature by reason of being susceptible of decision by the application of the principles of law or equity, shall be submitted to the Permanent Court of Arbitration established at The Hague by the Convention of October 18, 1907, or to some other

competent tribunal, as shall be decided in each case by a special signed agreement, which special agreement shall provide for the organization of such tribunal if necessary, define its powers, state the question or questions at issue, and settle the terms of reference.

The special agreement in each case shall be made on the part of the United States of America by the President of the United States of America by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and on the part of Egypt in accordance with its constitutional laws.

Special agreement.

ARTICLE II

The provisions of this treaty shall not be invoked in respect of any dispute the subject matter of which

Subjects not included.

(a) is within the domestic jurisdiction of either of the High Contracting Parties,

(b) involves the interests of third Parties,

(c) depends upon or involves the maintenance of the traditional attitude of the United States concerning American questions, commonly described as the Monroe Doctrine.

ARTICLE III

The present treaty shall be ratified by the President of the United States of America by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and by Egypt in accordance with its constitutional laws.

Ratification.

The ratifications shall be exchanged at Washington as soon as possible, and the treaty shall take effect on the date of the exchange of the ratifications. It shall thereafter remain in force continuously unless and until terminated by one year's written notice given by either High Contracting Party to the other.

Exchange of ratifications.

Duration.

In faith whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed this treaty in duplicate, and hereunto affixed their seals.

Signatures.

Done at Washington the 27th day of August in the year one thousand nine hundred and twenty-nine.

[SEAL]

HENRY L STIMSON

[SEAL]

M SAMY.

AND WHEREAS the said Treaty has been duly ratified on both parts, and the ratifications of the two Governments were exchanged in the city of Washington on the twenty-fourth day of August, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-two;

Ratifications exchanged.

NOW, THEREFORE, be it known that I, Herbert Hoover, President of the United States of America, have caused the said Treaty to be made public, to the end that the same and every article and clause thereof may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States of America and the citizens thereof.

Proclamation.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

DONE at the city of Washington this twenty-fifth day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and

[SEAL] thirty-two and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fifty-seventh.

HERBERT HOOVER

By the President:

W. R. CASTLE JR

Acting Secretary of State.

August 27, 1929.

*Conciliation treaty between the United States of America and Egypt. Signed at Washington, August 27, 1929; ratification advised by the Senate, January 20, 1930; ratified by the President, January 23, 1930; ratified by Egypt, June 25, 1932; ratifications exchanged at Washington, August 24, 1932; proclaimed, August 25, 1932.*

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

Conciliation with  
Egypt.  
Preamble.

WHEREAS a Treaty of Conciliation between the United States of America and Egypt was concluded and signed by their respective Plenipotentiaries at Washington on the twenty-seventh day of August, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-nine, the original of which Treaty, being in the English language, is word for word as follows:

Contracting Powers.

The President of the United States of America and His Majesty the King of Egypt, being desirous to strengthen the bonds of amity that bind them together and also to advance the cause of general peace, have resolved to enter into a treaty for that purpose, and to that end have appointed as their plenipotentiaries:

Plenipotentiaries.

The President of the United States of America:

Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State of the United States of America;

His Majesty the King of Egypt:

His Excellency Mahmoud Samy Pasha, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary near the Government of the United States of America, Grand Officer of the Order of the Nile;

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found to be in proper form, have agreed upon and concluded the following articles:

ARTICLE I

Disputes submitted  
for investigation and  
report to International  
Commission.

Any disputes arising between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of Egypt, of whatever nature they may be, shall, when ordinary diplomatic proceedings have failed and the High Contracting Parties do not have recourse to adjudication by a competent tribunal, be submitted for investigation and report to a permanent International Commission constituted in the manner prescribed in the next succeeding Article; and they agree not to declare war or begin hostilities during such investigation and before the report is submitted.

ARTICLE II

The International Commission shall be composed of five members, to be appointed as follows: One member shall be chosen from each country, by the Government thereof; one member shall be chosen by each Government from some third country; the fifth member shall be chosen by common agreement between the two Governments, it being understood that he shall not be a citizen of either country. The expenses of the Commission shall be paid by the two Governments in equal proportions.

International Commission. Composition.

Expenses.

The International Commission shall be appointed within six months after the exchange of ratifications of this treaty; and vacancies shall be filled according to the manner of the original appointment.

Appointment.

ARTICLE III

In case the High Contracting Parties shall have failed to adjust a dispute by diplomatic methods, and they do not have recourse to adjudication by a competent tribunal, they shall at once refer it to the International Commission for investigation and report. The International Commission may, however, spontaneously by unanimous agreement offer its services to that effect, and in such case it shall notify both Governments and request their cooperation in the investigation.

Immediate reference of dispute to International Commission.

The High Contracting Parties agree to furnish the Permanent International Commission with all the means and facilities required for its investigation and report.

Facilities, etc., to be furnished.

The report of the Commission shall be completed within one year after the date on which it shall declare its investigation to have begun, unless the High Contracting Parties shall limit or extend the time by mutual agreement. The report shall be prepared in triplicate; one copy shall be presented to each Government, and the third retained by the Commission for its files.

Time, etc., for report.

The High Contracting Parties reserve the right to act independently on the subject matter of the dispute after the report of the Commission shall have been submitted.

Independent action reserved.

ARTICLE IV

The present treaty shall be ratified by the President of the United States of America by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and by Egypt in accordance with its constitutional laws.

Ratification.

The ratifications shall be exchanged at Washington as soon as possible, and the treaty shall take effect on the date of the exchange of the ratifications. It shall thereafter remain in force continuously unless and until terminated by one year's written notice given by either High Contracting Party to the other.

Exchange of ratification.

Duration.

In faith whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed this treaty in duplicate, and hereunto affixed their seals.

Signatures.

Done at Washington the 27th day of August in the year one thousand nine hundred and twenty-nine.

[SEAL]

HENRY L. STIMSON

[SEAL]

M. SAMY.

Ratifications ex-  
changed.

AND WHEREAS the said Treaty has been duly ratified on both parts, and the ratifications of the two Governments were exchanged in the city of Washington on the twenty-fourth day of August, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-two;

Proclamation.

NOW, THEREFORE, be it known that I, Herbert Hoover, President of the United States of America, have caused the said Treaty to be made public, to the end that the same and every article and clause thereof may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States of America and the citizens thereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

DONE at the city of Washington this twenty-fifth day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and [SEAL] thirty-two and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fifty-seventh.

**HERBERT HOOVER**

By the President:

W. R. CASTLE JR

*Acting Secretary of State.*

*Treaty and additional article between the United States of America and Norway of friendship, commerce, and consular rights and exchange of notes concerning the tariff treatment of Norwegian sardines. Signed at Washington, June 5, 1928, and February 25, 1929, respectively; ratification advised by the Senate, April 5, 1932; ratified by the President of the United States, April 16, 1932; ratified by Norway, July 30, 1932; ratifications exchanged at Washington, September 13, 1932; proclaimed, September 15, 1932.*

June 5, 1928.  
February 25, 1929.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

### A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS a treaty of friendship, commerce and consular rights between the United States of America and Norway and an additional article thereto were signed by their respective Plenipotentiaries on the fifth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-eight and the twenty-fifth day of February, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-nine, respectively, the originals of which treaty and additional article, being in the English and Norwegian languages, are word for word as follows:

Treaty of friendship, commerce, and consular rights with Norway.  
Preamble.

The United States of America and the Kingdom of Norway, desirous of strengthening the bond of peace which happily prevails between them, by arrangements designed to promote friendly intercourse between their respective territories through provisions responsive to the spiritual, cultural, economic and commercial aspirations of the peoples thereof, have resolved to conclude a Treaty of Friendship, Commerce and Consular Rights and for that purpose have appointed as their plenipotentiaries,

I önsket om å styrke det fredsbånd, som lykkeligvis består mellem Amerikas Forente Stater og Kongeriket Norge ved avtaler som er egnet til å fremme den vennskapelige forbindelse mellem deres respektive territorier ved bestemmelser som står i samklang med deres folks intellektuelle, kulturelle, økonomiske og kommersielle bestrebelse, har Amerikas Forente Stater og Kongeriket Norge bestemt sig til å avslutte en Vennskaps- Handels- og Konsulartraktat og i det öiemed opnevnt som sine befullmektigede: Amerikas Forente Staters President,

Contracting Powers.

The President of the United States of America,

Mr. Frank B. Kellogg, Secretary of State of the United States of America; and

Herr Frank B. Kellogg, Amerikas Forente Staters Statssekretær; og

His Majesty the King of Norway,

Hans Majestet Kongen av Norge,

Mr. H. H. Bachke, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States of America;

Herr H. H. Bachke, Hans Overordentlige Sendemann og Befuldmektigede Minister;

Who, having communicated to each other their full powers found to be in due form, have agreed upon the following Articles:

Som, efter å ha utvekslet sine fullmakter der blev funnet å være i behörig form, er kommet overens om fölgende artikler:

Plenipotentiaries.

## ARTICLE I

## ARTIKKEL I

Mutual freedom of residence, religion, business, etc., permitted.

The nationals of each of the High Contracting Parties shall be permitted to enter, travel and reside in the territories of the other; to exercise liberty of conscience and freedom of worship; to engage in professional, scientific, religious, philanthropic, manufacturing and commercial work of every kind without interference; to carry on every form of commercial activity which is not forbidden by the local law; to employ agents of their choice, and generally to do anything incidental to or necessary for the enjoyment of any of the foregoing privileges upon the same terms as nationals of the State of residence or as nationals of the nation hereafter to be most favored by it, submitting themselves to all local laws and regulations duly established.

Equality of taxes, etc.

The nationals of either High Contracting Party within the territories of the other shall not be subjected to the payment of any internal charges or taxes other or higher than those that are exacted of and paid by its nationals. This paragraph does not apply to charges and taxes on the acquisition and exploitation of waterfalls, energy produced by waterfalls, mines or forests.

Access to courts of justice.

The nationals of each High Contracting Party shall enjoy freedom of access to the courts of justice of the other on conforming to the local laws, as well for the prosecution as for the defense of their rights, and in all degrees of jurisdiction established by law.

Protection of persons and property.

The nationals of each High Contracting Party shall receive within the territories of the other, upon submitting to conditions imposed upon its nationals, the most constant protection and security for their persons and property, and shall enjoy in this respect that degree of protection that is required by international law. Their property shall not be

Hver av de Høie Kontraherende Parters borgere skal tillates innreise til den annen parts territorier, samt å reise og bo i disse; å utøve religionsfrihet; uten hinder å drive fagmessig, videnskabelig, religiøs, filantropisk, industriell og handelsvirksomhet av enhver art, å utøve enhver form for handelsnaering, som ikke er forbudt ved stedlig lov; å anvende agenter etter sitt valg, og i almindelighet gjøre alt som måtte høre til eller være nødvendig for utøvelse av nogen av de nevnte rettigheter under samme vilkår som borgere av det land, hvor de oppholder sig eller som borgere av den stat som fremtidig måtte bli tilstått mestbegunstiget behandling av landet, idet de dog skal underkaste sig alle stedlige lover og forordninger utstedt på behørig vis.

Borgere av den ene eller den annen av de Høie Kontraherende Parter skal i den annen parts territorier ikke underkastes nogen andre eller høiere indre avgifter eller skatter enn de som blir avkrevet og erlagt av landets egne borgere. Dette ledd finner ikke anvendelse på avgifter og skatter vedrørende erhvervlsen og utnyttelsen av vannfall, energi fremstillet ved hjelp av vannfall, gruber eller skog.

Enhver av de Høie Kontraherende Parters borgere skal i overensstemmelse med de stedlige lover ha fri adgang til den annen parts domstoler, så vel i anklagespørsmål som til forsvar av sin rett og omfattende alle rettsinstanser fastsatt ved lov.

Enhver av de Høie Kontraherende Parters borgere skal i den annen parts territorier, såfremt de underkaster sig de for denne parts egne borgere foreskrevne betingelser nyte full beskyttelse og sikkerhet for person og eiendom, og skal i så henseende nyte beskyttelse i den utstrekning som folkeretten foreskriver. Deres eiendom skal ikke beslaglegges

taken without due process of law and without payment of just compensation.

Nothing contained in this Treaty shall be construed to affect existing statutes of either of the High Contracting Parties in relation to the immigration of aliens or the right of either of the High Contracting Parties to enact such statutes.

### ARTICLE II

With respect to that form of protection granted by National, State or Provincial laws establishing civil liability for bodily injuries or for death, and giving to relatives or heirs or dependents of an injured party a right of action or a pecuniary compensation, such relatives or heirs or dependents of the injured party, himself a national of either of the High Contracting Parties and within any of the territories of the other, shall regardless of their alienage or residence outside of the territory where the injury occurred, enjoy the same rights and privileges as are or may be granted to nationals, and under like conditions.

### ARTICLE III

The dwellings, warehouses, manufactories, shops, and other places of business, and all premises thereto appertaining of the nationals of each of the High Contracting Parties in the territories of the other, used for any purposes set forth in Article I, shall be respected. It shall not be allowable to make a domiciliary visit to, or search of any such buildings and premises, or there to examine and inspect books, papers or accounts, except under the conditions and in conformity with the forms prescribed by the laws, ordinances and regulations for nationals.

uten behørig rettergang og uten full erstatning.

Intet i denne Traktat skal fortolkes som vedrørende eksisterende lovbestemmelser hos den ene eller den annen av de Høie Kontraherende Parter med hensyn til utlendingers adkomst til landet, eller den ene eller den annen av de Høie Kontraherende Parters rett til å vedta sådanne lovbestemmelser.

### ARTIKKEL II.

Med hensyn til den form for beskyttelse som stats- eller stedlig lovgivning yder ved bestemmelse av civilt ansvar for legemsbeskadigelser eller for død, og som gir den skadede parts slektninger, arvinger eller underholdsberettigede søksmålsrett eller krav på pengeerstatning, så skal, når den tilskadekomne selv er borger av en av de Høie Kontraherende Parter, og hvor som helst innen den annen Høie Kontraherende Parts territorier sådanne slektninger, arvinger eller underholdsberettigede, uten hensyn til hvorvidt de er fremmede borgere eller at de har sin bopel utenfor det territorium hvor skadestilfellet inntraff, nyte de samme rettigheter og privilegier som tilståes eller som måtte bli tilstått landets egne borgere, og på samme vilkår.

### ARTIKKEL III.

Boliger, lagerhus, fabrikker, butikker og andre forretningslokaler samt alle dertil hørende områder tilhørende hver av de Høie Kontraherende Parters borgere i den annen parts territorier og som anvendes i nogen av de i artikkel I nevnte öiemed skal respekteres. Husundersøkelse eller ransaking tillates ikke foretatt i nogen sådanne bygninger og områder likesålidt som undersøkelser eller inspeksjon av böker, papirer eller regnskaper, undtagen på de betingelser og i overensstemmelse med de former, som er foreskrevet ved lover, forordninger og bestemmelser for landets egne borgere.

Immigration laws not affected.

Civil liability for injuries, etc.

Dwellings, places of business, etc., to be respected.

## ARTICLE IV

## ARTIKKEL IV.

Period allowed for sale of inherited realty, etc.

Where, on the death of any person holding real or other immovable property or interests therein within the territories of one High Contracting Party, such property or interests therein would, by the laws of the country or by a testamentary disposition, descend or pass to a national of the other High Contracting Party, whether resident or non-resident, were he not disqualified by the laws of the country where such property or interests therein is or are situated, such national shall be allowed a term of three years in which to sell the same, this term to be reasonably prolonged if circumstances render it necessary, and withdraw the proceeds thereof, without restraint or interference, and exempt from any succession, probate or administrative duties or charges other than those which may be imposed in like cases upon the nationals of the country from which such proceeds may be drawn.

Disposal of personal property.

Nationals of either High Contracting Party may have full power to dispose of their personal property of every kind within the territories of the other, by testament, donation, or otherwise, and their heirs, legatees and donees, of whatsoever nationality, whether resident or non-resident, shall succeed to such personal property, and may take possession thereof, either by themselves or by others acting for them, and retain or dispose of the same at their pleasure subject to the payment of such duties or charges only as the nationals of the High Contracting Party within whose territories such property may be or belong shall be liable to pay in like cases. In the same way, personal property left to nationals of one of the High Contracting Parties by nationals of the other High Contracting Party, and being within the territories of such other Party, shall be subject

Såfremt en person ved sin død skulde eie land eller annen fast eiendom eller rettigheter deri i en av de Høie Kontraherende Parters territorier, og sådan eiendom eller rettigheter, overensstemmende med landets lov eller i henhold til testamentariske disposisjoner, vilde tilfalle eller arves av en borger tilhørende den annen Høie Kontraherende Part—enten han er bosittende i samme territorium eller ikke, såfremt han ikke var utelukket herfra i henhold til det lands lover, hvor sådan eiendom eller rettigheter befinner sig, skal en sådan borger tilståes en frist av tre år for å kunne selge denne eiendom eller disse rettigheter; denne frist skal kunne bli rimelig forlenget såfremt omstendighetene skulde gjøre det nødvendig. Han skal fritt og uhindret kunne inndra salgsutbyttet uten å erlegge andre arve- skifte- eller administrasjonsavgifter eller omkostninger enn de som i lignende tilfelle pålegges borgere i det land fra hvilket sådant utbytte blir hentet.

Borgere av den ene eller den annen av de Høie Kontraherende Parter skal ha full rådighet til å forföie over sin personlige eiendom av enhver art i den annen parts territorier, ved testament, gave eller på annen måte, og deres arvinger, legatarer eller gavemottagere, hvilken nasjonalitet de enn måtte tilhøre, og likegyldig om de bor i landet eller ikke, skal kunne arve sådan personlig eiendom og ta den i besiddelse enten personlig eller ved andre som optrer på deres vegne, og beholde eller forföie over samme efter eget ønske underkastet alene erleggelse av sådanne avgifter eller omkostninger som i lignende tilfelle må erlegges av borgere av den Høie Kontraherende Part, innen hvis territorier sådan eiendom måtte befinne sig eller høre hjemme. På samme måte skal personlig eiendom som tilfaller borgere av en av de Høie Kontraherende Parter fra Borgere av

to the payment of such duties or charges only as the nationals of the High Contracting Party within whose territories such property may be or belong shall be liable to pay in like cases.

## ARTICLE V

The nationals of each of the High Contracting Parties in the exercise of the right of freedom of worship, within the territories of the other, as hereinabove provided, may, without annoyance or molestation of any kind by reason of their religious belief or otherwise, conduct services either within their own houses or within any appropriate buildings which they may be at liberty to erect and maintain in convenient situations, provided their teachings or practices are not contrary to public morals; and they may also be permitted to bury their dead according to their religious customs in suitable and convenient places established and maintained for the purpose, subject to the reasonable mortuary and sanitary laws and regulations of the place of burial.

## ARTICLE VI

In the event of war between either High Contracting Party and a third State, such Party may draft for compulsory military service nationals of the other having a permanent residence within its territories and who have formally, according to its laws, declared an intention to adopt its nationality by naturalization, unless such individuals depart from the territories of said belligerent Party within sixty days after a declaration of war.

It is agreed, however, that such right to depart shall not apply to natives of the country drafting for compulsory military service who, being nationals of the other Party, have declared an intention to adopt the nationality of their

den annen Høie Kontraherende Part, og som er innen den annen parts territorium, alene vaere underkastet erleggelse av sådanne avgifter eller omkostninger som i lignende tilfelle må erlegges av borgere av den Høie Kontraherende Part innen hvis territorier sådan eiendom måtte befinne sig eller høre hjemme.

## ARTIKKEL V

Hver av de Høie Kontraherende Parters borgere skal i utøvelse av den religionsfrihet innen den annen parts territorier, som ovenfor er fastsatt, uten gene eller nogen som helst overlast som følge av sin religiøse tro eller av andre grunner, kunne forrette gudstjenester, enten i sine egne hus eller dertil egnede bygninger, som det måtte vaere dem tillatt å opføre og vedlikeholde på passende steder, forutsatt at deres laere og religionsutøvelse ikke støter an mot den offentlige moral; og de skal også tillates å begrave sine døde i overensstemmelse med sine religiøse skikker på passende dertil anlagte og vedlikeholdte steder, når de iakttar de rimelige begravelser- og andre sanitaere lover og forskrifter som gjelder på gravstedet.

Freedom of worship,  
etc.

Condition.

## ARTIKKEL VI

I tilfelle av krig mellom en av de Høie Kontraherende Parter og en tredje stat, skal denne part kunne innkalde borgere av den annen kontraherende part til tvungen militærtjeneste, såfremt de har fast bopæl i dets territorier, og har formelt tilkjennegitt, overensstemmende med landets lover, sin hensikt å anta dets nasjonalitet ved naturalisasjon, medmindre sådanne personer forlater den nevnte krigførende parts territorier innen seksti dager efter krigserklæringen.

Compulsory military  
service in event of war.

Der er imidlertid enighet om at denne rett til å forlate den krigførende makts territorier ikke gjelder for innfødte i den utskrivende stat som er borgere av den annen part og som har tilkjennegitt sin hensikt av å anta sitt

Exception.

nativity. Such natives shall nevertheless be entitled in respect of this matter to treatment no less favorable than that accorded the nationals of any other country who are similarly situated.

## ARTICLE VII

Reciprocal freedom of commerce and navigation.

Between the territories of the High Contracting Parties there shall be freedom of commerce and navigation. The nationals of each of the High Contracting Parties equally with those of the most favored nation, shall have liberty freely to come with their vessels and cargoes to all places, ports and waters of every kind within the territorial limits of the other which are or may be open to foreign commerce and navigation. Nothing in this Treaty shall be construed to restrict the right of either High Contracting Party to impose, on such terms as it may see fit, prohibitions or restrictions designed to protect human, animal, or plant health or life, or regulations for the enforcement of revenue or police laws, including laws prohibiting or restricting the importation or sale of alcoholic beverages or narcotics.

Sanitary, etc., measures.

Liquor or narcotic traffic.

Most-favored-nation treatment on imports.

Each of the High Contracting Parties binds itself unconditionally to impose no higher or other duties, charges or conditions and no prohibition on the importation of any article, the growth, produce or manufacture, of the territories of the other Party, from whatever place arriving, than are or shall be imposed on the importation of any like article, the growth, produce or manufacture of any other foreign country; nor shall any duties, charges, conditions or prohibitions on importations be made effective retroactively on imports already cleared through the customs, or on goods declared for entry into consumption in the country.

födelslands nasjonalitet. Sådanne innfødte skal imidlertid i denne henseende være berettiget til en behandling som ikke er mindre gunstig enn den som tilståes borgere i lignende stilling fra hvilket som helst annet land.

## ARTIKKEL VII

Mellem de Høie Kontraherende Parters territorier skal der være frihet med hensyn til handel og skibsfart. Hver av de Høie Kontraherende Parters borgere skal i likhet med de, som tilhører den mestbegunstigede nasjon, tilståes rett til fritt å komme med sine skib og ladninger til alle steder, havner og farvann av alle slags innenfor den annen parts territoriale grenser, som er eller måtte bli åpen for fremmed handel og skibsfart. Intet i denne traktat skal kunne fortolkes i retning av å innskrenke den rett, som hver av de Høie Kontraherende Parter har til, på sådanne vilkår som den måtte anse passende, å pålegge forbud eller innskrenkninger, bestemt til beskyttelse av menneske- dyr og plante- helse eller -liv, eller forordninger til gjennomførelse av toll- skatte- eller politilover, innbefattende lover som forbyr eller innskrenker innførsel eller salg av alkoholiske drikkevarer eller narkotiske midler.

Enhver av de Høie Kontraherende Parter binder sig betingelsesløst til ikke å pålegge innførselen av hvilken som helst vare, som er vokset, fremstillet eller fabrikkert i den annen stats territorier, fra hvilket sted den enn kommer, med høiere eller andre avgifter, omkostninger eller betingelser og forbud enn sådanne som er eller kommer til å bli pålagt innførselen av lignende varer, som er vokset, fremstillet eller fabrikkert i hvilket som helst annet fremmed land; heller ikke skal nogen avgifter, omkostninger, betingelser eller forbud vedrørende importen bli satt i kraft med tilbakevirkende kraft overfor innførte varer som allerede har passert tollvesenet eller overfor varer anmeldt for innførsel til forbruk i landet.

Each of the High Contracting Parties also binds itself unconditionally to impose no higher or other charges or other restrictions or prohibitions on goods exported to the territories of the other High Contracting Party than are imposed on goods exported to any other foreign country.

Any advantage of whatsoever kind which either High Contracting Party may extend by treaty, law, decree, regulation, practice or otherwise, to any article, the growth, produce, or manufacture of any other foreign country shall simultaneously and unconditionally, without request and without compensation, be extended to the like article the growth, produce or manufacture of the other High Contracting Party.

All articles which are or may be legally imported from foreign countries into ports of the United States or are or may be legally exported therefrom in vessels of the United States may likewise be imported into those ports or exported therefrom in Norwegian vessels, without being liable to any other or higher duties or charges whatsoever than if such articles were imported or exported in vessels of the United States; and reciprocally, all articles which are or may be legally imported from foreign countries into the ports of Norway or are or may be legally exported therefrom in Norwegian vessels may likewise be imported into these ports or exported therefrom in vessels of the United States without being liable to any other or higher duties or charges whatsoever than if such articles were imported or exported in Norwegian vessels.

In the same manner there shall be perfect reciprocal equality in relation to the flags of the two countries with regard to bounties, drawbacks, and other privileges of this nature of whatever denom-

Enhver av de Høie Kontraherende Parter binder sig også, betingelsesløst, til ikke å pålegge varer, som utføres til den annen Høie Kontraherende Parts territorier høiere eller andre avgifter eller andre restriksjoner eller forbud enn de som pålegges varer utført til hvilket som helst annet fremmed land.

Enhver fordel, likegyldig av hvad art, som den ene av de Høie Kontraherende Parter fremtidig måtte innrømme ved traktat, lov, resolusjon, forordning, kotyme eller på annen måte en hvilken som helst vare, som er vokset, fremstillet eller fabrikert i hvilket som helst annet fremmed land skal samtidig og betingelsesløst uten anmodning og uten kompensasjon bli tilstått samme slags vare vokset, fremstillet eller fabrikert i den annen Høie Kontraherende Parts landområde.

Alle varer, som nu eller fremtidig, lovlig kan innføres fra fremmede land til havner i De Forente Stater eller som, nu eller fremtidig, lovlig kan utføres derfra med De Forente Staters skib skal likeledes kunne innføres til disse havner eller utføres derfra med norske skib uten å være forpliktet til å erlegge nogen andre eller høiere avgifter eller gebyrer av nogen som helst art enn om sådanne varer var innført eller utført med De Forente Staters skib; og til gjengjeld skal alle varer, som lovlig er eller kommer til å bli innført fra fremmede land til havner i Norge eller lovlig er eller kommer til å bli utført derfra med norske skib, likeledes kunne innføres til disse havner eller utføres derfra med De Forente Staters skib uten å være forpliktet til å erlegge nogen andre eller høiere avgifter eller gebyrer av nogen som helst art enn om sådanne varer var innført eller utført med norske skib.

På samme måte skal der være fullstendig gjensidig likhet hvad angår de to lands flagg med hensyn til eksportpremier, drawbacks og andre lignende privilegier av hvilken som helst benevnel-

No discrimination of export charges, etc.

Automatic extension of advantages given to any other foreign country.

Equality of trade by vessels of either country.

Bounties, drawbacks, etc.

ination which may be allowed in the territories of each of the Contracting Parties, on goods imported or exported in national vessels so that such bounties, drawbacks and other privileges shall also and in like manner be allowed on goods imported or exported in vessels of the other country.

With respect to the amount and collection of duties on imports and exports of every kind, each of the two High Contracting Parties binds itself to give to the nationals, vessels and goods of the other the advantage of every favor, privilege or immunity which it shall have accorded to the nationals, vessels and goods of a third State, whether such favored State shall have been accorded such treatment gratuitously or in return for reciprocal compensatory treatment. Every such favor, privilege or immunity which shall hereafter be granted the nationals, vessels or goods of a third State shall simultaneously and unconditionally, without request and without compensation, be extended to the other High Contracting Party, for the benefit of itself, its nationals, vessels, and goods.

The stipulations of this Article do not extend to the treatment which is accorded by the United States to the commerce of Cuba under the provisions of the Commercial Convention concluded by the United States and Cuba on December 11, 1902, or any other commercial convention which hereafter may be concluded by the United States with Cuba. Such stipulations, moreover, do not extend to the commerce of the United States with the Panama Canal Zone or with any of the dependencies of the United States or to the commerce of the dependencies of the United States with one another under existing or future laws.

No claim may be made by virtue of the stipulations of the present Treaty to any privileges that Norway has accorded, or may accord, to Denmark, Iceland

se som i hver av de Kontraherende Parters territorier måtte tilståes varer innført eller utført med landets egne skib, således at disse eksportpremier, drawbacks og andre privilegier på samme måte også skal tilståes varer, som er innført eller utført med skib tilhørende det annet land.

Med hensyn til størrelsen og opkrevningen av alle slags innførsels- og utførselsavgifter så binder hver av de to Høie Kontraherende Parter sig til å innrømme borgere, skib og varer tilhørende den annen part fordelene ved enhver begunstigelse, privilegium eller immunitet, som måtte være tilstått undersåtter, skib og varer tilhørende en tredje stat, enten en sådan begunstiget stat måtte være tilstått en sådan behandling uten videre eller som vederlag for en tilsvarende kompensasjonsbehandling. Enhver sådan begunstigelse, privilegium eller immunitet, som fremtidig måtte tilståes en tredje stats undersåtter, skib eller varer skal samtidig og betingelsesløst, uten anmodning og uten vederlag, tilståes den annen Høie Kontraherende Part til fordel for den selv, dens borgere, skib og varer.

Bestemmelsene i denne artikkel skal ikke vedrøre den behandling som De Forente Stater har tilstått Cubas handel i den mellom De Forente Stater og Cuba den 11. desember 1902 avsluttede handelskonvensjon, eller nogen annen handelskonvensjon som fremtidig måtte bli avsluttet av De Forente Stater med Cuba. Disse bestemmelser vedrører heller ikke De Forente Staters handel med Panamakanalsonen, eller med noget av De Forente Staters biland, eller den innbyrdes handel mellom De Forente Staters biland i henhold til nuværende eller fremtidige lover.

I kraft av naervaerende traktats bestemmelser skal der ikke kunne gjøres noget krav på noget privilegium som Norge har tilstått eller måtte tilstå Danmark, Island

Most-favored-nation treatment as to customs duties.

United States trade with Cuba.  
Vol. 33, p. 2136.

With Canal Zone or dependencies excepted.

Exception given to Norwegian traffic.

or Sweden, as long as the same privilege has not been extended to any other country.

Neither of the High Contracting Parties shall by virtue of the provisions of the present Treaty be entitled to claim the benefits which have been granted or may be granted to neighboring States in order to facilitate short boundary traffic.

#### ARTICLE VIII

The nationals, goods, products, wares, and merchandise of each High Contracting Party within the territories of the other shall receive the same treatment as nationals, goods, products, wares, and merchandise of the country with regard to internal taxes, transit duties, charges in respect to warehousing and other facilities and the amount of drawbacks and export bounties.

#### ARTICLE IX

The vessels and cargoes of one of the High Contracting Parties shall, within the territorial waters and harbors of the other Party in all respects and unconditionally be accorded the same treatment as the vessels and cargoes of that Party, irrespective of the port of departure of the vessel, or the port of destination, and irrespective of the origin or the destination of the cargo. It is especially agreed that no duties of tonnage, harbor, pilotage, lighthouse, quarantine, or other similar or corresponding duties or charges of whatever denomination, levied in the name or for the profit of the Government, public functionaries, private individuals, corporations or establishments of any kind shall be imposed in the ports of the territories or territorial waters of either country upon the vessels of the other, which shall not equally, under the same conditions, be imposed on national vessels.

#### ARTICLE X

Merchant vessels and other privately owned vessels under the flag of either of the High

eller Sverige, så lenge det samme privilegium ikke er blitt utstrakt til noget annet land.

Ingen av de Høie Kontraherende Parter skal i kraft av bestemmelsene i naervaerende traktat være berettiget til å kreve de begunstigelser som er eller måtte bli tilstått nabostater for å lette den lille grensetrafikk.

#### ARTIKKEL VIII

Hver av de Høie Kontraherende Parters borgere, gods, produkter, artikler og varer skal i den annen parts territorier nyte den samme behandling som landets egne borgere, gods, produkter, artikler og varer med hensyn til indre skatter, transittoll, avgifter vedrørende lagring og benyttelse av andre hjelpemidler så vel som med hensyn til størrelsen av drawbacks og eksportpremier.

#### ARTIKKEL IX

Hver av de Høie Kontraherende Parters skib og ladninger skal innen den annen parts territoriale farvann og havner, i enhver henseende og betingelsesløst tilståes samme behandling som denne parts skib og ladninger, uten hensyn til hvorfra fartøiet kommer eller hvad dets bestemmelsessted er, og uten hensyn til ladningens opprinnelse eller bestemmelse. Der er spesiell enighet om at ingen tonnasje-, havne-, los-, fyr-, karantene- eller andre lignende eller tilsvarende avgifter eller gebyrer av hvilken som helst benevnelse som opkreves i regjeringens navn eller til inntekt for denne eller for offentlige funksjonærer, private personer, korporasjoner eller institusjoner av hvilken som helst art skal pålegges den annen parts skib i nogen av havnene innen de to lands territorier eller territoriale farvann, som ikke likeledes på samme vilkår blir pålagt landets egne skib.

#### ARTIKKEL X

Handels- og andre privat eiede skib under flagget til den ene eller den annen av de Høie Kon-

Other exceptions.

Equality of internal taxes, etc.

Mutual treatment of vessels and cargoes.

Equality of tonnage, etc., duties.

Nationality of private vessels recognized.

Contracting Parties, and carrying the papers required by its national laws in proof of nationality shall, both within the territorial waters of the other High Contracting Party and on the high seas, be deemed to be the vessels of the Party whose flag is flown.

traherende Parter og som er i besiddelse av de papirer som av eget lands lover utkreves som nasjonalitetsbevis skal såvel i den annen Høie Kontraherende Parts territoriale farvann som på åpent hav ansees for å tilhøre den part, hvis flagg føres.

## ARTICLE XI

Discharging cargoes at open ports.

Merchant vessels and other privately owned vessels under the flag of either of the High Contracting Parties shall be permitted to discharge portions of cargoes at any port open to foreign commerce in the territories of the other High Contracting Party, and to proceed with the remaining portions of such cargoes to any other ports of the same territories open to foreign commerce, without paying other or higher tonnage dues or port charges in such cases than would be paid by national vessels in like circumstances, and they shall be permitted to load in like manner at different ports in the same voyage outward, provided, however, that the coasting trade of the High Contracting Parties is exempt from the provisions of this Article and from the other provisions of this Treaty, and is to be regulated according to the laws of each High Contracting Party in relation thereto. It is agreed, however, that nationals of either High Contracting Party shall within the territories of the other enjoy with respect to the coasting trade the most favored nation treatment.

Coasting trade exemption.

## ARTICLE XII

Corporations, etc., organized in either country may conduct business in the other.

Limited liability and other corporations and associations, whether or not for pecuniary profit, which have been or may hereafter be organized in accordance with and under the laws, National, State or Provincial, of either High Contracting Party and maintain a central office within the territories thereof, shall have their juridical status recognized by the other High Contracting Party provided that they pur-

## ARTIKKEL XI

Handels- og andre privat eiede skib under flagget til den ene eller den annen av de Høie Kontraherende Parter skal tillates å losse deler av sin last i hvilken som helst av den annen Høie Kontraherende Parts havner, som er åpne for fremmed handel, og å fortsette sin reise med de resterende partier av sådan last til hvilken som helst av samme lands havner, som er åpne for fremmed handel, uten i såfall å erlegge andre eller høiere tonnasje- eller havne-avgifter enn de som i lignende tilfelle betales av landets egne skib; de skal likeledes tillates å innta last i forskjellige havner på samme utreise. De to Høie Kontraherende Parters kystfart skal imidlertid være undtatt fra bestemmelsene i denne artikkel og fra naervaerende traktats øvrige bestemmelser. Kystfarten skal ordnes overensstemmende med hver av de Høie Kontraherende Parters lover. Hver av de Høie Kontraherende Parters borgere skal imidlertid i den annen parts territorier med hensyn til kystfart nyte mestbegunstiget behandling.

## ARTIKKEL XII

Sammenslutninger eller selskaper med eller uten begrenset ansvar, hvad enten deres formål er erhvervsvirksomhet eller ikke, som har vært eller som fremtidig måtte bli etablert i overensstemmelse med og under en av de Høie Kontraherende Parters stats- eller stedlige lover, og som har hovedkontor i vedkommende parts territorier, skal anerkjennes som juridiske personer hos den annen Høie Kontraherende Part forut-

sue no aims within its territories contrary to its laws. They shall enjoy free access to the courts of law and equity, on conforming to the laws regulating the matter, as well for the prosecution as for the defense of rights in all the degrees of jurisdiction established by law.

The right of such corporations and associations of either High Contracting Party so recognized by the other to establish themselves in the territories of the other Party, establish branch offices and fulfill their functions therein shall depend upon, and be governed solely by, the consent of such Party as expressed in its National, State, or Provincial laws.

#### ARTICLE XIII

The nationals of either High Contracting Party shall enjoy within the territories of the other, reciprocally and upon compliance with the conditions there imposed, such rights and privileges as have been or may hereafter be accorded the nationals of any other State with respect to the organization of and participation in limited liability and other corporations and associations, for pecuniary profit or otherwise, including the rights of promotion, incorporation, purchase and ownership and sale of shares and the holding of executive or official positions therein. In the exercise of the foregoing rights and with respect to the regulation or procedure concerning the organization or conduct of such corporations or associations, such nationals shall be subjected to no condition less favorable than those which have been or may hereafter be imposed upon the nationals of the most favored nation. The rights of any of such corporations or associations as may be organized or controlled or participated in by the nationals of either High Contracting Party within the territories of the other to exercise any of their functions

satt at de i dens territorier ikke tilsikter noget formål som er stridende mot landets lover. De skal nyte fri adgang til alle domstoler og billighetsdomstoler for i overensstemmelse med de for tilfellet anvendelige lover å kunne anlegge sak eller forsvare sin rett i alle rettslige instanser fastsat ved lov.

Den av den annen Høie Kontraherende Part således anerkjente rett for sådanne sammenslutninger eller selskaper tilhørende en av de Høie Kontraherende Parter til å nedsette sig i den annen parts territorier, oprette filialer og der å utøve sin virksomhet, skal avhenge av og alene rette sig efter vedkommende parts samtykke således som statens eller dens stedlige lovgivning gir uttrykk for.

Right to establish branches.

#### ARTIKKEL XIII

Borgere av den ene eller den annen av de Høie Kontraherende Parter skal i den annen parts territorier gjensidig og under de der gjeldende betingelser nyte sådanne rettigheter og begunstigelser, som har vært eller fremtidig måtte bli tilstått borgere av hvilken som helst annen stat med hensyn til etablering av og deltagelse i sammenslutninger og selskaper med eller uten begrenset ansvar hvad enten deres formål er erhvervsvirksomhet eller ikke, heri innbefattet retten til å stifte, inkorporere, kjøpe og eie sådanne samt salg av aksjer og til å innta ledende eller viktige stillinger i sådanne foretagender. I utøvelsen av disse rettigheter og med hensyn til reglene for fremgangsmåten ved dannelsen eller ledelsen av disse sammenslutninger eller selskaper skal sådanne borgere ikke underkastes nogen betingelser som er mindre fordelaktige enn de som er eller fremtidig måtte bli pålagt den mestbegunstigede nasjons borgere. Såfremt de Høie Kontraherende Parter borgere i den annen parts territorier danner, kontrollerer eller er deltagere i sådanne sammenslutninger eller selskaper så avhenger

Nationals of either country may organize corporations, etc., in the other.

therein, shall be governed by the laws and regulations, National, State or Provincial, which are in force or may hereafter be established within the territories of the Party wherein they propose to engage in business.

**Mining privileges.**

The nationals of either High Contracting Party shall, moreover, enjoy within the territories of the other, reciprocally and upon compliance with the conditions there imposed, such rights and privileges as have been or may hereafter be accorded the nationals of any other State with respect to the mining of coal, phosphate, oil, oil shale, gas, and sodium on the public domain of the other.

**ARTICLE XIV**

**Commercial travelers recognized.**

Commercial travelers representing manufacturers, merchants and traders domiciled in the territories of either High Contracting Party shall on their entry into and sojourn in the territories of the other Party and on their departure therefrom be accorded the most favored nation treatment in respect of customs and other privileges and of all charges and taxes of whatever denomination applicable to them or to their samples.

**Identification, etc.**

If either High Contracting Party require the presentation of an authentic document establishing the identity and authority of a commercial traveler, a signed statement by the concern or concerns represented, certified by a consular officer of the country of destination shall be accepted as satisfactory.

**ARTICLE XV**

**Freedom of international transit.**

There shall be complete freedom of transit through the territories including territorial waters of each High Contracting Party on the routes most convenient for international transit, by rail, navigable waterway, and canal, other than the Panama Canal and waterways and canals which constitute international bound-

deres rettigheter til å utøve virksomhet der av ikraftvaerende stats eller stedlige lover og forordninger eller av sådanne som fremtidig måtte fastsettes i den parts territorier, hvor de har til hensikt å ville utøve forretningsvirksomhet.

Borgere av den ene eller den annen av de Høie Kontraherende Parter skal desuten, i den annen parts territorier på de der gjeldende betingelser gjensidig nyte de rettigheter og privilegier som er eller fremtidig måtte bli tilstått borgere av hvilken som helst annen stat med hensyn til utvinning av kull, fosfater, olje, oljeskifer, gass og stensalt på den annen parts offentlige område.

**ARTIKKEL XIV**

Handelsreisende som representerer fabrikanter, kjøpmenn og handlende bosittende i territoriene til en av de Høie Kontraherende Parter, skal ved sin innreise til og opphold i den annen Parts territorier og ved sin avreise derfra tilståes samme behandling som den mestbegunstigede nasjon hvad angår toll- og andre privilegier samt avgifter og skatter av hvilken som helst art der gjelder for dem eller deres prøver.

Hvis en av de Høie Kontraherende Parter forlanger at en handelsreisende skal fremvise et behørig dokument som viser hans identitet og bemyndigelse, skal en erklæring undertegnet av det firma eller de firmaer som han representerer, og legalisert av en konsul for bestemmelseslandet, godtas som tilfredsstillende.

**ARTIKKEL XV**

**Panama Canal, etc., excepted.**

Der skal være full transittfrihet i hver av de Høie Kontraherende Parters territorier, innbefattende territoriale farvann, på de ruter som er best egnet for internasjonal transitt, ad jernbane, navigabel vannvei og kanal, med undtagelse av Panamakanalen og sådanne vannveier og kanaler som danner interna-

aries, to persons and goods coming from, going to or passing through the territories of the other High Contracting Party, except such persons as may be forbidden admission into its territories or goods of which the importation may be prohibited by law or regulations. The measures of a general or particular character which either of the High Contracting Parties is obliged to take in case of an emergency affecting the safety of the State or vital interests of the country may, in exceptional cases and for as short a period as possible, involve a deviation from the provisions of this paragraph, it being understood that the principle of freedom of transit must be observed to the utmost possible extent.

Persons and goods in transit shall not be subjected to any transit duty, or to any unnecessary delays or restrictions, or to any discrimination as regards charges, facilities, or any other matter.

Goods in transit must be entered at the proper customhouse, but they shall be exempt from all customs or other similar duties.

All charges imposed on transport in transit shall be reasonable, having regard to the conditions of the traffic.

#### ARTICLE XVI

Each of the High Contracting Parties agrees to receive from the other, consular officers in those of its ports, places and cities, where it may be convenient and which are open to consular representatives of any foreign country.

Consular officers of each of the High Contracting Parties shall after entering upon their duties, enjoy reciprocally in the territories of the other all the rights, privileges, exemptions and immunities which are enjoyed by officers of the same grade of the

sjonale grenser, for personer og varer som kommer fra, går til eller passerer gjennom den annen Høie Kontraherende Parts territorier, med undtagelse av sådanne personer som måtte være forbudt adgang til den annen parts territorier eller varer hvis innførsel måtte være forbudt ved lov eller forordning. De forholdsregler av almindelig eller spesiell karakter som hver av de Høie Kontraherende Parter er nødsaget til å treffe i tilfelle av en nødstilstand som vedrører statens sikkerhet eller landets vitale interesser kan i undtagelsestilfelle og for et så kort tidsrum som mulig, medføre en fravikelse av bestemmelsene i dette ledd, idet der er enighet om at prinsippet om transittfrihet skal overholdes i den utstrekning som på nogen måte er mulig.

Personer og varer i transitt skal ikke gjøres til gjenstand for nogen transitt-toll, eller for nogen unødige forsinkelser eller restriksjoner, ei heller for nogen diskriminasjon med hensyn til avgifter, lettelser eller hvilken som helst annen sak.

Transittvarer skal innklareres på vedkommende tollbod, men skal være fritatt for all toll eller andre lignende avgifter.

Alle transittomkostninger skal være rimelige, idet der tas hensyn til trafikforholdene.

#### ARTIKKEL XVI

Enhver av de Høie Kontraherende Parter samtykker i å motta fra den annen part konsulaere tjenestemenn i de av sine havner, steder og byer hvor det måtte være beleilig og som er åpne for konsulaere representanter tilhørende hvilket som helst fremmed land.

Efter å ha trått i virksomhet skal enhver av de Høie Kontraherende Parters konsulaere tjenestemenn i den annen stats territorier gjensidig nyde alle de rettigheter, privilegier, undtagelser og fritagelser som nydes av den mestbegunstigede nasjons tjenes-

Emergency measures.

Transit provisions.

Customs entries, etc.

Transport in transit charges.

Consular officers. Reception of.

Enjoyment of rights, etc., accorded most-favored-nation.

most favored nation. As official agents, such officers shall be entitled to the high consideration of all officials, national or local, with whom they have official intercourse in the State which receives them.

**Exequatur to issue.**

The Governments of each of the High Contracting Parties shall furnish free of charge the necessary exequatur of such consular officers of the other as present a regular commission signed by the chief executive of the appointing State and under its great seal; and they shall issue to a subordinate or substitute consular officer duly appointed by an accepted superior consular officer with the approbation of his Government, or by any other competent officer of that Government, such documents as according to the laws of the respective countries shall be requisite for the exercise by the appointee of the consular function. On the exhibition of an exequatur, or other document issued in lieu thereof to such subordinate, such consular officer shall be permitted to enter upon his duties and to enjoy the rights, privileges and immunities granted by this Treaty.

**ARTICLE XVII**

**Exemption from arrest, etc.**

Consular officers, nationals of the State by which they are appointed, and not engaged in any profession, business or trade, shall be exempt from arrest except when charged with the commission of offenses locally designated as crimes other than misdemeanors and subjecting the individual guilty thereof to punishment. Such officers shall be exempt from military billetings, and from service of any military or naval, administrative or police character whatsoever.

**Testimony in criminal cases.**

In criminal cases the attendance at the trial by a consular officer as a witness may be de-

temenn av samme grad. Som offisielle agenter skal sådanne tjenestemenn, i den stat som mottar dem, ha krav på å bli vist stor hensynsfullhet fra alle stats eller stedlige funksjonaerer, med hvem de i embeds medfør måtte komme i forbindelse.

Enhver av de Høie Kontraherende Parters regjeringer skal uten avgift meddele fornødent eksekvatur for sådanne konsulaere tjenestemenn tilhørende den annen stat, som fremviser et av statsoverhovedet for den utnevnte stat undertegnet og med statens segl forsynt bestallingsdokument; og de skal utstede til en underordnet eller fungerende konsulaer tjenestemann, som er behørig ansatt av en anerkjent høiere konsulaer tjenestemann med approbasjon av dennes regjering eller av en annen dertil bemyndiget tjenestemann av samme regjering, sådanne dokumenter, som efter de respektive lands lover er nødvendig for utøvelse av den utnevntes konsulartjeneste. Ved fremvisning av eksekvatur eller annet dokument, utstedt i dettes sted til sådan underordnet konsulaer tjenestemann, skal det tillates denne å tre i virksomhet og å nyde de rettigheter, privilegier og den ukrenkelighet som er innrømmet ved denne traktat.

**ARTIKKEL XVII**

Konsulaere tjenestemenn, som er borgere av det land, som har utnevnt dem, og som ikke utøver nogen profesjon, handel eller naering, skal vaere fritatt for arrest undtagen i tilfelle de anklages for sådanne lovvertredelser som på stedet betegnes som forbrydelser, til forskjell fra forseelser og overtredelser, og ved hvilke vedkommende person gjør sig skyldig til straff. Sådanne tjenestemenn skal vaere fritatt for militaer innkvartering og fra enhver form for land- eller sjømilitaer- administrativ- eller politi-tjeneste.

I straffesaker kan anklager eller forsvarer eller retten forlange at en konsulaer tjenestemann er til

manded by the prosecution or defense, or by the court. The demand shall be made with all possible regard for the consular dignity and the duties of the office; and there shall be compliance on the part of the consular officer.

When the testimony of a consular officer who is a national of the State which appoints him and is engaged in no private occupation for gain, is taken in civil cases, it shall be taken orally or in writing at his residence or office and with due regard for his convenience. The officer should, however, voluntarily give his testimony at the trial whenever it is possible to do so without serious interference with his official duties.

No consular officer shall be required to testify in either criminal or civil cases regarding acts performed by him in his official capacity.

#### ARTICLE XVIII

Consular officers, including employees in a consulate, nationals of the State by which they are appointed other than those engaged in private occupations for gain within the State where they exercise their functions shall be exempt from all taxes, National, State, Provincial and Municipal, levied upon their persons or upon their property, except taxes levied on account of the possession or ownership of immovable property situated in, or income derived from property of any kind situated or belonging within the territories of the State within which they exercise their functions. All consular officers and employees, nationals of the State appointing them, and not engaged in any profession, business or trade, shall be exempt from the payment of taxes on the salary, fees or wages received by them in compensation for their consular services.

stede som vidne. Forlangendet skal gjøres med all mulig hensyntagen til den konsulaere verdighet og embedets plikter; og den konsulaere tjenestemann skal etterkomme anmodningen.

Når i civilrettslige saker forklaring optas hos en konsulaer tjenestemann som er borger av det land, som utnevner ham og som ikke driver nogen privat erhvervsvirksomhet, skal den optas muntlig eller skriftlig i hans bopel eller på konsulatkontoret under skyldig hensyntagen til hvad der passer ham. Tjenestemannen bør imidlertid frivillig avgi møte for retten som vidne, når dette kan skje uten alvorlig inngrep i hans offisielle plikter.

Ingen konsulaer tjenestemann skal kunne tilpliktes å vidne i straffesaker eller civilrettslige saker angående handlinger foretatt av ham i hans offisielle egenskap.

Official acts.

#### ARTIKKEL XVIII

Konsulaere tjenestemenn, herunder også inbefattet funksjonærer på konsulatet, som er borgere av den stat av hvilken de er utnevnt eller ansatt, og som i den stat, hvor de utfører sin tjeneste, ikke driver nogen privat erhvervsvirksomhet skal være fritatt for all slags riks- stats- provinsial- og kommunalskatt på egen person og eiendom. Sådanne fritagelse gjelder dog ikke for skatt som legges som følge av besiddelse av fast eiendom beliggende i den stats territorium hvor tjenestemennene utfører sin funksjon eller for skatt på inntekt av eiendom av hvilken som helst art, beliggende eller hjemmehørende i angjeldende stat. Alle konsulaere tjenestemenn og funksjonærer, som er borgere av den stat som har utnevnt eller ansatt dem og som ikke utøver nogen profesjon, handel eller næring, skal være fritatt for skatt av gasje, oppbørsler eller lønn, som de har mottatt som godtgjørelse for konsulaere tjenester.

Personal property tax exemption.

## ARTICLE XIX

Arms and flags at  
offices.

Consular officers may place over the outer door of their respective offices the arms of their State with an appropriate inscription designating the official office. Such officers may also hoist the flag of their country on their offices including those situated in the capitals of the two countries. They may likewise hoist such flag over any boat or vessel employed in the exercise of the consular function.

Inviolability of offices  
and archives.

The consular offices and archives shall at all times be inviolable. They shall under no circumstances be subjected to invasion by any authorities of any character within the country where such offices are located. Nor shall the authorities under any pretext make any examination or seizure of papers or other property deposited within a consular office. Consular offices shall not be used as places of asylum. No consular officers shall be required to produce official archives in court or testify as to their contents.

To be kept apart  
from private papers.

When a consular officer is engaged in business of any kind within the country which receives him, the archives of the consulate and the documents relative to the same shall be kept in a place entirely apart from his private or business papers.

*Ad interim* officers.

Upon the death, incapacity, or absence of a consular officer having no subordinate consular officer at his post, secretaries or chancellors, whose official character may have previously been made known to the Government of the State where the consular function was exercised, may temporarily exercise the consular function of the deceased or incapacitated or absent consular officer; and while so acting shall enjoy all the rights, prerogatives and immunities granted to the incumbent.

## ARTIKKEL XIX

Konsulaere tjenestemenn skal over ytterdøren til sine respektive kontorer kunne anbringe sitt lands våben med en passende innskrift som angir det offisielle kontor. Sådanne tjenestemenn skal også fra sine kontorer kunne heise sitt lands flagg deri innbefattet kontorene i de to lands hovedsteder. De skal også kunne heise sådant flagg på hvilkensomhelst båt eller fartøi som benyttes under utøvelsen av deres konsulaere virksomhet.

Konsulatlokaler og arkiver skal alltid vaere unkrenkelige. Ikke under nogen omstendighet skal de utsettes for inntrengen av nogen slags myndigheter i det land hvor kontorene er beliggende. Heller ikke skal myndighetene under noget som helst påskudd foreta nogen undersøkelse eller beslagleggelse av papirer eller annen eiendom som forefinnes på et konsulatkontor. Konsulatlokaler skal ikke kunne tjene som asyl. Ingen konsulaer tjenestemann skal vaere forpliktet til å fremlegge konsulatarkiver i retten eller å avgi forklaring med hensyn til deres innhold.

Når en konsulaer tjenestemann utøver forretningsvirksomhet av hvilken som helst art i det land som mottar ham, skal konsulatets arkiver og de dokumenter som vedrører dette holdes for sig selv helt adskilt fra hans private eller forretningspapirer.

Ved død, forfall eller fravaer av en konsulaer tjenestemann som ikke har nogen underordnet konsulaer tjenestemann ved sin stasjon skal konsulatsekretærer eller kansellister hvis offisielle egenkap tidligere måtte ha vaert tilkjennegitt for den stats regjering, hvor den konsulaere virksomhet har vaert utøvet, midlertidig kunne utføre den avdøde eller forhindrede eller fravaerende konsulartjenestemanns virke; og skal i funksjonstiden nyde alle rettigheter, prerogativer og den ukrenkelighet som er tilstått innehaveren av stillingen.

## ARTICLE XX

Consular officers of either High Contracting Party may, within their respective consular districts, address the authorities concerned, National, State, Provincial or Municipal, for the purpose of protecting the nationals of the State by which they are appointed in the enjoyment of their rights accruing by treaty or otherwise. Complaint may be made for the infraction of those rights. Failure upon the part of the proper authorities to grant redress or to accord protection may justify interposition through the diplomatic channel, and in the absence of a diplomatic representative, a consul general or the consular officer stationed at the capital may apply directly to the Government of the country.

## ARTICLE XXI

Consular officers may, in pursuance of the laws of their own country, take, at any appropriate place within their respective districts, the depositions of any occupants of vessels of their own country, or of any national of, or of any person having permanent residence within the territories of, their own country. Such officers may draw up, attest, certify and authenticate unilateral acts, deeds and testamentary dispositions of their countrymen, and also contracts to which a countryman is a party. They may draw up, attest, certify and authenticate written instruments of any kind purporting to express or embody the conveyance or encumbrance of property of any kind within the territory of the State by which such officers are appointed, and unilateral acts, deeds, testamentary dispositions and contracts relating to property situated, or business to be transacted within, the territories of the State by which they are appointed, embracing unilateral acts, deeds,

## ARTIKKEL XX

Konsulaere tjenestemenn fra hver av de Høie Kontraherende Parter skal i sine respektive distrikter kunne henvende sig til vedkommende stats- (nasjonal-) provinsial- eller kommunalmyndigheter i det öiemed å beskytte borgere av den stat, som har utnevnt dem under varetagelsen av deres rettigheter i henhold til traktat eller på annen måte. Besvaering kan fremsettes i anledning av krenkelse av sådanne rettigheter. Såfremt vedkommende myndigheter ikke imøtekommer besvaeringen eller ikke yder beskyttelse, kan dette berettige til intervensjon ad diplomatisk vei, og i mangel av diplomatisk representant kan en generalkonsul eller den konsulaere tjenestemann, som er stasjonert i hovedstaden, direkte henvende sig til landets regjering.

## ARTIKKEL XXI

Konsulaere tjenestemenn kan i overensstemmelse med deres eget lands lover, på hvilket som helst dertil egnet sted innenfor deres respektive distrikter, opta forklaringer fra ombordværende på skib tilhørende deres eget land, eller fra deres eget lands borgere eller personer som har fast bopel innenfor deres eget lands territorium. Sådanne tjenestemenn skal kunne opsette, attestere, bekrefte og legalisere ensidige erklæringer, overdragelsesdokumenter og testamentariske disposisjoner for sine landsmenn, og likeledes kontrakter i hvilke en landsmann er parthaver. De kan opsette, attestere, bekrefte og legalisere alle slags dokumenter, som gir uttrykk for eller som omfatter overdragelse eller beheftelse av all slags eiendom som befinner sig i den stats territorium av hvilken sådanne tjenestemenn er utnevnt eller beskikket, samt ensidige erklæringer, overdragelsesdokumenter, testamentariske disposisjoner og kontrakter vedrørende eiendom, som finnes på den

Communications with officials for protecting countrymen of consuls.

Notarial acts, etc., by consular officers.

Authentications, etc.

testamentary dispositions or agreements executed solely by nationals of the State within which such officers exercise their functions.

**Effect as evidence.**

Instruments and documents thus executed and copies and translations thereof, when duly authenticated under his official seal by the consular officer shall be received as evidence in the territories of the Contracting Parties as original documents or authenticated copies, as the case may be, and shall have the same force and effect as if drawn by and executed before a notary or other public officer duly authorized in the country by which the consular officer was appointed; provided, always that such documents shall have been drawn and executed in conformity to the laws and regulations of the country where they are designed to take effect.

**ARTICLE XXII**

**Consular authority  
in shipping contro-  
versies.**

A consular officer shall have exclusive jurisdiction over controversies arising out of the internal order of private vessels of his country, and shall alone exercise jurisdiction in cases, wherever arising, between officers and crews, pertaining to the enforcement of discipline on board, provided the vessel and the persons charged with wrongdoing shall have entered a port within his consular district. Such an officer shall also have jurisdiction over issues concerning the adjustment of wages and the execution of contracts relating thereto provided, however, that such jurisdiction shall not exclude the jurisdiction conferred on local authorities under existing or future laws.

stats territorium av hvilken de er utnevnt eller beskikket, eller som vedrører forretninger som dersteds skal utføres. Dette skal også gjelde ensidige erklæringer, overdragelsedokumenter, testamentariske disposisjoner, eller overenskomster utferdiget utelukkende av borgere av det land hvor sådanne tjenestemenn utøver sin virksomhet.

Således utferdigede dokumenter og avskrifter og oversettelser derav skal, når de er behørig legalisert av den konsulaere tjenestemann under hans embeds segl, mottas som bevismiddel i de kontraherende parters territorier, efter omstendighetene som originaldokumenter eller bekræftede avskrifter, og de skal ha samme kraft og virkning som om de var blitt opsatt av og utferdiget for en hertil bemyndiget notar eller annen offentlig tjenestemann i det land av hvilken den konsulaere tjenestemann er utnevnt; dog altid under forutsetning av at sådanne dokumenter skal være blitt opsatt og utferdiget i overensstemmelse med gjeldende lover og forordninger i det land hvor de er bestemt å skulle ha rettsvirkning.

**ARTIKKEL XXII**

En konsulaer tjenestemann skal ha eksklusiv jurisdiksjon i tvistemål som måtte opstå vedrørende den indre orden på hans lands private skib, og skal selv utøve jurisdiksjon i saker angående håndhevelse av disiplinen ombord, hvor som helst sådanne måtte opstå, mellem officerer og mannskap, forutsatt at skibet og de personer, som er beskyldt for overtredelse er kommet til en havn i hans konsulaere distrikt. Sådanne tjenestemann skal også ha jurisdiksjon i tvistesporsmål angående hyreopgjør og vedrørende utførelsen av kontrakter, som står i forbindelse dermed idet sådan jurisdiksjon ikke skal være til hinder for jurisdiksjon tillagt de stedlige myndigheter i henhold til nuværende eller fremtidig lovgivning.

When an act committed on board of a private vessel under the flag of the State by which the consular officer has been appointed and within the territorial waters of the State to which he has been appointed constitutes a crime according to the laws of that State, subjecting the person guilty thereof to punishment as a criminal, the consular officer shall not exercise jurisdiction except in so far as he is permitted to do so by the local law.

A consular officer may freely invoke the assistance of the local police authorities in any matter pertaining to the maintenance of internal order on board of a vessel under the flag of his country within the territorial waters of the State to which he is appointed, and upon such a request the requisite assistance shall be given.

A consular officer may appear with the officers and crews of vessels under the flag of his country before the judicial authorities of the State to which he is appointed for the purpose of observing the proceedings and rendering such assistance as may be permitted by the local laws.

#### ARTICLE XXIII

In case of the death of a national of either High Contracting Party in the territory of the other without having in the territory of his decease any known heirs or testamentary executors by him appointed, the competent local authorities shall at once inform the nearest consular officer of the State of which the deceased was a national of the fact of his death, in order that necessary information may be forwarded to the parties interested.

Likewise in case of the death of a resident of either of the High Contracting Parties in the territory of the other Party from whose remaining papers which may come into the possession of the local authorities, it appears that the decedent was a native of the other High Contracting Party,

Når en handling, begått ombord på et privat skib under den stats flagg av hvilken den konsulaere tjenestemann er utnevnt og gjerningen har funnet sted innenfor den stats sjöterritorium til hvilken han er utnevnt, efter sistnevnte lands lover betraktes som en forbrydelse der medfører kriminalstraff for den skyldige person, så kan den konsulaere tjenestemann ikke utöve jurisdiksjon undtagen forsåvidt som han tillates det av den stedlige lovgivning.

En konsulaer tjenestemann skal fritt kunne påkalle de stedlige politimyndigheters assistanse i hvilken som helst sak som vedrører håndhevelse av indre orden ombord på skib under hans lands flagg innenfor den stats sjöterritorium til hvem han er utnevnt. På sådan anmodning skal den begjaerte assistanse ydes.

En konsulaer tjenestemann skal kunne fremstille sig sammen med officerer og mannskap tilhörende besetningen på skib under hans lands flagg for rettsmyndighetene i det land til hvilket han er utnevnt for å følge forhandlingene og å yde sådan bistand som den stedlige lovgivning tillater.

#### ARTIKKEL XXIII

Når en borger av en av de Höie Kontraherende Parter dör i det annet land uten at der i det land hvor dödsfallet har funnet sted, finnes kjente arvinger eller av avdöde innsatte testamentseksekutorer, skal vedkommende stedlige myndigheter straks underrette den nærmeste konsulaere tjenestemann for det land, hvis borger den avdöde var, om hans död, for at fornöden underretning kan bli sendt til de interesserte parter.

Likeledes skal, når en innvåner av en av de to Höie Kontraherende Parter dör innen den annen parts territorium, og når det av sådanne av hans efterlatte papirer som måtte komme i de stedlige myndigheters besiddelse fremgår at avdöde var en innfödt av den annen Höie Kontraherende Part,

Crimes in territorial waters.

Local police aid to maintain order.

Appearance before judicial authorities.

Notice of death in one country of a national of the other.

Duty of local authorities.

the proper local authorities shall at once inform the nearest consular officer of that Party of the death.

Provisional holding of intestate property.

In case of the death of a national of either of the High Contracting Parties without will or testament whereby he has appointed testamentary executors, in the territory of the other High Contracting Party, the consular officer of the State of which the deceased was a national and within whose district the deceased made his home at the time of death, shall, so far as the laws of the country permit and pending the appointment of an administrator and until letters of administration have been granted, be deemed qualified to take charge of the property left by the decedent for the preservation and protection of the same. Such consular officer shall have the right to be appointed as administrator within the discretion of a tribunal or other agency controlling the administration of estates provided the laws of the place where the estate is administered so permit.

Status of consular officer as administrator.

Whenever a consular officer accepts the office of administrator of the estate of a deceased countryman, he subjects himself as such to the jurisdiction of the tribunal or other agency making the appointment for all necessary purposes to the same extent as a national of the country where he was appointed.

#### ARTICLE XXIV

Representative of nonresident heirs, etc.

A consular officer of either High Contracting Party shall within his district have the right to appear personally or by delegate in all matters concerning the administration and distribution of the estate of a deceased person under the jurisdiction of the local authorities for all such heirs or legatees in said estate, either minors or adults, as may be non-residents and nationals of the country represented by the said consular officer, with the same effect as if he held their mandate to represent

skal vedkommende stedlige myndigheter straks underrette den naermeste konsulaere tjenestemann for denne part om dødsfallet.

Når en borger av en av de to Høie Kontraherende Parter dør på den annen Høie Kontraherende Parts territorium uten å efterlate testamente, hvori han har innsatt testamentseksekutorer, skal den konsulaere tjenestemann fra det land hvis borger avdøde var og innenfor hvis distrikt den avdøde hadde sitt hjem da døden inntrådte, i påvente av beskikkelse av bobestyrer og inntil bemyndigelse til å forvalte boets midler er blitt innrømmet og forsåvidt landets lover tillater det, ansees berettiget til å anta sig den avdødes eiendeler for å bevare og beskytte disse. Sådanne konsulaer tjenestemann skal efter avgjørelse av retten eller annen myndighet som fører tilsyn med forvaltningen av boer ha rett til å bli opnevnt som bobestyrer, såfremt lovene på det sted hvor boet forvaltes så tillater.

Når en konsulaer tjenestemann påtar sig hvervet som bobestyrer for en avdød landsmann, så underkaster han sig som sådan den retts eller den myndighets jurisdiksjon som har foretatt opnevningen, i alle spørsmål vedrørende bobestyrelsen i samme utstrekning som en borger av det land i hvilket han er opnevnt.

#### ARTIKKEL XXIV

En konsulaer tjenestemann for den ene eller den annen av de Høie Kontraherende Parter skal innen sitt distrikt i alle anliggender vedrørende administrasjonen og fordelingen av et under de stedlige myndigheters jurisdiksjon stående dødsbo være berettiget til å opptre personlig eller ved representant for alle sådanne arvinger eller legatarer i dødsboet, hvad enten umyndige eller myndige, som ikke bor i landet og som er borgere av det land som nevnte konsulaere tjenestemann repre-

them, unless such heirs or legatees themselves have appeared, either in person or by duly authorized representative.

A consular officer of either High Contracting Party may in behalf of his non-resident countrymen collect and receipt for their distributive shares derived from estates in process of probate or accruing under the provisions of so-called Workmen's Compensation Laws or other like statutes, for transmission through channels prescribed by his Government to the proper distributees.

## ARTICLE XXV

A consular officer of either High Contracting Party shall have the right to inspect within the ports of the other High Contracting Party within his consular district, the private vessels of any flag destined or about to clear for ports of the country appointing him in order to observe the sanitary conditions and measures taken on board such vessels, and to be enabled thereby to execute intelligently bills of health and other documents required by the laws of his country, and to inform his Government concerning the extent to which its sanitary regulations have been observed at ports of departure by vessels destined to its ports, with a view to facilitating entry of such vessels therein.

In exercising the right conferred upon them by this Article, consular officers shall act with all possible despatch and without unnecessary delay.

## ARTICLE XXVI

Each of the High Contracting Parties agrees to permit the entry free of all duty of all furniture, equipment and supplies intended

senterer, med samme virkning som om han innehadde fullmakt fra dem til å representere dem, medmindre nevnte arvinger eller legatarer selv har optrådt enten personlig eller ved behørig befuldmektiget representant.

En konsulaer tjenestemann for den ene eller den annen av de Høie Kontraherende Parter skal på vegne av sine landsmenn, som ikke bor i landet, kunne motta og kvittere for de andeler som tilfaller dem fra bo under skiftebehandling eller som måtte tilkomme dem i henhold til bestemmelsene i de såkalte Workmen's Compensation lover eller annen lignende lovgivning, for innsendelse til de rette mottagere ad de veier som er foreskrevet av hans regjering.

## ARTIKKEL XXV

En konsulaer tjenestemann for den ene eller den annen av de Høie Kontraherende Parter skal ha rett til i den annen Høie Kontraherende Parts havner å inspisere private skib av hvilken som helst nasjonalitet, når sådanne skib er bestemt for eller er i ferd med å utklareres til havner i det land, som har utnevnt ham for å forvise sig om sundhetstilstanden og sundhetsforholdsreglene ombord på sådanne skib, så at han derved skal kunne bli i stand til behørig å utferdige sundhetspass og andre dokumenter som hans lauds lover foreskriver og til å underrette sin regjering om den utstrekning i hvilken skib, som er bestemt for dens havner har iaktatt dens sundhetsforskrifter i avreishavnen, for derved å lette sådanne skibs innklarering til vedkommende havn.

Ved utøvelsen av den rett som er tillagt dem ved denne artikkel, skal konsulaere tjenestemenn opptre så ekspedit som mulig og uten unødige forsinkelser.

## ARTIKKEL XXVI

Enhver av de Høie Kontraherende Parter samtykker i å tillate innført tollfritt all slags innbo, utstyr og nødvendighetsgjenstan-

Handling funds for nonresident countrymen.

Inspection, etc., of vessels, clearing for ports of consul's country.

Prompt action required.

Free entry of office supplies, etc.

Personal property,  
etc.

for official use in the consular offices of the other, and to extend to such consular officers of the other and their families and suites as are its nationals, the privilege of entry free of duty of their baggage and all other personal property, accompanying the officer, his family or suite, to his post, provided, nevertheless, that no article, the importation of which is prohibited by the law of either of the High Contracting Parties, may be brought into its territories. Personal property imported by consular officers, their families or suites during the incumbency of the officers shall be accorded on condition of reciprocity the customs privileges and exemptions accorded to consular officers of the most favored nation.

Limitation, if consul  
in private business.

It is understood, however, that this privilege shall not be extended to consular officers who are engaged in any private occupation for gain in the countries to which they are accredited, save with respect to Governmental supplies.

Salvage of ship-  
wrecked vessels.

ARTICLE XXVII

All proceedings relative to the salvage of vessels of either High Contracting Party wrecked upon the coasts of the other shall be directed by the consular officer of the country to which the vessel belongs and within whose district the wreck may have occurred, or by some other person authorized thereto by the law of that country. Pending the arrival of such officer, who shall be immediately informed of the occurrence, or the arrival of such other person, whose authority shall be made known to the local authorities by the consular officer, the local authorities shall take all necessary measures for the protection of persons and the preservation of wrecked property. The local authorities shall not otherwise interfere than for the maintenance of order, the protection of the interests of the salvors, if these do not

der, bestemt til offisiell bruk på den annen parts konsulatkontorer, og å tilstede sådanne konsulaere tjenestemenn fra den annen part så vel som deres familie med følge, som er av sistnevntes egen nasjonalitet adgang til tollfri innførsel av deres bagasje og alle andre personlige eiendeler som medfølger den konsulaere tjenestemann, hans familie eller følge til hans post, dog med den innskrenkning at ingen artikkel, hvis innførsel til nogen av de Høie Kontraherende Parter er forbudt ved lov, blir bragt inn i landet. Personlige eiendeler innført av konsulaere tjenestemenn, deres familier eller følge under tjenestemennenes funksjonstid skal på betingelse av gjensidighet tilståes de tollprivilegier og -fritagelser som er tilstått konsulaere tjenestemenn fra den mestbegunstigede nasjon.

Det er imidlertid forutsetningen at dette privilegium ikke utstrekkes til å gjelde konsulaere tjenestemenn, som driver nogen slags privat erhvervsvirksomhet i det land, hvor de er ansatt, undtagen forsåvidt angår gjenstander bestemt til tjenstlig bruk.

ARTIKKEL XXVII

Alle foranstaltninger til bergning, av et av de Høie Kontraherende Parters skib som har lidt skibbrudd på den annen parts kyst skal ledes av den konsulaere tjenestemann av det land, hvem skibet tilhører og innen hvis konsulatdistrikt skibbruddet har funnet sted, eller av en annen person som dertil er bemyndiget av nevnte lands lover. I påvente av at den konsulaere tjenestemann, som straks skal varsles om det inntrufne, kommer tilstede, eller ankomsten av sådan annen person, med hvis bemyndigelse den konsulaere tjenestemann skal gjøre de stedlige myndigheter bekjent, skal disse treffe alle fornødne forholdsregler til beskyttelse av personer og opbevaring av forlist eiendom. De stedlige myndigheter skal kun gripe inn for å oprettholde orden, sikre bergernes interesser, når disse ikke

belong to the crews that have been wrecked and to carry into effect the arrangements made for the entry and exportation of the merchandise saved. It is understood that such merchandise is not to be subjected to any customhouse charges, unless it be intended for consumption in the country where the wreck may have taken place.

The intervention of the local authorities in these different cases shall occasion no expense of any kind, except such as may be caused by the operations of salvage and the preservation of the goods saved, together with such as would be incurred under similar circumstances by vessels of the nation.

#### ARTICLE XXVIII

Subject to any limitation or exception hereinabove set forth, or hereafter to be agreed upon the territories of the High Contracting Parties to which the provisions of this Treaty extend shall be understood to comprise all areas of land, water, and air over which the Parties respectively claim and exercise dominion as sovereign thereof, except the Panama Canal Zone and Svalbard.

#### ARTICLE XXIX

The present Treaty shall remain in full force for the term of three years from the date of the exchange of ratifications, on which date it shall begin to take effect in all of its provisions.

If within one year before the expiration of the aforesaid period of three years neither High Contracting Party notifies to the other an intention of modifying by change or omission, any of the provisions of any of the Articles in this Treaty or of terminating it upon the expiration of the aforesaid period, the Treaty shall remain in full force and effect after the aforesaid period and until one year from such a time

tilhører det skibbrudne mannskap, samt for å gjennomføre de foranstaltninger som er truffet for de bergede varers innførsel og utførsel. Der er enighet om at sådanne varer ikke skal være underkastet nogen som helst avgifter til tollvesenet, medmindre de er bestemt til forbruk i det land, hvor skibbruddet har funnet sted.

De stedlige myndigheters inngripen i disse forskjellige tilfelle skal ikke foranledige omkostninger av nogen slags, undtagen sådanne som måtte foranlediges av arbeidene med bergningen og opbevaringen av det bergede gods, tillikemed sådanne omkostninger som innenlandske skib under lignende omstendigheter vilde pådra sig.

#### ARTIKKEL XXVIII

Med forbehold av de forannevnte innskrenkninger eller undtagelser, ellers sådanne som herefter måtte bli omforenet, skal de Høie Kontraherende Parters territorier, som omfattes av bestemmelsene i denne traktat innbefatte alle land-, vann- og luftområder over hvilke de respektive parter gjør fordring på og utøver suverenitet, med undtagelse av Panamakanalsonen og Svalbard.

#### ARTIKKEL XXIX

Denne traktat skal stå ved makt i et tidsrum av tre år fra dagen for ratifikasjonenes utveksling, på hvilken dato alle dens bestemmelser skal tre i kraft.

Såfremt ingen av de Høie Kontraherende Parter innen ett år för utløpet av det forannevnte tidsrum av tre år underretter den annen part om sin hensikt å endre eller utskille enkelte bestemmelser i nogen av denne traktats artikler eller å bringe den til ophör i sin helhet ved utløpet av den förnevnte tidsperiode, så skal traktaten i enhver henseende vedbli å gjelde efter den omhandlede periode inntil ett år

Local intervention expenses.

Territories embraced.

Duration.

Continuance.

as either of the High Contracting Parties shall have notified to the other an intention of modifying or terminating the Treaty.

efter den tid da en av de Høie Kontraherende Parter har meddelt den annen part sin hensikt å endre eller bringe traktaten til ophør.

Naervaerende traktat skal fra dagen for ratifikasjonenes utveksling ansees i forholdet mellem de Forente Stater og Norge å tre i stedet for handels- og sjøfarts-traktaten avsluttet mellem de Forente Stater og Kongen av Norge og Sverige den 4. juli 1827.

Former treaty superseded.  
Vol. 8, p. 346.

The present Treaty shall, from the date of the exchange of ratifications be deemed to supplant, as between the United States and Norway, the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation concluded by the United States and the King of Norway and Sweden on July 4, 1827.

#### ARTICLE XXX

Exchange of ratifications.

The present Treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications thereof shall be exchanged at Washington as soon as possible.

#### ARTIKKEL XXX

Naervaerende traktat skal ratifiseres og ratifikasjonene skal utveksles i Washington så snart som mulig.

Signatures.

In witness whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the same and have affixed their seals thereto.

Til bekreftelse herav har de respektive befullmektigede undertegnet traktaten og forsynt den med sine segl.

Done in duplicate, in the English and Norwegian languages at Washington, this 5th day of June 1928.

Utfærdiget i to eksemplarer med engelsk og norsk tekst i Washington, den 5te Juni 1928.

FRANK B KELLOGG [SEAL]

H. H. BACHKE, [SEAL]

February 25, 1929.

Additional article.  
Agreement.

#### ADDITIONAL ARTICLE.

The United States of America and the Kingdom of Norway by the undersigned, the Secretary of State of the United States and the Minister of Norway at Washington, their duly empowered Plenipotentiaries, agree as follows:

Residence, etc., provisions of former treaty to remain effective.

Notwithstanding the provision in the third paragraph of Article XXIX of the Treaty of Friendship, Commerce and Consular Rights between the United States and Norway, signed June 5, 1928, that the said treaty shall from the date of the exchange of ratifications thereof be deemed to supplant as between the United States and Norway the treaty of Commerce and Navigation concluded by the United States and the King of Norway and Sweden on July 4, 1827, the provisions of Article I of the latter treaty con-

#### TILLEGGSARTIKKEL.

Amerikas Forente Stater og Kongeriket Norge ved de undertegnede, de Forente Staters statssekretær og den norske sendemann i Washington, som deres behørig bemyndigede befullmektigede, er kommet overens om følgende:

Uansett bestemmelsen i 3dje avsnitt av artikkel XXIX av vennskaps, handels og konsulartraktaten mellem de Forente Stater og Norge, undertegnet den 5 juni 1928, hvori bestemmes at nevnte traktat fra dagen for ratifikasjonsdokumentenes utveksling, skal ansees i forholdet mellem de Forente Stater og Norge å tre istedetfor handels og sjøfartstraktaten avsluttet mellem de Forente Stater og kongen av Norge og Sverige den 4 juli 1827, skal bestemmelsene i artikkel 1 av den sistnevnte traktat an-

cerning the entry and residence of the nationals of the one country in the territories of the other for purposes of trade shall continue in full force and effect.

The present additional Article shall be considered to be an integral part of the treaty signed June 5, 1928, as fully and completely as if it had been included in that treaty, and as such integral part shall be subject to the provisions in Article XXIX thereof in regard to ratification, duration and termination concurrently with the other Articles of the treaty.

Done, in duplicate, in the English and Norwegian languages, at Washington this 25th day of February, 1929.

gående det ene lands borgeres innreise til og opphold i det annets territorier i handelsøiemed forbli i full kraft og av full virkning.

Nærværende tilleggsartikkel skal betraktes som en integrerende del av den under 5 juni 1928 undertegnede traktat, så helt og fullstendig som om den var blitt innbefattet i nevnte traktat, og som sådan integrerende del være underkastet bestemmelsene i dens artikkel XXIX med hensyn til ratifikasjon, varighet og opphør jevnside med traktatens andre artikler.

Utfærdiget i to eksemplarer med engelsk og norsk tekst i Washington, den 25 de Februar 1929.

Considered part of treaty.

Signatures.

FRANK B KELLOGG [SEAL]

H. H. BACHKE, [SEAL]

AND WHEREAS the said treaty and the said additional article have been duly ratified on both parts, and the ratifications of the two Governments were exchanged in the city of Washington on the thirteenth day of September, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-two;

Ratifications exchanged.

Now, THEREFORE, be it known that I, Herbert Hoover, President of the United States of America, have caused the said treaty and the said additional article to be made public to the end that the same and every article and clause thereof may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States of America and the citizens thereof.

Proclamation.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

DONE at the city of Washington this fifteenth day of September in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and [SEAL] thirty-two, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fifty-seventh.

HERBERT HOOVER

By the President:

HENRY L STIMSON  
*Secretary of State.*

Exchange of notes  
concerning treatment of  
Norwegian sardines.

EXCHANGE OF NOTES CONCERNING THE TARIFF TREATMENT  
OF NORWEGIAN SARDINES

*The Norwegian Minister (Bachke) to the Secretary of State (Kellogg)*

ROYAL NORWEGIAN LEGATION,  
*Washington, D.C., June 5, 1928.*

MR. SECRETARY OF STATE:

During the negotiations relating to the conclusion of the Treaty of Friendship, Commerce and Consular Rights, which to-day has been signed, I was given to understand that under the present tariff laws of the United States Norwegian Sardines are accorded the same tariff treatment as sardines imported from any other country and that such equality of treatment would be continued under the most favored nation provision of the Treaty. Upon the request of my Government I have the honor to inform Your Excellency that my Government would appreciate very much to receive, if this be found possible, a communication from Your Excellency, stating that the tariff treatment of the Norwegian Sardines is as above mentioned.

Please accept, Mr. Secretary of State, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration.

H. H. BACHKE

HIS EXCELLENCY  
HONORABLE FRANK B. KELLOGG,  
*Secretary of State,*  
*etc. etc. etc.*

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*The Secretary of State (Kellogg) to the Norwegian Minister (Bachke)*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
*Washington, June 5, 1928.*

SIR:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of this day's date, stating that during the negotiations relating to the conclusion of the Treaty of Friendship, Commerce and Consular Rights between the United States and Norway, which you have this day signed with me, you were given to understand that under the present tariff laws of the United States, Norwegian sardines are accorded the same tariff treatment as sardines imported from any other country, and that such equality of treatment would be continued under the most-favored-nation provision of the treaty.

In reply I am happy to confirm the correctness of your understanding, as above recited, of the equality of treatment which is now accorded under the tariff laws of the United States, and will continue to be accorded under the most-favored-nation provision of the treaty, to Norwegian sardines.

Accept, Sir, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration.

FRANK B. KELLOGG

MR. HALVARD H. BACHKE,  
*Minister of Norway.*

*Arbitration treaty between the United States of America and Greece. Signed at Washington, June 19, 1930; ratification advised by the Senate, June 28, 1930; ratified by the President, July 21, 1930; ratified by Greece, June 30, 1932; ratifications exchanged at Washington, September 23, 1932; proclaimed, September 26, 1932.*

June 19, 1930.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS a treaty of arbitration between the United States of America and Greece was concluded and signed by their respective Plenipotentiaries at Washington on the nineteenth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and thirty, the original of which treaty, being in the English and French languages, is word for word as follows:

Arbitration with Greece.  
Preamble.

The President of the United States of America and the President of the Hellenic Republic

Determined to prevent so far as in their power lies any interruption in the peaceful relations that have always existed between the two nations;

Desirous of reaffirming their adherence to the policy of submitting to impartial decision all justiciable controversies that may arise between them; and

Eager by their example not only to demonstrate their condemnation of war as an instrument of national policy in their mutual relations, but also to hasten the time when the perfection of international arrangements for the pacific settlement of international disputes shall have eliminated forever the possibility of war among any of the Powers of the world;

Have decided to conclude a treaty of arbitration and for that purpose they have appointed as their respective Plenipotentiaries

The President of the United States of America:

Mr. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State of the United States of America; and

Le Président des Etats-Unis d'Amérique et le Président de la République hellénique

Résolus à prévenir autant qu'il est en leur pouvoir toute interruption dans les relations pacifiques qui ont toujours existé entre les deux nations;

Désireux d'affirmer de nouveau leur adhésion à la politique consistant à soumettre à une décision impartiale toutes contestations susceptibles de décisions judiciaires qui viendraient à s'élever entre eux;

Soucieux, par leur exemple, non seulement de manifester que, dans leurs relations réciproques, ils condamnent la guerre comme instrument de politique nationale, mais encore de hâter le moment où la conclusion d'accords internationaux pour le règlement pacifique des conflits entre les Etats aura écarté pour toujours les possibilités de guerre entre les nations du monde;

Ont décidé de conclure un traité d'arbitrage, et à ces fins ont désigné pour leurs plénipotentiaires respectifs, savoir:

Le Président des Etats-Unis d'Amérique:

M. Henry L. Stimson, Secrétaire d'Etat des Etats-Unis d'Amérique; et

Contracting Powers.

Purpose declared.

Plenipotentiaries.

The President of the Hellenic Republic:

Mr. Charalambos Simopoulos,  
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister  
Plenipotentiary of Greece in  
Washington;

who, having communicated to one another their full powers found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following articles:

#### ARTICLE I

All differences relating to international matters in which the High Contracting Parties are concerned by virtue of a claim of right made by one against the other under treaty or otherwise, which it has not been possible to adjust by diplomacy, which have not been adjusted as a result of reference to an appropriate commission of conciliation, and which are justiciable in their nature by reason of being susceptible of decision by the application of the principles of law or equity, shall be submitted to the Permanent Court of Arbitration established at The Hague by the Convention of October 18, 1907, or to some other competent tribunal, as shall be decided in each case by special agreement, which special agreement shall provide for the organization of such tribunal if necessary, define its powers, state the question or questions at issue, and settle the terms of reference.

The special agreement in each case shall be made on the part of the United States of America by the President of the United States of America by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and on the part of Greece in accordance with its constitutional laws.

#### ARTICLE II

The provisions of this treaty shall not be invoked in respect of any dispute the subject matter of which

(a) is within the domestic jurisdiction of either of the High Contracting Parties,

Le Président de la République hellénique:

M. Charalambos Simopoulos,  
Envoyé Extraordinaire et Min-  
istre Plénipotentiaire de Grèce à  
Washington;

lesquels, après s'être communiqué leurs pleins pouvoirs reconnus en bonne et due forme, sont convenus des dispositions suivantes:

#### ARTICLE I

Tous différends concernant des affaires internationales dans lesquelles les Hautes Parties Contractantes se trouvent engagées par suite de la prétention d'un droit allégué par l'une à l'encontre de l'autre en vertu d'un traité ou autrement, qui n'auront pu être réglés par la voie diplomatique, ou par l'application du recours à une Commission appropriée de conciliation et qui, en raison de leur nature susceptible d'une décision appliquant les principes du droit et de l'équité, peuvent être jugés, seront soumis à la Cour permanente d'arbitrage établie à La Haye par la Convention du 18 Octobre 1907 ou à un autre tribunal compétent, ce qui sera décidé dans chaque cas par accord spécial; cet accord spécial pourvoira à l'organisation dudit tribunal s'il est nécessaire, définira ses pouvoirs, exposera la question ou les questions en litige et déterminera la question à résoudre.

L'accord spécial dans chaque cas sera conclu en ce qui concerne les Etats-Unis d'Amérique par le Président des Etats-Unis d'Amérique sur et avec l'avis et le consentement du Sénat des Etats-Unis et en ce qui concerne la Grèce en conformité des lois constitutionnelles de la Grèce.

#### ARTICLE II

Les dispositions du présent traité ne pourront pas être invoquées en ce qui concerne les différends dont l'objet:

a) relève de la juridiction nationale de l'une ou de l'autre des Hautes Parties Contractantes;

Differences not adjusted by diplomacy referred by special agreement to Permanent Court of Arbitration, etc.

Vol. 26, p. 2221.

Special agreement.

Subjects not included.

(b) involves the interests of third Parties,

(c) depends upon or involves the maintenance of the traditional attitude of the United States concerning American questions, commonly described as the Monroe Doctrine,

(d) depends upon or involves the observance of the obligations of Greece in accordance with the Covenant of the League of Nations.

b) touche aux intérêts de tierces puissances;

c) dépend du maintien ou touche au maintien de l'attitude traditionnelle des Etats-Unis d'Amérique dans les affaires américaines, communément connue sous le nom de doctrine de Monroe;

d) dépend de l'observation ou touche à l'observation des engagements de la Grèce en conformité du Pacte de la Société des Nations.

ARTICLE III

The present treaty shall be ratified by the President of the United States of America by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof and by Greece in accordance with its constitutional laws.

The ratifications shall be exchanged at Washington as soon as possible, and the treaty shall take effect on the date of the exchange of the ratifications. It shall thereafter remain in force continuously unless and until terminated by one year's written notice given by either High Contracting Party to the other.

In faith whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed this treaty in duplicate in the English and French languages, both texts having equal force, and hereunto affixed their seals.

Done at Washington the 19th day of June, one thousand nine hundred and thirty.

[SEAL] HENRY L STIMSON  
[SEAL] CH. SIMOPOULOS

ARTICLE III

Le présent traité sera ratifié par le Président des Etats-Unis d'Amérique sur et avec l'avis et le consentement du Sénat des Etats-Unis d'Amérique et par le Président de la République hellénique en conformité des lois constitutionnelles de la Grèce.

Les ratifications seront échangées à Washington aussitôt que faire se pourra et le traité prendra effet à la date de l'échange des ratifications. Il restera ensuite en vigueur sans limite de durée sauf dénonciation par l'une ou par l'autre des deux parties contractantes, remise par écrit et avec préavis d'un an.

En foi de quoi les plénipotentiaires respectifs ont signé le présent traité dressé en deux exemplaires, en anglais et en français, les deux textes faisant également foi, et y ont apposé leurs cachets.

Fait à Washington, le 19 Juin, mil neuf cent trente.

Ratification.

Exchange of ratifications.

Duration.

Signatures.

AND WHEREAS the said treaty has been duly ratified on both parts, and the ratifications of the two Governments were exchanged at Washington on the twenty-third day of September, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-two;

NOW, THEREFORE, be it known that I, Herbert Hoover, President of the United States of America, have caused the said treaty to be made public, to the end that the same and every article and clause thereof may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States of America and the citizens thereof.

Ratifications exchanged.

Proclamation.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

DONE at the city of Washington this twenty-sixth day of September in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and [SEAL] thirty-two and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fifty-seventh.

HERBERT HOOVER

By the President:

HENRY L STIMSON

*Secretary of State.*

*Conciliation treaty between the United States of America and Greece. Signed at Washington, June 19, 1930; ratification advised by the Senate, June 28, 1930; ratified by the President, July 21, 1930; ratified by Greece, June 30, 1932; ratifications exchanged at Washington, September 23, 1932; proclaimed, September 26, 1932.*

June 19, 1930.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS a treaty of conciliation between the United States of America and Greece was concluded and signed by their respective Plenipotentiaries at Washington on the nineteenth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and thirty, the original of which treaty, being in the English and French languages, is word for word as follows:

Conciliation with Greece.  
Preamble.

The President of the United States of America and the President of the Hellenic Republic, being desirous to strengthen the bonds of amity that bind them together and also to advance the cause of general peace, have resolved to enter into a treaty for that purpose, and to that end have appointed as their plenipotentiaries

Le Président des Etats-Unis d'Amérique et le Président de la République hellénique

Contracting Powers.

Désireux de raffermir les liens d'amitié qui les relie, et aussi de favoriser la cause de la paix générale, ont résolu de conclure un traité à ces fins, et ont en conséquence désigné pour leurs plenipotentiaries:

The President of the United States of America:

Mr. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State of the United States of America; and

The President of the Hellenic Republic:

Mr. Charalambos Simopoulos, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Greece in Washington;

Le Président des Etats-Unis d'Amérique:

M. Henry L. Stimson, Secrétaire d'Etat des Etats-Unis d'Amérique; et

Le Président de la République hellénique:

M. Charalambos Simopoulos, Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire de Grèce à Washington;

Plenipotentiaries.

who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found to be in proper form, have agreed upon and concluded the following articles:

lesquels, après s'être communiqué leurs pleins pouvoirs reconnus en bonne et due forme, sont convenus des dispositions suivantes:

ARTICLE I

Any disputes arising between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of Greece, of whatever nature they may be, shall, when ordinary diplomatic proceedings

ARTICLE I

Tous différends qui viendraient à s'élever entre le gouvernement des Etats-Unis d'Amérique et le gouvernement de Grèce de quelque nature qu'ils soient, lorsque les procédés diplomatiques ordinaires

Disputes submitted for investigation and report to International Commission.

have failed and the High Contracting Parties do not have recourse to adjudication by a competent tribunal, be submitted for investigation and report to a permanent International Commission constituted in the manner prescribed in the next succeeding Article; and they agree not to declare war or begin hostilities during such investigation and before the report is submitted.

#### ARTICLE II

International Commission.  
Composition.

The International Commission shall be composed of five members, to be appointed as follows: One member shall be chosen from each country, by the Government thereof; one member shall be chosen by each Government from some third country; the fifth member shall be chosen by common agreement between the two Governments, it being understood that he shall not be a citizen of either country. The expenses of the Commission shall be paid by the two Governments in equal proportions.

Expenses.

Appointment.

The International Commission shall be appointed within six months after the exchange of ratifications of this treaty; and vacancies shall be filled according to the manner of the original appointment.

#### ARTICLE III

Immediate reference of dispute to International Commission.

In case the High Contracting Parties shall have failed to adjust a dispute by diplomatic methods, and they do not have recourse to adjudication by a competent tribunal, they shall at once refer it to the International Commission for investigation and report. The International Commission may, however, spontaneously by unanimous agreement offer its services to that effect, and in such case it shall notify both Governments and request their cooperation in the investigation.

auront échoué et que les Hautes Parties Contractantes n'auront pas recouru à la décision d'un tribunal compétent, seront soumis pour enquête et rapport à une Commission permanente internationale constituée selon la procédure prescrite par l'article suivant; et les Hautes Parties Contractantes conviennent de ne point se déclarer la guerre ou commencer les hostilités pendant l'enquête et avant la remise du rapport en question.

#### ARTICLE II

Cette Commission internationale sera composée de cinq membres désignés de la façon suivante:

Un membre sera choisi dans chaque pays par le gouvernement respectif; un membre sera choisi par chaque gouvernement parmi les sujets d'un tiers pays; le cinquième membre sera choisi de commun accord par les deux gouvernements; il est entendu que celui-ci ne sera citoyen d'aucun des deux pays. Les dépenses de cette Commission seront payées par les deux gouvernements en proportion égale.

La Commission internationale sera constituée dans les six mois suivant l'échange des ratifications du présent traité; et il sera pourvu aux vacances suivant le mode employé pour la nomination primitive.

#### ARTICLE III

Dans le cas où les Hautes Parties Contractantes auraient échoué dans leurs efforts pour trancher un différend par les méthodes diplomatiques, et où elles n'auraient pas recouru à la décision d'un tribunal compétent, elles le référeront immédiatement à la Commission internationale pour enquête et rapport. La Commission internationale pourra spontanément et par accord unanime offrir ses services aux mêmes fins; et dans ce cas elle en avisera les deux gouvernements et demandera leur coopération à l'enquête.

The High Contracting Parties agree to furnish the Permanent International Commission with all the means and facilities required for its investigation and report.

The report of the Commission shall be completed within one year after the date on which it shall declare its investigation to have begun, unless the High Contracting Parties shall limit or extend the time by mutual agreement. The report shall be prepared in triplicate; one copy shall be presented to each Government, and the third retained by the Commission for its files.

The High Contracting Parties reserve the right to act independently on the subject matter of the dispute after the report of the Commission shall have been submitted.

ARTICLE IV

The present treaty shall be ratified by the President of the United States of America by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and by Greece in accordance with its constitutional laws.

The ratifications shall be exchanged at Washington as soon as possible, and the treaty shall take effect on the date of the exchange of the ratifications. It shall thereafter remain in force continuously unless and until terminated by one year's written notice given by either High Contracting Party to the other.

In faith whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed this treaty in duplicate in the English and French languages, both texts having equal force, and hereunto affixed their seals.

Done at Washington the 19th day of June, one thousand nine hundred and thirty.

Les Hautes Parties Contractantes conviennent de fournir à la Commission internationale permanente tous les moyens et toutes les facilités nécessaires à son enquête et à son rapport.

Le rapport de la Commission sera complété dans le délai d'un an compté du jour où elle aura déclaré que son enquête a commencé, à moins que les Hautes Parties Contractantes ne réduisent ou prolongent ce délai par accord mutuel. Le rapport sera rédigé en trois exemplaires dont un sera présenté à chaque gouvernement et le troisième retenu par la Commission pour ses dossiers.

Les Hautes Parties Contractantes se réservent le droit d'agir indépendamment dans la question ayant fait la matière du différend, une fois que le rapport de la Commission leur aura été soumis.

ARTICLE IV

Le présent traité sera ratifié par le Président des Etats-Unis d'Amérique par et avec l'avis et le consentement du Sénat américain, et par le Président de la République hellénique en conformité des lois constitutionnelles de la Grèce.

Les ratifications seront échangées à Washington aussitôt que possible et le traité entrera en vigueur à la date de l'échange des ratifications. Il restera en vigueur sans limite de durée; toutefois il pourra être dénoncé par écrit par l'une ou l'autre des Hautes Parties Contractantes, et dans ce cas il cessera ses effets à l'expiration du délai d'un an à dater de la dénonciation.

En foi de quoi les plénipotentiaires respectifs ont signé le présent traité en deux exemplaires, en anglais et en français, les deux textes faisant également foi, et y ont apposé leurs cachets.

Fait à Washington, le 19 Juin, mil neuf cent trente.

Facilities to be furnished.

Time, etc., for report.

Independent action reserved.

Ratification.

Exchange of ratification.

Duration.

Signatures.

HENRY L STIMSON [SEAL]

CH. SIMOPOULOS [SEAL]

Ratifications exchanged.

AND WHEREAS the said treaty has been duly ratified on both parts, and the ratifications of the two Governments were exchanged at Washington on the twenty-third day of September, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-two;

Proclamation.

NOW, THEREFORE, be it known that I, Herbert Hoover, President of the United States of America, have caused the said treaty to be made public, to the end that the same and every article and clause thereof may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States of America and the citizens thereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

DONE at the city of Washington this twenty-sixth day of September in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and [SEAL] thirty-two and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fifty-seventh.

HERBERT HOOVER

By the President:

HENRY L STIMSON

*Secretary of State.*

*Parcel post convention between the United States of America and Finland. Signed at Helsingfors, September 1, 1932, at Washington, September 23, 1932; approved by the President, September 29, 1932.*

September 1, 1932.  
September 23, 1932.

PARCEL POST CONVENTION

BETWEEN

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND FINLAND.

For the purpose of concluding an arrangement for the exchange of parcel post packages between the United States of America (including Alaska, Hawaii, Porto Rico, Guam, Samoa and the Virgin Islands of the United States) and Finland, the Postmaster General of the United States of America and the Director General of Posts and Telegraphs of Finland, by virtue of authority vested in them, have agreed upon the following articles:

Parcel post convention with Finland.  
Preamble.

*A. Ordinary and Insured Parcels.*

Ordinary and insured parcels.

ARTICLE 1.

*Limits of Weight and Size.*

1. No parcel shall exceed 44 pounds (20 kilograms) in weight nor the following dimensions:

Limits of weight and size.

Length, 4 feet (120 centimeters) provided that parcels over 42 inches (105 centimeters) but not over 44 inches (110 centimeters) long do not exceed 24 inches (60 centimeters) in girth; that parcels over 44 inches (110 centimeters) but not over 46 inches (115 centimeters) long do not exceed 20 inches (50 centimeters) in girth; that parcels over 46 inches (115 centimeters) but not over 4 feet long do not exceed 16 inches (40 centimeters) in girth:

Length and girth (taken in a direction other than that of the length), 6 feet 7 inches (200 centimeters), provided that parcels exceeding 6 feet (180 centimeters) in combined length and girth be restricted in length to 30 inches (75 centimeters).

2. As regards the exact calculation of the weight and dimensions of parcels, the view of the despatching office shall be accepted, except in cases of obvious error.

ARTICLE 2.

*Postage and Fees.*

1. The Administration of origin is entitled to collect from the sender of each parcel such postage and fees for requests for information as to the disposal of a parcel made after it has been posted, and also, in the case of insured parcels, such insurance fees and fees for return receipts, as may from time to time be prescribed by its regulations.

Postage, etc.

2. Except in the case of returned or redirected parcels, the postage and such of the fees mentioned in the preceding section as are applicable, must be prepaid.

Prepayment.

## ARTICLE 3.

*Preparation of Parcels.*

Preparation of parcels.

1. The name and address of the sender and of the addressee must be legibly and correctly written in every case when possible on the parcel itself, or on a label gummed thereto, and, in the case of parcels addressed by tag only because of their shape or size, must also be written on a separate slip which slip must be enclosed in the parcel; such address slips should be enclosed in all parcels.

Parcels will not be accepted when sent by or addressed to initials, unless the initials are the adopted trade name of the senders or addressees.

Addresses in ordinary pencil are not allowed, but copying ink or indelible pencil on a surface previously dampened may be used.

2. The sender shall prepare one customs declaration for each parcel sent from either country, upon a special form provided for the purpose, which customs declaration shall give a general description of the parcel, an accurate statement in detail of its contents and value, date of mailing, the weight, the sender's name and address, and the name and address of the addressee, and shall be securely tied to the parcel. The customs declarations of insured parcels must be marked or labelled or stamped "Insured".

3. The Administrations accept no responsibility for the correctness of the customs declarations.

4. Every parcel shall be packed in a manner adequate for the length of the journey and for the protection of the contents. Ordinary parcels may be closed by means of wax, lead seals, or otherwise.

Insured parcels must be closed and securely sealed with wax or otherwise, but the country of destination shall have the right to open them as well as ordinary parcels (including the right to break the seals) in order to inspect the contents. Parcels which have been so opened shall be closed again and officially sealed, except that in the case of ordinary parcels they need not be sealed if they were not sealed by the sender in the first instance.

Either Administration may require a special impress or mark of the sender in the sealing of insured parcels mailed in its service, as a means of protection.

5. On the address side, each insured parcel must bear a label with the word "Insured", or be stamped or marked with the same word in close proximity to the number given the parcel, and it must also bear an indication of the amount of the insured value, mentioned fully and legibly in the currency of the country of origin and in Roman letters. This amount must be converted into gold francs by the sender or by the office of origin and the result of the conversion is added below the original description.

6. The labels or stamps on insured parcels must be so placed that they can not serve to conceal injuries to the covers. They must not be folded over two sides of the cover so as to hide the edge.

7. Any liquid or any substance which easily liquefies must be packed in a double receptacle. Between the first receptacle (bottle, flask, pot, box, etc.) and the second (box of metal, strong wood, strong corrugated cardboard or strong fibreboard or receptacle of equal strength) shall be left a space which shall be filled with sawdust, bran, or some other absorbent material, in sufficient quantity to absorb all the liquid contents in the case of breakage.

8. Powders and dyes in powder form must be packed in metal containers which containers must be enclosed in substantial outer covers, so as to afford the utmost protection to the accompanying mail matter.

ARTICLE 4.

*Prohibitions.*

1. The following articles are prohibited transmission by parcel post: Prohibitions.

a) A letter or a communication having the nature of an actual and personal correspondence. Nevertheless, it is permitted to enclose in a parcel an open invoice, confined to the particulars which constitute an invoice, and also a simple copy of the address of the parcel, that of the sender being added.

b) An enclosure which bears an address other than that of the addressee of the parcel or that of a person living with him.

c) Any live animals (except leeches).

d) Any article of which the admission is not authorized by the Customs or other laws or regulations in force in either country.

e) Any explosive or inflammable article, and, in general, any article of which the conveyance is dangerous.

2. When a parcel contravening any of these prohibitions is handed over by one Administration to the other, the latter shall proceed in accordance with its laws and its inland regulations.

3. The two Postal Administrations shall furnish each other with a list of prohibited articles; but they will not thereby undertake any responsibility whatever towards the police, the Customs Authorities, or the senders of parcels.

ARTICLE 5.

*Customs Duties.*

The parcels shall be subject in the country of destination to all customs duties and all customs regulations in force in that country for the protection of its customs revenue, and the customs duties properly chargeable thereon shall be collected on delivery, in accordance with the customs regulations of the country of destination. Customs duties.

ARTICLE 6.

*Method of Exchange of Parcels.*

1. The parcels shall be exchanged, in sacks duly fastened and sealed, by the offices appointed by agreement between the two Administrations, and shall be despatched to the country of destination by the country of origin at its cost and by such means as it provides. Method of exchanging parcels.

2. Insured parcels shall be enclosed in separate sacks from those in which ordinary parcels are contained and the labels of sacks containing insured parcels shall be marked with such distinctive symbols as may from time to time be agreed upon.

ARTICLE 7.

*Billing of Parcels.*

1. The insured parcels and the ordinary parcels are entered in separate parcel bills. The parcel bills are prepared in duplicate. The original is sent in the regular mails, while the duplicate is inserted Billing of parcels.

in one of the parcel sacks. The sack containing the parcel bill is designated by the letter "F", traced in a conspicuous manner on the label.

2. The ordinary parcels included in each despatch are to be entered on the parcel bills to show the total number of parcels and the total net weight thereof.

Insured parcels shall be entered individually on the parcel bills. The entries concerning each parcel shall show the insurance number and the office (and state or country) of origin. The bulk net weight of all the insured parcels must also be shown.

3. Returned or redirected parcels must be entered individually on the parcel bills and must be followed by the word "Returned" or "Redirected", as the case may be. A statement of the charges which may be due on these parcels should be shown in the "Observations" column.

4. The total number of sacks comprising each despatch must also be shown on the parcel bills.

5. Parcels sent a decouvert must be entered separately on the parcel bills.

6. Each despatching office of exchange shall number the parcel bills in the upper left-hand corner, commencing each year a fresh series for each office of exchange of destination. The last number of the year shall be shown on the parcel bill of the first despatch of the following year.

7. The exact method of advising parcels or the receptacles containing them sent by one Administration in transit through the other together with any details of procedure in connection with the advice of such parcels or receptacles for which provision is not made in this Convention, shall be settled by mutual agreement through correspondence between the two Administrations.

#### ARTICLE 8.

##### *Certificates of Mailing.*

Certificates of mailing.

The sender will, on request at the time of mailing an ordinary (uninsured) parcel, receive a certificate of mailing from the post office where the parcel is mailed, on a form provided for the purpose, and each country may fix a reasonable fee therefor.

No certificate of mailing, other than the insurance receipt, will be furnished the sender of insured parcels.

#### ARTICLE 9.

Ordinary parcels.

##### *Responsibility not Accepted for Ordinary Parcels.*

Responsibility not accepted.

Neither the sender nor the addressee of an ordinary (uninsured) parcel shall be entitled to compensation for the loss of the parcel or for the abstraction of or damage to its contents.

#### ARTICLE 10.

##### *Insurance.*

Insurance.

1. The sender of a parcel may have the same insured by paying in addition to the postage such insurance fee as is prescribed by the country of origin, and in the event of loss, rifling or damage, indemnity shall be paid for the actual amount, based on the actual value at the time and place of mailing, of the loss, rifling, or damage up to a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars, when mailed in the United States of America, or five thousand mark, when mailed in Finland.

No insured parcel shall be indemnified for an amount above the real value of its contents.

Both Administrations reserve the right to arrange by mutual agreement through correspondence for a higher or lower limit of indemnity than that mentioned in this Convention.

2. The insurance of all parcels containing coin, bank notes, paper money, bullion, jewelry, or any other precious article exchanged between the two Administrations is obligatory.

If a parcel containing coin, bank notes, paper money, bullion, jewelry, or any other precious article, is mailed uninsured, it shall be placed under insurance by the post office which first observes the fact of its having been mailed uninsured and treated in accordance with the regulations of the country placing the matter under insurance.

3. The Administration of origin is entitled to fix its own fees for different limits of indemnity within the maximum provided.

#### ARTICLE 11.

##### *Return Receipts and Inquiries.*

1. The sender of an insured parcel may obtain an advice of delivery upon payment of such additional charge, if any, as the country of origin of the parcel shall stipulate.

Return receipts and inquiries.

2. A fee may be charged, at the option of the country of origin, on a request for information as to the disposal of an ordinary parcel and also of an insured parcel made after it has been posted if the sender has not already paid the special fee to obtain an advice of delivery.

A fee may also be charged, at the option of the country of origin, in connection with any complaint of any irregularity which *prima facie* was not due to the fault of the Postal Service.

3. When an advice of delivery is desired, the sender or office of origin shall write or stamp on the parcel and the customs declaration in a conspicuous manner, the words "Return receipt requested", "Advice of delivery requested", or the letters "A. R."

#### ARTICLE 12.

##### *Indemnity.*

1. Except in cases of loss or damage through *force majeure* (causes beyond control) as that term is defined by the legal decisions or rulings of the country in the service of which the loss or damage occurs, when an insured parcel has been lost, rifled, or damaged, the sender, or other rightful claimant, is entitled to an indemnity corresponding to the actual amount of loss, rifling or damage, based on the actual value at the time and place of mailing of the lost, rifled, or damaged article, unless the loss, rifling, or damage has arisen from the fault or negligence of the sender or the addressee or of the representative of either or from the nature of the article, provided that the indemnity shall not exceed the sum for which the required insurance fee was paid in the country of origin.

Indemnity.

While, as stated in the preceding paragraph, the Administrations are not obligated to pay indemnity in the case of loss or damage due to *force majeure*, either Administration may, at its option and without recourse to the other Administration, pay indemnity for loss or damage due to *force majeure* even in the cases where the Administration of the country in the service of which the loss or damage occurred recognizes that the damage was due to *force majeure*.

Indemnity—Continued.

2. In the absence of special agreement to the contrary between the countries involved (which agreement may be made through correspondence) no indemnity will be paid by either country for the loss, rifling, or damage of *transit* registered or insured parcels originating in one of the two contracting countries addressed for delivery in some other country not a party to this Convention or originating in a third country addressed for delivery to one of the two contracting countries.

3. In case an insured parcel originating in one country and addressed for delivery in the other country is forwarded or returned from the country of original address to a third country, the rightful claimant shall be entitled to only such indemnity, if any, for any loss, rifling, or damage which occurs subsequent to the redespach of the parcel in the country of original address, as the country in which the loss, rifling, or damage occurred is willing or obligated to pay under any agreement in force between the countries directly involved in the forwarding or return. Either country adhering to this Convention which improperly forwards an insured parcel to a third country, shall be responsible therefor to the extent of liability of the country of origin to the sender within the limit of indemnity fixed by this Convention.

4. No application for indemnity will be entertained unless a claim or an initial inquiry, oral or written, shall be filed by claimant or his representative within a year commencing with the day following the posting of the insured parcel.

5. No compensation shall be given for loss, injury, or damage consequential upon, i. e., indirectly arising from, the loss, non-delivery, damage, misdelivery, or delay of any insured parcel transmitted under this Convention, nor for parcels seized by the Customs because of false declaration of contents.

6. No indemnity will be paid for insured parcels which contain matter of no intrinsic value nor for perishable matter or matter prohibited transmission in the parcel post mails exchanged between the contracting Administrations, or which did not conform to the stipulations of this Convention, or which were not posted in the manner prescribed, but the country responsible for the loss, rifling, or damage may pay indemnity in respect of such parcels without recourse to the other Administration.

7. Either of the Administrations may at its option reimburse the rightful claimant in the event of complete loss, irreparable damage of entire contents or rifling of entire contents for the amount of postage or special charges borne by an insured parcel, if claimed. The insurance fees are not in any case returned.

8. No responsibility will be admitted for insured parcels which can not be accounted for in consequence of the destruction of official documents through causes beyond control.

9. In case the sender, addressee, or owner of an insured parcel, or his representative, shall at any time knowingly allege the contents to be above their real value, or whenever any false, fictitious, or fraudulent evidence is knowingly and wilfully introduced, the Administration responsible for the indemnity reserves the right without any refund of fee or postage to decline to pay indemnity or to pay such indemnity as may in its discretion be considered equitable in the light of the evidence produced. The enforcement of this rule shall not prejudice any legal proceedings to which such fraudulent evidence may have rendered the claimant liable.

10. When an insured article has been lost, rifled, or damaged, the Administration of origin shall pay indemnity to the rightful claim-

ant as soon as possible and at the latest within a period of one year counting with the day following that on which the application is made, which payment shall be made on account of the Administration of destination, if that Administration is responsible for the loss, rifling, or damage, and has been duly notified.

Indemnity—Continued.

11. However, the Administration of origin may, in the cases indicated in the foregoing section, exceptionally defer payment of indemnity for a longer period than that stipulated if, at the expiration of that period, it has not been able to determine the disposition made of the article in question or the responsibility incurred.

12. Except in cases where payment is exceptionally deferred as provided in the foregoing section, the country of origin is authorized to pay indemnity on behalf of the country of destination if that country has, after being duly informed of the application for indemnity, let nine months pass without settling the matter.

13. The obligation of paying the indemnity shall rest with the country to which the mailing office is subordinate. That country can make a claim on the country responsible, that is to say, against the Administration on the territory or in the service of which the loss, rifling, or damage took place.

14. The country responsible for the loss, rifling, or damage and on whose account payment is made is bound to repay to the country making payment on its behalf, without delay and within not more than nine months after receiving notice of payment, the amount of indemnity paid.

15. Reimbursements for indemnity from one country to the other shall be made on the gold basis.

16. Repayments are to be made free of cost to the creditor country by means of either a money order or a draft, or in money valid in the creditor country, or by such other means as may be mutually agreed upon by correspondence.

17. Until the contrary is proved, responsibility for an insured parcel rests with the country which, having received the parcel without making any observation and being furnished all necessary particulars for inquiry, is unable to show its proper disposition.

If the loss, abstraction, or damage has occurred in the course of conveyance without its being possible to ascertain in which service the irregularity took place, the Postal Administrations concerned bear the loss in equal shares.

18. Responsibility for loss, rifling, or damage of an insured parcel discovered by the receiving office of exchange at the time of opening the receptacles and duly notified to the despatching office of exchange by bulletin of verification, shall fall upon the Administration to which the despatching office of exchange is subordinate unless it be proved that the loss, rifling, or damage occurred in the service of the receiving Administration.

19. The responsibility of properly enclosing, packing, and sealing insured parcels rests upon the sender, and the postal service of neither country will assume liability for loss, rifling, or damage arising from defects which may not be observed at the time of posting.

#### ARTICLE 13.

#### *Transit Parcels.*

1. Each Administration guarantees the right of transit over its territory, to or from any country with which it has parcel post communication, of parcels originating in or addressed for delivery in the territory of the other contracting Administration.

Transit parcels.

2. Each Administration shall inform the other to which countries parcels may be sent through it as intermediary.

3. To be accepted for onward transmission, parcels sent by one of the contracting Administrations through the service of the other Administration must comply with the conditions prescribed from time to time by the intermediary Administration.

## ARTICLE 14.

*Check by Office of Exchange.*

Check by office of  
exchange.

1. On the receipt of a Parcel Mail, the receiving Office of Exchange shall check it. The insured parcels must be carefully compared with the accompanying bills. Any discrepancies or irregularities noted shall be immediately reported to the despatching office of exchange by means of a bulletin of verification. If report is not made promptly, it will be assumed that the mail and the accompanying bills were in every respect in proper order.

2. In the case of any discrepancies or irregularities in a mail, such record shall be kept as will permit of the furnishing of information regarding the matter in connection with any subsequent investigation or claim for indemnity which may be made.

3. If a parcel bill is missing a duplicate shall be made out and a copy sent to the despatching office of exchange from which the despatch was received.

4. Insured parcels bearing evidence of violation or damage must have the facts noted on them and be marked with the stamp of the office making the note, or a document drawing attention to the violation or damage must be forwarded with the parcels.

## ARTICLE 15.

Customs formalities,  
etc. *Fees for Customs Formalities and for Delivery, Demurrage Charges.*

Fees.

1. The Administration of the country of destination may collect from the addressee for the fulfilment of Customs formalities a charge not exceeding ten cents (five marks) for each parcel.

2. The Administration of delivery may collect from the addressee for delivery a fee not exceeding ten cents (five marks) for each parcel and an additional delivery charge of like amount for each time a parcel is presented at the residence of the addressee after one unsuccessful presentation.

3. Each Administration may impose reasonable storage or demurrage charges in case the addressee fails to accept delivery of any parcel within such reasonable time as is prescribed by the Administration of the country of destination.

4. In the event of the return of the parcel to the country of origin, the charges mentioned above shall be cancelled.

## ARTICLE 16.

*Redirection.*

Redirection.

1. Any parcel redirected within the country of destination or delivered to an alternate addressee at the original office of address shall be liable to such additional charges as may be prescribed by the Administration of that country.

2. When a parcel is redirected to either country, new postage as well as new insurance fees, in the case of insured parcels (which,

when redirected, must be despatched in the same kind of mails as received) may, if not prepaid, be collected upon delivery and retained by the Administration making the collection. The Administration making delivery shall fix the amount of such fees and postage when not prepaid.

3. Insured parcels shall not be forwarded or returned to another country unless they are forwarded or returned as insured mail. Senders may indorse insured parcels "Do not forward to a third country", in which event the parcels shall not be forwarded to any other country. Unless such parcels are indorsed to indicate that the senders do not wish them forwarded to any country other than that of mailing or within the country of original address, they may be forwarded to a third country if they are forwarded as insured mail. Insured parcels may be returned to the sender in a third country in accordance with a return address on the parcels, if they can be returned as insured mail. In the case of the loss, rifling, or damage of an insured parcel forwarded or returned to a third country, indemnity will be paid only in accordance with the stipulations of Article 12, Section 3, of this Convention.

ARTICLE 17.

*Postal Charges other than those Prescribed not to be Collected.*

Postal charges not prescribed.

The parcels to which this Convention applies shall not be subjected to any postal charges other than those contemplated by the different articles hereof.

Not subject to collection.

ARTICLE 18.

*Recall and Change of Address.*

So long as a parcel has not been delivered to the addressee, the sender may recall it or cause its address to be altered. The requests for return or change of address, which must conform to the rules laid down by the domestic regulations of the contracting Administrations, are to be addressed to the Central Administration at Washington when they relate to parcels sent to the United States of America, and to the Director General of Posts and Telegraphs, Office of Enquires at Helsinki (Helsingfors), when they relate to parcels sent to Finland.

Recall and change of address.

ARTICLE 19.

*Nondelivery.*

1. In the absence of a request by the sender to the contrary, a parcel which can not be delivered shall be returned to the sender without previous notification. New postage as well as new insurance fees, in the case of insured parcels (which must be returned in the same kind of mail as received), may be collected from the sender and retained by the Administration making the collection.

Nondelivery.

2. The sender of a parcel may request, at the time of mailing, that, if the parcel cannot be delivered as addressed, it shall be either (a) treated as abandoned, or (b) tendered for delivery at a second address in the country of destination. No other alternative is admissible. If the sender avails himself of this facility, his request must appear on the parcel and on the Customs Declaration tied to the parcel and must be in conformity with or analogous to one of the following forms:

- "If not deliverable as addressed-----Abandon."
- "If not deliverable as addressed-----Deliver to-----."

3. Except as otherwise provided, undeliverable parcels in both countries will be returned to the senders at the expiration of thirty days from the date of receipt at the post office of destination, while refused parcels will be returned at once, the parcels in each case to be marked to show the reason for non-delivery.

4. Articles liable to deterioration or corruption, and these only, may, however, be sold immediately even on the outward or return journey, without previous notice or judicial formality, for the benefit of the right party.

If for any reason a sale is impossible, the spoilt or worthless articles shall be destroyed. The sale or destruction shall be recorded and report made to the Administration of origin.

5. Undeliverable parcels which the sender has marked "Abandon" may be sold at auction at the expiration of thirty days, but in case such disposition is made of insured parcels, proper record will be made and the Administration of origin notified as to the disposition made of the parcels. The Administration of origin shall also be notified when for any reason an insured parcel which is not delivered is not returned to the country of origin.

#### ARTICLE 20.

##### *Customs Charges to be Cancelled.*

Customs charges to  
be cancelled.

Provided the formalities prescribed by the Customs authorities concerned are fulfilled, the customs charges, properly so-called, on parcels sent back to the country of origin, or redirected to another country shall be cancelled both in the United States of America and in Finland.

#### ARTICLE 21.

##### *Retransmission.*

Retransmission.

1. Missent ordinary parcels shall be forwarded to their destination by the most direct route at the disposal of the reforwarding Administration, but must not be marked with customs or other charges by the reforwarding Administration. Missent insured parcels shall not be reforwarded to their destination unless they can be forwarded as insured mail. If they can not be forwarded as insured mail, they shall be returned to the country of origin.

2. When this retransmission involves the return of the parcels to the office of origin, the retransmitting office of exchange shall credit that office with the allowances received after having called attention to the error by means of a Verification Note.

In the contrary case, and if the amount allowed by the despatching office to the retransmitting office is insufficient to cover the expenses of retransmission which it had to defray, it shall recover the difference by making a suitable amendment to the parcel bill of the despatching office of exchange. The reason for this amendment shall be notified to the said office by means of a Verification Note.

3. When a parcel has been wrongly allowed to be despatched in consequence of an error on the part of the postal service and has for this reason to be returned to the country of origin, the procedure followed shall be the same as if the parcel had to be sent back to the despatching office in consequence of missending.

4. A redirected parcel shall be accompanied by the Customs Declaration prepared at the office of origin. In case the parcel, for any reason whatsoever, has to be repacked or the original Customs Dec-

laration replaced by a substitute declaration, it is essential that the name of the office of origin of the parcel and the original serial number appear on the parcel and that the name of the office of origin of the parcel appears on the Customs Declaration.

ARTICLE 22.

*Receptacles.*

Each Administration shall provide the bags necessary for the despatch of its parcels. The bags shall be returned empty to the country of origin by the next mail. Empty bags shall be made up in bundles of ten (nine bags enclosed in one) and the total number of such bags shall be advised on the parcel bill.

Receptacles.

ARTICLE 23.

*Charges.*

1. For each parcel despatch by one country to the other, the despatching Administration shall pay to the receiving Administration a terminal credit as follows:

Charges.

a) For parcels originating in Finland, addressed to the United States of America, 70 centimes per kilogram based on the bulk net weight of each despatch.

b) For parcels originating in the United States of America, addressed to Finland, 40 centimes per kilogram based on the bulk net weight of each despatch.

These terminal credits may be reduced or increased on three months' previous notice given by one country to the other. These reductions or increases shall hold good for at least one year.

2. The amounts to be allowed in respect to parcels sent from one Administration to the other for onward transmission to a possession of either country or to a third country shall be fixed by the intermediate Administration.

3. On every parcel returned or redirected unpaid by one of the two Administrations to the other, the returning or retransmitting Administration shall be entitled to recover from the other Administration:

a) The charges prescribed by Section 1 above;

b) The charges for reforwarding or return.

In case of reforwarding or return to a third country, the charges mentioned shall follow the parcel, but in case the third country concerned refuses to assume the charges, because they can not be collected from the addressee or sender, as the case may be, or for any other reason, they shall be charged back to the country of origin.

In the case of a parcel returned or redirected unpaid in transit through one of the two Administrations to or from the other, the intermediary office may claim also the sum due to it for any additional territorial or sea service provided, together with any amounts due to any other Administration or Administrations concerned.

ARTICLE 24.

*Accounting.*

1. *Terminal parcels.* At the the end of each quarter the creditor country shall prepare an account of the amount due to it in respect of the parcels received in excess of those despatched.

Accounting.

2. *Transit parcels.* Each Administration shall also prepare quarterly an account showing the sums due for parcels sent by the other Administration for onward transmission.

3. These accounts shall be submitted to the examination of the corresponding Administration, if possible in the course of the month which follows the quarter to which they relate. The totals should not be summarily altered but any errors which may be discovered must form the subject of statements of differences.

4. The compilation, transmission, verification and acceptance of the accounts must be effected as early as possible, and the payment resulting from the balance must be made at the latest before the end of the following quarter.

5. Payment of the balances due on these accounts between the two Administrations shall be effected by means of drafts on New York or in any other manner which may be agreed upon mutually by correspondence between the two Administrations, the expense attendant on the payment being at the charge of the indebted Administration.

Collect-on-delivery  
service.

*B. Collect-on-Delivery Service.*

ARTICLE 25.

*Subject.*

Acceptances for mail-  
ing.

1. Parcels, having charges to be collected on delivery, shall be accepted for mailing to any money order post office in the United States of America or in Finland.

2. C. O. D. parcels shall be accepted only when insured.

Parcels in transit.

3. The provisions of the Articles 25–36 of this Convention do not cover transit C. O. D. parcels.

ARTICLE 26.

*Postage and Fees.*

Postage and fees.

1. Parcels bearing charges for collection on delivery shall be subject to the postage rates, fees, conditions of mailing, and other formalities applicable to insured parcels without trade charges. The Administration of origin is entitled to collect from the sender of each parcel mailed collect-on-delivery, such collect-on-delivery fee, in addition to the required postage and other fees, as may be prescribed by its regulations.

2. The postage rates and fees shall belong entirely to the country collecting them. No special account of these fees is to be made between the two Administrations except as stated in Article 23.

ARTICLE 27.

*Amount of C. O. D.*

Maximum fee, etc.

1. The maximum amount to be collected on delivery shall be one hundred dollars. This amount may be increased or decreased at any time by mutual agreement through correspondence between the two Administrations. The amount to be collected on delivery shall invariably be expressed in dollars and cents.

2. When the sender makes a request for any reduction or cancellation of the amount to be collected on delivery, the request shall be handled between the exchange offices which have handled the parcel, unless otherwise agreed to through correspondence.

ARTICLE 28.

*Settlement.*

1. The entire amount of the collect-on-delivery charges without any deduction for money order fee or collection charges is to be remitted to the sender by means of an international money order. The post office delivering the C. O. D. parcel will collect from the addressee the full amount of the C. O. D. charges and in addition thereto such money order fees as are required to remit the amount of the C. O. D. charges to the sender in the country of origin.

Settlement.

2. The country effecting delivery of a C. O. D. parcel may at its option collect a reasonable amount, not in excess of five cents (two marks fifty penni), from the addressee as a collection charge, but this amount is not to be deducted from the collection charges which are remitted to the sender.

3. Examination of the contents of a C. O. D. parcel by the addressee is prohibited until the C. O. D. charges and any other charges that may be due thereon have been collected even though the sender or addressee may make request that such action be permitted.

ARTICLE 29.

*C. O. D. Money Orders.*

1. Every advice of a money order, issued in either country in payment of C. O. D. charges on a parcel, must show plainly the C. O. D. (Insured) number of the parcel and bear the letters "C. O. D." or the word "*Remboursement*" in a conspicuous position.

C. O. D. money orders.

2. The C. O. D. money order advice lists shall show, in addition to the usual details, the C. O. D. (Insured) number of the parcels. No C. O. D. money order shall be listed unless the remitter's name and payee's name and exact address are included.

ARTICLE 30.

*Exchange and Billing of C. O. D. Parcels.*

1. Parcels with C. O. D. charges shall be exchanged through the same offices as are appointed for the exchange of insured parcels without C. O. D. charges. The exchanges shall be effected in direct despatches in sacks containing nothing but C. O. D. parcels, the letters "C. O. D." or the word "*Remboursement*" being entered very conspicuously in the documents covering them, as well as on the labels of the sacks. Such parcels will be listed in separate bills to show, in respect to each parcel, the C. O. D. number, post office and state of origin and the C. O. D. amount.

Exchange and billing.

2. Upon receipt of a despatch of C. O. D. parcels, at the exchange office of the country of destination, the despatch must be carefully checked and otherwise treated as provided in Article 14.

ARTICLE 31

*Lists of C. O. D. Money Orders.*

The offices of New York and Helsinki (Helsingfors) shall be the only ones to send lists of C. O. D. money orders, and such money orders shall be listed separately from the ordinary money orders

Offices designated to send advice lists.

and the list shall be marked "Collect-on-Delivery" or "*Remboursement*".

## ARTICLE 32.

*Unpayable Money Orders.*

Unpayable money orders.

1. The C. O. D. money orders which have not been paid to the payee for any reason shall be subject to the disposition of the Administration of the country of origin of the parcels to which they relate.

2. When it appears that the C. O. D. service was used in furtherance of a scheme to defraud, payment of the money orders in question will be withheld, if practicable, and the orders disposed of in accordance with the equities of each case under the rules and regulations of the country of origin of the C. O. D. parcels involved.

3. As for other formalities, C. O. D. money orders shall be subject to the provisions governing the money order exchange between the two countries.

## ARTICLE 33.

*Responsibility for C. O. D. Parcels.*

Responsibility.  
*Ante*, p. 2173.

1. In case an insured C. O. D. parcel has been lost, rifled or damaged, the postal Administrations are responsible as for an insured parcel, in conformity with the provisions in Article 12.

2. When a C. O. D. parcel has been delivered to the addressee but the charges have not been remitted, the sender or other rightful claimant is entitled to an indemnity corresponding to the C. O. D. amount not remitted, provided that he has made his claim in due time and unless the delivery without collecting the charges has arisen from the fault or negligence of the sender or from the transmission of the contents in parcel post mails being prohibited.

This stipulation also applies to the case when a lower amount than the full C. O. D. charge is collected from the addressee.

The indemnity provided for in this section may not in any case exceed the C. O. D. amount.

3. As to the fixing of the responsibility and the payment of the indemnity the same stipulations shall be applied as are provided for insured parcels not sent C. O. D.

4. When a C. O. D. parcel for which indemnity has been paid is recovered, the postmaster at the delivering office will deliver the parcel and collect the charges, hold such amount and request instructions from the Administration to which his office is subordinate. If the addressee, however, refuses to accept a recovered parcel and pay the charges, the postmaster will hold it and likewise seek instructions as to its disposition. In the latter case the Administration responsible for the indemnity shall determine the disposition to be made of the parcel involved.

## ARTICLE 34.

*Marking of C. O. D. Parcels.*

Marking, etc., parcels.

1. Each C. O. D. parcel and the relative customs declaration must bear, on the address side, the conspicuous impression of a stamp or label reading "COLLECT-ON-DELIVERY" or "C. O. D." or "*REMBOURSEMENT*", and in close proximity to these words there must appear the number given the parcel which shall be the

insured number (only one original number) and after it must be shown in Roman letters and in Arabic figures, the exact amount of the collect-on-delivery charges which should not include the additional money order fees that will be collected in the country making delivery of the parcel for making the remittance to the sender in the country of mailing.

2. In addition to being marked or labelled in the manner indicated in Section 1 above, each C. O. D. parcel may have a C. O. D. tag attached in a form mutually agreed upon.

ARTICLE 35.

*Redirection. Recall.*

1. Unless mutually otherwise agreed, C. O. D. parcels shall not be reforwarded to a third country.

Reforwarding, etc.

2. The sender of a C. O. D. parcel may cause it to be recalled upon complying with such requirements as may be established in this connection by the country of origin.

ARTICLE 36

*Nondelivery.*

The sender may provide, in case his C. O. D. parcel is undeliverable as originally addressed, for other disposition to be made of it, the same as in the case of parcels without trade charges and as stipulated in Article 19.

Nondelivery.

*C. Final Provisions.*

Final provisions.

ARTICLE 37.

*Matters not Provided for in the Convention.*

1. All matters concerning requests for recall or return of insured parcels, the obtaining and disposition of return receipts therefor, and the adjustment of indemnity claims in connection therewith, not covered by this Convention shall be governed by the provisions of the Universal Postal Union Convention and the Detailed Regulations for its Execution, and of the Postal Money Order Convention in force between the two countries, insofar as they are applicable and not inconsistent with the provisions of this Convention, and then if no other arrangement has been made, the internal legislation, regulations, and rulings of the United States of America and Finland, according to the country involved, shall govern.

Application of other Conventions to matters not covered.

Vol. 46, p. 2523.

2. The Postmaster General of the United States of America and the Director General of Posts and Telegraphs of Finland shall have authority jointly to make from time to time by correspondence such changes and modifications and further regulations of order and detail as may become necessary to facilitate the operation of the services contemplated by this Convention.

3. The Administrations shall communicate to each other from time to time the provisions of their laws or regulations applicable to the conveyance of parcels by Parcel Post.

## ARTICLE 38.

*Temporary Suspension of Service.*

Temporary suspension of service.

Either Administration may temporarily suspend the insurance and the C. O. D. services, in whole or in part, when there are special reasons for doing so, or restrict them to certain offices; but on the condition that previous and opportune notice of such a measure is given to the other Administration, such notice to be given by the most rapid means if necessary.

## ARTICLE 39.

*Duration of Convention.*

Former Convention superseded. Vol. 42, p. 2215, abrogated.

1. This Convention substitutes and abrogates that signed at Washington on the 21st of July, 1922, and in Helsingfors on the 12th of January, 1922, and shall take effect and operations thereunder shall begin on a date to be mutually settled between the Administrations of the two countries.

Duration.

2. It shall remain in force until one of the two contracting Administrations has given notice to the other, six months in advance, of its intention to terminate it.

Signatures.

Done in duplicate and signed in Washington the 23 day of September 1932 and at Helsingfors the 1st day of September, 1932.

[SEAL.]

G. E. F. ALBRECHT,  
*Director General of Posts and Telegrams of Finland.*

[SEAL.]

WALTER F. BROWN,  
*Postmaster General of the United States of America.*

Approval.

The foregoing Parcel Post Convention between the United States of America and Finland has been negotiated and concluded with my advice and consent and is hereby approved and ratified.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed.

[SEAL.]

By the President,

HENRY L. STIMSON,

*Secretary of State.*

WASHINGTON, September 29, 1932.

HERBERT HOOVER

*Extradition treaty between the United States of America and Greece, together with exchange of notes concerning most-favored-nation treatment and protocol of exchange of ratifications. Signed at Athens, May 6, 1931; ratification advised by the Senate, February 19, 1932; ratified by the President, March 10, 1932; ratified by Greece, October 13, 1932; ratifications exchanged at Washington, November 1, 1932; proclaimed, November 1, 1932.*

May 6, 1931.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS a treaty between the United States of America and Greece, providing for the extradition of fugitives from justice, was concluded and signed by their respective Plenipotentiaries at Athens on the sixth day of May, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-one, the original of which treaty, being in the English and Greek languages, is word for word as follows:

Extradition with Greece.  
Preamble.

TREATY OF EXTRADITION  
between the  
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
and the  
HELLENIC REPUBLIC

ΣΤΝΘΗΚΗ  
ΠΕΡΙ ΕΚΔΟΣΕΩΣ ΕΓΚΛΗΜΑΤΙΩΝ  
μεταξύ  
ΤΗΣ ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΗΣ ΔΗΜΟΚΡΑΤΙΑΣ  
ΚΑΙ ΤΩΝ ΗΝΩΜΕΝΩΝ ΠΟΛΙΤΕΙΩΝ  
ΤΗΣ ΑΜΕΡΙΚΗΣ

The United States of America and Greece, desiring to promote the cause of justice, have resolved to conclude a treaty for the extradition of fugitives from justice between the two countries and have appointed for that purpose the following Plenipotentiaries:

Ἡ Ἑλλάς καὶ αἱ Ἠνωμένοι Πολιτεῖαι τῆς Ἀμερικῆς, ἐπὶ θυμοῦσαι γὰ ἐξυπηρετήσωσιν τὴν ἐννοιαν τῆς Δικαιοσύνης, ἀπεφάσισαν ὁπως συνάψωσιν Συνθήκην περὶ ἐκδόσεως τῶν διαφευγόντων τὴν ἄσκησιν τῆς ποινικῆς Δικαιοσύνης προσώπων καὶ πρὸς τὸν σκοπὸν τοῦτον διώρισαν τοὺς κάτωθι πληρεξουσίους.

Contracting Powers.

Plenipotentiaries.

The President of the United States of America: Mr. Robert Peet Skinner, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America at Athens; and

Ὁ Πρόεδρος τῆς Ἑλληνικῆς Δημοκρατίας:

Τὸν Κύριον Ἀνδρέαν Μιχαλάκοπουλον, Ἀντιπρόεδρον τῆς Κυβερνήσεως, Ἐπιτετραχένιον ἐπὶ τῶν Ἐξωτερικῶν.

The President of the Hellenic Republic: Mr. Andreas Michalakopoulos, Vice President of the Government, Minister for Foreign Affairs;

Ὁ Πρόεδρος τῶν Ἠνωμένων Πολιτειῶν τῆς Ἀμερικῆς:

Τὸν Κύριον Robert Peet Skinner, Ἐκτακτον Ἀπεσταλμένον καὶ Πληρεξούσιον Ἐπιτετραχένιον τῶν Ἠνωμένων Πολιτειῶν τῆς Ἀμερικῆς

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found to be in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following articles:

Οἷτινες, ἀνακοινώσαντες ἀλλήλοις τὰ πληρεξούσια αὐτῶν ἐγγράφα, εὑρεθέντα ἐν τάξει καὶ κατὰ τοὺς ἀπαιτούμενους τύπους, συνεφώνησαν ἐπὶ τῶν ἐπομένων ἄρθρων:

## ARTICLE I.

Reciprocal delivery of persons charged with specified crimes.

It is agreed that the Government of the United States and the Government of Greece shall, upon requisition duly made as herein provided, deliver up to justice any person, who may be charged with, or may have been convicted of, any of the crimes or offenses specified in Article II of the Present Treaty committed within the jurisdiction of one of the High Contracting Parties, and who shall seek an asylum or shall be found within the territories of the other; provided that such surrender shall take place only upon such evidence of criminality, as according to the laws of the place where the fugitive or person so charged shall be found, would justify his apprehension and commitment for trial if the crime or offense had been there committed.

## ARTICLE II.

Extraditable crimes, etc.

Persons shall be delivered up according to the provisions of the present Treaty, who shall have been charged with or convicted of any of the following crimes or offenses:

Murder.

1. Murder (including crimes designated by the terms parricide, poisoning, infanticide, manslaughter when voluntary).

2. Malicious wounding or inflicting grievous bodily harm with premeditation.

Rape, etc.

3. Rape, abortion, carnal knowledge of children under the age of fifteen years.

Abduction.

4. Abduction or detention of women or girls for immoral purposes.

Bigamy.

5. Bigamy.

Arson.

6. Arson

Damages, etc., to railroads.

7. Wilful and unlawful destruction or obstruction of railroads, which endangers human life.

Crimes committed at sea.

8. Crimes committed at sea:

Piracy.

(a) Piracy, as commonly known and defined by the law of nations, or by statute;

## ΑΡΘΡΟΝ Ι.

Συμφωνείται ὅπως ἡ Ἑλληνικὴ Κυβέρνησις καὶ ἡ Κυβέρνησις τῶν Ἡνωμένων Πολιτειῶν παραδίδωσιν, κατ'ἀήτησιν ὑποβαλομένης συμφώνως πρὸς τὰς ὑπὸ τῆς παρουσίας Συνθήκης ὀριζομένης διατυπώσεις, πᾶν πρόσωπον κατηγορούμενον ἢ καταδικασθέν ἐπὶ τινι τῶν ἐν τῷ ἄρθρῳ 2 τῆς παρουσίας Συνθήκης εἰδικῶς ὀριζομένων ἐγκλημάτων ἢ πλημμελημάτων, τελεσθέντι ἐντὸς τῶν ὀρίων τῆς δικαστηριακῆς ἀρμοδιότητος ἐνός τῶν Ὑψηλῶν Συμβαλλομένων Μερῶν, καὶ καταφυγόν ἢ ἀνακαλυφθέν ἐπὶ τοῦ ἐδάφους τοῦ ἑτέρου. Ἡ ἔκδοσις ἐν τούτοις δέν δύναται νά πραγματοποιηθῆ παρά ἐφ, ὅσον κατὰ τοὺς νόμους τῆς χώρας εἰς ἣν ἀνεκαλύφθη ὁ διωκόμενος, ὑφίστανται ἀρκεταὶ ἀποδείξεις ἐνοχῆς δικαιολογοῦται τήν σύλληψιν καὶ τήν εἰς δίκην παραπομπήν αὐτοῦ εἰς τήν περίπτωσιν καθ'ἣν τό ἐγκλημα ἢ πλημμέλημα διεπράττετο ἐντὸς τῶν ὀρίων τῆς χώρας ταύτης.

## ΑΡΘΡΟΝ 2.

Ἐκδίδονται, κατὰ τὰς διατάξεις τῆς παρουσίας Συνθήκης, τὰ ἄτομα τὰ διωκόμενα ἢ καταδικασθέντα δι' ἐν τῶν ἐπομένων ἐγκλημάτων ἢ πλημμελημάτων:

1. Φόνον (τοῦ ὄρου συμπεριλαμβανόντος καὶ τὰ ἐγκλήματα τῆς πατροκτονίας, φαρμακείας καὶ παιδοκτονίας) ἀναίρεσιν.

2. Τραύματα καὶ σωματικὰς βλάβας ἐκ προθέσεως καὶ προμελέτης.

3. Βιασμόν, ἄμβλωσιν, ἐνόχους σχέσεις μετὰ παιδίων κάτω τῶν δέκα πέντε ἐτῶν.

4. Ἀπαγωγὴν καὶ παράνομον παρακράτησιν γυναικῶν ἢ νεανίδων ἐπ' ἀνηθίκῳ σκοπῷ.

5. Διγαμίαν.

6. Ἐμπρησμόν ἐκ προθέσεως.

7. Παράνομον καὶ ἐκ προθέσεως καταστροφὴν ἢ ἐμφραξιν σιδηροδρομικῶν γραμμῶν συνεπαγομένης κίνδυνον θανάτου.

8. Ἐγκλήματα τελεσθέντα κατὰ θάλασσαν.

(a) Πειρατείαν, ὡς αὕτη κοινῶς ἀναγνωρίζεται καὶ καθορίζεται ἀπὸ τὰ διεθνή νόμιμα ἢ τοὺς νόμους.

- (b) Wrongfully sinking or destroying a vessel at sea or attempting to do so; (β) Ἐκ προθέσεως καταβύθισιν ἢ καταστροφὴν πλοίου ἐν θαλάσῃ ἢ ἐπὶ τούτοις ἀπόπειραν. Destroying vessel.
- (c) Mutiny or conspiracy by two or more members of the crew or other persons on board of a vessel on the high seas, for the purpose of rebelling against the authority of the Captain or Commander of such vessel, or by fraud or violence taking possession of such vessel; (γ) Ἐξέγερσιν ἢ συνομοσίαν δύο ἢ πλειοτέρων μελῶν τοῦ πληρώματος ἢ ἄλλων ἐπιβατῶν πλοίου ἐν ἀνοικτῇ θαλάσῃ, ἀποσκοποῦσαν εἰς στάσιν κατὰ τοῦ πλοιάρχου ἢ διοικητοῦ τοῦ πλοίου ἢ εἰς κατάληψιν τοῦ πλοίου δόλω ἢ βίᾳ. Mutiny, etc.
- (d) Assault on board ship upon the high seas with intent to do bodily harm. (δ) Ἐπίθεσιν ἐπὶ πλοίου ἐν ἀνοικτῇ θαλάσῃ ἐπὶ τῷ σκοπῷ βιαιοπραγίας καὶ τραυμάτων. Assault on ship-board.
9. Burglary. 9. Κλοπὴν διὰ ῥήξεως. Burglary.
10. The act of breaking into and entering the offices of the Government and public authorities, or the offices of banks, banking houses, savings banks, trust companies, [insurance and other companies,]<sup>1</sup> or other buildings not dwellings with intent to commit a felony therein. 10. Ἐἰσοδὸν διὰ ῥήξεως ἐντὸς γραφείων ἀνηκόντων εἰς τὸ Κράτος καὶ δημοσίας ἀρχάς ἢ ἀνηκόντων εἰς τραπεζάς, πιστωτικὰ ἰδρύματα, ταμειυτήρια, ταμεία παρακαταθηκῶν, ἀσφαλιστικὰς ἢ ἄλλας ἐταιρείας, ὡς ἐπίσης καὶ ἐντὸς ἄλλων κτιρίων μὴ χρησιμοποιοιμένων πρὸς κατοικίαν ἐπὶ τῷ σκοπῷ διαπράξεως ἀξιοποίνου πράξεως. Unlawful entry of public offices.
11. Robbery. 11. Κλοπὴν. Robbery.
12. Forgery or the utterance of forged papers. 12. Πλαστογραφίαν καὶ ἐν γνώσει χρῆσιν πλαστῶν ἐγγράφων. Forgery.
13. The forgery or falsification of the official acts of the Government or public authority, including Courts of Justice, or the uttering or fraudulent use of any of the same. 13. Παραποίησιν ἢ πλαστογραφίαν ἐπισήμων πράξεων (ἐγγράφων) τῶν Κυβερνήσεων ἢ τῶν δημοσίων ἀρχῶν, συμπεριλαμβανομένων τῶν δικαστηρίων, ὡς ἐπίσης καὶ ἔκδοσιν ἢ δολίαν χρῆσιν τοιούτων ἐγγράφων. Forgery of public documents.
14. The fabrication of counterfeit money, whether coin or paper, counterfeit titles or coupons of public debt, created by National, State, Provincial, Territorial, Local or Municipal Governments, bank notes or other instruments of public credit, counterfeit seals, stamps, dies and marks of State or public administrations, and the utterance, circulation or fraudulent use of the above mentioned objects. 14. Παραχάραξιν ἢ κιβδηλείαν μεταλλικῶν ἢ χαρτίνων νομισμάτων, κατασκευὴν ψευδῶν τίτλων ἢ μερισματαποδείξεων δημοσίου χρέους ἐκδοθέντων ὑπὸ τῆς Κεντρικῆς Κυβερνήσεως, τῶν πολιτειακῶν, ἐπαρχιακῶν, διαμερισματικῶν, τοπικῶν ἢ δημοτικῶν Κυβερνήσεων, τραπεζογραμματίων ἢ ἄλλων μέσων δημοσίας πίστεως, παραποίησιν σφραγίδων, ἐνσήμων, μητρῶν καὶ σημάτων τῶν Κράτους ἢ τῆς Διοικήσεως καὶ ἔκδοσιν, θέσιν εἰς κυκλοφορίαν καὶ δολίαν χρῆσιν τῶν προαναφερθέντων ἀντικειμένων. Counterfeiting, etc.

<sup>1</sup> See Protocol of Exchange, *post*, p. 2197.

Embezzlement, etc.

15. Embezzlement or criminal malversation committed within the jurisdiction of one or the other party by public officers or depositaries, where the amount embezzled exceeds two hundred dollars or Greek equivalent.

15. Ἰδιοποίησιν ἢ ἐγκληματικὴν διασπάθεισιν χρημάτων διαπραχθεῖσαν ἐντὸς τῶν ὁρίων τῆς δικαστηριακῆς ἀρμοδιότητος τοῦ ἐνὸς ἢ τοῦ ἑτέρου τῶν συμβαλλομένων μερῶν ὑπὸ δημοσίων ὑπαλλήλων ἢ θεματοφυλάκων ὁσάκις τὸ ποσὸν ὑπερβαίνει τὰ διακόσια δολλάρια ἢ ἀνάλογον ποσὸν εἰς ἑλληνικὸν νόμισμα.

Embezzlement by employees.

16. Embezzlement by any persons hired, salaried, or employed, to the detriment of their employers or principals, when the crime or offense is punishable by imprisonment or other corporal punishment by the laws of both countries, and where the amount embezzled exceeds two hundred dollars or Greek equivalent.

16. Ἰδιοποίησιν διαπραχθεῖσαν παρ' ἐνὸς ἢ πλείωνων μισθωτῶν ἢ ἡμερομισθίων προσώπων ἢ ὑπαλλήλων ἐπὶ ζημίᾳ τῶν ἐργοδοτῶν ἢ προϊσταμένων αὐτῶν, εἰς ὅς περιπτώσεις ἢ πρᾶξις ἐπισύρει φυλάκισιν ἢ ἄλλην στερητικὴν τῆς ἐλευθερίας ποιῆν κατὰ τοὺς νόμους τῶν δύο χωρῶν καὶ ὁσάκις τὸ ποσὸν τῆς ιδιοποιήσεως ὑπερβαίνει τὰ διακόσια δολλάρια ἢ ἀνάλογον ποσὸν εἰς ἑλληνικὸν νόμισμα.

Kidnapping.

17. Kidnapping of minors or adults, defined to be the abduction or detention of a person or persons, in order to exact money from them, their families or any other person or persons, or for any other unlawful end.

17. Ἀπαγωγὴν ἀνηλικῶν ἢ ἐνηλικῶν, τοῦ ὅρου ὑποδηλοῦντος τὸ γεγονός τῆς ἀπομακρύνσεως ἢ ἀποκρίψεως ἐνὸς ἢ πλείωνων προσώπων ἐπὶ τῷ σκοπῷ ὅπως ἀποσπασθῶσιν χρήματα ἢ ἀξίαι εἶτε παρά τῶν προσώπων τούτων εἶτε παρά τῶν οἰκογενειῶν αὐτῶν εἶτε παρ' οἰουδήποτε ἄλλου προσώπου ἢ προσώπων, ἢ ἐπὶ οἰαδήποτε ἄλλῃ παρανόμῳ προθέσει.

Larceny.

18. Larceny, defined to be the theft of effects, personal property, or money, of the value of twenty-five dollars or more, or Greek equivalent.

18. Μικροκλοπᾶς, τοῦ ὅρου περιλαμβάνοντος ἰδίως τὴν κλοπὴν ἀντικειμένων, κινητῶν πραγμάτων ἢ εἰδῶν, ἀξίας κατ' ἐλάχιστον ὄριον εἰκοσι πέντε δολλαρίων ἢ ἀναλόγου ἀξίας εἰς ἑλληνικὸν νόμισμα.

Obtaining money by false pretenses.

19. Obtaining money, valuable securities or other property by false pretenses, or receiving any money, valuable securities or other property knowing the same to have been unlawfully obtained, where the amount of money or the value of the property so obtained or received exceeds two hundred dollars or Greek equivalent.

19. Τὸ γεγονός τοῦ ἐπιτυγχάνειν, ὑπὸ ψευδῆ προσχήματα τὴν παράδοσιν εἰδῶν, ἀξιῶν, τίτλων ἢ ἄλλων ἀντικειμένων ἐν γνώσει ὅτι ταῦτα ἐκτήθησαν παρανόμως, ἐφ' ὅσον τὸ χρηματικὸν ποσὸν ἢ ἡ ἀξία τῶν οὕτω κτηθέντων ἢ ληφθέντων ὑπερβαίνει διακόσια δολλάρια ἢ ἀνάλογον ποσὸν εἰς ἑλληνικὸν νόμισμα.

Perjury.

20. Perjury.

20. Ψευδομαρτυρίαν.

Breach of trust, etc.

21. Fraud or breach of trust by a bailee, banker, agent, factor, trustee, executor, administrator, guardian, director or officer of any company or corporation, or by any one in any fiduciary position, where the amount of money or the value of the property mis-

21. Ἀπάτην ἢ ὑπεξαίρεσιν ἐκ μέρους θεματοφυλάκος, τραπεζίτου, πράκτορος, κομιστοῦ, καταπιστευματοδόχου, ἐκτελεστοῦ, διαχειριστοῦ, ἐπιτρόπου, διευθυντοῦ ἢ ἀξιωματοῦχου ἐταιρείας ἢ ἐνώσεως ἢ ἐκ μέρους προσώπου κατέχοντος θέσιν καταπιστευματικῆς χαρακτῆρος, ἐφ' ὅσον τὸ

appropriated exceeds two hundred dollars or Greek equivalent.

22. Crimes and offenses against the laws of both countries for the suppression of slavery and slave trading.

23. Wilful desertion or wilful non-support of minor or dependent children, or of other dependent persons, provided that the crime or offense is punishable by the laws of both countries.

24. Bribery.

25. Crimes or offenses against the bankruptcy laws.

26. Crimes or offenses against the laws for the suppression of traffic in narcotics.

27. Extradition shall also take place for participation in any of the crimes or offenses before mentioned as an accessory before or after the fact, or in any attempt to commit any of the aforesaid crimes or offenses. However, extradition for participation or attempt will be accorded in the case of a suspected person only if the maximum of the possible punishment is two years or more, and, in the case of one condemned, only if the sentence pronounced by the jurisdiction of the demanding State is six months or more.

ARTICLE III.

The provisions of the present Treaty shall not import a claim of extradition for any crime or offense of a political character, nor for acts connected with such crimes or offenses; and no person surrendered by or to either of the High Contracting Parties in virtue of this Treaty shall be tried or punished for a political crime or offense committed before his extradition. The State applied to, or courts of such State, shall decide whether the crime or offense is of a political character.

μέγεθος τοῦ ποσοῦ ἢ ἡ ἀξία τῶν ιδιοποιηθέντων ἀντικειμένων ὑπερβαίνει διακόσια δολλάρια ἢ ἀνάλογον ποσόν εἰς ἑλληνικόν νόμισμα.

22. Ἐγκλημα ἢ πλημμέλημα διὰ παράβασιν τῶν νόμων ἀμφοτέρων τῶν χωρῶν τῶν ἀφορώντων τὴν κατάργησιν τῆς δουλείας καὶ τῆς σωματεμπορίας.

23. Ἐκουσίαν ἐγκατάλειψιν (ἐκθεσιν) ἢ ἄρρησιν ικανοποιήσεων τῶν ἀναγκῶν παιδῶν ἀνηλικῶν ἢ ἀναθεθειμένων τῶ ἐγκληματίᾳ ἢ ἄλλων προσώπων ἀναθεθειμένων αὐτῶ ἐφ' ὅσον τὸ ἐγκλημα ἢ ἡ παράβασις τιμωρεῖται ὑπὸ τῶν νόμων ἀμφοτέρων τῶν χωρῶν.

24. Δωροδοκίαν.

25. Ἐγκλήματα ἢ πλημμελήματα ἐκ τῶν περὶ χρεωκοπίας νόμων.

26. Ἐγκλήματα ἢ πλημμελήματα ἐκ τῶν περὶ ἐμπορίου τῶν ναρκωτικῶν νόμων.

27. Ἡ ἔκδοσις παρέχεται ἐπίσης διὰ συνέργειαν πρὸ ἢ μετὰ τὴν πράξιν ἐπὶ τινι τῶν προαναφερθέντων ἐγκλημάτων ἢ πλημμελημάτων ἢ ἐπὶ οἰαδήποτε ἀποπειρᾷ ἐκτελέσεως ἐνὸς ἐκ τῶν εἰρημένων ἐγκλημάτων ἢ πλημμελημάτων. Ἐν τούτοις, ἡ ἔκδοσις διὰ συνέργειαν ἢ ἀπόπειραν θά παρέχεται, εἰς ἣν περίπτωσιν πρόκειται περὶ διωκόμενου προσώπου μόνον ἐάν τὸ ἀνώτατον ὄριον τῆς προβλεπομένης ποινῆς εἶναι δύο ἔτη ἢ πλεον καὶ εἰς ἣν περίπτωσιν πρόκειται περὶ καταδίκου μόνον ἐάν ἡ ἀπαγγελθεῖσα ποινὴ ὑπὸ τῶν δικαστηρίων τοῦ ἐκζητούντος Κράτους εἶναι ἕξ μηνῶν ἢ πλεον.

ΑΡΘΡΟΝ 3.

Αἱ διατάξεις τῆς παρούσης Συνθήκης δὲν συνεπάγονται τὸ δικαίωμα, ὅπως ζητεῖται ἢ ἔκδοσις δι' ἐγκλήματα ἢ πλημμελήματα πολιτικοῦ χαρακτῆρος ἢ συναφεῖς πρὸς τοιαῦτα πράξεις, οὐδὲν δὲ πρόσωπον ἐκδοθῆν ὑφ' ἑκατέρου ἢ πρὸς ἑκάτερον τῶν Ὑψηλῶν Συμβαλλομένων Μερῶν, δυνάμει τῆς παρούσης Συνθήκης, θά δύναται νά δικασθῆ ἢ τιμωρηθῆ δι' ἐγκλημα ἢ πλημμέλημα πολιτικῆς φύσεως ἐπιτελεσθέν πρὸ τῆς ἐκδόσεως αὐτοῦ. Τὸ ἐκδίδον Κράτος καὶ τὰ δικαστήρια τοῦ Κράτους τούτου ἀποφαίνονται ἐάν τὸ ἐγκλημα ἢ τὸ πλημμέλημα εἶναι ἢ ὄχι πολιτικοῦ

Slave trading.

Desertion, etc.

Bribery.

Bankruptcy-law violations.

Narcotic traffic.

Accessories.

Not applicable to political, etc., crimes.

Offense against Head of State, etc., not a political crime.

When the offense charged comprises the act either of murder or assassination or of poisoning, either consummated or attempted, the fact that the offense was committed or attempted against the life of the Sovereign or Head of a foreign State, or against the life of any member of his family, shall not be deemed sufficient to sustain that such crime or offense was of a political character; or was an act connected with crimes or offenses of a political character.

#### ARTICLE IV.

Trial limited to offense for which surrendered.

No person shall be tried for any crime or offense, committed prior to his extradition, other than that for which he was surrendered, unless he has been at liberty for one month after having been tried, to leave the country, or, in case of conviction, for one month after having suffered his punishment or having been pardoned.

#### ARTICLE V.

Time limitation.

A fugitive criminal shall not be surrendered under the provisions hereof, when, from lapse of time or other lawful cause, according to the laws of either of the surrendering or the demanding country, the criminal is exempt from prosecution or punishment for the offense for which the surrender is asked.

#### ARTICLE VI.

Person under prosecution in country where found.

If a fugitive criminal whose surrender may be claimed pursuant to the stipulations hereof, be actually under prosecution, out on bail or in custody, for a crime or offense committed in the country where he has sought asylum, or shall have been convicted thereof, his extradition may be deferred until such proceedings be determined, and until he shall have been set at liberty in due course of law.

χαρακτήρος. Ἐάν ἡ κατηγορία ἀφορᾷ φόνον, ἀναίρεσιν ἢ φαρμακείαν τετελεσμένα ἢ ἀποπειραθέντα, τὸ γεγονός ὅτι τὸ ἔγκλημα ἐστρέφετο κατὰ τῆς ζωῆς τοῦ ἀνωτάτου Ἀρχοντος ἢ τοῦ Ἀρχηγοῦ ξένου Κράτους ἢ κατὰ τῆς ζωῆς ἐνὸς οἰουδήποτε ἐκ τῶν μελῶν τῆς οἰκογενείας του δὲν θέλει θεωρεῖσθαι ἐπαρκές διὰ τὸν χαρακτηρισμὸν τοῦ ἔγκλήματος ἢ πλημμελήματος τούτου, ὡς ἔχοντος πολιτικὸν χαρακτήρα, ἢ ὡς πράξεως συναφοῦς πρὸς ἔγκλημα ἢ πλημμέλημα πολιτικοῦ χαρακτήρος.

#### ΑΡΘΡΟΝ 4.

Οὐδεὶς δύναται νὰ δικασθῆ δι' ἔγκλημα ἢ πλημμέλημα, διαπραχθέν πρὸ τῆς ἐκδόσεως, ἄλλο ἀπὸ ἐκεῖνο τὸ ὁποῖον ἐδικαιολόγησε τὴν ἐκδοσιν του, ἐκτός ἐάν ἦτο ἐλεύθερος ἐπὶ ἓνα μῆνα νὰ καταλίπη τὴν χώραν, μετὰ τὴν ἐκδίκασιν ἢ, ἐν περιπτώσει καταδίκης, μετὰ τὴν ἐκτίσιν τῆς ποινῆς ἢ τὴν παροχὴν χάριτος.

#### ΑΡΘΡΟΝ 5.

Ἐγκληματίας φυγὰς δὲν δύναται νὰ ἐκδοθῆ δυνάμει τῶν διατάξεων τῆς παρούσης Συνθήκης, ἐάν λόγῳ παραγραφῆς ἢ δι' οἰανδήποτε ἄλλην νόμιμον αἰτίαν, κατὰ τοὺς νόμους εἴτε τοῦ εἰς ἐκδοσιν καλουμένου εἴτε τοῦ ἐκζητοῦντος Κράτους, διαφεύγει τὴν δίωξιν ἢ τὴν ποινὴν τὴν ὁποίαν ἐπισύρει τὸ ἔγκλημα διὰ τὸ ὁποῖον ζητεῖται ἢ ἐκδοσὶς.

#### ΑΡΘΡΟΝ 6.

Ἐάν ὁ φυγὰς ἐγκληματίας οὐτινος ζητεῖται ἢ ἐκδοσὶς συμφώνως πρὸς τὰς προηγουμένας διατάξεις διατελεῖ ὑπὸ δίωξιν δι' ἔγκλημα ἢ πλημμέλημα τελεσθέν ἐν τῇ χώρᾳ ὅπου κατέφυγεν, εἴτε ἀποφυλακισμένος ἐπὶ ἐγγυήσει εὐρίσκεται εἴτε ἐν τῇ φυλακῇ ἢ ἐάν κατεδικάσθῃ ἤδη διὰ τὴν ἀνωτέρω αἰτίαν ἢ ἐκδοσὶς αὐτοῦ δύναται νὰ ἀναβληθῆ μέχρι πέρατος τῆς διεξαγομένης δίκης καὶ μέχρις ὅτου ἀπολυθῇ τῶν φυλακῶν συμφώνως τῷ νόμῳ.

## ARTICLE VII.

If a fugitive criminal claimed by one of the two parties hereto, shall be also claimed by one or more powers pursuant to treaty provisions, on account of crimes or offenses committed within their jurisdiction, such criminal shall be delivered to that State whose demand is first received unless the demand is waived. This article shall not affect such treaties as have previously been concluded by one of the contracting parties with other States.

Ἐάν ὁ φυγάς ἐγκληματίας ὁ ἐκζητούμενος ὑφ' ἐνός τῶν μερῶν παρούσης Συνθήκης, ἐκζητεῖται ἐπίσης ὑφ' ἐνός ἢ πλείονων ἄλλων Κρατῶν δυνάμει διατάξεων συνθηκῶν δι' ἐγκλήματα ἢ πλημμελήματα τελεσθέντα ἐπὶ τοῦ ἐδάφους τῆς δικαστηριακῆς ἀρμοδιότητος αὐτῶν, θά παραδοθῆ οὗτος εἰς τὸ Κράτος ἐκεῖνο τοῦ ὁποίου ἐφθασεν πρώτη ἢ αἰτησις, ἐκτός ἐάν αὕτη ἀποσυρθῆ. Τὸ παρὸν ἄρθρον δὲν ἐπηρεάζει τὰς ὑπὸ τινος τῶν συμβαλλομένων μερῶν ἐχούσας πρῶτον συναφθῆ συνθήκας μετ' ἄλλων Κρατῶν.

Persons claimed by other Powers.

## ARTICLE VIII.

Under the stipulations of this Treaty, neither of the High Contracting Parties shall be bound to deliver up its own citizens, except in cases where such citizenship has been obtained after the perpetration of the crime for which extradition is sought. The State appealed to shall decide whether the person claimed is its own citizen.

Ἐκ τῶν διατάξεων τῆς παρούσης Συνθήκης οὐδὲν τῶν Ὑψηλῶν Συμβαλλομένων Μερῶν ὑποχρεοῦται νὰ ἐκδίδῃ τοὺς ἰδίους αὐτοῦ ὑπηκόους, πλὴν τῆς περιπτώσεως καθ' ἣν ἡ ὑπηκοότης κτᾶται μετὰ τὴν τέλεσιν τοῦ ἐγκλήματος διὰ τὸ ὅποιον ζητεῖται ἡ ἔκδοσις. Τὸ εἰς ἔκδοσιν καλούμενον Κράτος ἀποφασίζει περὶ τοῦ ἐάν τὸ ἐκζητούμενον πρόσωπον εἶναι ὑπηκόος αὐτοῦ.

Neither country bound to deliver up its own citizens.

## ARTICLE IX.

The expense of transportation of the fugitive shall be borne by the government which has preferred the demand for extradition. The appropriate legal officers of the country where the proceedings of extradition are had, shall assist the officers of the government demanding the extradition before the respective judges and magistrates, by every legal means within their power; and no claim other than for the board and lodging of a fugitive prior to his surrender, arising out of the arrest, detention, examination and surrender of fugitives under this treaty, shall be made against the government demanding the extradition; provided, however, that any officer or officers of the surrendering government giving assistance, who shall, in the usual course of their duty receive no salary or compensation

Τὰ ἔξοδα μεταφορᾶς τοῦ ἐκζητούμενου βαρύνουσι τὴν αἰτουμένην τὴν ἔκδοσιν Κυβέρνησιν. Οἱ ἀρμόδιοι δικαστικοὶ ὑπάλληλοι τῆς χώρας ἐν τῇ ὁποίᾳ διενεργεῖται ἡ διαδικασία τῆς ἐκδόσεως ὑποχρεοῦνται ὅπως βοηθῶσιν διὰ πάντων τῶν εἰς τὴν διάθεσιν αὐτῶν νομίμων μέσων, τοὺς ὑπαλλήλους τῆς αἰτουμένης τὴν ἔκδοσιν Κυβερνήσεως ἐνώπιον τῶν οἰκείων δικαστῶν καὶ δικαστικῶν ὑπαλλήλων. Ἀπὸ τὴν αἰτουμένην τὴν ἔκδοσιν Κυβέρνησιν οὐδὲν ἄλλο θέλει ζητεῖσθαι πλὴν τῶν πρὸ τῆς ἐκδόσεως ἔξοδων διατροφῆς καὶ οἰκήσεως τοῦ φυγάδος, τῶν προκληθέντων ἐκ τῆς συλλήψεως, κρατήσεως, ἀνακρίσεως καὶ παραδόσεως αὐτοῦ, συμφώνως πρὸς τὴν παροῦσαν Συνθήκην. Ὑπονοεῖται μὲν ταῦτα ὅτι πᾶς ὑπάλληλος τοῦ εἰς ἔκδοσιν καλούμενου Κράτους, ὅστις παρέσχε τὴν συνδρομὴν του καὶ ὁ ὁποῖος κατὰ τὴν συνήθη ἄσκησιν τῶν καθηκόντων του δὲν λαμβάνει μισθὸν ἢ ἀμοιβήν

Expense of arrest, etc.

Restriction.

Compensation.

## ΑΡΘΡΟΝ 7.

## ΑΡΘΡΟΝ 8.

## ΑΡΘΡΟΝ 9.

other than specific fees for services performed, shall be entitled to receive from the government demanding the extradition the customary fees for the acts or services performed by them in the same manner and to the same amount as though such acts or services had been performed in ordinary criminal proceedings under the laws of the country of which they are officers.

## ARTICLE X.

Articles seized with fugitive.

Everything found in the possession of the fugitive criminal at the time of his arrest, whether being the proceeds of the crime or offense, or which may be material as evidence in making proof of the crime, shall so far as practicable, according to the laws of either of the High Contracting Parties, be delivered up with his person at the time of surrender. Nevertheless, the rights of a third party with regard to the articles referred to, shall be duly respected.

## ARTICLE XI.

Territory affected.

The stipulations of the present Treaty shall be applicable to all territory wherever situated, belonging to either of the High Contracting Parties or in the occupancy and under the control of either of them, during such occupancy or control.

Requisitions.

Requisitions for the surrender of fugitives from justice shall be made by the respective diplomatic agents of the High Contracting Parties. In the event of the absence of such agents from the country or where extradition is sought from territory included in the preceding paragraphs, other than the United States or Greece, requisitions may be made by superior consular officers.

άλλην εξαίρεισι τῶν καθοριζομένων δικαιωμάτων διά προσερχθείσας ὑπηρεσίας, θά ἔχει τό δικαίωμα νά λαμβάνη παρά τῆς ἐκζητούσης Κυβερνήσεως τά συνήθη δικαιώματα διά τὰς πράξεις ἢ ὑπηρεσίας παρασχεθείσας ὑπ' αὐτοῦ ὑπό τοὺς ἰδίους ὅρους καί εἰς τό ἴδιον ποσόν ὡσάν αἱ πράξεις ἢ ὑπηρεσίαι νά παρασχέθησαν κατά τήν διάρκειαν συνήθους ποινικῆς διώξεως ἀσκουμένης συμφώνως πρὸς τοὺς νόμους τῆς χώρας τῆς ὁποίας εἶναι ὑπάλληλος.

## ΑΡΘΡΟΝ 10.

Πάν ἀντικείμενον εὐρεθέν κατά τήν στιγμὴν τῆς συλλήψεως εἰς τήν κατοχήν τοῦ φυγάδος ἐγκληματίου, εἴτε τοῦτο εἶναι προϊόν τοῦ ἐγκλήματος ἢ πλημμελήματος εἴτε δύναται νά χρησιμεύσῃ ὡς πειστήριον, θά παραδοθῇ ἐν τῷ μέτρῳ τοῦ δυνατοῦ συμφώνως πρὸς τοὺς νόμους τοῦ ἐνὸς ἢ τοῦ ἑτέρου τῶν Ὑψηλῶν Συμβαλλομένων Μερῶν ταύτοχρόνως μετὰ τοῦ ἐνόχου κατά τὸν χρόνον τῆς ἐκδόσεως. Τὰ δικαιώματα ἐν τούτοις τὰ ὁποῖα ἠδύναντο νά ἔχουσιν τρίτοι ἐπὶ τῶν ἐν λόγῳ ἀντικειμένων θά παραμείνωσιν δέοντως σεβαστά.

## ΑΡΘΡΟΝ 11.

Αἱ διατάξεις τῆς παρούσης Συνθήκης ἐφαρμόζονται ἐφ' ὅλων τῶν ἐδαφῶν, οἰαδήποτε καὶ ἂν εἶναι ἡ γεωγραφικὴ αὐτῶν θέσις, τὰ ὁποῖα ἀνήκουσιν εἰς τό ἐν ἢ τό ἕτερον τῶν Ὑψηλῶν Συμβαλλομένων Μερῶν ἢ ἔχουσι καταληφθῆ ὑπ' αὐτῶν ἢ διατελοῦσιν ὑπὸ τὸν ἔλεγχον αὐτῶν, ἐφ' ὅσον διαρκεῖ ἡ κατοχὴ αὐτῆ ἢ ὁ ἔλεγχος.

Αἱ αἰτήσεις ἐκδόσεως φυγάδων ἐγκληματιῶν θά γίνωνται ὑπὸ τῶν οἰκείων διπλωματικῶν πρακτόρων τῶν Ὑψηλῶν Συμβαλλομένων Μερῶν, εἰς ἃς δὲ περιπτώσεις οἱ πράκτορες οὗτοι ἀποσιάζουσιν ἐκ τῆς χώρας ἢ ἡ αἰτησις ἐκδόσεως ἀφορᾷ πρόσωπον εὐρισκόμενον εἰς τι ἐκ τῶν ἐδαφῶν τῆς προηγούμενης παραγράφου ἄλλο ἢ ἡ Ἑλλάς ἢ αἱ Ἡνωμένοι Πολιτεῖαι, αἱ αἰτήσεις θά γίνωνται ὑπὸ ἀνωτέρων προξενικῶν ὑπαλλήλων.

The arrest of the fugitive shall be brought about in accordance with the laws of the respective countries, and if, after an examination, it shall be decided, according to the law and the evidence, that extradition is due pursuant to this treaty, the fugitive shall be surrendered in conformity to the forms of law prescribed in such cases.

The person provisionally arrested, shall be released, unless within two months from the date of arrest in Greece, or from the date of commitment in the United States, the formal requisition for surrender with the documentary proofs hereinafter prescribed be made as aforesaid by the diplomatic agent of the demanding Government, or, in his absence, by a consular officer thereof.

If the fugitive criminal shall have been convicted of the crime or offense for which his surrender is asked, a copy of the sentence of the court before which such conviction took place, duly authenticated, shall be produced. If, however, the fugitive is merely charged with crime, a duly authenticated copy of the warrant of arrest in the country where the crime was committed, and of the depositions upon which such warrant may have been issued, shall be produced, with such other evidence or proof as may be deemed competent in the case.

## ARTICLE XII.

The present Treaty, of which the English and Greek texts are equally authentic, shall be ratified by the High Contracting Parties in accordance with their respective constitutional methods, and shall take effect on the date of the exchange of ratifications which shall take place at Washington as soon as possible.

Ἡ σύλληψις τοῦ φυγάδος ἐγκληματίου πραγματοποιεῖται συμφώνως πρὸς τοὺς νόμους τοῦ εἰς ἔκδοσιν καλουμένου Κράτους, ἐάν δέ μετ' ἐξέτασιν ἀποφασισθῇ συμφώνως τῷ νόμῳ καὶ ταῖς ἀποδείξεσιν ὅτι ἡ ἔκδοσις πρέπει νὰ παρασχεθῇ κατὰ τὰς διατάξεις τῆς παρούσης Συνθήκης ὁ φυγάς ἐγκληματίας ἐκδίδεται συμφώνως πρὸς τὰς διατυπώσεις τὰς ὀριζόμενας ὑπὸ τοῦ οἰκείου νόμου ἐν προκειμένῳ.

Τὸ προσωρινῶς συλληφθὲν πρόσωπον θέλει ἀπολθεῖσθαι ἐάν ἐντὸς προθεσμίας δύο μηνῶν ἀπὸ τῆς ἡμέρας τῆς συλλήψεως τοῦ ἐν Ἑλλάδι, ἢ τῆς φυλακίσεώς του ἐν ταῖς Ἡνωμέναις Πολιτείαις δέν γίνῃ ὑπὸ τοῦ ὡς εἴρηται διπλωματικοῦ πράκτορος τοῦ ἐκζητούντος Κράτους ἢ ἐν ἀκουσίᾳ τοῦτου ὑπὸ τοῦ προξενικοῦ ὑπαλλήλου τοῦ εἰρημένου Κράτους ἢ ἐπίσημος αἰτήσις ἐκδόσεως συνοδευομένη ὑπὸ τῶν κάτωθι ὀριζόμενων ἀποδεικτικῶν ἐγγράφων.

Ἐάν ὁ φυγάς ἐγκληματίας κατεδικάσθῃ ἐπὶ τῷ ἐγκλήματι ἢ πλημμελήματι ὅπερ ἀποτελεῖ ἀντικείμενον τῆς αἰτήσεως ἐκδόσεως δέον νὰ προσαχθῇ δεόντως κεκρωμένον ἀντίγραφον τῆς ἀποφάσεως τοῦ ἀπαγγέλλοντος τὴν καταδίκην δικαστηρίου. Ἐάν ὅμως ὁ φυγάς εἶναι ἀπλῶς κατηγορούμενος ἐπὶ τιμῇ ἐγκλήματι δέον νὰ προσαχθῇ δεόντως κεκρωμένον ἀντίγραφον τοῦ ἐντάλματος συλλήψεως τοῦ ἐκδοθέντος ἐνῷ τόπῳ τὸ ἐγκλημα ἔλαβε χώραν, ὡς ἐπίσης καὶ τῶν καταθέσεων ἐπὶ τῇ βάσει τῶν ὁποίων ἐξεδόθη τὸ ἐντάλμα συλλήψεως ὁμοῦ μετὰ πάσης ἄλλης μαρτυρίας ἢ ἀποδείξεως κρινομένης χρησίμου εἰς τὴν περίπτωσιν.

## ΑΡΘΡΟΝ 12.

Ἡ παρούσα Συνθήκη, τῆς ὁποίας τὸ Ἑλληνικὸν καὶ Ἀγγλικὸν κείμενον ἰσχύουσιν ἐξ ἴσου, θέλει κυρωθῇ παρὰ τῶν Ἑψηλῶν Συμβαλλομένων Μερῶν, συμφώνως πρὸς τὰς οἰκείας αὐτῶν συνταγματικὰς διατάξεις καὶ θέλει ἰσχύσει ἀπὸ τῆς ἡμέρας τῆς ἀνταλλαγῆς τῶν ἐπικυρώσεων ἢ ὁποῖα θὰ λάβῃ χώραν ἐν Οὐάσιγκτωνι τὸ ταχύτερον.

Arrest.

Release if formal request not forthcoming.

Papers required.

Ratification.

## ARTICLE XIII.

## ΑΡΘΡΟΝ 13.

## Duration.

The present Treaty shall remain in force for a period of five years, and in case neither of the High Contracting Parties shall have given notice one year before the expiration of that period of its intention to terminate the Treaty, it shall continue in force until the expiration of one year from the date on which such notice of termination shall be given by either of the High Contracting Parties.

Ἡ παρούσα Συνθήκη θά παραμείνη ἐν ἰσχύϊ διά περίοδον πέντε ἐτῶν, εἰς ἣν δέ περίπτωσιν οὐδέτερον τῶν Ἑψηλῶν Συμβαλλομένων Μερῶν γνωστοποίησι ἐν ἔτος πρό τῆς λήξεως τῆς εἰρημένης περιόδου τήν πρόθεσιν αὐτοῦ ὅπως καταγγείλῃ ταύτην θά ἐξακολουθήσῃ παραμένουσα ἐν ἰσχύϊ ἐπί ἐν εἰσέτι ἔτος ἀφ' ἧς ἡμέρας ἡ τοιαύτη γνωστοποίησις ἐκ μέρους τοῦ ἐνός ἢ τοῦ ἐτέρου τῶν Ἑψηλῶν Συμβαλλομένων Μερῶν ἤθελεν γίνῃ

## Signatures.

In witness whereof the above named Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Treaty and have hereunto affixed their seals.

Done in duplicate at Athens this sixth day of May, nineteen hundred and thirty-one.

Εἰς πίστωσιν τῶν ἀνωτέρω οἱ ὡς ἄνω Πληρεξούσιοι ὑπέγραψαν τήν παρούσαν Συνθήκην καί ἐπέθεσαν τὰς ἐαυτῶν σφραγίδας.

Ἐγένετο εἰς διπλοῦν ἐν Ἀθήναις τῇ ἕκτῃ Μαΐου χηλιοστοῦ ἑνεακοσιοστοῦ τριακοστοῦ πρώτου ἔτους.

[SEAL] ROBERT P. SKINNER.

[SEAL] Α. Μιχαλακόπουλος

## Ratifications exchanged.

AND WHEREAS the said treaty has been duly ratified on both parts, and the ratifications of the two Governments were exchanged in the city of Washington on the first day of November, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-two;

## Proclamation.

Now, THEREFORE, be it known that I, Herbert Hoover, President of the United States of America, have caused the said treaty to be made public, to the end that the same and every article and clause thereof may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States of America and the citizens thereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

DONE at the city of Washington this first day of November in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and thirty-two  
[SEAL] and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fifty-seventh.

HERBERT HOOVER

By the President:

HENRY L STIMSON

Secretary of State.

## NOTES

CONCERNING MOST-FAVORED-NATION TREATMENT, EXCHANGED AT THE TIME OF SIGNATURE OF THE EXTRADITION TREATY BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND GREECE

Exchange of notes concerning most-favored-nation treatment.

*The American Minister (Skinner) to the Greek Minister of Foreign Affairs (Michalakopoulos)*

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,  
*Athens, May 6, 1931.*

SIR:

In signing today the treaty of extradition between the United States of America and the Hellenic Republic, I have the honor to declare to your Excellency, under the authority and in the name of my Government, that the Government of the United States will extend to Greece the most favorable treatment now accorded, or which may hereafter be accorded, by the United States to a third Power, with respect to matters dealt with in Articles 9 and 11 of the above mentioned treaty, particularly in that which concerns expenses of every nature, including the usual charges, and the procedure to be followed after the demand for extradition.

*Ante*, pp. 2191, 2192.

Accept, Sir, the renewed assurances of my high consideration.

ROBERT P. SKINNER

HIS EXCELLENCY

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS,  
*Athens.*

*The Greek Minister of Foreign Affairs (Michalakopoulos) to the American Minister (Skinner)*

MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES ÉTRANGÈRES,  
*Athènes, le 6 Mai 1931.*

MONSIEUR LE MINISTRE,

J'ai l'honneur d'accuser réception à Votre Excellence de Sa lettre en date d'aujourd'hui, rédigée dans les termes suivants:

"In signing today the treaty of extradition between the United States of America and the Hellenic Republic, I have the honor to declare to your Excellency under the authority and in the name of my Government, that the Government of the United States will extend to Greece the most favorable treatment now accorded, or which may hereafter be accorded, by the United States to a third Power, with respect to matters dealt with in Articles 9 and 11 of the above mentioned treaty, particularly in that which concerns expenses of every nature, including the usual charges, and the procedure to be followed after the demand for extradition."

Exchange of notes—  
Continued.

En prenant acte de cette communication sur le contenu de laquelle le Gouvernement Hellénique est d'accord, je saisis cette occasion pour Vous renouveler, Monsieur le Ministre, les assurances de ma haute considération.

A. MICHALAKOPOULOS

SON EXCELLENCE

MONSIEUR ROBERT PEET SKINNER

*Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre*

*Plénipotentiaire des Etats-Unis*

*d'Amérique.*

*En Ville.*

---

[Translation]

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS,

*Athens, May 6, 1931.*

MR. MINISTER:

I have the honor to acknowledge to Your Excellency receipt of your letter of this date, reading as follows:

"In signing today the treaty of extradition between the United States of America and the Hellenic Republic, I have the honor to declare to your Excellency under the authority and in the name of my Government, that the Government of the United States will extend to Greece the most favorable treatment now accorded, or which may hereafter be accorded, by the United States to a third Power, with respect to matters dealt with in Articles 9 and 11 of the above mentioned treaty, particularly in that which concerns expenses of every nature, including the usual charges, and the procedure to be followed after the demand for extradition."

*Ante*, pp. 2191, 2192.

Acknowledging receipt of this communication, with the content of which the Hellenic Government is in agreement, I take this opportunity to renew to you, Mr. Minister, the assurances of my high consideration.

A. MICHALAKOPOULOS

HIS EXCELLENCY

MR. ROBERT PEET SKINNER

*Envoy Extraordinary and Minister*

*Plenipotentiary of the United States*

*of America.*

*City.*

## PROTOCOL OF EXCHANGE

The undersigned, the Secretary of State of the United States of America and the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Greece at Washington, met this day for the purpose of exchanging the ratifications of the extradition treaty between the United States of America and Greece, signed at Athens on May 6, 1931.

Protocol of exchange.

It being found on a comparison of the respective ratifications that the words "insurance and other companies," in Article 2, paragraph 10, of the English text of the treaty as contained in the Greek instrument of ratification, are not contained in that article and paragraph as it appears in the English text of the instrument of ratification of the United States of America, the Secretary of State of the United States of America declared that it was intended by the Government of the United States to have these words appear in the English text of the United States original of the treaty, as their equivalent appears in the Greek text thereof, that their omission from the English text was an inadvertence and that the United States original of the treaty and the United States ratified exchange copy of the treaty should be understood as including those words, the same as if they had been actually written in the English text thereof.

*Ante*, p. 2187.

This declaration being accepted by the Minister of Greece, the exchange took place this day in the usual form.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the aforesaid Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Protocol of Exchange and have affixed their seals thereto.

DONE at Washington this first day of November, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-two.

HENRY L STIMSON [SEAL]

CH. SIMOPOULOS [SEAL]

January 2, 1930.

*Convention between the United States of America and Great Britain delimiting boundary between the Philippine Archipelago and the State of North Borneo and exchanges of notes regarding certain islands off the coast of Borneo. Signed at Washington, January 2, 1930; ratification advised by the Senate, February 11, 1930; ratified by the President, February 21, 1930; ratified by Great Britain, November 2, 1932; ratifications exchanged at Washington, December 13, 1932; proclaimed, December 15, 1932.*

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

Convention with Great Britain delimiting boundary between Philippine Islands and North Borneo. Preamble. Vol. 30, p. 1754. Vol. 31, p. 1942.

WHEREAS a convention between the United States of America and His Majesty the King of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India, delimiting definitely the boundary between the Philippine Archipelago (the territory acquired by the United States of America by virtue of the treaties of December 10, 1898, and November 7, 1900, with Her Majesty the Queen Regent of Spain) and the State of North Borneo which is under British protection, was concluded and signed by their respective Plenipotentiaries at Washington on the second day of January, one thousand nine hundred and thirty, the original of which convention is word for word as follows:

Contracting Powers.

The President of the United States of America and His Majesty the King of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India,

Being desirous of delimiting definitely the boundary between the Philippine Archipelago (the territory acquired by the United States of America by virtue of the Treaties of December 10, 1898, and November 7, 1900, with Her Majesty the Queen Regent of Spain) and the State of North Borneo which is under British protection,

Plenipotentiaries.

Have resolved to conclude a Convention for that purpose and have appointed as their plenipotentiaries:

The President of the United States of America,  
Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State of the United States; and  
His Majesty the King of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India,  
For Great Britain and Northern Ireland:

The Right Honorable Sir Esme Howard, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., C.V.O.,  
His Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Washington;

Who, having communicated to each other their respective full powers found in good and due form have agreed upon and concluded the following Articles:

ARTICLE I

It is hereby agreed and declared that the line separating the islands belonging to the Philippine Archipelago on the one hand and the islands belonging to the State of North Borneo which is under British protection on the other hand shall be and is hereby established as follows:

Geographical lines of demarcation established.

From the point of intersection of the parallel of four degrees forty-five minutes ( $4^{\circ} 45'$ ) north latitude and the meridian of longitude one hundred twenty degrees ( $120^{\circ} 0'$ ) east of Greenwich, (being a point on the boundary defined by the Treaty between the United States of America and Spain signed at Paris, December 10, 1898), a line due south along the meridian of longitude one hundred twenty degrees ( $120^{\circ} 0'$ ) east of Greenwich to its point of intersection with the parallel of four degrees twenty-three minutes ( $4^{\circ} 23'$ ) north latitude;

thence due west along the parallel of four degrees twenty-three minutes ( $4^{\circ} 23'$ ) north latitude to its intersection with the meridian of longitude one hundred nineteen degrees ( $119^{\circ} 0'$ ) east of Greenwich;

thence due north along the meridian of longitude one hundred nineteen degrees ( $119^{\circ} 0'$ ) east of Greenwich to its intersection with the parallel of four degrees forty-two minutes ( $4^{\circ} 42'$ ) north latitude;

thence in a straight line approximately  $45^{\circ} 54'$  true (N  $45^{\circ} 54'$  E) to the intersection of the parallel of five degrees sixteen minutes ( $5^{\circ} 16'$ ) north latitude and the meridian of longitude one hundred nineteen degrees thirty-five minutes ( $119^{\circ} 35'$ ) east of Greenwich;

thence in a straight line approximately  $314^{\circ} 19'$  true (N  $45^{\circ} 41'$  W) to the intersection of the parallel of six degrees ( $6^{\circ} 0'$ ) north latitude and the meridian of longitude one hundred eighteen degrees fifty minutes ( $118^{\circ} 50'$ ) east of Greenwich;

thence due west along the parallel of six degrees ( $6^{\circ} 0'$ ) north latitude to its intersection with the meridian of longitude one hundred eighteen degrees twenty minutes ( $118^{\circ} 20'$ ) east of Greenwich;

thence in a straight line approximately  $307^{\circ} 40'$  true (N  $52^{\circ} 20'$  W) passing between Little Bakkungaan Island and Great Bakkungaan Island to the intersection of the parallel of six degrees seventeen minutes ( $6^{\circ} 17'$ ) north latitude and the meridian of longitude one hundred seventeen degrees fifty-eight minutes ( $117^{\circ} 58'$ ) east of Greenwich;

thence due north along the meridian of longitude one hundred seventeen degrees fifty-eight minutes ( $117^{\circ} 58'$ ) east of Greenwich to its intersection with the parallel of six degrees fifty-two minutes ( $6^{\circ} 52'$ ) north latitude;

thence in a straight line approximately  $315^{\circ} 16'$  true (N  $44^{\circ} 44'$  W) to the intersection of the parallel of seven degrees twenty-four minutes forty-five seconds ( $7^{\circ} 24' 45''$ ) north latitude with the meridian of longitude one hundred seventeen degrees twenty-five minutes thirty seconds ( $117^{\circ} 25' 30''$ ) east of Greenwich;

thence in a straight line approximately  $300^{\circ} 56'$  true (N  $59^{\circ} 4'$  W) through the Mangsee Channel between Mangsee Great Reef and Mangsee Islands to the intersection of the parallel of seven degrees forty minutes ( $7^{\circ} 40'$ ) north latitude and the meridian of longitude one hundred seventeen degrees ( $117^{\circ} 0'$ ) east of Greenwich, the latter point being on the boundary defined by the Treaty between the United States of America and Spain signed at Paris, December 10, 1898.

#### ARTICLE II

The line described above has been indicated on Charts Nos. 4707 and 4720, published by the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, corrected to July 24, 1929, portions of both charts so marked being attached to this treaty and made a part thereof. It is agreed that if more accurate surveying and mapping of North Borneo, the Philippine Islands, and intervening islands shall in the future show that the line described above does not pass between Little Bakkungaan and Great Bakkungaan Islands, substantially as indicated on Chart No. 4720, the boundary line shall be understood to be defined in that area

Line between Little Bakkungaan and Great Bakkungaan defined.

as a line passing between Little Bakkungaan and Great Bakkungaan Islands as indicated on the chart, said portion of the line being a straight line approximately  $307^{\circ} 40'$  true drawn from a point on the parallel of  $6^{\circ} 0'$  north latitude to a point on the meridian of longitude of  $117^{\circ} 58'$  east of Greenwich.

Between Mangsee Islands and Mangsee Great Reef.

It is likewise agreed that if more accurate surveying and mapping shall show that the line described above does not pass between the Mangsee Islands and Mangsee Great Reef as indicated on Chart No. 4720, the boundary shall be understood to be defined in that area as a straight line drawn from the intersection of the parallel of  $7^{\circ} 24' 45''$  north latitude and the meridian of longitude of  $117^{\circ} 25' 30''$  east of Greenwich, passing through Mangsee Channel as indicated on attached Chart No. 4720 to a point on the parallel of  $7^{\circ} 40'$  north latitude.

#### ARTICLE III

Territory embraced.

All islands to the north and east of the said line and all islands and rocks traversed by the said line, should there be any such, shall belong to the Philippine Archipelago and all islands to the south and west of the said line shall belong to the State of North Borneo.

#### ARTICLE IV

Islands of Turtle and Mangsee Groups. Vol. 43, p. 1662.

The provisions of Article 19 of the Treaty between the United States of America, the British Empire, France, Italy, and Japan limiting naval armament, signed at Washington on February 6, 1922, shall, so long as that Treaty remains in force, apply in respect of all islands in the Turtle and Mangsee Groups which are or may be deemed to be comprised within the territories of the Philippine Archipelago on the one hand and of the State of North Borneo on the other hand in consequence of the establishment of the line fixed by the preceding articles of the present Convention. In the event of either High Contracting Party ceding, selling, leasing or transferring any of the islands in question to a third party provision shall be made for the continued application to such island of the aforementioned Article 19 of the Treaty between the United States of America, the British Empire, France, Italy and Japan limiting naval armament, signed at Washington on February 6, 1922, provided that Treaty is still in force at the time of such cession, sale, lease or transfer.

#### ARTICLE V

Exchange of ratification.

The present Convention shall be ratified by the President of the United States of America, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and by His Britannic Majesty, and shall come into force on the exchange of the acts of ratification which shall take place at Washington as soon as possible.

Signatures.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same and have affixed thereto their respective seals.

Done in duplicate at Washington the second day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and thirty.

HENRY L STIMSON [SEAL]  
ESME HOWARD [SEAL]

Ratifications exchanged.

AND WHEREAS the said convention has been duly ratified on both parts and the ratifications of the two Governments were exchanged at Washington on the thirteenth day of December, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-two;

NOW, THEREFORE, be it known that I, Herbert Hoover, President of the United States of America, have caused the said convention to be made public, to the end that the same and every article and clause thereof may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States of America and the citizens thereof.

Proclamation.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

DONE at the city of Washington this fifteenth day of December in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and [SEAL] thirty-two, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fifty-seventh.

HERBERT HOOVER

By the President:

HENRY L STIMSON  
*Secretary of State.*

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EXCHANGES OF NOTES REGARDING CERTAIN ISLANDS OFF THE COAST OF BORNEO

Exchange of notes.

*The British Ambassador (Howard) to the Secretary of State (Stimson)*

No. 679

BRITISH EMBASSY,  
*Washington, D.C. 2nd January, 1930.*

SIR,

By the convention concluded between the President of the United States of America and His Britannic Majesty for the purpose of delimiting the boundary between the Philippine archipelago on the one hand and the State of North Borneo which is under British protection on the other hand, the sovereignty over certain islands which have for many years past been administered by the British North Borneo Company has been definitely recognized as pertaining to the United States of America. These islands which formed the subject of the arrangement effected by an exchange of notes between His Majesty's Government and the United States Government on July 3rd and July 10th, 1907, are:—

1. Sibaung, Boaan, Lihiman, Langaan, Great Bakkungaan, Taganak, and Baguan in the group of islands known as the Turtle Islands.
2. The Mangsee Islands.

His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom understand that the Government of the United States of America are prepared to conclude an arrangement in regard to these islands, supplementary to the above-mentioned convention, in the following terms:

FIRSTLY. That the said company be left undisturbed in the administration of the islands in question unless or until the United States Government give notice to His Majesty's Government of their desire that the administration of the islands should be transferred to them. The transfer of administration shall be effected within one

Exchange of notes—  
Continued.

year after such notice is given on a day and in a manner to be mutually arranged.

SECONDLY. That when the administration of any island is transferred in accordance with the foregoing the said Company will deliver to the United States Government all records relating to administration prior to the date of transfer.

THIRDLY. The United States of America shall not be responsible for the value of any buildings which have been or may be erected or other permanent improvements which have been or may be made in any island the administration of which is subject to transfer but any buildings or improvements erected or made by the administrative authorities prior to the transfer of administration may be removed provided the interests of the United States of America are not thereby injured. In the event, however, of the Island of Taganak being so transferred, the United States Government will give favourable consideration to the question of the compensation to be paid to the said company in respect of the capital expenditure incurred by the company in connection with the lighthouse situated on the island, and the United States Government will provide for the future maintenance of the lighthouse.

FOURTHLY. That such privilege of administration shall not carry with it territorial rights, such as those of making grants or concessions in the islands in question to extend beyond the temporary occupation of the company; and any grant, concession, or license made by the company shall cease upon the termination of the company's occupation.

The United States Government, however, take note of the desire of His Majesty's Government that the following titles to land in certain of the islands which were in good faith granted by the Government of North Borneo prior to the arrangement of 1907, be allowed to stand on the terms on which they were issued by that Government.

PARTICULARS.

<i>Titles.</i>	<i>Date of Alienation.</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Approximate total Acreage</i>
<i>Boaan Island.</i>			
26 Native Titles	1. 6. 1907	In perpetuity	146 acres
<i>Lihiman Island</i>			
7 Native Titles	1. 6. 1907	“ “	37 “
1 Provisional Lease 2416	1. 6. 1907	999 years	13 “
		Total	50 “
<i>Langaan Island.</i>			
4 Native Titles	1. 6. 1907	In perpetuity	12 “
<i>Great Bakkungaan.</i>			
3 Provisional Leases	26. 9. 1903	999 years	118 “

FIFTHLY. It is agreed that the United States Government shall be exempt from responsibility in respect of acts done in or from any of

the islands in question the administration of which has not been transferred to the United States. Exchange of notes—  
Continued.

SIXTHLY. The stipulations of the extradition treaties between the United States Government and His Majesty's Government shall be applicable within the limits provided for in the exchange of notes which took place in Washington on September 1st/23rd, 1913, to the islands in question and the United States Government take note of the importance which, in view of the proximity of the islands to North Borneo, the said company attach to the establishment and maintenance of an adequate police post thereon, in the event of the administration being transferred to the United States Government.

SEVENTHLY. In the event of the cession, sale, lease or transfer of the islands in question to any third party, the United States Government undertake to use their good offices in commending to the favourable consideration of such third party the desires expressed by His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom and the British North Borneo Company, as set out in the preceding articles of the present arrangement.

I have the honour under instructions from His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to request you to be so good as to inform me whether the United States adhere to the terms of the arrangement above described and I shall be glad to receive an assurance from you at the time that this note will be considered by the United States Government as sufficient acceptance of the above arrangement on the part of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom.

I have the honour to be, with the highest consideration, Sir,

Your most obedient, humble servant,

ESME HOWARD

THE HONOURABLE

HENRY L. STIMSON,

*Secretary of State of the United States,  
Washington, D.C.*

*The Secretary of State (Stimson) to the British Ambassador (Howard)*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
*Washington, January 2, 1930.*

EXCELLENCY:

In Your Excellency's note of today's date you stated that His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom understands that the Government of the United States of America is prepared to conclude an arrangement in the following terms regarding certain islands off the coast of Borneo which have been administered by the British North Borneo Company in accordance with the arrangement effected by an exchange of notes between His Majesty's Government and the Government of the United States of America on July 3 and July 10, 1907:

FIRSTLY. That the said company be left undisturbed in the administration of the islands in question unless or until the United States

Exchange of notes—  
Continued.

Government give notice to His Majesty's Government of its desire that the administration of the islands should be transferred to it. The transfer of administration shall be effected within one year after such notice is given on a day and in a manner to be mutually arranged.

SECONDLY. That when the administration of any island is transferred in accordance with the foregoing the said Company will deliver to the United States Government all records relating to administration prior to the date of transfer.

THIRDLY. The United States of America shall not be responsible for the value of any buildings which have been or may be erected or other permanent improvements which have been or may be made in any island the administration of which is subject to transfer but any buildings or improvements erected or made by the administrative authorities prior to the transfer of administration may be removed provided the interests of the United States of America are not thereby injured. In the event, however, of the Island of Taganak being so transferred, the United States Government will give favorable consideration to the question of the compensation to be paid to the said company in respect of the capital expenditure incurred by the company in connection with the lighthouse situated on the island, and that the United States Government will provide for the future maintenance of the lighthouse.

FOURTHLY. That such privilege of administration shall not carry with it territorial rights, such as those of making grants or concessions in the islands in question to extend beyond the temporary occupation of the company; and any grant, concession, or license made by the company shall cease upon the termination of the company's occupation.

The United States Government, however, takes note of the desire of His Majesty's Government that the following titles to land in certain of the islands which were in good faith granted by the Government of North Borneo prior to the arrangement of 1907, be allowed to stand on the terms on which they were issued by that Government.

PARTICULARS			
<i>Titles</i>	<i>Date of Alienation</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Approximate total acreage</i>
<i>Boaan Island</i>			
26 Native Titles	1. 6. 1907	In perpetuity	146 acres
<i>Lihiman Island</i>			
7 Native Titles	1. 6. 1907	“ “	37 “
1 Provisional Lease	1. 6. 1907	999 years	13 “
2416			
		Total	50 “
<i>Langaan Island</i>			
4 Native Titles	1. 6. 1907	In perpetuity	12 “
<i>Great Bakkungaan</i>			
3 Provisional Leases	26. 9. 1903	999 years	118 “

FIFTHLY. It is agreed that the United States Government shall be exempt from responsibility in respect of acts done in or from any of the islands in question the administration of which has not been transferred to the United States. Exchange of notes—  
Continued.

SIXTHLY. The stipulations of the extradition treaties between the United States Government and His Majesty's Government shall be applicable within the limits provided for in the exchange of notes which took place in Washington on September 1st/23rd, 1913, to the islands in question and the United States Government takes note of the importance which, in view of the proximity of the islands to North Borneo, the said company attaches to the establishment and maintenance of an adequate police post thereon, in the event of the administration being transferred to the United States Government.

SEVENTHLY. In the event of the cession, sale, lease or transfer of the islands in question to any third party, the United States Government undertakes to use its good offices in commending to the favorable consideration of such third party the desires expressed by His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom and the British North Borneo Company, as set out in the preceding articles of the present arrangement.

In reply to the inquiry made on behalf of Your Excellency's Government in the last paragraph of your note of today's date, I take pleasure in informing you that the Government of the United States of America adheres to the terms of the arrangement above described, and in assuring you that your note under acknowledgment is considered by the Government of the United States of America as sufficient acceptance of the arrangement on the part of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom.

Accept, Excellency, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration.

HENRY L. STIMSON

HIS EXCELLENCY

THE RIGHT HONORABLE

SIR ESME HOWARD, *G.C.B., G.C.M.G., C.V.O.,*

*Ambassador of Great Britain.*

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*The British Ambassador (Lindsay) to the Secretary of State (Stimson)*

No. 221

BRITISH EMBASSY,  
*Washington, D.C., July 6th, 1932*

SIR,

In the notes exchanged between the United States Government and His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom on January 2nd, 1930, constituting an arrangement regarding certain islands off the coast of Borneo which have been administered by the British North Borneo Company in accordance with the arrangement effected by an exchange of notes between His Majesty's Government and the Government of the United States of America on July 3 and July 10,

Exchange of notes—  
Continued.

1907, the United States Government took note of the desire of His Majesty's Government that certain titles to land in certain of the islands which were in good faith granted by the Government of North Borneo prior to the arrangement of 1907, be allowed to stand on the terms on which they were issued by that Government.

2. His Majesty's Government regret that the following title was inadvertently omitted from those included in the above arrangement:—

<i>Lihiman Island</i>	<i>Date of Alienation</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Area</i>
Provisional Lease No. 2417	1.6.1907	999 yrs.	13 acres 0 roods 24 perches.

3. I have the honour under instructions from His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to request you to be so good as to inform me whether the United States Government will agree to regard this title as included in those mentioned in the arrangement concluded on January 2nd, 1930.

4. Should your Government agree to this extension of the above-mentioned arrangement, I should be glad to receive from you an assurance that this note will be considered by the United States Government as a sufficient confirmation thereof on the part of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom.

I have the honour to be, with the highest consideration, Sir,  
Your most obedient, humble servant,

R. C. LINDSAY

THE HONOURABLE  
HENRY L. STIMSON,  
*Secretary of State of the United States,  
Washington, D.C.*

*The Secretary of State (Stimson) to the British Ambassador (Lindsay)*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
*Washington, July 6, 1932.*

EXCELLENCY:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's note of this day's date in which Your Excellency refers to the fact that in the notes exchanged between the Government of the United States of America and His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom on January 2nd, 1930, constituting an arrangement regarding certain islands off the coast of Borneo which have been administered by the British North Borneo Company in accordance with the arrangement effected by an exchange of notes between His Majesty's Government and the Government of the United States on July 3 and July 10, 1907, the Government of the United States took note of the desire of His Majesty's Government that certain titles to land in

certain of the islands which were in good faith granted by the Government of North Borneo prior to the arrangement of 1907, be allowed to stand on the terms on which they were issued by that Government. In relation to this matter Your Excellency states that His Majesty's Government regrets that the following title was inadvertently omitted from the list of land titles included in the above arrangement:

Exchange of notes—  
Continued.

<i>Lihiman Island</i>	<i>Date of Alienation</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Area</i>
Provisional Lease No. 2417	1.6.1907	999 years	13 acres 0 roods 24 perches

Under instructions from His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Your Excellency requests that I be so good as to inform you whether the Government of the United States will agree to regard this title as included in those mentioned in the arrangement concluded on January 2, 1930.

In reply I am pleased to inform Your Excellency that the Government of the United States agrees to the extension of the arrangement of January 2, 1930, to include the above-mentioned title, and I take pleasure also in assuring Your Excellency that your note under acknowledgment is considered by the Government of the United States as a sufficient confirmation on the part of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom of the aforesaid extension.

Accept, Excellency, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration.

For the Secretary of State:  
W. R. CASTLE, Jr.

HIS EXCELLENCY  
THE HONORABLE SIR RONALD LINDSAY,  
P.C., G.C.M.G., K.C.B., C.V.O.,  
*British Ambassador.*

711.4115A/99

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EXCHANGE OF NOTES CONCERNING THE ADMINISTRATION AND LEASE OF CERTAIN ISLANDS OFF THE COAST OF BORNEO BY THE BRITISH NORTH BORNEO COMPANY, MENTIONED IN THE EXCHANGES OF NOTES OF JANUARY 2, 1930, AND JULY 6, 1932

*The British Ambassador (Bryce) to the Secretary of State (Root)*

N° 151

BRITISH EMBASSY,  
*Intervale, N.H. July 3. 1907,*

SIR,

I have the honour to inform you that His Majesty's Government, acting at the request and on behalf of the British North Borneo Company, are prepared to acquiesce in the last proposal stated in your

Exchange of notes—  
Continued.

letter to Sir H. M. Durand of the 19th of December last, respecting the administration of certain islands on the East Coast of Borneo. I am therefore instructed by His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to place the proposed arrangement formally on record without further delay.

His Majesty's Government understand the terms of the arrangement to be as follows.

"Firstly: that the said Company be left undisturbed in the administration of the islands in question without any agreement specifying details, the United States Government simply waiving in favour of the said Company the right to such administration in the meantime, in other words, that the existing status be continued indefinitely at the pleasure of the two Governments concerned.

"Secondly: that such privilege of administration shall not carry with it territorial rights, such as those of making grants or concessions in the islands in question to extend beyond the temporary occupation of the company; and any grant, concession or license, made by the company shall cease upon the termination of the company's occupation.

"Thirdly: That the temporary waiver of the right of administration on the part of the United States Government shall cover all the islands to the westward and southwestward of the line traced on the map which accompanied Sir H. M. Durand's memorandum of the 23rd of June, 1906, and which is annexed to and to be deemed to form part of this Note.

"Fourthly: That the British North Borneo Company, through His Majesty's Government, shall agree to the exemption of the United States Government from any claim or allegation that the latter Government has incurred any responsibility in respect of acts done in or from any island within the said line.

"Fifthly: That the understanding shall continue until the said two Governments may by Treaty delimit the boundary between their respective domains in that quarter, or until the expiry of one year from the date when notice of termination be given by either to the other.

"Sixthly: That in case of denunciation, the United States Government shall not be responsible for the value of any buildings or other permanent improvements which may have been erected or made by the company upon the islands, but permission is hereby given to the company to remove, at its own expense, any buildings or improvements erected by it, provided the interests of the United States be not injured thereby."

I have therefore the honour to request you to be so good as to inform me whether the United States adhere to the terms of the arrangement above described, and I shall be glad to receive an assurance from you at the same time that this Note will be considered by the United

States Government as sufficient ratification of the above arrangement on the part of His Majesty's Government. Exchange of notes—  
Continued.

I have the honour to be with the highest consideration, Sir, your most obedient, humble Servant

JAMES BRYCE

THE HONOURABLE  
ELIHU ROOT  
*etc., etc., etc.*

*The Acting Secretary of State (Bacon) to the British Ambassador  
(Bryce)*

2160/6

No. 109

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
*Washington, July 10, 1907.*

EXCELLENCY:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note No. 151 of the 3rd instant, by which you inform me that His Majesty's Government, acting at the request and in behalf of the British North Borneo Company, are prepared to acquiesce in the last proposal stated in the letter of December 19, 1906, from the Secretary of State to Sir H. M. Durand, respecting the administration of certain islands on the East Coast of Borneo, and that you are therefore instructed by His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to place the proposed arrangement formally on record without further delay.

The understanding of His Majesty's Government of the terms of the arrangement is stated by you to be as follows:

"Firstly: That the said Company be left undisturbed in the administration of the islands in question without any agreement specifying details, the United States Government simply waiving in favor of the said Company the right to such administration in the meantime, in other words, that the existing status be continued indefinitely at the pleasure of the two Governments concerned.

"Secondly: That such privilege of administration shall not carry with it territorial rights, such as those of making grants or concessions in the islands in question to extend beyond the temporary occupation of the company; and any grant, concession or license, made by the company shall cease upon the termination of the company's occupation.

"Thirdly: That the temporary waiver of the right of administration on the part of the United States Government shall cover all the islands to the westward and southwestward of the line traced on the map which accompanied Sir H. M. Durand's memorandum of the 23rd of June, 1906, and which is annexed to and to be deemed to form part of this note.

"Fourthly: That the British North Borneo Company, through His Majesty's Government, shall agree to the exemption of the United States Government from any claim or allegation that the latter Government has incurred any responsibility in respect of acts done in or from any island within the said line.

Exchange of notes—  
Continued.

“Fifthly: That the understanding shall continue until the said two Governments may by treaty delimit the boundary between their respective domains in that quarter or until the expiry of one year from the date when notice of termination be given by either to the other.

“Sixthly: That in case of denunciation, the United States Government shall not be responsible for the value of any buildings or other permanent improvements which may have been erected or made by the company upon the islands; but permission is hereby given to the company to remove, at its own expense, any buildings or improvements erected by it, provided the interest of the United States be not injured thereby.”

The understanding of His Majesty’s Government as above recited agreeing with that of the United States, I have the honor formally to announce the adherence of the United States to the arrangement and the acceptance of your note as sufficient ratification of the arrangement on the part of His Majesty’s Government.

I have the honor to be, with the highest consideration, Your Excellency’s most obedient servant,

ROBERT BACON,  
*Acting Secretary.*

HIS EXCELLENCY  
THE RIGHT HONORABLE  
JAMES BRYCE, O.M.,  
*Ambassador of Great Britain.*

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EXCHANGE OF NOTES PROVIDING FOR EXTRADITION BETWEEN THE  
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS OR GUAM AND THE STATE OF NORTH BORNEO,  
MENTIONED IN THE EXCHANGE OF NOTES OF JANUARY 2, 1930

*The British Ambassador (Spring Rice) to the Secretary of State (Bryan)*

No. 231.

BRITISH EMBASSY  
*Dublin, N.H. Sept. 1. 1913.*

SIR,

Under instructions from my government I have the honour to request you to be so good as to inform me whether the United States Government would be willing to enter into an arrangement with the Government of His Britannic Majesty by virtue of which fugitive offenders from the Philippine Islands or Guam to the State of North Borneo, or from the State of North Borneo to the Philippine Islands or Guam shall be reciprocally surrendered for offences specified in the existing Treaties of Extradition between the United States and his Britannic Majesty, so far as such offences are punishable both by the laws of the Philippine Islands or Guam and by the laws of the State of North Borneo.

Should your government agree to this arrangement I should be glad to receive from you an assurance that this note will be considered by the United States Government as a sufficient confirmation thereof on the part of His Britannic Majesty's Government.

Exchange of notes—  
Continued.

I have the honour to be,

With the highest consideration, Sir,

Your most obedient, humble servant,

CECIL SPRING RICE

THE HONOURABLE,

W. J. BRYAN,

*Secretary of State,  
etc., etc., etc.,*

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*The Secretary of State (Bryan) to the British Ambassador (Spring Rice)*

No. 139.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
*Washington, September 23, 1913.*

EXCELLENCY:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note No. 231, of the 1st instant, in which, under instructions from your Government, you inquire whether the Government of the United States would be willing to enter into an arrangement with the Government of His Britannic Majesty by virtue of which fugitive offenders from the Philippine Islands or Guam to the State of North Borneo or from the State of North Borneo to the Philippine Islands or Guam shall be reciprocally surrendered for offenses specified in the existing treaties of extradition between the United States and His Britannic Majesty, so far as such offenses are punishable both by the laws of the Philippine Islands or Guam and by the laws of the State of North Borneo; and you ask that, in case the Government of the United States agrees to this arrangement, you receive from me an assurance that your note will be considered by the Government of the United States as a sufficient confirmation thereof on the part of His Britannic Majesty's Government.

In reply I am happy to state that the Government of the United States agrees to the arrangement between the Government of the United States and the Government of His Britannic Majesty by which it is understood that fugitive offenders from the Philippine Islands or Guam to British North Borneo and from British North Borneo to the Philippine Islands or Guam shall be reciprocally delivered up for offenses specified in the extradition treaties between the United States and His Britannic Majesty's Government so far as such offenses are punishable both by the laws of the Philippine Islands or Guam and by the laws of British North Borneo; and accepts Your Excellency's note as a sufficient confirmation of the arrangement on the part of His Britannic Majesty's Government.

Exchange of notes—  
Continued.

Accordingly, the Government of the United States understands the arrangement to be completed by this present note and to be in full force and effect from and after September 23, 1913.

I have the honor to be, with the highest consideration, Your Excellency's obedient servant,

W. J. BRYAN.

HIS EXCELLENCY

SIR CECIL ARTHUR SPRING-RICE,  
*Ambassador of Great Britain.*

211.41/15

*Arbitration treaty between the United States of America and China. June 27, 1930.  
Signed at Washington, June 27, 1930; ratification advised by the  
Senate December 10, 1930; ratified by the President, December 20,  
1930; ratified by China, September 9, 1932; ratifications exchanged at  
Washington, December 15, 1932; proclaimed, December 20, 1932.*

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS a treaty of arbitration between the United States of America and the Republic of China was concluded and signed by their respective Plenipotentiaries at Washington on the twenty-seventh day of June, one thousand nine hundred and thirty, the original of which treaty, being in the English, Chinese and French languages, is word for word as follows:

Arbitration with  
China.  
Preamble.

Contracting Powers.

The United States of America  
and the Republic of China,

Purpose declared.

Determined to prevent so far as  
in their power lies any inter-  
ruption in the peaceful relations  
now happily existing between the  
two nations;

Desirous of reaffirming their  
adherence to the policy of sub-  
mitting to impartial decision all  
justiciable controversies that may  
arise between them; and

Eager by their example not  
only to demonstrate their con-  
demnation of war as an instru-  
ment of national policy in their  
mutual relations, but also to  
hasten the time when the perfec-  
tion of international arrange-  
ments for the pacific settlement  
of international disputes shall  
have eliminated forever the pos-  
sibility of war among any of the  
Powers of the world;

Les Etats-Unis d'Amérique et  
la République de Chine,

Résolus à prévenir autant qu'il  
est en leur pouvoir toute inter-  
ruption dans les relations pacifi-  
ques heureusement existant entre  
les deux nations;

Désireux d'affirmer de nouveau  
leur adhésion à la politique con-  
sistant à soumettre à une décision  
impartiale toutes contestations  
susceptibles de décisions judi-  
ciaires qui viendraient à s'élever  
entre eux; et

Soucieux, par leur exemple, non  
seulement de manifester que, dans  
leurs relations réciproques, ils  
condamnent la guerre comme in-  
strument de politique nationale,  
mais encore de hâter le moment  
où la conclusion d'accords inter-  
nationaux pour le règlement pa-  
cifique des conflits entre les Etats  
aura écarté pour toujours les pos-  
sibilités de guerre entre les nations  
du monde;

美中公斷條約

大美利堅合眾國為欲竭力預防兩國間幸存之和平關係發生中斷

復願重行確定採取將兩國間所發生一切可以裁判之爭端均付公平判斷之政策

並切望自樹模範不惟表明反對以戰爭為兩國相互間國家政策之工具且促進和平解決國際爭執之國際協定臻於完善使世界各國間戰爭之可能

## Plenipotentiaries.

Have decided to conclude a treaty of arbitration and for that purpose they have appointed as their respective Plenipotentiaries:

The President of the United States of America:

Mr. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State of the United States of America; and

The President of the National Government of the Republic of China:

Mr. Chao-Chu Wu, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Republic of China to the United States of America;

Who, having communicated to one another their full powers found to be in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following articles:

Ont décidé de conclure un traité d'arbitrage et à ces fins ont désigné pour leurs plénipotentiaires respectifs, savoir:

Le Président des Etats-Unis d'Amérique:

M. Henry L. Stimson, Secrétaire d'Etat des Etats-Unis d'Amérique; et

Le Président du Gouvernement national de la République de Chine:

M. Chao-Chu Wu, Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire de la République de Chine aux Etats-Unis d'Amérique;

Lesquels, après s'être communiqué leurs pleins pouvoirs reconnus en bonne et due forme, sont convenus des dispositions suivantes:

永遠消滅的時期起見決定締結一公斷條約為此

簡派全權代表如下

大美利堅合眾國總統特派

美利堅合眾國外交部長史添臣

大中華民國國民政府主席特派

中華民國駐美利堅國特命全權公使伍朝樞

兩全權代表將所奉全權証書互相校閱均屬妥善

議定條款如下

## ARTICLE I

International differences not adjusted by diplomacy, nor by Permanent International Commission, referred to Permanent Court of Arbitration.

All differences relating to international matters in which the High Contracting Parties are concerned by virtue of a claim of right made by one against the other under treaty or otherwise, which it has not been possible to adjust by diplomacy, which have not been adjusted as a result of reference to the Permanent International Commission constituted pursuant to the treaty signed at Washington September 15, 1914, and which are justiciable in their nature by reason of being susceptible of decision by the application of the principles of law or equity, shall be submitted to the Permanent Court of Arbitration established at The Hague by the Convention of October 18, 1907, or to some other competent tribunal,

Vol. 38, p. 1887.

Vol. 30, p. 2221.

## ARTICLE I

Tous différends concernant des affaires internationales dans lesquelles les Hautes Parties Contractantes se trouvent engagées par suite de la prétention d'un droit allégué par l'une à l'encontre de l'autre en vertu d'un traité ou autrement, qui n'auront pu être réglés par la voie diplomatique, non plus que par l'application du recours à la Commission permanente internationale constituée conformément au traité signé à Washington le 15 Septembre 1914, et qui en raison de leur nature susceptible d'une décision appliquant les principes du droit et de l'équité, peuvent être jugés, seront soumis à la Cour permanente d'arbitrage établie à La Haye par la Convention du 18 Octobre 1907 ou à un autre tribunal compétent,

第一條 兩締約國間如有國際事項之爭執此締約國對彼締約國提出由條約內或條約外發生之權利的要求此項爭執未能以外交方法解決或經交付於按照一九一四年九月十五日在華盛頓簽訂之條約而設立之永久國際委員會仍未解決而此項爭執因適用法律或公理之原則得付判決故具有可以裁判之性質者則於每案發生時以特別協定決定應交付於按照一九零七年十月十八日公約所設立之海牙永久公斷法庭或其他相當裁判機

Special agreement.

as shall be decided in each case by special agreement, which special agreement shall provide, if necessary, for the organization of such tribunal, shall define its powers, shall state the question or questions at issue, and shall settle the terms of reference.

The special agreement in each case shall be made on the part of the United States of America by the President of the United States of America by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and on the part of China in accordance with its constitutional law.

#### ARTICLE II

Subjects not included.

The provisions of this treaty shall not be invoked in respect of any dispute the subject matter of which

- a) is within the domestic jurisdiction of either of the High Contracting Parties;
- b) involves the interests of third Parties;

ce qui sera décidé dans chaque cas par accord spécial; cet accord spécial pourvoira à l'organisation dudit tribunal s'il est nécessaire, définira ses pouvoirs, exposera la question ou les questions en litige et déterminera la question à résoudre.

L'accord spécial dans chaque cas sera conclu en ce qui concerne les Etats-Unis d'Amérique par le Président des Etats-Unis d'Amérique sur et avec l'avis et le consentement du Sénat des Etats-Unis et en ce qui concerne la Chine en conformité de sa loi constitutionnelle.

#### ARTICLE II

Les dispositions du présent traité ne pourront pas être invoquées en ce qui concerne les différends dont l'objet:

- a) relève de la juridiction nationale de l'une ou de l'autre des Hautes Parties Contractantes;
- b) touche aux intérêts de tierces puissances;

關於此項特別協定應於必要時規定裁判機關之組織並應確指其權限載明爭執之問題並決定交付公斷之條款

每案之特別協定美國方面由美國總統得美國參議院之協贊允許訂立之中國方面依照中華民國之憲法訂立之

第二條 關於下列各爭執事件不得引用本約各條

(甲) 在彼此締約國內政範圍者

(乙) 涉及第三國利益者

c) depends upon or involves the maintenance of the traditional attitude of the United States concerning American questions, commonly described as the Monroe Doctrine;

d) depends upon or involves the observance of the obligations of China in accordance with the Covenant of the League of Nations.

#### ARTICLE III

Ratification.

The present treaty, in English, Chinese and French, shall be ratified by the President of the United States of America, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and by the National Government of the Republic of China in accordance with Chinese constitutional law. The English and Chinese texts shall have equal force, but in case of divergence the French text shall prevail.

Exchange of ratifications.

The ratifications shall be exchanged at Washington as soon as possible, and the treaty shall take effect

c) dépend du maintien ou touche au maintien de l'attitude traditionnelle des Etats-Unis d'Amérique dans les affaires américaines, communément connue sous le nom de doctrine de Monroe;

d) dépend de l'observation ou touche à l'observation des engagements de la Chine en conformité du Pacte de la Société des Nations.

#### ARTICLE III

Le présent traité, en anglais, en chinois, et en français, sera ratifié par le Président des Etats-Unis d'Amérique sur et avec l'avis et le consentement du Sénat des Etats-Unis d'Amérique et par le Gouvernement national de la République de Chine en conformité de la loi constitutionnelle chinoise. Les textes anglais et chinois feront également foi, mais en cas de divergence le texte français prévaudra.

Les ratifications seront échangées à Washington aussitôt que faire se pourra et le traité prendra effet

(丙) 屬於或涉及合衆國對美洲問題向有態度即所謂門羅主義之維持者

(丁) 屬於或涉及中國依照國際聯合會盟約應盡義務之履行者

第三條 本約用英文中文法文繕寫由美國總統得美國參議院之協贊允許而批准之並由中國國民政府依照中國憲法批准之英文中文有同等之效力但遇有歧異時以法文為準

批准文件應於最短期間在華盛頓交換自交換批

## Duration.

on the date of the exchange of ratifications. It shall thereafter remain in force continuously unless and until terminated by one year's written notice given by either High Contracting Party to the other.

à la date de l'échange des ratifications. Il restera ensuite en vigueur sans limite de durée. Toutefois il pourra être dénoncé par écrit par l'une ou l'autre des Hautes Parties Contractantes et dans ce cas il cessera ses effets à l'expiration du délai d'un an à dater de la dénonciation.

## Signatures.

In faith whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed this treaty, in duplicate, in the English, Chinese and French languages, and hereunto affixed their seals.

En foi de quoi les plénipotentiaires respectifs ont signé le présent traité dressé en deux exemplaires, l'un et l'autre en anglais, en chinois et en français, et y ont apposé leurs cachets.

准文件之日起本約發生效力此後本約繼續有效  
至此締約國以書面通知廢止於彼締約國後一年  
為止

兩全權代表持此署名蓋印於英文中文法文之條約兩  
份以昭信守

Done at Washington this 27th day of June, one thousand nine hundred and thirty, corresponding to the 27th day of the sixth month of the nineteenth year of the Republic of China.

Fait à Washington le 27 juin mil neuf cent trente, correspondant au 27 du sixième mois de l'an dix-neuf de la République de Chine.

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[SEAL] HENRY L STIMSON  
[SEAL] CHAO-CHU WU

AND WHEREAS the said treaty has been duly ratified on both parts, and the ratifications of the two Governments were exchanged in the city of Washington on the fifteenth day of December, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-two; Ratifications ex-  
changed.

NOW, THEREFORE, be it known that I, Herbert Hoover, President of the United States of America, have caused the said treaty to be made public, to the end that the same and every article and clause thereof may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States of America and the citizens thereof. Proclamation.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

DONE at the city of Washington this twentieth day of December in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and thirty-  
[SEAL] two and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fifty-seventh.

HERBERT HOOVER

By the President:

HENRY L STIMSON  
*Secretary of State.*

July 5, 1930.

*Convention and final protocol between the United States of America and other powers establishing load lines to ships of international voyage with final act of the international load line conference and exchanges of notes. Signed at London, July 5, 1930; ratification advised by the Senate, February 27, 1931; ratified by the President, May 1, 1931; ratification of the United States deposited at London, June 10, 1931; proclaimed, January 5, 1933.*

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

### A PROCLAMATION

Proclamation of the President.

WHEREAS a convention establishing uniform principles and rules with regard to the limits to which ships on international voyages may be loaded was signed by the respective Plenipotentiaries of the United States of America and certain other countries, at London on July 5, 1930, the original of which convention in the English and French languages, as certified by the Foreign Office in London, is word for word as follows:

## INTERNATIONAL LOAD LINE CONVENTION.<sup>1</sup>

### PREAMBLE.

International Load Line Convention. Preamble.

THE Governments of Germany, the Commonwealth of Australia, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Cuba, Denmark, the Free City of Danzig, Spain, the Irish Free State, the United States of America, Finland, France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Greece, India, Iceland, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Mexico, Norway, New Zealand, Paraguay, the Netherlands, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Sweden, and the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics; desiring to promote safety of life and property at sea by establishing in common agreement uniform principles and rules with regard to the limits to which ships on international voyages may be loaded, have resolved to conclude a Convention for that purpose and have appointed as their Plenipotentiaries:—

Purposes.

Plenipotentiaries.

The Government of Germany:

Mr. Gustav KOENIGS, Ministerialdirigent in the Reichsverkehrsministerium, Geheimer Regierungsrat, Berlin.

[<sup>1</sup> Except as otherwise noted, corrections embodied in bracketed footnotes to the text of the convention and its annexes, the final protocol, and the final act are based on the list of errata which accompanied the certified copy furnished by the British Foreign Office. A few minor errata indicated in that list as present in the English text of the convention and its annexes and the final protocol were corrected in the text which was sent to the Senate, approved by it, and proclaimed by the President; these corrections are therefore here incorporated without indication. In view of the foregoing, the list of errata is not here printed as a whole.]

## CONVENTION INTERNATIONALE SUR LES LIGNES DE CHARGE.

### PRÉAMBULE.

LES Gouvernements d'Allemagne, du Commonwealth d'Australie, de Belgique, du Canada, du Chili, de Cuba, de Danemark, de la Ville Libre de Dantzig, d'Espagne, de l'État Libre d'Irlande, des États-Unis d'Amérique, de Finlande, de la France, du Royaume-Uni de Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande du Nord, de Grèce, de l'Inde, d'Islande, d'Italie, du Japon, de Lettonie, du Mexique, de Norvège, de la Nouvelle-Zélande, du Paraguay, des Pays-Bas, du Pérou, de Pologne, de Portugal, de Suède, et de l'Union des Républiques Soviétistes Socialistes; étant désireux d'établir d'un commun accord des principes et des règlements à l'effet de sauvegarder la vie humaine et la propriété en mer en ce qui concerne les limites d'immersion auxquelles il sera licite de charger les navires affectés à des voyages internationaux, ont décidé de conclure une Convention à cet effet et ont nommé pour leurs plénipotentiaires:

**Le Gouvernement d'Allemagne:**

M. GUSTAV KOENIGS, Ministerialdirigent au Reichsverkehrsministerium, Geheimer Regierungsrat, Berlin.

Plenipotentiaries—  
Continued.

- Mr. Arthur WERNER, Ministerialrat in the Reichsverkehrsministerium, Geheimer Justizrat, Berlin.  
 Professor Walter LAAS, Director of the "Germanischer Lloyd" Classification Society, Berlin.  
 Mr. Karl STURM, Verwaltungsdirector of the See-Berufsgenossenschaft, Hamburg.

**The Government of the Commonwealth of Australia:**

Captain Henry Priaulx CAYLEY, Royal Australian Navy, Commonwealth Naval Representative in London.

Mr. Vincent Cyril DUFFY, Australia House.

**The Government of Belgium:**

Mr. Raoul F. GRIMARD, Naval Engineer, Technical Adviser to the Central Naval Department.

**The Government of Canada:**

Mr. Alexander JOHNSTON, Deputy Minister of Marine.

**The Government of Chile:**

Lieut.-Commander Constructor Oscar BUNSTER, Member of the Chilian Naval Commission in London.

**The Government of Cuba:**

Mr. Guillermo PATTERSON, Cuban Minister in London.

**The Government of Denmark:**

Mr. Emil KROGH, Assistant Secretary in the Ministry of Shipping and Fisheries.

Mr. Aage H. LARSEN, Naval Architect and Engineer in Chief to the Ministry of Shipping and Fisheries.

Mr. J. A. KÖRBING, Director of the "Forenede Dampskibsselskab," Copenhagen.

Captain H. P. HAGELBERG, Chairman of the Association of Danish Shipmasters.

Mr. Erik JACOBSEN, Trade Union Manager.

**The Government of the Free City of Danzig:**

Mr. Alphonse POKLEWSKI-KOZIELL, Commercial Counsellor, Polish Legation, London.

Mr. Waldemar SIEG, Commercial Counsellor.

**The Government of Spain:**

Mr. Octaviano MARTINEZ-BARCA, Engineer, Spanish Navy.

**The Government of the Irish Free State:**

Mr. J. W. DULANTY, Commissioner for Trade for the Irish Free State in Great Britain.

Mr. T. J. HEGARTY, Ship Surveyor, Transport and Marine Branch, Department of Industry and Commerce.

**The Government of the United States of America:**

Mr. Herbert B. WALKER, President of the American Steamship Owners' Association.

Mr. David ARNOTT, Chief Surveyor, American Bureau of Shipping.

M. Arthur WERNER, Ministerialrat au Reichsverkehrsministerium, Geheimer Justizrat, Berlin.

M. le Professeur Walter LAAS, Directeur de la Société de Classification "Germanischer Lloyd," Berlin.

M. Karl STURM, Directeur gérant de la See-Berufsgenossenschaft, Hambourg.

**Le Gouvernement du Commonwealth d'Australie:**

M. le Capitaine de vaisseau Henry Priaux CAYLEY, Royal Australian Navy, Attaché naval du Commonwealth d'Australie à Londres.

M. Vincent Cyril DUFFY, Australia House.

**Le Gouvernement de Belgique:**

M. Raoul F. GRIMARD, Ingénieur naval, Conseiller technique à l'Administration Centrale de la Marine.

**Le Gouvernement du Canada:**

M. Alexander JOHNSTON, Sous-Ministre de la Marine Marchande.

**Le Gouvernement du Chili:**

M. le Capitaine de corvette Oscar BUNSTER, Constructeur naval, Membre de la Commission navale du Chili à Londres.

**Le Gouvernement de Cuba:**

M. Guillermo PATTERSON, Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire à Londres.

**Le Gouvernement de Danemark:**

M. Emil KROGH, Chef de Bureau au Ministère de la Navigation et de la Pêche.

M. Aage H. LARSEN, Ingénieur-constructeur au Ministère de la Navigation et de la Pêche.

M. J. A. KÖRBING, Directeur de la compagnie d'armement "det Forenede Dampskibsselskab," Copenhague.

M. le Capitaine H. P. HAGELBERG, Président de l'Association danoise des Capitaines de la Marine Marchande.

M. Erik JACOBSEN, Gérant de Syndicat.

**Le Gouvernement de la Ville Libre de Dantzig:**

M. Alphonse POKLEWSKI-KOZIELL, Conseiller commercial à l'Ambassade polonaise à Londres.

M. Waldemar SIEG, Conseiller commercial.

**Le Gouvernement d'Espagne:**

M. Octaviano MARTINEZ-BARCA, Ingénieur de la Marine.

**Le Gouvernement de l'État Libre d'Irlande:**

M. J. W. DULANTY, Commissaire pour le commerce de l'État Libre d'Irlande en Grande-Bretagne.

M. T. J. HEGARTY, Expert de navire au Département du Transport et de la Marine, Ministère de l'Industrie et du Commerce.

**Le Gouvernement des États-Unis d'Amérique:**

M. Herbert B. WALKER, Président de l'Association américaine des Armateurs de Navires à vapeur.

M. David ARNOTT, American Bureau of Shipping.

Plenipotentiaries—  
Continued.

- Mr. Laurens PRIOR, Bureau of Navigation, Department of Commerce.
- Mr. Howard C. TOWLE, National Council of American Shipbuilders.
- Mr. Samuel D. McCOMB, Marine Office of America.
- Captain Albert F. PILLSBURY, Pillsbury and Curtis, San Francisco.
- Mr. Robert F. HAND, Vice-President Standard Shipping Company, New York.
- Mr. James KENNEDY, General Manager, Marine Department, Gulf Refining Company, New York.
- Mr. H. W. WARLEY, Vice-President Ore Steamship Corporation, New York.
- Rear-Admiral John G. TAWRESEY, C.C., United States Navy (Retired). United States Shipping Board.

**The Government of Finland:**

- Mr. A. H. SAASTAMOINEN, Finnish Minister in London.
- Commander Birger BRANDT, Finnish Shipmasters' Association.

**The Government of France:**

- Mr. André Maurice HAARBLEICHER, Naval Construction Corps, Director of the Departments of the Mercantile Fleet and of Naval Material at the Ministry of the Mercantile Marine.
- Mr. René Hippolyte Joseph LINDEMANN, Assistant Director of the Department of Marine Labour and of the Accountants' Department at the Ministry of the Mercantile Marine.
- Mr. Jean Henri Théophile MARIE, Naval Construction Corps, Assistant to the Director of the Departments of the Mercantile Fleet and of Naval Material at the Ministry of the Mercantile Marine.
- Mr. A. H. A. de BERLHE, Deputy Manager of the Bureau Veritas.

**The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland:**

- Sir Henry F. OLIVER, Admiral of the Fleet, Royal Navy.
- Captain F. W. BATE, Professional Officer, Mercantile Marine Department, Board of Trade.
- Mr. A. J. DANIEL, Principal Ship Surveyor, Board of Trade.
- Captain J. T. EDWARDS, Master Mariner (Retired).
- Sir Ernest W. GLOVER, Chamber of Shipping of the United Kingdom.
- Sir Norman HILL, Chairman, Merchant Shipping Advisory Committee, Board of Trade.
- Sir Charles HIPWOOD, Board of Trade.
- Mr. J. Foster KING, Chief Surveyor to the British Corporation Register of Shipping and Aircraft.
- Dr. J. MONTGOMERIE, Chief Ship Surveyor to Lloyd's Register of Shipping.

- M. Laurens PRIOR, Bureau de la Navigation, Service du Commerce.
- M. Howard C. TOWLE, Conseil national des Armateurs américains.
- M. Samuel D. McCOMB, Marine Office of America.
- M. le Capitaine Albert F. PILLSBURY, de la maison Pillsbury et Curtis, San Francisco.
- M. Robert F. HAND, Vice-Président Standard Shipping Company, New-York.
- M. James KENNEDY, Directeur gérant, Section de la Navigation, Gulf Refining Company, New York.
- M. H. W. WARLEY, Vice-Président Ore Steamship Corporation, New-York.
- M. le Contre-Amiral en retraite John G. TAWRESEY, C.C., de la Marine des États-Unis, United States Shipping Board.

**Le Gouvernement de Finlande:**

- M. A. H. SAASTAMOINEN, Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire à Londres.
- M. le Capitaine de frégate Birger BRANDT, Association finlandaise des capitaines de navire.

**Le Gouvernement de la France:**

- M. André Maurice HAARBLEICHER, Ingénieur en Chef de 1<sup>ère</sup> Classe du Génie Maritime, Directeur des Services de la Flotte de Commerce et du Matériel Naval au Ministère de la Marine Marchande.
- M. René Hippolyte Joseph LINDEMANN, Directeur-adjoint des Services du Travail Maritime et de la Comptabilité au Ministère de la Marine Marchande.
- M. Jean Henri Théophile MARIE, Ingénieur principal du Génie Maritime, Adjoint au Directeur des Services de la Flotte de Commerce et du Matériel Naval au Ministère de la Marine Marchande.
- M. A. H. A. de BERLHE, Administrateur-Délégué du Bureau Véritas.

**Le Gouvernement du Royaume-Uni de Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande du Nord:**

- Sir Henry F. OLIVER, Admiral of the Fleet, Royal Navy.
- M. le Capitaine F. W. BATE, Conseiller nautique du Service de la Marine Marchande, Board of Trade.
- M. A. J. DANIEL, Expert principal de navire, Board of Trade.
- M. le Capitaine John Thomas EDWARDS, Capitaine au long cours en retraite.
- Sir Ernest W. GLOVER, Chambre de la Navigation du Royaume-Uni.
- Sir Norman HILL, Président du Merchant Shipping Advisory Committee, Board of Trade.
- Sir Charles HIPWOOD, Board of Trade.
- M. J. Foster KING, Inspecteur en Chef au British Corporation Register of Shipping and Aircraft.
- M. le Dr. J. MONTGOMERIE, Expert en chef de navire au Lloyd's Register of Shipping.

Plenipotentiaries—  
Continued.

Sir Charles J. O. SANDERS, Chairman, Load-Line Committee, 1927-1929.

Mr. William Robert SPENCE, General Secretary, National Union of Seamen.

Captain A. SPENCER, Master Mariner (Retired).

**The Government of Greece:**

Mr. Nicolas G. LELY, Consul-General for Greece in London.

**The Government of India:**

Sir Geoffrey L. CORBETT, Late Secretary to the Government of India, Commerce Department.

Mr. Nowrojee Dadabhoy ALLBLESS, Chairman of Scindia Steamships (London) Ltd.

Captain KAVAS OKERJEE, Marine Superintendent, Scindia Steam Navigation Company, Ltd., Bombay.

Engineer-Commander John Sutherland PAGE, Royal Indian Marine, late Principal Engineer and Ship Surveyor, Government of Bengal.

**The Government of Iceland:**

Mr. Emil KROGH, Assistant Secretary to the Danish Ministry of Shipping and Fisheries.

Mr. Aage H. LARSEN, Naval Architect and Engineer in Chief to the Danish Ministry of Shipping and Fisheries.

Mr. J. A. KÖRNING, Director of the "Forenede Dampskibsselskab," Copenhagen.

Captain H. P. HAGELBERG, Chairman of the Association of Danish Shipmasters.

Mr. Erik JACOBSEN, Trade Union Manager, Denmark.

**The Government of Italy:**

General Giulio INGIANNI, General Director of the Mercantile Marine.

Admiral Giuseppe CANTÙ, Admiral of Division, Technical Inspector of the Mercantile Marine.

Professor Torquato GIANNINI, Counsellor for Emigration in the Italian Foreign Office.

**The Government of Japan:**

Mr. Shoichi NAKAYAMA, First Class Secretary of Embassy, London.

Mr. Sukefumi IWAI, Expert in the Local Administration Office of Communications.

**The Government of Latvia:**

Mr. Arturs OZOLS, Director of the Marine Department.

Captain Andrejs LONFELDS, Latvian Shipowners' Society.

**The Government of Mexico:**

Mr. Gustavo Luders de NEGRI, Consul-General for Mexico in London.

Sir Charles J. O. SANDERS, Président du Load Line Committee, 1927-1929.

M. William Robert SPENCE, Secrétaire-Général de l'Union Nationale des Marins.

M. le Capitaine A. SPENCER, Capitaine au long cours en retraite.

**Le Gouvernement de Grèce:**

M. Nicolas G. LELY, Consul général de Grèce à Londres.

**Le Gouvernement de l'Inde:**

Sir Geoffrey L. CORBETT, Secrétaire en retraite du Département du Commerce du Gouvernement de l'Inde.

M. Nowrojee Dadabhoj ALLBLESS, Président de la Scindia Steamships (London), Limited.

M. le Capitaine KAVAS OOKERJEE, Inspecteur du navire de la Scindia Steam Navigation Company, Limited, Bombay.

M. l'Ingénieur capitaine de frégate John Sutherland PAGE, Marine royale indienne, ingénieur en chef et expert de navire en retraite au gouvernement du Bengale.

**Le Gouvernement d'Islande:**

M. Emil KROGH, Chef de Bureau au Ministère Danois de la Navigation et de la Pêche.

M. Aage H. LARSEN, Ingénieur-constructeur au Ministère Danois de la Navigation et de la Pêche.

M. J. A. KÖRBING, Directeur de la compagnie d'armement "det Forenede Dampskibsselskab," Copenhague.

M. le Capitaine H. P. HAGELBERG, Président de l'Association danoise des Capitaines de la Marine Marchande.

M. Erik JACOBSEN, Gérant de Syndicat, Danemark.

**Le Gouvernement d'Italie:**

M. le Général Giulio INGIANNI, Directeur général de la Marine Marchande.

M. l'Amiral de Division Giuseppe CANTÙ, Inspecteur technique de la Marine Marchande.

M. le Professeur Torquato GIANNINI, Conseiller d'Émigration au Ministère des Affaires Étrangères.

**Le Gouvernement du Japon:**

M. Shoichi NAKAYAMA, Secrétaire d'Ambassade de première classe

M. Sukefumi IWAI, Expert au Bureau d'Administration locale des Communications.

**Le Gouvernement de Lettonie:**

M. Arturs OZOLS, Directeur du Département de la Marine Marchande.

M. le Capitaine Andrejs LONFELDS, de l'Association des Armateurs lettonais.

**Le Gouvernement du Mexique:**

M. Gustavo Luders de NEGRI, Consul général du Mexique à Londres.

Plenipotentiaries—**The Government of Norway:**

Continued.

- Mr. Erling BRYN, Director of the Department of Shipping, Ministry of Commerce and Navigation.
- Mr. Johan SCHÖNHEYDER, Surveyor-in-Chief in the Ministry of Commerce and Navigation.
- Dr. J. BRUHN, Director of the Norwegian Veritas.
- Mr. J. Hysing OLSEN, Shipowner.
- Mr. Eivind TONNESEN, Managing Director of the Norwegian Shipmasters' Association.
- Mr. A. BIRKELAND, President of the Norwegian Sailors' and Firemen's Union.

**The Government of New Zealand:**

- Sir Thomas MASON WILFORD, High Commissioner for New Zealand in London.
- Sir Charles HOLDSWORTH, Managing Director of the Union Steamship Company of New Zealand, Ltd.

**The Government of Paraguay:**

- Dr. Horacio CARISIMO, Chargé d'Affaires in London.

**The Government of the Netherlands:**

- Vice-Admiral (retired) C. FOCK, Inspector-General of Navigation, Chairman of the Freeboard Assigning Commission.

Mr. A. van DRIEL, Naval Architect, Adviser on Naval Architecture to the Shipping Inspection Service, Member and Secretary of the Freeboard Assigning Commission.

Mr. J. BRAUTIGAM, Chairman of the Netherlands Union of Transport Workers, Member of the Second Chamber of the States-General.

Mr. J. W. LANGELER, Inspector of Shipping, Dutch East Indies.

Mr. J. Rypperda WIERDSMA, Chairman of the Holland-America Line.

Captain G. L. HEERIS, Secretary of the Netherlands Shipowners' Association.

**The Government of Peru:**

- Captain Manuel D. FAURA, Naval Attaché in London.

**The Government of Poland:**

Mr. Alphonse POKLEWSKI-KOZIELL, Commercial Counsellor, Polish Embassy, London.

Mr. Boguslaw BAGNIEWSKI, Counsellor, Ministry of Industry and Trade, Warsaw.

**The Government of Portugal:**

Mr. Thomaz Ribeiro de MELLO, Minister Plenipotentiary; Head of the Economic Section of the Portuguese Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Captain Carlos Theodoro da COSTA, Naval Architect.

**Le Gouvernement de Norvège:**

- M. Erling BRYN, Directeur du Département de la Navigation au Ministère du Commerce et de la Navigation.
- M. Johan SCHÖNHEYDER, Expert en chef au Ministère du Commerce et de la Navigation.
- M. le Dr. J. BRUHN, Directeur du "Norske Veritas."
- M. J. Hysing OLSEN, Armateur.
- M. Eivind TONNESEN, Directeur gérant de l'Association norvégienne des capitaines de navire.
- M. A. BIRKELAND, Président de l'Union norvégienne des Marins et des Chauffeurs.

**Le Gouvernement de la Nouvelle-Zélande:**

- Sir Thomas MASON WILFORD, Haut Commissaire de la Nouvelle-Zélande à Londres.
- Sir Charles HOLDSWORTH, Directeur gérant de l'Union Steamship Company of New Zealand, Limited.

**Le Gouvernement du Paraguay:**

- M. le Dr. HORACIO CARISIMO, Chargé d'Affaires à Londres.

**Le Gouvernement des Pays-Bas:**

- M. le Vice-Amiral en retraite C. FOCK, Inspecteur-général de la Navigation; Président de la Commission pour la fixation du franc-bord minimum des navires.
- M. l'Ingénieur A. van DRIEL, Conseil des constructions navales près l'inspection de la navigation; membre et secrétaire de la commission pour la fixation du minimum franc-bord des navires.
- M. J. BRAUTIGAM, Président de la Ligue Centrale des Ouvriers du Transport; membre de la Seconde Chambre des États-Généraux.
- M. J. W. LANGELER, du service de la navigation aux Indes néerlandaises.
- M. J. Rypperda WIERDSMA, Président-directeur de la Société Anonyme de Navigation dite "Holland-Amerika Lijn."
- M. le Capitaine G. L. HEERIS, Secrétaire de l'Association des armateurs néerlandais.

**Le Gouvernement du Pérou:**

- M. le Capitaine Manuel D. FAURA, Attaché Naval à Londres.

**Le Gouvernement de Pologne:**

- M. Alphonse POKLEWSKI-KOZIELL, Conseiller commercial à l'Ambassade polonaise à Londres.
- M. Boguslaw BAGNIEWSKI, Conseiller au Ministère de l'Industrie et du Commerce, Varsovie.

**Le Gouvernement de Portugal:**

- M. Thomaz Ribiero de MELLO, Ministre plénipotentiaire; Chef de la Section Économique au Ministère des Affaires Étrangères portugais.
- M. le Capitaine de corvette Carlos Theodoro da COSTA, Constructeur naval.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>2</sup> According to a note, No. 49 of Feb. 8, 1932, from the British Ambassador at Washington to the Secretary of State, "M. le Capitaine de corvette Carlos Theodoro da Costa, Constructeur naval" should read "M. le Capitaine de frégate Carlos Theodoro da Costa, Ingénieur naval."

Plenipotentiaries—**The Government of Sweden:**  
Continued.

Baron Erik Kule PALMSTIERNA, Swedish Minister in London.

Mr. Per Axel LINDBLAD, Assistant Under-Secretary in the Board of Trade.

Captain Erik Axel Fredrik EGGERT, Maritime Expert to the Social Board.

**The Government of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics:**

Mr. Dimitri BOGOMOLOFF, Counsellor of the Soviet Embassy in London.

Who, having communicated their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed as follows:—

Preliminary.

## CHAPTER I.—PRELIMINARY.

### ARTICLE 1.

General obligation.

#### *General Obligation of Convention.*

Effective regulations  
by Contracting Pow-  
ers.  
Vol. 45, p. 1492; U. S.  
C., Supp. VI, p. 899.

So that the load lines prescribed by this Convention shall be observed, the Contracting Governments undertake to give effect to the provisions of this Convention, to promulgate all regulations, and to take all other steps which may be necessary to give this Convention full and complete effect.

Annexes, force and  
effect.

The provisions of this Convention are completed by Annexes, which have the same force and take effect at the same time as this Convention. Every reference to this Convention implies at the same time a reference to the Rules annexed thereto.

### ARTICLE 2.

#### *Scope of Convention.*

Scope.

1. This Convention applies to all ships engaged on international voyages, which belong to countries the Governments of which are Contracting Governments, or to territories to which this Convention is applied under Article 21, except—

Post, p. 2254.  
Exceptions.

(a) ships of war; ships solely engaged in fishing; pleasure yachts and ships not carrying cargo or passengers;

(b) ships of less than 150 tons gross.

International voy-  
ages between near  
neighboring ports.

2. Ships when engaged on international voyages between the near neighbouring ports of two or more countries may be exempted by the Administration to which such ships belong from the provisions of this Convention, so long as they shall remain in such trades, if the Governments of the countries in which such ports are situated shall be satisfied that the sheltered nature and conditions of such

**Le Gouvernement de Suède:**

- M. le Baron Erik Kule PALMSTIERNA, Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire à Londres.
- M. Per Axel LINDBLAD, Chef de Section à l'Administration Centrale du Commerce.
- M. le Capitaine Erik Axel Fredrik EGGERT, Expert pour les Affaires Maritimes de l'Administration Royale du Travail et de la Prévoyance Sociale.

**Le Gouvernement de l'Union des Républiques Soviétistes Socialistes:**

- M. Dimitri BOGOMOLOFF, Conseiller à l'Ambassade de l'Union des Républiques Soviétistes Socialistes à Londres.

Qui, après s'être communiqué leurs pleins pouvoirs, trouvés en bonne et due forme, sont convenus des dispositions suivantes:

**CHAPITRE I.—PRÉLIMINAIRES.****ARTICLE 1.***Obligation Générale de la Convention.*

AFIN que les lignes de charge prescrites par la présente Convention soient observées les Gouvernements contractants s'engagent à appliquer les dispositions de cette Convention, à édicter tous règlements et à prendre toutes autres mesures propres à lui faire produire son plein et entier effet.

Les dispositions de la présente Convention sont complétées par un Règlement contenu dans l'Annexe I qui a<sup>3</sup> la même valeur et entre en vigueur en même temps que la présente Convention. Toute référence à la présente Convention implique référence simultanée au Règlement y annexé.

**ARTICLE 2.***Champ d'Application de la Convention.*

1. Les dispositions de la présente Convention s'appliquent à tous les navires qui effectuent des voyages internationaux et qui appartiennent à un pays dont le Gouvernement est un Gouvernement contractant ou à des territoires auxquels la Convention s'applique en vertu des dispositions de l'Article 21 à l'exception:

- (a) des navires de guerre; des navires uniquement affectés à la pêche; des yachts de plaisance et des navires qui ne transportent ni cargaison ni passagers;
- (b) des navires de moins de 150 tonneaux de jauge brute.

2. Les navires pourront être exemptés des prescriptions de la présente Convention par l'Administration du Gouvernement contractant dont ils relèvent, lorsqu'ils seront affectés à un trafic dans des voyages internationaux entre des ports proches de deux ou plusieurs pays, tant qu'ils demeureront affectés à ce trafic et si les Gouvernements des pays dans lesquels ces ports sont situés

[<sup>3</sup> Au lieu de "un Règlement contenu dans l'Annexe I qui a" mettre "des annexes qui ont."]

voyages between such ports make it unreasonable or impracticable to apply the provisions of this Convention to ships engaged in such trades.

Effect of existing agreements.

3. All agreements and arrangements relating to load line or matters appertaining thereto at present in force between Contracting Governments shall continue to have full and complete effect during the terms thereof as regards—

- (a) ships to which this Convention does not apply;
- (b) ships to which this Convention applies in respect of matters for which it has not expressly provided.

To the extent, however, that such agreements or arrangements conflict with the provisions of this Convention, the provisions of this Convention shall prevail.

Subject to any such agreement or arrangement—

- (a) all ships to which this Convention does not apply; and
- (b) all matters which are not expressly provided for in this Convention;

shall remain subject to the legislation of each Contracting Government to the same extent as if this Convention had not been made.

### ARTICLE 3.

#### *Definitions.*

Definitions.

In this Convention, unless expressly provided otherwise—

- (a) a ship is regarded as belonging to a country if it is registered by the Government of that country;
- (b) the expression "Administration" means the Government of the country to which the ship belongs;
- (c) an "international voyage" is a voyage from a country to which this Convention applies to a port outside such country, or conversely, and for this purpose, every colony, overseas territory, protectorate or territory under suzerainty or mandate is regarded as a separate country;
- (d) the expression "Rules" means the Rules contained in Annexes I, II and III;
- (e) a "new ship" is a ship, the keel of which is laid on or after the 1st July, 1932, all other ships being regarded as existing ships.
- (f) the expression "steamer" includes any vessel propelled by machinery.

*Post*, pp. 2264, 2350, 2360.

### ARTICLE 4.

#### *Cases of "Force Majeure."*

"Force Majeure."

No ship, which is not subject to the provisions of this Convention at the time of its departure on any voyage, shall become subject to

reconnaissent que les voyages sont effectués dans des parages abrités et dans des conditions telles qu'il n'est ni raisonnable ni possible d'appliquer aux dits navires les prescriptions de la présente Convention.

3. Tous les accords et arrangements qui concernent les lignes de charge ou les questions s'y rapportant et qui sont actuellement en vigueur entre les Gouvernements contractants conserveront leur plein et entier effet pendant la durée desdits accords et arrangements en ce qui concerne:

- (a) les navires auxquels la présente Convention ne s'applique pas;
- (b) les navires auxquels la présente Convention s'applique mais seulement pour les points qui n'y ont pas été expressément prévus.

Dans la mesure où, cependant, de tels accords ou arrangements seraient en opposition avec les prescriptions de la présente Convention, les dispositions de celle-ci devront prévaloir.

Sous réserve de tels accords ou arrangements:

- (a) tous les navires auxquels la présente Convention ne s'applique pas;
- (b) toutes les questions qui ne font pas l'objet de prescriptions expresses dans la présente Convention;

resteront soumis à la législation de chaque Gouvernement contractant dans la même mesure que si la présente Convention n'était pas intervenue.

#### ARTICLE 3.

##### *Définitions.*

Dans la présente Convention à moins d'indications expresses contraires:

- (a) un navire est considéré comme appartenant à un pays s'il est immatriculé par le Gouvernement de ce pays;
- (b) l'expression "Administration" signifie le Gouvernement du pays auquel le navire appartient;
- (c) un "voyage international" est un voyage effectué entre un pays auquel la présente Convention s'applique et un port situé en dehors de ce pays, ou inversement, et à cet effet, chaque colonie, territoire d'outre mer, protectorat ou territoire placé sous suzeraineté ou mandat est considéré comme un pays distinct;
- (d) l'expression "Règles" désigne les règles contenues dans les Annexes I, II et III;
- (e) un "navire neuf" est un navire dont la quille sera posée le 1<sup>er</sup> juillet 1932 ou postérieurement. Tous les autres navires sont considérés comme des navires existants;
- (f) l'expression "vapeur" comprend tout navire mû par une machine.

#### ARTICLE 4.

##### *Cas de "Force majeure."*

Si au moment de son départ pour un voyage quelconque un navire n'est pas soumis aux prescriptions de la présente Convention, il ne

the provisions of this Convention on account of any deviation from its intended voyage due to stress of weather or any other cause of *force majeure*.

In applying the provisions of this Convention, the Administration shall give due consideration to any deviation or delay caused to any ship owing to stress of weather or to any other cause of *force majeure*.

LOAD LINE: SURVEY  
AND MARKING.

## CHAPTER II.—LOAD LINE: SURVEY AND MARKING.

### ARTICLE 5.

#### *General Provisions.*

General provisions.

No ship to which this Convention applies shall proceed to sea on an international voyage after the date on which this Convention comes into force, unless the ship, being—

New ship.

A—a new ship,

*Post*, p. 2264.

(a) has been surveyed in accordance with the provisions of Annex I;

*Post*, p. 2270.

(b) complies with the provisions of Part II of Annex I; and

(c) has been marked in accordance with the provisions of this Convention.

Existing ship.

B—an existing ship,

*Post*, p. 2262.

(a) has been surveyed and marked (whether before or after this Convention comes into force) in accordance with the conditions prescribed either in paragraph A of this Article or in one of the sets of Rules for the Assignment of Load Line particularised in Annex IV; and

*Post*, p. 2270.

(b) complies with the provisions of Part II of Annex I in principle, and also in detail, so far as is reasonable and practicable, having regard to the efficiency of (i) the protection of openings; (ii) guard rails; (iii) freeing ports, and (iv) means of access to crews' quarters provided by the existing arrangements, fittings and appliances on the ship.

### ARTICLE 6.

#### *Provisions for Steamers carrying Timber Deck Cargoes.*

Timber deck cargoes.

1. A steamer which has been surveyed and marked under Article 5 shall be entitled to be surveyed and marked with a timber load line under Part V of Annex I if, being—

*Post*, p. 2334.

New ship.

*Post*, p. 2334.

A—a new ship, it complies with the conditions and provisions prescribed in Part V of Annex I;

devra pas y être astreint au cours de son voyage lorsqu'il sera dérouté soit par le mauvais temps, soit par toute autre cause de *force majeure*.

Dans l'application des prescriptions de la présente Convention, l'Administration tiendra compte de tout déroutement ou retard occasionné à tout navire soit par le mauvais temps, soit par tout autre cause de *force majeure*.

## CHAPITRE II.—LIGNES DE CHARGE: VISITE ET APPOSITION DES MARQUES.

### ARTICLE 5.

#### *Dispositions générales.*

Aucun navire auquel la présente Convention s'applique ne pourra prendre la mer pour un voyage international après la date de l'entrée en vigueur de la Convention à moins que

A—dans le cas d'un navire neuf

- (a) il ait été visité conformément aux conditions prescrites dans l'Annexe I de la présente Convention;
- (b) il ait satisfait aux prescriptions de la 2<sup>ème</sup> Partie de l'Annexe I; et
- (c) il ait été marqué conformément aux dispositions de cette Convention.

B—dans le cas d'un navire existant

- (a) il ait été visité et marqué (soit avant soit après l'entrée en vigueur de la présente Convention) conformément aux conditions prescrites soit dans le paragraphe A du présent \* Article soit dans l'un des Règlements pour l'assignation des lignes de charge spécifiés dans l'Annexe IV;
- (b) il ait satisfait en principe et aussi en détail autant qu'il sera raisonnable et possible aux prescriptions de la 2<sup>ème</sup> Partie de l'Annexe I en tenant compte de l'efficacité (1<sup>o</sup>) de la protection des ouvertures, (2<sup>o</sup>) des garde-corps, (3<sup>o</sup>) des sabords de décharge et (4<sup>o</sup>) des moyens d'accès au logement de l'équipage qui résultent <sup>5</sup> des arrangements, installations et dispositifs existants à bord du navire.

### ARTICLE 6.

#### *Dispositions pour les Vapeurs chargeant du Bois en Pontée.*

1. Un vapeur qui a été visité et marqué conformément aux prescriptions de l'Article 5 pourra être visité et recevoir les marques prévues pour les navires chargeant du bois en pontée conformément à la 5<sup>ème</sup> Partie de l'Annexe I.

A—dans le cas d'un navire neuf, s'il satisfait aux conditions et prescriptions contenues dans la 5<sup>ème</sup> Partie de l'Annexe I;

[\* Au lieu de "present" mettre "présent."]  
[<sup>5</sup> Au lieu de "résultent" mettre "résulte."]

Existing ship.  
*Post*, p. 2334.

B—an existing ship, it complies with the conditions and provisions of Part V of Annex I other than Rule LXXX, and also in principle, so far as is reasonable and practicable, with the conditions and provisions prescribed by Rule LXXX provided that in assigning a timber load line to an existing ship the Administration shall make such addition to the freeboard as shall be reasonable, having regard to the extent to which such ship falls short of full compliance with the conditions and provisions prescribed in Rule LXXX.

Rules.  
*Post*, pp. 2338, 2340.

2. A steamer when using the timber load line shall comply with Rules LXXXIV, LXXXV, LXXXVI, LXXXVIII and LXXXIX.

#### ARTICLE 7.

##### *Provisions for Tankers.*

Tankers.

A steamer which has been surveyed under Article 5 shall be entitled to be surveyed and marked as a tanker under Part VI of Annex I if, being—

New ship.  
*Post*, p. 2344.

A—a new ship, it complies with the conditions and provisions prescribed in Part VI of Annex I;

Existing ship.  
*Post*, pp. 2344, 2346.

B—an existing ship, it complies with the conditions and provisions in Rules XCIII, XCVI, XCVII, XCVIII and XCIX, and also in principle so far as is reasonable and practicable with Rules XCIV, XCV and C, provided that in assigning a tanker load line to an existing ship the Administration shall make such addition to the freeboard as shall be reasonable having regard to the extent to which such ship falls short of full compliance with the conditions and provisions prescribed in Rules XCIV, XCV and C.

#### ARTICLE 8.

##### *Provisions for Ships of Special Types.*

Special type ships.

For steamers over 300 feet in length, possessing constructional features similar to those of a tanker which afford extra invulnerability against the sea, a reduction in freeboard may be granted.

Freeboard reduction.

The amount of such reduction shall be determined by the Administration in relation to the freeboard assigned to tankers, having regard to the degree of compliance with the conditions of assignment laid down for these ships, and the degree of subdivision provided.

B.—dans le cas d'un navire existant, s'il satisfait aux conditions et prescriptions contenues dans la 5<sup>ème</sup> Partie de l'Annexe I à l'exception de la Règle LXXX et aussi en principe autant qu'il sera raisonnable et possible aux conditions et prescriptions prévues dans la Règle LXXX étant entendu que dans l'assignation à un navire existant d'une ligne de charge pour bois en pontée, l'Administration exigera telle augmentation de franc-bord qui sera raisonnable en tenant compte de la mesure dans laquelle ce navire ne satisfait pas entièrement aux conditions et prescriptions contenues dans la Règle LXXX.

2. Quand un vapeur utilisera la ligne de charge pour chargement de bois en pontée il devra satisfaire aux dispositions des Règles LXXXIV, LXXXV, LXXXVI, LXXXVIII et LXXXIX.

#### ARTICLE 7.

##### *Dispositions pour les Navires à Citernes.*

Un navire qui a été visité conformément aux prescriptions de l'Article 5 pourra être visité et recevoir les marques pour les navires à citernes conformément aux dispositions de la 6<sup>ème</sup> Partie de l'Annexe I:

A—dans le cas d'un navire neuf, s'il satisfait aux conditions et prescriptions contenues dans la 6<sup>ème</sup> Partie de l'Annexe I;

B—dans le cas d'un navire existant, s'il satisfait aux conditions et prescriptions contenues dans les Règles XCIII, XCVI, XCVII, XCVIII et XCIX et aussi en principe autant qu'il sera raisonnable et possible aux conditions et prescriptions prévues par les Règles XCIV, XCV et C étant entendu que dans l'assignation à un navire existant d'une ligne de charge pour un navire à citernes l'Administration exigera telle augmentation de franc-bord qui sera raisonnable en tenant compte de la mesure dans laquelle ce navire ne satisfait par entièrement aux conditions et prescriptions contenues dans les Règles XCIV, XCV et C.

#### ARTICLE 8.

##### *Dispositions pour les navires de types spéciaux.*

Il pourra être accordé une réduction de franc-bord aux vapeurs ayant une longueur de plus de 81,50<sup>6</sup> mètres qui possèdent des caractéristiques de construction analogues à celles des navires à citernes leur assurant une défense supplémentaire contre la mer.

La valeur de cette réduction sera déterminée par l'Administration qui tiendra compte à cet effet de la façon dont est calculé le franc-bord des navires à citernes ainsi que des conditions d'assignation qui leur sont imposées et du degré de compartimentage réalisé.

[<sup>6</sup> Au lieu de "81,50" mettre "91,44."]

The freeboard assigned to such a ship shall in no case be less than would be assigned to the ship as a tanker.

#### ARTICLE 9.

##### *Survey.*

Survey and marking.

The survey and marking of ships for the purpose of this Convention shall be carried out by officers of the country to which the ships belong, provided that the Government of each country may entrust the survey and marking of its ships either to Surveyors nominated for this purpose, or to organisations recognised by it. In every case the Government concerned fully guarantees the completeness and efficiency of the survey and marking.

#### ARTICLE 10.

##### *Zones and Seasonal Areas.*

Zones and seasonal areas.

A ship to which this Convention applies shall conform to the conditions applicable to the zones and seasonal areas described in Annex II to this Convention.

A port standing on the boundary line between two zones shall be regarded as within the zone from or into which the ship arrives or departs.

Certificates.

### CHAPTER III.—CERTIFICATES.

#### ARTICLE 11.

##### *Issue of Certificates.*

Issue of.

A certificate, called "International Load Line Certificate," shall be issued to every ship which has been surveyed and marked in accordance with this Convention, but not otherwise.

By Government to which ship belongs.

An International Load Line Certificate shall be issued either by the Government of the country to which the ship belongs or by any person or organisation duly authorised by that Government, and in every case the Government assumes full responsibility for the certificate.

#### ARTICLE 12.

##### *Issue of Certificates by another Government.*

By another Government.

Condition.

The Government of a country to which this Convention applies may, at the request of the Government of any other country to which this Convention applies, cause any ship which belongs to the last-mentioned country, or (in the case of an unregistered ship) which is to be registered by the Government of that country, to be surveyed and marked, and, if satisfied that the requirements of

Le franc-bord qui sera assigné à un tel navire ne devra en aucun cas être plus réduit que celui qui serait attribué au navire s'il était considéré comme navire à citernes.

#### ARTICLE 9.

##### *Visite.*

La visite et l'apposition des marques des navires en vue de l'application de la présente Convention seront faites par des fonctionnaires du pays auquel le navire appartient, étant entendu que le Gouvernement de chaque pays peut confier la visite et l'apposition des marques de ses navires soit à des inspecteurs nommés à cet effet, soit à des organismes reconnus par lui. Dans tous les cas le Gouvernement intéressé garantit que la visite et l'apposition des marques ont été complètement et efficacement effectuées.

#### ARTICLE 10.

##### *Zones et Régions périodiques.*

Un navire auquel la présente Convention s'applique devra se conformer aux conditions qui sont applicables aux zones et régions périodiques telles qu'elles sont définies à l'Annexe II de la présente Convention.

Lorsqu'un port se trouve sur la ligne de démarcation de deux zones, il sera considéré comme étant soit dans la zone que le navire vient de traverser pour l'entrée au port soit dans celle qu'il doit traverser après son départ.

### CHAPITRE III.—CERTIFICATS.

#### ARTICLE 11.

##### *Délivrance des Certificats.*

Un certificat appelé "Certificat international de Franc-bord" sera délivré à tout navire à condition qu'il ait été visité et marqué conformément aux prescriptions de la présente Convention.

Le certificat international de franc-bord sera délivré soit par le Gouvernement auquel le navire appartient, soit par toute personne ou organisme dûment reconnu par ce Gouvernement, et dans tous les cas le Gouvernement assumera la pleine responsabilité du certificat.

#### ARTICLE 12.

##### *Délivrance d'un Certificat par un autre Gouvernement.*

Le Gouvernement d'un pays auquel la présente Convention s'applique peut à la requête du Gouvernement d'un autre pays auquel cette Convention s'applique faire visiter et apposer les marques à tout navire qui appartient à ce dernier pays, ou (dans le cas d'un navire non immatriculé) qui doit être immatriculé par le Gouvernement de ce pays et s'il a constaté que les prescriptions

this Convention are complied with, issue an International Load Line Certificate to such ship, under its own responsibility. Any certificate so issued must contain a statement to the effect that it has been issued at the request of the Government of the country to which the ship belongs, or of the Government by whom the ship is to be registered, as the case may be, and it shall have the same force and receive the same recognition as a certificate issued under Article 11 of this Convention.

ARTICLE 13.

Form of certificate.

*Form of Certificate.*

The International Load Line Certificates shall be drawn up in the official language or languages of the country by which they are issued.

Language.

Model.

Post, pp. 2232, 2334.

The form of the certificate shall be that of the model given in Annex III, subject to such modifications as may, in accordance with Rule LXXVIII, be made in the case of ships carrying timber deck cargoes.

ARTICLE 14.

*Duration of Certificates.*

Duration of certificates.

1. An International Load Line Certificate shall, unless it is renewed in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 2 of this Article, expire at the end of such period as may be specified therein by the Administration which issues it: but the period so specified shall not exceed five years from the date of issue.

Renewal.

2. An International Load Line Certificate may be renewed from time to time by the Administration which issued it for such period (not exceeding five years on any occasion) as the Administration thinks fit, after a survey not less effective than the survey required by this Convention before the issue of the certificate, and any such renewal shall be endorsed on the certificate.

Cancellation. Causes for.

3. An Administration shall cancel any International Load Line Certificate issued to a ship belonging to its country:

A. If material alterations have taken place in the hull and superstructures of the ship which affect the calculations of freeboard.

B. If the fittings and appliances for the (i) protection of openings, (ii) guard rails, (iii) freeing ports and (iv) means of access to crews' quarters are not maintained in as effective a condition as they were in when the certificate was issued.

C. If the ship is not inspected periodically at such times and under such conditions as the Administration may think necessary for the purpose of securing that the hull and superstructures referred to in Condition A are not altered and that the fittings and appliances referred to in Condition B are maintained as therein provided throughout the duration of the certificate.

de la présente Convention sont satisfaites il peut lui délivrer, sous sa propre responsabilité, un certificat international de franc-bord. Tout certificat ainsi délivré doit porter une déclaration établissant qu'il a été délivré à la requête du Gouvernement du pays auquel le navire appartient ou du Gouvernement par lequel le navire doit être immatriculé<sup>7</sup> selon le cas. Ce certificat aura la même valeur et sera accepté au même titre que celui qui aura été délivré conformément à l'Article 11 de la présente Convention.

ARTICLE 13.

*Forme des Certificats.*

Les certificats internationaux de franc-bord seront rédigés dans la ou les langues officielles du pays par lequel ils seront délivrés.

Les certificats seront conformes au modèle prévu par l'Annexe III sous réserve des modifications qui peuvent être apportées eu égard à la Règle LXXVIII dans le cas des navires transportant des chargements de bois en pontée.

ARTICLE 14.

*Durée de la Validité des Certificats.*

1. A moins qu'il ne soit renouvelé conformément aux dispositions du paragraphe 2 du présent Article, un certificat international de franc-bord restera valable pour la période qui y sera mentionnée par l'Administration qui l'aura délivré, sans toutefois que cette période puisse excéder cinq ans à partir de la date de sa délivrance.

2. A la suite d'une visite tout certificat international de franc-bord pourra être renouvelé périodiquement par l'Administration qui l'aura délivré pour une durée qu'elle jugera convenable, mais qui n'excédera en aucun cas cinq ans. Cette visite ne devra pas être moins efficace que celle qui est prévue par la présente Convention pour la délivrance initiale du certificat. Mention de chacun de ces renouvellements devra être portée au dos du certificat.

3. Le certificat international de franc-bord sera annulé par l'Administration qui l'aura délivré à un navire relevant de cette Administration:

A. Si des modifications de quelque importance affectant le calcul du franc-bord ont été apportées à la coque et aux superstructures du navire.

B. Si les installations et les dispositifs pour (i) la protection des ouvertures; (ii) les garde-corps; (iii) les sabords de décharge; (iv) les moyens d'accès aux logements de l'équipage n'ont pas été maintenues dans des conditions aussi efficaces qu'elles l'étaient lors de la délivrance du certificat.

C. Lorsque le navire n'aura pas été visité périodiquement aux époques et dans les conditions fixées par l'Administration pour s'assurer pendant toute la durée de la validité du certificat que la coque et les superstructures visées dans la clause A ne sont pas modifiées et que les installations et les dispositifs visés dans la clause B sont maintenus en état.

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[<sup>7</sup> Après "immatriculé" mettre une virgule.]

## ARTICLE 15.

Acceptance.

*Acceptance of Certificates.*

International Load Line Certificates issued under the authority of a Contracting Government shall be accepted by the other Contracting Governments as having the same force as the certificates issued by them to ships belonging to their respective countries.

## ARTICLE 16.

Control.

*Control.*

Certificate to be ascertained.

1. A ship to which this Convention applies, when in a port of a country to which it does not belong, is in any case subject to control with respect to load line as follows: An officer duly authorised by the Government of that country may take such steps as may be necessary for the purpose of seeing that there is on board a valid International Load Line Certificate. If there is such a certificate on board the ship, such control shall be limited to the purpose of securing—

- (a) that the ship is not loaded beyond the limits allowed by the certificate;
- (b) that the position of the load line on the ship corresponds with the certificate; and
- (c) that the ship has not been so materially altered in respect to the matters dealt with in conditions A and B (set out in paragraph 3 of Article 14) that the ship is manifestly unfit to proceed to sea without danger to human life.

2. Only officers possessing the necessary technical qualifications shall be authorised to exercise control as aforesaid, and if such control is exercised under (c) above, it shall only be exercised in so far as may be necessary to secure that the ship shall be made fit to proceed to sea without danger to human life.

3. If control under this Article appears likely to result in legal proceedings being taken against the ship, or in the ship being detained, the Consul of the country to which the ship belongs shall be informed as soon as possible of the circumstances of the case.

## ARTICLE 17.

*Privileges.*

Privileges restricted.

The privileges of this Convention may not be claimed in favour of any ship unless it holds a valid International Load Line Certificate.

## ARTICLE 15.

*Acceptation des Certificats.*

Chaque Gouvernement contractant reconnaîtra aux certificats internationaux de franc-bord délivrés par les autres Gouvernements contractants ou sous leur autorité la même valeur qu'aux certificats délivrés par lui à ses navires nationaux.

## ARTICLE 16.

*Contrôle.*

1. Tout navire auquel la présente Convention s'applique quand il se trouvera dans un port d'un pays auquel il n'appartient pas sera, en tout cas, et en ce qui concerne les lignes de charge, soumis au contrôle suivant: un fonctionnaire dûment autorisé par le Gouvernement dudit pays pourra prendre les mesures qui peuvent être nécessaires à l'effet de constater qu'il existe à bord un certificat international de franc-bord valable. Si un tel certificat existe à bord, le contrôle consistera seulement à vérifier:

- (a) que le navire n'est pas chargé au delà des limites permises par le certificat;
- (b) que la position des lignes de charge sur le navire correspond aux indications portées sur le certificat; et
- (c) qu'en ce qui concerne les points visés dans les clauses A et B du paragraphe 3 de l'Article 14, le navire n'a pas subi des modifications d'une importance telle qu'il soit manifestement hors d'état de prendre la mer sans danger pour la vie humaine.

2. Seuls les fonctionnaires qui possèdent la compétence technique nécessaire seront autorisés à exercer le contrôle précité et si ce contrôle est exercé en vertu de l'alinéa (c) ci-dessus, il ne le sera que dans la mesure nécessaire pour s'assurer que le navire sera en état de prendre la mer sans danger pour la vie humaine.

3. Au cas où le contrôle exercé en vertu du présent Article semblerait avoir pour conséquence soit d'entraîner des poursuites légales contre le navire, soit d'interdire son départ, le consul du pays auquel il appartient devra être informé aussitôt que possible des circonstances de l'incident.

## ARTICLE 17.

*Bénéfice de la Convention.*

Le bénéfice de la présente Convention ne peut être réclamé en faveur d'un navire que s'il possède un certificat international de franc-bord non périmé.

## CHAPTER IV.—GENERAL PROVISIONS.

## ARTICLE 18.

*Equivalents.*

Equivalents.

Where in this Convention it is provided that a particular fitting, or appliance, or type thereof, shall be fitted or carried in a ship, or that any particular arrangement shall be adopted, any Administration may accept in substitution therefor any other fitting, or appliance, or type thereof, or any other arrangement, provided that such Administration shall have been satisfied that the fitting, or appliance, or type thereof, or the arrangement substituted is in the circumstances at least as effective as that specified in this Convention.

Any Administration which so accepts a new fitting, or appliance, or type thereof, or new arrangement shall communicate the fact to the other Administrations, and, upon request, the particulars thereof.

## ARTICLE 19.

*Laws, Regulations, Reports.*Laws, regulations,  
etc.

The Contracting Governments undertake to communicate to each other—

- (1) the text of laws, decrees, regulations and decisions of general application which shall have been promulgated on the various matters within the scope of this Convention;
- (2) all available official reports or official summaries of reports in so far as they show the results of the provisions of this Convention, provided always that such reports or summaries are not of a confidential nature.

British Government  
as intermediary.

The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is invited to serve as an intermediary for collecting all this information and for bringing it to the knowledge of the other Contracting Governments.

## ARTICLE 20.

*Modifications, Future Conferences.*

Modifications, etc.

1. Modifications of this Convention which may be deemed useful or necessary improvements may at any time be proposed by any Contracting Government to the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and such proposals shall be communicated by the latter to all the other Contracting Governments, and if any such modifications are accepted by all the

## CHAPITRE IV.—DISPOSITIONS GÉNÉRALES.

## ARTICLE 18.

*Équivalence.*

Lorsque dans la présente Convention il est prévu que l'on doit placer ou avoir à bord soit une installation ou un dispositif soit un certain type d'installation ou de dispositif, ou lorsqu'il est prévu qu'une disposition particulière doit être adoptée, toute Administration peut accepter, en remplacement, soit toute autre installation ou dispositif, soit un certain type d'installation ou de dispositif, soit tout autre disposition, à la condition que cette Administration se soit assurée que soit l'installation ou dispositif, soit le type d'installation ou de dispositif, soit la disposition substituée a dans les circonstances une efficacité au moins égale à celle qui est prescrite dans la présente Convention.

Toute Administration qui accepte dans ces conditions soit une installation ou un dispositif nouveau, soit un type nouveau d'installation ou de dispositif, soit une disposition nouvelle doit en donner connaissance aux autres Administrations et leur en communiquer, sur demande, la description détaillée.

## ARTICLE 19.

*Lois, Règlements, Rapports.*

Les Gouvernements contractants s'engagent à se communiquer:

- (1) le texte des lois, décrets, règlements et arrêtés d'application générale qui auront été promulgués ou pris sur les différentes matières qui rentrent dans le champ d'application de la présente Convention;
- (2) tous les rapports ou résumés de rapports officiels à leur disposition, dans la mesure où ces documents indiquent les résultats de l'application de la présente Convention sous la réserve que ces rapports ou résumés n'aient pas un caractère confidentiel.

Le Gouvernement du Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et de l'Irlande du Nord est invité à servir d'intermédiaire pour recueillir tous ces renseignements et les porter à la connaissance des autres Gouvernements contractants.

## ARTICLE 20.

*Modifications, Conférences futures.*

1. Les modifications à la présente Convention qui pourraient être considérées comme des améliorations utiles ou nécessaires peuvent en tout temps être proposées par un Gouvernement contractant au Gouvernement du Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et de l'Irlande du Nord. Ces propositions doivent être communiquées par ce dernier à tous les autres Gouvernements contractants;

Contracting Governments (including Governments which have deposited ratifications or accessions which have not yet become effective) this Convention shall be modified accordingly.

**Future conferences.**

2. Conferences for the purpose of revising this Convention shall be held at such times and places as may be agreed upon by the Contracting Governments.

A Conference for this purpose shall be convoked by the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland whenever, after this Convention has been in force for five years, one-third of the Contracting Governments express a desire to that effect.

**FINAL PROVISIONS.**

**CHAPTER V.—FINAL PROVISIONS.**

**ARTICLE 21.**

*Application to Colonies.*

**Application of, to Colonies, etc.**

1. A Contracting Government may, at the time of signature, ratification, accession or thereafter, by a notification in writing addressed to the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, declare its desire that this Convention shall apply to all or any of its Colonies, overseas territories, protectorates or territories under suzerainty or mandate, and this Convention shall apply to all the territories named in such notification, two months after the date of the receipt thereof, but, failing such notification, this Convention will not apply to any such territories.

**Cessation to Colonies, etc.**

2. A Contracting Government may at any time by a notification in writing addressed to the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland express its desire that this Convention shall cease to apply to all or any of its colonies, overseas territories, protectorates or territories under suzerainty or mandate to which this Convention shall have, under the provisions of the preceding paragraph, been applicable for a period of not less than five years, and in such case the Convention shall cease to apply twelve months after the date of the receipt of such notification by the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to all territories mentioned therein.

**Notice thereof to other signatories.**

3. The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland shall inform all the other Contracting Governments of the application of this Convention to any Colony, overseas territory, protectorate or territory under suzerainty or mandate under the provisions of paragraph 1 of this Article, and of the cessation of any such application under the provisions of paragraph 2, stating in each case the date from which this Convention has become or will cease to be applicable.

si l'une quelconque de ces modifications est acceptée par tous les Gouvernements contractants (y compris les Gouvernements ayant déposé des ratifications ou adhésions qui ne sont pas encore devenues effectives) la présente Convention sera modifiée en conséquence.

2. Des conférences ayant pour objet la révision de la présente Convention se tiendront aux dates et lieux dont pourront convenir les Gouvernements contractants.

Lorsque la présente Convention aura été en vigueur pendant cinq ans une Conférence ayant pour objet sa révision devra être convoquée par le Gouvernement du Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et de l'Irlande du Nord si un tiers des Gouvernements contractants en exprime le désir.

## CHAPITRE V.—DISPOSITIONS FINALES.

### ARTICLE 21.

#### *Application aux Colonies.*

1. Un Gouvernement contractant peut au moment de la signature, de la ratification ou de l'adhésion, ou ultérieurement notifier par une déclaration écrite adressée au Gouvernement du Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et de l'Irlande du Nord son intention d'appliquer la présente Convention à toutes ses colonies, territoires d'outre-mer, protectorats ou territoires sous suzeraineté ou sous mandat, ou à certains d'entre eux. La présente Convention s'appliquera dans tous les territoires désignés dans cette déclaration deux mois après la date à laquelle elle aura été reçue; à défaut d'une telle notification la présente Convention ne s'appliquera à aucun de ces territoires.

2. Un Gouvernement contractant peut, à toute époque et par déclaration écrite adressée au Gouvernement du Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et de l'Irlande du Nord, notifier son intention de faire cesser l'application de la présente Convention dans toutes ses colonies, territoires d'outre-mer, protectorats ou territoires sous suzeraineté ou sous mandat, ou dans certains d'entre eux auxquels la présente Convention aura été appliquée pendant une période de cinq ans au moins conformément aux dispositions du paragraphe précédent. Dans ce cas, la présente Convention cessera de s'appliquer dans tous les territoires mentionnés douze mois après la date de la réception de cette déclaration par le Gouvernement du Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et de l'Irlande du Nord.

3. Le Gouvernement du Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et de l'Irlande du Nord informera tous les autres Gouvernements contractants de l'application de la présente Convention dans toute colonie, territoire d'outre-mer, protectorat ou territoire sous suzeraineté ou sous mandat conformément aux dispositions du paragraphe (1) du présent article ainsi que de la cessation de cette application, conformément aux dispositions du paragraphe (2) du présent article, en spécifiant, dans chaque cas, la date à partir de laquelle la présente Convention sera applicable ou aura cessé d'être appliquée.<sup>8</sup>

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<sup>8</sup> Au lieu de "aura cessé d'être appliquée" mettre "cessera de l'être."

## ARTICLE 22.

*Authentic Texts.—Ratification.*

Authentic texts.

This Convention, of which both the English and French texts shall be authentic, shall be ratified.

Deposit of ratification.

The instruments of ratification shall be deposited in the archives of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, which will notify all the other signatory or acceding Governments of all ratifications deposited and the date of their deposit.

## ARTICLE 23.

*Accession.*

Accession.

A Government (other than the Government of a territory to which Article 21 applies) on behalf of which this Convention has not been signed, shall be allowed to accede thereto at any time after the Convention has come into force. Accessions shall be effected by means of notifications in writing addressed to the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and shall take effect three months after their receipt.

The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland shall inform all signatory and acceding Governments of all accessions received and of the date of their receipt.

## ARTICLE 24.

*Date of Coming in Force.*

Date of coming into force.

This Convention shall come into force on the 1st July, 1932, as between the Governments which have deposited their ratifications by that date, and provided that at least five ratifications have been deposited with the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Should five ratifications not have been deposited by that date, this Convention shall come into force three months after the date on which the fifth ratification is deposited. Ratifications deposited after the date on which this Convention has come into force shall take effect three months after the date of their deposit.

Post ratifications.

## ARTICLE 25.

*Denunciation.*

Denunciation.

This Convention may be denounced on behalf of any Contracting Government at any time after the expiration of five years from the date on which the Convention comes into force in so far as that Government is concerned. Denunciation shall be effected by a notification in writing addressed to the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, which will notify all the other contracting Governments of all denunciations received and of the date of their receipt.

Effective after 12 months.

A denunciation shall take effect twelve months after the date on which notification thereof is received by the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

## ARTICLE 22.

*Textes authentiques. Ratification.*

La présente Convention dont les textes en anglais et en français sont l'un et l'autre authentiques doit être ratifiée.

Les actes de ratification doivent être déposés dans les archives du Gouvernement du Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et de l'Irlande du Nord, qui notifiera à tous les autres Gouvernements signataires ou adhérents, toutes les ratifications déposées ainsi que la date de leur dépôt.

## ARTICLE 23.

*Adhésion.*

Un Gouvernement non signataire de la présente Convention, autre que le Gouvernement d'un territoire auquel l'Article 21 s'applique, pourra à toute époque adhérer à la présente Convention après sa mise en vigueur. Les adhésions s'effectueront par des notifications écrites adressées au Gouvernement du Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et de l'Irlande du Nord et elles prendront effet trois mois après la date de leur réception.

Le Gouvernement du Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et de l'Irlande du Nord informera tous les Gouvernements signataires et adhérents de toutes les adhésions reçues et de la date de leur réception.

## ARTICLE 24.

*Date d'entrée en vigueur.*

La présente Convention entrera en vigueur le 1<sup>er</sup> juillet 1932, entre les Gouvernements qui auront, à cette date, déposé leur ratification et à la condition qu'au moins cinq ratifications aient été déposées au Gouvernement du Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et de l'Irlande du Nord. Au cas où cinq ratifications n'auraient pas été déposées à cette date, la présente Convention entrera en vigueur trois mois après la date à laquelle la cinquième ratification aura été déposée. Les ratifications déposées postérieurement à la date à laquelle la présente Convention sera entrée en vigueur prendront effet trois mois après la date de leur dépôt.

## ARTICLE 25.

*Dénonciation.*

La présente Convention peut à tout moment être dénoncée par l'un quelconque des Gouvernements contractants après l'expiration d'une période de cinq ans, comptée à partir de la date à laquelle la Convention est entrée en vigueur pour le Gouvernement en question. La dénonciation sera effectuée par une notification écrite adressée au Gouvernement du Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et de l'Irlande du Nord; celui-ci notifiera à tous les autres Gouvernements contractants toutes les dénonciations reçues et la date de leur réception.

Une dénonciation aura effet douze mois après la date à laquelle la notification en aura été reçue par le Gouvernement du Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et de l'Irlande du Nord.

## Signatures.

In faith whereof, the Plenipotentiaries have signed hereafter.

Done at London this fifth day of July, 1930, in a single copy, which shall remain deposited in the archives of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, which shall transmit certified true copies thereof to all signatory Governments.

En foi de quoi, les Plénipotentiaires ont apposé ci-dessous leur signature.

Fait à Londres ce cinquième jour du mois de juillet, 1930, en un seul exemplaire qui doit être déposé dans les Archives du Gouvernement du Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et de l'Irlande du Nord, lequel doit en transmettre des copies certifiées conformes à tous les Gouvernements signataires.

(L.S.) GUSTAV KOENIGS.  
 WALTER LAAS.  
 KARL STURM.  
 H. P. CAYLEY.  
 V. C. DUFFY.  
 R. GRIMARD.  
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 LAURENS PRIOR.  
 HOWARD C. TOWLE.  
 ALBERT F. PILLSBURY.  
 ROBERT F. HAND.  
 JAS. KENNEDY.  
 H. W. WARLEY.  
 JOHN G. TAWRESEY.  
 E. PALMSTIERNÄ.  
 E. EGGERT.  
 A. H. SAASTAMOINEN.  
 B. BRANDT.  
 JEAN MARIE.  
 A. DE BERLHE.  
 H. F. OLIVER.  
 F. W. BATE.  
 ALFRED J. DANIEL.  
 JOHN T. EDWARDS.  
 ERNEST W. GLOVER.  
 NORMAN HILL.  
 C. HIPWOOD.  
 J. FOSTER KING.  
 J. MONTGOMERIE.

CHARLES J. O. SANDERS.  
W. R. SPENCE.  
A. SPENCER.  
N. G. LELY.  
G. L. CORBETT.  
NOWROJEE DADABHOY ALLBLESS.  
KAVAS OOKERJEE.  
J. S. PAGE.  
EMIL KROGH.  
AAGE H. LARSEN.  
H. P. HAGELBERG.  
GIULIO INGIANNI.  
GIUSEPPE CANTÙ.  
S. NAKAYAMA.  
S. IWAI.  
A. OZOLS.  
G. LUDERS DE NEGRI.  
E. BRYN.  
J. SCHÖNHEYDER.  
THOMAS M. WILFORD.  
C. HOLDSWORTH.  
C. FOCK.  
A. VAN DRIEL.  
JOH. BRAUTIGAM.  
LANGELER.  
J. R. WIERDSMA.  
M. D. FAURA.  
A. POKLEWSKI-KOZIELL.  
B. BAGNIEWSKI.  
THOMAZ RIBEIRO DE MELLO.  
CARLOS THEODORO DA COSTA.  
D. BOGOMOLOFF.  
S. HORACIO CARÍSIMO.  
T. C. GIANNINI.

Signatures—Contd.

Final Protocol.

## FINAL PROTOCOL.

Agreement.  
Exemptions.

At the moment of signing the International Load Line Convention concluded this day, the under-mentioned Plenipotentiaries have agreed on the following:—

## I.

Ships engaged solely  
in Great Lakes voyages.

Ships engaged solely on voyages on the Great Lakes of North America and ships engaged in other inland waters are to be regarded as outside the scope of the Convention.

## II.

Designated lumber  
schooners.

This Convention is not applied to the existing ships of the United States of America and of France of the lumber schooner type propelled by power, with or without sails, or by sails alone.

## III.

Conference respect-  
ing tanker freeboard.

The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland shall convoke a Conference of the Contracting Governments of the countries to which tankers belong, upon request of the United States of America, at any time within the five-year period mentioned in Article 20, for the purpose of discussing matters relating to tanker freeboard.

*Ante*, p. 2254.

Alterations.

Notice, to signatories.

The Contracting Governments will not raise any objection to the provisions contained in this Convention in regard to tanker load line being altered as may be determined at such Conference, provided that the conclusions then reached are communicated forthwith to the Governments signatory to the present Convention and that no objection is received by the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland within six months of the despatch of such communication.

## PROTOCOLE FINAL.

Au moment de signer la Convention Internationale sur les Lignes de Charge qui est conclue ce jour, les Plénipotentiaires sous-signés ont convenu ce qui suit:

## I.

Les navires affectés uniquement à des voyages soit sur les Grands Lacs de l'Amérique du Nord, soit dans d'autres eaux intérieures, doivent être considérés comme ne rentrant pas dans le champ d'application de la Convention.

## II.

La présente Convention ne s'applique pas aux navires existants du type "lumber schooner" pourvus soit d'une machine motrice (aidé<sup>9</sup> ou non par une voilure) soit d'une voilure seule appartenant aux États-Unis d'Amérique et à la France.

## III.

A la requête des États-Unis d'Amérique, le Gouvernement du Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et de l'Irlande du Nord devra à un moment quelconque au cours de la période de cinq ans mentionnée à l'Article 20, réunir une Conférence à laquelle prendront part les Gouvernements contractants des pays qui possèdent des navires à citernes afin de discuter les questions concernant le franc-bord de ces navires.

Les Gouvernements contractants ne souleveront aucune objection aux modifications des prescriptions de la présente Convention en ce qui concerne les lignes de charge qui peuvent être arrêtées dans une telle Conférence sous la réserve toutefois que les décisions prises soient communiquées aux Gouvernements signataires de la présente Convention et qu'aucune objection ne soit reçue par le Gouvernement du Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et de l'Irlande du Nord dans un délai de six mois après envoi de la communication susvisée.

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[<sup>9</sup> Au lieu de "aidé" mettre "aidée."]

## Signatures.

In Witness whereof the Plenipotentiaries have drawn up this Final Protocol which shall have the same force and the same validity as if the provisions thereof had been inserted in the text of the Convention to which it belongs.

En témoignage de quoi les Plénipotentiaires soussignés ont rédigé ce Protocole final, lequel aura la même force et la même validité que si ces dispositions avaient été insérées dans le texte de la Convention.

Done at London this fifth day of July, 1930, in a single copy which shall be deposited in the archives of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, which shall transmit certified true copies thereof to all signatory Governments.

Fait à Londres ce cinquième jour du mois de juillet, 1930, en un seul exemplaire, qui sera déposé dans les archives du Gouvernement du Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande du Nord, qui en transmettra des copies certifiées conformes à tous les Gouvernements signataires.

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## ANNEX I.

## ANNEX I.

Maximum load lines  
of merchant ships.

**Rules for determining Maximum Load Lines of  
Merchant Ships.**

**Part I.—General.**

Rules for determin-  
ing.

The Rules necessarily assume that the nature and stowage of the cargo, ballast, &c., are such as to secure sufficient stability for the ship.

Definitions.

**Rule I.—Definitions.**

“Steamer”.

*Steamer.*—The term “steamer” includes all ships having sufficient means for mechanical propulsion, except where provided with sufficient sail area for navigation under sails alone.

Ship with insufficient  
sails.

A ship fitted with mechanical means of propulsion and with sail area insufficient for navigation under sails alone may be assigned a load line under Part III of these Rules.

Towed lighter, etc.

A lighter, barge or other ship without independent means of propulsion, when towed, is to be assigned a load line under Part III of these Rules.

“Sailing ship”.

*Sailing Ship.*—The term “sailing ship” includes all ships provided with sufficient sail area for navigation under sails alone, whether or not fitted with mechanical means of propulsion.

Flush deck ship.

*Flush Deck Ship.*—A flush deck ship is one which has no superstructure on the freeboard deck.

Superstructure.

*Superstructure.*—A superstructure is a decked structure on the freeboard deck extending from side to side of the ship. A raised quarter deck is considered a superstructure.

Freeboard.

*Freeboard.*—The freeboard assigned is the distance measured vertically downwards at the side of the ship amidships from the upper edge of the deck line to the upper edge of the load line mark.

Freeboard deck.

*Freeboard Deck.*—The freeboard deck is the deck from which the freeboard is measured, and is the uppermost complete deck having permanent means of closing all openings in weather portions of the deck in accordance with Rules VIII to XVI. It is the upper deck in flush deck ships and ships with detached superstructures.

In ships having discontinuous freeboard decks within superstructures which are not intact, or which are not fitted with Class 1 closing appliances, the lowest line of the deck below the superstructure deck is taken as the freeboard deck.

## ANNEXE I.

**Règles pour la détermination des Lignes de Charge maxima des Navires de Commerce.****1<sup>re</sup> Partie.—Généralités.**

Les Règles suivantes supposent avant tout que la nature et l'arrimage de la cargaison, du lest, etc., sont tels qu'ils assurent au navire une stabilité suffisante.

**Règle I.—Définitions.**

*Vapeur.*—L'expression "vapeur" comprend tout navire pourvu d'un moyen suffisant de propulsion mécanique à l'exception des navires qui ont une surface de voilure telle qu'elle soit suffisante pour pouvoir naviguer à la voile seule.

Un navire pourvu d'un moyen de propulsion mécanique et d'une surface de voilure ne lui permettant pas de naviguer à la voile seule peut avoir une ligne de charge assignée conformément à la Table de franc-bord pour les vapeurs.

Une allège, un chaland ou tout autre navire sans moyen de propulsion, lorsqu'il est remorqué, doit avoir une ligne de charge assignée conformément à la Table de franc-bord pour les vapeurs.

*Voilier.*—L'expression "voilier" comprend tout navire qui possède une surface de voilure suffisante pour naviguer à la voile seule qu'il soit ou non muni d'appareils de propulsion mécanique.

*Navire à pont découvert.*—Un navire à pont découvert est un navire qui n'a pas de superstructure sur le pont de franc-bord.

*Superstructure.*—Une superstructure est une construction pontée sur le pont de franc-bord et qui s'étend sur toute la largeur du navire; une demi-dunette est considérée comme une superstructure.

*Franc-bord.*—Le franc-bord assigné est la distance mesurée verticalement sur les flancs du navire et au milieu de sa longueur à partir de l'arête supérieure de la ligne de pont jusqu'à l'arête supérieure de la ligne de charge.

*Pont de franc-bord.*—Le pont de franc-bord est celui à partir duquel le franc-bord est mesuré: c'est le pont complet le plus élevé possédant, pour toutes les ouvertures situées sur la partie exposée, des moyens permanents de fermeture répondant aux prescriptions des Règles VIII à XVI. Le pont de franc-bord est le pont supérieur dans les navires à pont découvert et dans les navires ayant des superstructures détachées.

Dans les navires ayant des ponts<sup>10</sup> de franc-bord discontinus, à l'intérieur de superstructure,<sup>11</sup> qui ne sont pas entièrement closes, ou qui ne sont pas munies de dispositifs de fermeture de la Classe 1, la partie la plus basse du pont, au-dessous du pont de superstructure, doit être considérée comme le pont de franc-bord.

[<sup>10</sup> Au lieu de "des ponts" mettre "un pont."]

[<sup>11</sup> Au lieu de "superstructure" mettre "superstructures."]

Amidships.  
Post, p. 2262.

*Amidships.*—Amidships is the middle of the length of the summer load water-line, as defined in Rule XXXII.

Rule II.—*Deck Line.*

Deck line.

The deck line is a horizontal line twelve inches in length and one inch in breadth. It is to be marked amidships on each side of the ship, and its upper edge is to pass through the point where the continuation outwards of the upper surface of the freeboard deck intersects the outer surface of the shell. (See figure 1.) Where the deck is partly sheathed amidships, the upper edge of the deck line is to pass through the point where the continuation outwards of the upper surface of the actual sheathing at amidships intersects the outer surface of the shell.

Post, p. 2268.

Load line disc.

Rule III.—*Load Line Disc.*

The load line disc is twelve inches in diameter and is intersected by a horizontal line eighteen inches in length and one inch in breadth, the upper edge of which passes through the centre of the disc. The disc is to be marked amidships below the deck line.

Lines used with disc.

Rule IV.—*Lines to be used in connection with the Disc.*

Post, p. 2350.

The lines which indicate the maximum load line in different circumstances and in different seasons (see Annex II) are to be horizontal lines, nine inches in length and one inch in breadth, which extend from, and are at right angles to, a vertical line marked 21 inches forward of the centre of the disc (see figure 1).

Post, p. 2268.

The following are the lines to be used:—

Summer.

*Summer Load Line.*—The Summer load line is indicated by the upper edge of the line which passes through the centre of the disc and also by a line marked S.

Winter.

*Winter Load Line.*—The Winter load line is indicated by the upper edge of a line marked W.

Winter North Atlantic.

*Winter North Atlantic Load Line.*—The Winter North Atlantic load line is indicated by the upper edge of a line marked WNA.

Tropical.

*Tropical Load Line.*—The Tropical Load Line is indicated by the upper edge of a line marked T.

*Milieu du navire.*—Le milieu du navire est le milieu de la longueur de la flottaison en charge au franc-bord d'été ainsi qu'elle est définie à la Règle XXXII.

Règle II.—*Ligne de pont.*

La ligne de pont est une ligne horizontale ayant 300 millimètres de longueur et 25 millimètres d'épaisseur. Elle doit être marquée au milieu du navire et de chaque bord. Son arête supérieure doit coïncider avec la ligne d'intersection de la face supérieure du pont de franc-bord prolongée avec la surface extérieure du bordé (voir figure 1). Lorsque le pont est partiellement recouvert de bois au milieu du navire, l'arête supérieure de la ligne de pont doit coïncider avec la ligne d'intersection du prolongement avec la surface extérieure du bordé de la face supérieure du revêtement du pont au milieu du navire.<sup>12</sup>

Règle III.—*Disque de franc-bord.*

Le disque de franc-bord a un diamètre de 300 millimètres. Il est coupé par une ligne horizontale de 450<sup>13</sup> millimètres de longueur et de 25 millimètres d'épaisseur, dont l'arête supérieure passe par le centre du disque. Le disque doit être marqué au milieu du navire, au-dessous de la ligne de pont.

Règle IV.—*Lignes employées conjointement avec le disque.*

Les lignes indiquant la ligne de charge maximum dans les différentes circonstances et pour les différentes saisons (voir Annexe II) sont des lignes horizontales ayant 230<sup>14</sup> millimètres de longueur et 25 millimètres d'épaisseur, disposées perpendiculairement à une ligne verticale placée à 540 millimètres à l'avant du centre du disque (voir figure 1).

Les lignes employées sont les suivantes:

*Ligne de charge d'été.*—La ligne de charge d'été est indiquée par l'arête supérieure de la ligne passant par le centre du disque et par l'arête supérieure d'une ligne marquée E.

*Ligne de charge d'hiver.*—La ligne de charge d'hiver est indiquée par l'arête supérieure d'une ligne marquée H.

*Ligne de charge pour l'Atlantique Nord.*—La ligne de charge d'hiver dans l'Atlantique Nord est indiquée par l'arête supérieure d'une ligne marquée H.A.N.

*Ligne de charge tropicale.*—La ligne de charge tropicale est indiquée par l'arête supérieure d'une ligne marquée T.

[<sup>12</sup> Lire: "coïncider avec la ligne d'intersection du prolongement de la face supérieure du revêtement du pont au milieu du navire avec la face extérieure du bordé."]

[<sup>13</sup> Au lieu de "450" mettre "460."]

[<sup>14</sup> Au lieu de "230" mettre "250."]

Fresh water lines.

*Fresh Water Load Lines.*—The Fresh Water load line in Summer is indicated by the upper edge of a line marked F. The difference between the Fresh Water load line in summer and the Summer load line is the allowance to be made for loading in Fresh Water at the other load lines. The Tropical Fresh Water load line is indicated by the upper edge of a line marked T.F.\*

Figure 1.

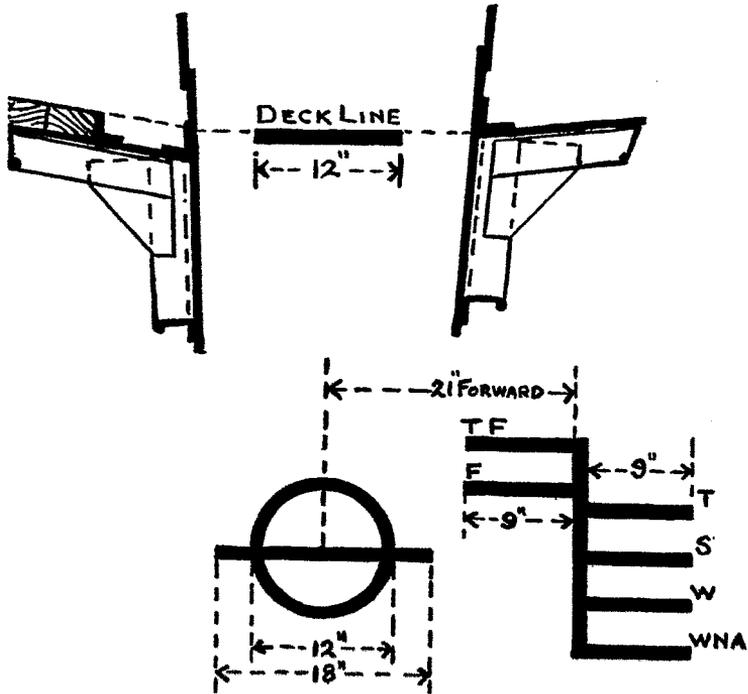


FIGURE 1.

Rule V.—*Mark of Assigning Authority.*

Mark of Assigning Authority.

The Authority by whom the load lines are assigned may be indicated by letters measuring about  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches by 3 inches marked alongside the disc and above the centre line.

\*Where sea-going steamers navigate a river or inland water, deeper loading is permitted corresponding to the weight of fuel, &c., required for consumption between the point of departure and the open sea. [Footnote in the certified copy.]

*Lignes de charge d'eau douce.*—La ligne de charge d'eau douce en été est indiquée par l'arête supérieure d'une ligne marquée D. La différence entre la ligne de charge d'eau douce en été et la ligne de charge d'été représente la correction qui doit être apportée lorsqu'on prend un chargement qui correspond en eau douce à <sup>15</sup> une des autres lignes de charge.\* La ligne de charge tropicale en eau douce est indiquée par l'arête supérieure d'une ligne marquée T.D.

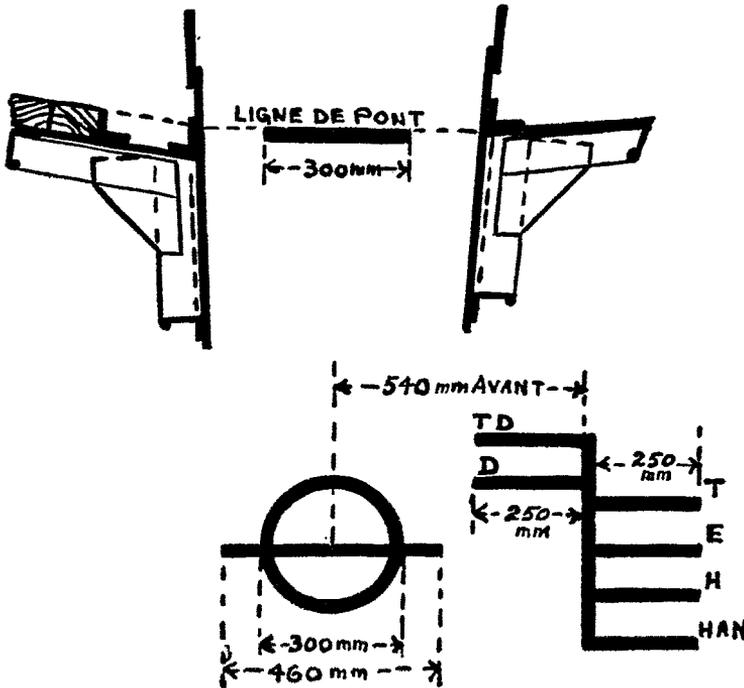


FIGURE 1.

Règle V.—*Marque de l'Autorité habilitée pour l'assignation des francs-bords.*

L'Autorité habilitée pour l'assignation des francs-bords peut être indiquée par des lettres ayant environ 115 millimètres de hauteur et 75 millimètres de largeur inscrites de part et d'autre du disque et au-dessus de la ligne passant par son centre.

[<sup>15</sup> Au lieu de "prend un chargement qui correspond en eau douce à" mettre "prend, en eau douce, un chargement qui correspond à."]

\* Lorsque des navires de mer naviguent dans une rivière ou dans des eaux intérieures, il est permis d'augmenter le chargement du navire d'une quantité qui correspond au poids du combustible, &c., nécessaire à la consommation entre le point de départ et la mer libre. [Footnote in the certified copy.]

Rule VI.—*Details of Marking.*

**Details of marking.** The disc, lines and letters are to be painted in white or yellow on a dark ground or in black on a light ground. They are also to be carefully cut in or centre-punched on the sides of iron and steel ships, and on wood ships they are to be cut into the planking for at least one-eighth of an inch. The marks are to be plainly visible, and, if necessary, special arrangements are to be made for this purpose.

Rule VII.—*Verification of Marks.*

**Verification.** The International Load Line Certificate is not to be delivered to the ship until a surveyor of the Assigning Authority (acting under the provisions of Article 9 of this Convention) has certified that the marks are correctly and permanently indicated on the ship's sides.

Part II.—*Conditions of Assignment of Load Lines.*

**Assignment of load lines.**

**Conditions.**

The assignment of load lines is conditional upon the ship being structurally efficient and upon the provision of effective protection to ship and crew.

**Rules applicable to freeboards.**

Rules VIII to XXXI apply to ships to which minimum freeboards are assigned. In ships to which greater freeboards than the minimum are assigned, the protection is to be relatively as effective.

**Openings in freeboard and superstructure decks.**

*Openings in Freeboard and Superstructure Decks.*Rule VIII.—*Cargo and other Hatchways not protected by Superstructures.*

**Cargo and other hatchways.**

The construction and fitting of cargo and other hatchways in exposed positions on freeboard and superstructure decks are to be at least equivalent to the standards laid down in Rules IX to XVI.

Rule IX.—*Hatchway Coamings.*

**Hatchway coamings.**

The height of hatchway coamings on freeboard decks is to be at least 24 inches above the deck. The height of coamings on superstructure decks is to be at least 24 inches above the deck if situated within a quarter of the ship's length from the stem, and at least 18 inches if situated elsewhere.

Règle VI.—*Détails du marquage.*

Le disque, les lignes et les lettres doivent être peints en blanc ou en jaune sur fond sombre, ou en noir sur fond clair. Elles doivent être soigneusement entaillées ou centrées au pointeau sur les flancs des navires en fer et en acier. Sur les navires en bois, elles doivent être entaillées dans les bordages à une profondeur d'au moins 3 millimètres. Les marques doivent être bien visibles et, si cela est nécessaire, des dispositions spéciales doivent être prises à cet effet.

Règle VII.—*Vérification des marques.*

Le certificat international de franc-bord ne doit pas être délivré avant qu'un expert de l'Autorité habilitée pour l'assignation des francs-bords (agissant en vertu des dispositions de l'Article 9 de la présente Convention) ait certifié que ces marques sont indiquées de façon correcte et durable sur les murailles du navire.

2<sup>ème</sup> Partie.—*Conditions d'Assignation des Lignes de Charge.*

Les lignes de charge ne peuvent être assignées qu'à la condition que le navire soit de construction efficace et que l'on ait pris des dispositions propre d'assurer<sup>16</sup> sa protection et celle de l'équipage.

Les règles VIII à XXXI s'appliquent aux navires auxquels les francs-bords minima sont assignés. Pour les navires auxquels des francs-bords plus grands sont assignés, la protection doit avoir la même efficacité relative.

*Ouvertures dans les ponts de franc-bord et de superstructures.*Règle VIII.—*Panneaux de charge et autres panneaux non protégés par des superstructures.*

La construction et l'installation des panneaux de charge et des autres ouvertures dans les parties exposées des ponts de franc-bord et de superstructures doivent être au moins équivalentes à la construction et l'installation type définies par les Règles IX à XVI.

Règle IX.—*Hiloires de panneaux.*

Les hiloires de panneaux situées sur les ponts de franc-bord doivent avoir une hauteur au moins égale à 610 millimètres au-dessus du pont. Les hiloires situées sur les ponts de superstructures doivent avoir une hauteur au moins égale à 610 millimètres au-dessus du pont si elles se trouvent dans le quart avant de la longueur du navire à partir de l'étrave et au moins égale à 457 millimètres<sup>17</sup> si elles se trouvent ailleurs.

<sup>16</sup> Au lieu de "propre d'assurer" mettre "propres à assurer."  
<sup>17</sup> But see "Exchanges of Notes," p. 2394.]

Coamings are to be of steel, are to be substantially constructed and, where required to be 24 inches high, are to be fitted with an efficient horizontal stiffener placed not lower than 10 inches below the upper edge, and fitted with efficient brackets or stays from the stiffener to the deck, at intervals of not more than 10 feet. Where end coamings are protected, these requirements may be modified.

Rule X.—*Hatchway Covers.*

Hatchway covers.

Covers to exposed hatchways are to be efficient, and where they are made of wood, the finished thickness is to be at least  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches in association with a span of not more than 5 feet. The width of each bearing surface for these hatchway covers is to be at least  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches.

Rule XI.—*Hatchway Beams and Fore-and-Afters.*

Hatchway beams and fore-and-afters.

Where wood hatchway covers are fitted the hatchway beams and fore-and-afters are to be of the scantlings and spacing given in Table 1 where coamings 24 inches high are required, and as given in Table 2 where coamings 18 inches high are required. Angle bar mountings on the upper edge are to extend continuously for the full length of each beam. Wood fore-and-afters are to be steel shod at all bearing surfaces.

Les hiloires doivent être en acier et de solide construction. Lorsque la hauteur exigée est de 610 millimètres elles doivent être munies d'un renfort horizontal efficace placé à une distance au plus égale à 254 millimètres<sup>18</sup> au-dessous de l'arête supérieure de l'hiloire, et par des goussets ou des montants établis<sup>19</sup> entre ce renfort et le pont et<sup>20</sup> à des intervalles ne dépassant pas 3m05. Lorsque les hiloires à l'extrémité des panneaux sont protégés,<sup>21</sup> les exigences ci-dessus peuvent être modifiées.

Règle X.—*Panneaux de fermeture.*

Les panneaux de fermeture des hiloires exposées doivent être efficaces et lorsqu'ils sont en bois l'épaisseur nette doit être d'au moins 60 millimètres pour une portée au plus égale à 1m52. La largeur de chaque surface de portage pour tous ces panneaux de fermeture doit être au moins égale à 63 millimètres.<sup>18</sup>

Règle XI.—*Barrots mobiles et galiotes de panneaux.*

Quand on emploie des panneaux en bois les barrots mobiles et les galiotes de panneaux doivent avoir les échantillons et l'écartement donnés dans la Table 1, si la hauteur exigée pour les hiloires est de 610 millimètres et ceux indiqués dans la Table 2, si la hauteur exigée est de 457 millimètres.<sup>18</sup> Les cornières de renfort armant le bord supérieur doivent s'étendre sans interruption sur toute la longueur de chaque barrot; les galiotes en bois doivent être garnies d'une tôle d'acier à tous les points de portage.

[<sup>18</sup> But see "Exchanges of Notes," p. 2394.]

[<sup>19</sup> Au lieu de "et par des goussets ou des montants établis" mettre "et de goussets ou de montants efficaces établis."]

[<sup>20</sup> Après "le pont" supprimer "et."]

[<sup>21</sup> Au lieu de "protégés" mettre "protégées."]

TABLE 1.  
(Coamings 24 inches in height.)  
HATCHWAY Beams and Fore-and-Afters for Ships 200 feet or more in length.\*

## HATCHWAY BEAMS.

Breadth of Hatchway.	Mounting.			Beams with Fore-and-Afters.						Beams without Fore-and-Afters.										
				Spacing Centre to Centre.						Spacing Centre to Centre.										
				6' 0"		8' 0"		10' 0"		4' 0"		5' 0"								
	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.								
10' 0"	3	×	3	×	.40A	11	×	.30P	12	×	.32P	14	×	.34P	9	×	.46BP	10	×	.50BP
12' 0"	3	×	3	×	.40A	12	×	.32P	14	×	.34P	17	×	.36P	11	×	.50BP	12	×	.50BP
14' 0"	3	×	3	×	.42A	14	×	.34P	17	×	.36P	20	×	.38P	12	×	.50BP	12	×	.32P
16' 0"	3½	×	3	×	.42A	16	×	.36P	19	×	.38P	22	×	.38P	12	×	.32P	14	×	.34P
18' 0"	4	×	3	×	.44A	18	×	.36P	21	×	.38P	25	×	.40P	14	×	.34P	16	×	.36P
20' 0"	4	×	3	×	.44A	20	×	.38P	24	×	.40P	28	×	.42P	15	×	.34P	18	×	.36P
22' 0"	4½	×	3	×	.46A	22	×	.38P	26	×	.42P	30	×	.44P	16	×	.36P	19	×	.36P
24' 0"	5	×	3½	×	.46A	23	×	.40P	28	×	.42P	32	×	.44P	17	×	.36P	20	×	.38P
26' 0"	5½	×	3½	×	.48A	24	×	.40P	29	×	.42P	34	×	.46P	18	×	.36P	21	×	.38P
28' 0"	6	×	3½	×	.50A	25	×	.40P	31	×	.44P	36	×	.48P	19	×	.38P	22	×	.38P
30' 0"	6	×	3½	×	.52A	26	×	.42P	32	×	.44P	38	×	.48P	20	×	.38P	23	×	.40P

[\* See footnote, p. 2276.]

TABLE 1.

(Hiloires de 610 millimètres de hauteur.)

BARROTS mobiles et galiotes de panneaux pour les navires ayant une longueur égale ou supérieure à 61 mètres.

## BARROTS MOBILES.

Largeur du Panneau.	Armatures.	Barrots mobiles avec Galiotes.			Barrots mobiles sans Galiotes.	
		Écartement d'Axe en Axe.			Écartement d'Axe en Axe:	
		1m83.	2m44.	3m05.	1m22.	1m52.
Mètres.	Millimètres.	Millimètres.	Millimètres.	Millimètres.	Millimètres.	Millimètres.
3,05	75 × 75 × 10C	280 × 7,5T	305 × 8T	356 × 8,5T	<sup>b</sup> 225 × 11,5TB	254 × 12,5TB
3,66	75 × 75 × 10C	305 × 8T	356 × 8,5T	432 × 9T	280 × 12,5TB	305 × 12,5TB
4,27	75 × 75 × 10,5C	356 × 8,5T	432 × 9T	508 × 9,5T	305 × 12,5TB	305 × 8T
4,88	90 × 75 × 10,5C	406 × 9T	483 × 9,5T	559 × 9,5T	305 × 8T	356 × 8,5T
5,49	100 × 75 × 11C	457 × 9T	533 × 9,5T	635 × 10T	356 × 8,5T	406 × 9T
6,10	100 × 75 × 11C	508 × 9,5T	610 × 10T	711 × 10,5T	381 × 8,5T	457 × 9T
6,71	115 × 75 × 11,5C	559 × 9,5T	660 × 10,5T	762 × 11T	406 × 9T	483 × 9T
7,32	130 × 90 × 11,5C	584 × 10T	711 × 10,5T	813 × 11T	432 × 9T	508 × 9,5T
7,93	140 × 90 × 12C	610 × 10T	736 × 10,5T	864 × 11,5T	457 × 9T	533 × 9,5T
8,54	150 × 90 × 12,5C	<sup>a</sup> 632 × 10T	787 × 11T	915 × 12T	483 × 9,5T	559 × 9,5T
9,14	150 × 90 × 13C	660 × 10,5T	813 × 11T	965 × 12T	508 × 9,5T	584 × 10T

[\* Au lieu de "632" mettre "635."]

[\* Au lieu de "225" mettre "230."]

Fore-and-afters.

FORE-AND-AFTERS.

Length of Fore-and-Afters.	Mounting.		Bulb Plate. Centre Fore-and-Afters.						Bulb Angle. Side Fore-and-Afters.														
			Spacing Centre to Centre.						Spacing Centre to Centre.														
			3' 0"		4' 0"		5' 0"		3' 0"		4' 0"		5' 0"										
	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.							
6' 0"	2½ ×	2½ ×	.36	6 ×	.36	6½ ×	.38	7 ×	.38	6 ×	3 ×	.36	6½ ×	3½ ×	.38	7 ×	3½ ×	.38					
8' 0"	2½ ×	2½ ×	.38	7 ×	.42	8 ×	.44	9 ×	.44	7 ×	3½ ×	.42	8 ×	3 ×	.44	9 ×	3½ ×	.44					
10' 0"	2½ ×	2½ ×	.40	8 ×	.50	9½ ×	.50	11 ×	.50	8 ×	3½ ×	.50	9½ ×	3½ ×	.50	11 ×	3½ ×	.50					
Wood Centre Fore-and-Afters.												Wood Side Fore-and-Afters.											
Spacing Centre to Centre.												Spacing Centre to Centre.											
3' 0"			4' 0"			5' 0"			3' 0"			4' 0"			5' 0"								
D		B		D		B		D		B		D		B		D		B					
ins.		ins.		ins.		ins.		ins.		ins.		ins.		ins.		ins.		ins.					
6' 0"		5½		7		6		7		6½		7		5½		5½		6		6½		6	
8' 0"		6½		7		7½		7		8		7		6½		7½		7		8		7	
10' 0"		8		7		8½		8		9		9		8		8½		8		9		9	

A=Plain angle. BP=Bulb plate. P=Plate. D=Depth. B=Breadth.

Depths for hatchway beams are at the middle of the length and are measured from the top mounting to the lower edge. Depths for fore-and-afters are measured from the underside of the hatch covers to the lower edge. Sizes for intermediate lengths and spacing are obtained by interpolation. Where plates are specified, two angles of the size given for mountings, are to be fitted at the upper and at the lower part of the beam. Where bulb plates are specified, two angles, of the size given for mountings are to be fitted at the upper part of the beam or fore-and-after. Where bulb angles are specified, one angle, of the size given for mountings, is to be fitted at the upper part of the section. Where the specified flanges of an angle are of different dimensions, the larger flange is to be horizontal.

\* In ships not exceeding 100 feet in length, the depths of beams which are formed of plates and angles may be 80 per cent. of the depths given above; the depths of beams and steel fore-and-afters formed of bulb angle or bulb plate section may be 80 per cent. of the depths given above; the thickness of plates, bulb angles and bulb plates should correspond to the thickness tabulated for the reduced depths with a minimum thickness of .30 inch; the depths and breadths of wood fore-and-afters may be 80 per cent. of those given in the tables for side fore-and-afters, but the centre fore-and-afters must be not less than 6½ inches wide. In ships between 100 feet and 200 feet in length, the sizes of the beams and fore-and-afters are to be determined by linear interpolation. [Footnote in the certified copy.]

GALIOTES.

Longueur de Galiotes.	Armature.	Tôle à Boudin. Galiotes centrales.			Cornières à Boudin. Galiotes latérales.		
		Écartement d'axe en axe.			Écartement d'axe en axe.		
		0m91.	1m22.	1m52.	0m91.	1m22.	1m52.
Mètres.	Millimètres.	Millimètres.	Millimètres.	Millimètres.	Millimètres.	Millimètres.	Millimètres.
1,83	65 × 65 × 9	150 × 9	165 × 9,5	180 × 9,5	150 × 75 × 9,5	165 × 90 × 9,5	180 × 90 × 9,5
2,44	65 × 65 × 9,5	180 × 10,5	200 × 11	225 × 11	180 × 90 × 10,5	200 × 75 × 11	225 × 90 × 11
3,05	65 × 65 × 10	200 × 12,5	240 × 12,5	280 × 12,5	200 × 90 × 12,5	240 × 90 × 12,5	280 × 90 × 12,5

Longueur de la Galiote.	Galiotes centrales en Bois.						Galiotes latérales en Bois.					
	Écartement d'axe en axe						Écartement d'axe en axe.					
	0m91.		1m22.		1m52.		0m91.		1m22.		1m52.	
	H	L	H	L	H	L	H	L	H	L	H	L
1,83	140	180	150	180	165	180	140	140	150	150	165	150
2,44	165	180	190	180	200	180	165	165	190	180	200	180
3,05	200	180	215	200	225	225	200	180	215	200	225	225

C=Cornière ordinaire. TB=Tôle à boudin. T=Tôle. H=Hauteur. L=Largeur.

La hauteur des barrots mobiles est la hauteur au milieu de leur longueur. Elle est mesurée depuis l'armature supérieure jusqu'au bord inférieur. La hauteur des galiotes est mesurée depuis la face inférieure des panneaux de fermeture jusqu'au bord inférieur. Pour des longueurs et écartements intermédiaires les dimensions sont obtenues par interpolation. Lorsque l'emploi de tôles est exigé, deux cornières ayant les dimensions spécifiées pour les armatures doivent être placées à la partie haute et à la partie basse du barrot mobile. Lorsque des tôles à boudin sont exigées, deux cornières ayant les dimensions exigées pour les armatures doivent être placées à la partie supérieure du barrot mobile ou de la galiote. Lorsque des cornières à boudin sont exigées, une cornière ayant les dimensions exigées pour les armatures doit être placée à la partie haute. Lorsque les largeurs exigées pour les pannes d'une cornière sont différentes, la panne la plus large doit être disposée horizontalement.

\* Dans les navires dont la longueur ne dépasse pas 30m50 la hauteur des barrots mobiles constitués par des tôles et des cornières peut être égale à 60 pour cent de la hauteur donnée à la table; la hauteur des galiotes en acier constitués par une cornière à boudin ou par une tôle à boudin peut être égale à 80 pour cent de la hauteur donnée à la table; l'épaisseur des tôles, cornières à boudin et tôles à boudin doit être celle qui correspond, dans la table, à la hauteur réduite, sans toutefois que cette épaisseur puisse être inférieure à 7 m/m5. Les hauteurs et les largeurs des galiotes en bois peuvent être, pour les galiotes latérales, égales à 80 pour cent des dimensions données à la table; mais les galiotes centrales ne doivent pas avoir une largeur inférieure à 165 millimètres. Dans les navires dont la longueur est comprise entre 30m50 et 61 mètres les dimensions des barrots et des galiotes doivent être déterminées par interpolation linéaire. [Footnote in the certified copy.]

[\* Substituer "230" à "225."]

[\* Rejeter "pour les galiotes latérales" à la fin de la phrase.]

TABLE 2.  
(Coamings 18 inches in height.)  
HATCHWAY Beams and Fore-and-Afters for Ships 200 feet or more in length.\*

## HATCHWAY BEAMS.

Breadth of Hatchway.	Mounting.			Beams with Fore-and-Afters.						Beams without Fore-and-Afters.													
				Spacing Centre to Centre.						Spacing Centre to Centre.													
				6' 0''		8' 0''		10' 0''		4' 0''		5' 0''											
	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.										
10' 0''	3	×	3	×	.40A	9½	×	.46BP	10½	×	.50BP	11½	×	.52BP	8	×	.40BP	9	×	.44BP	10	×	.50BP
12' 0''	3	×	3	×	.40A	11	×	.50BP	11	×	.30P	13	×	.34P	13	×	.34P	10	×	.50BP	11½	×	.50BP
14' 0''	3	×	3	×	.42A	11	×	.30P	13	×	.32P	15	×	.34P	15	×	.34P	10	×	.50BP	11½	×	.50BP
16' 0''	3½	×	3	×	.42A	12	×	.32P	15	×	.34P	17	×	.36P	17	×	.36P	11	×	.30P	11	×	.30P
18' 0''	4	×	3	×	.44A	14	×	.34P	17	×	.36P	19	×	.38P	19	×	.38P	11	×	.30P	12	×	.32P
20' 0''	4	×	3	×	.44A	16	×	.36P	19	×	.38P	21	×	.38P	21	×	.38P	12	×	.32P	13	×	.34P
22' 0''	4½	×	3	×	.46A	17	×	.36P	20	×	.38P	23	×	.40P	23	×	.40P	12½	×	.32P	14	×	.34P
24' 0''	5	×	3½	×	.46A	18	×	.36P	21	×	.38P	25	×	.40P	25	×	.40P	13	×	.34P	14½	×	.34P
26' 0''	5½	×	3½	×	.48A	19	×	.38P	22	×	.38P	26	×	.42P	26	×	.42P	13½	×	.34P	15	×	.34P
28' 0''	6	×	3½	×	.50A	20	×	.38P	23	×	.40P	27	×	.42P	27	×	.42P	14	×	.34P	16	×	.36P
30' 0''	6	×	3½	×	.52A	21	×	.38P	24	×	.40P	28	×	.42P	28	×	.42P	15	×	.34P	17	×	.36P

[\* See footnote, p. 2280.]

TABLE 2.<sup>a</sup>*(Hiloires de 457 millimètres de hauteur.)*

BARROTS mobiles et galiotes de panneaux pour les navires ayant une longueur égale ou supérieure à 61 mètres.

## BARROTS MOBILES.

Largeur du Panneau.	Armatures.	Barrots mobiles avec Galiotes.			Barrots mobiles sans Galiotes.	
		Écartement d'Axe en Axe.			Écartement d'Axe en Axe.	
		1m83.	2m44	3m05.	1m22.	1m52.
Mètres.	Millimètres.	Millimètres.	Millimètres.	Millimètres.	Millimètres.	
3,05	75 × 75 × 10C	241 × 11,5TB	267 × 12,5TB	292 × 13TB	<sup>c</sup> 200 × 10TB	<sup>d</sup> 225 × 11TB
3,66	75 × 75 × 10C	280 × 12,5TB	280 × 7,5T	330 × 8,5T	<sup>d</sup> 225 × 11TB	254 × 12,5TB
4,27	75 × 75 × 10,5C	280 × 7,5T	330 × 8T	381 × 8,5T	254 × 12,5TB	292 × 12,5TB
4,88	90 × 75 × 10,5C	305 × 8T	381 × 8,5T	432 × 9T	280 × 7,5T	280 × 7,5T
5,49	100 × 75 × 11C	356 × 8,5T	432 × 9T	483 × 9,5T	280 × 7,5T	305 × 8T
6,10	100 × 75 × 11C	406 × 9T	483 × 9,5T	533 × 9,5T	305 × 8T	330 × 8,5T
6,71	115 × 75 × 11,5C	432 × 9T	508 × 9,5T	584 × 10T	318 × 8T	356 × 8,5T
7,32	130 × 90 × 11,5C	457 × 9T	533 × 9,5T	635 × 10T	330 × 8,5T	368 × 8,5T
7,93	140 × 90 × 12C	483 × 9,5T	559 × 9,5T	660 × 10,5T	344 × 8,5T	381 × 8,5T
8,54	150 × 90 × 12,5C	508 × 9,5T	584 × 10T	686 × 10,5T	<sup>e</sup> 356 × 3,5T	406 × 9T
9,14	150 × 90 × 13C	533 × 9,5T	<sup>b</sup> 620 × 10T	711 × 10,5T	381 × 8,5T	432 × 9T

[<sup>a</sup> But see "Exchanges of Notes," p. 2394.] [<sup>b</sup> Remplacer "620" par "610."] [<sup>c</sup> Remplacer "200" par "203."] [<sup>d</sup> Remplacer "225" par "230."] [<sup>e</sup> Remplacer "3,5" par "8,5."]

## FORE-AND-AFTERS.

Length of Fore-and- Afters.	Mounting		Bulb Plate. Centre Fore-and-Afters.						Bulb Angle. Side Fore-and-Afters.									
			Spacing Centre to Centre.						Spacing Centre to Centre.									
			3' 0''		4' 0''		5' 0''		3' 0''		4' 0''		5' 0''					
	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.				
6' 0''	2½ ×	2½ ×	.36	5 ×	.34	5½ ×	.34	6 ×	.36	5 ×	3 ×	.34	5½ ×	3 ×	.34	6 ×	3 ×	.36
8' 0''	2½ ×	2½ ×	.38	6 ×	.38	7 ×	.40	7½ ×	.42	6 ×	3 ×	.38	7 ×	3 ×	.40	7½ ×	3½ ×	.42
10' 0''	2½ ×	2½ ×	.40	7 ×	.44	8 ×	.46	9 ×	.50	7 ×	3 ×	.44	8 ×	3½ ×	.46	9 ×	3½ ×	.50
Wood Centre Fore-and-Afters.												Wood Side Fore-and-Afters.						
Spacing Centre to Centre.												Spacing Centre to Centre.						
3' 0''			4' 0''			5' 0''			3' 0''			4' 0''			5' 0''			
	D	B	D	B	D	B	D	B	D	B	D	B	D	B				
	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.				
6' 0''	5	7	5½	7	6	7	5	5	5½	5	6	5	6	5				
8' 0''	6	7	6½	7	7	7	6	5	6½	6	7	6	7	6				
10' 0''	7	7	7½	7	8	7	7	6	7½	7	8	7	8	7				

A=Plain angle. BP=Bulb plate. P=Plate. D=Depth. B=Breadth.

Depths for hatchway beams are at the middle of the length and are measured from the top mounting to the lower edge. Depths for fore-and-afters are measured from the under side of the hatch covers to the lower edge. Sizes for intermediate lengths and spacing are obtained by interpolation. Where plates are specified, two angles, of the sizes given for mountings, are to be fitted at the upper and at the lower part of the beam. Where bulb plates are specified, two angles, of the size given for mountings, are to be fitted at the upper part of the beam or fore-and-after. Where bulb angles are specified, one angle, of the size given for mountings, is to be fitted at the upper part of the section. Where the specified flanges of an angle are of different dimensions, the larger flange is to be horizontal.

\* In ships not exceeding 100 feet in length, the depths of beams which are formed of plates and angles may be 60 per cent. of the depths given above; the depths of beams and steel fore-and-afters formed of bulb angle or bulb plate section may be 80 per cent. of the depths given above; the thickness of plates, bulb angles and bulb plates should correspond to the thickness tabulated for the reduced depths with a minimum thickness of .30 inch; the depths and breadths of wood fore-and-afters may be 80 per cent. of those given in the tables for side fore-and-afters, but the centre fore-and-afters must be not less than 6½ inches wide. In ships between 100 feet and 200 feet in length, the sizes of the beams and fore-and-afters are to be determined by linear interpolation. [Footnote in the certified copy.]

GALIOTES.

Longueur de Galiotes.		Armature.	Tôle à Boudin. Galiotes centrales.			Cornières à Boudin. Galiotes latérales.		
			Écartement d'axe en axe.			Écartement d'axe en axe.		
			0m91.	1m22.	1m52.	0m91.	1m22.	1m52.
Mètres.	Millimètres.	Millimètres.	Millimètres.	Millimètres.	Millimètres.	Millimètres.	Millimètres.	
1,83	65 × 65 × 9	130 × 8,5	140 × 8,5	150 × 9	130 × 75 × 3,5 <sup>b</sup>	140 × 75 × 8,5	150 × 75 × 9	
2,44	65 × 65 × 9,5	150 × 9,5	180 × 10	190 × 10,5	150 × 75 × 9,5	180 × 75 × 10	190 × 90 × 10,5	
3,05	65 × 65 × 10	180 × 11	200 × 11,5	225 × 12,5	180 × 75 × 11	200 × 90 × 11,5	225 × 90 × 12,5	

Longueur de la Galiote.	Galiotes centrales en Bois.						Galiotes latérales en Bois.					
	Écartement d'axe en axe.						Écartement d'axe en axe.					
	0m91.		1m22.		1m52.		0m91.		1m22.		1m52.	
	H	L	H	L	H	L	H	L	H	L	H	L
1,83	130	180	140	180	150	180	130	130	140	130	150	130
2,44	150	180	165	180	180	180	150	130	165	150	180	150
3,05	180	180	190	180	200	180	180	150	190	180	200	180

C = Cornière ordinaire. TB = Tôle à boudin. T = Tôle. H = Hauteur. L = Largeur.

La hauteur des barrots mobiles est la hauteur au milieu de leur longueur. Elle est mesurée depuis l'armature supérieure jusqu'au bord inférieur. La hauteur des galiotes est mesurée depuis la face inférieure des panneaux de fermeture jusqu'au bord inférieur. Pour des longueurs et écartements intermédiaires les dimensions sont obtenues par interpolation. Lorsque l'emploi de tôles est exigé, deux cornières ayant les dimensions spécifiées pour les armatures doivent être placées à la partie haute et à la partie basse du barrot mobile. Lorsque des tôles à boudin sont exigées, deux cornières ayant les dimensions exigées pour les armatures doivent être placées à la partie supérieure du barrot mobile ou de la galiote. Lorsque des cornières à boudin sont exigées, une cornière ayant les dimensions exigées pour les armatures doit être placée à la partie haute. Lorsque les largeurs exigées pour les pannes d'une cornière sont différentes, la panne la plus large doit être disposée horizontalement.

\* Dans les navires dont la longueur ne dépasse pas 30m50 la hauteur des barrots mobiles constitués par des tôles et des cornières peut être égale à 60 pour cent de la hauteur donnée à la table; la hauteur des barrots mobiles et des galiotes en acier constitués par une cornière à boudin ou par une tôle à boudin peut être égale à 80 pour cent de la hauteur donnée à la table; l'épaisseur des tôles, cornières à boudin et tôles à boudin doit être celle qui correspond, dans la table, à la hauteur réduite, sans toutefois que cette épaisseur puisse être inférieure à 7 m/m5. Les hauteurs et les largeurs des galiotes en bois peuvent être, pour les galiotes latérales, égales à 80 pour cent des dimensions données à la table; mais les galiotes centrales ne doivent pas avoir une largeur inférieure à 165 millimètres. Dans les navires dont la longueur est comprise entre 30m50 et 61 mètres les dimensions des barrots et des galiotes doivent être déterminées par interpolation linéaire. [Footnote in the certified copy.]

[\* Remplacer "225" par "230."]

[\* Remplacer "3,5" par "3,5."]

[\* Rejeter "pour les galiotes latérales" à la fin de la phrase.]

Rule XII.—*Carriers or Sockets.*

Carriers or sockets.

Carriers or sockets for hatchway beams and fore-and-afters are to be of steel at least  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch thick, and are to have a width of bearing surface of at least 3 inches.

Rule XIII.—*Cleats.*

Cleats.

Strong cleats at least  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches wide are to be fitted at intervals of not more than 2 feet from centre to centre; the end cleats are to be placed not more than 6 inches from each corner of the hatchway.

Rule XIV.—*Battens and Wedges.*

Battens and wedges.

Battens and wedges are to be efficient and in good condition.

Rule XV.—*Tarpaulins.*

Tarpaulins.

At least two tarpaulins in good condition, thoroughly water-proofed and of ample strength, are to be provided for each hatchway in an exposed position on freeboard and superstructure decks. The material is to be guaranteed free from jute, and of the standard weight and quality laid down by each Administration.

Rule XVI.—*Security of Hatchway Covers.*

Security of hatchway covers.

At all hatchways in exposed positions on freeboard and superstructure decks ring bolts or other fittings for lashings are to be provided.

Where the breadth of the hatchway exceeds 60 per cent. of the breadth of the deck in way of the hatchway, and the coamings are required to be 24 inches high, fittings for special lashings are to be provided for securing the hatchway covers after the tarpaulins are battened down.

Rule XVII.—*Cargo and other Hatchways in the Freeboard Deck within Superstructures which are fitted with Closing Appliances less efficient than Class 1.*

Standards of cargo, etc., hatchways.

The construction and fitting of such hatchways are to be at least equivalent to the standards laid down in Rule XVIII.

Rule XVIII.—*Hatchway Coamings and Closing Arrangements.*

Hatchway coamings and closing arrangements.

Cargo, coaling and other hatchways in the freeboard deck within superstructures which are fitted with Class 2 closing appliances are to have coamings at least 9 inches in height and closing arrangements

Règle XII.—*Supports ou glissières.*

Les supports ou glissières pour les barrots mobiles et les galiotes doivent être en acier et d'une épaisseur au moins égale à 12,5 millimètres. Leur largeur à la surface de portage devra être de 75 millimètres au moins.

Règle XIII.—*Taquets.*

Des taquets solides ayant au moins 63 millimètres<sup>22</sup> de largeur doivent être disposés à des intervalles n'excédant pas 0m61 d'axe en axe. Les taquets aux extrémités ne doivent pas être éloignés de plus de 150 millimètres de chaque angle du panneau.

Règle XIV.—*Tringles et coins.*

Les tringles et les coins doivent être efficaces et en bon état.

Règle XV.—*Prélarts.*

Il y aura à bord pour chacun des panneaux placés en un point exposé du pont de franc-bord et du pont de superstructures deux prélarts au moins en bon état parfaitement imperméabilisés et de résistance largement suffisante. Le tissu doit être garanti sans jute et d'un poids et d'une qualité déterminés par chaque Administration.

Règle XVI.—*Fixation des panneaux de fermeture.*

Tous les panneaux placés dans des positions exposées sur les ponts de franc-bord et de superstructures doivent être munis de pitons ou autres dispositifs pour fixer des saisines.

Lorsque la largeur du panneau dépasse 60 pour cent de la largeur du pont par son travers et lorsque la hauteur exigée des hiloires est de 610 millimètres, des dispositifs pour fixer des saisines spéciales doivent être prévus, afin de permettre d'assurer la tenue des panneaux de fermeture, après mise en place des prélarts et des tringles.

Règle XVII.—*Panneaux de chargement et autres panneaux dans le pont de franc-bord à l'intérieur de superstructures pourvues de dispositifs de fermeture moins efficaces que ceux de la Classe I.*

La construction et l'installation de ces panneaux doivent être au moins équivalentes à la construction et à l'installation type prévues à la Règle XVIII.

Règle XVIII.—*Hiloires de panneaux.*<sup>23</sup>

Les hiloires de<sup>24</sup> panneaux de chargement, panneaux de charbonnage et autres panneaux dans le pont de franc-bord à l'intérieur des superstructures qui sont munies de dispositifs de fermeture de la

<sup>22</sup> But see "Exchanges of Notes," p. 2395.]

<sup>23</sup> Titre: "Hiloires de panneaux et dispositifs de fermeture."]

<sup>24</sup> Supprimer "hiloires de."]

as effective as those required for exposed cargo hatchways whose coamings are 18 inches high.

Where the closing appliances are less efficient than Class 2, the hatchways are to have coamings at least 18 inches in height, and are to have fittings and closing arrangements as effective as those required for exposed cargo hatchways.

Rule XIX.—*Machinery Space Openings in Exposed Positions on Freeboard and Raised Quarter Decks.*

Machinery space openings.  
Freeboard and raised decks.

Such openings are to be properly framed and efficiently enclosed by steel casings of ample strength, and where the casings are not protected by other structures their strength is to be specially considered. Doors in such casings are to be of steel, efficiently stiffened, permanently attached, and capable of being closed and secured from both sides. The sills of openings are to be at least 24 inches above the freeboard deck and at least 18 inches above the raised quarter deck.

Fiddley, funnel, and ventilator coamings are to be as high above the deck as is reasonable and practicable. Fiddley openings are to have strong steel covers permanently attached in their proper positions.

Rule XX.—*Machinery Space Openings in Exposed Positions on Superstructure Decks other than Raised Quarter Decks.*

Superstructures.

Such openings are to be properly framed and efficiently enclosed by strong steel casings. Doors in such cases are to be strongly constructed, permanently attached, and capable of being closed and secured from both sides. The sills of the openings are to be at least 15 inches above superstructure decks.

Fiddley, funnel and ventilator coamings are to be as high above the deck as is reasonable and practicable. Fiddley openings are to have strong steel covers permanently attached in their proper positions.

Classe 2, doivent avoir des hiloires d'une hauteur de 229 millimètres<sup>25</sup> au moins et des dispositifs de fermeture aussi efficaces que ceux exigés pour les panneaux de chargement exposés, dont la hauteur réglementaire d'hiloire est de 457 millimètres.<sup>25</sup>

Lorsque les dispositifs de fermeture sont<sup>26</sup> moins efficaces que ceux de la Classe 2, les panneaux doivent avoir des hiloires d'une hauteur de 457 millimètres<sup>25</sup> au moins et des dispositifs et des arrangements de fermeture aussi efficaces que ceux exigés pour les panneaux de chargement exposés.

Règle XIX.—*Ouvertures dans la tranche des machines situées dans les parties exposées des ponts de franc-bord et de demi-dunette.*

Ces ouvertures doivent être convenablement et efficacement entourées par des encaissements en tôle d'acier de solidité largement suffisante. Lorsque des encaissements ne sont pas protégés par d'autres constructions, leur solidité doit faire l'objet d'une étude spéciale. Les portes dans ces encaissements doivent être en acier, efficacement raidies, fixées à la paroi d'une manière permanente et en mesure d'être fermées et assujetties de l'intérieur et de l'extérieur. Les seuils des ouvertures doivent avoir une hauteur d'au moins 610 millimètres au-dessus du pont de franc-bord et d'au moins 457 millimètres<sup>25</sup> au-dessus du pont de demi-dunette.

Les hiloires de panneaux de chaufferies, les hiloires à la base des cheminées et les conduits d'aération doivent s'élever au-dessus du pont aussi haut qu'il est raisonnable et possible. Les panneaux de chaufferies doivent être pourvus de couvercles solides en acier, maintenus à leur place par un dispositif de fixation.<sup>27</sup>

Règle XX.—*Ouvertures dans la tranche des machines situées dans les parties exposées des ponts de superstructures autres qu'une demi-dunette.*

Ces ouvertures doivent être convenablement armaturées et efficacement entourées par un encaissement solide en tôle d'acier. Les portes de ces encaissements doivent être solidement construites, fixées à la paroi d'une manière permanente, et en mesure d'être fermées et assujetties de l'intérieur et de l'extérieur. Les seuils des ouvertures doivent avoir une hauteur d'au moins 380 millimètres au-dessus des ponts de superstructures.

Les hiloires de panneaux de chaufferies, les hiloires à la base des cheminées et les conduits d'aération doivent s'élever au-dessus du pont aussi haut qu'il est raisonnable et possible. Les panneaux de chaufferies doivent être pourvus de couvercles solides en acier maintenus à leur place par un dispositif de fixation permanent.

[<sup>25</sup> But see "Exchanges of Notes," p. 2395.]

[<sup>26</sup> Au lieu de "dispositifs de fermeture sont" mettre "installations de fermeture des superstructures sont."]

[<sup>27</sup> Après "fixation" insérer "permanent."]

Rule XXI.—*Machinery Space Openings in the Freeboard Deck within Superstructures which are fitted with Closing Appliances less efficient than Class 1.*

Openings to be properly enclosed.

Such openings are to be properly framed and efficiently enclosed by steel casings. Doors in such casings are to be strongly constructed, permanently attached, and capable of being securely closed. The sills of the openings are to be at least 9 inches above the deck where the superstructures are closed by Class 2 closing appliances, and at least 15 inches above the deck where the closing appliances are less efficient than Class 2.

Rule XXII.—*Flush Bunker Scuttles.*

Flush bunker scuttles.

Flush bunker scuttles may be fitted in superstructure decks, and where so fitted are to be of iron or steel, of substantial construction, with screw or bayonet joints. Where a scuttle is not secured by hinges, a permanent chain attachment is to be provided. The position of flush bunker scuttles in small ships in special trades is to be dealt with by each Assigning Authority.

Rule XXIII.—*Companionways.*

Companionways.

Companionways in exposed positions on freeboard decks and on decks of enclosed superstructures are to be of substantial construction. The sills of the doorways are to be of the heights specified for hatchway coamings (see Rules IX and XVIII). The doors are to be strongly constructed and capable of being closed and secured from both sides. Where the companionway is situated within a quarter of the ship's length from the stem, it is to be of steel and riveted to the deck plating.

Rule XXIV.—*Ventilators in Exposed Positions on Freeboard and Superstructure Decks.*

Ventilators in exposed positions.

Such ventilators to spaces below freeboard decks or decks of superstructures which are intact or fitted with Class 1 closing appliances are to have coamings of steel, substantially constructed, and efficiently connected to the deck by rivets spaced four diameters apart centre to centre, or by equally effective means. The deck plating at the base of the coaming is to be efficiently stiffened between the deck beams. The ventilator openings are to be provided with efficient closing arrangements.

Règle XXI.—*Ouvertures dans la tranche des machines situées dans les ponts de franc-bord à l'intérieur des superstructures qui sont munies de dispositifs de fermeture moins efficaces que ceux de la Classe 1.*

Ces ouvertures doivent être convenablement armaturées et efficacement entourées par un encaissement en tôle d'acier. Les portes de ces encaissements doivent être solidement construites, fixées à la paroi d'une manière permanente et en mesure d'être maintenues fermées. Les seuils de ces ouvertures doivent être à une hauteur d'au moins 229 millimètres <sup>23</sup> au-dessus du pont dans le cas où les superstructures sont pourvues de dispositifs de fermeture de la Classe 2, et à une hauteur d'au moins 380 millimètres au-dessus du pont lorsque les dispositifs de fermeture sont moins efficaces que ceux de la Classe 2.

Règle XXII.—*Bouchons de soute à plat pont.*

Des bouchons de soute à plat pont peuvent être installés dans les ponts de superstructures; ils doivent être en fer ou en acier, de construction solide, avec des joints à vis ou à baïonnette. Lorsqu'un bouchon n'est pas muni de charnières, un système d'attache permanent en chaîne doit être prévu. La question de l'emplacement des bouchons de soute à plat pont à bord des petits navires affectés à des transports spéciaux est du ressort de chaque Autorité habilitée pour l'assignation du franc-bord.

Règle XXIII.—*Descentes.*

Les descentes dans les parties exposées des ponts de franc-bord et des ponts de superstructures fermées doivent être de construction solide. Les seuils de leurs portes doivent avoir la hauteur exigée pour les hiloires de panneaux (voir Règles IX et XVIII). Les portes doivent être solidement construites et en mesure d'être fermées et assujetties de l'intérieur et de l'extérieur. Lorsque la descente se trouve dans le quart de la longueur du navire à partir de l'étrave, elle doit être en acier et être rivée au bordé de pont.

Règle XXIV.—*Manches à air placées dans des parties exposées des ponts de franc-bord et de superstructures.*

Les manches à air desservant les espaces situés au-dessous des ponts de franc-bord ou au-dessous des ponts de superstructures intacts ou de superstructures pourvues de dispositifs de fermeture de la Classe 1, doivent avoir la partie fixe en acier, solidement construite et efficacement fixée au pont par des rivets espacés de 4 diamètres d'axe en axe, ou par d'autres moyens aussi efficaces. Le bordé du pont à la base de la partie fixe des manches à air doit être efficacement raidi entre les barrots du pont. Les ouvertures des manches à air doivent être pourvues de moyens de fermeture efficaces.

[<sup>23</sup> But see "Exchanges of Notes," p. 2395.]

Where such ventilators are situated on the freeboard deck, or on the superstructure deck within a quarter of the ship's length from the stem, and the closing arrangements are of a temporary character, the coamings are to be at least 36 inches in height; in other exposed positions on the superstructure deck they are to be at least 30 inches in height. Where the coaming of any ventilator exceeds 36 inches in height, it is to be specially supported and secured.

Rule XXV.—*Air Pipes.*

Air pipes.

Where the air pipes to ballast and other tanks extend above freeboard or superstructure decks, the exposed parts of the pipes are to be of substantial construction; the height from the deck to the opening is to be at least 36 inches in wells on freeboard decks, 30 inches on raised quarter decks, and 18 inches on other superstructure decks. Satisfactory means are to be provided for closing the openings of the air pipes.

Openings in ship's sides.

*Openings in the Sides of Ships.*

Rule XXVI.—*Gangway, Cargo and Coaling Ports, &c.*

To be fitted with water tight covers.

Openings in the sides of ships below the freeboard deck are to be fitted with watertight doors or covers which, with their securing appliances, are to be of sufficient strength.

Rule XXVII.—*Scuppers and Sanitary Discharge Pipes.*

Scuppers and sanitary discharge pipes.

Discharges led through the ship's sides from spaces below the freeboard deck are to be fitted with efficient and accessible means for preventing water from passing inboard. Each separate discharge may have an automatic non-return valve with a positive means of closing it from a position above the freeboard deck, or two automatic non-return valves without positive means of closing, provided the upper valve is situated so that it is always accessible for examination under service conditions. The positive action valve is to be readily accessible and is to be provided with means for showing whether the valve is open or closed. Cast iron is not to be accepted for such valves where attached to the sides of the ship.

Cast iron not to be used.

Lorsque les manches à air sont placées sur le pont de franc-bord, ou sur le pont d'une superstructure située dans le quart avant de la longueur du navire à partir de l'étrave et lorsque les dispositifs de fermeture ont un caractère temporaire, la partie fixe doit avoir une hauteur d'au moins 915 millimètres. Dans les autres parties exposées du pont de superstructures, elles doivent avoir une hauteur au moins égale à 760 millimètres. Lorsque la partie fixe d'une manche à air quelconque a une hauteur supérieure à 915 millimètres, elle doit être soutenue et fixée en place d'une façon spéciale.

Règle XXV.—*Tuyaux d'air.*

Lorsque les tuyaux d'air des water ballasts et autres réservoirs analogues se prolongent au-dessus des ponts de franc-bord ou de superstructures, les parties exposées de ces tuyaux doivent être de construction solide. Leur orifice doit être situé à une hauteur au-dessus du pont au moins égale à 915 millimètres dans les puits des ponts de franc-bord, de 760 millimètres sur les ponts des demi-dunettes et de 457 millimètres<sup>29</sup> sur les ponts des autres superstructures. Des dispositifs convenables doivent être prévus pour obturer les orifices des tuyaux d'air.

*Ouvertures dans les Murailles des Navires.*

Règle XXVI.—*Coupée, sabords de charge, sabords à charbon, &c.*

Les ouvertures dans les murailles du navire au-dessous du pont de franc-bord doivent être pourvues de portes ou fermetures étanches. Ces portes et ces fermetures, ainsi que leurs dispositifs de fixation,<sup>30</sup> doivent être de solidité suffisante.

Règle XXVII.—*Dalots et tuyaux de décharge sanitaires.*

Les décharges à travers la muraille des navires, provenant d'espaces situés au-dessous du pont de franc-bord, doivent être munies de dispositifs efficaces et accessibles empêchant l'eau de pénétrer dans le navire. Chaque décharge indépendante peut être munie d'une soupape automatique de non-retour avec un moyen de fermeture direct, manœuvrable d'un point situé au-dessus du pont de franc-bord, ou de deux soupapes automatiques de non-retour sans moyen de fermeture direct, pourvu que la plus élevée soit placée de telle sorte qu'elle puisse être toujours<sup>31</sup> accessible pour être visitée dans les circonstances normales de service. La soupape à commande de fermeture directe doit toujours être facilement accessible et elle doit comporter un indicateur d'ouverture et de fermeture. La fonte ne doit pas être employée dans la fabrication de ces soupapes lorsqu'elles sont fixées sur la muraille du navire.

[<sup>29</sup> But see "Exchanges of Notes," p. 2395.]

[<sup>30</sup> Au lieu de "de fixation" mettre "d'assujettissement."]

[<sup>31</sup> Au lieu de "puisse être toujours" mettre "soit toujours."]

Conditional upon the type and the location of the inboard ends of such openings, similar provisions may be prescribed by the Assigning Authority as to discharges from spaces within enclosed superstructures.

Where scuppers are fitted in superstructures not fitted with Class 1 closing appliances they are to have efficient means for preventing the accidental admission of water below the freeboard deck.

Rule XXVIII.—*Side Scuttles.*

Side scuttles.

Side scuttles to spaces below the freeboard deck or to spaces below the superstructure deck of superstructures closed by Class 1 or Class 2 closing appliances are to be fitted with efficient inside deadlights permanently attached in their proper positions so that they can be effectively closed and secured watertight.

Where, however, such spaces in superstructures are appropriated to passengers other than steerage passengers or to crew, the side scuttles may have portable deadlights stowed adjacent to the side scuttles, provided they are readily accessible at all times on service.

The side scuttles and deadlights are to be of substantial and approved construction.

Rule XXIX.—*Guard Rails.*

Guard rails.

Efficient guard rails or bulwarks are to be fitted on all exposed portions of freeboard and superstructure decks.

Rule XXX.—*Freeing Ports.*

Freeing ports.

Where bulwarks on the weather portions of freeboard or superstructure decks form "wells," ample provision is to be made for rapidly freeing the decks of water and for draining them. The minimum freeing port area on each side of the ship for each well on the freeboard deck and on the raised quarter-deck is to be that given by the following scale; the minimum area for each well on any other superstructure deck is to be one-half the area given by the scale. Where the length of the well exceeds .7 L, the scale may be modified.

Des prescriptions similaires peuvent être exigées par l'Administration <sup>32</sup> en ce qui concerne les décharges provenant des espaces situés dans les superstructures fermés en tenant compte du type de ces décharges et de l'emplacement de leurs extrémités à l'intérieur du navire.

Quand des dalots sont placés dans des superstructures non munies d'installation de fermeture de la Classe 1, ils doivent être pourvus de moyens efficaces pour empêcher l'introduction accidentelle de l'eau au-dessous du pont de franc-bord.

#### Règle XXVIII.—*Hublots.*

Les hublots des locaux situés au-dessous du pont de franc-bord ou ceux des locaux situés au-dessous du pont de <sup>33</sup> superstructures fermées au moyen de dispositifs de fermeture de la Classe 1 ou de la Classe 2, doivent être munis de contre-hublots intérieurs efficaces, maintenus à leur emplacement d'une manière permanente, de façon à ce qu'ils puissent être effectivement fermés et qu'ils assurent l'étanchéité.

Lorsque, toutefois, de tels locaux situés dans les superstructures sont destinés aux passagers autres que les passagers d'entrepont ou à l'équipage, les hublots peuvent avoir des contre-hublots amovibles placés à côté des hublots sous réserve qu'ils soient rapidement utilisables en tout temps.

Les hublots et les contre-hublots doivent être de construction solide et approuvée.

#### Règle XXIX.—*Garde-corps.*

Des garde-corps ou des pavois de construction efficace doivent être établis dans toutes les parties exposées des ponts de franc-bord et de superstructures.

#### Règle XXX.—*Sabords de décharge.*

Lorsque des pavois se trouvant sur les parties exposées des ponts de franc-bord ou de superstructures forment des "puits," des dispositions largement suffisantes doivent être prises pour permettre d'évacuer rapidement l'eau des ponts et en assurer l'écoulement. La section minimum des sabords de décharge à prévoir de chaque bord et dans chaque puits sur le pont de franc-bord et sur le pont de demi-dunette, doit être celle indiquée dans le tableau suivant. Sur le pont de toute autre superstructure la section minimum des sabords de chaque puits doit être égale à la moitié de la section indiquée dans le tableau. Lorsque la longueur d'un puits est plus grande que 0,7 L le tableau peut être modifié.

[<sup>32</sup> Au lieu de "l'Administration" mettre "l'Autorité habilitée pour l'assignation du franc-bord."]

[<sup>33</sup> Après "pont de" mettre "superstructures des."]

Specifications.

## SCALE of Freeing Port Area.

Length of Bulwarks in "Well" in Feet.	Freeing Port Area on each side in Square Feet.
15	8.0
20	8.5
25	9.0
30	9.5
35	10.0
40	10.5
45	11.0
50	11.5
55	12.0
60	12.5
65	13.0
Above 65	1 square foot for each additional 5 feet length of bulwark.

The lower edges of the freeing ports are to be as near the deck as practicable and preferably not higher than the upper edge of the gunwale bar. Two-thirds of the freeing port area required is to be provided in the midship half of the well. In ships with less than the standard sheer the freeing port area is to be suitably increased.

All such openings in the bulwarks are to be protected by rails or bars spaced about 9 inches apart. If shutters are fitted to freeing ports, ample clearance is to be provided to prevent jamming. Hinges are to have brass pins.

Rule XXXI.—*Protection of Crew.*

Protection of crew.

Gangways, lifelines or other satisfactory means are to be provided for the protection of the crew in getting to and from their quarters. The strength of houses for the accommodation of crew on flush deck steamers is to be equivalent to that required for superstructure bulkheads.

Load line for steamers.

## Part III.—Load Line for Steamers.

Rule XXXII.—*Length (L).*

Length.

The length used with the Rules and Freeboard Table is the length in feet on the summer load water-line from the foreside of the stem to the afterside of the rudder post. Where there is no rudder post,

TABLEAU de la section des sabords de décharge.<sup>34</sup>

Longueur des pavois par le travers du puits en mètres.	Section des sabords de décharge de chaque bord en décimètres carrés.*
4,57	74,3
6,10	78,9
7,62	83,6
9,14	88,3
10,67	93,0
12,19	97,5
13,72	102,3
15,24	106,8
16,76	111,8
18,29	116,1
19,81	120,8
Au-dessus de 19,81	9,3 décimètres carrés pour chaque augmentation de 1m.52 de longueur additionnelle de pavois.

[\* Au lieu de 78,9 mettre 79,0; au lieu de 93,0 mettre 92,9; au lieu de 102,3 mettre 102,2; au lieu de 111,8 mettre 111,5. Dans le bas de la colonne, supprimer le mot "additionnelle."]

Les seuils inférieurs des sabords de décharge doivent être aussi près du pont qu'il sera pratiquement possible et, de préférence ne doivent pas dépasser le can supérieur de la cornière gouttière. Les deux-tiers de la section totale réglementaire des sabords de décharge doivent se trouver dans la demi-longueur du puits au milieu. Dans les navires dont la tonture est inférieure à la tonture réglementaire, la section totale des sabords de décharge doit être convenablement augmentée.

Toutes ces ouvertures dans les pavois doivent être protégées par des tringles ou barres, espacées d'environ 23 centimètres.

Si les sabords de décharge sont munis de volets battants, un jeu largement suffisant doit être prévu pour empêcher tout coingage. Les charnières doivent avoir des axes en laiton.

### Règle XXXI.—*Protection de l'équipage.*

Des passerelles, des filières ou autres dispositifs satisfaisants doivent être prévus pour protéger l'équipage lorsqu'il entre dans son logement ou en sort. La solidité des roufs affectés au logement de l'équipage sur les navires à vapeur à pont découvert doit être équivalente à celle exigée pour les cloisons des superstructures.

### 3<sup>ème</sup> Partie.—Lignes de charge pour les vapeurs.

#### Règle XXXII.—*Longueur (L).*

La longueur employée dans les règles et dans les Tables de franc-bord est la longueur en mètres, mesurée au niveau de la flottaison correspondant au franc-bord d'été, depuis la face avant de l'étrave

[<sup>34</sup> But see "Exchanges of Notes," p. 2395.]

the length is measured from the foreside of the stem to the axis of the rudder stock. For ships with cruiser sterns, the length is to be taken as 96 per cent. of the total length on the designed summer load water-line or as the length from the fore side of the stem to the axis of the rudder stock if that be the greater.

Rule XXXIII.—*Breadth (B).*

Breadth.

The breadth is the maximum breadth in feet amidships to the moulded line of the frame in iron or steel ships, and to the outside of the planking in wood or composite ships.

Rule XXXIV.—*Moulded Depth.*

Moulded depth.

The moulded depth is the vertical distance in feet, measured amidships, from the top of the keel to the top of the freeboard deck beam at side. In wood and composite ships the distance is measured from the lower edge of the keel rabbet. Where the form at the lower part of the midship section is of a hollow character, or where thick garboards are fitted, the depth is measured from the point where the line of the flat of the bottom continued inwards cuts the side of the keel.

Rule XXXV.—*Depth for Freeboard (D).*

Depth of freeboard.

The depth used with the Freeboard Table is the moulded depth plus the thickness of stringer plate, or plus  $\frac{T(L-S)}{L}$  if that be greater, where—

T is the mean thickness of the exposed deck clear of deck openings,  
and

S is the total length of superstructures as defined in Rule XL.

Where the topsides are of unusual form, D is the depth of a midship section having vertical topsides, standard round of beam and area of

jusqu'à la face arrière de l'étambot.<sup>35</sup> Dans le cas où il n'y a pas d'étambot arrière la longueur est mesurée depuis la face avant de l'étrave jusqu'à l'axe de la mèche du gouvernail.

Pour les navires ayant des arrières<sup>36</sup> on doit prendre pour longueur soit 96 pour cent de la longueur totale<sup>37</sup> mesurée sur un plan<sup>38</sup> de la flottaison en charge au franc-bord d'été soit la longueur mesurée de croiseurs,<sup>39</sup> la face avant de l'étrave jusqu'à l'axe de la mèche de gouvernail, si cette longueur est plus grande.

Règle XXXIII.—*Largeur (B).*

La largeur est la largeur maximum en mètres mesurée au milieu du navire jusqu'à la face extérieure de la membrure dans les navires en fer ou en acier et jusqu'à la surface extérieure du bordé dans les navires en bois ou dans ceux de construction composite.

Règle XXXIV.—*Creux sur quille au livet.*

Le creux sur quille au livet est la distance verticale en mètres mesurée au milieu du navire depuis le dessus de quille jusqu'à la face supérieure du barrot au livet du pont de franc-bord. Dans les navires en bois et dans ceux de construction composite le creux est mesuré à partir de l'arête inférieure de la râblure de quille. Lorsque les formes de la partie inférieure du maître couple sont creuses, ou lorsqu'il existe des galbords épais, le creux au livet est mesuré depuis le point où le prolongement vers l'axe de la ligne tangente à la partie plate des fonds coupe le côté de la quille.

Règle XXXV.—*Creux pour le franc-bord (C).*

Le creux employé pour le calcul du franc-bord est le creux au livet augmenté de l'épaisseur de la tôle gouttière ou augmenté de  $\frac{T \times (L-S)}{L}$ <sup>40</sup> si cette dernière correction est plus grande. Dans cette formule:

T est l'épaisseur moyenne du pont découvert en dehors des ouvertures de pont,  
S est la longueur totale des superstructures telle qu'elle est définie à la Règle XL.

Lorsque les œuvres-mortes sont d'une forme particulière, C est le creux d'un maître couple qui aurait des murailles verticales, un

<sup>35</sup> Après "étambot" mettre "arrière."]

<sup>36</sup> Après "arrières" mettre "de croiseur."]

<sup>37</sup> Après "totale" mettre une virgule.]

<sup>38</sup> Après "plan" mettre une virgule.]

<sup>39</sup> Supprimer le mot "croiseurs" et la virgule.]

<sup>40</sup> Au lieu de  $\frac{T \times (L-S)}{L}$  mettre  $\frac{T (L-S)}{L}$ .]

topside section equal to that in the actual midship section. Where there is a step or break in the topsides (*e.g.*, as in the Turret Deck ship) 70 per cent. of the area above the step or break is included in the area used to determine the equivalent section.

In a ship without an enclosed superstructure covering at least .6 L amidships, without a complete trunk or without a combination of intact partial superstructures and trunk extending all fore and aft, where D is less than  $\frac{L}{15}$ , the depth used with the Table is not to be taken as less than  $\frac{L}{15}$ .

Rule XXXVI.—*Coefficient of Fineness (c).*

Coefficient of fineness.

The coefficient of fineness used with the Freeboard Table is given by—

$$c = \frac{35\Delta}{L.B.d_1},$$

where  $\Delta$  is the ship's moulded displacement in tons (excluding bossing) at a mean moulded draught  $d_1$  which is 85 per cent. of the moulded depth.

The coefficient  $c$  is not to be taken as less than .68.

Rule XXXVII.—*Strength.*

Structural strength.

The Assigning Authority is to be satisfied with the structural strength of ships to which freeboards are assigned.

Ships which comply with the highest standard of the rules of a Classification Society recognised by the Administration, shall be regarded as having sufficient strength for the minimum freeboards allowed under the Rules.

Ships which do not comply with the highest standard of the rules of a Classification Society recognised by the Administration, shall be assigned such increased freeboards as shall be determined by the Assigning Authority, and for guidance the following strength moduli are formulated:—

Material.

*Material.*—The strength moduli are based on the assumption that the structure is built of mild steel, manufactured by the open hearth process (acid or basic), and having a tensile strength of 26 to 32 tons per square inch, and an elongation of at least 16 per cent. on a length of 8 inches.

bouge normal et une section transversale de la partie haute égale à la section réelle du navire.

Lorsqu'il y a un retrait ou une brisure dans la muraille des œuvres-mortes (comme, par exemple, dans un navire turreted) 70 pour cent de la section au-dessus du retrait ou de la brisure sont inclus dans la surface servant à déterminer la section équivalente.

Dans le cas d'un navire n'ayant pas au milieu de la longueur une superstructure fermée s'entendant <sup>41</sup> au moins sur 0,6 L, ou d'un navire n'ayant ni un trunk complet ni une suite de superstructures partielles intactes et trunk s'entendant <sup>41</sup> entièrement de l'avant à l'arrière du navire, lorsque C est inférieur à  $\frac{L}{15}$ , le creux à employer avec la Table ne doit pas être inférieure à  $\frac{L}{15}$ .

Règle XXXVI.—*Coefficient de finesse (c).* <sup>42</sup>

Le coefficient de finesse employé avec les Tables de franc-bord est donné par la formule:

$$c = \frac{\Delta}{1,025 L \cdot B \cdot T_1}$$

dans laquelle  $\Delta$  est le déplacement en tonnes du navire hors membres (à l'exclusion des bossages) à un tirant d'eau moyen sur quille T <sup>43</sup> égal à 85 pour cent du creux au livet.

Le coefficient c ne doit pas être <sup>44</sup> inférieur à 0,68.

Règle XXXVII.—*Solidité.*

L'Autorité habilitée pour l'assignation des francs-bords doit s'assurer que la solidité des navires est suffisante pour les francs-bords qui leur sont donnés.

Les navires construits conformément au "standard" le plus élevé des règles d'une Société de Classification reconnue par l'Administration devront être considérés comme ayant une solidité suffisante pour le franc-bord minimum prévu par les Règles.

Les navires qui ne répondent pas au "standard" le plus élevé des règles d'une Société de Classification reconnue par l'Administration doivent subir une augmentation de leurs francs-bord <sup>45</sup> qui sera déterminée par l'Autorité habilitée pour l'assignation des francs-bords. Les modules de résistance ci-après ont été établis pour servir de guide dans ce cas:

*Matériaux.*—Les modules de résistance sont basés sur l'hypothèse que la coque est construite en acier doux obtenu au four Martin (acide ou basique) et ayant une résistance à la traction de 41 à 50 kilogrammes par millimètre carré et un allongement d'au moins 16 pour cent sur une longueur de 203 millimètres.

[<sup>41</sup> Au lieu de "s'entendant" mettre "s'étendant."]

[<sup>42</sup> But see "Exchanges of Notes," p. 2395.]

[<sup>43</sup> Au lieu de "T" mettre "T<sub>1</sub>."]

[<sup>44</sup> Après "être" mettre "pris."]

[<sup>45</sup> Au lieu de "francs-bord" mettre "francs-bords."]

Strength deck.

*Strength Deck.*—The strength deck is the uppermost deck which is incorporated into and forms an integral part of the longitudinal girder within the half-length amidships.

Depth.

*Depth to Strength Deck (Ds).*—The depth to strength deck is the vertical distance in feet amidships from the top of the keel to the top of the strength deck beam at side.

Draught.

*Draught (d).*—The draught is the vertical distance in feet amidships from the top of the keel to the centre of the disc.

Longitudinal modulus.

*Longitudinal Modulus.*—The longitudinal modulus  $\frac{I}{y}$  is the moment of inertia  $I$  of the midship section about the neutral axis divided by the distance  $y$  measured from the neutral axis to the top of the strength deck beam at side, calculated in way of openings but without deductions for rivet holes. Areas are measured in square inches and distances in feet.

Below the strength deck, all continuous longitudinal members other than such parts of under deck girders as are required entirely for supporting purposes, are included. Above the strength deck, the gunwale angle bar and the extension of the sheerstrake are the only members included.

The required longitudinal modulus for effective material is expressed by  $f.d.B.$ , where  $f$  is the factor obtained from the following table:—

L.	f.	L.	f.
100	1.80	360	9.40
120	2.00	380	10.30
140	2.35	400	11.20
160	2.70	420	12.15
180	3.15	440	13.10
200	3.60	460	14.15
220	4.20	480	15.15
240	4.80	500	16.25
260	5.45	520	17.35
280	6.20	540	18.45
300	6.95	560	19.60
320	7.70	580	20.80
340	8.55	600	22.00

*Pont de résistance.*—Le pont de résistance est le pont le plus élevé faisant corps avec la poutre longitudinale sur la demi-longueur du navire au milieu.

*Creux au pont de résistance (C<sup>46</sup>).*—Le creux jusqu'au pont de résistance est la distance verticale en mètres mesurée au milieu du navire depuis le dessus de la quille jusqu'à la face supérieure du barrot de pont au livet.

*Tirant d'eau (T).*—Le tirant d'eau est la distance verticale en mètres mesurée au milieu depuis le dessus de la quille jusqu'au centre du disque.

*Module longitudinal.*—Le module longitudinal  $\frac{I}{y}$ <sup>47</sup> est le quotient du moment d'inertie I du maître couple par rapport à l'axe neutre, par la distance y<sup>48</sup> de l'axe neutre à la partie supérieure du barrot du pont de résistance en abord: ce module doit être calculé par le travers des ouvertures, mais sans déductions pour les trous de rivets. Les sections sont mesurées en millimètres carrés et les distances en mètres.

Au-dessous du pont de résistance, tous les éléments longitudinaux continus doivent entrer en ligne de compte, à l'exception des hiloires de pont destinées uniquement à leur<sup>49</sup> servir de supports.

Au-dessus du pont de résistance, la cornière gouttière et la partie supérieure du carreau sont les seuls éléments dont il faille tenir compte.<sup>50</sup> Le module longitudinal réglementaire pour les matériaux travaillant est exprimé par f.T.B, où f est un coefficient donné par la table suivante:<sup>51</sup>

L.	f.	L.	f.
30,48	3810	109,73	19896
36,58	4233	115,82	21801
42,67	4974	121,92	23705
48,77	5795	128,02	25717
54,86	6667	134,11	27728
60,96	7620	140,21	29951
67,06	8890	146,30	32067
73,15	10160	152,40	34396
79,25	11535	158,50	36725
85,34	13123	164,59	39053
91,44	14710	170,69	41487
97,54	16298	176,78	44027
103,63	18097	182,88	46567

\* Au lieu de "5795" mettre "5715."

[<sup>46</sup> Au lieu de "(C)" mettre "(C<sub>a</sub>)."]

[<sup>47</sup> Au lieu de  $\frac{I}{y}$  mettre  $\frac{I}{v}$ .]

[<sup>48</sup> Au lieu de "y" mettre "v."]

[<sup>49</sup> Supprimer "leur."]

[<sup>50</sup> Aller à la ligne après "tenir compte."]

[<sup>51</sup> But see "Exchanges of Notes," p. 2395.]

For intermediate lengths, the value of  $f$  is determined by interpolation.

This formula applies where  $L$  does not exceed 600 feet;  $B$  is between  $\frac{L}{10} + 5$  and  $\frac{L}{10} + 20$ , both inclusive, and  $\frac{L}{D_s}$  is between 10 and 13.5, both inclusive.

Frame.

*Frame.*—For the purpose of the frame modulus, the frame is regarded as composed of a frame angle and a reverse angle each of the same size and thickness.

Frame modulus.

*Frame Modulus.*—The modulus  $\frac{I}{y}$  of the midship frame below the lowest tier of beams is the moment of inertia  $I$  of the frame section about the neutral axis divided by the distance  $y$  measured from the neutral axis to the extremity of the frame section, calculated without deduction for rivet and bolt holes. The modulus is measured in inch units.

The required frame modulus is expressed by  $\frac{s(d-t)(f_1 + f_2)}{1,000}$ , where—

$s$  is the frame spacing in inches.

$t$  is the vertical distance in feet measured at amidships from the top of the keel to a point midway between the top of the inner bottom at side and the top of the heel bracket (see Figure 2); where there is no double bottom,  $t$  is measured to a point midway between the top of the floor at centre and the top of the floor at side.

$f_1$  is a coefficient depending on  $H$ , which, in ships fitted with double bottoms, is the vertical distance in feet from the middle of the beam bracket of the lowest tier of beams at side to a point midway between the top of the inner bottom at side and the top of the heel bracket (see Figure 2). Where there is no double bottom,  $H$  is measured to a point midway between the top of the floor at centre and the top of the floor at side. Where the frame obtains additional strength from the form of the ship, due allowance is made in the value of  $f_1$ .

Pour les longueurs intermédiaires la valeur de  $f$  est déterminé <sup>52</sup> par interpolation.

Cette formule s'applique lorsque la longueur, ne dépasse pas 182m,88, lorsque  $B$  est compris entre  $\frac{L}{10} + 1,52$  et  $\frac{L}{10} + 6,10$  ( $y$  compris ces deux valeurs) et lorsque  $\frac{L}{C_s}$  est compris entre 10 et 13,5 ( $y$  compris ces deux valeurs.)

*Membrane.*—Pour le calcul du module de membrure, la membrure est considérée comme composée d'une cornière et d'une cornière renversée qui sont toutes deux de même échantillon.

*Module de membrure.*—Le module de membrure  $\frac{I^{53}}{y}$  de la membrure milieu au-dessous de la rangée inférieure de barrots est le quotient du moment d'inertie  $I$  de la section de la membrure par rapport à son axe neutre par la distance  $y^{54}$  de l'axe neutre à l'extrémité de la section de la membrure; ce module doit être calculé sans déduction pour les trous de rivets et de boulons. Le module de membrure est mesuré en centimètres cubes.

Le module de membrure réglementaire est exprimé par:

$$\frac{s (T - t) (f_1 + f_2)}{1000}, \text{ où}$$

$s$  est l'écartement des membrures en mètres.

$t$  est la distance verticale mesurée en mètres au milieu du navire depuis le dessus de quille jusqu'à un point situé à mi-distance entre le sommet du double-fond en abord et le sommet du gousset de pied de membrure (voir figure 2). Lorsqu'il n'y a pas de double-fond,  $t$  est mesuré jusqu'à un point situé à mi-distance entre le sommet de la varangue au centre et le sommet de la varangue en abord.

$f_1$  est un coefficient dépendant de  $H$ ; dans les navires avec double fond,  $H$  est la distance verticale mesurée en mètres depuis le milieu du gousset de barrot de la rangée inférieure, en abord, jusqu'à un point situé à mi-hauteur entre le sommet du double fond en abord et le sommet du gousset de pied des membrures (voir figure 2). Lorsqu'il n'y a pas de double fond,  $H$  est mesuré jusqu'à un point situé à mi-hauteur entre le sommet de la varangue au centre et le sommet de la varangue en abord. Lorsque la membrure possède un supplément de résistance résultant des formes du navire <sup>55</sup>  $f_1$  peut être modifié en conséquence.

[<sup>52</sup> Au lieu de "déterminé" mettre "déterminée."]

[<sup>53</sup> Au lieu de  $\frac{I}{y}$  mettre  $\frac{I}{v}$ .]

[<sup>54</sup> Au lieu de "y" mettre "v."]

[<sup>55</sup> Après "navire" mettre une virgule.]

$f_2$  is a coefficient depending on  $K$ , which is the vertical distance in feet from the top of the lowest tier of beams at side to a point 7 feet 6 inches above the freeboard deck at side, or, if there is a superstructure, to a point 12 feet 6 inches above the freeboard deck at side (see Figure 2). The values of  $f_1$  and  $f_2$  are obtained from the following tables:—

H in feet.....	0	7	9	11	13	15	17	19	21	23	25
$f_1$ .....	9	11	12.5	15	19	24	29.5	36	43	51	59
K in feet.....	0	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40		
$f_2$ .....	0	0.5	1.0	2.0	3.0	4.5	6.5	9.0	12.0		

Intermediate values are obtained by interpolation.

This formula applies where  $D$  is between 15 feet and 60 feet, both inclusive,  $B$  is between  $\frac{L}{10} + 5$  and  $\frac{L}{10} + 20$ , both inclusive,  $\frac{L}{D_s}$  is between 10 and 13.5, both inclusive; and the horizontal distance from the outside of the frame to the centre of the first row of pillars does not exceed 20 feet.

In single deck ships of ordinary form, where  $H$  does not exceed 18 feet, the frame modulus determined by the preceding method is multiplied by the factor  $f_3$ , where

$$f_3 = .50 + .05 (H - 8).$$

Where the horizontal distance from the outside of the frame to the centre of the first row of pillars exceeds 20 feet, the Assigning Authority is to be satisfied that sufficient additional strength is provided.

$f_2$  est un coefficient dépendant de K; K est la distance verticale en mètres mesurée en abord depuis la face supérieure des barrots de la rangée inférieure jusqu'à un point situé à 2m29<sup>56</sup> au-dessus du pont de franc-bord ou, s'il y a une superstructure jusqu'à un point situé à 3m81 au-dessus du pont de franc-bord (voir figure 2). Les valeurs de  $f_1$  et de  $f_2$ <sup>57</sup> sont données par les tables suivantes.<sup>58</sup>

H en mètres	0	2,133	2,743	3,353	3,962	4,572	5,182	5,791	6,401	7,01	7,62
$f_1$ -----	19053	23287	26464	31758	40227	50810	62455	76219	91035	107970	124900
K en mètres-----	0	1,524	3,048	4,572	6,096	7,62	9,144	10,668	12,192		
$f_2$ -----	0	1058,5	2117,0	4234	6351	9527	13761	19053	25407		

Les valeurs intermédiaires seront obtenues par interpolation.

Cette formule s'applique lorsque C est compris entre 4m57 et 18m29 (y compris ces deux valeurs), lorsque B est compris entre  $\frac{L}{10} + 1,52$  et  $\frac{L}{10} + 6,10$  (y compris ces deux valeurs) lorsque  $\frac{L}{C_s}$  est compris entre 10 et 13,5 (y compris ces deux valeurs), enfin lorsque la distance mesurée horizontalement entre la partie extérieure de la membrure et le centre de la première rangée d'épontilles ne dépasse pas 6m10.

Dans les navires à un seul pont de forme ordinaire, lorsque H ne dépasse pas 5m49 le module de membrure déterminé par la méthode précédente doit être multiplié par le facteur  $f_3$ :

$$f_3 = 0,50 + 0,05 \left( \frac{H}{0,305} - 8 \right)$$

Lorsque la distance mesurée horizontalement entre la partie extérieure de la membrure et le centre de la première rangée d'épontilles dépasse 6m10 l'Autorité habilitée pour l'assignation des francs-bords doit se rendre compte qu'un supplément de résistance suffisant a été prévu.

[<sup>56</sup> Au lieu de "2m29" mettre "2m286."]

[<sup>57</sup> Au lieu des figures dans la ligne  $f_1$  mettre: 19050, 23283, 26458, 31750, 40217, 50800, 62442, 76200, 91017, 107950, 124883.]

Au lieu des figures dans la ligne  $f_2$  mettre: 0, 1058, 2117, 4233, 6350, 9525, 13758, 19050, 25400.]

[<sup>58</sup> But see "Exchanges of Notes," p. 2396.]

Figure 2.

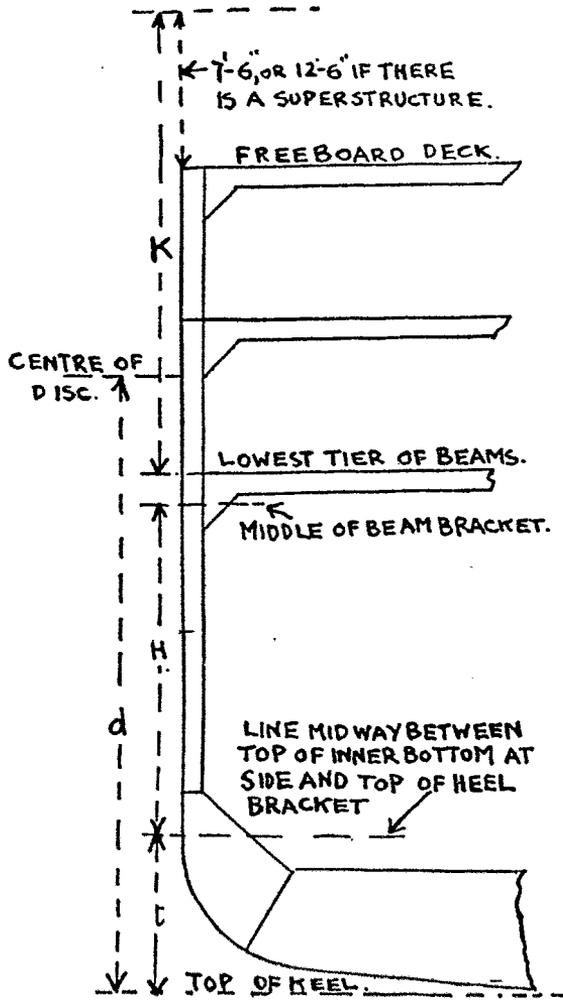


FIGURE 2.

Superstructures.

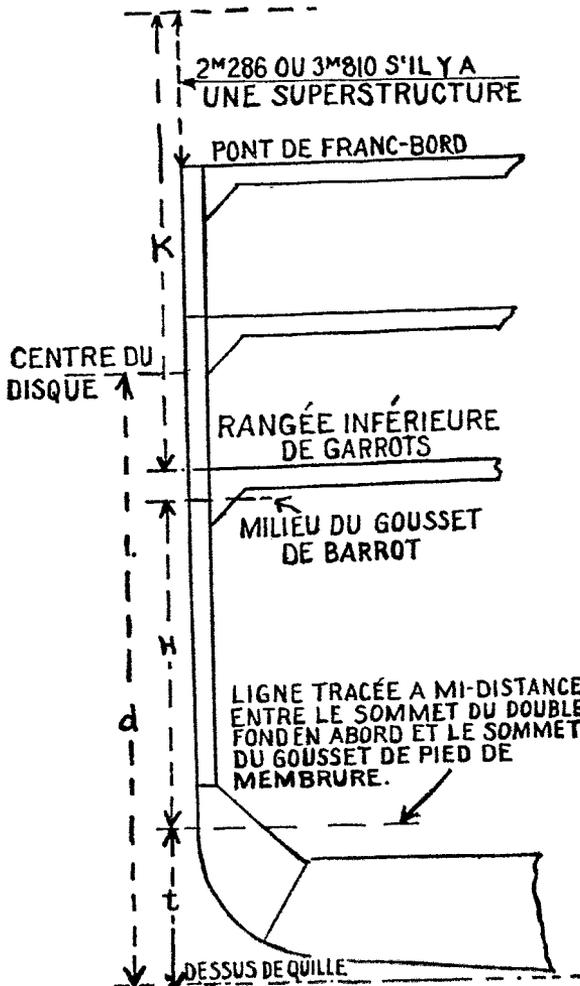
*Superstructures.*

Rule XXXVIII.—*Height of Superstructure.*

Height.

The height of a superstructure is the least vertical height measured from the top of the superstructure deck to the top of the freeboard deck beams minus the difference between D and the moulded depth (see Rules XXXIV and XXXV).

*Ante. p. 2294.*

FIGURE 2.<sup>69</sup>*Superstructures.**Règle XXXVIII.—Hauteur de Superstructure.*

La hauteur d'une superstructure est la plus petite distance verticale mesurée depuis le dessus du pont de superstructures jusqu'au can supérieur des barrots du pont de franc-bord diminuée de la différence entre C est <sup>60</sup> le creux sur quille au livet (voir Règles XXXIV et XXXV).

[<sup>69</sup> Au lieu de "d" mettre "T."]

[<sup>60</sup> Au lieu de "est" mettre "et."]

Rule XXXIX.—*Standard Height of Superstructure.*

Standard height.

The standard height of a raised quarter deck is 3 feet for ships up to and including 100 feet in length, 4 feet for ships 250 feet in length and 6 feet for ships 400 feet in length and above. The standard height of any other superstructure is 6 feet for ships up to and including 250 feet in length and 7 feet 6 inches for ships 400 feet in length and above. The standard height at intermediate lengths is obtained by interpolation.

Rule XL.—*Length of Superstructure (S).*

Length.

The length of a superstructure is the mean covered length of the parts of the superstructure which extend to the sides of the ship and lie within lines drawn perpendicular to the extremities of the Summer load water-line, as defined in Rule XXXII.

Rule XLI.—*Enclosed Superstructure.*

Enclosed superstructure.

A detached superstructure is regarded as enclosed only where—

- (a) the enclosing bulkheads are of efficient construction (see Rule XLII);
- (b) the access openings in these bulkheads are fitted with Class 1 or Class 2 closing appliances (see Rules XLIII and XLIV);
- (c) all other openings in sides or ends of the superstructure are fitted with efficient weathertight means of closing; and
- (d) independent means of access to crew, machinery, bunker and other working spaces within bridges and poops are at all times available when the bulkhead openings are closed.

Rule XLII.—*Superstructure Bulkheads.*

Bulkheads.

Bulkheads at exposed ends of poops, bridges and forecastles are deemed to be of efficient construction where the Assigning Authority is satisfied that, in the circumstances, they are equivalent to the following standard for ships with minimum freeboards under which standard the stiffeners and plating are of the scantlings given in Table 3, the stiffeners are spaced 30 inches apart, the stiffeners on poop and bridge front bulkheads have efficient end connections, and those on after bulkheads of bridges and forecastles extend for the whole distance between the margin angles of the bulkheads.

Règle XXXIX.—*Hauteur réglementaire de superstructure.*

La hauteur réglementaire d'une demi-dunette est de 0m91 pour les navires dont la longueur est inférieure ou égale à 30m50 de 1m22 pour les navires de 76m20 et de 1m83 pour les navires de 122m et au-dessus. La hauteur réglementaire de toute autre superstructure est de 1m83 pour les navires dont la longueur est inférieure ou égale à 76m20 et de 2m29 pour les navires dont la longueur est égale ou supérieure à 122 m. La hauteur réglementaire pour les longueurs intermédiaires est obtenue par interpolation.

Règle XL.—*Longueur de superstructure (S).*

La longueur d'une superstructure est la longueur moyenne couverte des parties de la superstructure qui s'étendent jusqu'aux murailles du navire et qui sont comprises à l'intérieur des perpendiculaires menées aux extrémités de la ligne de charge d'été, définie à la Règle XXXII.

Règle XLI.—*Superstructure fermée.*

Une superstructure détachée n'est regardée comme fermée que si :

- (a) les cloisons limitant cette superstructure sont solidement construites (voir Règle XLII);
- (b) les ouvertures d'accès dans ces cloisons sont munies de dispositifs de la Classe 1 ou de la Classe 2 (voir Règles XLIII et XLIV);
- (c) toutes les autres ouvertures dans les côtés ou dans les extrémités de la superstructure sont munies de moyens de fermeture efficacement étanches aux intempéries;
- (d) des accès indépendant aux postes d'équipage, chambre des machines, soutes et autres espaces nécessaires pour le service du bord dans les châteaux et dans les dunettes sont à tout moment utilisables lorsque les ouvertures de cloison sont fermées.

Règle XLII.—*Cloisons des Superstructures.*

Les cloisons placées aux extrémités exposées des dunettes, châteaux et gaillards des navires ayant le franc-bord minimum sont considérés comme de construction efficace si l'Autorité habilitée pour l'assignation des francs-bords s'est assurée qu'en l'espèce elles sont équivalentes aux cloisons types définis ci-après. Dans ces cloisons types les renforts et les tôles ont les échantillons donnés dans la Table 3, l'écartement des renforts est de 0m76, les renforts des cloisons-fronteaux de la dunette et du château sont efficacement attachés à leurs extrémités et ceux des cloisons placées aux extrémités arrière des châteaux et des gaillards s'étendent sur toute la distance qui sépare les cornières de bordure de ces cloisons.

Table 3.

TABLE 3.

## EXPOSED Bulkheads of Superstructures of Standard Height.

Bridge Front Bulkheads. Unprotected Bulkheads of Poops .4 L or more in Length.		Bulkheads of Poops Partially Protected or less in Length than .4 L.		After Bulkheads of Bridges and Forecastles.	
Length of Ship.	Bulb Angle Stiffeners.	Length of Ship.	Plain Angle Stiffeners.	Length of Ship.	Plain Angle Stiffeners.
Feet.	Inches.	Feet.	Inches.	Feet.	Inches.
Under 160	$5\frac{1}{2} \times 3 \times .30$	Under 150	$3 \times 2\frac{1}{2} \times .30$	Under 150	$2\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2} \times .26$
160	$6 \times 3 \times .32$	150	$3\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2} \times .32$	150	$3 \times 2\frac{1}{2} \times .28$
200	$6\frac{1}{2} \times 3 \times .34$	200	$4 \times 3 \times .34$	250	$3\frac{1}{2} \times 3 \times .30$
240	$7 \times 3 \times .36$	250	$4\frac{1}{2} \times 3 \times .36$	350	$4 \times 3 \times .32$
280	$7\frac{1}{2} \times 3 \times .38$	300	$5 \times 3 \times .38$		
320	$8 \times 3 \times .40$	350	$5\frac{1}{2} \times 3 \times .42$		
360	$8\frac{1}{2} \times 3 \times .42$	400	$6 \times 3 \times .44$		
400	$9 \times 3 \times .44$	450	$6\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2} \times .46$		
440	$9\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2} \times .46$	500	$7 \times 3\frac{1}{2} \times .48$		
480	$10 \times 3\frac{1}{2} \times .48$	550	$7 \times 3\frac{1}{2} \times .50$		
520	$10\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2} \times .50$				
560	$11 \times 3\frac{1}{2} \times .52$				

Length of Ship.	Bulkhead Plating.	Length of Ship.	Bulkhead Plating.	Length of Ship.	Bulkhead Plating.
Feet.	Inch.	Feet.	Inch.	Feet.	Inch.
200 and under 380 and above	.3  .44	160 and under 400 and above	.24  .38	160 and under 400 and above	.20  .30

For ships intermediate in length the thicknesses of bulkhead plating are obtained by interpolation.

Bulkhead openings,  
detached superstruc-  
tures.

*Appliances for Closing Access Openings in Bulkheads at ends of  
Detached Superstructures.*

*Rule XLIII.—Class 1 Closing Appliances.*

Class 1 closing appli-  
ances.

These appliances are of iron and steel, are in all cases permanently and strongly attached to the bulkhead, are framed, stiffened and fitted so that the whole structure is of equivalent strength to the unpierced bulkhead, and are weathertight when closed. The means for securing these appliances are permanently attached to the bulkhead or to the

TABLE 3.<sup>a</sup>

Cloisons exposées des superstructures de hauteur réglementaire.

Cloisons-frontaux des châteaux. Cloisons non protégées des dunettes dont la longueur est supérieure ou égale à 0,4 L.		Cloisons des dunettes parti- ellement protégées ou de lon- gueur inférieures à 0,4 L.		Cloisons à l'arrière des châ- teaux ou des gaillards.	
Longueur du Navire.	Renforts en Cornières à boudin.	Longueur du Navire.	Renforts en Cornières ordinaires.	Longueur du Navire.	Renforts en Cornières ordinaires
Inférieure à 48m80	140×75× 7,5	Inférieure à 45m75	75×65× 7,5	Inférieure à 45m75	65×65×6,5
48m80	150×75× 8	45m75	90×65× 8	45m75	75×65×7
61m	165×75× 8,5	61m	100×75× 8,5	76m25	90×75×7,5
73m20	180×75× 9	76m25	115×75× 9	106m75	100×75×8
85m40	190×75× 9,5	91m50	130×75× 9,5	...	..
97m60	205×75×10	106m75	140×75×10,5	...	...
109m80	215×75×10,5	122m00	150×75×11	...	...
122m00	230×75×11	137m25	165×90×11,5	...	...
134m20	240×90×11,5	152m50	180×90×12	...	...
146m20	255×90×12	167m75	180×90×12,5	...	...
158m60	265×90×12,5	...	...	...	...
170m80	280×90×13	...	...	...	...
Longueur du Navire.	Tôles de Cloisons.	Longueur du Navire.	Tôles de Cloisons.	Longueur du Navire	Tôles de Cloisons.
61m et au- dessus	7,5 mill	48m80 et au- dessus	6 mill	48m80 et au- dessus.	5 mill
115m80 et au- dessus	11 mill	122m et au- dessus	9,5 mill	122m et au- dessus	7,5 mill

Pour les navires de longueur intermédiaire, les épaisseurs des tôles de cloison s'obtiennent par interpolation.

[\* Modifier les chiffres comme suit:

Colonne 1: "Inférieure à 48m75.	Colonne 3: "Inférieure à 45m70.
48m75.	45m70.
61m.	61m.
73m20.	76m20.
85m35.	91m45.
97m55.	106m70.
109m75.	121m90.
121m90.	137m15.
134m10.	152m40.
146m30.	167m65."
158m50.	Colonne 5: "Inférieure à 45m70.
170m70."	45m70.
	76m20.
	106m20."]

*Dispositifs de fermeture des ouvertures pratiquées dans les cloisons des superstructures détachées.*

Règle XLIII.—*Dispositifs de fermeture de la Classe 1.*

Ces dispositifs doivent être en fer ou en acier, et dans tous les cas attachés solidement et d'une façon permanente à la cloison, entourés d'un cadre, raidis et installés d'une manière telle que l'ensemble de la structure soit d'une solidité équivalente à celle de la cloison intacte; ils doivent être étanches aux intempéries

appliances, and the latter are so arranged that they can be closed and secured from both sides of the bulkhead or from the deck above. The sills of the access openings are at least 15 inches above the deck.

Rule XLIV.—*Class 2 Closing Appliances.*

Class 2 closing appliances.

These appliances are (a) strongly framed hard wood hinged doors, which are not more than 30 inches wide nor less than 2 inches thick; or (b) shifting boards fitted for the full height of the opening in channels riveted to the bulkhead, the shifting boards being at least 2 inches thick where the width of opening is 30 inches or less, and increased in thickness at the rate of 1 inch for each additional 15 inches of width, or (c) portable plates of equal efficiency.

Closing openings in superstructure decks.

*Temporary Appliances for Closing Openings in Superstructure Decks.*

Rule XLV.

Temporary appliances for.

Temporary closing appliances for middle line openings in the deck of an enclosed superstructure consist of—

- (a) a steel coaming not less than 9 inches in height efficiently riveted to the deck;
- (b) hatchway covers as required by Rule X, secured by hemp lashings; and
- (c) hatchway supports as required by Rules XI and XII and Table 1 or 2.

Effective length of detached superstructures.

*Effective Length of Detached Superstructures.*

Rule XLVI.—*General.*

General rule. Ante, p. 2306.

Where exposed bulkheads at the ends of poops, bridges, and forecastles are not of efficient construction (*see* Rule XLII) they are considered as non-existent.

Where in the side plating of a superstructure there is an opening not provided with permanent means of closing, the part of the superstructure in way of the opening is regarded as having no effective length.

Where the height of a superstructure is less than the standard its length is reduced in the ratio of the actual to the standard height. Where the height exceeds the standard, no increase is made in the length of the superstructure.

lorsqu'ils sont fermés. Les appareils prévus pour maintenir en place <sup>61</sup> ces fermetures doivent être attachés d'une façon permanente à la cloison ou aux fermetures elles-mêmes et ces dernières doivent être disposées de telle sorte qu'elles puissent être fermées et assujetties de l'un et l'autre côté de la cloison ou du pont situé au-dessus. Les seuils des ouvertures d'accès doivent s'élever au moins à 380 millimètres au-dessus du pont.

Règle XLIV.—*Dispositifs de fermeture de la Classe 2.*

Ces dispositifs sont: (a) des portes à charnière en bois dur munies d'un encadrement solide; elles ne doivent pas avoir plus de 0m76 de large ni moins de 50 millimètres d'épaisseur; ou (b) des madriers mobiles placés sur toute la hauteur de l'ouverture dans des fers en U rivés à la cloison. Les madriers mobiles doivent avoir au moins 50 millimètres d'épaisseur lorsque la largeur de l'ouverture est inférieure ou égale à 0m76; leur épaisseur sera augmentée de 25 millimètres pour chaque augmentation de 380 millimètres sur la largeur; ou (c) des tôles démontables d'une efficacité équivalente.

*Dispositifs pour la fermeture temporaire des ouvertures dans les ponts de superstructures.*

Règle XLV.

Les dispositifs de fermeture temporaire pour les ouvertures pratiquées dans l'axe du pont d'une superstructure fermée consistent en:

- (a) une hiloire en acier solidement rivée au pont et dont la hauteur ne devra pas être inférieure à 229 millimètres;<sup>62</sup>
- (b) des panneaux de fermeture conformes à la Règle X, et tenus en place par des saisines en chanvre;
- (c) des supports de panneaux conformes aux Règles XI et XII et aux Tables 1 ou 2.

*Longueur effective des superstructures détachées.*

Règle XLVI.—*Généralités.*

Lorsque les cloisons exposées aux extrémités des dunettes, châteaux et gaillards ne sont pas d'une construction efficace (voir Règle XLII) elles sont considérées comme non existantes.

Lorsqu'une ouverture non munie d'un dispositif de fermeture permanent est pratiquée dans le bordé extérieur d'une superstructure, la partie de la superstructure placée par le travers de l'ouverture est considérée comme n'ayant aucune longueur effective.

Lorsque la hauteur d'une superstructure est plus petite que la hauteur réglementaire, sa longueur est réduite dans le rapport de la hauteur réelle à la hauteur réglementaire. Lorsque la hauteur de la superstructure dépasse la hauteur réglementaire, la longueur de la superstructure n'est pas augmentée.

<sup>61</sup> Au lieu de "maintenir en place" mettre "assujettir."]

<sup>62</sup> But see "Exchanges of Notes," p. 2396.]

Rule XLVII.—*Poop.*

Poop.

Where there is an efficient bulkhead and the access openings are fitted with Class 1 closing appliances, the length to the bulkhead is effective. Where the access openings in an efficient bulkhead are fitted with Class 2 closing appliances and the length to the bulkhead is .5 L or less, 100 per cent. of that length is effective; where the length is .7 L or more, 90 per cent. of that length is effective; where the length is between .5 L and .7 L, an intermediate percentage of that length is effective; where an allowance is given for an efficient adjacent trunk (*see* Rule LI), 90 per cent. of the length to the bulkhead is to be taken as effective. 50 per cent. of the length of an open poop or of an open extension beyond an efficient bulkhead is effective.

Post, p. 2314.

Rule XLVIII.—*Raised Quarter Deck.*

Raised quarter deck.

Where there is an efficient intact bulkhead, the length to the bulkhead is effective. Where the bulkhead is not intact, the superstructure is considered as a poop of less than standard height.

Rule XLIX.—*Bridge.*

Bridge.

Where there is an efficient bulkhead at each end, and the access openings in the bulkheads are fitted with Class 1 closing appliances, the length between the bulkheads is effective.

Where the access openings in the forward bulkhead are fitted with Class 1 closing appliances and the access openings in the after bulkhead with Class 2 closing appliances, the length between the bulkheads is effective; where an allowance is given for an efficient trunk, adjacent to the after bulkhead (*see* Rule LI), 90 per cent. of the length is effective. Where the access openings in both bulkheads are fitted with Class 2 closing appliances, 90 per cent. of the length between the bulkheads is effective. Where the access openings in the forward bulkhead are fitted with Class 1 or Class 2 closing appliances and the access openings in the after bulkhead have no closing appliances, 75 per cent. of the length between the bulkheads is effective. Where the access openings in both bulkheads have no closing appliances, 50 per cent. of the length is effective. 75 per cent. of the length of an open extension beyond the after bulkhead, and 50 per cent. of that beyond the forward bulkhead, are effective.

Post, p. 2314.

Rule L.—*Forecastle.*

Forecastle.

Where there is an efficient bulkhead and the access openings are fitted with Class 1 or Class 2 closing appliances, the length to the bulkhead is effective. Where no closing appliances are fitted and the sheer forward of amidships is not less than the standard sheer, 100 per cent. of the length of the forecastle forward of .1 L from

Règle XLVII.—*Dunette.*

Lorsqu'il y a une cloison efficace et lorsque les ouvertures d'accès sont munies de fermetures de la classe 1, la longueur jusqu'à la cloison est effective. Lorsque les ouvertures d'accès pratiquées dans une cloison efficace sont munies de fermetures de la classe 2 et lorsque la longueur jusqu'à la cloison est égale ou inférieure à 0,5 L, 100 pour cent de cette longueur sont effectifs; lorsque la longueur est <sup>63</sup> égale ou supérieure à 0,7 L, 90 pour cent de cette longueur sont effectifs; lorsque la longueur est <sup>63</sup> comprise entre 0,5 et 0,7 L, un pourcentage intermédiaire de cette longueur est effectif, et lorsqu'une déduction est accordée pour un trunk efficace contigu (voir Règle LI), 90 pour cent de cette longueur sont effectifs. 50 pour cent de la longueur d'une dunette ouverte ou d'un prolongement ouvert de la dunette au-delà d'une cloison efficace sont effectifs.

Règle XLVIII.—*Demi-dunette.*

Lorsqu'il y a une cloison efficace intacte, la longueur jusqu'à la cloison est effective. Lorsque la cloison n'est pas intacte la superstructure est considérée comme une dunette de hauteur moindre que la hauteur réglementaire.

Règle XLIX.—*Château.*

Lorsqu'il y a une cloison efficace à chaque extrémité et lorsque les ouvertures d'accès dans ces cloisons sont munies de fermetures de la classe 1, la longueur comprise entre les cloisons est effective.

Lorsque les ouvertures d'accès dans la cloison avant sont munies de fermetures de la classe 1 et lorsque les ouvertures dans la cloison arrière sont munies de fermetures de la classe 2 la longueur entre les cloisons est effective et lorsqu'une déduction est accordée pour un trunk efficace attenant à la cloison arrière (voir Règle LI), 90 pour cent de la longueur sont effectifs. Lorsque les ouvertures d'accès dans les 2 <sup>64</sup> cloisons sont munies de fermetures de la classe 2, 90 pour cent de la longueur entre les cloisons sont effectifs. Lorsque les ouvertures d'accès dans la cloison avant sont munies de fermetures de la classe 1 ou de la classe 2 et lorsque les ouvertures d'accès de la cloison arrière n'ont pas de fermetures, 75 pour cent de la longueur entre les cloisons sont effectifs. Lorsque les ouvertures d'accès de deux cloisons n'ont pas de dispositifs de fermetures, 50 pour cent de la longueur sont effectifs. 75 pour cent de la longueur d'un prolongement ouvert de château au-delà de la cloison arrière et 50 pour cent de la longueur d'un prolongement ouvert au-delà de la cloison avant sont effectifs.

Règle L.—*Gaillard.*

Lorsqu'il y a une cloison efficace et lorsque les ouvertures d'accès sont munies de dispositifs de fermeture de la Classe 1 ou 2, la longueur jusqu'à la cloison est effective. Lorsqu'il n'y a pas de dispositifs de fermeture et lorsque la tonture en avant de la demi-longueur du navire n'est pas inférieure à la tonture réglementaire, 100 pour cent de la

[<sup>63</sup> Au lieu de "la longueur est" mettre "la longueur jusqu'à la cloison est."]  
 [<sup>64</sup> Au lieu de "les 2" mettre "les deux."]

the forward perpendicular is effective; where the sheer forward is half the standard sheer or less, 50 per cent. of that length is effective; and where the sheer forward is intermediate between the standard and half the standard sheer, an intermediate percentage of that length is effective. 50 per cent. of the length of an open extension beyond the bulkhead or beyond  $.1 L$  from the forward perpendicular is effective.

Rule LI.—*Trunk.*

*Trunk.*

A trunk or similar structure which does not extend to the sides of the ship is regarded as efficient provided that—

- (a) the trunk is at least as strong as a superstructure;
- (b) the hatchways are in the trunk deck, and comply with the requirements of Rules VIII to XVI, and the width of the trunk deck stringer provides a satisfactory gangway and sufficient lateral stiffness;
- (c) a permanent working platform fore and aft fitted with guard rails is provided by the trunk deck, or by detached trunks connected to other superstructures by efficient permanent gangways;
- (d) ventilators are protected by the trunk, by watertight covers or by equivalent means;
- (e) open rails are fitted on the weather portions of the free-board deck in way of the trunk for at least half their length;
- (f) the machinery casings are protected by the trunk, by a superstructure of standard height, or by a deck house of the same height and of equivalent strength.

Where access openings in poop and bridge bulkheads are fitted with Class 1 closing appliances, 100 per cent. of the length of an efficient trunk reduced in the ratio of its mean breadth to  $B$  is added to the effective length of the superstructures. Where the access openings in these bulkheads are not fitted with Class 1 closing appliances 90 per cent. is added.

The standard height of a trunk is the standard height of a bridge.

Where the height of the trunk is less than the standard height of a bridge, the addition is reduced in the ratio of the actual to the standard height; where the height of hatchway coamings on the trunk deck is less than the standard height of coamings (*see* Rule IX), a reduction from the actual height of trunk is to be made which corresponds to the difference between the actual and the standard height of coamings.

longueur du gaillard sur l'avant de 0,1 L, mesuré à partir de la perpendiculaire avant, sont effectifs; lorsque la tonture à l'avant est égale ou inférieure à la moitié de la tonture réglementaire, 50 pour cent de cette longueur sont effectifs; lorsque la tonture à l'avant est intermédiaire entre la tonture réglementaire et la demi-tonture réglementaire un pourcentage intermédiaire de cette longueur est effectif. 50 pour cent de la longueur d'un prolongement ouvert du gaillard en arrière de la cloison ou au delà de 0,1 L, en arrière de la perpendiculaire avant, sont effectifs.

Règle LI.—*Trunk.*

Un trunk ou toute autre construction semblable qui ne s'étend pas jusqu'aux murailles du navire est considéré comme efficace à condition que:

- (a) le trunk soit au moins aussi solide qu'une superstructure;
- (b) les panneaux soient sur le pont du trunk et satisfassent aux prescriptions des Règles VIII à XVI, que la largeur de la gouttière de pont du trunk constitue une passerelle satisfaisante et apporte une rigidité transversale<sup>65</sup> suffisante;
- (c) une plateforme de manœuvre permanente s'étendant de l'avant et à l'arrière et munie de garde-corps soit constituée par le pont du trunk ou par des trunks détachés reliés aux autres superstructures par des passerelles permanentes efficaces;
- (d) les manches à air soient protégées par le trunk, au moyen de couvercles<sup>66</sup> étanches ou de dispositifs équivalents;
- (e) des rambardes soient placées sur les parties exposées du pont de franc-bord par le travers du trunk sur sa demi-longueur au moins;<sup>67</sup>
- (f) les encaissements de la machine soient protégés par le trunk, au moyen d'une superstructure de hauteur réglementaire ou au moyen d'un rouf de même hauteur et de solidité équivalente.

Lorsque les ouvertures d'accès dans les cloisons de la dunette ou du château sont munies de fermetures de la classe 1, 100 pour cent de la longueur d'un trunk efficace, réduits dans le rapport de la largeur moyenne de ce trunk à B, sont ajoutés à la longueur effective des superstructures. Lorsque les ouvertures d'accès de ces cloisons ne sont pas munies de fermetures de la classe 1, 90 pour cent sont ajoutés.

La hauteur réglementaire d'un trunk est égale à la hauteur réglementaire d'un château.

Lorsque la hauteur du trunk est moindre que la hauteur réglementaire d'un château, l'augmentation est réduite dans le rapport de la hauteur réelle à la hauteur réglementaire; lorsque la hauteur des hiloires de panneaux sur le pont du trunk est moindre que la hauteur réglementaire des hiloires de panneaux (voir Règle IX), une réduction doit être faite sur la hauteur réelle du trunk, réduction qui doit correspondre à la différence entre la hauteur réelle et la hauteur réglementaire des hiloires de panneaux.

[<sup>65</sup> Au lieu de "transversale" mettre "latérale."]

[<sup>66</sup> Au lieu de "au moyen de couvercles" mettre "par des couvercles."]

[<sup>67</sup> Au lieu de "sa" mettre "la" et après "moins" ajouter "des dites parties exposées."]

Enclosed superstructure with middle line openings. *Effective Length of Enclosed Superstructures with Middle Line Openings.*

Rule LII.—*Enclosed Superstructure with Middle Line Openings in the deck not Provided with Permanent Means of Closing.*

Effective length, having no permanent means of closing. *Ante*, p. 2270.

Where there is an enclosed superstructure with one or more middle line openings in the deck not provided with permanent means of closing (*see* Rules VIII to XVI), the effective length of the superstructure is determined as follows:—

*Ante*, p. 2210.

- (1) Where efficient temporary closing appliances are not provided for the middle line deck openings (*see* Rule XLV), or the breadth of opening is 80 per cent. or more of the breadth  $B_1$ , of the superstructure deck at the middle of the opening, the ship is considered as having an open well in way of each opening, and freeing ports are to be provided in way of this well. The effective length of superstructure between openings is governed by Rules XLVII, XLIX, and L.

*Ante*, p. 2312.

- (2) Where efficient temporary closing appliances are provided for middle line deck openings and the breadth of opening is less than  $.8 B_1$ , the effective length is governed by Rules XLVII, XLIX, and L, except that where access openings in 'tween deck bulkheads are closed by Class 2 closing appliances, they are regarded as being closed by Class 1 closing appliances in determining the effective length. The total effective length is obtained by adding to the length determined by (1) the difference between this length and the length of the ship modified in the ratio of—

$$\frac{B_1 - b}{B_1}$$

where  $b$  = breadth of deck opening;

where  $\frac{B_1 - b}{B_1}$  is greater than .5 it is taken as .5.

*Deductions for Superstructures.*

Rule LIII.—*Deductions for Superstructures.*

Deductions.

Where the effective length of superstructures is 1.0  $L$ , the deduction from the freeboard is 14 inches at 80 feet length of ship, 34 inches at 280 feet length, and 42 inches at 400 feet length and above; deductions at intermediate lengths are obtained by interpolation. Where the total effective length of superstructures is

*Longueur effective des superstructures fermées avec ouvertures dans l'axe.**Règle LII.—Superstructures fermées avec ouvertures axiales dans le pont, non pourvues de moyens de fermeture permanents.*

Lorsqu'il y a une superstructure fermée avec une ou plusieurs ouvertures axiales dans le pont, non pourvues de moyens de fermeture permanents (voir Règles VIII à XVI), la longueur effective de la superstructure est déterminée comme il suit:

- (1) Lorsque des dispositifs de fermeture temporaires efficaces ne sont pas prévus pour les ouvertures axiales dans le pont (voir Règle XLV) ou lorsque la largeur de l'ouverture est égale ou supérieure à 80 pour cent de la largeur  $B_1$  du pont de superstructures du <sup>68</sup> milieu de l'ouverture, le navire est considéré comme ayant un puits ouvert par le travers de chaque ouverture et des sabords de décharge doivent être prévus par le travers de ce puits. La longueur effective d'une superstructure, entre les ouvertures, est déterminée d'après les Règles XLVII, XLIX et L.
- (2) Lorsque des dispositifs de fermeture temporaires efficaces sont prévus pour les ouvertures axiales dans le pont et lorsque la largeur des ouvertures est inférieure à  $0,8 B_1$ , la longueur effective est déterminée d'après les Règles XLVII, XLIX et L; toutefois lorsque les ouvertures d'accès dans les cloisons d'entrepont sont fermées par des dispositifs de fermeture de la classe 2, elles sont considérées, pour le calcul de la longueur effective, comme étant fermées par des dispositifs de la classe 1. La longueur effective totale s'obtient en ajoutant à la longueur déterminée au paragraphe (1) ci-dessus la différence entre cette longueur et la longueur du navire corrigée dans le rapport:

$$\frac{B_1 - b}{B_1}$$

où  $b$  est la largeur de l'ouverture dans le pont.

Lorsque  $\frac{B_1 - b}{B_1}$  est supérieur à 0,5 la valeur maximum admise est 0,5.<sup>69</sup>

*Déductions pour superstructures.**Règle LIII.—Déductions pour superstructures.*

Lorsque la longueur effective de superstructures est égale à  $L$ , la déduction à apporter au franc-bord est de 356 millimètres pour une longueur de navire égale à 24m40, elle est de 864 millimètres pour une longueur de 85m30 et de 1067 millimètres pour une longueur de 122 mètres et au-dessus. Les déductions à apporter pour les valeurs intermédiaires de la longueur sont obtenues par interpolation.

<sup>68</sup> Au lieu de "du" mettre "au."

<sup>69</sup> Lire: "à 0,5: 0,5 est la valeur maximum admise."

less than 1.0 L the deduction is a percentage obtained from the following Table:—

Superstructures.	Total Effective Length of Superstructure (E).										Line.	
	0.	.1 L.	.2 L.	.3 L.	.4 L.	.5 L.	.6 L.	.7 L.	.8 L.	.9 L.		1.0 L.
All types with forecastle and without detached bridge.	Per cent. 0	Per cent. 5	Per cent. 10	Per cent. 15	Per cent. 23.5	Per cent. 32	Per cent. 46	Per cent. 63	Per cent. 75.3	Per cent. 87.7	Per cent. 100	A
All types with forecastle and detached bridge *.	Per cent. 0	Per cent. 6.3	Per cent. 12.7	Per cent. 19	Per cent. 27.5	Per cent. 36	Per cent. 46	Per cent. 63	Per cent. 75.3	Per cent. 87.7	Per cent. 100	B

\* Where the effective length of a detached bridge is less than .2 L the percentages are obtained by interpolation between lines B and A. Where no forecastle is fitted the above percentages are reduced by 5.

Percentages for intermediate lengths of superstructures are obtained by interpolation. [Footnote in the certified copy.]

Lorsque la longueur effective totale des superstructures est moindre que L, la déduction est un pourcentage pris dans la table suivante.

Superstructures.	Longueur totale effective des superstructures (E).										Ligne.		
	0.	0,1 L.	0,2 L.	0,3 L.	0,4 L.	0,5 L.	0,6 L.	0,7 L.	0,8 L.	0,9 L.	L.	A	B
Tous types avec gaillard et sans château détaché...	Pour cent. 0	Pour cent. 5	Pour cent. 10	Pour cent. 15	Pour cent. 23,5	Pour cent. 32	Pour cent. 46	Pour cent. 63	Pour cent. 75,3	Pour cent. 87,7	Pour cent. 100	A	B
Tous types avec gaillard et avec château détaché* -	Pour cent. 0	Pour cent. 6,3	Pour cent. 12,7	Pour cent. 19	Pour cent. 27,5	Pour cent. 36	Pour cent. 46	Pour cent. 63	Pour cent. 75,3	Pour cent. 87,7	Pour cent. 100	A	B

\* Lorsque la longueur effective du château est inférieure à 0,2 L les pourcentages sont obtenus par interpolation entre les lignes B et A.

Lorsqu'il n'existe pas de gaillard, les pourcentages ci-dessus sont réduits de 5.

Les pourcentages de réduction pour les valeurs intermédiaires de la longueur des superstructures sont obtenus par interpolation. [Footnote in the certified copy.]

Sheer.

*Sheer.*Rule LIV.—*General.*General  
measurements.

The sheer is measured from the deck at side to a line of reference drawn parallel to the keel through the sheer line at amidships.

In ships designed to trim by the stern in service, the sheer may be measured in relation to the load line, provided an additional mark is placed at .25 L forward of amidships, to indicate the assigned load line. This mark is to be similar to the load line disc amidships.

In flush deck ships and in ships with detached superstructures the sheer is measured at the freeboard deck.

*Ante*, p. 2294.

In ships with topsides of unusual form in which there is a step or break in the topsides, the sheer is considered in relation to the equivalent depth amidships (*see* Rule XXXV).

In ships with a superstructure of standard height which extends over the whole length of the freeboard deck, the sheer is measured at the superstructure deck; where the height exceeds the standard, the sheer may be considered in relation to the standard height.

Where a superstructure is intact or access openings in its enclosing bulkheads are fitted with Class 1 closing appliances, and the superstructure deck has at least the same sheer as the exposed freeboard deck, the sheer of the enclosed portion of the freeboard deck is not taken into account.

Rule LV.—*Standard Sheer Profile.*

Standard sheer profile.

The ordinates (in inches) of the standard sheer profile are given in the following Table, where L is the number of feet in the length of the ship:—

Station.	Ordinate.	Factor.
A.P.-----	.1 L + 10	1
1/6 L from A.P.-----	.0445 L + 4.45	4
1/3 L from A.P.-----	.011 L + 1.1	2
Amidships-----	0	4
1/3 L from F.P.-----	.022 L + 2.2	2
1/6 L from F.P.-----	.089 L + 8.9	4
F.P.-----	.2 L + 20	1

A.P.—After end of Summer load water-line. F.P.—Fore end of Summer load water-line.

*Tonture.*Règle LIV.—*Généralités.*

La tonture est mesurée depuis le pont en abord jusqu'à une ligne de référence tracée parallèlement à la quille au milieu du navire et tangente à la ligne de tonture.

Dans les navires prévus pour naviguer avec un tirant d'eau arrière plus grand que le tirant d'eau avant, la tonture peut être mesurée d'après la ligne de charge à condition qu'une marque additionnelle soit placée à 0,25 L en avant du milieu pour indiquer la ligne de charge assignée. Cette marque doit être semblable au disque de franc-bord au milieu du navire.

Dans les navires à pont découvert et dans les navires à superstructures détachées la tonture est mesurée au pont de franc-bord.

Dans les navires dont les parties hautes des murailles sont d'une forme particulière avec un retrait ou une brisure, la tonture est évaluée d'après le creux équivalent au milieu du navire (voir Règle XXXV).

Dans les navires ayant une superstructure de hauteur réglementaire, s'étendant sur toute la longueur du pont de franc-bord, la tonture est mesurée au pont de la superstructure. Lorsque la hauteur est supérieure à la hauteur réglementaire la tonture peut être évaluée d'après la hauteur réglementaire. Lorsqu'une superstructure est intacte ou lorsque les ouvertures des cloisons qui la limitent sont munies de fermetures de la classe 1 et lorsque le pont de superstructures <sup>70</sup> a au moins la même tonture que le pont de franc-bord exposé, il n'est pas tenu compte de la tonture dans la partie couverte du pont de franc-bord.

Règle LV.—*Ligne de tonture réglementaire.*

Les ordonnées en millimètres <sup>71</sup> de la ligne de tonture réglementaire sont données dans la table suivante, où L est la longueur du navire en mètres:

Position.	Ordonnées.	Facteur.
P.A.R.-----	0,833 L + 25,4	1
1/6 L de P.A.R.-----	0,37 L + 11,3	4
1/3 L de P.A.R.-----	0,0925 L + 2,825	2
Milieu-----	0,	4
1/3 L de P.A.V.-----	0,185 L + 5,65	2
1/6 L de P.A.V.-----	0,74 L + 22,6	4
P.A.V.-----	1,666 L + 50,8	1

P.A.R.=Extrémité arrière de la ligne de flottaison correspondant au franc-bord d'été.

P.A.V.=Extrémité avant de la ligne de flottaison correspondant au franc-bord d'été.

[<sup>70</sup>Au lieu de "superstructures" mettre "superstructure."]

[<sup>71</sup>Au lieu de "millimètres" mettre "centimètres."]

Rule LVI.—*Measurement of Variations from Standard Sheer Profile.*

Variations.

Where the sheer profile differs from the standard, the seven ordinates of each profile are multiplied by the appropriate factors given in the table of ordinates. The difference between the sums of the respective products, divided by 18, measures the deficiency or excess of sheer. Where the after half of the sheer profile is greater than the standard and the forward half is less than the standard, no credit is allowed for the part in excess and the deficiency only is measured.

Where the forward half of the sheer profile exceeds the standard, and the after portion of the sheer profile is not less than 75 per cent. of the standard, credit is allowed for the part in excess; where the after part is less than 50 per cent. of the standard no credit is given for the excess sheer forward. Where the after sheer is between 50 per cent. and 75 per cent. of the standard, intermediate allowances may be granted for excess sheer forward.

Rule LVII.—*Correction for Variations from Standard Sheer Profile.*

Correction for sheer.

The correction for sheer is the deficiency or excess of sheer (*see* Rule LVI), multiplied by  $.75 - \frac{S}{2L}$ , where S is the total length of superstructure, as defined in Rule XL.

Rule LVIII.—*Addition for Deficiency in Sheer.*

Addition for deficiency.

Where the sheer is less than the standard, the correction for deficiency in sheer (*see* Rule LVII) is added to the freeboard

Rule LIX.—*Deduction for Excess Sheer.*

Deduction for excess.

In flush deck ships and in ships where an enclosed superstructure covers .1 L before and .1 L abaft amidships, the correction for excess of sheer (*see* Rule LVII) is deducted from the freeboard; in ships with detached superstructures where no enclosed superstructure covers amidships, no deduction is made from the freeboard; where an enclosed superstructure covers less than .1 L before and .1 L abaft amidships, the deduction is obtained by interpolation. The maximum deduction for excess sheer is 1½ inches at 100 feet and increases at the rate of 1½ inches for each additional 100 feet in the length of the ship.

Règle LVI.—*Mesure des écarts avec la ligne de tonture réglementaire.*

Lorsque la ligne de tonture diffère de la ligne de tonture réglementaire, les sept ordonnées de chacune des 2<sup>72</sup> lignes sont multipliées par les facteurs correspondants donnés dans la table des ordonnées. La différence entre les sommes des produits respectifs divisée par 18 mesure le manque ou l'excès de tonture. Lorsque la moitié arrière de la ligne de tonture est plus haute que la ligne de tonture réglementaire et lorsque la moitié avant est moins haute que cette ligne de tonture réglementaire aucune amélioration de franc-bord n'est accordée pour la partie la plus haute et la diminution correspondant à la partie basse est seule mesurée.

Lorsque la moitié avant de la ligne de tonture est plus haute que la ligne de tonture réglementaire et lorsque la partie arrière de la tonture n'est pas moindre que 75 pour cent de la tonture réglementaire, on doit tenir compte de la partie en excédent. Lorsque la partie arrière a une tonture moindre que 50 pour cent de la valeur de la tonture réglementaire, on ne doit pas tenir compte de l'excès de tonture à l'avant. Lorsque la tonture à l'arrière est comprise entre 50 et 75 pour cent de la tonture réglementaire, une correction intermédiaire peut être donnée pour excès de tonture à l'avant.

Règle LVII.—*Correction pour les écarts avec la ligne de tonture réglementaire.*

La correction pour la tonture est égale au manque ou à l'excès de tonture (voir Règle LVI) multiplié par  $0,75 - \frac{S}{2L}$ , S étant la longueur totale de superstructures, telle qu'elle est définie par la Règle XL.

Règle LVIII.—*Addition pour manque de tonture.*

Lorsque la tonture est moindre que la tonture réglementaire, la correction pour manque de tonture (voir Règle LVII) est ajoutée au franc-bord.

Règle LIX.—*Déduction pour excès de tonture.*

Dans les navires à pont découvert et dans ceux dont la superstructure fermée couvre 0,1 L sur l'avant et 0,1 L sur l'arrière du milieu du navire, la correction pour excès de tonture (voir Règle LVII) est déduite du franc-bord; dans les navires à superstructures détachées où aucune superstructure fermée ne couvre le milieu du navire, aucune déduction n'est faite du franc-bord; lorsqu'une superstructure fermée couvre moins de 0,1 L sur l'avant et de 0,1 L sur l'arrière du milieu du navire, la déduction est obtenue par interpolation.

La déduction maximum pour excès de tonture est de 38 millimètres à 30 mètres 50 et augmente à raison de 38 millimètres pour chaque augmentation de 30 m. 50 de la longueur du navire.

[<sup>72</sup>Au lieu de "2" mettre "deux."]

Round of beam.

*Round of Beam.*Rule LX.—*Standard Round of Beam.*

Standard.

The standard round of beam of the freeboard deck is one-fiftieth of the breadth of the ship.

Rule LXI.—*Round of Beam Correction.*

Correction.

Where the round of beam of the freeboard deck is greater or less than the standard, the freeboard is decreased or increased respectively by one-fourth of the difference between the actual and the standard round of beam, multiplied by the proportion of the length of the freeboard deck not covered by enclosed superstructures. Twice the standard round of beam is the maximum for which allowance is given.

Minimum freeboards.

*Minimum Freeboards.*Rule LXII.—*Summer Freeboard.*

Summer.

The minimum freeboard in Summer is the freeboard derived from the Freeboard Table after corrections for departures from the standards and after deduction for superstructures.

The freeboard in salt water measured from the intersection of the upper surface of the freeboard deck with the outer surface of the shell is not to be less than 2 inches.

Rule LXIII.—*Tropical Freeboard.*

Tropical.

The minimum freeboard in the Tropical Zone is the freeboard obtained by a deduction from the Summer freeboard of  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch per foot of Summer draught measured from the top of the keel to the centre of the disc.

The freeboard in salt water measured from the intersection of the upper surface of the freeboard deck with the outer surface of the shell is not to be less than 2 inches.

Rule LXIV.—*Winter Freeboard.*

Winter.

The minimum freeboard in Winter is the freeboard obtained by an addition to the Summer freeboard of  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch per foot of Summer draught, measured from the top of the keel to the centre of the disc.

Rule LXV.—*Winter North Atlantic Freeboard.*

Winter North Atlantic.

The minimum freeboard for ships not exceeding 330 feet in length on voyages across the North Atlantic, North of latitude  $36^{\circ}$  N., during the winter months, is the Winter freeboard plus two inches; for ships over 330 feet in length it is the Winter freeboard.

*Bouge.*Règle LX.—*Bouge réglementaire.*

Le bouge réglementaire des barrots du pont de franc-bord est égal à un cinquantième de la largeur du navire.

Règle LXI.—*Correction pour le bouge.*

Lorsque le bouge du pont de franc-bord est plus grand ou plus petit que le bouge réglementaire, le franc-bord est diminué ou augmenté respectivement d'un quart de la différence entre le bouge réel et le bouge réglementaire des barrots multiplié par la fraction de la longueur du pont de franc-bord qui n'est pas couverte par des superstructures fermées. La diminution de franc-bord accordée pour le bouge ne peut dépasser celle qui correspond à un bouge double du bouge réglementaire.

*Francs-bords minima.*Règle LXII.—*Franc-bord d'été.*

Le franc-bord d'été minimum est celui qui est déduit de la Table de franc-bord après correction pour les écarts avec les "standards" et après déduction pour les superstructures.

Le franc-bord en eau salée mesuré à partir de l'intersection de la surface supérieure du pont de franc-bord avec la surface extérieure de la coque ne doit pas être inférieur à 51 millimètres.<sup>73</sup>

Règle LXIII.—*Franc bord tropical.*

Le franc-bord minimum dans la zone tropicale est le franc-bord obtenu en déduisant du franc-bord d'été  $\frac{1}{8}$  du tirant d'eau d'été mesuré du dessus de quille jusqu'au centre du disque.

Le franc-bord en eau salée mesuré à partir de l'intersection de la surface supérieure du pont de franc-bord avec la surface extérieure du bordé de muraille ne doit pas être inférieur à 51 millimètres.<sup>74</sup>

Règle LXIV.—*Franc-bord d'hiver.*

Le franc-bord minimum en hiver est le franc-bord obtenu en ajoutant au franc-bord d'été  $\frac{1}{8}$  du tirant d'eau d'été mesuré du dessus de quille jusqu'au centre du disque.

Règle LXV.—*Franc-bord d'hiver dans l'Atlantique Nord.*

Le franc-bord minimum pour les navires dont la longueur est inférieure ou égale à 100m50<sup>74</sup> et qui effectuent pendant les mois d'hiver des voyages à travers l'Atlantique Nord au nord du parallèle 36° Nord est égal au franc-bord d'hiver augmenté de 51 millimètres;<sup>75</sup> pour les navires plus longs que 100m50<sup>74</sup> il est égal au franc-bord d'hiver.

<sup>73</sup> But see "Exchanges of Notes," p. 2396.]

<sup>74</sup> Au lieu de "100m50" mettre "100m58."]

<sup>75</sup> But see "Exchanges of Notes," p. 2396.]

Rule LXVI.—*Fresh Water Freeboard.*

Fresh water.

The minimum freeboard in fresh water of unit density is the freeboard obtained by deducting from the minimum freeboard in salt water  $\frac{\Delta}{40 T}$  inches, where

$\Delta$  = displacement in salt water in tons at the Summer load water-line, and

$T$  = tons per inch immersion in salt water at the Summer load water-line.

Where the displacement at the Summer load water-line cannot be certified, the deduction is to be  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch per foot of Summer draught, measured from the top of the keel to the centre of the disc.

Rule LXVII.—*Freeboard Table for Steamers.*

Freeboard table for steamers.

BASIC Minimum Summer Freeboards for Steamers which Comply with the Standards Laid Down in the Rules.

L.	Freeboard.	L.	Freeboard.	L.	Freeboard.	L.	Freeboard.
(Feet.)	(Inches.)	(Feet.)	(Inches.)	(Feet.)	(Inches.)	(Feet.)	(Inches.)
80	8.0	250	32.3	420	77.8	590	127.0
90	9.0	260	34.4	430	80.9	600	129.5
100	10.0	270	36.5	440	84.0	610	132.0
110	11.0	280	38.7	450	87.1	620	134.4
120	12.0	290	41.0	460	90.2	630	136.8
130	13.0	300	43.4	470	93.3	640	139.1
140	14.2	310	45.9	480	96.3	650	141.4
150	15.5	320	48.4	490	99.3	660	143.7
160	16.9	330	51.0	500	102.3	670	145.9
170	18.3	340	53.7	510	105.2	680	148.1
180	19.8	350	56.5	520	108.1	690	150.2
190	21.4	360	59.4	530	110.9	700	152.3
200	23.1	370	62.4	540	113.7	710	154.4
210	24.8	380	65.4	550	116.4	720	156.4
220	26.6	390	68.4	560	119.1	730	158.5
230	28.5	400	71.5	570	121.8	740	160.5
240	30.3	410	74.6	580	124.4	750	162.5

(i) The minimum freeboards for flush deck steamers are obtained by an addition to the above Table at the rate of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches for every 100 feet of length.

(ii) The freeboards at intermediate lengths are obtained by interpolation.

(iii) Where  $c$  exceeds .68, the freeboard is multiplied by the factor  $\frac{c + .68}{1.36}$ .

(iv) Where  $D$  exceeds  $\frac{L}{15}$  the freeboard is increased by  $\left\{D - \frac{L}{15}\right\}R$  inches, where  $R$  is  $\frac{L}{130}$  at lengths less than 390 feet, and 3 at 390 feet length and above.

Règle LXVI.—*Franc-bord en eau douce.*

Le franc-bord minimum en eau douce de densité égale à 1 est le franc-bord obtenu en déduisant du franc-bord minimum en eau

salée  $\frac{\Delta}{40T}$ <sup>76</sup> . . . , où :

$\Delta$  = déplacement en eau salée en tonnes métriques à la ligne de charge d'été;

$T$  = tonnes métriques par centimètres<sup>77</sup> d'immersion dans l'eau salée à la ligne de charge d'été.

Lorsque le déplacement à la ligne de charge d'été ne peut être certifié, la déduction doit être de  $\frac{1}{48}$  du tirant d'eau d'été mesuré depuis le dessus de quille jusqu'au centre du disque.

Règle LXVII.—*Table de franc-bord pour les vapeurs.*<sup>75</sup>

VALEURS de base des francs-bords minimum d'été pour les vapeurs qui sont conformes aux "standards" définis dans les Règles.

L	Franc-bord.	L	Franc-bord.	L	Franc-bord.	L	Franc-bord.
Mètres.	Millims.	Mètres.	Millims.	Mètres.	Millims.	Mètres.	Millims.
24,38	203	76,20	820	128,02	1976	179,83	3226
27,43	229	79,25	874	131,06	2055	182,88	3289
30,48	254	82,30	927	134,11	2134	185,93	3353
33,53	279	85,34	983	137,16	2212	188,98	3414
36,58	305	88,39	1041	140,21	2291	192,02	3475
39,62	330	91,44	1102	143,26	2370	195,07	3533
42,67	361	94,49	1166	146,30	2446	198,12	3592
45,72	394	97,54	1229	149,35	2522	201,17	3650
48,77	429	100,58	1295	152,40	2598	204,22	3706
51,82	465	103,63	1364	155,45	2672	207,26	3762
54,86	503	106,68	1435	158,50	2746	210,31	3815
57,91	544	109,73	1509	161,54	2817	213,36	3868
60,96	587	112,78	1585	164,59	2888	216,41	3922
64,01	630	115,82	1661	167,64	2957	219,46	3973
67,06	676	118,87	1737	170,69	3025	222,50	4026
70,10	724	121,92	1816	173,74	3094	225,55	4077
73,15	770	124,97	1895	176,78	3160	228,60	4127

(i) Les francs-bords minimum pour les navires à pont découvert sont obtenus en augmentant les francs-bords donnés par la table ci-dessus à raison de 38 millimètres par 30m50 de longueur.

(ii) Les francs-bords correspondant aux valeurs intermédiaires de la longueur sont obtenus par interpolation.

(iii) Lorsque  $c$  est supérieur à 0,68, le franc-bord est multiplié par le facteur  $\frac{c+0,68}{1,36}$ .

(iv) Lorsque  $C$  est supérieur à  $\frac{L}{15}$  le franc-bord est augmenté de la quantité  $8,33 \left(C - \frac{L}{15}\right) R$  millimètres, où  $R$  est égal à  $\frac{L}{3,96}$  lorsque la longueur est moindre que 118m90 et égal à 30 lorsque la longueur est égale ou supérieure à 118m90.

<sup>75</sup> But see "Exchanges of Notes," p. 2396.]

<sup>76</sup> Après  $\frac{\Delta}{40T}$  insérer "centimètres."]

<sup>77</sup> Au lieu de "centimètres" mettre "centimètre."]

In a ship with an enclosed superstructure covering at least .6 L amidships, with a complete trunk, or with a combination of intact partial superstructures and trunk which extends all fore and aft, where D is less than  $\frac{L}{15}$ , the freeboard is reduced at the above rate.

Where the height of superstructures or trunk is less than the standard height, the reduction is in the ratio of the actual to the standard height.

(v) Where the actual depth to the surface of the freeboard deck amidships is greater or less than D, the difference between the depths (in inches) is added to or deducted from the freeboard.

Part IV.—Load Lines for Sailing Ships.

Rule LXVIII.—*Lines to be Used in Connection with the Disc.*

Winter and Tropical load lines are not marked on sailing ships. The maximum load line to which sailing ships may be laden in salt water in Winter and in the Tropical Zone is the centre of the disc (see Figure 3).

Load lines for sailing ships.

Use in connection with the disc.

Figure 3.

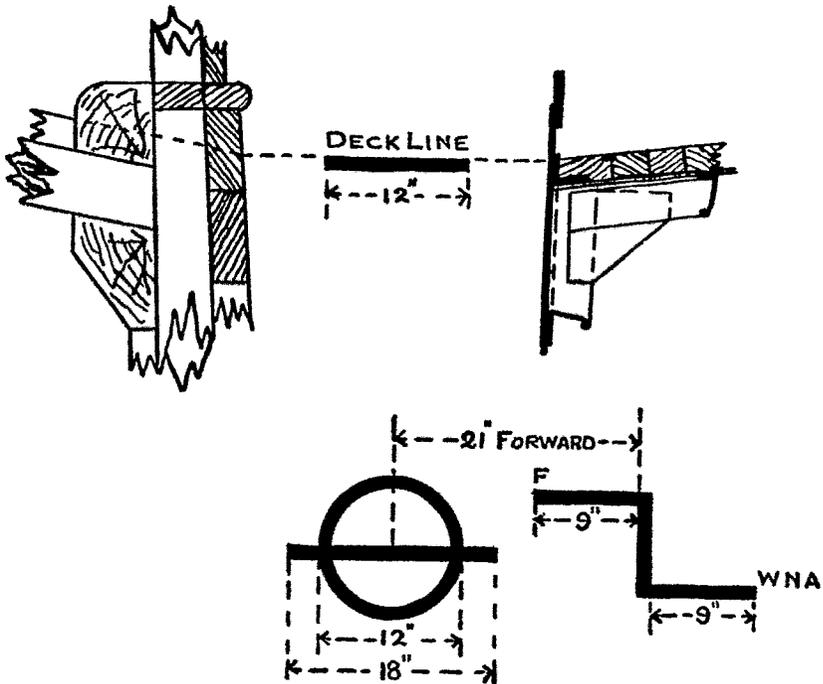


FIGURE 3.

Dans les navires qui possèdent une superstructure fermée s'étendant au moins sur une longueur de  $0,6 L$  avec un trunk complet ou une suite de superstructures partielles intactes et trunks qui s'étendent sans discontinuité de l'avant à l'arrière, si  $C$  est plus petit que  $\frac{L}{15}$ , le franc-bord est réduit de la quantité ci-dessus.<sup>78</sup>

Lorsque la hauteur des superstructures ou du trunk est plus petite que la hauteur réglementaire, la réduction est dans le rapport de la hauteur réelle à la hauteur réglementaire.

(v) Lorsque le creux réel mesuré au milieu jusqu'à la surface du pont de franc-bord est plus grand ou plus petit que  $C$ , la différence entre les creux (en millimètres) est ajoutée ou retranchée au franc-bord.

4<sup>ème</sup> Partie.—Lignes de charge pour les voiliers.

Règle LXVIII.—Lignes employées conjointement avec le disque.

La ligne de franc-bord d'hiver et la ligne de franc-bord tropical ne sont pas marquées sur les voiliers. Le franc-bord minimum en eau salée déterminant la ligne de charge jusqu'à laquelle les voiliers peuvent être chargés en hiver et dans la zone tropicale correspond au centre du disque (voir figure 3).

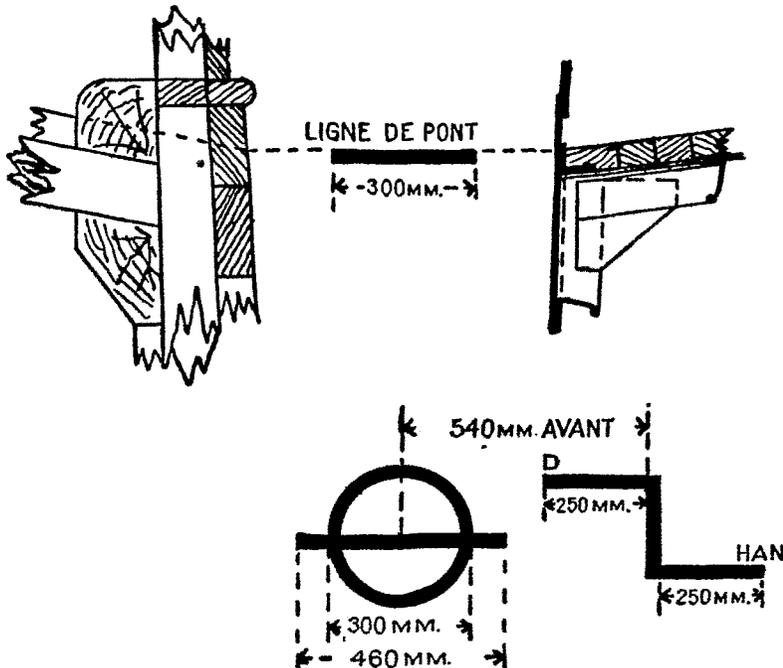


FIGURE 3.

[<sup>78</sup> Règle LXVII (iv), second paragraphe.—Lire: "Dans le cas d'un navire ayant au milieu de la longueur une superstructure fermée s'étendant au moins sur  $0,6 L$ , ou d'un navire ayant un trunk complet ou une suite de superstructures partielles intactes et trunks s'étendant de l'avant à l'arrière, si  $C$  est plus petit que  $\frac{L}{15}$ , le franc-bord est réduit de la quantité ci-dessus."]

Rule LXIX.—*Conditions of Assignment of Load Line.*

Conditions of assignment.

The conditions of assignment are those contained in Part II of these Rules.

Rule LXX.—*Computation of Freeboard.*

Computation of freeboard.

Freeboards are computed from the Freeboard Table for Sailing Ships in the same manner as the freeboards for steamers are computed from the Freeboard Table for Steamers, except as follows:—

Rule LXXI.—*Depth for Freeboard (D).*

Depth.  
*Ante*, p. 2294.

In sailing ships having a greater rate of rise of floor than  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches per foot, the vertical distance from the top of keel (Rule XXXIV), is reduced by half the difference between the total rise of floor at the half-breadth of the ship and the total rise at  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches per foot.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches per foot of half-breadth is the maximum rate of rise for which a deduction is made.

Where the form at the lower part of the midship section is of a hollow character, or thick garboards are fitted, the depth is measured from the point where the line of the flat of the bottom continued inwards cuts the side of the keel.

The depth used with the Freeboard Table is to be taken as not less than  $\frac{L}{12}$ .

Coefficient of fineness.

Rule LXXII.—*Coefficient of fineness (c).*

The coefficient used with the Freeboard Table is to be taken as not less than .62 and not greater than .72.

Superstructure.

Rule LXXIII.—*Superstructures in Wood Ships.*

Wood ships.

In wood ships the construction and closing arrangements of superstructures for which deductions are made from the freeboard are to be to the satisfaction of the Assigning Authority.

Rule LXXIV.—*Deductions for Superstructures.*

Deductions.

Where the effective length of superstructures is  $1.0 L$ , the deduction from the freeboard is 3 inches at 80 feet length of ship, and 28 inches at 330 feet length and above; deductions at intermediate lengths are obtained by interpolation. Where the total effective length of super-

Règle LXIX.—*Conditions dans lesquelles les lignes de charge sont assignées.*

Les conditions dans lesquelles les lignes de charge sont assignées sont celles qui sont contenues dans la 2<sup>ème</sup> Partie des présentes Règles.

Règle LXX.—*Calcul du franc-bord.*

Les francs-bords sont calculés d'après la Table de franc-bord pour les voiliers de la même façon que les francs-bords des vapeurs sont calculés d'après la Table de francs-bords des vapeurs, sauf en ce qui concerne les points suivants.

Règle LXXI.—*Creux pour le franc-bord (C).*

Dans les voiliers ayant un relevé de varangues supérieur à 125 millimètres par mètre la distance verticale mesurée depuis le dessus de quille (Règle XXXIV) est réduite de la demi-différence entre le relevé total des varangues en un point situé à la demi-largeur du navire et le relevé total correspondant à une inclinaison de 125 millimètres par mètre. La réduction maximum à apporter ne peut dépasser celle qui correspond à un relevé de varangue de 208 millimètres par mètre de la demi-largeur du navire.

Lorsque les formes de la partie inférieure du maître couple sont creuses ou qu'il existe des galbords épais, le creux est mesuré depuis le point où le prolongement vers l'axe de la ligne tangente à la partie plate du fond coupe le côté de la quille.

La profondeur employée avec la Table de franc-bord ne doit pas être inférieure à  $\frac{L}{12}$ .

Règle LXXII.—*Coefficient de finesse (c).*

Le coefficient employé avec la Table de franc-bord ne doit pas être inférieur à 0,62 ni supérieur à 0,72.

Règle LXXIII.—*Superstructures dans les navires en bois.*

Dans les navires en bois la construction et les dispositifs de fermeture des superstructures pour lesquelles des réductions sont apportées au franc-bord, doivent être réalisés à la satisfaction de l'Autorité habilitée pour l'assignation des francs-bords.

Règle LXXIV.—*Déduction pour superstructures.*

Lorsque la longueur effective des superstructures est égale à L, la déduction à apporter au franc-bord est de 76 millimètres pour les navires dont la longueur est de 24m40 et de 711 millimètres pour les navires dont la longueur est égale ou supérieure à 100m50.<sup>79</sup> La

[<sup>79</sup> Au lieu de "100m50" mettre "100m58."]

structures is less than 1.0 L, the deduction is a percentage obtained from the following Table:—

Type of Superstructures.	Total Effective Length of Superstructures (E).										Line.	
	0	.1 L	.2 L	.3 L	.4 L	.5 L	.6 L	.7 L	.8 L	.9 L		1.0 L
All types without Bridge-----	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	A
0	7	13	17	23.5	30	47½	70	80	90	100		
All types with Bridge*-----	0	7	14.7	22	32	42	56	70	80	90	100	B

\* Where the effective length of Bridge is less than .2 L, the percentages are obtained by interpolation between lines B and A. Percentages for intermediate lengths of superstructures are obtained by interpolation. [Footnote in the certified copy.]

Rule LXXV.—*Minimum Freeboards.*

Minimum freeboards.

No addition to the freeboard is required for Winter freeboard, nor is a deduction permitted for Tropical freeboard.

An increase in freeboard of 3 inches is made for voyages across the North Atlantic North of latitude 36° N. during the winter months.

In computing the fresh water freeboard for a wood ship, the draught is measured from the lower edge of the rabbet of keel to the centre of the disc.

Rule LXXVI.—*Freeboard Table for Sailing Ships.*

Table for sailing ships.

Minimum Summer, Winter, and Tropical Freeboards for Iron and Steel Flush Deck Sailing Ships, which comply with the Standards laid down in the Rules.

L.	Freeboard.	L.	Freeboard.	L.	Freeboard.	L.	Freeboard.
Feet.	Inches.	Feet.	Inches.	Feet.	Inches.	Feet.	Inches.
80	9.2	140	21.3	200	35.4	270	53.5
90	11.0	150	23.5	210	37.9	280	56.3
100	12.9	160	25.8	220	40.4	290	59.1
110	14.9	170	28.2	230	42.9	300	61.9
120	17.0	180	30.6	240	45.5	310	64.7
130	19.1	190	33.0	250	48.1	320	67.6
				260	50.8	330	70.5

(i) The freeboards at intermediate lengths are obtained by interpolation.

(ii) Where c exceeds .62, the freeboard is multiplied by the factor  $\frac{c + .62}{1.24}$

(iii) Where D exceeds  $\frac{L}{12}$  the freeboard is increased by

$$\left\{ D - \frac{L}{12} \right\} \times \left\{ 1 + \frac{L}{250} \right\} \text{ inches.}$$

déduction à apporter pour les valeurs intermédiaires de la longueur s'obtient par interpolation. Lorsque la longueur effective totale des superstructures est moindre que L, la déduction est le pourcentage indiqué dans la Table suivante:

Types de super-structures.	Longueur effective des superstructures (E).											Ligne.
	0	,1 L	,2 L	,3 L	,4 L	,5 L	,6 L	,7 L	,8 L	,9 L	L	
Tous types sans château.....	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	A
Tous types avec château *.....	0	7	13	17	23, 5	30	47½	70	80	90	100	B

\* Lorsque la longueur effective du château est moindre que 0,2 L, les pourcentages s'obtiennent par interpolation entre les lignes B et A. Les pourcentages de réduction correspondant à des longueurs intermédiaires de superstructures s'obtiennent par interpolation. [Footnote in the certified copy.]

#### Règle LXXV.—*Francs-bords minima.*

Aucune augmentation du franc-bord n'est exigée pour l'hiver et aucune réduction n'est permise pour la zone tropicale.

Une augmentation du franc-bord égale à 75<sup>80</sup> millimètres est apportée pour les voyages effectués à travers l'Atlantique Nord au nord du parallèle de 36° N. pendant les mois d'hiver.

Dans les calculs de franc-bord en eau douce pour un navire en bois, le tirant d'eau est mesuré depuis le can inférieur de la râblure de quille jusqu'au centre du disque.

#### Règle LXXVI.—*Table des francs-bords pour les voiliers.*<sup>51</sup>

FRANCS-BORDS minima d'été, d'hiver, et tropicaux pour les voiliers à pont découvert en fer et en acier conformes aux "standards" définis dans les Règles.

L.	Franc-bord.	L.	Franc-bord.	L.	Franc-bord.	L.	Franc-bord.
24, 384	234	42, 67	541	60, 96	899	82, 30	1359
27, 430	279	45, 72	597	64, 01	963	85, 34	1430
30, 48	328	48, 77	655	67, 06	1026	88, 39	1501
33, 53	378	51, 82	716	70, 10	1090	91, 44	1572
36, 54	432	54, 86	777	73, 15	1156	94, 49	1643
39, 62	485	57, 91	838	76, 20	1222	97, 54	1717
				79, 25	1290	100, 58	1791

[<sup>50</sup> Au lieu de "378" mettre "378."]

(i) Les francs-bords pour les valeurs intermédiaires de la longueur s'obtiennent par interpolation.

(ii) Lorsque c est supérieur à 0,62, le franc-bord est multiplié par le facteur:  $\frac{c + 0,62}{1,24}$

(iii) Lorsque C est supérieur à  $\frac{L}{12}$  le franc-bord est augmenté de la quantité  $8,33 \left( C - \frac{L}{12} \right) \times \left( 10 + \frac{L}{7,62} \right)$  millimètres.

[<sup>50</sup> Au lieu de "75" mettre "76."]

[<sup>51</sup> But see "Exchanges of Notes," p. 2397.]

(iv) Where the actual depth to the surface of the freeboard deck amidships is greater or less than D, the difference between the depths (in inches) is added to or deducted from the freeboard.

Rule LXXVII.—*Freeboard for Wood Sailing Ships.*

Wood sailing ships.

The freeboard for a wood sailing ship is the final freeboard the ship would obtain if she were of iron and steel, with the addition of such penalties as the Assigning Authority may determine, having regard to the classification, construction, age and condition of the ship.

Wood ships of primitive build such as dhows, junks, prahus, &c., are to be dealt with by the Administration so far as is reasonable and practicable under the Rules for Sailing Ships.

Steamers carrying timber deck cargoes.

Part V.—Load Lines for Steamers carrying Timber Deck Cargoes.

Definitions.

*Definitions.*

“Timber deck cargo”. *Timber Deck Cargo.*—The term “timber deck cargo” means a cargo of timber carried on an uncovered part of a freeboard or superstructure deck. The term does not include wood pulp or similar cargo.

“Timber load line”. *Timber Load Line.*—A timber load line is a special load line to be used only when the ship is carrying a timber deck cargo in compliance with the following conditions and regulations:—

Marks on the ship's sides.

Rule LXXVIII.—*Marks on the Ship's Sides.*

Timber load lines.

*Timber Load Lines.*—The lines which indicate the maximum timber load lines in different circumstances and at different seasons are to be horizontal lines, 9 inches in length and 1 inch in breadth, which extend from, and are at right angles to, a vertical line marked 21 inches abaft the centre of the disc (see Figure 4). They are to be marked and verified similarly to the ordinary load lines (see Rules V to VII).

Post, p. 2336.

Ante, p. 2268.

Summer.

*The Summer Timber Load Line* is indicated by the upper edge of a line marked LS.

Winter.

*The Winter Timber Load Line* is indicated by the upper edge of a line marked LW.

Winter North Atlantic.

*The Winter North Atlantic Timber Load Line* is indicated by the upper edge of a line marked LWNA.

(iv) Lorsque le creux réel mesuré jusqu'à la surface du pont de franc-bord au milieu du navire est supérieur ou inférieur à C, la différence entre les creux (en millimètres) est ajoutée ou retranchée au franc-bord.

Règle LXXVII.—*Franc-bord pour les voiliers en bois.*

Le franc-bord pour un voilier en bois est égal au franc-bord qui, tous calculs faits, lui serait accordé s'il était en fer ou en acier, augmenté de telles quantités que l'autorité habilitée pour l'assignation des francs-bords pourra fixer eu égard à la classe, la construction, l'âge et l'état du navire. Les navires en bois de construction primitive, tels que les boutres, les jonques, prahus, &c., doivent, être traités par l'Administration autant qu'il sera raisonnable et possible suivant les Règles pour les voiliers.

5<sup>ème</sup> Partie.—*Lignes de charge pour les vapeurs transportant du bois en pontée.*

*Définitions.*

*Chargement de bois en pontée.*—L'expression "chargement de bois en pontée" signifie un chargement de bois transporté sur une partie non couverte du pont de franc-bord ou du pont de superstructure. Cette expression ne comprend pas les chargements de pulpe de bois ni les chargements similaires.

*Ligne de charge pour les navires transportant des chargements de bois en pontée.*—Une ligne de charge pour les navires transportant des chargements de bois en pontée est une ligne de charge spéciale qui est utilisée seulement quand le navire transporte un chargement de bois en pontée conformément aux conditions et aux règles suivantes:

Règle LXXVIII.—*Marques sur les flancs du navire.*

*Lignes de charge pour les navires transportant des chargements de bois en pontée.*—Les lignes qui indiquent les lignes de charge maxima pour les navires transportant des chargements de bois en pontée dans les différentes circonstances et dans les différentes saisons consistent en des lignes horizontales de 250 millimètres de longueur et de 25 millimètres d'épaisseur disposées perpendiculairement à une ligne verticale tracée à 540 millimètres sur l'arrière du centre du disque (voir figure 4). Elles doivent être marquées et contrôlées dans les mêmes conditions que les lignes de charge ordinaires (voir les Règles V à VII).

*La ligne de charge d'été pour les navires transportant des chargements de bois en pontée* est indiquée par l'arête supérieure d'une ligne marquée BE.

*La ligne de charge d'hiver pour les navires transportant des chargements de bois en pontée* est indiquée par l'arête supérieure d'une ligne marquée BH.

*La ligne de charge d'hiver dans l'Atlantique Nord pour les navires transportant des chargements de bois en pontée* est indiquée par l'arête supérieure d'une ligne marquée BHAN.

Tropical.

The *Tropical Timber Load Line* is indicated by the upper edge of a line marked LT.

Fresh water.

The *Fresh Water Timber Load Line* in Summer is indicated by the upper edge of a line marked LF. The difference between the Fresh Water Timber load line in Summer and the Summer Timber load line is the allowance to be made for loading in fresh water at the other Timber load lines. The Fresh Water Timber load line in the Tropical Zone is indicated by the upper edge of a line marked LTF.\*

Figure 4.

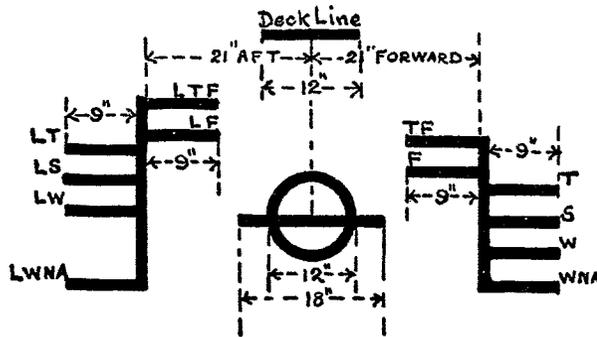


FIGURE 4.

Assignment and regulations for deeper loading.

*Supplementary Conditions of Assignment and Regulations for Deeper Loading.*

Supplementary conditions.

**Rule LXXIX.—Construction of Ship.**

Structure.

The structure of the ship is to be of sufficient strength for the deeper draught allowed and for the weight of the deck cargo.

**Rule LXXX.—Superstructures.**

Superstructures.

The ship is to have a forecastle of at least standard height and at least 7 per cent. of the length of the ship, and, in addition, a poop, or a raised quarter deck with a strong steel hood or deck house fitted aft.

**Rule LXXXI.—Machinery Casings.**

Machinery casings.

Machinery casings on the freeboard deck are to be protected by a superstructure of at least standard height, unless the machinery casings are of sufficient strength and height to permit of the carriage of timber alongside.

\*Where seagoing steamers navigate a river or inland water, deeper loading is permitted corresponding to the weight of fuel, &c., required for consumption between the point of departure and the open sea. [Footnote in the certified copy.]

La ligne de charge tropicale pour les navires transportant des chargements de bois en pontée est indiquée par l'arête supérieure d'une ligne marquée BT.

La ligne de charge d'été en eau douce pour les navires transportant des chargements de bois en pontée est indiquée par l'arête supérieure d'une ligne marquée BD. La différence entre la ligne de charge d'été en eau douce et la ligne de charge d'été pour les navires transportant des chargements de bois en pontée est la correction qui doit être apportée aux autres lignes de charge pour les navires chargeant du bois en pontée, lorsque le navire charge en eau douce.\*

La ligne de charge tropicale en eau douce pour les navires transportant des chargements de bois en pontée est indiquée par l'arête supérieure d'une ligne marquée BTD.

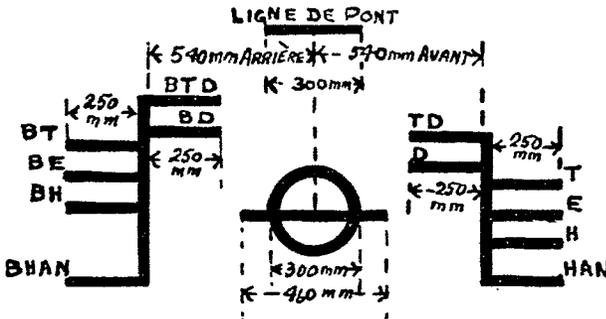


FIGURE 5.<sup>82</sup>

Conditions supplémentaires d'assignation et Règles permettant l'augmentation d'enforcement.<sup>83</sup>

Règle LXXIX.—*Construction du Navire.*

La structure du navire doit être d'une solidité suffisante eu égard au tirant d'eau accru et au poids de la pontée.

Règle LXXX.—*Superstructures.*

Le navire doit avoir un gaillard ayant au moins la hauteur réglementaire et une longueur d'au moins 7 pour cent de la longueur du navire et, en plus, une dunette ou une demi-dunette pourvue d'un capot solide en acier ou d'un rouf installé à l'arrière.

Règle LXXXI.—*Encaissement des machines.*

Les encaissements des machines sur le pont de franc-bord doivent être protégés par une superstructure ayant au moins la hauteur réglementaire, à moins que ces encaissements soient d'une solidité et d'une hauteur suffisantes pour permettre l'arrimage du bois en abord.

\* Lorsque des navires de mer naviguent dans une rivière ou dans des eaux intérieures, il est permis d'augmenter le chargement du navire d'une quantité qui correspond au poids du combustible, etc., nécessaire à la consommation entre le point de départ et la mer libre. [Footnote in the certified copy.]

<sup>82</sup> Au lieu de "Figure 5" mettre "Figure 4."

<sup>83</sup> Au lieu de "d'enforcement" mettre "d'enforcement."

Rule LXXXII.—*Double Bottom Tanks.*

Double bottom  
tanks.

Double bottom tanks where fitted within the midship half length of the ship are to have adequate longitudinal subdivision.

Rule LXXXIII.—*Bulwarks.*

Bulwarks.

The ship must be fitted either with permanent bulwarks at least 3 feet 3 inches high, specially stiffened on the upper edge and supported by strong bulwark stays attached to the deck in the way of the beams and provided with necessary freeing ports, or with efficient rails of the same height as the above and of specially strong construction.

Rule LXXXIV.—*Deck Openings covered by Timber Deck Cargo.*

Deck openings covered  
by timber deck  
cargo.

Openings to spaces below the freeboard deck are to be securely closed and battened down. All fittings, such as hatchway beams, fore-and-afters, and covers, are to be in place. Where hold ventilation is needed, the ventilators are to be efficiently protected.

Rule LXXXV.—*Stowage.*

Stowage.

The wells on the freeboard deck are to be filled with timber stowed as solidly as possible, to at least the standard height of a bridge.

On a ship within a seasonal winter zone in winter, the height of the deck cargo above the freeboard deck is not to exceed one-third of the extreme breadth of the ship.

All timber deck cargo is to be compactly stowed, lashed and secured. It must not interfere in any way with the navigation and necessary work of the ship, or with the provision of a safe margin of stability at all stages of the voyage, regard being given to additions of weight, such as those due to absorption of water and to losses of weight such as those due to consumption of fuel and stores.

Rule LXXXVI.—*Protection of Crew, Access to Machinery Space, &c.*

Protection of crew,  
machinery space, etc.

Safe and satisfactory access to the quarters of the crew, to the machinery space and to all other parts used in the necessary work of the ship, is to be available at all times. Deck cargo in way of openings which give access to such parts is to be so stowed that the openings can be properly closed and secured against the admission of

Règle LXXXII.—*Ballasts de double fond.*

Les water ballasts situés dans la mi-longueur du navire,<sup>84</sup> au milieu doivent avoir une subdivision longitudinale adéquate.

Règle LXXXIII.—*Pavois.*

Le navire doit être muni soit de pavois fixes d'une hauteur d'au moins 990 millimètres, particulièrement renforcés à la partie supérieure et consolidés par de solides jambettes fixées au pont par le travers des barrots et pourvus des sabords de décharge nécessaires, soit de rambardes convenables de la même hauteur que celle qui est indiquée ci-dessus pour les pavois.<sup>85</sup>

Règle LXXXIV.—*Ouvertures dans le pont recouvertes par la pontée de bois.*

Les ouvertures des espaces situés au-dessous du pont de franc-bord doivent être bien fermées et les tringles mises en place. Toutes les installations telles que les barrots mobiles, les galiotes et panneaux mobiles doivent être en place. Lorsque les cales sont appelées à être ventilées les manches à air doivent être efficacement protégées.

Règle LXXXV.—*Arrimage.*

Les puits dans <sup>86</sup> les ponts de franc-bord doivent être remplis de bois, arrimé aussi massivement que possible et de manière à atteindre au moins au niveau <sup>87</sup> de la hauteur réglementaire d'un château. A bord d'un navire qui se trouve en hiver dans une zone d'hiver périodique la hauteur de la pontée au-dessus du pont de franc-bord ne doit pas être supérieure au tiers de la plus grande largeur du navire.

Toute pontée de bois doit être arrimée d'une manière massive, saisie et assujettie. Elle ne doit gêner en aucune façon ni la navigation ni la manœuvre du navire, ni compromettre la conservation pendant toute la durée du voyage d'une marge suffisante de stabilité, eu égard aux augmentations de poids telles que celles résultant du mouillage de la cargaison, ainsi qu'aux réductions de poids provenant par <sup>88</sup> la consommation du combustible et des approvisionnements.

Règle LXXXVI.—*Protection de l'équipage, accès à la tranche des machines, &c.*

Un moyen d'accès sûr et satisfaisant doit permettre d'atteindre, à tout moment les locaux de l'équipage, la tranche des machines et toutes les autres parties qui sont obligatoirement utilisées pour la manœuvre. Aux endroits qui permettent d'atteindre ces parties, la pontée doit être arrimée de telle façon que les ouvertures y donnant

[<sup>84</sup> Supprimer la virgule.]

[<sup>85</sup> Après "pavois" insérer "et d'une construction particulièrement robuste."]

[<sup>86</sup> Au lieu de "dans" mettre "sur."]

[<sup>87</sup> Au lieu de "moins au niveau" mettre "moins le niveau."]

[<sup>88</sup> Après "par" mettre "exemple de."]

water. Efficient protection for the crew in the form of guard rails or life lines, spaced not more than 12 inches apart vertically, is to be provided on each side of the deck cargo to a height of at least 4 feet above the cargo. The cargo is to be made sufficiently level for gangway purposes.

Rule LXXXVII.—*Steering Arrangements.*

Steering  
arrange-  
ments.

Steering arrangements are to be effectively protected from damage by cargo, and, as far as practicable, are to be accessible. Efficient provision is to be made for steering in the event of a breakdown in the main steering arrangements.

Rule LXXXVIII.—*Uprights.*

Uprights.

Uprights when required by the nature of the timber are to be of adequate strength and may be of wood or metal; the spacing is to be suitable for the length and character of timber carried, but is not to exceed 10 feet. Strong angles or metal sockets efficiently secured to the stringer plate or equally efficient means are to be provided for securing the uprights.

Rule LXXXIX.—*Lashings.*

Lashings.

Timber deck cargo is to be efficiently secured throughout its length by independent overall lashings spaced not more than 10 feet apart.

Eye plates for these lashings are to be riveted to the sheer-strake at intervals of not more than 10 feet, the distance from an end bulkhead of a superstructure to the first eye plate being not more than 6 feet 6 inches. Additional eye plates may be fitted on the stringer plate.

Overall lashings are to be in good condition and are to be not less than  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch close link chain or flexible wire rope of equivalent strength, fitted with sliphooks and stretching screws, which are to be accessible at all times. Wire rope lashings are to have a short length of long link chain to permit the length of lashings to be regulated.

When timber is in lengths less than 12 feet, the spacing of the lashings is to be reduced to suit the length of timber or other suitable provision made.

accès puissent être convenablement fermées et disposées <sup>89</sup> de manière à empêcher toute rentrée d'eau. Des moyens de protection efficaces pour l'équipage, sous la forme de garde-corps, ou de filières s'élevant au moins à 1m20 <sup>90</sup> au-dessus de la pontée et espacées verticalement de 30 centimètres au plus les uns des autres, doivent être installés de chaque côté de la pontée. Le dessus de la pontée doit être suffisamment nivelé pour servir de passavant.

Règle LXXXVII.—*Dispositions concernant l'appareil à gouverner.*

Les dispositifs utilisés pour gouverner doivent être convenablement protégés contre les avaries que pourra <sup>91</sup> leur occasionner la pontée et, autant que cela est possible et raisonnable, <sup>92</sup> pouvoir être accessibles. Des dispositions doivent être prises pour que l'on puisse gouverner en cas d'avarie aux appareils principaux.

Règle LXXXVIII.—*Montants.*

Lorsque la nature du bois exige l'installation de montants, ces derniers doivent être d'une solidité appropriée et peuvent être en bois ou en métal. Leur écartement doit être en rapport avec la longueur et la nature du bois transporté, mais il ne doit pas être supérieur à 3m05. Des cornières ou des taquets <sup>93</sup> fixés convenablement à la tôle gouttière ou d'autres dispositifs efficaces doivent être prévus pour maintenir les montants.

Règle LXXXIX.—*Saisines.*

La pontée doit être bien saisie sur toute sa longueur par des saisines traversières <sup>94</sup> dont l'écartement ne doit pas être supérieur à 3m05.

Des points d'attache pour ces saisines doivent être rivés à la tôle du carreau à des intervalles n'excédant pas 3m05 mètres. La distance comprise entre une cloison fronteau de superstructure et le premier point d'attache voisin ne doit pas être supérieur à 1m98. Des points d'attache additionnels peuvent être fixés sur la tôle gouttière.

Les saisines traversières doivent être en bon état et consister en chaîne à mailles serrées de 19 millimètres au moins ou en fil d'acier flexible de résistance équivalente, elles doivent être garnies de crocs à échappement et de ridoirs accessibles en tout temps.

Les saisines en fil d'acier doivent avoir un bout de chaîne <sup>95</sup> de faible longueur permettant de régler l'amarrage.

[<sup>89</sup> Au lieu de "disposées" mettre "assujetties."]

[<sup>90</sup> Au lieu de "1m20" mettre "1m22."]

[<sup>91</sup> Au lieu de "pourra" mettre "pourrait."]

[<sup>92</sup> Supprimer "et raisonnable."]

[<sup>93</sup> Au lieu de "taquets" mettre "sabots en métal."]

[<sup>94</sup> Après "traversières" ajouter "indépendantes les unes des autres."]

[<sup>95</sup> Après "chaîne" ajouter "à mailles longues."]

When the spacing of the lashings is 5 feet or less, the size of the lashing may be reduced, but not less than  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch chain or equivalent wire rope is to be used.

All fittings required for securing the lashings are to be of strength corresponding to the strength of the lashings.

On superstructure decks, uprights, where fitted, are to be about 10 feet apart and are to be secured by athwartship lashings of ample strength.

#### Rule XC.—Plans.

Plans.

Plans showing the fittings and arrangements for stowing and securing timber deck cargoes in compliance with the foregoing conditions and regulations are to be submitted to the Assigning Authority.

#### Freeboard.

Freeboard.

#### Rule XCI.—Computation of Freeboard.

Computations.

Where the Assigning Authority is satisfied that the ship is suitable and that the conditions and arrangements are at least equal to the foregoing requirements for the carriage of timber deck cargo, the Summer freeboards computed in accordance with the Rules and Tables in Part III may be modified to give special timber freeboards, by substituting the following percentages for those in Rule LIII:—

#### TOTAL Effective Length of Superstructures.

	0	.1 L	.2 L	.3 L	.4 L	.5 L	.6 L	.7 L	.8 L	.9 L	1.0 L
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
All types-----	20	30. 75	41. 5	52. 25	63	69. 25	75. 5	81. 5	87. 5	93. 75	100

The Winter Timber freeboard is to be obtained by adding to the Summer Timber freeboard one-third of an inch per foot of the moulded Summer Timber draught.

Lorsque la longueur des pièces de bois est moindre que 3m60<sup>96</sup> l'espacement des saisines peut être réduit en proportion ou bien être remplacé par d'autres dispositions convenables.<sup>97</sup>

Lorsque l'espacement des saisines est égal ou inférieur à 1m50,<sup>98</sup> les dimensions des saisines en chaîne peuvent être réduites à 12,7 millimètres, ou on peut employer un fil d'acier de résistance équivalente.<sup>99</sup>

Toutes les installations exigées pour fixer les saisines doivent être d'une résistance appropriée à celle de ces saisines.

Les montants installés sur les ponts de superstructures doivent être espacés de 3m05 et être maintenus transversalement par des saisines<sup>1</sup> de résistance largement suffisantes.

#### Règle XC.—Plans.

Des plans montrant les dispositions et les installations pour l'arrimage et la tenue des pontées conformément aux présentes règles, doivent être soumis à l'Autorité habilitée pour l'assignation des francs-bords.

#### Franc-bord.

#### Règle XCI.—Calcul du Franc-bord.

Lorsque l'Autorité habilitée pour l'assignation des francs-bords se sera rendu compte que le navire est convenablement installé et que les conditions et les installations sont au moins équivalentes<sup>2</sup> aux exigences indiquées ci-dessus pour le transport des bois en pontée, les francs-bords d'été déterminés suivant les Règles ordinaires et les Tables de la 3<sup>ème</sup> Partie pourront être corrigés de façon à donner des francs-bords spéciaux pour le bois, en remplaçant les pourcentages qui figurent à la Règle LIII par ceux qui sont donnés dans la Table suivante:

LONGUEUR effective totale de superstructures.

—	0	0,1 L	0,2 L	0,3 L	0,4 L	0,5 L	0,6 L	0,7 L	0,8 L	0,9 L	L
Navires de tous les types.....	% 20	% 30, 75	% 41, 5	% 52, 25	% 63	% 69, 25	% 75, 5	% 81, 5	% 87, 5	% 93, 75	% 100

Le franc-bord d'hiver pour les navires transportant des bois en pontée s'obtient en ajoutant au franc-bord d'été  $\frac{1}{2}$  du tirant d'eau correspondant compté à partir du dessus de quille.

[<sup>96</sup> Au lieu de "3m60" mettre "3m66."]

[<sup>97</sup> Supprimer "bien être remplacé par" et après "convenables" ajouter "doivent être prises."]

[<sup>98</sup> Au lieu de "1m50" mettre "1m52."]

[<sup>99</sup> Au lieu de "réduites à 12,7 millimètres, ou on peut employer un fil d'acier de résistance équivalente" mettre "réduites; toutefois on ne doit pas employer de la chaîne de moins de 12,7 millimètres ni du câble d'acier de moindre résistance que la chaîne de 12,7 millimètres."]

[<sup>1</sup> Après "saisines" ajouter "traversières."]

[<sup>2</sup> Au lieu de "équivalents" mettre "équivalentes."]

*Ante*, p. 2324.

The Winter North Atlantic Timber freeboards are the Winter North Atlantic freeboards prescribed in Rule LXV.

The Tropical Timber freeboard is to be obtained by deducting from the Summer Timber freeboard one-quarter of an inch per foot of the moulded Summer Timber draught.

Part VI. Load lines  
for tankers.

**Part VI.—Load Lines for Tankers.**

*Definition.*

“Tanker” defined.

*Tanker.*—The term “tanker” includes all steamers specially constructed for the carriage of liquid cargoes in bulk.

**Rule XCII.—Marks on the Ship's Sides.**

Marks on ship's sides.  
*Ante*, p. 2268.

The marks on the ship's sides are to be as provided in the figure in Rule IV.

Assignment for deeper  
landing, supplementary.

*Supplementary Conditions of Assignment for Deeper Loading.*

**Rule XCIII.—Construction of Ship.**

Ship construction.

The structure of the ship is to be of sufficient strength for the increased draught corresponding to the freeboard assigned.

**Rule XCIV.—Forecastle.**

Forecastle.

The ship is to have a forecastle of which the length is not less than 7 per cent. of the length of the ship and the height is not less than the standard height.

**Rule XCV.—Machinery Casings.**

Machinery casings.

The openings in machinery casings on the freeboard deck are to be fitted with steel doors. The casings are to be protected by an enclosed poop or bridge of at least standard height, or by a deck house of equal height and of equivalent strength. The bulkheads at the ends of these structures are to be of the scantlings required for bridge front bulkheads. All entrances to the structures from the freeboard deck are to be fitted with effective closing appliances and the sills are to be at least 18 inches above the deck. Exposed machinery casings on the superstructure deck are to be of substantial construction, and all openings in them are to be fitted with steel closing appliances permanently attached to the casings and capable of being closed and secured from both sides; the sills of such openings are to be at least 15 inches above the deck. Fiddley openings are to

Le franc-bord d'hiver pour le bois dans l'Atlantique Nord est celui qui prescrit dans la Règle LXV pour les francs-bords<sup>3</sup> dans l'Atlantique Nord.

Le franc-bord tropical pour le bois s'obtient en déduisant du franc-bord d'été pour le bois  $\frac{1}{48}$  du tirant d'eau correspondant, compté à partir du dessus de quille.

**6<sup>ème</sup> Partie.—Lignes de charge des Navires à Citernes.**

*Définition.*

*Navire à citernes.*—L'expression "navire à citernes" s'applique à tout vapeur construit spécialement pour transporter des cargaisons liquides en vrac.

**Règle XCII.—Marques sur les murailles du navire.**

Les marques sur les murailles sont celles qui sont indiquées au croquis de la Règle IV.

*Conditions supplémentaires d'assignation permettant l'augmentation d'enforcement.*<sup>4</sup>

**Règle XCIII.—Construction du navire.**

Le navire à citernes doit être construit avec une solidité suffisante pour le tirant d'eau accru correspondant au franc-bord assigné.

**Règle XCIV.—Gaillard.**

Le navire doit avoir un gaillard ayant une longueur au moins égale à 7 pour cent de la longueur du navire et une hauteur au moins égale à la hauteur réglementaire.

**Règle XCV.—Encaissements des machines.**

Les ouvertures dans les encaissements des machines sur le pont de franc-bord doivent avoir des portes en acier. Les encaissements doivent être protégés par une dunette ou un château fermés ayant au moins la hauteur réglementaire ou par un rouf de même hauteur et de solidité équivalente. Les cloisons des extrémités de ces superstructures doivent avoir les échantillons exigés pour les cloisons frontaux de château. Toutes les entrées dans les constructions sur le pont de franc-bord doivent être munies de fermetures efficaces et les seuils doivent avoir une hauteur d'au moins 457 millimètres<sup>5</sup> au-dessus du pont. Les parties exposées des encaissements de la machine sur le pont des superstructures doivent être de construction solide et toutes leurs ouvertures munies de fermetures en acier, attachées de façon permanente sur les encaissements et susceptibles d'être fermées et

<sup>3</sup>Supprimer "qui" et après "francs-bords" mettre "d'hiver."]

<sup>4</sup>Au lieu de "d'enforcement" mettre "d'enforcement."]

<sup>5</sup>But see "Exchanges of Notes," p. 2397.]

be as high above the superstructure deck as is reasonable and practicable and are to have strong steel covers permanently attached in their proper positions.

Rule XCVI.—*Gangway.*

Gangway.

An efficiently constructed permanent gangway of sufficient strength for its exposed position is to be fitted fore and aft at the level of the superstructure deck between the poop and midship bridge, and when crew are berthed forward, from the bridge to the forecastle, or other equivalent means of access may be provided to carry out the purpose of the gangway, such as passages below deck.

Rule XCVII.—*Protection of Crew, Access to Machinery Space, &c.*

Protection of crew, machinery space, etc.

Safe and satisfactory access from the gangway level to the quarters of the crew, the machinery space and all other parts used in the necessary work of the ship, is to be available at all times. This rule does not apply to pump rooms entered from the freeboard deck, when fitted with Class 1 closing appliances.

Rule XCVIII.—*Hatchways.*

Hatchways.

All hatchways on the freeboard deck and on the deck of expansion trunks are to be closed watertight by efficient steel covers.

Rule XCIX.—*Ventilators.*

Ventilators.

Ventilators to spaces below the freeboard deck are to be of ample strength or are to be protected by superstructures or equally efficient means.

Rule C.—*Freeing Arrangements.*

Freeing arrangements.

Ships with bulwarks are to have open rails fitted for at least half the length of the exposed portion of the weather deck or other effective freeing arrangements. The upper edge of the sheer-strake is to be kept as low as practicable, and preferably not higher than the upper edge of the gunwale bar.

aussujetties de l'intérieur et de l'extérieur; les seuils de ces ouvertures doivent s'élever au moins à 380 millimètres au-dessus du pont. Les panneaux de chaufferies doivent être aussi élevés qu'il est raisonnable et possible de le faire au-dessus du pont de superstructures et avoir de forts couvercles en acier, attachés de façon permanente à leurs emplacements.<sup>6</sup>

Règle XCVI.—*Passerelle.*

Une passerelle permanente de construction efficace dans ses parties exposées<sup>7</sup> doit être installée de l'avant à l'arrière, au niveau du pont de superstructures, entre la dunette et le château et, lorsque l'équipage est logé à l'avant du navire, cette passerelle doit s'étendre du château au gaillard. Tout autre moyen d'accès équivalent, comme des passages au-dessous du pont, peut être employé au lieu d'une<sup>8</sup> passerelle.

Règle XCVII.—*Protection de l'équipage. Accès à la tranche des machines, &c.*

Un moyen d'accès sûr et satisfaisant doit permettre d'atteindre, du niveau de la passerelle les locaux de l'équipage, la tranche des machines et les parties du navire<sup>9</sup> sont obligatoirement utilisées pour la manœuvre du navire. Cette règle ne s'applique pas aux chambres des pompes dont les entrées se font du pont de franc-bord quand elles sont munies de moyens de fermeture de la classe 1.

Règle XCVIII.—*Panneaux.*

Tous les panneaux du pont de franc-bord ou du pont des caisses d'expansion doivent être fermés par des couvercles en acier robustes et étanches.

Règle XCIX.—*Manches à air.*

Les manches à air desservant des espaces situés au-dessous du pont de franc-bord doivent être de solidité suffisante ou être protégés par des superstructures ou des moyens efficaces équivalents.

Règle C.—*Dispositifs pour l'évacuation de l'eau.*

Les navires munis de pavois doivent avoir des rambardes au moins sur la moitié de la longueur de la partie exposée du pont ou tous autres dispositifs<sup>10</sup> efficaces pour l'évacuation de l'eau. Le can supérieur du carreau doit être tenu aussi bas que possible et de préférence il ne doit pas dépasser le can supérieur de la cornière gouttière.

<sup>6</sup> Au lieu de "leurs emplacements" mettre "leur emplacement."

<sup>7</sup> Au lieu de "dans ses parties exposées" mettre "et d'une solidité suffisante étant donné sa position exposée."

<sup>8</sup> Au lieu de "au lieu d'une" mettre "pour tenir lieu de cette."

<sup>9</sup> Après "navire" mettre "qui."

<sup>10</sup> Au lieu de "dispositifs" mettre "dispositions."

Where superstructures are connected by trunks, open rails are to be fitted for the whole length of the weather portions of the freeboard deck.

Rule CI.—*Plans.*

Plans.

Plans showing proposed fittings and arrangements are to be submitted to the Assigning Authority for approval.

Freeboards.

*Freeboards.*

Rule CII.—*Computation of Freeboard.*

Computation of.

When the Assigning Authority is satisfied that the foregoing requirements are fulfilled, the Summer freeboard may be computed from the Table for Tankers; all corrections except those for flush-deck steamers, detached superstructures, excess sheer, and winter voyages across the North Atlantic are to be made in accordance with Part III of the Rules.

*Ante*, p. 2292.

Rule CIII.—*Deduction for Detached Superstructures.*

Detached superstructures, deduction.

When the total effective length of superstructure is less than 1.0 L, the deduction is a percentage of that for a superstructure of length 1.0 L, and is obtained from the following table:—

TOTAL Effective Length of Superstructures.

	0	.1 L	.2 L	.3 L	.4 L	.5 L	.6 L	.7 L	.8 L	.9 L	1.0 L
All types----	% 0	% 7	% 14	% 21	% 31	% 41	% 52	% 63	% 75.3	% 87.7	% 100

Rule CIV.—*Deduction for Excess Sheer.*

Excess sheer.

Where the sheer is greater than the standard, the correction for excess sheer (*see* Rule LVII of Part III, Load Lines for Steamers) is deducted from the freeboard for all tankers. Rule LIX of Part III does not apply except that the maximum deduction for excess sheer is 1½ inches at 100 feet and increases at the rate of 1½ inches for each additional 100 feet in the length of the ship.

*Ante*, p. 2322.

Quand les superstructures sont reliées par des trunks, des rambardes doivent être installées sur toute la longueur des parties exposées du pont de franc-bord.

Règle CI.—*Plans.*

Des plans montrant les dispositions et les installations<sup>11</sup> doivent être soumis à l'approbation de l'Autorité habilitée pour l'assignation des francs-bords.

*Francs-bords.*

Règle CII.—*Calcul du franc-bord.*

Quand l'Autorité habilitée pour l'assignation des francs-bords aura constaté que les exigences ci-dessus indiquées sont remplies, le franc-bord d'été pourra être calculé d'après la Table de franc-bord des navires à citernes. Toutes les corrections devront être faites suivant la 3<sup>ème</sup> partie du Règlement à l'exception de celles pour les vapeurs à pont découvert, pour les superstructures détachées, pour l'excès de tonture et pour les voyages d'hiver à travers l'Atlantique Nord.

Règle CIII.—*Réduction pour superstructures détachées.*

Lorsque la longueur totale effective des superstructures est moindre que L, la déduction est un pourcentage de celle prévue pour une longueur de superstructure égale à L. Elle est obtenue par le tableau suivant:<sup>12</sup>

LONGUEUR totale effective des superstructures.

—	0	0,1 L	0,2 L	0,3 L	0,4 L	0,5 L	0,6 L	0,7 L	0,8 L	0,9 L	L
Navires de tous les types----	% 0	% 7	% 14	% 21	% 31	% 41	% 52	% 63	% 75,3	% 87,7	% 100

Règle CIV.—*Déduction pour excès de tonture.*

Quand la tonture est plus grande que la tonture réglementaire, la correction pour excès de tonture (voir Règle LVII de la 3<sup>ème</sup> Partie, Lignes de Charge pour les Vapeurs) est déduite du franc-bord pour tous les navires à citernes. La Règle XLIX<sup>13</sup> ne s'applique pas sauf que<sup>14</sup> la déduction maximum pour excès de tonture est de 38 millimètres pour une longueur de 30m50 et elle augmente de 38 millimètres chaque fois que la longueur du navire augmente de 30m50.

<sup>11</sup> Au lieu de "dispositions et les installations" mettre "installations et les dispositions."

<sup>12</sup> Au lieu de "suivant" mettre "suivant."

<sup>13</sup> Au lieu de "Règle XLIX" mettre "Règle LIX de la 3<sup>ème</sup> Partie."

<sup>14</sup> Au lieu de "pas sauf que" mettre "pas; toutefois."

Rule CV.—*Winter North Atlantic Freeboard.*

Winter North Atlantic freeboard.

The minimum freeboard for voyages across the North Atlantic, north of latitude 36° N., during the winter months, is the Winter Freeboard plus an addition at a rate of 1 inch per 100 feet in length.

Table for tankers.

Rule CVI.—*Freeboard Table for Tankers.*

L in Feet.	Freeboard in Inches.	L in Feet.	Freeboard in Inches.
190	21.5	400	62.5
200	23.1	410	64.9
210	24.7	420	67.4
220	26.3	430	69.9
230	28.0	440	72.5
240	29.7	450	75.1
250	31.5	460	77.7
260	33.3	470	80.2
270	35.2	480	82.7
280	37.1	490	85.1
290	39.1	500	87.5
300	41.1	510	89.8
310	43.1	520	92.1
320	45.1	530	94.3
330	47.1	540	96.5
340	49.2	550	98.6
350	51.3	560	100.7
360	53.5	570	102.7
370	55.7	580	104.6
380	57.9	590	106.5
390	60.2	600	108.4

Ships above 600 feet are to be dealt with by the Administration.

## ANNEX II.

## ANNEX II.

Boundaries of the Zones and Seasonal Areas.  
Zones.

## BOUNDARIES OF THE ZONES AND SEASONAL AREAS.

*Zones.*

Southern boundary of the northern "Winter Seasonal" zone.

*The southern boundary of the northern "Winter Seasonal" zone is a line drawn from the east coast of North America along the parallel of lat. 36° N. to Tarifa in Spain; from the east coast of Korea along the parallel of lat. 35° N. to the west coast of Honshiu, Japan; from the east coast of Honshiu along the parallel of lat. 35° N. to long. 150° W., and thence along a rhumb line to the west coast of Vancouver Island at lat. 50° N., Fusan (Korea) and Yokohama to be considered*

Règle CV.—*Voyages pendant l'hiver à travers l'Atlantique Nord au nord du parallèle 36° Nord.*<sup>15</sup>

Le franc-bord est le franc-bord d'hiver auquel on ajoute 25 millimètres chaque fois que la longueur du navire augmente de 30m50.<sup>16</sup>

TABLEAU de franc-bord pour les navires à citernes.<sup>17 18</sup>

L.	Franc-bord.*	L.	Franc-bord.*
Mètres.	Millimètres.	Mètres.	Millimètres.
57,91	546	121,92	1587
60,96	587	124,97	1648
64,01	627	128,02	1712
67,06	668	131,06	1775
70,10	711	134,11	1841
73,15	754	137,16	1907
76,20	800	140,21	1973
79,25	846	143,26	2037
82,30	894	146,30	2100
85,34	942	149,35	2161
88,39	993	152,40	2222
91,44	1044	155,45	2281
94,49	1095	158,50	2339
97,54	1145	161,54	2395
100,58	1196	164,59	2451
103,63	1250	167,64	2504
106,68	1303	170,69	2558
109,73	1359	173,74	2609
112,78	1415	176,78	2657
115,82	1471	179,83	2705
118,87	1529	182,88	2753

[\* Colonne "Franc-bord": Au lieu de "1145" mettre "1146."  
 " " "1907" " "1908."  
 " " "1973" " "1974."  
 " " "2100" " "2101."  
 " " "2161" " "2162."]

Le cas des navires d'une longueur de plus de 182m88 est laissé à l'Administration.

## ANNEXE II.

### LIMITES DES ZONES ET DES RÉGIONS PÉRIODIQUES.

#### Zones.

La limite Sud de la "zone d'hiver périodique" septentrionale est constituée par une ligne tracée: suivant le parallèle de latitude 36° Nord depuis la côte Est de l'Amérique du Nord jusqu'à Tarifa, en Espagne; suivant le parallèle de latitude 35° Nord depuis la côte Est de Corée jusqu'à la côte Ouest de Honshiu, Japon; suivant le parallèle de latitude 35° Nord depuis la côte Est de Honshiu jusqu'au méridien de longitude 150° Ouest; et suivant une ligne droite jusqu'à la côte

[<sup>15</sup> Supprimer "au Nord du parallèle 36° Nord."]

[<sup>16</sup> Supprimer le premier paragraphe et mettre "Le franc-bord minimum pour les voyages à travers l'Atlantique Nord au nord du parallèle 36°, pendant les mois d'hiver, est égal au franc-bord d'hiver auquel on ajoute autant de fois 25,4 millimètres que la longueur de 30m50 est comprise dans la longueur du navire."]

[<sup>17</sup> Tableau, titre: Lire "Règle CVI.—Tableau de franc-bord pour les navires à citernes."]

[<sup>18</sup> But see "Exchanges of Notes," p. 2397.]

as being on the boundary line of the northern "Winter Seasonal" zone and the "Summer" zone.

"Tropical" zone.  
Northern boundary.

*The northern boundary of the "Tropical" zone* is a line drawn from the east coast of South America at lat.  $10^{\circ}$  N. along the parallel of lat.  $10^{\circ}$  N. to long.  $20^{\circ}$  W., thence north to lat.  $20^{\circ}$  N. and thence along the parallel of lat.  $20^{\circ}$  N. to the west coast of Africa; a line from the east coast of Africa along the parallel of lat.  $8^{\circ}$  N. to the west coast of the Malay Peninsula, following thence the coast of Malay and Siam to the east coast of Cochin China at lat.  $10^{\circ}$  N., thence along the parallel of lat.  $10^{\circ}$  N. to long.  $145^{\circ}$  E., thence north to lat.  $13^{\circ}$  N. and thence along the parallel of lat.  $13^{\circ}$  N. to the west coast of Central America, Saigon to be considered as being on the boundary line of the "Tropical" zone and the "Seasonal Tropical" area (4).

Southern boundary.

*The southern boundary of the "Tropical" zone* is a line drawn from the east coast of South America along the Tropic of Capricorn to the west coast of Africa; from the east coast of Africa along the parallel of lat.  $20^{\circ}$  S. to the west coast of Madagascar, thence along the west and north coast of Madagascar to long.  $50^{\circ}$  E., thence north to lat.  $10^{\circ}$  S., thence along the parallel of lat.  $10^{\circ}$  S. to long.  $110^{\circ}$  E., thence along a rhumb line to Port Darwin, Australia, thence eastwards along the coast of Australia and Wessel Island to Cape Wessel, thence along the parallel of lat.  $11^{\circ}$  S. to the west side of Cape York, from the east side of Cape York at lat.  $11^{\circ}$  S. along the parallel of lat.  $11^{\circ}$  S. to long.  $150^{\circ}$  W., thence along a rhumb line to the point lat.  $26^{\circ}$  S. long.  $75^{\circ}$  W., and thence along a rhumb line to the west coast of South America at lat.  $30^{\circ}$  S., Coquimbo, Rio de Janeiro and Port Darwin to be considered as being on the boundary line of the "Tropical" and "Summer" zones.

Regions included.

The following regions are to be included in the "Tropical" zone:—

Suez Canal, etc.

(1) *The Suez Canal, the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden*, from Port Said to the meridian of  $45^{\circ}$  E., Aden and Berbera to be considered as being on the boundary line of the "Tropical" zone and the "Seasonal Tropical" area 2(b).

Persian Gulf.

(2) *The Persian Gulf* to the meridian of  $59^{\circ}$  E.

Southern "Winter Seasonal".  
Northern boundary.

*The northern boundary of the southern "Winter Seasonal" zone* is a line drawn from the east coast of South America along the parallel of lat.  $40^{\circ}$  S. to long.  $56^{\circ}$  W., thence along a rhumb line to the point lat.  $34^{\circ}$  S., long.  $50^{\circ}$  W., thence along the parallel of lat.  $34^{\circ}$  S. to the west

Ouest de l'île de Vancouver au point de latitude 50° Nord. Fusan (Corée) et Yokohama sont considérés comme étant sur la ligne de démarcation de la "zone d'hiver périodique" et de la "zone d'été."

*La limite Nord de la "zone tropicale"* est constituée par une ligne tracée: suivant le parallèle de latitude 10° Nord depuis la côte Est de l'Amérique du Sud jusqu'au méridien de longitude 20° Ouest; suivant le méridien 20° Ouest jusqu'au parallèle de latitude 20° Nord; et suivant le parallèle de latitude 20° Nord jusqu'à la côte Ouest d'Afrique; suivant le parallèle de latitude 8° Nord depuis la côte Est d'Afrique jusqu'à la côte Ouest de la péninsule de Malaisie, le long des côtes de Malaisie et du Siam jusqu'à la côte Est de Cochinchine au point de latitude 10° Nord; suivant le parallèle de latitude 10° Nord jusqu'au méridien de longitude 145° Est, suivant le méridien 145° Est jusqu'au parallèle de latitude 13° Nord, suivant le parallèle de latitude 13° Nord jusqu'à la côte Ouest de l'Amérique centrale. Saïgon est considéré comme étant sur la ligne de démarcation de la "zone tropicale" et de la "région tropicale périodique" (4).

*La limite Sud de la "zone tropicale"* est constituée par une ligne tracée: suivant le parallèle du Tropique du Capricorne depuis la côte Est de l'Amérique du Sud jusqu'à la côte Ouest d'Afrique; suivant le parallèle de latitude 20° Sud depuis la côte Est d'Afrique jusqu'à la côte Ouest de Madagascar, le long des côtes Ouest et Nord de Madagascar jusqu'au méridien de longitude 50° Est, suivant le méridien de longitude 50° Est jusqu'au parallèle de latitude 10° Sud, suivant le parallèle de latitude 10° Sud jusqu'au méridien de longitude 110° Est, suivant une ligne droite jusqu'à Port Darwin, en Australie, le long<sup>10</sup> des côtes d'Australie et de l'île Wessel jusqu'au cap Wessel, suivant le parallèle de latitude 11° Sud jusqu'à la côte Ouest du cap York, suivant le parallèle de latitude 11° Sud depuis la côte Est du cap York jusqu'au méridien de longitude 150° Ouest, suivant une ligne droite jusqu'au point de latitude 26° Sud et longitude 75° Ouest, et suivant une ligne droite jusqu'à la côte Ouest de l'Amérique du Sud au point de latitude 30° Sud. Coquimbo, Rio de Janeiro et Port Darwin sont considérés comme étant sur la ligne de démarcation de la "zone tropicale" et de la "zone d'été."

Les régions suivantes sont considérées comme appartenant à la "zone tropicale":

- (1) *Le Canal de Suez, la Mer Rouge et le golfe d'Aden*, à partir de Port Saïd jusqu'au méridien de longitude 45° Est. Aden et Berbera sont considérés comme étant sur la ligne de démarcation de la zone tropicale et de la zone tropicale périodique 2 (b).
- (2) *Le Golfe Persique* jusqu'au méridien de longitude 59° Est.

*La limite Nord de la "zone d'hiver périodique" méridionale* est constituée par une ligne tracée: suivant le parallèle de latitude 40° Sud depuis la côte Est de l'Amérique du Sud jusqu'au méridien de longitude 56° Ouest, suivant une ligne droite jusqu'au point de

<sup>10</sup> Au lieu de "Australie, le long" mettre "Australie, vers l'Est le long."

coast of South Africa; from the east coast of South Africa at lat.  $30^{\circ}$  S. along a rhumb line to the west coast of Australia at lat.  $35^{\circ}$  S., thence along the south coast of Australia to Cape Arid, thence along a rhumb line to Cape Grim, Tasmania, thence along the north coast of Tasmania to Eddystone Point, thence along a rhumb line to the west coast of South Island, New Zealand, at long.  $170^{\circ}$  E., thence along the west, south and east coasts of South Island to Cape Saunders, thence along a rhumb line to the point lat.  $33^{\circ}$  S. long.  $170^{\circ}$  W.; and thence along the parallel of lat.  $33^{\circ}$  S. to the west coast of South America, Valparaiso, Cape Town and Durban to be considered as being on the boundary line of the southern "Seasonal Winter" and "Summer" zones.

## Summer Zones.

*Summer Zones.*

The remaining areas constitute the "Summer" Zones.

*Seasonal Areas.*

## Seasonal Tropical Areas.

The following areas are Seasonal Tropical Areas:—

## North Atlantic.

(1) *In the North Atlantic Ocean.*

An area bounded on the north by a line from Cape Catoche in Yucatan to Cape San Antonio in Cuba, by the South Cuban Coast to lat.  $20^{\circ}$  N. and by the parallel of lat.  $20^{\circ}$  N. to the point lat.  $20^{\circ}$  N. long.  $20^{\circ}$  W.; on the west by the coast of Central America; on the south by the north coast of South America and by parallel of lat.  $10^{\circ}$  N., and on the east by the meridian of  $20^{\circ}$  W.

Tropical: 1st November to 15th July.

Summer: 16th July to 31st October.

## Arabian Sea.

(2) *Arabian Sea.*(a) *North of lat.  $24^{\circ}$  N.*

Karachi is to be considered as being on the boundary line of this area and the seasonal Tropical area (b) below.

Tropical: 1st August to 20th May.

Summer: 21st May to 31st July.

latitude 34° Sud et longitude 50° Ouest, suivant le parallèle de latitude 34° Sud jusqu'à la côte Ouest d'Afrique,<sup>20</sup> suivant une ligne droite issue de la côte Est de l'Afrique du Sud au point de latitude 30° Sud jusqu'à la côte Ouest d'Australie au point de latitude 35° Sud le long de la côte Sud d'Australie jusqu'au cap Arid, suivant une ligne droite issue de ce dernier point jusqu'au cap Grim, en Tasmanie, le long de la côte Nord de Tasmanie jusqu'à Eddystone Point, suivant une ligne droite issue de ce dernier point jusqu'à la côte Ouest de l'île du Sud de la Nouvelle-Zélande au point de longitude 170° Est, le long des côtes Ouest, Nord<sup>21</sup> et Est de l'île du Sud jusqu'au cap Saunders, suivant une ligne droite issue de ce cap jusqu'au point de latitude 33° Sud et longitude 170° Ouest, et suivant le parallèle de latitude 33° Sud,<sup>22</sup> jusqu'à la côte Ouest de l'Amérique du Sud. Valparaiso, Capetown et Durban sont considérés comme étant sur la ligne de démarcation de la "zone d'hiver périodique" méridionale et de la "zone d'été."

#### *Zones d'Été.*

Les autres régions constituent les "zones d'été."

#### *Régions périodiques.*

Les régions suivantes sont des "régions tropicales périodiques":

##### (1) *Dans l'Océan Atlantique Nord.*

Région limitée: au Nord par une ligne tracée du cap Catoche dans le Yucatan jusqu'au cap San Antonio dans l'île de Cuba, par la côte Sud de Cuba jusqu'au point de latitude 20° Nord, et par le parallèle de latitude 20° Nord jusqu'au méridien de longitude 20° Ouest, à l'Ouest par la côte de l'Amérique centrale, au Sud par la côte Nord de l'Amérique du Sud et par le parallèle de latitude 10° Nord, et à l'Est par le méridien de longitude 20° Ouest.

Cette région est:

Zone tropicale du 1<sup>er</sup> novembre au 15 juillet.

Zone d'été du 16 juillet au 31 octobre.

##### (2) *Mer d'Arabie.*

(a) *Au nord du parallèle de latitude 24° N.*

Cette région est:

Zone tropicale du 1<sup>er</sup> août au 20 mai.

Zone d'été du 21 mai au 31 juillet.

Karachi est considéré comme étant sur la ligne de démarcation de cette région et de la région tropicale périodique (b) ci-dessous—

[<sup>20</sup> Après "Afrique" ajouter "du Sud."]

[<sup>21</sup> Au lieu de "Nord" mettre "Sud."]

[<sup>22</sup> Supprimer la virgule après "33° Sud."]

(b) *South of lat. 24° N.*

Tropical: 1st December to 20th May, and 16th September to 15th October.

Summer: 21st May to 15th September and 16th October to 30th November.

Bay of Bengal.

(3) *Bay of Bengal.*

Tropical: 16th December to 15th April.

Summer: 16th April to 15th December.

China Sea.

(4) *In the China Sea.*

An area bounded on the west and north by the coast of Indo-China and China to Hong Kong, on the east by a rhumb line to the port of Sual (Luzon Island), and by the west coast of the Islands of Luzon, Samar and Leyte to the parallel of 10° N., and on the south by the parallel of lat. 10° N.

Hong Kong and Sual to be considered as being on the boundary of the "Seasonal Tropical" and "Summer" Zones.

Tropical: 21st January to 30th April.

Summer: 1st May to 20th January.

North Pacific Ocean.

(5) *In the North Pacific Ocean.*

(a) An area bounded on the north by the parallel of lat. 25° N., on the west by the meridian of 160° E., on the south by the parallel of lat. 13° N., and on the east by the meridian of 130° W.

Tropical: 1st April to 31st October.

Summer: 1st November to 31st March.

(b) An area bounded on the north and east by the coast of California, Mexico and Central America, on the west by the meridian of 120° W. and by a rhumb line from the point lat. 30° N., long. 120° W., to the point lat. 13° N., long. 105° W., and on the south by the parallel of lat. 13° N.

Tropical: 1st March to 30th June and 1st to 30th November.

Summer: 1st July to 31st October and 1st December to 28th/29th February.

South Pacific Ocean.

(6) *In the South Pacific Ocean.*

(a) An area bounded on the north by the parallel of lat. 11° S., on the west by the east coast of Australia, on the south by the parallel of lat. 20° S., and on the east by the meridian of 175° E., together with the Gulf of Carpentaria south of lat. 11° S.

Tropical: 1st April to 30th November.

Summer: 1st December to 31st March.

*(b) Au Sud du parallèle de latitude 24° N.*

Cette région est:

Zone tropicale du 1<sup>er</sup> décembre au 20 mai et du 16 septembre au 15 octobre.

Zone d'été du 21 mai au 15 septembre et du 16 octobre au 30 novembre.

*(3) Golfe du Bengale.*

Zone tropicale du 16 décembre au 15 avril.

Zone d'été du 16 avril au 15 décembre.

*(4) Dans la mer de Chine.*

Région limitée: à l'Ouest et au Nord par les côtes d'Indo-Chine et de Chine jusqu'à Hong Kong; à l'Est par une ligne droite jusqu'au port de Sual (Ile de Luçon) et par les côtes Ouest des Iles de Luçon, Samar et Leyte jusqu'au parallèle de 10° N.; et au Sud par le parallèle de latitude 10° N.

Hong Kong et Sual sont considérés comme étant sur la ligne de démarcation de la zone tropicale périodique et de la zone d'été.

Cette région est:

Zone tropicale du 21 janvier au 30 avril.

Zone d'été du 1<sup>er</sup> mai au 20 janvier.

*(5) Dans l'Océan Pacifique Nord.*

*(a)* Région limitée: au Nord par le parallèle de latitude 25° N., à l'Ouest par le méridien de longitude 160° E., au Sud par le parallèle de latitude 13° N. et à l'Est par le méridien de longitude 130° W.

Cette région est:

Zone tropicale du 1<sup>er</sup> avril au 31 octobre.

Zone d'été du 1<sup>er</sup> novembre au 31 mars.

*(b)* Région limitée: au Nord et à l'Est par les côtes de Californie, du Mexique et de l'Amérique centrale, à l'Ouest par le méridien de longitude 120° W. et par une ligne droite joignant le point de latitude 30° N. et longitude 120° W. au point de latitude 13° N. et de longitude 105° W. et au Sud par le parallèle de latitude 13° N.

Cette région est:

Zone tropicale du 1<sup>er</sup> mars au 30 juin et du 1<sup>er</sup> au 30 novembre.

Zone d'été du 1<sup>er</sup> juillet au 31 octobre et du 1<sup>er</sup> décembre au 28/29 février.

*(6) Dans l'Océan Pacifique Sud.*

*(a)* Région limitée: au Nord par le parallèle de latitude 11° S., à l'Ouest par la côte Est d'Australie, au Sud par le parallèle de latitude 20° S. et à l'Est par le méridien de longitude 175° E., et également le Golfe de Carpentarie au Sud du parallèle de latitude 11° S.

Cette région est:

Zone tropicale du 1<sup>er</sup> avril au 30 novembre.

Zone d'été du 1<sup>er</sup> décembre au 31 mars.

(b) An area bounded on the west by the meridian of  $150^{\circ}$  W., on the south by the parallel of lat.  $20^{\circ}$  S., and on the north and east by the rhumb line forming the southern boundary of the "Tropical" zone.

Tropical : from 1st March to 30th November.

Summer : from 1st December to 28th/29th February.

The following are "Seasonal Winter" areas:—

Northern "Seasonal Winter" Zone.

*Northern "Seasonal Winter" Zone* (between North America and Europe).

(a) In the area within and to the Northwards of the following line:—

A line drawn south from the coast of Greenland at long.  $50^{\circ}$  W. to lat.  $45^{\circ}$  N., thence along the parallel of lat.  $45^{\circ}$  N. to the meridian of  $15^{\circ}$  W., thence north to lat.  $60^{\circ}$  N., thence along the parallel of lat.  $60^{\circ}$  N. to the west coast of Norway, Bergen to be considered as being on the boundary line of this area and area (b) below.

Winter from 16th October to 15th April.

Summer from 16th April to 15th October.

(b) An area outside area (a) above and north of the parallel of lat.  $36^{\circ}$  N.

Winter from 1st November to 31st March.

Summer from 1st April to 31st October.

Baltic.

*Baltic* (bounded by the parallel of latitude of the Skaw).

Winter from 1st November to 31st March.

Summer from 1st April to 31st October.

Mediterranean and Black Sea.

*Mediterranean and Black Sea.*

Winter from 16th December to 15th March.

Summer from 16th March to 15th December.

Northern "Seasonal Winter" Zone.

*Northern "Seasonal Winter" Zone* (between Asia and North America, except Sea of Japan, South of  $50^{\circ}$  N.).

Winter from 16th October to 15th April.

Summer from 16th April to 15th October.

Sea of Japan, etc.

*Sea of Japan between the parallels of lat.  $35^{\circ}$  N. and  $50^{\circ}$  N.*

Winter from 1st December to 28/29th February.

Summer from 1st March to 30th November.

Southern "Seasonal Winter" Zone.

*Southern "Seasonal Winter" Zone.*

Winter from 16th April to 15th October.

Summer from 16th October to 15th April.

(b) Région limitée: à l'Ouest par le méridien de 150° W., au Sud par le parallèle de latitude 20° S. et au Nord et à l'Est par la ligne droite constituant la limite Sud de la zone tropicale.

Cette région est:

Zone tropicale du 1<sup>er</sup> mars au 30 novembre.  
Zone d'été du 1<sup>er</sup> décembre au 28/29 novembre.<sup>23</sup>

Les régions suivantes sont des "régions d'hiver périodiques":

*Zone d'hiver périodique septentrionale* (entre l'Amérique du Nord et l'Europe).

(a) Région située à l'intérieur et au Nord de la ligne tracée comme il suit: suivant le méridien de longitude 50° W. depuis la côte du Groenland jusqu'au parallèle de latitude 45° N., suivant le parallèle de latitude 45° N. jusqu'au méridien de longitude 15° W., suivant ce méridien jusqu'au parallèle de latitude 60° N., et suivant le parallèle de latitude 60° N. jusqu'à la côte Ouest de Norvège.

Cette région est:

Zone d'hiver du 16 octobre au 15 avril.  
Zone d'été du 16 avril au 15 octobre.

Bergen est considéré comme étant sur la ligne de démarcation de cette région et de la région (b) définie ci-dessous.

(b) Région située au Nord du parallèle de latitude 36° N. et en dehors de la région (a) définie ci-dessus.

Zone d'hiver du 1<sup>er</sup> novembre au 31 mars.  
Zone d'été du 1<sup>er</sup> avril au 31 octobre.

*Mer Baltique* (jusqu'au parallèle de latitude du Skaw).

Zone d'hiver du 1<sup>er</sup> novembre au 31 mars.  
Zone d'été du 1<sup>er</sup> avril au 31 octobre.

*Mer Méditerranée et Mer Noire.*

Zone d'hiver du 16 décembre au 15 mars.  
Zone d'été du 16 mars au 15 décembre.

*Zone d'hiver périodique septentrionale* (entre l'Asie et l'Amérique du Nord, excepté la mer du Japon au Sud du parallèle de latitude 5° N.<sup>24</sup>).

Zone d'hiver du 16 octobre au 15 avril.  
Zone d'été du 16 avril au 15 octobre.

*Mer du Japon* (entre les parallèles de latitude 35° N. et 50° N.).<sup>25</sup>

Zone d'hiver du 1<sup>er</sup> décembre au 28/29 février.  
Zone d'été du 1<sup>er</sup> mars au 30 novembre.

*Zone d'hiver périodique méridionale.*

Zone d'hiver du 16 avril au 15 octobre.  
Zone d'été du 16 octobre au 15 avril.

<sup>23</sup> According to a note, No. 64 of Feb. 20, 1932, from the British Ambassador at Washington to the Secretary of State, "novembre" should read "février."

<sup>24</sup> Au lieu de "5° N" mettre "50° N."

<sup>25</sup> Lire: "Mer du Japon entre les parallèles de latitude 35° N et 50° N."

International Load  
Line Certificate.

## ANNEX III.

*International Load Line Certificate.*

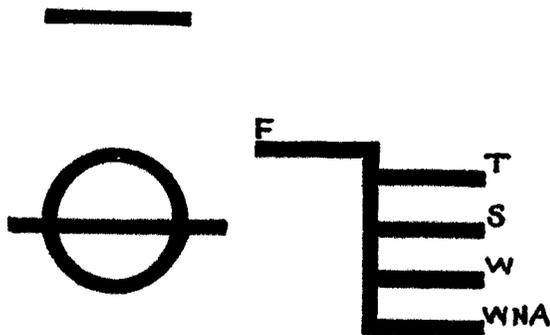
ISSUED under the authority of the Government of -----  
under the provisions of the International Load Line Convention, 1930.

Ship ----- Distinctive Number  
or Letters -----  
Port of Registry -----  
Gross Tonnage -----

	<i>Freeboard from deck line.</i>	<i>Load Line</i>
Tropical -----	(a) -----	above (b).
Summer -----	-----	(b) Upper edge of line through centre of disc.
Winter -----	-----	(c) ----- below (b).
Winter in North Atlantic -----	-----	(d) ----- below (b).

Allowance for fresh water for all freeboards -----

The upper edge of the deck line from which these freeboards are  
measured is ----- inches above the top of the ----- deck  
at side.



THIS IS TO CERTIFY that this ship has been surveyed and the free-  
boards and load lines shown above have been assigned in accordance  
with the Convention.

This certificate remains in force until -----

Issued at ----- on the -----  
day of -----

*Here follows the signature or seal and the description of the authority  
issuing the certificate.*

*Note.*—Where sea-going steamers navigate a river or inland water, deeper  
loading is permitted corresponding to the weight of fuel, &c., required for con-  
sumption between the point of departure and the open sea.

## ANNEXE III.

*Certificat International de Franc-bord.*<sup>26</sup>

DÉLIVRÉ sous l'autorité du Gouvernement d.....  
 en vertu des dispositions de la Convention Internationale de 1930  
 sur les Lignes de Charge.

Numéro ou lettres  
 distinctifs du Na-  
 vire.....

Navire.....

Port d'immatriculation.....

Tonnage brut.....

*Franc-bord mesuré*  
*à partir de la*  
*ligne de pont.*

*Emplacement de la*  
*Ligne.*

Tropicale<sup>27</sup>..... (a) au-dessus de (b).

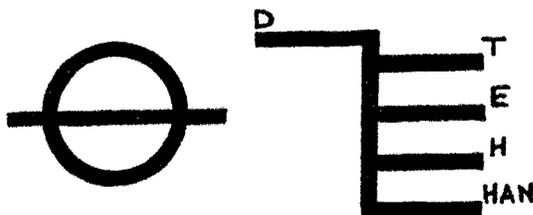
Été..... (b) Arête supérieure de  
 la ligne passant  
 par le centre du  
 disque.

Hiver..... (c) au-dessous de (b).

Hiver dans l'Atlantique Nord..... (d) au-dessous de (b).

Réduction en eau douce pour tous les francs-bords.....

L'arête supérieure de la ligne de pont à partir de laquelle ces  
 francs-bords sont mesurés se trouve à..... au-dessus de la  
 face supérieure du pont de..... sur la muraille.<sup>28</sup>



Le présent certificat est délivré pour attester que le navire a été  
 visité et que ses francs-bords et lignes de charge indiqués ci-dessus  
 ont été assignés conformément aux dispositions de la Convention.

Ce certificat est valable jusqu'au.....

Délivré à..... le.....

*Placer ici la signature ou le sceau et la qualification de l'autorité  
 chargée de délivrer le certificat.*

*Nota.*—Lorsque des vapeurs de mer naviguent dans des eaux intérieures,  
 il est permis d'augmenter le chargement du navire d'une quantité qui corres-  
 pond au poids de combustible, &c., nécessaire à la consommation entre le point  
 de départ et la mer libre.

<sup>26</sup> But see "Exchanges of Notes," p. 2397.]

<sup>27</sup> Au lieu de "Tropicale" mettre "Tropical."]

<sup>28</sup> Au lieu de "sur la muraille" mettre "en abord."]

The provisions of the Convention being fully complied with by this ship, this certificate is renewed till -----

-----  
Place ----- Date -----  
Signature or Seal and description of authority.

The provisions of the Convention being fully complied with by this ship, this certificate is renewed till -----

-----  
Place ----- Date -----  
Signature or Seal and description of authority.

The provisions of the Convention being fully complied with by this ship, this certificate is renewed till -----

-----  
Place ----- Date -----  
Signature or Seal and description of authority.

#### ANNEX IV.

Laws and rules regarded as equivalent to British Board of Trade Rules, 1906.

*Titles of Load Line Laws and Rules regarded as Equivalent to the British Board of Trade Rules, 1906.*

##### *Australia.*

Part IV of the Navigation Act, 1912-1920, and Navigation (Load Line) Regulations of the 17th December, 1924.

##### *Belgium.*

Loi sur la sécurité des navires (7 décembre 1920).

##### *Chile.*

Reglamento para el trazado del disco marcas y linea oficial de carguio de las naves mercantes (Decree No. 1896 of the 12th November, 1919).

##### *Denmark.*

Merchant Shipping (Inspection of Ships) Act of the 29th March, 1920, with later amendments.

Rules and Tables of Freeboard for Ships, dated the 30th September, 1909, as amended by Notification of the 25th July, 1918.

##### *France.*

Loi du 17 avril 1907, arrêté du 5 septembre 1908. Décret du 21 septembre 1908. Autre décret du 21 septembre 1908 modifié par le décret du 1<sup>er</sup> septembre 1925. Décret du 12 mai 1927. Décret du 17 janvier 1928.

##### *Germany.*

Vorschriften der See-Berufsgenossenschaft über den Freibord für Dampfer und Segelschiffe, Ausgabe 1908.

##### *Hong Kong.*

Merchant Shipping Consolidation Ordinance (No. 10 of 1899), as amended by Ordinances Nos. 31 of 1901, 2 of 1903, 5 of 1905, 16 of 1906, 9 of 1909, and 6 of 1910.

Le navire ayant satisfait entièrement aux prescriptions de la Convention, ce certificat est renouvelé jusqu'au-----

A----- le -----  
Signature ou sceau et qualification de l'autorité.

Le navire ayant satisfait entièrement aux prescriptions de la Convention, ce certificat est renouvelé jusqu'au-----

A----- le -----  
Signature ou sceau et qualification de l'autorité.

Le navire ayant satisfait entièrement aux prescriptions de la Convention, ce certificat est renouvelé jusqu'au-----

A----- le -----  
Signature ou sceau et qualification de l'autorité.

#### ANNEXE IV.

*Nomenclatures des Lois et Règlements concernant les lignes de charge considérés comme équivalents aux British Board of Trade Rules, 1906.*

##### *Australie.*

Part IV of the Navigation Act, 1912-1920, and Navigation (Load Line) Regulations of 17th December, 1924.

##### *Belgique.*

Loi sur la sécurité des navires (7 décembre 1920).

##### *Chile.*

Reglamento para el trazado del disco, marcas y linea oficial de carguio de las naves mercantes. Decree No. 1896 of 12th November, 1919.

##### *Danemark.*

Merchant Shipping (Inspection of Ships) Act of the 29th March, 1920, with later amendments.

Rules and Tables of Freeboard for Ships, dated 30th September, 1909, as amended by Notification of 25th July, 1918.

##### *France.*

Loi du 17 avril 1907. Arrêté du 5 septembre 1908. Décret du 21 septembre 1908. Autre décret du 21 septembre 1908 modifié par le décret du 1<sup>er</sup> septembre 1925. Décret du 12 mai 1927. Décret du 17 janvier 1928.

##### *Allemagne.*

Vorschriften der See-Berufsgenossenschaft über den Freibord für Dampfer und Segelschiffe, Ausgabe 1908.

##### *Hong Kong.*

Merchant Shipping Consolidation Ordinance (No. 10 of 1899) as amended by Ordinances Nos. 31 of 1901, 2 of 1903, 5 of 1905, 16 of 1906, 9 of 1909, and 6 of 1910.

Load line laws—Ctd. *Iceland.*

Law No. 58 of the 14th June, 1929, Sections 25–26.

*India.*

Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1923.

*Italy.*

Regole e tavole per assegnazione del “Bordo Libero” approved by decree dated the 1st February, 1929—VII of the Italian Minister for Communications.

Prior to 1929—British Board of Trade Rules, 1906.

*Japan.*

Ship Load Line Law [Law No. 2 of the 10th year of Taisho (1921)] and the Rules and Regulations relating thereto.

*Netherlands.*

Decree of the 22nd September, 1909 (Official Journal No. 315).

*Netherlands Indies.*

Netherlands Decree of the 22nd September, 1909 (Official Journal No. 315).

*New Zealand.*

British Board of Trade Rules, 1906.

*Norway.*

Norwegian Freeboard Rules and Tables of 1909.

*Portugal.*

Decree No. 11,210 of the 18th July, 1925, and Regulations and Instructions relating thereto.

*Spain.*

Reglamento para el Trazado del Disco y Marcas de Maxima Carga de los buques marchantes, 1914.

*Straits Settlements.*

British Board of Trade Rules, 1906.

*Sweden.*

Rules and Tables of Freeboard approved by decree of the 21st May, 1910.

*United Kingdom.*

Board of Trade Rules, 1906.

*United States of America.*

British Board of Trade Rules, 1906.

*Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.*

Rules and Regulations relating to the Load Lines of seagoing merchant vessels, published by Register of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, 1928.

*Islande.*

Law No. 58 of the 14th June, 1929, Sections 25-26.

*Inde.*

Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1923.

*Italie.*

Regole e tavole per assegnazione del "Bordo Libero," approved by decree dated 1st February, 1929—VII of the Italian Minister for Communications.

Prior to 1929—British Board of Trade Rules, 1906.

*Japon.*

Ship Load Line Law [Law No. 2 of the 10th year of Taisho (1921)] and the Rules and Regulations relating thereto.

*Pays-Bas.*

Decree of 22nd September, 1909 (Official Journal, No. 315).

*Indes Néerlandaises.*

Netherlands Decree of 22nd September, 1909 (Official Journal, No. 315).

*Nouvelle-Zélande.*

British Board of Trade Rules, 1906.

*Norvège.*

Norwegian Freeboard Rules and Tables of 1909.

*Portugal.*

Decree No. 11,210 of the 18th July, 1925, and Regulations and Instructions relating thereto.

*Espagne.*

Reglamento para el Trazado del Disco y Marcas de Maxima Carga de los Buques merchantes, 1014.

*Straits Settlements.*

British Board of Trade Rules, 1906.

*Suède.*

Rules and Tables of Freeboard approved by decree of 21st May, 1910.

*Royaume-Uni.*

Board of Trade Rules, 1906.

*États-Unis d'Amérique.*

British Board of Trade Rules, 1906.

*U.S.S.R.<sup>29</sup>*

Rules and Regulations relating to the Load Lines of seagoing merchant vessels, published by Register of U.S.S.R., 1928.

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<sup>29</sup> Au lieu de "U.S.S.R." mettre "U.R.S.S."]

Certified copy.

*Certified a true copy:*



LONDON

23<sup>rd</sup> Dec<sup>r</sup> 1930.

S. GASELEE.

*Librarian and Keeper of the  
Papers at the Foreign Office.*

Deposit of ratifica-  
tions.

AND WHEREAS the said convention has been ratified by the United States of America, Denmark, Latvia, the Netherlands, Canada, Finland, France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Italy, Portugal, Norway, New Zealand (including Western Samoa), Sweden, Spain and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and their respective ratifications were deposited with the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;— by the United States of America on June 10, 1931; by Denmark on August 13, 1931; by Latvia on January 29, 1932; by the Netherlands on April 9, 1932; and by Canada, Finland, France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Italy, Portugal, Norway, New Zealand, Sweden, Spain and the Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics on October 1, 1932;

AND WHEREAS the number of ratifications so deposited having been brought to five and more, on October 1, 1932, the said convention, in accordance with Article 24 thereof, came into force with respect to the United States of America and the other countries above mentioned, on January 1, 1933;

Necessary number to bring convention into force.

NOW, THEREFORE, be it known that I, Herbert Hoover, President of the United States of America, have caused the said convention to be made public to the end that the same and every article and clause thereof may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States of America and the citizens thereof, subject to the declaration made by the plenipotentiaries of the United States of America at the time of signature of the convention and recorded in the final act of the international load line conference, dated July 5, 1930, as follows:

Proclamation.

“The Plenipotentiaries of the United States of America formally declare that the signing of the International Load Line Convention by them, on the part of the United States of America, on this date, is not to be construed to mean that the Government of the United States of America recognizes a régime or entity which signs or accedes to the Convention as the Government of a country when that régime or entity is not recognized by the Government of the United States of America as the Government of that country.

Recognition.

“The Plenipotentiaries of the United States of America further declare that the participation of the United States of America in the International Load Line Convention signed on this date does not involve any contractual obligation on the part of the United States of America to a country, represented by a régime or entity which the Government of the United States of America does not recognize as the Government of that country, until such country has a Government recognized by the Government of the United States of America.”

No contractual obligation.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

DONE at the city of Washington this fifth day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and thirty-three, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fifty-seventh.

HERBERT HOOVER

By the President:

HENRY L STIMSON

*Secretary of State.*

Final act of conference.

## FINAL ACT OF THE INTERNATIONAL LOAD LINE CONFERENCE, 1930.

Contracting Powers.

THE Governments of Germany, the Commonwealth of Australia, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Cuba, Denmark, the Free City of Danzig, Spain, the Irish Free State, the United States of America, Finland, France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Greece, India, Iceland, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Mexico, Norway, New Zealand, Paraguay, the Netherlands, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Sweden and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics;

Purpose declared.

Desiring to promote safety of life and property at sea by establishing in common agreement uniform principles and rules with regard to the limits to which ships on international voyages may be loaded;

Having decided to participate in an international conference which, upon the invitation of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, was held in London;

Delegates.

Appointed the following delegations:—

### Germany.

#### *Delegates.*

Mr. Gustav KOENIGS.....	Ministerialdirigent in the Reichsverkehrsministerium, Geheimer Regierungsrat, Berlin.
Mr. Arthur WERNER.....	Ministerialrat in the Reichsverkehrsministerium, Geheimer Justizrat, Berlin.
Professor Walter LAAS.....	Director of the "Germanischer Lloyd" Classification Society, Berlin.
Mr. Karl STURM.....	Verwaltungsdirektor of the See-Berufsgenossenschaft, Hamburg.

#### *Experts.*

Captain A. N. ELINGIUS.....	Inspector of the "Hamburg-Südamerika-Line," Hamburg.
Mr. Wilhelm HEBERLING.....	Diplom-Ingenieur, "Germanischer Lloyd" Classification Society, Berlin.
Captain Ernst KNUTZEN.....	Inspector of the "Atlantic Tank-Rhederei for Verband deutscher Kapitäne und Schiffsoffiziere," Hamburg.
Mr. Franz KÖHLER.....	Gesamtverband, Abteilung Seeleute, Berlin.
Captain Ludwig SCHMIDT.....	Inspector of the "Hansa-Line," Bremen.
Captain Ludwig SCHUBART.....	Oberregierungsrat in the "Deutsche Seewarte," Hamburg.

## ACTE FINAL DE LA CONFÉRENCE INTERNATIONALE SUR LES LIGNES DE CHARGE, 1930.

LES Gouvernements d'Allemagne, du Commonwealth d'Australie, de Belgique, du Canada, du Chili, de Cuba, de Danemark, de la Ville Libre de Dantzig, d'Espagne, de l'État Libre d'Irlande, des États-Unis d'Amérique, de Finlande, de la France, du Royaume-Uni de Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande du Nord, de Grèce, de l'Inde, d'Islande, d'Italie, du Japon, de Lettonie, de Mexique, de Norvège, de la Nouvelle-Zélande, du Paraguay, des Pays-Bas, du Pérou, de Pologne, de Portugal, de Suède, et de l'Union des Républiques Soviétistes Socialistes;

Étant désireux d'établir d'un commun accord des principes et des règlements à l'effet de sauvegarder la vie humaine et la propriété en mer en ce qui concerne les limites d'immersion auxquelles il sera licite de charger les navires affectés à des voyages internationaux;

Ayant décidé à participer à une Conférence internationale qui, sur l'invitation du Gouvernement du Royaume-Uni de Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande du Nord, a eu lieu à Londres,

Ont désigné les délégations suivantes:

### Allemagne.

#### *Délégués.*

- |                                |   |
|--------------------------------|---|
| M. GUSTAV KOENIGS-----         | Ministerialdirigent au Reichsverkehrsministerium, Geheimer Regierungsrat, Berlin. |
| M. ARTHUR WERNER-----          | Ministerialrat au Reichsverkehrsministerium, Geheimer Justizrat, Berlin.          |
| M. le Professeur Walter LAAS-- | Directeur de la Société de Classification "Germanischer Lloyd," Berlin.           |
| M. KARL STURM-----             | Directeur gérant de la See-Berufsgenossenschaft, Hambourg.                        |

#### *Experts.*

- |                                 |   |
|---------------------------------|---|
| M. le Capitaine A. N. ELINGIUS- | Inspecteur de la Ligne "Hamburg-Südamerika," Hambourg.  |
| M. Wilhelm HEBERLING-----       | Diplôme-Ingénieur, Société de la Classification "Germanischer Lloyd," Berlin.                             |
| M. le Capitaine Ernst KNUTZEN-  | Inspecteur de "l'Atlantic Tank-Rhederei, pour Verband deutscher Kapitäne und Schiffsoffiziere," Hambourg. |
| M. FRANZ KÖHLER-----            | Gesamtverband, Section "Seeleute," Berlin.  |
| M. le Capitaine Ludwig SCHMIDT- | Inspecteur de la Ligne "Hansa," Brème.  |
| M. le Capitaine Ludwig SCHUBART | Oberregierungsrat à la "Deutsche Seewarte," Hambourg.   |

- Delegates—Contd. Captain Conrad SOERENSEN---- Inspector of the "Dampfschiffahrtsgesellschaft 1869," Flensburg.
- Mr. Johann WINTER----- Chief Engineer, First Ship Surveyor, See-Berufsgenossenschaft, Hamburg.

**The Commonwealth of Australia.**

*Delegates.*

- Captain Henry Priaulx CAYLEY\_ Royal Australian Navy, Commonwealth Naval Representative in London.
- Mr. Vincent Cyril DUFFY----- Australia House.

*Secretary.*

- Paymaster Lieut.-Com. A. Royal Australian Navy.  
FREYER

**Belgium.**

*Delegate.*

- Mr. Raoul F. GRIMARD----- Naval Engineer, Technical Adviser to the Central Naval Department.

**Canada.**

*Delegate.*

- Mr. Alexander JOHNSTON----- Deputy Minister of Marine.

*Experts.*

- Mr. C. F. M. DUGUID----- Chief Naval Architect.
- Captain J. GILLIES----- Canadian Pacific Steamships, Ltd.
- Mr. Frank McDONNELL----- Chairman, Board of Steamship Inspection.
- Captain H. E. NEDDEN----- Canadian National Steamship Co.
- Captain R. A. GOUDEY----- Canadian National Steamship Co.

*Secretary.*

- Miss Edna STOWE

**Chile.**

*Delegate.*

- Lieut.-Commander Constructor Oscar BUNSTER Member of the Chilean Naval Commission in London.

**Cuba.**

*Delegate.*

- Mr. Guillermo PATTERSON----- Cuban Minister in London.

**Denmark.**

*Delegates.*

- Mr. Emil KROGH----- Assistant Secretary in the Ministry of Shipping and Fisheries.

M. le Capitaine Conrad SOE- Inspecteur de la "Dampschiffahrts-  
RENSSEN gesellschaft, 1869," Flensburg.

M. Johann WINTER----- Ingénieur en Chef, Expert en Chef  
de navire. See-Berufsgenossen-  
schaft, Hambourg.

**Australie.**

*Délégués.*

M. le Capitaine de vaisseau Royal Australian Navy, Attaché  
Henry Prialux CAYLEY naval du Commonwealth  
d'Australie à Londres.

M. Vincent Cyril DUFFY----- Australia House.

*Secrétaire.*

M. le Commissaire en chef de la Royal Australian Navy.  
Marine A. FREYER

**Belgique.**

*Délégué.*

M. Raoul F. GRIMARD----- Ingénieur naval, Conseiller tech-  
nique à l'Administration Centrale  
de la Marine.

**Canada.**

*Délégué.*

M. Alexander JOHNSTON----- Sous-Ministre de la Marine  
Marchande.

*Experts.*

M. C. F. M. DUGUID----- Ingénieur en chef des construc-  
tions navales.

M. le Capitaine J GILLIES----- Canadian Pacific Steamships,  
Limited.

M. Frank McDONNELL----- Président de la Commission  
d'Inspection des Navires.

M. le Capitaine H. E. NEDDEN- Canadian National Steamship  
Company.

M. le Capitaine R. A. GOUDEY - Canadian National Steamship  
Company.

*Secrétaire.*

Mdlle. Edna STOWE

**Chili.**

*Délégué.*

M. le Capitaine de corvette Constructeur naval, Membre de la  
Oscar BUNSTER Commission navale du Chili à  
Londres.

**Cuba.**

*Délégué.*

M. Guillermo PATTERSON----- Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre  
plénipotentiaire à Londres.

**Danemark.**

*Délégués.*

M. Emil KROGH----- Chef de Bureau au Ministère de  
la Navigation et de la Pêche.

Delegates—Contd. Mr. Aage H. LARSEN----- Naval Architect and Engineer-in-Chief to the Ministry of Shipping and Fisheries.  
 Mr. J. A. KÖRBJING----- Director of the "Forenede Dampskibsselskab," Copenhagen.

Captain H. P. HAGELBERG----- Chairman of the Association of Danish Shipmasters.

Mr. Erik JACOBSEN----- Trade Union Manager.

*Experts.*

Mr. P. VILLADSEN----- Principal in the Ministry of Shipping and Fisheries.  
 Mr. Peder FISCHER----- Naval Architect.

**The Free City of Danzig.**

*Delegates.*

Mr. Alphonse POKLEWSKI- Commercial Counsellor, Polish Legation, London.  
 KOZIELL  
 Mr. Waldemar SIEG----- Commercial Counsellor.

**Spain.**

*Delegate.*

Mr. Octaviano MARTINEZ- Engineer, Spanish Navy.  
 BARCA

**Irish Free State.**

*Delegates.*

Mr. J. W. DULANTY----- Commissioner for Trade for the Irish Free State in Great Britain.

Mr. T. J. HEGARTY----- Ship Surveyor, Transport and Marine Branch, Department of Industry and Commerce.

**United States of America.**

*Delegates.*

Mr. Herbert B. WALKER----- President of the American Steamship Owners' Association.

Mr. David ARNOTT----- Chief Surveyor, American Bureau of Shipping.

Mr. Laurens PRIOR----- Bureau of Navigation, Department of Commerce.

Mr. Howard C. TOWLE----- National Council of American Shipbuilders.

Mr. Samuel D. McCOMB----- Marine Office of America.

Captain Albert F. PILLSBURY--- Pillsbury and Curtis, San Francisco.

Mr. Robert F. HAND----- Vice-President Standard Shipping Co., New York.

Mr. James KENNEDY----- General Manager, Marine Department, Gulf Refining Co., New York.

- M. Aage H. LARSEN..... Ingénieur-constructeur et Ingénieur en chef au Ministère de la Navigation et de la Pêche.
- M. J. A. KÖRBING..... Directeur de la compagnie d'armement "det Forenede Dampskibsselskab," Copenhague.
- M. le Capitaine H. P. HAGEMBERG..... Président de l'Association danoise des Capitaines de la Marine Marchande.
- M. Erik JACOBSEN..... Gérant de Syndicat.

*Experts.*

- M. P. VILLADSEN..... Sous-chef de Bureau au Ministère de la Navigation et de la Pêche.
- M. Peder FISCHER..... Constructeur naval.

**La Ville Libre de Dantzig.***Délégués.*

- M. Alphonse POKLEWSKI- Koziell..... Conseiller commercial à l'Ambassade polonaise à Londres.
- M. Waldemar SIEG..... Conseiller commercial.

**Espagne.***Délégué.*

- M. Octaviano MARTINEZ- BARCA..... Ingénieur de la Marine.

**État Libre d'Irlande.***Délégués.*

- M. J. W. DULANTY..... Commissaire pour le commerce de l'État Libre d'Irlande en Grande-Bretagne.
- M. T. J. HEGARTY..... Expert de navire au Département du Transport et de la Marine, Ministère de l'Industrie et du Commerce.

**États-Unis d'Amérique.***Délégués.*

- M. Herbert B. WALKER..... Président de l'Association américaine des Armateurs de navires à vapeur.
- M. David ARNOTT..... Inspecteur en chef, American Bureau of Shipping.
- M. Laurens PRIOR..... Bureau de la Navigation, Service du Commerce.
- M. Howard C. TOWLE..... Conseil national des armateurs américains.
- M. Samuel D. McCOMB..... Marine Office of America.
- M. le Capitaine Albert F. PILLSBURY..... de la maison Pillsbury et Curtis, San Francisco.
- M. Robert F. HAND..... Vice-Président, Standard Shipping Company, New-York.
- M. James KENNEDY..... Directeur gérant, Section de la Navigation, Gulf Refining Company, New-York.

Delegates—Contd. Mr. H. W. WARLEY----- Vice-President Ore Steamship Corporation, New York.  
Rear-Admiral John G. TAWRE- C.C. United States Navy, Retired.  
SEY. United States Shipping Board.

*Technical Advisers.*

Mr. David W. DICKIE Engineer and Naval Architect,  
Attorney-at-Law, San Francisco.  
Captain P. C. GRENING Director for Europe, United  
States Shipping Board Mer-  
chant Fleet Corporation.  
Mr. G. A. SMITH American Bureau of Shipping.

**Finland.**

*Delegates.*

Mr. A. H. SAASTAMOINEN----- Finnish Minister in London.  
Commander Birger BRANDT---- Finnish Shipmasters' Associa-  
tion.

*Assistant Delegate.*

Mr. E. WÄLIKANGAS----- Finnish Legation, London.

**France.**

*Delegates.*

Mr. André Maurice HAAR- Naval Construction Corps, Di-  
BLEICHER rector of the Departments of the  
Mercantile Fleet and of Naval  
Material at the Ministry of the  
Mercantile Marine.

Mr. René Hippolyte Joseph Assistant Director of the Depart-  
LINDEMANN ment of Marine Labour and of  
the Accountants' Department  
at the Ministry of the Mer-  
cantile Marine.

Mr. Jean Henri Theophile Naval Construction Corps, Assis-  
MARIE tant to the Director of the De-  
partments of the Mercantile  
Fleet and of Naval Material at  
the Ministry of the Mercantile  
Marine.

Mr. A. H. A de BERLHE----- Deputy Manager of the Bureau  
Veritas.

*Assistant to the Delegates.*

Mr. J. VOLMAT----- Chief Hydrographer, 2nd Class,  
representing the French Admi-  
rality.

*Experts.*

Mr. Jacques de BERLHE----- Engineer to the Bureau Veritas.  
Mr. BRILLIÉ----- Chief Consulting Engineer of the  
Compagnie Générale Transat-  
lantique.

- M. H. W. WARLEY----- Vice-Président, Ore Steamship Corporation, New-York.  
 M. le Contre-Amiral en retraite C.C. de la Marine des États-Unis,  
 John G. TAWRESEY United States Shipping Board.

*Conseillers techniques.*

- M. David W. DICKIE----- Ingénieur-Constructeur, et Avoué,  
 San Francisco.  
 M. le Capitaine de vaisseau Directeur pour l'Europe, United  
 P. C. GRENING States Merchant Shipping Board  
 Fleet Corporation.  
 M. G. A. SMITH----- American Bureau of Shipping.

**Finlande.***Délégués.*

- M. A. H. SAASTAMOINEN----- Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre  
 plénipotentiaire à Londres.  
 M. le Capitaine de frégate Association finlandaise des capi-  
 Birger BRANDT taines de navire.

*Délégué adjoint.*

- M. E. WÄLIKANGAS----- Légation finlandaise à Londres.

**France.***Délégués.*

- M. André Maurice HAAR- Ingénieur en Chef de 1<sup>ère</sup> Classe du  
 BLEICHER Génie Maritime, Directeur des  
 Services de la Flotte de Com-  
 merce et du Matériel naval au  
 Ministère de la Marine Mar-  
 chande.  
 M. René Hippolyte Joseph Directeur-adjoint des Services du  
 LINDEMANN Travail Maritime et de la  
 Comptabilité au Ministère de  
 la Marine Marchande.  
 M. Jean Henri Théophile MARIE Ingénieur principal du Génie Mari-  
 time, Adjoint au Directeur des  
 Services de la Flotte de Commerce  
 et du Matériel naval au Ministère  
 de la Marine Marchande.

- M. A. H. A. de BERLHE----- Administrateur délégué du Bureau  
 Véritas.

*Adjoint aux Délégués.*

- M. J. VOLMAT----- Ingénieur Hydrographe en Chef de  
 la Marine de 2<sup>ème</sup> Classe, repré-  
 sentant le Département de la  
 Marine.

*Experts.*

- M. Jacques de BERLHE----- Ingénieur du Bureau Véritas.  
 M. BRILLIÉ----- Ingénieur en Chef conseil de la  
 Compagnie générale transat-  
 lantique.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>2</sup> Au lieu de "Compagnie générale transatlantique" mettre "Compagnie Générale Transatlantique."]

Delegates—Contd.	Mr. M. A. R. de CATALANO.....	Chief Superintendent of the Compagnie Générale Transatlantique
	Mr. J. R. L. DUBOIS.....	Chief Marine Superintendent of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes.
	Mr. G. FALCOZ.....	Chief Engineer of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes.
	Mr. Ch. le PELLETIER.....	Chief Engineer of the Compagnie des Chargeurs Réunis.
	Mr. A. NIZERY.....	Manager of the Compagnie des Chargeurs Réunis.
	Mr. PATRY.....	Chief Engineer of the Bureau Veritas.
	Mr. J. PERRACHON.....	Assistant Manager of the Compagnie Auxiliaire de Navigation.
	Mr. Jules M. A. T. PINCZON.....	Chief Consulting Engineer of the Chantiers de Saint-Nazaire.
	Mr. R. ROSSIGNEUX.....	Chief of the Technical Department of the Comité Central des Armateurs de France.

*Secretary.*

	Captain C. F. J. DILLY.....	Inspector of Navigation, Ministry of Mercantile Marine.
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**United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.**

*Delegates.*

	Sir Henry F. OLIVER.....	Admiral of the Fleet, Royal Navy.
	Captain F. W. BATE.....	Professional Officer, Mercantile Marine Department, Board of Trade.
	Mr. A. J. DANIEL.....	Principal Ship Surveyor, Board of Trade.
	Captain J. T. EDWARDS.....	Master Mariner, Retired.
	Sir Ernest W. GLOVER.....	Chamber of Shipping of the United Kingdom.
	Sir Norman HILL.....	Chairman, Merchant Shipping Advisory Committee, Board of Trade.
	Sir Charles HIPWOOD.....	Board of Trade.
	Mr. J. Foster KING.....	Chief Surveyor to the British Corporation Register of Shipping and Aircraft.
	Dr. J. MONTGOMERIE.....	Chief Ship Surveyor to Lloyd's Register of Shipping.
	Sir Charles J. O. SANDERS.....	Chairman, Load Line Committee, 1927-1929.
	Mr. William Robert SPENCE.....	General Secretary, National Union of Seamen.
	Captain A. SPENCER.....	Master Mariner, Retired.

M. M. A. R. de CATALANO-----	Chef de l'Armement de la Compagnie générale transatlantique. <sup>2</sup>
M. J. R. L. DUBOIS-----	Chef de Service Maritime de l'Armement de la Compagnie des Messageries maritimes. <sup>3</sup>
M. G. FALCOZ-----	Ingénieur en chef de la Compagnie des Messageries maritimes. <sup>3</sup>
M. Ch. le PELLETIER-----	Ingénieur en chef de la Compagnie des Chargeurs Réunis.
M. A. NIZERY-----	Directeur de la Compagnie des Chargeurs Réunis.
M. PATRY-----	Ingénieur en chef du Bureau Véritas.
M. J. PERRACHON-----	Sous-directeur de la Compagnie Auxiliaire de Navigation.
M. Jules M. A. T. PINCZON-----	Ingénieur en Chef Conseil des Chantiers de Saint-Nazaire.
M. R. ROSSIGNEUX-----	Chef du Service Technique du Comité Central des Armateurs de France.

*Secrétaire.*

M. le Capitaine au long cours C. F. J. DILLY	Inspecteur de la Navigation Maritime, Ministère de la Marine Marchande.
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**Royaume-Uni de Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande du Nord.***Délégués.*

Sir Henry F. OLIVER-----	Admiral of the Fleet, Royal Navy.
M. le Capitaine F. W. BATE----	Conseiller nautique du Service de la Marine Marchande, Board of Trade.
M. A. J. DANIEL-----	Expert principal de navire, Board of Trade.
M. le Capitaine John Thomas EDWARDS	Capitaine au long cours en retraite.
Sir Ernest W. GLOVER-----	Chambre de la Navigation du Royaume-Uni.
Sir Norman HILL-----	Président du Merchant Shipping Advisory Committee, Board of Trade.
Sir Charles HIPWOOD-----	Board of Trade.
M. J. Foster KING-----	Inspecteur en Chef au British Corporation Register of Shipping and Aircraft.
M. le Dr. J. MONTGOMERIE----	Expert en chef de navire au Lloyd's Register of Shipping.
Sir Charles J. O. SANDERS-----	Président du Load Line Committee, 1927-1929.
M. William Robert SPENCE----	Secrétaire général de l'Union Nationale des Marins.
M. le Capitaine Alfred SPENCER.	Capitaine au long cours en retraite.

<sup>2</sup> Au lieu de "Compagnie générale transatlantique" mettre "Compagnie Générale Transatlantique."<sup>3</sup>

<sup>3</sup> Au lieu de "Messageries maritimes" mettre "Messageries Maritimes." ]

Delegates—Contd.

*Secretary.*

Mr. A. E. LEE..... Board of Trade.

*Assistant Secretaries.*

Mr. G. C. AGER..... Board of Trade.

Mr. W. GRAHAM..... Board of Trade.

Mr. H. C. MILLER..... Board of Trade.

Mr. J. T. MUNDEN..... Board of Trade.

Mr. W. E. STIMPSON..... Board of Trade.

**Greece.***Delegate.*

Mr. Nicolas G. LELY..... Consul-General for Greece in London.

*Expert Advisers.*

Commander Basil SCARPETIS... Commander Harbour Master, Head of the Shipping Services at the Greek Consulate-General, London.

Acting Commander Evangelos ROUSSOS Assistant of the Naval and Air Attaché of Greece, London.

**India.***Delegates.*

Sir Geoffrey L. CORBETT..... Late Secretary to the Government of India, Commerce Department.

Mr. Nowrojee Dadabhoj ALLBLESS Chairman of Scindia Steamships (London), Ltd.

Captain Kavas OOKERJEE..... Marine Superintendent, Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., Bombay.

Engineer-Commander John Sutherland PAGE Royal Indian Marine. Late Principal Engineer and Ship Surveyor, Government of Bengal.

**Iceland.***Delegates.*

Mr. Emil KROGH..... Assistant Secretary in the Danish Ministry of Shipping and Fisheries.

Mr. Aage H. LARSEN..... Naval Architect and Engineer-in-Chief to the Danish Ministry of Shipping and Fisheries.

Mr. J. A. KÖRBING..... Director of the "Forenede Dampskibsselskab," Copenhagen.

Captain H. P. HAGELBERG..... Chairman of the Association of Danish Shipmasters.

Mr. Erik JACOBSEN..... Trade Union Manager, Denmark.

*Experts.*

Mr. P. VILLADSEN..... Principal in the Danish Ministry of Shipping and Fisheries.

Mr. Peder FISCHER..... Naval Architect.

*Secrétaire.*

M. A. E. LEE----- Board of Trade.

*Secrétaires adjoints.*

M. G. C. AGER----- Board of Trade.  
 M. W. GRAHAM----- Board of Trade.  
 M. H. C. MILLER----- Board of Trade.  
 M. J. T. MUNDEN----- Board of Trade.  
 M. W. E. STIMPSON----- Board of Trade.

**Grèce.***Délégué.*

M. Nicolas G. LELY----- Consul général de la Grèce à Londres.

*Conseillers techniques.*

M. le Capitaine de frégate Basil SCARPETIS Capitaine du port, Chef des services de la navigation au consulat général de Grèce à Londres.

M. le Capitaine de frégate Adjoint à l'Attaché naval et aérien Evangelhos ROUSSOS de Grèce à Londres.

**Inde.***Délégués.*

Sir Geoffrey L. CORBETT----- Secrétaire en retraite du Département du Commerce du Gouvernement de l'Inde.

M. Nowrojee Dadabhoj ALL-BLESS Président de la Scindia Steamships (London), Limited.

M. le Capitaine Kavas OOKER-JEE Inspecteur du navire de la Scindia Steam Navigation Company, Limited, Bombay.

M. l'Ingénieur capitaine de frégate John Sutherland PAGE en chef et expert de navire en retraite au gouvernement du Bengale.

**Islande.***Délégués.*

M. Emil KROGH----- Chef de Bureau au Ministère Danois de la Navigation et de la Pêche.

M. Aage H. LARSEN----- Ingénieur-constructeur et Ingénieur en chef au Ministère Danois de la Navigation et de la Pêche.

M. J. A. KÖRBING----- Directeur de la compagnie d'armement "det Forenede Dampskibsselskab," Copenhague.

M. le Capitaine H. P. HAGEL-BERG Président de l'Association danoise des Capitaines de la Marine Marchande.

M. Erik JACOBSEN----- Gérant de Syndicat, Danemark.

*Experts.*

M. P. VILLADSEN----- Sous-chef de Bureau au Ministère Danois de la Navigation et de la Pêche.

M. Peder FISCHER----- Constructeur naval.

## Italy.

*Delegates.*

Delegates—Contd.

General Giulio INGIANNI-----	General Director of the Mercantile Marine.
Admiral Giuseppe CANTÙ-----	Admiral of Division, Technical Inspector of the Mercantile Marine.
Professor Torquato GIANNINI---	Counsellor for Emigration in the Italian Foreign Office.

*Assistant Delegate.*

Dr. Gaetano LAMPERTICO-----	Vice-Counsellor for Emigration in the Italian Foreign Office.
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*Experts.*

Mr. Carlo DOERFLES-----	Naval Architect, Head of the Technical Office of the Registro Italiano Navale ed Aeronautico, Trieste.
Mr. Aroldo PALANCA-----	Representing the Italian Shipowners' Federation.
Mr. Gino SOLDÀ-----	Naval Architect, Inspector of the Registro Italiano Navale ed Aeronautico.
Mr. Giuseppe GASPARINI-----	Naval Architect, representing the Italian General Confederation of Industry.
Captain Luigi ZINO-----	Representing the Italian Cargo Shipowners' Federation, Genoa.
Captain Arturo ROMANO-----	Representing the Italian Confederation of Captains, Officers and Seamen.

## Japan.

*Delegates.*

Mr. Shoichi NAKAYAMA-----	First-Class Secretary of Embassy.
Mr. Sukefumi IWAI-----	Expert in the Local Administration Office of Communications.

*Experts.*

Mr. Kumaichi SHOWNO-----	Expert in the Local Administration Office of Communications.
Mr. Takeji KOBAYASHI-----	Secretary in the Department of Communications.
Mr. Motoki MATSUMURA-----	Attaché.
Captain Nagayoshi HORI-----	Temporary Staff in the Department of Communications.

## Latvia.

*Delegates.*

Mr. Arturs OZOLS-----	Director of the Marine Department.
Captain Andrejs LONFELDS-----	Latvian Shipowners' Society.

**Italie.***Délégués.*

- M. le Général Giulio INGIANNI... Directeur général de la Marine Marchande.  
 M. l'Amiral de Division Giuseppe CANTÙ... Inspecteur technique de la Marine Marchande.  
 M. le Professeur Torquato GIANNINI... Conseiller d'Émigration au Ministère des Affaires Étrangères.

*Délégué adjoint.*

- M. le Dr. Gaetano LAMPERTICO... Vice-Conseiller d'Émigration au Ministère des Affaires Étrangères d'Italie.

*Experts.*

- M. Aroldo PALANCA..... Représentant la Fédération des Armateurs Italiens.  
 M. Carlo DOERFLES..... Constructeur Naval. Chef de Bureau Technique du Registro Italiano Navale ed Aeronautico à Trieste.  
 M. Gino SOLDÀ..... Constructeur Naval. Inspecteur du Registro Italiano Navale ed Aeronautico.  
 M. le Capitaine Luigi ZINO..... Représentant la Fédération des Armateurs des Navires de Charge à Gênes.  
 M. le Capitaine Arturo ROMANO... Représentant la Confédération italienne des Capitaines, des Officiers et des Marins.  
 M. Giuseppe GASPARINI..... Constructeur naval. Représentant la Confédération générale italienne de l'Industrie.

**Japon.***Délégués.*

- M. Shoichi NAKAYAMA..... Secrétaire d'Ambassade de première classe.  
 M. Sukefumi IWAI..... Expert au Bureau d'Administration locale des Communications.

*Experts.*

- M. Kumaichi SHOWNO..... Expert au Bureau d'Administration locale des Communications.  
 M. Takeji KOBAYASHI..... Secrétaire au Département des Communications.  
 M. Motoki MATSUMURA..... Attaché.  
 M. le Capitaine de vaisseau Nagayoshi HORI... Personnel temporaire du Département des Communications.

**Lettonie.***Délégués.*

- M. Arturs OZOLS..... Directeur du Département de la Marine Marchande.  
 M. le Capitaine Andrejs LONFELDS... de l'Association des Armateurs lettonais.

**Mexico.***Delegate.*

Delegates—Contd. Mr. Gustavo Luders de NEGRI— Consul-General for Mexico in London.

*Secretary.*

Mr. Macedonio GARZA— Vice-Consul for Mexico, London.

**Norway.***Delegates.*

Mr. Erling BRYN— Director of the Department of Shipping, Ministry of Commerce and Navigation.

Mr. Johan SCHÖNHEYDER— Surveyor-in-Chief in the Ministry of Commerce and Navigation.

Dr. J. BRUHN— Director of the Norwegian Veritas.

Mr. J. Hysing OLSEN— Shipowner.

Mr. Eivind TONNESEN— Managing Director of the Norwegian Shipmasters' Association.

Mr. A. BIRKELAND— President of the Norwegian Sailors' and Firemen's Union.

*Adviser.*

Mr. E. WETTERGREEN— Chief of Division in the Ministry of Commerce and Navigation.

**New Zealand.***Delegates.*

Sir Thomas Mason WILFORD— High Commissioner for New Zealand in London.

Sir Charles HOLDSWORTH— Managing Director of the Union Steamship Company of New Zealand, Ltd.

**Paraguay.***Delegate.*

Dr. Horacio CARISIMO— Chargé d'Affaires in London.

**Netherlands.***Delegates.*

Vice-Admiral (retired) C. FOCK— Inspector-General of Navigation, Chairman of the Freeboard Assigning Commission.

Mr. A. van DRIEL— Naval Architect, Adviser on Naval Architecture to the Shipping Inspection Service, Member and Secretary of the Freeboard Assigning Commission.

Mr. J. BRAUTIGAM— Chairman of the Netherlands Union of Transport Workers, Member of the Second Chamber of the States General.

Mr. J. W. LANGELEER— Inspector of Shipping, Dutch East Indies.

**Mexique.***Délégué.*

M. Gustavo Luders de NEGRI... Consul général du Mexique à Londres.

*Secrétaire.*

M. Macedonio GARZA..... Vice-consul du Mexique à Londres.

**Norvège.***Délégués.*

M. Erling BRYN..... Directeur du Département de la Navigation au Ministère du Commerce et de la Navigation.

M. Johan SCHÖNHEYDER..... Expert en chef au Ministère du Commerce et de la Navigation.

M. le Dr. J. BRUHN..... Directeur du "Norske Veritas."

M. J. Hysing OLSEN..... Armateur.

M. Eivind TONNESEN..... Directeur gérant de l'Association norvégienne des capitaines de navire.

M. A. BIRKELAND..... Président de l'Union norvégienne des Marins et des Chauffeurs.

*Conseiller.*

M. E. WETTERGREEN..... Chef de Division au Ministère du Commerce et de la Navigation.

**Nouvelle-Zélande.***Délégués.*

Sir Thomas Mason WILFORD... Haut Commissaire de la Nouvelle-Zélande à Londres.

Sir Charles HOLDSWORTH..... Directeur gérant de l'Union Steamship Company of New Zealand, Limited.

**Paraguay.***Délégué.*

M. le Dr. Horacio CARISIMO.... Chargé d'Affaires à Londres.

**Pays-Bas.***Délégués.*

M. le Vice-Amiral en retraite Inspecteur général de la Navigation; Président de la Commission pour la fixation du franc-bord minimum des navires.  
C. FOCK

M. l'Ingénieur A. van DRIEL... Conseil des constructions navales près l'inspection de la navigation; membre et secrétaire de la commission pour la fixation du minimum franc-bord des navires.

M. J. BRAUTIGAM..... Président de la Ligue Centrale des Ouvriers du Transport; membre de la Seconde Chambre des États-Généraux.

M. J. W. LANGELER..... du service de la navigation aux Indes néerlandaises.

Delegates—Contd. Mr. J. RYPPERDA WIERDSMA..... Chairman of the Holland-America Line.

Captain G. L. HEERIS..... Secretary of the Netherlands Ship-owners' Association.

*Experts.*

Mr. H. KEYSER..... Assistant Director of the Royal Netherlands Meteorological Institute.

Professor N. KAL..... Professor in Naval Architecture at the Technical University, Delft.

Mr. F. REEDEKER..... Master Mariner, retired.

Mr. G. de RONDE..... Master Mariner, retired.

Mr. J. CARPENTIER-ALTING..... Naval Architect.

*Secretary.*

Jonkheer O. REUCHLIN..... Attaché to the Netherlands Legation, London.

**Peru.**

*Delegate.*

Captain Manuel D. FAURA..... Naval Attaché in London.

**Poland.**

*Delegates.*

Mr. Alphonse POKLEWSKI-KOZIELL..... Commercial Counsellor, Polish Embassy, London.

Mr. Boguslaw BAGNIEWSKI..... Counsellor, Ministry of Industry and Trade, Warsaw.

**Portugal.**

*Delegates.*

Mr. Thomaz Ribeiro de MELLO..... Minister Plenipotentiary. Head of the Economic Questions of the Portuguese Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Captain Carlos Theodoro da COSTA..... Naval Architect.

**Sweden.**

*Delegates.*

Baron Erik Kule PALMSTIERNA..... Swedish Minister in London.

Mr. Per Axel LINDBLAD..... Assistant Under-Secretary in the Board of Trade.

Captain Erik Axel Fredrik EGGERT..... Maritime Expert to the Social Board.

- M. J. RYPPERDA WIERDSMA..... Président-directeur de la Société Anonyme de Navigation dite "Holland-Amerika Lijn."  
 M. le Capitaine G. L. HEERIS... Secrétaire de l'Association des armateurs néerlandais.

*Experts.*

- M. H. KEYSER..... Directeur adjoint de l'Institut royal néerlandais météorologique.  
 M. le Professeur N. KAL..... Professeur de la construction maritime à l'École des Hautes Études techniques à Delft.  
 M. F. REEDEKER..... Ancien capitaine de la marine marchande.  
 M. G. de RONDE..... Ancien capitaine de la marine marchande.  
 M. J. CARPENTIER-ALTING..... Architecte naval.

*Secrétaire.*

- Le Jonkheer O. REUCHLIN..... Attaché à la Légation royale des Pays-Bas à Londres.

**Pérou.***Délégué.*

- M. le Capitaine Manuel D. FAURA... Attaché Naval à Londres.

**Pologne.***Délégués.*

- M. Alphonse POKLEWSKI-KOZIELL... Conseiller commercial à l'Ambassade polonaise à Londres.  
 M. Boguslaw BAGNIEWSKI..... Conseiller au Ministère de l'Industrie et du Commerce, Varsovie.

**Portugal.***Délégués.*

- M. Thomaz Ribiero de MELLO... Ministre plénipotentiaire; Chef des questions économiques au Ministère des Affaires Etrangères portugais.  
 M. le Capitaine de corvette Carlos Theodoro da COSTA... Constructeur naval.<sup>4</sup>

**Suède.***Délégués.*

- M. le Baron Erik Kule PALM-STIERNA... Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire à Londres.  
 M. Per Axel LINDBLAD..... Chef de Section à l'Administration Centrale du Commerce.  
 M. le Capitaine Erik Axel Fredrik EGGERT... Expert pour les Affaires Maritimes de l'Administration Royale du Travail et de la Prévoyance Sociale.

[<sup>4</sup>According to a note, No. 49 of Feb. 8, 1932, from the British Ambassador at Washington to the Secretary of State, "M. le Capitaine de corvette Carlos Theodoro da Costa, Constructeur naval" should read "M. le Capitaine de frégate Carlos Theodoro da Costa, Ingénieur naval."]

Delegates—Contd.

*Experts and Assistant Delegates.*

Mr. G. MacE. BÖÖS.....	First Amanuensis in the Board of Trade.
Mr. A. W. PALMQVIST.....	Controller of Tonnage, Gothenburg District.
Captain O. A. NORDBORG.....	Member of the First Chamber of Parliament, Director of the Swedish Shipowners' Association.
Captain N. P. LARSSON.....	President of the Swedish Society of Masters and Officers of the Mercantile Marine.
Mr. N. OLSSON.....	President of the Swedish Seamen's Union.

**Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.***Delegate.*

Mr. Dimitri BOGOMOLOFF.....	Counsellor of the Soviet Embassy in London.
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*Experts.*

Mr. P. MATVEEFF.....	Naval Engineer.
Mr. A. A. KAUKUL.....	Anglo-Soviet Shipping Co.

The Governments of Austria, Estonia, Hungary and Turkey appointed observers as follows:—

*Austria.*

Mr. K. ZEILEISSEN.....	Secretary to the Austrian Legation, London.
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*Estonia.*

Mr. R. A. MOLLERSON.....	Counsellor of Estonian Legation, London.
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*Hungary.*

Baron Ivan RUBIDO-ZICHY.....	Hungarian Minister in London.
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*Turkey.*

Mehmet Ali ŞEVKI Pasha.....	Counsellor to the Turkish Embassy in London.
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The League of Nations having been invited to send representatives to the Conference to act as observers, appointed the following delegation for this purpose:—

Mr. Robert HAAS.....	Secretary-General of the Advisory and Technical Committee for Communications and Transit.
Mr. J. M. F. ROMEIN.....	Secretary of the Permanent Committee for Ports and Maritime Navigation.

*Experts et Délégués Adjoints.*

- M. G. MacE. BÖÖS..... Secrétaire à l'Administration du Commerce.  
 M. A. W. PALMQVIST..... Contrôleur de jaugeage du district de Gothembourg.  
 M. le Capitaine O. A. NORDBORG. Membre de la Première Chambre du Riksdag, Directeur de l'Association des Armateurs Suédois.  
 M. le Capitaine N. P. LARSSON. Directeur de l'Association Suédoise des officiers de la Marine Marchande.  
 M. N. OLSSON..... Directeur de l'Union Suédoise des Marins.

**L'Union des Républiques Soviétistes Socialistes.***Délégué.*

- M. Dimitri BOGOMOLOFF..... Conseiller à l'Ambassade de l'Union des Républiques Soviétistes Socialistes à Londres.

*Experts.*

- M. P. MATVEEFF..... Ingénieur naval.  
 M. A. A. KAUKUL..... Compagnie de navigation Anglo-Soviet.

Les Gouvernements d'Autriche, d'Esthome, de Hongrie et de Turquie ont nommé les observateurs suivants:

*Autriche.*

- M. K. ZEILEISSEN..... Secrétaire de la Légation autrichienne à Londres.

*Esthonie.*

- M. R. A. MOLLERSON..... Conseiller à la Légation d'Esthonie à Londres.

*Hongrie.*

- Le baron Ivan RUBIDO-ZICHY.. Ministre plénipotentiaire de Hongrie à Londres.

*Turquie.*

- Mehmet Ali ŞEVKI Pasha..... Conseiller à l'Ambassade de Turquie à Londres.

La Société des Nations, ayant été invitée à envoyer des représentants à la Conférence à titre d'observateurs, a nommé à cette fin la délégation suivante:

- M. Robert HAAS..... Secrétaire général de la Commission Consultative et Technique des Communications et du Transit.  
 M. J. M. F. ROMEIN..... Secrétaire du Comité Permanent des Ports et de la Navigation Marine.

Who accordingly assembled in London.

Admiral of the Fleet Sir Henry F. Oliver was appointed President of the Conference, and Mr. A. E. Lee, Secretary-General.

Committees set up. For the purposes of its work the Conference set up the following Committees, of which the under-mentioned were Presidents:—

Administration Committee: Mr. Koenigs.  
 Main Technical Committee: Sir Charles Sanders.  
 Tankers Committee: Mr. Kennedy.  
 Timber Ships Committee: Mr. Emil Krogh.  
 Special Types of Ship Committee: Vice-Admiral Fock.  
 Zones Committee: General Ingianni.  
 Drafting Committee: Mr. Haarbleicher.  
 Credentials Committee: Mr. Nakayama.

In the course of a series of meetings between the 20th May, 1930, and the 5th July, 1930, a Load Line Convention, dated the 5th July 1930, was drawn up.

## I.

Declarations by  
United States.

The Conference takes note of the following declarations, made by the undermentioned delegation:—

Régimes not recog-  
nized by United States  
not to be so construed.

The Plenipotentiaries of the United States of America formally declare that the signing of the International Load Line Convention by them, on the part of the United States of America, on this date, is not to be construed to mean that the Government of the United States of America recognizes a régime or entity which signs or accedes to the Convention as the Government of a country when that régime or entity is not recognized by the Government of the United States of America as the Government of that country.

No contractual obli-  
gation.

The Plenipotentiaries of the United States of America further declare that the participation of the United States of America in the International Load Line Convention signed on this date does not involve any contractual obligation on the part of the United States of America to a country, represented by a régime or entity which the Government of the United States of America does not recognize as the Government of that country, until such country has a Government recognized by the Government of the United States of America.

## II.

Recommendations.

The Conference also adopts the following recommendation <sup>5</sup>—

Smaller vessels in  
international voyages,

*Ships of less than 150 tons gross Engaged on International Voyages.*

Regulations.

The Conference recommends that such regulations as may be made by any of the Contracting Governments relating to ships of less than 150 tons gross engaged on international voyages should, so far as

[“recommendation” should read “recommendations.”]

Qui, en conséquence, se sont réunis à Londres.

M. l'Amiral Sir Henry F. Oliver a été nommé comme Président de la Conférence et M. A. E. Lee a été nommé comme Secrétaire-Général.

Pour l'accomplissement de ses travaux, la Conférence a constitué les Commissions suivantes, dont les Présidents ont été nommés comme suit:

Commission d'Administration: M. Koenigs.  
Commission Technique Principale: Sir Charles Sanders.  
Commission de Navires à citernes: M. Kennedy.  
Commission de Navires transportant des chargements de bois en pontée: M. Emil Krogh.  
Commission de Navires de Types spéciaux: M. le Vice-Amiral Fock.  
Commission de Zones: M. le Général Ingianni.  
Commission de Rédaction: M. Haarbleicher.  
Commission des Plénipotentiaires: M. Nakayama.

Au cours des réunions successives qui se sont tenues entre le 20 mai 1930 et le 5 juillet 1930, une Convention sur les Lignes de Charge, datée du 5 juillet 1930, a été élaborée.

## I.

La Conférence prend note des déclarations suivantes faites par la délégation ci-après indiquée.

Les Plénipotentiaires des États-Unis d'Amérique déclarent formellement que la signature de la Convention Internationale sur les Lignes de Charge portant la date de ce jour, ne doit pas être considérée comme signifiant que le Gouvernement des États-Unis d'Amérique reconnaisse un régime ou une institution signataire ou adhérent à la présente Convention lorsque ce régime ou cette institution n'est pas reconnu comme étant le Gouvernement de ce pays par le Gouvernement des États-Unis d'Amérique.

En outre, les Plénipotentiaires des États-Unis d'Amérique déclarent, que le fait que les États-Unis d'Amérique sont partie à la Convention Internationale sur les Lignes de Charge, signée à la date de ce jour, n'entraîne pour les États-Unis d'Amérique aucune obligation contractuelle envers un pays représenté par un régime ou une institution que le Gouvernement des États-Unis d'Amérique ne reconnaît pas comme étant le Gouvernement de ce pays et ce, jusqu'à ce que ce pays ait un Gouvernement reconnu par les États-Unis d'Amérique.

## II.

La Conférence adopte également les recommandations suivantes:

*Navires de moins de 150 tonneaux de jauge brute effectuant des voyages internationaux.*

La Conférence recommande que les réglementations qui peuvent être établies par l'un quelconque des Gouvernements contractants pour les navires de moins de 150 tonneaux de jauge brute effectuant

practicable and reasonable, be framed in accordance with the principles and rules laid down in this Convention, and should whenever possible be made after consultation and agreement with the Governments of the other countries concerned in such international voyages.

*Strength.*

Standards of strength.

As under the Rules attached to this Convention, ships which comply with the highest standard laid down in the rules of a classification society recognised by the Administration are regarded as having sufficient strength for the minimum freeboards allowed under the rules, the Conference recommends that each Administration should request the Society or Societies which it has recognised to confer from time to time with the Societies recognised by other Administrations, with a view to securing as much uniformity as possible in the application of the standards of strength on which freeboard is based.

*Annual Surveys.*

Surveys.

*Ante*, p. 2248.

The Conference recommends that, if possible, each Administration should make arrangements for the periodical inspections referred to in paragraph (3) (c) of Article 14 to be held at intervals of approximately twelve months so far as concerns the maintenance of the fittings and appliances referred to in Condition B of paragraph 3 of that Article (*i.e.*, the fittings and appliances for the (i) protection of openings, (ii) guard rails, (iii) freeing ports and (iv) means of access to crews' quarters)

*Information regarding Damage to Tankers.*

Information as to  
tanker damage.

The Conference recommends that the Governments of the countries to which tankers belong shall keep records of all structural and deck damage to these ships caused by stress of weather, so that information with regard to these matters may be available.

des voyages internationaux soient, autant qu'il est possible et raisonnable de le faire, établies conformément aux principes et aux règles fixées dans la Convention et, si possible, après avoir consulté les Gouvernements des autres pays intéressés dans ces voyages internationaux et obtenu leur accord.

#### *Solidité.*

Suivant les règles annexées à la présente Convention, les navires qui satisfont aux "Standards" les plus élevés établis dans les règles d'une Société de Classification reconnue par l'Administration sont considérés comme ayant une solidité suffisante pour obtenir le franc-bord minimum qui peut être accordé d'après ces Règles. La Conférence recommande que chaque Administration demande à la Société ou aux Sociétés qu'elle a reconnues de conférer de temps en temps avec les Sociétés reconnues par les autres Administrations, afin de réaliser une uniformité aussi grande que possible dans l'application des "Standards" de solidité sur lesquels le franc-bord est basé.

#### *Visites annuelles.*

La Conférence recommande que, si possible, chaque Administration prenne ses dispositions pour assurer que la visite périodique, indiquée dans le paragraphe 3° (c) de l'Article 14, ait lieu à des intervalles d'environ douze mois en ce qui concerne la tenue en bon état des installations et des appareils visés dans la clause B du paragraphe 3 de cet Article (c'est-à-dire: les installations et les appareils pour (i) la protection des ouvertures, (ii) les garde-corps, (iii) les sabords de décharge, (iv) les moyens d'accès aux logements de l'équipage).<sup>6</sup>

La Conférence recommande que, lorsque ce sera possible, chaque Administration prenne des dispositions pour organiser environ tous les douze mois les visites périodiques dont il est question dans le paragraphe 3 (c) de l'Article 14 visant la tenue en état des dispositifs et installations énoncées dans la clause B du paragraphe 3 de cet Article, c'est-à-dire (i) la protection des ouvertures, (ii) les garde-corps, (iii) les sabords de décharge, (iv) les moyens d'accès aux logements de l'équipage.

#### *Renseignements concernant les avaries aux navires à citernes.*

La Conférence recommande que les Gouvernements des pays à qui appartiennent des navires à citernes recueillent les renseignements sur toutes les avaries aux coques et aux ponts survenues à ces navires et occasionnées par le gros temps afin que l'on puisse dispenser<sup>7</sup> de renseignements concernant cette question.

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[<sup>6</sup> Supprimer le premier paragraphe.]

[<sup>7</sup> Au lieu de "dispenser" mettre "disposer."]

## Signatures.

In faith whereof the undersigned have affixed their signatures to the present Act.

En foi de quoi, les soussignés ont apposé leurs signatures au bas du présent Acte.

Done in London this fifth day of July, 1930, in a single copy which shall be deposited in the archives of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, which shall transmit certified true copies thereof to all signatory Governments.

Fait à Londres, ce cinquième jour du mois de juillet, 1930, en un seul exemplaire, qui sera déposé dans les archives du Gouvernement du Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande du Nord, qui en transmettra des copies certifiées conformes à tous les Gouvernements signataires.

(L.S.) GUSTAV KOENIGS.  
 WALTER LAAS.  
 KARL STURM.  
 WILHELM HEBERLING.  
 H. P. CAYLEY.  
 V. C. DUFFY.  
 R. GRIMARD.  
 A. JOHNSTON.  
 CHAS. DUGUID.  
 FRANK McDONNELL.  
 EDNA STOWE.  
 OSCAR BUNSTER.  
 GUILLERMO PATTERSON  
 EMIL KROGH.  
 AAGE H. LARSEN.  
 H. P. HAGELBERG.  
 P. VILLADSEN.  
 P. FISCHER.  
 OCTAVIANO M. BARCA.  
 SEAN DULCHAONTIGH.  
 T. J. HEGARTY.  
 HERBERT B. WALKER.  
 DAVID ARNOTT.  
 LAURENS PRIOR.  
 HOWARD C. TOWLE.  
 ALBERT F. PILLSBURY.  
 ROBERT F. HAND.  
 JAS. KENNEDY.  
 H. W. WARLEY.  
 JOHN G. TAWRESEY.  
 DAVID W. DICKIE.  
 PAUL C. GRENING.  
 GEORGE A. SMITH.  
 A. H. SAASTAMOINEN.  
 B. BRANDT.  
 JEAN MARIE.  
 A. DE BERLHE.  
 J. VOLMAT.  
 J. DE BERLHE.  
 R. ROSSIGNEUX.  
 CH. DILLY.  
 H. F. OLIVER.  
 F. W. BATE.  
 ALFRED J. DANIEL.  
 JOHN T. EDWARDS.

ERNEST W. GLOVER.  
NORMAN HILL.  
C. HIPWOOD.  
J. FOSTER KING.  
J. MONTGOMERIE.  
CHARLES J. O. SANDERS.  
W. R. SPENCE.  
A. SPENCER.  
A. E. LEE.  
G. C. AGER.  
W. GRAHAM.  
H. C. MILLER.  
J. T. MUNDEN.  
W. E. STIMPSON.  
E. PALMSTIerna.  
E. EGGERT.  
GUNNAR BÖÖS.  
N. G. LELY.  
E. ROUSSOS.  
G. L. CORBETT.  
NOWROJEE DADABHOY ALLBLESS.  
KAVAS OOKERJEE.  
J. S. PAGE.  
EMIL KROGH.  
AAGE H. LARSEN.  
H. P. HAGELBERG.  
P. VILLADSEN.  
P. FISCHER.  
GIULIO INGIANNI.  
GIUSEPPE CANTÙ.  
ING. CARLO DOERFLES  
G. SOLDÀ.  
G. GASPARINI.  
S. NAKAYAMA.  
S. IWAI.  
K. SHOWNO.  
T. KOBAYASHI.  
M. MATSUMURA.  
N. HORI.  
A. OZOLS.  
G. LUDERS DE NEGRI.  
E. BRYN.  
J. SCHÖNHEYDER.  
THOMAS M. WILFORD.  
C. HOLDSWORTH.  
C. FOCK.  
A. VAN DRIEL.  
JOH. BRAUTIGAM.  
LANGELER.  
J. R. WIERDSMA.  
M. D. FAURA.  
A. POKLEWSKI-KOZIELL.  
B. BAGNIEWSKI.  
THOMAZ RIBEIRO DE MELLO.  
CARLOS THEODORO DA COSTA.  
D. BOGOMOLOFF.  
P. MATVEEFF.  
A. KAUKUL.  
J. M. F. ROMEIN.  
S. HORACIO CARÍSIMO.  
T. C. GIANNINI.

Exchanges of Notes.

## EXCHANGES OF NOTES

British Ambassador. *The British Ambassador (Lindsay) to the Secretary of State (Stimson)*

No. 48

BRITISH EMBASSY,  
*Washington, D.C., February 8th, 1932*

SIR,

I have the honour to refer to my note No. 183 of May 29th, 1931<sup>1</sup> regarding the International Load Line Convention of 1930 and, under instructions from His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to transmit to you herewith copies of a proposal made by the Netherlands Government relating to modifications in the text of the Rules in Annex I to the Convention. The proposal is transmitted for the information of the United States Government in preparing the regulations necessary to give effect to the Convention.

I am to state that His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom are entirely in agreement with the proposed modifications, which they consider represent the most practical way of simplifying the application of the rules in those countries in which metric measures are in use, but they do not consider that the proposal necessitates any amendment of the Convention.

I have the honour to be, with the highest consideration, Sir,  
Your most obedient, humble servant,

R. C. LINDSAY.

THE HONOURABLE  
HENRY L. STIMSON,  
*Secretary of State of the United States,  
Washington, D.C.*

[W 14163/95/50]

Enclosure.

Proposal.

## PROPOSAL.

Modifications of  
French draft of Rules  
annex.

THE following modifications as to the French draft of the Rules annex to International Convention respecting Load Lines, London, the 5th July, 1930, are proposed to simplify the application in those countries in which metric measures are in use:—

Règle IX,	instead of	"457 millimètres,"	read	"460 millimètres."
"	"	"254	"	"255
Règle X,	"	"63	"	"65
Règle XI,	"	"457	"	"460

<sup>1</sup> Not printed.

(The same in Table 2.)

Règle XIII, instead of "63 millimètres," read "65 millimètres."  
 Règle XVIII, " " "229 " " " "230 " " "  
 " " "457 " " " "460 " " "  
 Règle XIX, " " "457 " " " "460 " " "  
 Règle XXI, " " "229 " " " "230 " " "  
 Règle XXV, " " "457 " " " "460 " " "

Règle XXX. The table should read:—

Longueur des pavois par le travers du puits en mètres.	Section des sabords de décharge de chaque bord en mètres carrés.
4	0,726
6	0,787
8	0,848
10	0,909
12	0,970
14	1,031
16	1,092
18	1,153
20	1,213
Au-dessus de 20	0,061 mètre carré pour chaque augmentation d'un mètre de longueur additionnelle de pavois.

Règle XXXVI to be read:—

"Coefficient de finesse (*c*).

"Le coefficient de finesse employé avec les tables de franc-bord est donné par la formule:

$$c = \frac{\Delta}{L.B.T.}$$

dans laquelle  $\Delta$  est le déplacement en eau douce en tonnes du navire hors membres (à l'exclusion des bossages) à un tirant d'eau moyen sur quille T égal à 85 pour cent du creux au livet.

"Le coefficient ne doit pas être inférieur à 0,68."

(This is more in conformity with the common practice in countries applying the metric system and gives exactly the same result as the formula in the English text.)

Règle XXXVII. The first table should be read:—

L.	f.	L.	f.
30	3777	108	19386
36	4193	114	21232
42	4892	120	23106
48	5622	126	25051
54	6532	132	27031
60	7470	138	29146
66	8669	144	31268
72	9920	150	33480
78	11253	156	35770
84	12774	162	38063
90	14335	168	40414
96	15897	174	42868
102	17615	180	45368

The second table should read:—

H. en mètres.....	0	2,1	2,7	3,3	3,9	4,5	5,1	5,7
f <sub>1</sub> .....	19053	23221	26240	31298	39365	49561	60890	74162
		6,3	6,9	7,5				
		88582	104911	121570				

The third table should read:—

K. en mètres.....	0	1,5	3,0	4,5	6,0	7,5	9,0	10,5	12,0
f <sub>2</sub> .....	0	1042	2084	3134	6218	9277	13361	18470	24606

Règle XLV, instead of "229 millimètres," read "230 millimètres."  
 Règle LXII, " "51 " " "50 " "  
 Règle LXIII, " "51 " " "50 " "  
 Règle LXV, " "51 " " "50 " "

The table in "Règle LXVII" should read:—

L.	Franc-bord.	L.	Franc-bord.	L.	Franc-bord.	L.	Franc-bord.
Mètres.	Millims.	Mètres.	Millims.	Mètres.	Millims.	Mètres.	Millims.
24	200	75	800	126	1920	177	3165
27	225	78	850	129	2000	180	3230
30	250	81	905	132	2080	183	3290
33	275	84	960	135	2155	186	3355
36	300	87	1015	138	2235	189	3415
39	325	90	1075	141	2310	192	3475
42	355	93	1135	144	2390	195	3530
45	385	96	1195	147	2465	198	3590
48	420	99	1260	150	2540	201	3645
51	455	102	1325	153	2615	204	3700
54	490	105	1395	156	2685	207	3755
57	530	108	1465	159	2760	210	3810
60	575	111	1540	162	2830	213	3860
63	615	114	1615	165	2895	216	3915
66	660	117	1690	168	2965	219	3965
69	705	120	1765	171	3030	222	4015
72	755	123	1845	174	3100	225	4070
						228	4115
						231	4165

The table in "Règle LXXVI" should read:—

L.	Franc-bord.	L.	Franc-bord.	L.	Franc-bord.	L.	Franc-bord.
24	230	45	585	66	1005	87	1470
27	275	48	640	69	1065	90	1540
30	320	51	700	72	1130	93	1610
33	370	54	760	75	1195	96	1680
36	420	57	820	78	1260	99	1755
39	475	60	880	81	1330	102	1825
42	530	63	940	84	1400		

Règle XCV, instead of "457 millimètres," read "460 millimètres."  
Règle CV. The table should read:—

L.	Franc-bord.	L.	Franc-bord.	L.	Franc-bord.	L.	Franc-bord.
57	535	90	1020	123	1610	156	2290
60	575	93	1070	126	1670	159	2350
63	615	96	1120	129	1730	162	2405
66	655	99	1170	132	1795	165	2460
69	695	102	1220	135	1860	168	2510
72	740	105	1275	138	1925	171	2565
75	780	108	1325	141	1990	174	2615
78	825	111	1380	144	2050	177	2660
81	875	114	1435	147	2115	180	2710
84	920	117	1495	150	2175	183	2755
87	970	120	1550	153	2235		

The results from the proposed tables are practically the same as those of the present, the differences being negligible. In the case of the freeboard tables, they never are more than 2,5 millimètres, or one-tenth of an inch; this maximum only is attained in a few cases.

As to the height of coamings, &c., it should be kept in mind that in any case both the English and the French text are in force, and, therefore, it will not be possible that any surveyor will make difficulties either when a ship that has been constructed in a country where the English measures are applied does not comply, as to some measures, which should be slightly larger, according to the French text or alternatively.

Finally, it is proposed to draw up the freeboards on the certificates when in metric measures in mètres with two decimals, *e.g.*:—

"Tropicale..... (a) 0,13 mètre au-dessus de (b).

"Été..... (b) 1,92 mètres.

Arête supérieure de la ligne  
passant par le centre du  
disque.

"Hiver..... (c) 0,13 mètre au-dessous de (b).

"Hiver dans l'Atlantique  
nord..... (d) 0,18 mètre au-dessous de (b)."

Such is simpler than and preferable to a freeboard mentioned on the certificate in millimètres.

Secretary of State. *The Secretary of State (Stimson) to the British Ambassador (Lindsay)*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
Washington, June 1, 1932.

EXCELLENCY:

Consideration has been given to the proposal enclosed with your note No. 48 of February 8, 1932, made by the Netherlands Government relating to modifications in the French text of certain of the rules in Annex 1 to the International Load Line Convention of 1930, and I am now enabled to inform you that as the proposed modifications in no way alter the English text of the convention or affect the equivalence of the French text with the English text, this Government is in agreement with His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom that the modifications represent the most practical way of simplifying the application of the rules in those countries in which metric measures are in use, and that the proposal does not necessitate any amendment of the convention.

Attention is invited, however, to a typographical error found in the third table of Regulation XXXVII in the Netherland proposal where the factor  $f_2$  corresponding to a value of K of 4.5 meters should be changed from 3134 to read 4134.

Accept, Excellency, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration.

For the Secretary of State:  
W. R. CASTLE, Jr.

HIS EXCELLENCY  
SIR RONALD LINDSAY, P.C., G.C.M.G., K.C.B., C.V.O.,  
*British Ambassador.*

585.61 B 1/203

British Ambassador. *The British Ambassador (Lindsay) to the Secretary of State (Stimson)*

No. 215.

BRITISH EMBASSY,  
Washington, D.C., June 28th, 1932.

SIR,

I have the honour to refer to your note No. 585.61 B 1/203 of June 1st last regarding certain modifications in the French text of certain of the rules in Annex I to the International Load Line Convention of 1930 proposed by the Netherlands Government and to transmit to you herewith copies of a sheet showing small corrections which the Netherlands Government have since made to the figures contained in these modifications.

I have the honour to be, With the highest consideration, Sir,  
Your most obedient, humble servant,

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE  
HENRY L. STIMSON,  
*Secretary of State of the United States,  
Washington, D.C.*

R. C. LINDSAY.

[W 5298/76/50]

Enclosure.

Enclosure.

CORRECTIONS TO THE NETHERLANDS PROPOSALS FOR THE  
MODIFICATION OF THE FRENCH TEXT OF THE RULES ANNEXED  
TO THE INTERNATIONAL LOAD LINE CONVENTION, 1930.

Corrected proposals.

Règle XXXVII. The second table should read:—

H en mètres.....	0	2,1	2,7	3,3	3,9	4,5
f <sub>1</sub> .....	19050	23218	26234	31290	39355	49551
H en mètres.....	5,1	5,7	6,3	6,9	7,5	
f <sub>1</sub> .....	60877	74144	88564	104891	121552	

The third table should read:—

K en mètres.....	0	1,5	3,0	4,5	6,0	7,5	9,0	10,5	12,0
f <sub>2</sub> .....	0	1042	2084	4133	6217	9275	13358	18467	24600

Règle CVI (not CV as previously quoted). The freeboard in  
millimètres corresponding to a length in mètres of 144 should read  
"2055" instead of "2050," viz.:—

L	Franc-bord.
144.....	2055

Secretary of State. *The Secretary of State (Stimson) to the British Ambassador (Lindsay)*

The Secretary of State presents his compliments to the British Chargé d'Affaires *ad interim*, and referring to the Ambassador's note No. 215 of June 28, 1932, transmitting copies of a sheet showing corrections which the Netherland Government has made to the figures contained in its proposal transmitted with the Ambassador's note No. 48 of February 8, 1932, relating to modifications in the French text of the rules in Annex I to the London Load Line Convention of 1930, informs him that these modifications have had the consideration of the appropriate Departments of the Government of the United States and that no objection to them is perceived.

The Secretary of State would be thankful if he might be informed from time to time in regard to the other countries which accept the corrections proposed by the Netherland Government.

The Secretary of State would be further obliged if he might be informed of the procedure His Majesty's Government in Great Britain will take in respect of such corrections in the French text of the convention and rules, as have been or may be agreed upon in order to bring that text more in accord with the English text. It would be especially desirable to know whether it is the intention of the British Government to furnish to the governments certified copies of the convention and rules as so modified.

In this relation it is recalled that attached to the certified copy of the convention and rules originally furnished by the British Government is a long list of errata in the French text. The procedure of the governments in proclaiming or promulgating the convention and rules would be greatly facilitated and simplified if corrected certified copies could be furnished to them.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
*Washington, August 9, 1932.*

585.61 B 1/224

*The British Minister (Osborne) to the Secretary of State (Stimson)*

British Ambassador.

No. 313

His Majesty's Minister presents his compliments to the Secretary of State and with reference to his note 581.61 B 1/224 of August 9th last relative to the International Load Line Convention, has the honour, under instructions from His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to inform him that Belgium, Denmark, Estonia, France, Greece, Italy, Poland, the Free City of Danzig, Spain, and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, have expressed their willingness to accept the proposals of the Netherlands Government in connection with the French text of the Rules in Annex 1 to that Convention.

Mr. Osborne is also instructed to inform Mr. Stimson that, since the errors found in the original text of the Convention and Rules were all of minor importance, and as the modifications in the French text recently proposed by the Netherlands Government represent merely the most practical way of simplifying the application of the Rules in Annex 1 to the Convention in those countries in which metric measures are in use, the competent authorities do not propose to arrange for the circulation of certified corrected copies of the Convention and Rules. In this connection, he is to add that the errors which were found to exist in the English text of the Convention and to which attention was called at the time of the circulation of certified copies, were corrected in the copy of the Convention which was scheduled to the Merchant Shipping (Safety and Load Line Conventions) Act of 1932.

BRITISH EMBASSY,  
*Washington, D.C., October 5th, 1932.*

December 9, 1932.  
December 28, 1932.

*Parcel-post agreement between the United States of America and Denmark with regulations of execution. Signed at Copenhagen, December 9, 1932; at Washington, December 28, 1932; approved, January 9, 1933.*

## AGREEMENT

between

DENMARK AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
CONCERNING THE EXCHANGE OF PARCEL POSTParcel-post agree-  
ment with Denmark.  
Preamble.

The undersigned, provided with full powers by their respective governments, have by common consent and subject to ratification by the competent superior authorities, drawn up the following Agreement:

## ARTICLE I.

Object.

*Object of the Agreement.*

Territory embraced.

Between the United States of America (including Alaska, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, Samoa, and Hawaii) on one hand, and Denmark, including Faroe Islands and Greenland, on the other hand, there may be exchanged, under the denomination of parcel post, parcels up to the maximum weight and the maximum dimensions indicated in the Regulations of Execution

## ARTICLE II.

Transit parcels.

*Transit Parcels.*

Rights guaranteed.

1. Each Postal Administration guarantees the right of transit through its service, to or from any country with which it has parcel-post communication, of parcels originating in or addressed for delivery in the service of the other contracting Administration.

Notice.

2. Each Postal Administration shall inform the other to which countries parcels may be sent through it as intermediary, and the amount of the charges due to it therefor, as well as other conditions.

Intermediate Admin-  
istration, requirements.

3. To be accepted for onward transmission, parcels sent by one of the contracting Administrations through the service of the other Administration must comply with the conditions prescribed from time to time by the intermediate Administration.

## ARTICLE III.

Postage, etc.

*Postage and Fees.*

Collecting from sender.

1. The Administration of origin is entitled to collect from the sender of each parcel the postage and the fees for requests for information as to the disposal of a parcel made after it has been posted, and also, in the case of insured parcels, the insurance fees and the fees for return receipts, that may from time to time be prescribed by its regulations.

Prepayment.

2. Except in the case of returned or redirected parcels, the postage and such of the fees mentioned in the preceding section as are applicable, must be prepaid.

## OVERENSKOMST

mellem

DE FORENEDE STATER I AMERIKA OG DANMARK  
ANGAAENDE UDVEKSLING AF PAKKEPOST.

Undertegnede har, med Fuldmagt fra vore respektive Regeringer, efter fælles Aftale og under Forudsætning af vedkommende højere Myndigheders Ratifikation vedtaget følgende Overenskomst:

## ARTIKEL I.

*Overenskomstens Formaal.*

Mellem De Forenede Stater i Amerika (med Alaska, Puerto Rico, Virgin Øerne, Guam, Samoa og Hawaii) paa den ene Side og Danmark (herunder Færøerne og Grønland) paa den anden Side kan der under Betegnelsen Pakkepost udveksles Pakker indenfor den Maksimumsvægt, og de Maksimumsdimensioner, der er anført i Ekspeditionsreglementet.

## ARTIKEL II.

*Transitpakker.*

1. Hver Poststyrelse tilsikrer Ret til Transit ved sin Posttjenestes Mellemskomst for Pakker, der er bestemt til eller hidrører fra et hvilket som helst andet Land, med hvilket den har Udveksling af Postpakker, og som er indleveret til eller er bestemt til Udlevering gennem den anden kontraherende Poststyrelses Tjeneste.
2. Hver Poststyrelse skal meddele den anden, til hvilke Lande Pakker kan sendes med dens Posttjeneste som Mellemed, og hvilke Transitafgifter der tilkommer den derfor, samt andre Betingelser.
3. For at kunne modtages til Viderebefordring skal Pakker, der sendes fra den ene kontraherende Styrelses Posttjeneste gennem den anden Styrelses Posttjeneste, opfylde de Betingelser, der til enhver Tid er foreskrevet af Styrelsen i Transitlandet.

## ARTIKEL III.

*Porto og Gebyrer.*

1. Styrelsen i Afganglandet har Ret til hos Afsenderen af en Pakke at opkræve Porto samt Gebyrer for Efterspørgsler angaaende en Pakke, der fremsættes efter Pakkens Indlevering, samt for Værdipakker de Værdigebyrer og Gebyrer for Modtagelsesbeviser, som til enhver Tid er fastsat i dens egne Bestemmelser.
2. Portoen og de af de i foregaaende Stykke nævnte Gebyrer, der kommer til Anvendelse, skal betales forud med Undtagelse for returnerede og omekspederede Pakker.

## ARTICLE IV.

*Preparation of Parcels.*

Preparation of parcels.

Packing requirements.  
*Post*, p. 2420.

Every parcel shall be packed in a manner adequate for the length of the journey and the protection of the contents as set forth in the Regulations of Execution.

## ARTICLE V.

*Prohibitions.*

Prohibitions.

Articles specified.  
Letters, etc.

1. The following articles are prohibited transmission by parcel post:

(a) A letter or a communication having the nature of a letter. Nevertheless it is permitted to enclose in a parcel an open invoice, confined to the particulars which constitute an invoice, and also a simple copy of the address of the parcel, that of the sender being added.

With different address.

(b) An enclosure which bears an address different from that placed on the cover of the parcel.

Live animals.

(c) Any live animal, except leeches.

Nonadmissible.

(d) Any article the admission of which is forbidden by the Customs or other laws or regulations in force in either country.

Explosives.

(e) Any explosive or inflammable article, and in general, any article the conveyance of which is dangerous, including articles which from their nature or packing may be a source of danger to postal employees or may soil or damage other articles.

Obscene, etc., articles.  
Uninsured designated articles.

(f) Obscene or immoral articles.

(g) It is, moreover, forbidden to send coin, bank notes, currency notes, or any kind of securities payable to bearer, platinum, gold or silver (whether manufactured or unmanufactured), precious stones, jewels, or other precious articles in uninsured parcels.

Treatment of.

If a parcel which contains coin, bank notes, currency notes, or any kind of securities payable to bearer, platinum, gold or silver (whether manufactured or unmanufactured), precious stones, jewels, or other precious articles is sent uninsured, it shall be placed under insurance by the country of destination and treated accordingly.

Prohibited articles erroneously handled.

2. When a parcel contravening any of these prohibitions is handed over by one Administration to the other, the latter shall proceed in accordance with its laws and inland regulations. Explosive or inflammable articles, as well as documents, pictures and other articles injurious to public morals may be destroyed on the spot by the Administration which has found them in the mails.

Parcel containing a letter.

The fact that a parcel contains a letter, or a communication having the nature of a letter, may not, in any case, entail the return of the parcel to the sender. The letter is, however, marked for the collection of postage due from the addressee at the regular rate.

List of prohibited articles to be published.

The two Administrations advise each other, by means of the List of Prohibited Articles published by the International Bureau of the Universal Postal Union, of all prohibited articles. However, they do not assume, on that account, any responsibility towards the customs or police authorities, or the sender.

## ARTIKEL IV.

*Pakkernes Beskaffenhed.*

Enhver Pakke skal være indpakket paa en under Hensyn til Befordringens Længde og Indholdets Beskyttelse forsvarlig Maade, saaledes som det fastsættes i Ekspeditionsreglementet.

## ARTIKEL V.

*Forbudte Genstande.*

1. Det er forbudt at forsende følgende Genstande i Pakkerne:

a) Breve eller Meddelelser, der har Karakter af Breve. Dog er det tilladt i en Pakke at indlægge en aaben Faktura, der ikke indeholder andre Angivelser end de for en Faktura almindelige, samt en Genpart af Pakkens Adresse, hvortil kan føjes Afsenderens Adresse.

b) Indlæg, der bærer en anden Adresse end den paa Pakken angivne.

c) Levende Dyr, undtagen Iglar.

d) Enhver Genstand, hvis Forsendelse er forbudt af Toldvæsenet eller ved gældende Love eller Reglementer i et af de to Lande.

e) Alle eksplosive eller brandfarlige Genstande samt iøvrigt alle Genstande, hvis Befordring medfører Fare, derunder Genstande, som paa Grund af deres Beskaffenhed eller Indpakning kan frembyde Fare for Posttjenestemændene, eller som kan tilsnævse eller beskadige andre Pakker.

f) Usædelige eller usømmelige Genstande.

g) Endvidere er det forbudt i Pakker uden angiven Værdi at forsende Mønt, Pengesedler af enhver Art, alle Værdipapirer, der lyder paa Ihænderhaver, Platin, Guld og Sølv (saavel forarbejdet som uforarbejdet), Ædelstene, Juveler og anden Pretiosa.

Hvis en Pakke, som indeholder Mønt, Pengesedler af enhver Art, alle Værdipapirer, der lyder paa Ihænderhaver, Platin, Guld og Sølv (saavel forarbejdet som uforarbejdet), Ædelstene, Juveler og anden Pretiosa, er afsendt som Pakke uden angiven Værdi, skal den af Bestemmelseslandet behandles som Værdipakke.

2. Saafremt en Pakke, hvis Indhold er i Strid med disse Forbudsbestemmelser, overleveres fra det ene Land til det andet, skal sidstnævnte gaa frem i Overensstemmelse med sine Love og indenrigske Bestemmelser. Eksplosive eller brandfarlige Genstande samt Dokumenter, Billeder og andre Genstande, der strider imod almindelig Velanstændighed, kan tilintetgøres paa Stedet af det Postvæsen, der forefinder dem i Posten.

Den Omstændighed, at en Pakke indeholder et Brev eller en Meddelelse, der har Karakter af et Brev, kan dog ikke i noget Tilfælde medføre, at Pakken tilbagesendes til Afsenderen. Brevet sættes i Porto efter almindelige Regler, der opkræves hos Adressaten.

De to Poststyrelser underretter hinanden om alle forbudte Genstande ved Hjælp af den af Verdenspostforeningens internationale Bureau offentliggjorte Fortegnelse over forbudte Genstande. De paatager sig dog ikke herved noget Ansvar over for Toldvæsen, Politimyndigheder eller Afsenderne.

## ARTICLE VI.

## Insurance.

*Insurance.*

## Maximum amount.

Parcels may be insured up to the amount of 500 francs gold or its equivalent in the currency of the country of origin. However, the Chiefs of the Postal Administrations of the two contracting countries may, by mutual consent, increase or decrease this maximum amount of insurance.

## Limitation.

A parcel cannot give rise to the right to an indemnity higher than the actual value of its contents, but it is permissible to insure it for only part of that value.

## ARTICLE VII.

## Indemnity.

*Indemnity.*

## Allowance to sender.

1. Except in the cases mentioned in the Section following, the Administrations are responsible for the loss of insured parcels mailed in one of the two contracting countries for delivery in the other and for the loss, abstraction of or damage to their contents, or a part thereof.

## Amount restricted.

The sender, or other rightful claimant, is entitled on this account to an indemnity corresponding to the actual amount of the loss, abstraction or damage. The amount of indemnity is calculated on the basis of the actual value (current price, or, in the absence of current price, at the ordinary estimated value) at the time and place of mailing, of the parcel, provided in any case that the indemnity shall not exceed the amount for which the parcel was insured and on which the insurance fee has been collected, or the maximum of 500 francs gold.

## Reimbursement of postage, etc., on loss of parcels.

In the case where indemnity is payable for the loss of a parcel or for the destruction or abstraction of the whole of the contents thereof, the sender is entitled to the return of the postal charges, if claimed. However, the insurance fees are not in any case returned.

## Transit originating in a third country destined for either contracting Power.

In the absence of special agreement to the contrary between the countries involved no indemnity will be paid by either country for the loss of transit insured parcels originating in a country not participating in this Agreement and destined for one of the two contracting countries.

## Parcels forwarded to a third country.

When an insured parcel originating in one country and addressed for delivery in the other country is reforwarded from there to a third country or is returned to a third country at the request of the sender or addressee, the party entitled to the indemnity, in case of loss, rifling or damage occurring subsequent to the reforwarding or return of the parcel by the original country of destination, can lay claim, in such cases, only to the indemnity which the country where the loss, rifling or damage occurred consents to pay, or which that country is obligated to pay in accordance with the agreement made between the countries directly interested in the reforwarding or return. Either of the two countries signing the present Agreement which wrongly forwards an insured parcel to a third country is responsible to the sender to the same extent as the country of origin, that is, within the limit of the present Agreement.

## Responsibility for error.

## ARTIKEL VI.

*Værdiangivelse.*

Paa Pakker kan angives Værdi indtil et Beløb af 500 Guldfrancs eller det hertil i Afsendelseslandets Mønt svarende Beløb. Poststyrelserne i de to kontraherende Lande kan dog efter fælles Overenskomst forhøje eller nedsætte dette Maksimum for Værdiangivelse.

Forsendelsen af en Pakke giver ikke Ret til Erstatning udover den virkelige Værdi af dens Indhold, men det er tilladt at angive en lavere Værdi.

## ARTIKEL VII.

*Erstatning.*

1. Med Undtagelse af de i næste Punkt nævnte Tilfælde er Poststyrelserne ansvarlige for Bortkomst af Pakker med angiven Værdi, der er indleveret i det ene af de kontraherende Lande og bestemt til Udlevering i det andet, og for Bortkomst, Berøvelse eller Beskadigelse af Pakkernes Indhold, helt eller delvist.

Afsenderen eller en anden dertil legitimeret Person er som Følge heraf berettiget til en Erstatning, der svarer til Bortkomstens, Indholdsberøvelsens eller Beskadigelsens virkelige Beløb. Erstatningsbeløbet beregnes paa Grundlag af den virkelige Værdi (Fakturapris eller, hvis en saadan ikke opgives, almindelig Vurderingspris) paa det Tidspunkt og det Sted, hvor Pakken indleveredes, dog med det Forbehold, at Erstatningen ikke i noget Tilfælde kan overstige den paa Pakken angivne Værdi, for hvilken Værdigebyr er betalt, og højst kan udgøre 500 Guldfrancs.

I Tilfælde, hvor der skal betales Erstatning for en bortkommen Pakke eller for Ødelæggelse eller Berøvelse af hele dens Indhold, er Afsenderen, saafremt han fremsætter Begæring derom, berettiget til at faa Portoen tilbagebetalt. Værdigebyret tilbagebetales dog ikke i noget Tilfælde.

Med mindre der foreligger særlig Overenskomst om det modsatte mellem de interesserede Lande, betales der ikke Erstatning af noget af de kontraherende Lande for transiterende Pakker med angiven Værdi, der er bestemt til et af de to kontraherende Lande, og som hidrører fra et Land, der ikke er Deltager i denne Overenskomst.

Naar en Pakke med angiven Værdi, der er indleveret i det ene Land og bestemt til Udlevering i det andet Land, omadresseres fra sidstnævnte Land til et tredje Land eller tilbagesendes til et tredje Land paa Afsenderens eller Adressatens Begæring, kan den, der er berettiget til Erstatning, i Tilfælde af Bortkomst, Indholdsberøvelse eller Beskadigelse, som er sket efter Omekspeditionen eller Tilbagesendelsen fra det oprindelige Bestemmelsesland, i saadanne Tilfælde kun kræve den Erstatning, som det Land, i hvilket Bortkomsten, Indholdsberøvelsen eller Beskadigelsen er sket, indvilliger i at yde, eller som dette Land er forpligtet til at yde i Overensstemmelse med den mellem de i Omekspeditionen eller Tilbagesendelsen direkte interesserede Lande bestaaende Overenskomst. Hvert af denne Overenskomsts to Signatarlande, som ved en Fejl videresender en Pakke med angiven Værdi til et tredje Land, er ansvarlig overfor Afsenderen i samme Udstrækning som Afsendelseslandet, d. v. s. inden for de i nærværende Overenskomst fastsatte Grænser.

Responsibility released in certain cases.  
Unconditional acceptance.

Loss, etc., through *force majeure*.

Destruction of official documents.

Damage through fault of sender, addressee, etc.

Prohibited articles.

Declaration above real value.

Seized articles because of false declaration.

No claim within a year.

Matter of no intrinsic value, etc.

Indirect loss, etc.

Indemnity payment.

Deferred in exceptional cases.

Payment by country of origin if country of destination delays 9 months.

Country responsible.

Repayment.

2. The Administrations are relieved of all responsibility.

(a) In case of parcels of which the addressee has accepted delivery without reservation.

(b) In case of loss or damage through *force majeure* (causes beyond control) although either Administration may at its option and without recourse to the other Administration pay indemnity for loss or damage due to *force majeure* even in cases where the Administration of the country in the service of which the loss or damage occurred recognizes that the damage was due to *force majeure*.

(c) When they are unable to account for parcels in consequence of the destruction of official documents through *force majeure*.

(d) When the damage has been caused by the fault or negligence of the sender or the addressee or the representative of either, or when it is due to the nature of the article.

(e) For parcels which contain prohibited articles.

(f) In case the sender of an insured parcel, with intent to defraud, shall declare the contents to be above their real value; this rule, however, shall not prejudice any legal proceedings necessitated by the legislation of the country of origin.

(g) For parcels seized by the customs because of false declaration of contents.

(h) When no inquiry or application for indemnity has been made by claimant or his representative within a year commencing with the day following the posting of the insured parcel.

(i) For parcels which contain matter of no intrinsic value or perishable matter or which did not conform to the stipulations of this Agreement or which were not posted in the manner prescribed, but the country responsible for the loss, rifling or damage may pay indemnity in respect of such parcels without recourse to the other Administration.

3. No compensation shall be given for indirect loss or loss of profits of any parcel transmitted under this Agreement.

4. The payment of compensation for an insured parcel shall be made to the rightful claimant as soon as possible and at the latest within a period of one year counting from the day following that on which the application is made.

However, the paying Postal Administration may exceptionally defer payment of indemnity for a longer period than that stipulated if, at the expiration of that period, it has not been able to determine the disposition made of the article in question or the responsibility incurred.

5. Except in cases where payment is exceptionally deferred as provided in the second paragraph of the foregoing Section, the Postal Administration which undertakes the payment of compensation is authorized to pay indemnity on behalf of the office which, after being duly informed of the application for indemnity, has let nine months pass without settling the matter.

6. The obligation of paying the indemnity shall rest with the Postal Administration to which the mailing office is subordinate, provided that in cases where the indemnity is paid to the addressee in accordance with the second paragraph of the first section, it shall rest with the Postal Administration of destination.

The paying Administration retains the right to make a claim against the Administration responsible.

2. Poststyrelserne er fritaget for ethvert Ansvar:

a) Med Hensyn til Pakker, som Adressaten har modtaget uden Bemærkninger.

b) I Tilfælde af Bortkomst eller Beskadigelse, der skyldes force majeure; dog staar det hver Poststyrelse frit for men uden Regres til den anden Poststyrelse at yde Erstatning for Bortkomst eller Beskadigelse, der skyldes force majeure, selv i Tilfælde, hvor Poststyrelsen i det Land, i hvis Posttjeneste Bortkomsten eller Beskadigelsen er sket, betragter Skaden som foraarsaget ved force majeure.

c) Naar de er ude af Stand til at gøre Rede for Pakkernes Skæbne som Følge af tjenstlige Dokumenters Ødelæggelse ved force majeure.

d) Naar Skaden er foraarsaget ved en af Afsenderen, Adressaten eller en Repræsentant for en af disse begaaet Fejl eller Forsømmelse, eller naar den skyldes Forsendelsens Beskaffenhed.

e) For Pakker, som indeholder forbudte Genstande.

f) I Tilfælde, hvor Afsenderen af en Pakke med angiven Værdi i svigagtig Hensigt har angivet Værdien af Indholdet til et højere Beløb end dets virkelige Værdi; denne Regel skal dog ikke være til Hinder for en offentlig Indskriden i Henhold til Afsendelseslandets Lovgivning.

g) For Pakker, der beslægtedes af Toldvæsenet paa Grund af falsk Angivelse af Indhold.

h) Naar den berettigede eller hans Repræsentant ikke har fremsat Begæring om Undersøgelse eller om Erstatning inden 1 Aar, regnet fra Dagen efter Værdipakkens Indlevering.

i) For Pakker, der indeholder Genstande uden indre Værdi eller letfordærlige Genstande, eller som ikke er behandlet i Overensstemmelse med Bestemmelserne i denne Overenskomst, eller som ikke er afgivet til Postbesørgelse paa den foreskrevne Maade. Det Land, der er ansvarlig for Bortkomsten, Indholdsberøvelsen eller Beskadigelsen kan dog yde Erstatning for saadanne Pakker, men uden Regres til den anden Poststyrelse.

3. Der gives ikke Godtgørelse for indirekte Tab eller for Tab af Vinding med Hensyn til Pakker, der befordres i Henhold til denne Overenskomst.

4. Udbetaling af Erstatning for en Pakke med angiven Værdi skal ske til den berettigede saa snart som muligt og senest inden 1 Aar regnet fra Dagen efter Erstatningsbegæringens Fremsættelse.

Dog kan den Poststyrelse, der skal udrede Erstatningen, undtagelsesvis udsætte Betalingen udover den fastsatte Frist, hvis den inden denne Fristes Udløb ikke har været i Stand til at fastslaa den paagældende Pakkes Skæbne eller det Ansvar, den har paadraget sig.

5. Med Undtagelse af de Tilfælde, hvor Betaling undtagelsesvis bliver udsat som omhandlet i foregaaende Punkt, Stykke 2, er den Poststyrelse, som skal effektuere Erstatningsudbetalingen, berettiget til at udbetale Erstatning paa den Poststyrelses Regning, som efter at være blevet behørigt underrettet om Erstatningsbegæringens Fremsættelse, har ladet 9 Maaneder hengaa uden at bringe Sagen i Orden.

6. Forpligtelsen til at udbetale Erstatning paahviler den Poststyrelse, under hvilken Afsendelsesposthuset hører, dog med den Ændring, at Forpligtelsen i de Tilfælde, hvor Erstatning skal udbetales til Adressaten i Overensstemmelse med Reglen i Punkt 1, Stykke 2, paahviler Bestemmelserlandets Poststyrelse.

Den udbetalende Poststyrelse har Ret til Regres mod den ansvarlige Poststyrelse.

Responsibility of receiving country unable to show disposition.

7. Until the contrary is proved, responsibility for an insured parcel rests with the Postal Administration which having received the parcel without making any observation and being furnished all necessary particulars for inquiry is unable to show its proper disposition.

Dispatching office responsible if loss discovered by receiving office.

8. Responsibility for loss, abstraction or damage of an insured parcel discovered by the receiving office of exchange at the time of opening the receptacles and duly notified to the dispatching office of exchange by Bulletin of Verification shall fall upon the Postal Administration to which the dispatching office of exchange is subordinate unless it be proved that the damage occurred in the service of the receiving Administration.

Loss, etc., in transit.

9. If the loss, abstraction or damage has occurred in course of conveyance, without its being possible to ascertain in which service the irregularity took place, the Postal Administrations concerned bear the loss in equal shares.

Repayment to country paying.

*Ante*, p. 2408.

10. The Postal Administration responsible or on whose account payment is made in accordance with Section 5 is bound to repay to the country making payment on its behalf, without delay and within not more than six months after receiving notice of payment, the amount of indemnity paid.

Means to be used.

11. Repayments are to be made free of cost to the creditor Administration by means of either a money order or a draft, in money valid in the creditor country, or by such other means as may be mutually agreed upon by correspondence.

Reimbursement in gold.

12. Repayments of indemnity by one country to the other will be made on the gold basis.

Sender responsible for proper packing, etc.

13. The responsibility of properly enclosing, packing and sealing insured parcels rests upon the sender, and the postal service of neither country will assume liability for loss, rifling or damage arising from defects which may not be observed at the time of posting.

No responsibility for ordinary parcels.

14. The Postal Administrations of the two contracting countries will not be responsible for the loss, abstraction or damage of an ordinary parcel; but either Administration is at liberty to pay indemnity for the loss, abstraction or damage which may occur in its service, without recourse to the other Administration.

#### ARTICLE VIII.

Certificate of mailing.

##### *Certificate of Mailing. Receipts.*

Furnished sender on request.

The sender will, on request at the time of mailing an ordinary (uninsured) parcel, receive a certificate of mailing from the post office where the parcel is mailed, on a form provided for the purpose; and each country may fix a reasonable fee therefor.

Receipt.

The sender of an insured parcel receives without charge, at the time of posting, a receipt for his parcel.

#### ARTICLE IX.

Return receipts and inquiries.

##### *Return Receipts and Inquiries.*

Advice of delivery.

1. The sender of an insured parcel may obtain an advice of delivery upon payment of such additional charge, if any, as the country of origin of the parcel shall stipulate and under the conditions laid down in the Regulations.

7. Indtil det modsatte godtgøres, paahviler Ansvarret for en Pakke med angiven Værdi den Poststyrelse, som har modtaget Pakken uden Bemærkninger, og som efter at være forsynet med alle nødvendige Oplysninger ikke er i Stand til at godtgøre Pakkens rigtige Viderebehandling.

8. Ansvarret for en Værdipakkes Bortkomst, Indholdsberøvelse eller Beskadigelse, der opdages af det modtagende Udvekslingskontor ved Postens Aabning, og som behørigt meddeles det afsendende Udvekslingskontor ved Tilbage meldelse, falder paa den Poststyrelse, under hvilken det afsendende Udvekslingskontor hører, med mindre det godtgøres, at Skaden er indtruffet i den modtagende Poststyrelses Tjeneste.

9. Hvis Bortkomsten, Indholdsberøvelsen eller Beskadigelsen er sket under Befordringen, uden at det er muligt at godtgøre, i hvilken Posttjeneste Uregelmæssigheden har fundet Sted, bærer de vedkommende Poststyrelser Tabet i lige Dele.

10. Den Poststyrelse, der er ansvarlig, eller paa hvis Regning Udbetaling er foretaget i Overensstemmelse med Reglen i Punkt 5, er forpligtet til at refundere den Poststyrelse, der har foretaget Udbetaling paa dens Regning, det udbetalte Erstatningsbeløb uden Ophold og ikke senere end 6 Maaneder efter Modtagelsen af Meddelelse om den skete Betaling.

11. Refusioner skal ske uden Omkostninger for Kreditorstyrelsen enten ved Postanvisning eller Check i en i Kreditorlandet gangbar Mønt eller paa anden Maade, hvorom Enighed maatte opnaas ved Korrespondance.

12. Refusioner af Erstatningsbeløb fra et Land til det andet skal ske paa Guldbasis.

13. Ansvarret for, at Pakker med angiven Værdi er rigtigt lukket, indpakket og forsejlet, paahviler Afsenderen, og Postvæsenet i de to Lande paatager sig ikke Ansvar for Bortkomst, Indholdsberøvelse eller Beskadigelse, der hidrører fra Mangler, som ikke maatte være bemærket ved Indleveringen.

14. Poststyrelserne i de to kontraherende Lande er ikke ansvarlig for Bortkomst, Indholdsberøvelse eller Beskadigelse af en almindelig Pakke; men det staar hver Styrelse frit for at yde Erstatning for Bortkomst, Indholdsberøvelse eller Beskadigelse, som maatte ske i dens Tjeneste, uden Regres til den anden Styrelse.

## ARTIKEL VIII.

### *Postbeviser.*

Afsenderen erhoder ved Indleveringen af en almindelig Pakke (uden angiven Værdi) paa Begæring et Postbevis fra Indleveringsposthuset paa en dertil indrettet Formular; hvert Land kan fastsætte et passende Gebyr derfor.

Afsenderen af en Pakke med angiven Værdi erhoder ved Indleveringen et Postbevis for sin Pakke uden Gebyr.

## ARTIKEL IX.

### *Modtagelsesbeviser og Efterspørgsler.*

1. Afsenderen af en Pakke med angiven Værdi kan erholde Underretning om dens Udlevering eventuelt mod Betaling af et af Afsendelseslandet fastsat Tillægsgebyr og paa de i Ekspeditionsreglementet fastsatte Betingelser.

Request for information.

2. A fee may be charged, at the option of the country of origin, on a request for information as to the disposal of an ordinary parcel and also of an insured parcel made after it has been posted if the sender has not already paid the special fee to obtain an advice of delivery.

Irregularity complaints.

3. A fee may also be charged, at the option of the country of origin, in connection with any complaint of any irregularity which *prima facie* was not due to the fault of the Postal Service.

## ARTICLE X.

Recall and change of address.

*Recall and Change of Address.*

Allowed, on request.

So long as a parcel has not been delivered to the addressee, the sender may recall it or cause its address to be changed. The Postal Administration of the country of origin may collect and retain, for this service, the charge fixed by its regulations. The requests for recall or change of address of parcels to be delivered in the United States of America shall be addressed to the Central Administration at Washington; those relating to parcels for delivery in Denmark shall be addressed to the office of destination of the parcel.

## ARTICLE XI.

Customs charges.

*Customs Charges.*

Imposed by country of destination.

The parcels are subject to all customs laws and regulations in force in the country of destination. The duties collectible on that account are collected from the addressee on delivery of the parcel in accordance with the customs regulations.

## ARTICLE XII.

*Customs Charges to be Cancelled.*

Cancelled, if returned or redirected.

The customs charges on parcels sent back to the country of origin or redirected to another country shall be cancelled both in Denmark and the United States of America.

## ARTICLE XIII.

Customs clearance.

*Fee for Customs Clearance.*

Fee.

The office of delivery may collect from the addressee either in respect of delivery to the customs and clearance through the customs or in respect of delivery to the customs only, a fee not exceeding 10 cents (50 centimes) per parcel.

## ARTICLE XIV.

Delivery.

*Delivery to the Addressee.**Fee for Delivery at the Place of Address.*

To addressee.

Parcels are delivered to the addressees as quickly as possible in accordance with the conditions in force in the country of destination. This country may collect, in respect of delivery of parcels to the addressee a fee not exceeding 10 cents (50 centimes) per parcel. The same fee may be charged, if the case arises, for each presentation after the first at the addressee's residence or place of business.

Charges.

2. Der kan efter Afsendelseslandets Bestemmelse opkræves et Gebyr for Efterspørgsel af en almindelig Pakke og ligeledes for Efterspørgsel af en Pakke med angiven Værdi, naar Begæring fremsættes efter dens Indlevering, hvis ikke Afsenderen allerede har betalt det særlige Gebyr for at erholde et Modtagelsesbevis.

3. Et Gebyr kan ligeledes efter Afsendelseslandets Bestemmelse opkræves for Klager over Uregelmæssigheder, som ikke paa Forhaand maa antages at være begrundet ved nogen i Posttjenesten begaaet Fejl.

#### ARTIKEL X.

##### *Begæring om Tilbagelevering eller Forandring i Adressen.*

Saa længe en Pakke ikke er udleveret til Adressaten, kan Afsenderen begære den tilbagesendt eller forlange dens Adresse ændret. Poststyrelsen i Afsendelseslandet kan for det hermed forbundne Arbejde opkræve og udelt beholde det i dets egne Bestemmelser fastsatte Gebyr. Begæringer om Tilbagelevering eller Forandring i Adressen vedrørende Pakker til De Forenede Stater i Amerika adresseres til Centraladministrationen i Washington og vedrørende Pakker til Danmark til Pakkens Bestemmelsesposthus

#### ARTIKEL XI.

##### *Toldafgifter.*

Pakkerne er underkastet alle Bestemmelseslandets gældende Toldlove og andre Toldbestemmelser. De Afgifter, der er at opkræve som Følge heraf, opkræves hos Adressaten ved Pakkens Udlevering i Overensstemmelse med Toldvæsenets Bestemmelser.

#### ARTIKEL XII.

##### *Ophævelse af Toldafgifter.*

Toldafgifter for Pakker, der tilbagesendes til Afsendelseslandet eller omadresseres til et andet Land, skal ophæves saavel i Danmark som i De Forenede Stater i Amerika.

#### ARTIKEL XIII.

##### *Gebyrer for Toldklarering.*

Det udleverende Postvæsen kan for Aflevering til Toldvæsenet og for Toldklarering eller alene for Aflevering til Toldvæsenet hos Adressaten opkræve et Gebyr, der ikke maa overskride 10 cents (50 centimes) pr. Pakke.

#### ARTIKEL XIV.

##### *Udlevering til Adressaten.*

##### *Gebyr for Udlevering paa Bopælen m. m.*

Pakkerne udleveres til Adressaten saa hurtigt som muligt i Overensstemmelse med de i Bestemmelseslandet gældende Bestemmelser. Dette Land kan for Udlevering af Pakker til Adressaterne opkræve et Gebyr, der ikke maa overskride 10 cents (50 centimes) pr. Pakke. Samme Gebyr kan i paakommende Tilfælde opkræves for hver Præsentation efter den første paa Adressatens Bopæl eller i hans Forretningslokale.

## ARTICLE XV.

*Warehousing Charges.*

Warehousing charges. The country of destination is authorized to collect the warehousing charge fixed by its legislation for parcels addressed "*Poste Restante*" or which are not claimed within the prescribed period. This charge may in no case exceed one dollar (5 francs).

## ARTICLE XVI.

*Missent Parcels.*

Missent parcels.

Provisions for ordinary parcels.

Ordinary parcels, when missent, are reforwarded to their correct destination by the most direct route at the disposal of the reforwarding Administration. They must not be charged with customs or other charges by that Administration. Insured parcels, when missent, may not be reforwarded to their destination except as insured mail. If this is impossible, they must be returned to origin.

Insured mail.

Refunds, if parcel returned.

When the reforwarding involves the return of the parcel to the office of origin, the retransmitting Administration refunds to that office the credits received and reports the error by a Bulletin of Verification.

Reforwarding to a third country.

When the reforwarding involves the dispatch of a parcel to a third country and if the amount credited to the retransmitting Administration is insufficient to cover the expenses of retransmission which it has to defray, the retransmitting Administration recovers the amount of the deficiency by claiming it from the office of exchange from which the missent parcel was directly received. The reason for this claim is notified to the latter by means of a Bulletin of Verification.

## ARTICLE XVII.

*Redirection.*

Redirection.

Allowed, on payment of additional charges.

1. A parcel may be redirected in consequence of the addressee's change of address in the country of destination, at the request of either the sender or the addressee.

For the parcels redirected in its territory, the Postal Administration of the country of destination may collect additional charges fixed by its internal regulations. These charges shall not be cancelled even in case the parcel is returned to origin or reforwarded to another country.

Forwarding to any other country.

2. A parcel may be redirected out of the country of original address only at the sender's or the addressee's request and provided that the parcel complies with the conditions required for its further conveyance. Insured parcels shall not be redirected to another country except as insured mail.

Charges may be collected on delivery.

New postage, as well as new insurance fees, in the case of insured parcels, may, if not prepaid, be collected upon delivery.

Forbidden, if so instructed.

The sender is entitled to forbid, by means of a suitable entry on the dispatch note and on the parcel, any redirection.

## ARTICLE XVIII.

*Sale or Destruction.*

Sale or destruction.

Articles liable to deterioration.

1. Articles liable to deterioration or corruption, and these only, may be sold immediately even on the outward or return journey, without previous notice or judicial formality, for the benefit of the right party.

ARTIKEL XV.

*Lagerafgifter.*

Bestemmelseslandet bemyndiges til at opkræve de i dets Lovgivning fastsatte Lagerafgifter for Pakker, der er adresseret "poste restante", eller som ikke er afhentet inden den fastsatte Frist. Denne Afgift maa ikke i noget Tilfælde overstige 1 Dollar (5 Francs).

ARTIKEL XVI.

*Fejlsendte Pakker.*

Almindelige Pakker, der er fejlsendt, videresendes til det rigtige Bestemmelsessted ad den korteste Rute, der staar til det videresendende Postvæsens Disposition. De maa ikke af dette Postvæsen belastes med Toldafgifter eller andre Afgifter. Pakker med angiven Værdi, der er fejlsendt, maa videresendes til deres Bestemmelsessted som Værdipakker. Hvis dette er umuligt, skal de tilbagesendes til Afsendelseslandet.

Naar Videresendelsen medfører Tilbagesendelse til Afsendelseslandet, refunderer det videresendende Postvæsen Afsendelseslandets Postvæsen de modtagne Portoandele og giver Meddelelse om Fejlen ved Tilbage meldelse.

Naar Videresendelsen medfører Forsendelse af en Pakke til et tredie Land, og det Portobeløb, der er godskrevet det videresendende Postvæsen, er utilstrækkeligt til at dække Udgifterne ved Videresendelsen, som det skal bestride, erholder det videresendende Postvæsen Dækning for det manglende Beløb ved at kræve det hos det Udvekslingskontor, fra hvilket den fejlsendte Pakke modtoges direkte. Grundlaget for Kravet meddeles det nævnte Kontor ved Tilbage meldelse.

ARTIKEL XVII.

*Omekspedition.*

1. En Pakke kan paa Begæring af Afsenderen eller Adressaten omekspederes som Følge af Adressatens Adresseforandring inden for Bestemmelseslandet.

For Pakker, som omekspederes indenfor Bestemmelseslandets Territorium, kan Poststyrelsen i dette Land opkræve de Tillægstakster, som maatte være fastsat i dens indenrigske Bestemmelser. Disse Takster ophæves ikke, selv om Pakken tilbagesendes til Afsendelseslandet eller videresendes til et andet Land.

2. En Pakke kan kun efter Afsenderens eller Adressatens Begæring omekspederes udover det oprindelige Bestemmelseslands Territorium og kun under den Forudsætning, at Pakken opfylder de for dens videre Befordring gældende Betingelser. Pakker med angiven Værdi maa kun omekspederes til et andet Land som Værdipakker.

Ny Porto og, for Pakker med angiven Værdi, ny Værdiporto kan, hvis Forudbetaling ikke sker, opkræves ved Udleveringen.

Afsenderen er berettiget til ved Forholdsordre paa Adressekortet og Pakken at forbyde Omekspedition.

ARTIKEL XVIII.

*Bortsalg eller Tilintetgørelse.*

1. Genstande, der er udsat for Forringelse eller Fordærvelse, men ogsaa kun saadanne, kan bortsælges straks, ogsaa under selve Befordringen, uden forudgaaende Varsel eller Iagttagelse af juridiske Formaliteter til Fordel for den berettigede.

If for any reason a sale is impossible, the spoilt or worthless articles shall be destroyed. The sale or destruction shall be recorded and report made to the Postal Administration of the country of origin.

Parcels marked  
"Abandon".

2. After the expiration of thirty days from the date of receipt at the office of destination, undeliverable parcels which the sender has marked "Abandon" may be sold at auction or otherwise disposed of as provided by the legislation of the country of destination. When insured parcels are involved, proper record will be made and the Administration of the country of origin notified as to the disposition made of the parcels. The Administration of the country of origin shall also be notified when for any other reason an insured parcel which is not delivered is not returned to the country of origin.

#### ARTICLE XIX.

Nondelivery.

#### *Nondelivery.*

Requests, at time of  
mailing.

1. The sender of a parcel may make a request at the time of mailing, as to the disposal of the parcel in the event of it not being deliverable as addressed, the particulars of which are set forth in the Regulations.

Return to sender, if  
not otherwise marked,  
refused, etc.

2. If the sender does not make any request in accordance with the foregoing Section, or the sender's request has not resulted in delivery, undeliverable parcels will be returned to the sender without previous notification at the expiration of thirty days, while parcels refused by the addressee will be returned at once.

Provisions governing  
nondeliverable parcel.

3. The provisions of Article XX, Section 3, shall be applied to a parcel to be returned to the country of origin in consequence of nondelivery.

New postage, as well as new insurance fees, in the case of insured parcels, may, if not prepaid, be collected from the sender upon the return of his parcel.

#### ARTICLE XX.

Charges.

#### *Charges.*

Credits.

*Ante*, p. 2402.

*Post*, p. 2420.

Parcel in transit.

1. For each parcel exchanged between the contracting countries (Article I) the dispatching office credits to the office of destination, in the parcel bills, the quotas due to the latter, and indicated in the Regulations of Execution.

2. The sums to be paid for a parcel in transit, that is, parcels destined either for a possession or for a third country, are likewise indicated in the Regulations of Execution.

In case of reforward-  
ing, etc.

3. In case of reforwarding or return to origin of a parcel, if new postage and new insurance fees (in the case of insured parcels) are collected by the redispaching office, the parcel is treated as if it had originated in that country. Otherwise, the redispaching office recovers from the other office the quota due to it, namely, as the case may be:

(a) the charges prescribed by Section 1 above;

(b) the charges for reforwarding or return;

(c) the customs clearance, delivery and storage charges provided for by Articles XIII, XIV and XV.

*Ante*, pp. 2412, 2414.

Hvis Bortsalg af en eller anden Grund er umuligt, vil de ødelagte eller værdiløse Genstande være at tilintetgøre. Der skal optages Protokol over Salget eller Tilintetgørelsen. Protokollen tilstilles Poststyrelsen i Afsendelseslandet.

2. Efter 30 Dages Forløb, regnet fra Datoen for Ankomsten til Bestemmelseskontoret, kan ubesørgelige Pakker, paa hvilke Afsenderen ved Paategning har givet Afkald, bortsælges ved Auktion eller behandles som foreskrevet i Bestemmelseslandets Lovgivning. Hvis det drejer sig om Pakker med angiven Værdi, skal fornøden Protokol optages, og Poststyrelsen i Afsendelseslandet underrettes om Pakkerens Behandling. Poststyrelsen i Afsendelseslandet underrettes ligeledes, naar en Pakke med angiven Værdi, der ikke er udleveret, af en hvilken som helst anden Grund ikke tilbagesendes til Afsendelseslandet.

#### ARTIKEL XIX.

##### *Ubesørgelighed.*

1. Afsenderen af en Pakke kan ved Afsendelsen afgive Forholdsordre om Behandlingen af Pakken for det Tilfælde, at den ikke skulde kunne udleveres efter Adressen. De nærmere Regler herom fastsættes i Ekspeditionsreglementet.

2. Hvis Afsenderen ikke afgiver Forholdsordre i Henhold til foregaaende Punkt, eller hvis hans Forholdsordre ikke har ført til Udlevering, tilbagesendes ubesørgelige Pakker til Afsenderen uden forudgaaende Meddelelse efter 30 Dages Forløb, medens Pakker, hvis Modtagelse er nægtet af Adressaten, derimod tilbagesendes straks.

3. Bestemmelserne i Artikel XX, Punkt 3, anvendes for Pakker, der tilbagesendes til Afsendelseslandet som Følge af Ubesørgelighed.

Ny Porto og, for Pakker med angiven Værdi, ny Værdiporto kan, hvis Forudbetaling ikke sker, opkræves hos Afsenderen ved Pakkens Tilbagekomst.

#### ARTIKEL XX.

##### *Portoandele.*

1. For hver Pakke, der udveksles mellem de kontraherende Lande (Artikel I) godskrives det afsendende Postvæsen det modtagende Postvæsen i Pakkepostkarterne de det sidstnævnte Postvæsen tilkommende Portoandele, der er angivet i Ekspeditionsreglementet.

2. De Beløb, der skal betales for Pakker i Transit, d. v. s. Pakker, der er bestemt til en Besiddelse eller til et tredie Land, er ligeledes angivet i Ekspeditionsreglementet.

3. Hvis der i Tilfælde af Videresendelse eller Tilbagesendelse til Afsendelseslandet af en Pakke af det videresendende eller tilbage-sendende Postvæsen er opkrævet ny Porto og, for Pakker med angiven Værdi, ny Værdiporto, behandles Pakken, som om den var indleveret til nævnte Postvæsen. Ellers erholder det videresendende eller tilbagesendende Postvæsen Dækning for de det tilkommende Portoandele hos det andet Postvæsen, nemlig alt efter det foreliggende Tilfælde:

- a) de i foregaaende Punkt 1 foreskrevne Portoandele;
- b) Portoandele for Videresendelse eller Tilbagesendelse;
- c) de i Artiklerne XIII, XIV og XV fastsatte Gebyrer for Toldklaring og Udlevering samt Lagerafgift.

Parcels to or from a third country.

In case of reforwarding or return to a third country, the accrued charges, that is, such of the charges mentioned in (a), (b), and (c) above as are applicable, shall follow the parcel, but in the case that the third country concerned refuses to assume the charges because they cannot be collected from the addressee or sender, as the case may be, or for any other reason, they shall be charged back to the country of origin.

Additional charges.

In the case of a parcel returned or reforwarded in transit through one of the two Administrations to or from the other, the intermediary Administration may claim also the sum due to it for any additional territorial or sea service provided, together with any amounts due to any other Administration or Administrations concerned.

#### ARTICLE XXI.

Charges other than prescribed.

*Postal Charges Other Than Those Prescribed Not to be Collected.*

Prohibition of.

The parcels to which this Agreement applies shall not be subject to any postal charges other than those contemplated by the different articles hereof.

#### ARTICLE XXII.

Air parcels.

*Air Parcels.*

Surtax.

The Chiefs of the Postal Administrations of the two contracting countries have the right to fix by mutual consent the air surtax and other conditions in the case where the parcels are conveyed by the air routes.

#### ARTICLE XXIII.

Temporary suspension of service.

*Temporary Suspension of Service.*

In extraordinary circumstances such as will justify the measure, either Administration may temporarily suspend the parcel post service, either entirely or partially, on condition of giving immediate notice, if necessary by telegraph, to the other Administration.

#### ARTICLE XXIV.

Matters not herein provided for.

*Matters Not Provided for in the Present Agreement.*

Universal Postal Convention, etc., provisions to govern.  
Vol. 46, p. 2523.

1. Unless they are provided for in the present Agreement, all questions concerning requests for recall or return of parcels and the obtaining and disposition of return receipts and adjustment of indemnity claims in connection with insured parcels, shall be governed by the provisions of the Universal Postal Convention and its Regulations of Execution, in so far as they are applicable and are not contrary to the foregoing provisions. If the case is not provided for at all, the domestic legislation of the United States or of Denmark, or the decisions made by one country or the other, are applicable in the respective country.

Details to be fixed by common consent.

2. The details relative to the application of the present Agreement will be fixed by the two Administrations in Regulations of Execution, the provisions of which may be modified or completed by common consent by way of correspondence. A similar agreement through correspondence may be made with a view to the exchange of collect-on-delivery parcels.

Mutual notice of postal laws, etc.

3. The two Administrations notify each other mutually of their laws, ordinances and tariffs concerning the exchange of parcel post, as well as of all modifications in rates which may be subsequently made.

I Tilfælde af Videre sendelse eller Tilbagesendelse til et tredie Land skal de paa løbne Porto- og Gebyrbeløb, d. v. s. saadanne af de ovenfor under Litra a), b) og c) anførte, der kommer til Anvendelse, stadig hvile paa Pakken, men i Tilfælde af, at vedkommende tredie Land nægter at overtage de paa gældende Beløb, fordi de ikke kan opkræves henholdsvis hos Adressaten eller Afsenderen, eller af anden Grund, skal de atter debiteres det oprindelige Afsendelsesland.

I Tilfælde af, at en Pakke tilbagesendes eller videresendes i Transit gennem et af de to Lande til eller fra det andet Land, kan Transitlandet ligeledes gøre Fordring paa de det tilkommende Beløb for udført Land- eller Søbefordring tillige med de ethvert andet Land tilkommende Beløb.

#### ARTIKEL XXI.

*Andre postale Afgifter end de foreskrevne maa ikke opkræves.*

De Pakker, paa hvilke nærværende Overenskomst finder Anvendelse, kan ikke underkastes andre postale Afgifter end de, der er omhandlet i Overenskomstens forskellige Artikler.

#### ARTIKEL XXII.

*Luftpakker.*

Poststyrelserne i de to kontraherende Lande har Ret til efter fælles Aftale at fastsætte Luftposttillægstakster og andre Betingelser i Tilfælde, hvor Pakkerne beføres ad Luftpoststruter.

#### ARTIKEL XXIII.

*Midlertidig Ophævelse af Udvekslingen.*

Under saadanne ekstraordinære Forhold, der kan berettiggte dertil, kan hver af Poststyrelserne midlertidigt ophæve Pakkepostudvekslingen, enten helt eller delvist, paa Betingelse af, at den straks, om fornødent ad telegrafisk Vej, underretter den anden Poststyrelse.

#### ARTIKEL XXIV.

*Spørgsmaal, som ikke er behandlet i nærværende Overenskomst.*

1. Alle Spørgsmaal angaaende Begæringer om Tilbagesendelse af Pakker samt, for saa vidt angaar Pakker med angiven Værdi, angaaende Modtagelsesbeviser og Behandling af Erstatningskrav ordnes, hvis der ikke er truffet Bestemmelse om dem i nærværende Overenskomst, efter Bestemmelserne i Verdenspostkonventionen og dennes Ekspeditionsreglement for saa vidt disse er anvendelige og ikke strider imod de foregaaende Bestemmelser. Hvis der overhovedet ikke findes nogen Bestemmelse om et Spørgsmaal, anvendes henholdsvis Danmarks eller De Forenede Staters indre Lovgivning eller de Bestemmelser, der maatte træffes af Landene.

2. Enkelthederne med Hensyn til Anvendelsen af nærværende Overenskomst fastsættes af de to Poststyrelser i et Ekspeditionsreglement, hvis Bestemmelser kan ændres eller suppleres efter fælles Aftale ved Skriftveksling. En lignende Aftale ved Skriftveksling kan træffes angaaende Udveksling af Pakker med Postopkrævning.

3. De to Poststyrelser underretter gensidigt hinanden om deres Love, Anordninger og Takstbestemmelser angaaende Pakkeudvekslingen, samt om alle Takstændringer, der senere maatte blive foretaget.

## ARTICLE XXV.

*Entry Into Force and Duration of Agreement.*

Former Agreement  
abrogated.  
Vol. 42, p. 2189, re-  
pealed.

1. This Agreement substitutes and abrogates that signed at Copenhagen the twenty-eighth day of April, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-two, and at Washington the eighth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-two.

Effective date.

2. It shall become effective on ratification, but pending ratification it may be put into force administratively on a date to be mutually settled between the Administrations of the two countries.

Duration.

It shall remain in force until one of the Administrations of the two contracting countries has given notice to the other, six months in advance of its intention to terminate it.

Signatures.

Done in duplicate and signed at Copenhagen, the ninth day of December 1932, and at Washington, the 28th day of December, 1932

[SEAL]

C. MONDRUP

*The Director General of Posts of Denmark.*

[SEAL]

WALTER F. BROWN

*The Postmaster General of the United States of America.*

Approval by the  
President.

The foregoing Parcel Post Agreement between the United States of America and Denmark has been negotiated and concluded with my advice and consent and is hereby approved and ratified.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed.

[SEAL]

HERBERT HOOVER.

By the President,

HENRY L. STIMSON

*Secretary of State.*

WASHINGTON, JANUARY 9, 1933.

Regulations for Exe-  
cution.

## DETAILED REGULATIONS FOR THE EXECUTION

of the

## PARCEL POST AGREEMENT.

The following Detailed Regulations for the Execution of the Parcel Post Agreement have been agreed upon by the Chiefs of the Postal Administrations of the United States of America and Denmark. They may be changed from time to time as may be deemed necessary:

## ARTICLE 1.

*Limits of Weight and Size.*

Limits of weight and  
size.

1. The parcels to be exchanged under the provisions of this Agreement may not exceed 44 pounds (20 kilograms) in weight.

The following provisions shall apply to the dimensions of parcels from the United States of America: Greatest length 4 feet, on condition that parcels over 42 inches but not over 44 inches long do not exceed 24 inches in girth; that parcels over 44 inches but not over 46 inches long do not exceed 20 inches in girth; that parcels over 46 inches but not over 48 inches long do not exceed 16 inches in girth; and that parcels up to 3½ feet in length do not exceed 6 feet in length and girth combined.

The following provisions shall apply to the dimensions of parcels from Denmark: Greatest length 125 centimeters, limit of contents 55 cubic decimeters.

The limit of weight and maximum dimensions stated above may be changed from time to time by agreement made through correspondence.

ARTIKEL XXV.

*Overenskomstens Ikrafttræden og Varighed.*

1. Denne Overenskomst ophæver og træder i Stedet for den i København den 28'April 1922 og i Washington den 8'Juni 1922 underskrevne Overenskomst.

2. Den bliver gyldig ved Ratifikation, men den kan, indtil Ratifikation finder Sted, sættes i Kraft administrativt fra en ved gensidig Aftale mellem Poststyrelserne i de to Lande fastsat Dato.

Den skal forblive i Kraft, indtil Poststyrelsen i et af de to kontraherende Lande 6 Maaneder forud har givet den anden Poststyrelse Varsel om sin Hensigt at ophæve den.

3. Udfærdiget i to Eksemplarer og underskrevet i Washington den 28. December 1932 og i København den 9. December 1932.

[SEAL]

WALTER F BROWN

*Generalpostmester i De Forenede Stater i Amerika*

[SEAL]

C MONDRUP

*Generaldirektør for Post- og Telegrafvæsenet i Danmark*

The foregoing Parcel Post Agreement between the United States of America and Denmark has been negotiated and concluded with my advice and consent and is hereby approved and ratified.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed.

[SEAL]

HERBERT HOOVER

By the President:

HENRY L STIMSON

*Secretary of State.*

WASHINGTON, JANUARY 9, 1933.

EKSPEDITIONSREGLEMENT

TIL

POSTPAKKEOVERENSKOMSTEN.

De følgende detaljerede Bestemmelser angaaende Gennemførelsen af Postpakkeoverenskomsten er fastsat efter Aftale mellem Poststyrelserne i De Forenede Stater i Amerika og Danmark. De kan ændres paa ethvert Tidspunkt, naar det anses for nødvendigt.

ARTIKEL 1.

*Største Vægt og Udstrækning.*

Pakker, der udveksles i Henhold til Bestemmelserne i denne Overenskomst maa ikke veje over 44 pounds (20 kilogram).

For Pakker fra De Forenede Stater i Amerika gælder følgende Dimensionsbestemmelser: Største Længde er 4 feet paa Betingelse af, at Pakker af Længde over 42 men ikke over 44 inches ikke maaler mere end 24 inches i Omkreds, at Pakker af Længde over 44, men ikke over 46 inches ikke maaler mere end 20 inches i Omkreds, at Pakker af Længde over 46 men ikke over 48 inches ikke maaler mere end 16 inches i Omkreds, og at Pakker af Længde indtil 3½ feet ikke maaler mere end 6 feet i Længde og Omkreds tilsammen.

For Pakker fra Danmark gælder følgende Dimensionsbestemmelser: Største Længde er 125 cm og største Rumfang 55 dm<sup>3</sup>.

De ovenfor angivne Bestemmelser om største Vægt og Udstrækning kan ændres paa ethvert Tidspunkt efter Aftale ved Skriftveksling.

## ARTICLE 2.

*Preparation of Parcels.*

Preparation of parcels.

1. The name and address of the sender and of the addressee must be legibly and correctly written in every case when possible on the parcel itself or on a label or tag firmly attached thereto. It is not allowed to write with initials the name and address of the sender or addressee, unless the initials are the adopted trade name of the senders or addressees which is generally understood. Addresses in pencil are also not allowed, except those written with copying ink on a surface previously dampened.

A slip bearing the name and address of the sender and addressee must be enclosed in the parcel when the address is written on a label or tag which is not gummed to the parcel. It is advisable that such slips be enclosed in all parcels.

2. Every parcel must be packed in a manner adequate for the length of the journey and the character of the contents, and in such a way as to prevent the contents from damaging other parcels or objects or injuring the postal agents. The packing must protect the contents sufficiently that, in case of rifling, the traces thereof may be easily discovered.

No packing is required for ordinary parcels consisting of a single article, such as pieces of wood, metal, etc., which are not usually packed by the trade.

Any liquid or any substance which easily liquefies must be packed in a double receptacle. Between the first receptacle (bottle, flask, pot, box, etc.) and the second (box of metal, of strong wood, of strong corrugated cardboard or of strong fiberboard or receptacle of equal strength) shall be left a space which shall be filled with sawdust, bran or some other absorbent material, in sufficient quantity to absorb all the liquid contents in the case of breakage.

Powders and dyes in powder form must be packed in lead-sealed metal containers which must be enclosed in substantial outer covers, so as to obviate all damage to the accompanying mail matter.

3. Insured parcels must be sealed by means of wax, by lead or other seals. Ordinary parcels may be sealed at the option of the sender, or careful tying is sufficient as a mode of closing. Either Administration may require a special design or mark of the sender in the sealing of insured parcels mailed in its service, as a means of protection.

The customs of the country of destination, for the purpose of customs examination, shall have the right to break the seals. After customs examination is concluded, the parcels shall be officially resealed.

4. On the address side, each insured parcel must bear a label with the words "Insured" or "*Valeur déclarée*", or be stamped or marked with the same words in close proximity to the number given the parcel, and it must also bear an indication of the amount of the insured value, mentioned fully and legibly in the currency of the country of origin and in Roman letters. This amount must be converted into gold francs by the sender or by the office of origin and the result of conversion is added below the original description. The amount of the insured value must also be indicated on the customs declaration.

5. The seals, as well as any kind of labels or stamps, affixed to insured parcels, must be so placed as not to hide injuries to the package. Moreover, the labels or stamps must not be folded over two sides of the package so as to cover the edge.

## ARTIKEL 2.

*Pakkernes Beskaffenhed.*

1. Afsenderens og Adressatens Navn og Adresse skal skrives tydeligt i videst muligt Omfang paa selve Pakken eller paa en Seddel eller et Mærke, der er solidt fæstet til Pakken. Det er ikke tilladt at angive Afsenderens eller Adressatens Navn og Adresse ved Initialer, med mindre Initialerne er Afsenderens eller Adressatens indregistrerede Firmabetegnelse. Adresseangivelser, der er anført med Blyant, er heller ikke tilladt, medmindre der er anvendt Blækstift og Stedet for Anbringelsen forud er fugtet.

En Seddel, der bærer Angivelse af Afsenderens og Adressatens Adresser, skal indlægges i Pakken, naar dennes Adresse er skrevet paa en Seddel eller et Mærke, der ikke er klæbet paa Pakken. Det tilraaedes iøvrigt at indlægge saadanne Sedler i alle Pakker.

2. Enhver Pakke skal være indpakket paa en under Hensyn til Befordringens Længde og Indholdets Beskaffenhed forsvarlig Maade og saaledes, at Indholdet ikke kan foraarsage Skade paa andre Pakker eller Genstande eller medføre Ulemper for Posttjenestemændene. Indpakningen maa være tilstrækkelig til Beskyttelse af Indholdet, saaledes at der i Tilfælde af Indholdsberøvelse let kan konstateres Spor heraf.

Der kræves ikke Indpakning for almindelige Pakker, der kun bestaar af en enkelt Genstand, f. Eks. et Stykke Træ, Metal o. s. v., som det er Handelssædvane ikke at indpakke.

Alle Vædsker eller Stoffer, der let bliver flydende, skal indesluttet i dobbelte Beholdere. Imellem den indre Beholder (Flaske, Dunk, Kasse o. s. v.) og den ydre (Kasse af Metal, stærkt Træ, stærkt Bølgepap eller stærkt Fibermateriale eller en Beholder af tilsvarende Styrke) skal der være et Mellemrum, som skal udfyldes med Søvsmuld, Klid eller andet absorberende Stof i en saadan Mængde, at det i Tilfælde af Lækage er tilstrækkeligt til at absorbere hele det flydende Indhold.

Pulver og Farve i Pulverform skal indesluttet i Metalbeholdere, der tilloddes og derefter indpakkes i stærkt ydre Materiale, saaledes at al Beskadigelse af andre Postforsendelser derved forebygges.

3. Pakker med angiven Værdi skal forsegles med Benyttelse af Lak, Bly eller andet Materiale. Det staar Afsenderen frit for at forsegle almindelige Pakker, men omhyggelig Omsnøring er tilstrækkeligt Lukke. Hver af Poststyrelserne kan af Beskyttelseshensyn kræve, at Afsenderen til Forsegling af Pakker med angiven Værdi skal benytte et Signet med særligt Tegn eller Mærke.

Toldmyndighederne i Bestemmelseslandet har ved Toldundersøgelsen Ret til at bryde Seglene. Efter Toldbehandlingens Afslutning skal Pakkerne forsegles paany med Tjenestesejl.

4. Alle Pakker med angiven Værdi skal paa Adressesiden bære en Etiket med Ordene "Angiven Værdi" eller "Valeur déclarée" eller stemples eller mærkes med samme Angivelse i umiddelbar Nærhed af Registernummeret. De maa ligeledes bære Angivelse af Værdiangivelsens Beløb anført tydeligt i Afsendelseslandets Mønt og gentaget helt ud med latinske Bogstaver. Dette Beløb skal af Afsenderen eller Afsendelsesposthuset omsættes til Guldfrancs, og Francsbeløbet tilføjes neden under den oprindelige Værdiangivelse. Værdiangivelsens Beløb skal ligeledes angives i Tolddeklarationen.

5. Segl og alle Etiketter og Mærker paa Pakker med angiven Værdi skal anbringes saaledes, at de ikke skjuler Beskadigelser af Indpakning. Endvidere maa Etiketter eller Mærker ikke bøjes over to Sider af Pakken, saaledes at Kanten dækkes.

## ARTICLE 3.

*Customs Declarations.*Customs declara-  
tions.

1. The sender shall prepare one customs declaration for each parcel sent from either country, upon a special form provided for the purpose by the country of origin.

The customs declaration shall give a general description of the parcel, an accurate statement in detail of its contents and value, date of mailing, actual weight, the sender's name and address, and the name and address of the addressee, and shall be securely attached to the parcel. However, as an exception to the foregoing, when more than one parcel is mailed simultaneously by the same sender in one country to the same addressee at the same address in the other country, the sender need prepare only one customs declaration for the entire shipment, which customs declaration shall show, in addition to the particulars set forth in the preceding sentence, the total number of parcels comprising the shipment, and shall be securely attached to one of the parcels. The parcels comprising the entire shipment shall be clearly marked in such case with a fractional number, the numerator of which will indicate, in Arabic figures, the number of the parcel, and the denominator the number of parcels comprising the shipment; for example, if a single shipment were composed of 15 parcels, each parcel would be numbered, respectively, 1/15, 2/15, 3/15, etc.

2. The Administrations accept no responsibility for the correctness of the customs declarations.

## ARTICLE 4.

*Return receipts.*

Return receipts.

1. As to a parcel for which a return receipt is asked, the office of origin impresses on the parcel the letters or words "A. R." or "*Avis de Réception*". The office of origin or any other office appointed by the dispatching Administration shall fill out a return receipt form and attach it to the parcel. If the form does not reach the office of destination, that office makes out a duplicate.

2. The office of destination, after having duly filled out the return receipt form, returns it free of postage to the address of the sender of the parcel.

3. When the sender applies for a return receipt after a parcel has been posted, the office of origin duly fills out a return receipt form and attaches it to a form of inquiry which is entered with the details concerning the transmission of the parcel and then forwards it to the office of destination of the parcel. In the case of the due delivery of the parcel, the office of destination withdraws the inquiry form, and the return receipt is treated in the manner prescribed in the foregoing paragraph.

## ARTICLE 5.

*Receptacles.*

Receptacles.

1. The Postal Administrations of the two contracting countries shall provide the respective bags necessary for the dispatch of their parcels and each bag shall be marked to show the name of the office or country to which it belongs.

2. Bags must be returned empty to the dispatching office by the next mail. Empty bags to be returned are made up in bundles of ten, enclosing nine bags in one. The total number of bags returned shall be entered on the relative parcel bills.

3. In case ten per cent of the total number of bags used during the year have not been returned, the value of the missing bags must be repaid to the Administration of origin.

## ARTIKEL 3.

*Tolddeklarationer.*

1. Afsenderen skal for hver Pakke, der afsendes fra et af de to Lande, udfylde een Tolddeklaration paa en af Afsendelseslandet til dette Formaal fremstillet særlig Formular.

Tolddeklarationen skal indeholde en almindelig Betegnelse af Pakken, en nøjagtig, detailleret Angivelse af dens Indhold og Værdi, Indleveringsdato, virkelige Vægt, Afsenderens Navn og Adresse samt Adressatens Navn og Adresse, og skal befæstes solidt til Pakken. Dog gælder det som en Undtagelse fra det foregaaende, at Afsenderen, naar der samtidig indleveres mere end een Pakke fra samme Afsender i det ene Land til samme Adressat og Adresse i det andet Land, kun behøver at udfylde een Tolddeklaration for hele Sendingen, hvilken Tolddeklaration foruden de i foregaaende Punktum opregnede Angivelser skal angive det samlede Antal Pakker, som Sendingen omfatter, og skal befæstes solidt til en af Pakkerne. Pakkerne, der udgør Sendingen, skal i saadanne Tilfælde tydeligt mærkes med et Nummer i Brøkform, saaledes at Tælleren i arabiske Tal skal angive Pakkens Nummer og Nævneren Antallet af Pakker, Sendingen omfatter. Hvis en Sending f. Eks. bestaar af 15 Pakker, skal disse henholdsvis nummereres  $1/15$ ,  $2/15$ ,  $3/15$  o. s. v.

2. Poststyrelserne paatager sig ikke noget Ansvar med Hensyn til Tolddeklarationernes rigtige Udfyldning.

## ARTIKEL 4.

*Modtagelsesbeviser.*

1. En Pakke, for hvilken der er begæret Modtagelsesbevis, forsynes af Afsendelseskontoret med Angivelsen "A. R." eller "Avis de réception". Afsendelseskontoret eller et andet af Poststyrelsen i Afsendelseslandet udpeget Kontor skal udfylde en Modtagelsesbevisformular og befæste den til Pakken. Hvis Formularen ikke kommer frem til Bestemmelseskontoret, skal dette Kontor udfærdige en Genpart.

2. Efter rigtigt at have udfyldt Modtagelsesbevisformularen tilbagesender Bestemmelseskontoret den portofrit til Afsenderen af Pakken.

3. Naar Afsenderen fremsætter Begæring om Modtagelsesbevis efter at en Pakke er indleveret, udfylder Afsendelseskontoret en Modtagelsesbevisformular i Forbindelse med en Efterspørgselsblanket, i hvilken de nødvendige Oplysninger om Pakken gives, og fremsender derefter Formularerne til Pakkens Bestemmelseskontor. I Tilfælde af, at Pakken er rigtigt udleveret, tilbageholder Bestemmelseskontoret Efterspørgselsblanketten og behandler Modtagelsesbeviset paa den i foregaaende Punkt foreskrevne Maade.

## ARTIKEL 5.

*Paksække.*

1. Poststyrelserne i de to kontraherende Lande skal hver for sig fremskaffe de til Afsendelsen af deres Pakker nødvendige Sække, og hver Sæk skal mærkes med Navnet paa det Postvæsen eller det Land, som den tilhører.

2. Tomme Paksække skal tilbagesendes til Afsendelseskontoret med første Post. Tomme Sække samles i Sendinger paa 10 Stk., saaledes at de 9 indlægges i den 10'. Det samlede Antal tilbagesendte Sække skal opføres i de paagældende Pakkepostkarter.

3. I Tilfælde af, at 10 % af det samlede Antal i Løbet af et Aar benyttede Sække ikke er tilbagesendt, skal Værdien af de manglede Sække godtgøres Poststyrelsen i Afsendelseslandet.

## ARTICLE 6.

*Method of Exchange of Parcels.*Method of exchange  
of parcels.

1. The parcels shall be exchanged, in sacks duly fastened and sealed, by the offices appointed by agreement between the two Administrations, and shall be dispatched to the country of destination by the country of origin at its cost and by such means as it provides.

2. Insured parcels shall be enclosed in separate sacks from those in which ordinary parcels are contained, and the labels of sacks containing insured parcels shall be marked with such distinctive symbols as may from time to time be agreed upon.

3. No sacks may exceed 40 kilograms (88 pounds) in weight.

## ARTICLE 7.

*Billing of Parcels.*

Billing.

1. The insured parcels and the ordinary parcels are entered in separate parcel bills. The parcel bills are prepared in duplicate. The original is sent in the regular mails, while the duplicate is inserted in one of the sacks. The sack containing the parcel bill is designated by the letter "F" traced in a conspicuous manner on the label.

2. The ordinary parcels included in each dispatch sent to the United States of America shall be entered on the parcel bills to show the total number of parcels and the total net weight thereof.

The ordinary parcels included in each dispatch sent to Denmark shall be entered on the parcel bills to show the total number of parcels according to the divisions of weight (a) up to 1 kilogram (2 pounds), (b) over 1 up to 5 kilograms (11 pounds), (c) over 5 up to 10 kilograms (22 pounds), (d) over 10 up to 15 kilograms (33 pounds), and (e) over 15 up to 20 kilograms (44 pounds).

3. Insured parcels shall be entered individually on the parcel bills. The entries concerning each parcel shall show the insurance number and the name of the office of origin. In the case of parcels sent to the United States of America, the total net weight of all the parcels must also be shown. In the case of parcels sent to Denmark, an indication of the division of weight must also be shown the same as in the case of ordinary parcels.

4. Parcels sent *à découvert* must be entered separately on the parcel bills.

5. Returned or redirected parcels must be entered individually on the parcel bills and must be followed by the word "Returned" or "Redirected", as the case may be. A statement of the charges which may be due on these parcels should be shown in the "Observations" column.

6. The total number of sacks comprising each dispatch must also be shown on the parcel bills.

7. Each dispatching office of exchange shall number the parcel bills in the upper left-hand corner, commencing each year a fresh series for each office of exchange of destination. The last number of the year shall be shown on the parcel bill of the first dispatch of the following year.

8. The exact method of advising parcels or the receptacles containing them sent by one Administration in transit through the other together with any details of procedure in connection with the advice of such parcels or receptacles for which provision is not made in this Agreement, shall be settled by mutual agreement through correspondence between the two Administrations.

ARTIKEL 6.

*Udvekslingen af Pakker.*

1. Pakker skal udveksles i forsvarligt lukkede og forseglede Sække af de efter Aftale mellem de to Poststyrelser udpegede Kontorer og skal fremsendes til Bestemmelseslandet af Afsendelseslandet paa dettes Regning og med de Befordringsmidler, som dette bestemmer.

2. Pakker med angiven Værdi skal nedlægges i andre Sække end de, hvori der findes almindelige Pakker, og Vignetterne paa Sække, der indeholder Pakker med angiven Værdi, skal forsynes med saadanne tydelige Mærker, som Poststyrelserne til enhver Tid kommer overens om.

3. Hver Sæk maa ikke veje mere end 40 kg (88 pounds).

ARTIKEL 7.

*Kartering af Pakker.*

1. Pakker med angiven Værdi og almindelige Pakker opføres i særskilte Pakkepostkarter. Pakkepostkarterne udfærdiges in duplo. Originalen fremsendes med almindelig Post, medens Genparten indlægges i en af Sækkene. Den Sæk, der indeholder Pakkepostkartet, betegnes med Bogstavet "F", der tydeligt anføres paa Vignetten.

2. De i Afslutninger til De Forenede Stater i Amerika indeholdte almindelige Pakker skal opføres i Pakkepostkarterne med samlet Pakkeantal og samlet Nettovægt.

De i Afslutninger til Danmark indeholdte almindelige Pakker skal optages i Pakkepostkartet med samlet Antal indenfor følgende Vægtgrupper a) indtil 1 kg (2 pounds), b) over 1 til 5 kg (11 pounds), c) over 5 til 10 kg (22 pounds), d) over 10 til 15 kg (33 pounds) og e) over 15 til 20 kg (44 pounds).

3. Pakker med angiven Værdi skal opføres enkeltvis i Pakkepostkartet. Angivelserne for hver Pakke skal udvise Registernummer og Afsendelsessted. I Retningen til De Forenede Stater i Amerika skal Pakkernes samlede Nettovægt angives. I Retningen til Danmark skal Fordelingen i Vægtgrupper angives lige som for almindelige Pakker.

4. Pakker, som overleveres løse, skal opføres enkeltvis i Pakkepostkarterne.

5. Tilbagesendte eller omekspererede Pakker skal opføres enkeltvis i Pakkepostkarterne med Bemærkning "Tilbagesendt" henholdsvis "Omekspereret". Oplysning om Portoandele m. v., der skyldes for saadanne Pakker, gives i Anmærkningsrubriken.

6. Det samlede Antal Sække, hvoraf Afslutningen bestaar, skal ligeledes angives i Pakkepostkarterne.

7. De afsendende Udvekslingskontorer skal nummerere Pakkepostkarterne i det øverste venstre Hjørne, saaledes at der hvert Aar paabegyndes en ny Nummerrække for hvert Udvekslingskontor i Bestemmelseslandet. Det sidste Nummer i et Aar skal angives i Kartet til den første Pakkeafslutning i det følgende Aar.

8. Reglerne om den Form, under hvilken Pakker eller Paksække, der afsendes fra det ene Land og er bestemt til Transit gennem det andet Land, skal udveksles, samt om alle Enkeltheder i Udvekslingen af saadanne Pakker eller Paksække, om hvilke der ikke er truffet Bestemmelse i denne Overenskomst, skal fastsættes efter Aftale mellem de to Poststyrelser paa Grundlag af Skriftveksling.

## ARTICLE 8.

*Checking of Parcels.*

Checking of parcels.

1. The office of exchange which has received a parcel mail shall check the parcels and the accompanying bills. If a parcel is missing or any other irregularity is noted, it shall be immediately reported to the dispatching office of exchange by means of a bulletin of verification. The report of such a serious irregularity as to involve the responsibility of the respective Administrations shall be accompanied by such vouchers as the strings and wax or lead seals used for closing the bag which contained the parcels, if they are available.

If no report is made by the next mail, it will be assumed that the mail has been received in proper order until the contrary is proved.

2. If a parcel bill is missing a duplicate shall be made out and a copy sent to the dispatching office of exchange from which the dispatch was received.

3. If any parcel which is in the course of transmission is observed to bear evidence of violation or damage, it must have the facts noted on it and be marked with the stamp of the office making the note, or a document drawing attention to the violation or damage must be forwarded with the parcel.

## ARTICLE 9.

*Undelivered Parcels.*

Undelivered parcels.

1. The sender of a parcel may request, at the time of mailing, that if the parcel cannot be delivered as addressed it shall be either (a) treated as abandoned, or (b) tendered for delivery at a second address in the country of destination, or (c) returned immediately.

If the sender avails himself of this facility, his request must appear on the address side of the parcel and on the relative customs declaration and must be in conformity with or analogous to one of the following forms:

“If not deliverable as addressed ----- ‘Abandon’ ”.

“If not deliverable as addressed ----- ‘Deliver to -----’ ”.

“If not deliverable as addressed ----- ‘Return immediately’ ”.

2. The parcels to be returned as undeliverable to the country of origin shall be marked to show the reason for nondelivery.

## ARTICLE 10.

*Payments.*

Payments.

1. The terminal quotas to be credited by the dispatching Office to the Office of destination are the following:

I. By Denmark to the United States of America.

a) Rate by weight:

70 gold centimes per kilogram, based on the bulk net weight of each dispatch.

This rate applies also to parcels for Alaska. The rate is reduced to 35 gold centimes per kilogram for parcels for Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, Samoa and Hawaii.

ARTIKEL 8.

*Kontrol med Pakkerne.*

1. Det Udvekslingskontor, der modtager en Pakkepostafslutning, skal kontrollere Pakkerne paa Grundlag af de ledsagende Karter. Hvis en Pakke mangler, eller hvis nogen anden Uregelmæssighed bemærkes, skal det straks meddeles det afsendende Udvekslingskontor ved Tilbage meldelse. Meddelelse om saadanne alvorligere Uregelmæssigheder, som kan medføre Ansvar for den paagældende Poststyrelse, skal ledsages af mulige Bevismidler, f. Eks. det Sejlgarn og de Lakselg eller Plomber, der er benyttet til Lukning af den Sæk, som indeholdt Pakkerne.

Hvis ingen Meddelelse afsendes med første Post, antages Afslutningen at være modtaget i god Orden, indtil det modsatte bevises.

2. Hvis et Pakkepostkarte mangler, skal der udfærdiges en Genpart, og en Afskrift tilstilles det Udvekslingskontor, hvorfra Afslutningen modtoges.

3. Hvis en Pakke under Befordringen bemærkes at frembyde Tegn paa Vold eller Beskadigelse, skal enten Pakken have Paategning herom og forsynes med det Kontors Stempel, der gør Bemærkningen, eller der skal fremsendes en skriftlig Meddelelse om den skete Vold eller Beskadigelse sammen med Pakken.

ARTIKEL 9.

*Ubesørgelige Pakker.*

1. Afsenderen af en Pakke kan ved dens Indlevering fremsætte Begæring om, at den, hvis den ikke kan udleveres efter Adressen, enten a) behandles som abandonneret af ham, eller b) forsøges udleveret efter en anden Adresse i Bestemmelseslandet, eller c) tilbagesendes straks.

Hvis Afsenderen benytter sig heraf, skal hans Begæring fremtræde paa Pakkens Adressside og paa den tilhørende Tolddeklaration og maa være overensstemmende eller analog med en af følgende Angivelser:

Hvis Pakken ikke kan udleveres efter Adressen, giver Afsenderen Afkald paa den.

“ “ “ “ “ “ “ , skal den udleveres til -----

“ “ “ “ “ “ “ , skal den straks tilbagesendes.

2. De Pakker, der tilbagesendes som ubesørgelige til Afsendelseslandet, skal have Paategning om Grunden til Ikke-Udleveringen.

ARTIKEL 10.

*Godtgørelse af Portoandele.*

1. De Terminalportoandele, der skal godtgøres det modtagende Postvæsen af det afsendende Postvæsen, er følgende:

I. Af Danmark til De Forenede Stater i Amerika.

a) Vægtporto:

70 Guldcentimes pr. kilogram, beregnet paa Grundlag af den samlede Nettovægt af hver Afslutning.

Denne Terminalporto anvendes ogsaa for Pakker til Alaska. Terminalporto ned sættes til 35 Guldcentimes pr. kilogram for Pakker til Puerto Rico, Virgin Øerne, Guam, Samoa og Hawaii.

b) Rate by value (in the case of insured parcels) in addition to the rate by weight:

10 gold centimes per parcel with insured value up to 500 gold francs (100 dollars).

II. By the United States of America to Denmark:

a) Rate by weight:

Up to 1 kilogram	=	60	gold centimes
From 1 to 5 kilograms	=	90	“ “
“ 5 “ 10	=	175	“ “
“ 10 “ 15	=	300	“ “
“ 15 “ 20	=	450	“ “

b) Rate by value (in the case of insured parcels) in addition to the rate by weight:

10 gold centimes per parcel with insured value up to 500 gold francs (100 dollars).

The terminal charges above specified may be reduced or increased on three months' previous notice given by one Administration to the other. The reduction or increase shall hold good for at least one year.

2. The amounts to be allowed for parcels sent from one Administration to the other for onward transmission to a possession of either country or to a third country shall be fixed by the intermediate Administration.

#### ARTICLE 11.

##### *Accounting.*

Accounting.

1. Each Administration shall prepare quarterly an account showing the sums due for parcels sent by the other Administration.

2. These accounts accompanied by the parcel bills and, if any, copies of verification notes relating thereto shall be submitted to the examination of the corresponding Administration in the course of the month following the quarter to which they relate.

3. The verification and acceptance of the accounts must be effected as early as possible and the payment resulting from the balance must be made at the latest before the expiration of the following quarter.

4. Payment of the balances due on these accounts between the two Administrations shall be effected by means of drafts on New York or on Copenhagen, or in any other manner which may from time to time be agreed upon between the Chiefs of the Postal Administrations of the two contracting countries, the expenses attending on the payment being at the charge of the indebted Administration

#### ARTICLE 12.

##### *Miscellaneous Notifications.*

Miscellaneous.

The Administrations shall communicate to each other a summary of the provisions of their laws or regulations applicable to the parcels exchanged between the two contracting countries, and other items necessary for carrying out the exchange of parcels.

Effective date and duration.

These Regulations shall come into operation on the day on which the Parcel Post Agreement comes into force and shall have the same duration as the Agreement.

Signatures.

Done in duplicate and signed at Washington the 28th day of December 1932 and at Copenhagen the ninth day of December 1932.

[SEAL]

C. MONDRUP

*The Director General of Posts of Denmark.*

[SEAL]

WALTER F. BROWN

*The Postmaster General of the United States of America.*

b) Værdiporto (for Pakker med angiven Værdi) foruden Vægtporto:

10 Guldcentimes pr. Pakke med angiven Værdi indtil 500 Guldfrancs (100 Dollars).

II. Af De Forenede Stater i Amerika til Danmark:

a) Vægtporto:

indtil 1 kilogram	=	60 Guldcentimes
over 1 til 5 kilogram	=	90 " "
" 5 " 10 "	=	175 " "
" 10 " 15 "	=	300 " "
" 15 " 20 "	=	450 " "

b) Værdiporto (for Pakker med angiven Værdi) foruden Vægtporto:

10 Guldcentimes pr. Pakke med angiven Værdi indtil 500 Guldfrancs (100 Dollars).

De ovenfor angivne Terminalportobeløb kan nedsættes eller forhøjes efter en med 3 Maaneders forudgaaende Varsel givne Meddelelse fra den ene Poststyrelse til den anden. Nedsættelsen eller Forhøjelsen skal gælde mindst eet Aar.

2. De Beløb, der skal godtgøres for Pakker, som afgives fra det ene Postvæsen til det andet til Videresendelse til en Besiddelse eller til et tredie Land, fastsættes af Transitlandet.

#### ARTIKEL 11.

##### *Afregning.*

1. Hver Poststyrelse skal kvartalsvis opstille en Afregning, der udviser de Beløb, der skyldes for de fra det andet Postvæsen fremsendte Pakker.

2. Disse Afregninger skal, ledsaget af Pakkepostkarterne og Genparter af eventuelle Tilbage meldelser, der har Henhold dertil, oversendes til den anden Poststyrelse til Revision i Løbet af den Maaned, der følger efter det Kvartal, som Afregningen angaar.

3. Revisionen og Anerkendelsen af Afregningerne skal foretages snarest muligt, og Betalingen af Saldoen skal effektueres senest inden Udløbet af det følgende Kvartal.

4. Betaling af Saldi efter disse Afregninger mellem de to Poststyrelser skal effektueres ved Checks paa New York eller paa København eller paa saadan anden Maade, som Poststyrelserne i de to kontraherende Lande til enhver Tid kommer overens om, og saaledes, at de med Betalingen forbundne Udgifter bæres af Debitor-Poststyrelsen.

#### ARTIKEL 12.

##### *Forskellige Meddelelser.*

Poststyrelserne skal tilstille hinanden et Uddrag af Bestemmelserne i deres Love og Reglementer, der kommer til Anvendelse paa Pakker, som udveksles mellem de to kontraherende Lande, samt andre for Gennemførelsen af Pakkeudvekslingen nødvendige Oplysninger.

Dette Ekspeditionsreglement skal bringes i Anvendelse fra den Dag, da Pakkepostoverenskomsten træder i Kraft, og skal have samme Varighed som Overenskomsten.

Udfærdiget i to Eksemplarer og underskrevet i Washington den 28 December 1932 og i København den 9. December 1932

[SEAL]

WALTER F BROWN

Generalpostmester i De Forenede Stater i Amerika

[SEAL]

C MONDRUP

Generaldirektør for Post- og Telegrafvæsenet i Danmark

October 28, 1931.

*Treaty of establishment and sojourn between the United States of America and the Turkish Republic. Signed at Ankara, October 28, 1931; ratification advised by the Senate, May 3, 1932; ratified by the President, May 12, 1932; ratified by Turkey, November 24, 1932; ratifications exchanged at Washington, February 15, 1933; proclaimed, February 18, 1933.*

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

Treaty of establishment and sojourn with Turkey.

Preamble.

WHEREAS a treaty of establishment and sojourn between the United States of America and the Republic of Turkey was concluded and signed by their respective Plenipotentiaries at Ankara on the twenty-eighth day of October, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-one, the original of which treaty, being in the English and Turkish languages, is word for word as follows:

Purposes declared.

The United States of America and the Republic of Turkey, being desirous of prescribing, in accordance with modern international law, the conditions under which the nationals and corporations of each of the High Contracting Parties may settle and carry on business in the territory of the other Party, and with a view to regulating accordingly questions relating to jurisdiction and fiscal charges, have decided to conclude a treaty for that purpose and have appointed their plenipotentiaries:

Plenipotentiaries.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

Joseph C. Grew, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Turkish Republic; and

THE PRESIDENT OF THE TURKISH REPUBLIC:

Zekâi Bey, Minister for National Defence

who, having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found to be in good and due form, have agreed upon the following provisions:

ARTICLE I.

With reference to the conditions of establishment and sojourn which shall be applicable to the nationals and corporations of either country in the territories of the other, as well as to fiscal charges and judicial competence, the United States of America will accord

Amerika Müttehit Devletleri ile Türkiye Cumhuriyeti Yüksek Âkitlerinden her birinin tebaasının ve şirketlerinin diğer Taraf ölkesinde ikamet ve icrayı ticaret edebilmeleri şartlarının asrı Hukuku Düvele mutabık surette tesbitini arzu ederek, ve kazaî umura ve malî tekâlîfe müteallik mesaili buna tevfikân tanzim etmek maksadile bir muahede aktine karar vermişler ve Murahhasları olmak üzere:

AMERİKA MÜTTEHİT DEVLETLERİ REİSİ:

Türkiyede Büyük Elçisi ve Fevkalâde Murahhası Joseph C. Grew'yu;

TÜRKİYE CÜMHURİYETİ REİSİ:

Millî Müdafaa Vekili Zekâi Bey-efendiyi;

tayin buyurmuşlardır.

Müşarünileyhima, usulüne muvafık görülen salâhiyetnamelerini yekdiğerine tebliğ ettikten sonra atıdaki ahkâmı kararlaştırmışlardır:

MADDE - 1

Her iki memleket tebaasına ve şirketlerine diğer memleket arazisinde tatbik edilebilecek ikamet ve meksû âram şartları ve kezalik malî tekâlîf ve kazaî salâhiyet noktâi nazarından Amerika Müttehit Devletleri, Türkiye, ve Türkiye Amerika Müttehit

Most favored nation treatment to be mutually accorded.

to Turkey and Turkey will accord to the United States of America the same treatment in all cases as that which is accorded or shall be accorded to the most favored third country.

Nothing contained in this treaty shall be construed to affect existing statutes and regulations of either country in relation to the immigration of aliens or the right of either country to enact such statutes.

Devletlerine en ziyade mazharı müsaade üçüncü memlekete bahşedilmiş veya edilecek olan aynı muameleyi, kâffei ahvalde bahşedecektir.

İşbu Muahedede münderiç hükümlerden hiç biri iki memleketten her birinin ecebilerin muhacerettime müteallik kavanin ve nizamâtı mevcudesini yahut iki memleketten her birinin bu gibi kavanin neşretmek hakkını ihlâl edecek surette tefsir olunmıyacaktır.

Immigration laws not affected.

## ARTICLE II.

## MADDE - 2

The present Treaty shall be ratified and the ratifications thereof shall be exchanged at Washington as soon as possible.

İşbu Muahede tasdik edilecek ve tasdiknameler mümkün olduğu kadar süratle Vaşingtonda teati edilecektir.

Exchange of ratifications.

It shall take effect at the instant of the exchange of ratifications and shall remain in effect for three years. After this date it shall remain in effect until the expiration of twelve months from the date on which notice of its termination shall have been given by either High Contracting Party to the other.

Bu Muahede tasdiknamelerin teatisinden itibaren mevkii meriyete girecek ve üç sene müddetle meri kalacaktır.

Duration.

Bu tarihten sonra Muahede, inkızası Yüksek Âkitlerden biri tarafından diğerine tebliğ edildiği tarihten itibaren geçecek 12 ayın hitamına kadar meriyete kalacaktır.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the plenipotentiaries have signed the present Treaty and have affixed their seals thereto.

Tasdikan ilmekal Murahhaslar işbu Muahedeyi imza etmiş ve mühürlemişlerdir.

Signatures.

Done in duplicate in the English and Turkish languages at Ankara this 28<sup>th</sup> day of October nineteen hundred and thirty one.

Ankarada bin dokuz yüz otuz bir senesi B. Teşrin ayının 28—inci Çarşamba günü ingilizce ve türkçe iki nüsha olarak tanzim edilmiştir.

J.C.G.  
JOSEPH C. GREW  
[SEAL]

Z.S.  
ZEKÂİ  
[SEAL]

J.C.G. Z.S.  
JOSEPH C. GREW ZEKÂİ  
[SEAL] [SEAL]

AND WHEREAS the said treaty has been duly ratified on both parts, and the ratifications of the two Governments were exchanged in the city of Washington on the fifteenth day of February, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-three;

Ratifications exchanged.

Now, THEREFORE, be it known that I, Herbert Hoover, President of the United States of America, have caused the said treaty to be made public, to the end that the same and every article and clause thereof may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States of America and the citizens thereof.

Proclamation.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

DONE at the city of Washington this eighteenth day of February in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and [SEAL] thirty-three and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fifty-seventh.

HERBERT HOOVER

By the President:

HENRY L STIMSON  
*Secretary of State.*

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**PROCLAMATIONS**  
**OF THE**  
**PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES**

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2435

# PROCLAMATIONS

## INCREASING RATE OF DUTY ON FOURDRINIER WIRES, CYLINDER WIRES, AND WOVEN-WIRE CLOTH

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

March 16, 1931.

### A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS under and by virtue of section 336 of Title III, Part II, of the act of Congress approved June 17, 1930, entitled "An act to provide revenue, to regulate commerce with foreign countries, to encourage the industries of the United States, to protect American labor, and for other purposes," the United States Tariff Commission has investigated the differences in costs of production of, and all other facts and conditions enumerated in said section with respect to, Fourdrinier wires and cylinder wires, suitable for use in paper-making machines (whether or not parts of or fitted or attached to such machines), and woven-wire cloth suitable for use in the manufacture of Fourdrinier wires or cylinder wires, being wholly or in part the growth or product of the United States and of and with respect to like or similar articles wholly or in part the growth or product of the principal competing country;

Tariff on Fourdrinier, etc., wires and woven-wire cloth. Preamble. Statutory authorization. Vol. 46, p. 701.

WHEREAS in the course of said investigation a hearing was held, of which reasonable public notice was given and at which parties interested were given reasonable opportunity to be present, to produce evidence, and to be heard;

WHEREAS the commission has reported to the President the results of said investigation and its findings with respect to such differences in costs of production;

WHEREAS the commission has found it shown by said investigation that the principal competing country is Germany, and that the duties expressly fixed by statute do not equalize the difference in the costs of production of the domestic articles and the like or similar foreign articles when produced in said principal competing country, and has specified in its report the increase in the rate of duty expressly fixed by statute found by the commission to be shown by said investigation to be necessary to equalize such difference; and

WHEREAS in the judgment of the President such rate of duty is shown by such investigation of the Tariff Commission to be necessary to equalize such difference in costs of production;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, HERBERT HOOVER, President of the United States of America, do hereby approve and proclaim an increase in the rate of duty expressly fixed in paragraph 318 of Title I of said act on cylinder wires having more than 55 meshes per lineal inch in warp or filling, and Fourdrinier wires, suitable for use in paper-making machines (whether or not parts of or fitted or attached to such machines), and on woven-wire cloth having more than 55 meshes per lineal inch in warp or filling and suitable for use in the manufacture of Fourdrinier wires or cylinder wires, from 50 per centum ad valorem

Increasing duty to equalize difference in costs of production. Vol. 46, p. 614.

Rate. to 75 per centum ad valorem, the rate found to be shown by said investigation to be necessary to equalize such difference in costs of production.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this 16<sup>th</sup> day of March, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and thirty-one, and of [SEAL] Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fifty-fifth.

HERBERT HOOVER

By the President:  
HENRY L STIMSON  
*Secretary of State.*

[No. 1940]

DECREASING RATES OF DUTY ON WOOL-FELT HATS AND BODIES THEREFOR

March 16, 1931.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

Tariff on wool-felt hats and bodies therefor.  
Preamble.  
Statutory authorization.  
Vol. 46, p. 701.

WHEREAS under and by virtue of section 336 of Title III, Part II, of the act of Congress approved June 17, 1930, entitled "An act to provide revenue, to regulate commerce with foreign countries, to encourage the industries of the United States, to protect American labor, and for other purposes," the United States Tariff Commission has investigated the differences in costs of production of, and all other facts and conditions enumerated in said section with respect to, bodies, hoods, forms, and shapes, for hats, bonnets, caps, berets, and similar articles, manufactured wholly or in part of wool felt, and hats, bonnets, caps, berets, and similar articles, made wholly or in part therefrom, finished or unfinished, being wholly or in part the growth or product of the United States and of and with respect to like or similar articles wholly or in part the growth or product of the principal competing country;

WHEREAS in the course of said investigation a hearing was held, of which reasonable public notice was given and at which parties interested were given reasonable opportunity to be present, to produce evidence, and to be heard;

WHEREAS the commission has reported to the President the results of said investigation and its findings with respect to such differences in costs of production;

WHEREAS the commission has found it shown by said investigation that the principal competing country is Italy, and that the duties expressly fixed by statute do not equalize the differences in the costs of production of the domestic articles and the like or similar foreign articles when produced in said principal competing country, and has specified in its report the decreases in the rates of duty expressly fixed by statute found by the commission to be shown by said investigation to be necessary to equalize such differences; and

WHEREAS in the judgment of the President such rates of duty are shown by such investigation of the Tariff Commission to be necessary to equalize such differences in costs of production;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, HERBERT HOOVER, President of the United States of America do hereby approve and proclaim the following

Decreasing duty to equalize differences in costs of production.

rates of duty found to be shown by said investigation to be necessary to equalize such differences in costs of production:

A decrease in the rates of duty expressly fixed in paragraph 1115(b) of Title I of said act on bodies, hoods, forms, and shapes, for hats, bonnets, caps, berets, and similar articles, manufactured wholly or in part of wool felt, from 40 cents per pound and 75 per centum ad valorem to 40 cents per pound and 55 per centum ad valorem;

Rate.  
Vol. 46, p. 649.

And a decrease in the rate of duty expressly fixed, in addition thereto, in paragraph 1115(b) on all the foregoing, if pulled, stamped, blocked, or trimmed (including finished hats, bonnets, caps, berets, and similar articles) (within the limit of total decrease provided for in said act), from 25 cents per article to 12½ cents per article.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this 16<sup>th</sup> day of March, in the [SEAL] year of our Lord nineteen hundred and thirty-one, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fifty-fifth.

HERBERT HOOVER

By the President:

HENRY L STIMSON  
*Secretary of State.*

[No. 1941]

DECREASING RATES OF DUTY ON EDIBLE GELATIN

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

March 16, 1931.

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS under and by virtue of section 336 of Title III, Part II, of the act of Congress approved June 17, 1930, entitled "An act to provide revenue, to regulate commerce with foreign countries, to encourage the industries of the United States, to protect American labor, and for other purposes," the United States Tariff Commission has investigated the differences in costs of production of, and all other facts and conditions enumerated in said section with respect to, edible gelatin, being wholly or in part the growth or product of the United States and of and with respect to a like or similar article wholly or in part the growth or product of the principal competing country;

Tariff on edible gelatin.  
Preamble.  
Statutory authorization.  
Vol. 46, p. 701.

WHEREAS in the course of said investigation a hearing was held, of which reasonable public notice was given and at which parties interested were given reasonable opportunity to be present, to produce evidence, and to be heard;

WHEREAS the commission has reported to the President the results of said investigation and its findings with respect to such differences in costs of production;

WHEREAS the commission has found it shown by said investigation that the principal competing country is the Netherlands, and that the duties expressly fixed by statute do not equalize the difference in the costs of production of the domestic article and the like or similar foreign article when produced in said principal competing country, and has specified in its report the decrease in the rates of duty expressly fixed by statute found by the commission to be shown by said investigation to be necessary to equalize such difference; and

WHEREAS in the judgment of the President such rates of duty are shown by such investigation of the Tariff Commission to be necessary to equalize such difference in costs of production;

Decreasing duty to equalize difference in costs of production. Rate. Vol. 46, p. 597.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, HERBERT HOOVER, President of the United States of America, do hereby approve and proclaim a decrease in the rates of duty expressly fixed in paragraph 41 of Title I of said act on edible gelatin, valued at less than 40 cents per pound, from 20 per centum ad valorem and 5 cents per pound to 12 per centum ad valorem and 5 cents per pound, the rates found to be shown by said investigation to be necessary to equalize such difference in costs of production.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this 16<sup>th</sup> day of March, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and thirty-one, and of [SEAL] the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fifty-fifth.

HERBERT HOOVER

By the President:  
HENRY L STIMSON  
*Secretary of State.*

[No. 1942]

#### AMENDING REGULATIONS ON MIGRATORY GAME BIRDS

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

#### A PROCLAMATION

March 17, 1931.

Protection of migratory birds. Preamble. Vol. 40, p. 765. U. S. C., pp. 436-437. Vol. 39, p. 1702. Vol. 40, p. 1812.

WHEREAS the Secretary of Agriculture, by virtue of the authority vested in him by section 3 of the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (40 Stat. 755; U. S. Code, title 16, secs. 703-711), has submitted to me for approval regulations further amendatory of the regulations approved and proclaimed July 31, 1918, which the Secretary of Agriculture has determined to be suitable amendatory regulations permitting and governing the hunting, taking, capture, killing, possession, sale, purchase, shipment, transportation, carriage, and export of migratory birds and parts thereof and their nests and eggs, as follows:

Regulation 3, "Means by Which Migratory Game Birds May Be Taken," is amended so as to read as follows:

MEANS FOR TAKING BIRDS. REGULATION 3.—MEANS BY WHICH MIGRATORY GAME BIRDS MAY BE TAKEN

Regulations modified. Vol. 45, pp. 2901, 2942; Vol. 46, p. 2889, amended. Post, p. 2520.

Wild geese.

The migratory game birds specified in regulation 4 hereof may be taken during the open season with a gun only, not larger than No. 10 gauge, fired from the shoulder, except as specifically permitted by regulations 7, 8, 9, and 10 hereof; they may be taken during the open season from the land and water, with the aid of a dog, the use of decoys, and from a blind or floating device, except that in the hunting of wild geese not more than ten (10) live goose decoys may be used or shot over at any one gunning stand, blind, or floating device; but nothing herein shall be deemed to permit the use of an automobile, airplane, power boat, sailboat, any boat under sail, any floating device towed by power boat or sailboat, or any sinkbox (battery), except that sinkboxes (batteries) may be used in the taking of migratory waterfowl in coastal sounds and bays (including Back Bay, Princess

Anne County, State of Virginia) and other coastal waters; and nothing herein shall be deemed to permit the use of an airplane, or a power boat, sailboat, or other floating device for the purpose of concentrating, driving, rallying, or stirring up migratory waterfowl: *Provided, however,* That the hunting, killing, or taking of mourning doves is not permitted on or over, at or near, any area which has been baited with salt, corn, wheat, or other grain, or other foods placed or scattered thereon.

*Prociso.*  
Mourning doves.

Regulation 4, "Open Seasons on and Possession of Certain Migratory Game Birds," is amended so as to read as follows:

REGULATION 4.—OPEN SEASONS ON AND POSSESSION OF CERTAIN MIGRATORY GAME BIRDS

Open seasons.

For the purpose of this regulation, each period of time herein prescribed as an open season shall be construed to include the first and last days thereof.

Time construed.  
*Post*, pp. 2476, 2481, 2521.  
Waterfowl, etc.

Waterfowl (except snow geese in Florida and all States north thereof bordering on the Atlantic Ocean, Ross geese, cackling geese, wood duck, eider ducks, and swans), rails, coot, gallinules, woodcock, Wilson snipe or jacksnipe, and mourning doves may be taken each day from half an hour before sunrise to sunset during the open seasons prescribed therefor in this regulation, except that the hour for the commencement of hunting on the opening day of the season shall be 12 o'clock noon, by the means and in the numbers permitted by regulations 3 and 5 hereof, respectively, and when so taken may be possessed any day in any State, Territory, or District during the period constituting the open season where killed and for an additional period of 10 days next succeeding said open season, but no such bird shall be possessed in a State, Territory, or District at a time when such State, Territory, or District prohibits the possession thereof. Nothing herein shall be deemed to permit the hunting or killing of migratory birds on any refuge established under the Migratory Bird Conservation Act of February 18, 1929, nor on any area of the United States set aside by any other law, proclamation, or Executive order for use as a wild-life refuge except in so far as may be permitted by the Secretary of Agriculture under existing law, nor on any area adjacent to any such refuge when such area is designated as a closed area under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act.

Hunting on refuges forbidden.

Vol. 45, p. 1222.  
U. S. C., Supp. V,  
p. 204.

*Waterfowl (except snow geese in Florida and all States north thereof bordering on the Atlantic Ocean, Ross geese, cackling geese, wood duck, eider ducks, and swans), coot, and Wilson snipe or jacksnipe.*—The open seasons for waterfowl (except snow geese in Florida and all States north thereof bordering on the Atlantic Ocean, Ross geese, cackling geese, wood duck, eider ducks, and swans), coot, and Wilson snipe or jacksnipe shall be as follows:

Geographical limitations.

In Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York (except Long Island), Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, South Dakota, North Dakota, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Idaho, Nevada, California, Oregon, and Washington the open season shall be from October 1 to December 31;

In that portion of New York known as Long Island, and in New Jersey, Delaware, Oklahoma, New Mexico, Arizona, and in that portion of Texas lying west and north of a line beginning on the Rio Grande River directly west of the town of Del Rio, Tex.; thence east to the town of Del Rio; thence easterly following the center of the main track of the Southern Pacific Railroad through the towns of

Spofford, Uvalde, and Hondo; thence to the point where the Southern Pacific Railroad crosses the International & Great Northern Railway, at or near San Antonio; thence following the center of the track of said International & Great Northern Railway in an easterly direction, to the point in the city of Austin where it joins Congress Avenue, near the International & Great Northern Railway depot; thence across said Congress Avenue to the center of the main track of the Houston & Texas Central Railroad where said track joins said Congress Avenue, at or near the Houston & Texas Central Railroad depot; thence following the center line of the track of said Houston & Texas Central Railroad in an easterly direction through the towns of Elgin, Giddings, and Brenham, to the point where said railroad crosses the Brazos River; thence with the center of said Brazos River in a general northerly direction, to the point on said river where the Beaumont branch of the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe Railway crosses the same; thence with the center of the track of the said Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe Railway in an easterly direction through the towns of Navasota, Montgomery, and Conroe, to the point at or near Cleveland where said Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe Railway crosses the Houston East & West Texas Railway; thence with the center of said Houston East & West Texas Railway track to the point in said line where it strikes the Louisiana line *the open season shall be from October 16 to January 15*;

In that portion of Texas lying south and east of the line above described the open season shall be from November 1 to January 15;

In Maryland, the District of Columbia, Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, and Louisiana the open season shall be from November 1 to January 15;

In Florida the open season shall be from November 20 to January 15; and

In Alaska the open season shall be from September 1 to December 15.

*Rails and gallinules (except coot).*—The open season for sora and other rails and gallinules (except coot) shall be from September 1 to November 30, except as follows:

In Massachusetts the open season shall be from October 1 to December 15;

In New York and Washington the open season shall be from October 1 to November 30; and

In Louisiana the open season shall be from November 1 to January 31.

*Woodcock.*—The open seasons for woodcock shall be as follows:

In that portion of New York lying north of the tracks of the main line of the New York Central Railroad extending from Buffalo to Albany and north of the tracks of the main line of the Boston & Albany Railroad extending from Albany to the Massachusetts State line, and in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, and North Dakota the open season shall be from October 1 to October 31;

In that portion of New York lying south of the line above described including Long Island and in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Iowa the open season shall be from October 15 to November 14;

In Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut the open season shall be from October 20 to November 19;

In Maryland, the District of Columbia, and Missouri the open season shall be from November 10 to December 10;

In Delaware, Virginia, West Virginia, Kentucky, Arkansas, and Oklahoma the open season shall be from November 15 to December 15; and

Rails, etc.  
Vol. 46, pp. 3013, 3034,  
amended.

Woodcock,  
Vol. 45, pp. 2957,  
2964, amended.  
Geographical limita-  
tions.

In North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana the open season shall be from December 1 to December 31.

*Doves.*—The open seasons for mourning doves shall be as follows:

In Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Tennessee, Kentucky, Illinois, Minnesota, Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri, Arkansas, Oklahoma, New Mexico, Utah, Arizona, California, Nevada, Idaho, and Oregon the open season shall be from September 1 to December 15;

Doves.  
Vol. 46, pp. 3013, 3020,  
amended.  
Geographical limita-  
tions.

In that portion of Texas lying west and north of a line beginning on the Rio Grande River directly west of the town of Del Rio, Tex.; thence east to the town of Del Rio; thence easterly following the center of the main track of the Southern Pacific Railroad through the towns of Spofford, Uvalde, and Hondo; thence to the point where the Southern Pacific Railroad crosses the International & Great Northern Railway, at or near San Antonio; thence following the center of the track of said International & Great Northern Railway in an easterly direction, to the point in the city of Austin where it joins Congress Avenue, near the International & Great Northern Railway depot; thence across said Congress Avenue to the center of the main track of the Houston & Texas Central Railroad where said track joins said Congress Avenue, at or near the Houston & Texas Central Railroad depot; thence following the center line of the track of said Houston & Texas Central Railroad in an easterly direction through the towns of Elgin, Giddings, and Brenham, to the point where said railroad crosses the Brazos River; thence with the center of said Brazos River in a general northerly direction, to the point on said river where the Beaumont branch of the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe Railway crosses the same; thence with the center of the track of the said Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe Railway, in an easterly direction through the towns of Navasota, Montgomery, and Conroe, to the point at or near Cleveland where said Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe Railway crosses the Houston East & West Texas Railway; thence with the center of said Houston East & West Texas Railway track to the point in said line where it strikes the Louisiana line *the open season shall be from September 1 to October 31;*

In that portion of Texas lying south and east of the line above described the open season shall be from October 1 to November 30;

In South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama (except in Mobile and Baldwin Counties), Mississippi, and Louisiana the open season shall be from September 1 to September 30 and from November 20 to January 31;

In that portion of Alabama comprising Mobile and Baldwin Counties the open season shall be from November 1 to January 31;

In North Carolina the open season shall be from November 20 to January 31;

In Florida (except in Dade, Monroe, and Broward Counties) the open season shall be from November 20 to January 31; and

In that portion of Florida comprising Dade, Monroe, and Broward Counties the open season shall be from September 16 to November 15.

Regulation 5, "Daily Bag and Possession Limits on Certain Migratory Game Birds," is amended so as to read as follows:

REGULATION 5.—DAILY BAG AND POSSESSION LIMITS ON CERTAIN MIGRATORY GAME BIRDS

Bag and possession  
limits.

A person may take in any one day during the open seasons prescribed therefor in regulation 4 not to exceed the following numbers of migratory game birds, which numbers shall include all birds taken

Vol. 46, p. 3013,  
amended.  
Post, p. 2524.

by any other person who for hire accompanies or assists him in taking migratory birds; and in the case of ducks, geese, and brant when so taken these may be possessed in the numbers specified as follows:

*Ducks (except wood duck and eider ducks).*—Fifteen in the aggregate of all kinds, and any person at any one time may possess not more than 30 ducks in the aggregate of all kinds.

*Geese (except snow geese in Florida and all States north thereof bordering on the Atlantic Ocean, Ross geese, and cackling geese) and brant.*—Four in the aggregate of all kinds, and any person at any one time may possess not more than eight geese and brant in the aggregate of all kinds.

*Rails and gallinules (except sora and coot).*—Twenty-five in the aggregate of all kinds, but not more than 15 of any one species.

*Sora.*—Twenty-five.

*Coot.*—Twenty-five.

*Wilson snipe or jacksnipe.*—Twenty.

*Woodcock.*—Four.

*Doves (mourning).*—Twenty-five.

Regulation 6, "Shipment, Transportation, and Possession of Certain Migratory Game Birds," is amended so as to read as follows:

Shipment, transportation, and possession restrictions.

**REGULATION 6.—SHIPMENT, TRANSPORTATION, AND POSSESSION OF CERTAIN MIGRATORY GAME BIRDS**

Vol. 45, p. 2903, amended.  
Post, p. 2524.

Waterfowl (except snow geese in Florida and all States north thereof bordering on the Atlantic Ocean, Ross geese, cackling geese, wood duck, eider ducks, and swans), rails, coot, gallinules, woodcock, Wilson snipe or jacksnipe, and mourning doves and parts thereof legally taken may be transported in or out of the State where taken during the respective open seasons in that State, and may be imported from Canada during the open season in the Province where taken, in any manner, but not more than the number thereof that may be taken in two days by one person under these regulations shall be transported by one person in one calendar week out of the State where taken; any such migratory game birds or parts thereof in transit during the open season may continue in transit such additional time immediately succeeding such open season, not to exceed five days, necessary to deliver the same to their destination, and may be possessed in any State, Territory, or District during the period constituting the open season where killed, and for an additional period of 10 days next succeeding said open season; and any package in which migratory game birds or parts thereof are transported shall have the name and address of the shipper and of the consignee and an accurate statement of the numbers and kinds of birds contained therein clearly and conspicuously marked on the outside thereof; but no such birds shall be transported from any State, Territory, or District to or through another State, Territory, or District or to or through a Province of the Dominion of Canada contrary to the laws of the State, Territory, or District, or Province of the Dominion of Canada in which they were taken or from which they are transported; nor shall any such birds be transported into any State, Territory, or District from another State, Territory, or District, or from any State, Territory, or District into any Province of the Dominion of Canada at a time when such State, Territory, or District, or Province of the Dominion of Canada prohibits the possession or transporting thereof.

Regulation 9, "Permits to Collect Migratory Birds for Scientific Purposes," is amended so as to read as follows:

REGULATION 9.—PERMITS TO COLLECT MIGRATORY BIRDS FOR SCIENTIFIC PURPOSES

Permits for collecting specimens.

A person may take in any manner and at any time migratory birds and their nests and eggs for scientific purposes when authorized by a permit issued by the Secretary, which permit shall be carried on his person when he is collecting specimens thereunder and shall be exhibited to any person requesting to see the same, except that nothing herein shall be deemed to permit the taking of any migratory game bird on any day from sunset to one-half hour before sunrise.

Scientific collections.  
*Post*, p. 2525.

Application for a permit must be addressed to the Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., and must contain the following information: Name and address of applicant, his age, and name of State, Territory, or District in which specimens are proposed to be taken, and the purpose for which they are intended. Each application shall be accompanied by two certificates certifying to the fitness of such person to hold a Federal permit. These certificates will be accepted from well-known ornithologists, principals or superintendents of educational or zoological institutions, officials or members of zoological or natural-history organizations, or instructors in zoology in high schools, colleges, or universities, or by any one of the above together with a certificate by the chief game official of the State in which the applicant is a resident or of the State in which he desires to conduct his operations.

Application to Secretary of Agriculture.

The permit may limit the number and species of birds, birds' nests, or eggs that may be collected thereunder, and may authorize the holder thereof to possess, buy, sell, exchange, and transport in any manner and at any time migratory birds, parts thereof, and their nests and eggs for scientific purposes; or it may limit the holder to one or more of these privileges. Public museums, zoological parks and societies, and public, scientific, and educational institutions may possess, buy, sell, exchange, and transport in any manner and at any time migratory birds and parts thereof and their nests and eggs for scientific purposes without a permit, but no specimens shall be taken without a permit. The plumage and skins of migratory game birds legally taken may be possessed and transported by a person without a permit.

Effect of permits.

A taxidermist, when authorized by a permit issued by the Secretary, may possess, buy, sell, exchange, and transport in any manner and at any time migratory birds and parts thereof legally taken, or he may be limited to one or more of these privileges. A taxidermist granted a permit under this regulation shall keep books and records correctly setting forth the name and address of each person delivering each specimen of a migratory bird to him together with the name of each species, the date of delivery, the disposition of such specimen, and the date thereof, which said books and records shall be available for inspection at all reasonable hours on request by any duly authorized representative of the Department of Agriculture.

Taxidermists.

Each permit shall be valid until revoked by the Secretary unless otherwise specified therein, shall not be transferable, and shall be revocable at the discretion of the Secretary. A permit duly revoked by the Secretary shall be surrendered to him by the person to whom it was issued, on demand of any employee of the United States Department of Agriculture duly authorized to enforce the provisions of the Migratory Bird Treaty Act. A person holding a permit under this regulation shall report annually to the Secretary on or before the 10th day of January during the life of the permit the number of skins, nests, or eggs of each species collected, bought, sold, received, possessed, mounted, exchanged, or transported during the preceding calendar year.

Contingent duration.  
Not transferable.

Annual report required.

Outside marking of packages.

Every package in which migratory birds or their nests or eggs are transported shall have clearly and conspicuously marked on the outside thereof the name and address of the sender, the number of the permit in every case when a permit is required, the name and address of the consignee, a statement that it contains specimens of birds, their nests, or eggs for scientific purposes, and, whenever such a package is transported or offered for transportation from the Dominion of Canada into the United States or from the United States into the Dominion of Canada, an accurate statement of the contents.

Approval of amendments.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, HERBERT HOOVER, President of the United States of America, do hereby approve and proclaim the foregoing amendatory regulations.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this 17<sup>th</sup> day of March, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and thirty-one, and of the [SEAL] Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fifty-fifth.

HERBERT HOOVER

By the President:

HENRY L STIMSON  
*Secretary of State.*

[No. 1943]

## GEORGE WASHINGTON BIRTHPLACE NATIONAL MONUMENT—VIRGINIA

March 30, 1931.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

### A PROCLAMATION

George Washington Birthplace National Monument, Va. Preamble. Conveyances by The River Holding Corporation described. Vol. 34, p. 225.

WHEREAS The River Holding Corporation, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Virginia, did on the 12th day of December, 1930, pursuant to the act of Congress entitled "An act for the preservation of American antiquities," approved June 8, 1906, by its warranty deed convey to the United States of America the following land in Washington District, Westmoreland County, in the State of Virginia, for an addition to the George Washington Birthplace National Monument:

Tract No. 1.

#### TRACT NUMBER ONE

Beginning at a point "A", which is point "A" of Tract Number One, as shown on the plat recorded with deed from W. C. Latane and wife and James Latane and wife to The River Holding Corporation dated February 21, 1929, and recorded February 22, 1929, in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Court of Westmoreland County, Va., in Deed Book 87, page 75, thence N.  $69\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  E. 2.72 chains to "B", thence N.  $28^{\circ}$  E. 3 chains to "C", thence N.  $49^{\circ}$  E. 1.42 chains to "D", thence N.  $80^{\circ}$  E. 1.85 chains to "E", thence N.  $55^{\circ}$  E. 1.32 chains to "F", thence N.  $21^{\circ}$  W. 1 chain to "G", thence N.  $39\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  W. 1.62 chains to "H", thence N.  $42^{\circ}$  E. 2.6 chains to "I", thence S.  $57\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  E. 11.8 chains to "J", thence S.  $64\frac{3}{4}^{\circ}$  E. 5.09 chains to "K", thence S.  $60^{\circ}$  E. 2.12 chains to "L", thence N.  $71^{\circ} 20'$  E. 8.39 chains to "M", thence S.  $4^{\circ} 50'$  E. 11.88 chains along the line of the Government reservation to "N", thence S.  $62\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  W. 19.08 chains along the Government road to "O", thence N.  $34^{\circ}$  W. 8.18 chains to "P", thence N.  $66^{\circ}$  W. 2.8 chains to "Q", thence N.  $43\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  W. 13.84 chains to the place of beginning, and containing 47.87 acres, more or less.

## TRACT NUMBER TWO

Tract No. 2.

Beginning at a point "A", which is a point at the mouth of Bridges Creek, at the low-water mark of the Potomac River on the east bank of Bridges Creek, and which is point "A" of Tract Number Two, as shown on the plat hereinabove mentioned, thence along the low-water mark of the Potomac River in an easterly direction approximately 51 chains to station number six in a swamp, thence S.  $8\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  W. 24.33 chains to station number seven, thence S.  $10^{\circ}$  E. 2.8 chains to station number eight, thence S.  $16^{\circ}$  E. 0.5 chains to station number nine, thence S.  $30^{\circ}$  W. 5.24 chains to station number ten, thence S.  $43^{\circ}$  W. 19.36 chains to station number eleven, thence S.  $40^{\circ}$  W. 12.25 chains to station number twelve, thence N.  $20\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  W. 49.15 chains along the east side of the Government road to station number thirteen, thence N.  $11\frac{3}{4}^{\circ}$  W. 9.21 chains to station number fourteen, thence N.  $20^{\circ}$  W. 2.60 chains to station number fifteen, thence S. 0.42 chains to station number sixteen, thence down Bridges Creek along the low-water mark thereof to "A", the place of beginning, and containing 175.37 acres, more or less.

The stations shown on the plat referred to, designated as "Map of part of Wakefield," are in all cases made at or above the high-water mark, except station number six, which is at low-water mark.

## TRACT NUMBER THREE

Tract No. 3.

Beginning at a point "A", which is point "A" of Tract Number Three, as shown on the plat hereinabove mentioned, from which point a witness hackberry tree 18 inches in diameter bears S.  $45^{\circ}$  W. 60 links, thence S.  $24\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  E. 2.67 chains to "B", thence S.  $11\frac{3}{4}^{\circ}$  E. 9.21 chains to "C", thence S.  $20\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  E. 25.5 chains along the west side of the Government road to "D", thence N.  $60^{\circ}$  W. 5.58 chains to "E", thence N.  $44^{\circ}$  W. 2 chains to "F", thence N.  $60^{\circ}$  W. 15.9 chains to "G", thence N.  $43\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  W. 10.39 chains to "H", thence down Bridges Creek along the low-water mark thereof in a northerly direction to "A", the point of beginning.

## TRACT NUMBER FOUR

Tract No. 4.

Beginning at the point "RS" on Pope's Creek where the fence line dividing the land of W. C. and James Latane from the tract of land which was conveyed to Ira C. Muse by deed dated 20th October, 1928, and recorded in the Westmoreland Circuit Court 13th February, 1929, intersects the low-water mark on Pope's Creek, as shown on a plat of Ira Muse Land, dated February 12, 1929, attached to and recorded with deed from W. C. Latane and Mary S. Latane, his wife, and James Latane and Martchen F. Latane, his wife, to The River Holding Corporation, dated February 21, 1929, and recorded in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Court of Westmoreland County in Deed Book 87, page 78, on February 22, 1929, thence running in a westerly direction along said fence line to the point "P" shown on said plat, a pronged tree on said fence line, thence in a northeasterly direction 0.82 chains to "O", thence northeasterly 2.26 chains to "N", thence in the same direction 1.67 chains to "M", thence in the same direction 1.68 chains to "L", thence in a northerly direction 0.48 chains to "K", thence in a northerly direction 1.50 chains to "J", from thence in an easterly direction to the low-water mark on Pope's Creek, thence in a southwesterly direction along the low-water mark of Pope's Creek to the point of beginning.

Tract No. 5.

TRACT NUMBER FIVE

Beginning at "A", a point on the south side of the Government road corner to the United States Government reservation (sometimes known as the Washington Monument Lot), thence following the western boundary of the United States Government reservation S. 1° 42' W. 265 feet to point "B", a stake, thence following the same course to low-water mark on Pope's Creek, thence in a south-westerly direction along the low-water mark of Pope's Creek approximately 1,350 feet to point "O", an oak tree, on a fence line, thence N. 46° 33' W. 22 feet to "P", another tree, on the fence line, thence N. 22° 03' W. 710 feet to "Q", a stake, corner to the Government road, thence N. 75° 16' E. along the Government road 1,234.5 feet to the point of beginning, containing 12.88 acres of land and about one acre of marsh, together with all the ways, easements, and appurtenances thereon or in any wise pertaining.

Acceptance for public purposes.

AND WHEREAS said relinquishment and conveyance has been accepted by the Secretary of the Interior in the manner and for the purpose described in said act of Congress;

Added to George Washington Birthplace National Monument.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, HERBERT HOOVER, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the power in me vested by section 2 of the said act of Congress, do proclaim that said lands hereinbefore described be, and the same are hereby, added to and made a part of the George Washington Birthplace National Monument.

Protective measures.

Warning is hereby expressly given to all unauthorized persons not to appropriate, injure, destroy, or remove any feature of this monument and not to locate or settle upon any of the lands thereof.

Supervision, etc.

The Director of the National Park Service, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, shall have the supervision, management, and control of the land hereby added to said monument under the provisions of the act of Congress entitled "An act authorizing an appropriation for improvement upon the Government-owned land at Wakefield, Westmoreland County, Virginia, the birthplace of George Washington," approved January 23, 1930 (46 Stat. 58), and "An act to establish a National Park Service, and for other purposes," approved August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535), and acts additional thereto or amendatory thereof.

Vol. 46, p. 58.

Vol. 39, p. 535.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this 30<sup>th</sup> day of March, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and thirty-one, and of [SEAL] the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fifty-fifth.

HERBERT HOOVER

By the President:  
HENRY L STIMSON  
*Secretary of State.*

[No. 1944]

CANYON DE CHELLY NATIONAL MONUMENT—ARIZONA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS Congress by act of February 14, 1931 (Public, No. 667—71st Cong.), entitled "An act to authorize the President of the United States to establish the Canyon De Chelly National Monument within the Navajo Indian Reservation, Arizona," authorized the

Canyon De Chelly National Monument, Ariz. Preamble. Statutory authorization. Vol. 46, p. 1161.

April 1, 1931.

President of the United States, with the consent of the Tribal Council of the Navajo Tribe of Indians, to establish the said Canyon De Chelly National Monument by Executive proclamation;

WHEREAS the Navajo Tribal Council Assembly at Fort Wingate, N. Mex., on July 8, 1930, adopted a resolution approving the establishment of the Canyon De Chelly National Monument; and

Approval by Navajo Indian Council.

WHEREAS it appears that the public interest would be promoted by including the lands hereinafter described within a national monument for the preservation of a great number of cliff dwellings and for their archaeological interest;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, HERBERT HOOVER, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the power in me vested by the said act of Congress approved February 14, 1931, do hereby proclaim and establish the Canyon De Chelly National Monument and that the following described lands in Arizona be, and the same are hereby, included within the said national monument:

National monument established.

Post, p. 2562.

NAVAJO MERIDIAN

Description.

Unsurveyed T. 4 N., R. 7 W., N. ½ sec. 5 and NE. ¼ sec. 6;  
 Unsurveyed T. 5 N., R. 7 W., S. ½ sec. 15, sec. 19, S. ½ sec. 20, secs. 21, 22, S. ½ sec. 23, N. ½ sec. 26, N. ½ sec. 27, N. ½ sec. 28, secs. 29 to 32 inclusive;

Unsurveyed T. 3 N., R. 8 W., sec. 4 and E. ½ sec. 5;  
 Unsurveyed T. 4 N., R. 8 W., secs. 6, 7, SW. ¼ sec. 17, secs. 18, 19, S. ½, NW. ¼ sec. 20, secs. 29, 30, N. ½ sec. 31, secs. 32 and 33;

Unsurveyed T. 5 N., R. 8 W., secs. 7, 13, S. ½ sec. 14, S. ½ sec. 15, S. ½, NW. ¼ sec. 16, secs. 17 to 24 inclusive, N. ½ sec. 25, N. ½ sec. 26, sec. 27, N. ½, SE. ¼ sec. 28, N. ½ sec. 29, N. ½ sec. 30, and SW. ¼ sec. 31;

Unsurveyed T. 6 N., R. 8 W., N. ½ sec. 3, secs. 4 to 8 inclusive, W. ½ sec. 18, and NW. ¼ sec. 19;

Unsurveyed T. 7 N., R. 8 W., S. ½ sec. 33, sec. 34, and W. ½ sec. 35;

Unsurveyed T. 4 N., R. 9 W., secs. 1, 2, 3, E. ½ sec. 4, N. ½ sec. 10, N. ½ sec. 11, secs. 12, 13, E. ½ sec. 24, and E. ½ sec. 25;

Unsurveyed T. 5 N., R. 9 W., secs. 4 to 31 inclusive, E. ½ sec. 33, secs. 34, 35, and 36;

Surveyed T. 6 N., R. 9 W., secs. 1, 2, 3, secs. 10 to 15 inclusive, secs. 21, 22, 23, N. ½ sec. 24, N. ½ sec. 26, secs. 27, 28, 29, SE. ¼ sec. 30, and secs. 31 to 34 inclusive;

Surveyed T. 5 N., R. 10 W., secs. 1 to 18 inclusive, N. ½ sec. 22, secs. 23, 24, 25, N. ½ sec. 26, and N. ½ sec. 36;

Surveyed T. 6 N., R. 10 W., E. ½ sec. 34, sec. 35, and S. ½ sec. 36, containing approximately 83,840 acres.

Warning is hereby expressly given to all unauthorized persons not to appropriate, injure, destroy, or remove any feature of this monument and not to locate or settle upon any of the lands thereof.

Warning against unauthorized acts.

The Director of the National Park Service, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, shall have the supervision, management, and control of this monument as provided in the act of Congress entitled "An act to establish a National Park Service, and for other purposes," approved August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535), and acts additional thereto or amendatory thereof.

Supervision.

Vol. 39, p. 535.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this 1<sup>st</sup> day of April, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and thirty-one, and of the [SEAL] Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fifty-fifth.

HERBERT HOOVER

By the President:

WILBUR J CARR

*Acting Secretary of State.*

[No. 1945]

NEZPERCE AND BITTERROOT NATIONAL FORESTS—IDAHO

April 7, 1931.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

Nezperce and Bitterroot National Forests, Idaho.  
Preamble.

WHEREAS it appears that a modification of a portion of the inter-forest boundary between the Nezperce and the Selway, Bitterroot, Salmon, and Idaho National Forests, in the State of Idaho, and the transfer of certain national-forest lands from the Nezperce to the Bitterroot National Forest would be in the public interest;

Boundaries modified.  
Vol. 30, p. 38.  
U. S. C., p. 419.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, HERBERT HOOVER, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the power in me vested by the act of Congress approved June 4, 1897 (U. S. Code, title 16, sec. 473), do proclaim that a portion of the boundary of the Nezperce National Forest as defined in proclamation of June 30, 1911 (37 Stat. 1704), is hereby changed so that the eastern boundary of said national forest will hereafter pass through unsurveyed Tps. 1 S. and 1, 2, and 3 N., R. 12 E., Boise meridian, more particularly as shown on a map prepared by the United States Forest Service, dated March 28, 1931, a copy of which is on file in the United States Department of State, Washington, D. C., and that certain lands of the United States hitherto forming a part of the Nezperce National Forest are hereby transferred to and made a part of the Bitterroot National Forest, the location of which is shown on said map filed in the Department of State. It is not intended by this proclamation to exclude any lands from the Nezperce National Forest, nor to add any lands to the Bitterroot National Forest, other than the lands shown on the said map as being transferred from one national forest to the other.

Vol. 37, p. 1704.

Area affected.  
Post, p. 2464.

Part of Nezperce transferred to Bitterroot National Forest.

Changes restricted.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this 7<sup>th</sup> day of April, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and thirty-one, and of the [SEAL] Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fifty-fifth.

HERBERT HOOVER

By the President:

HENRY L STIMSON

*Secretary of State.*

[No. 1946]

CHILD HEALTH DAY

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

April 7, 1931.

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS the Congress by joint resolution has authorized and requested the President of the United States of America to proclaim annually that May Day is Child Health Day; and

Child Health Day.  
Preamble.  
Vol. 45, p. 617.

WHEREAS the responsibility for the well-being of children is a community responsibility as well as an individual duty;

Now, THEREFORE, I, HERBERT HOOVER, President of the United States of America, do call upon all governors of States of the Union, and all governors of Territories and possessions of the United States, to declare to their people that May Day should be used wherever possible as Child Health Day, for the consideration of all public and private measures by which the health of our children may be conserved and advanced. I especially commend for consideration on that day "The Children's Charter" as set forth by the White House Conference on Child Health and Protection.

Observance invited.

"The Children's  
Charter" especially  
commended.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this 7<sup>th</sup> day of April, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and thirty-one, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fifty-fifth.

HERBERT HOOVER

By the President:

HENRY L STIMSON  
*Secretary of State.*

[No. 1947]

PINNACLES NATIONAL MONUMENT—CALIFORNIA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

April 13, 1931.

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS the county of San Benito, in the State of California, did on the 10th day of March, 1931, pursuant to the act of Congress entitled "An act for the preservation of American antiquities," approved June 8, 1906 (34 Stat. 225), by warranty deed of relinquishment and conveyance, properly executed in writing and acknowledged, relinquish, remise, and convey to the United States of America, for addition to the Pinnacles National Monument, Calif., all its right, title, and interest in the following described land:

Pinnacles National  
Monument, Calif.  
Preamble.  
Cession by San Benito  
County, Calif.  
Vol. 34, p. 225.

MOUNT DIABLO MERIDIAN

Description.

T. 16 S., R. 7 E., SE.  $\frac{1}{4}$ , S.  $\frac{1}{2}$  SW.  $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 26, S.  $\frac{1}{2}$  S.  $\frac{1}{2}$  sec. 27, SE.  $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 28, W.  $\frac{1}{2}$  E.  $\frac{1}{2}$ , SE.  $\frac{1}{4}$  NW.  $\frac{1}{4}$ , E.  $\frac{1}{2}$  SW.  $\frac{1}{4}$ , SW.  $\frac{1}{4}$  SW.  $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 33, and sec. 35;

T. 17 S., R. 7 E., lot 4, S.  $\frac{1}{2}$  NW.  $\frac{1}{4}$ , NE.  $\frac{1}{4}$  SW.  $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 1, lots, 1, 2, and 3, and S.  $\frac{1}{2}$  NE.  $\frac{1}{4}$ , SE.  $\frac{1}{4}$  NW.  $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 2, containing 1,926.35 acres; and

WHEREAS said relinquishment and conveyance has been accepted by the Secretary of the Interior in the manner and for the purposes described in said act of Congress; and

Relinquishment ac-  
cepted.

WHEREAS it appears that the public interest would be promoted by adding to the Pinnacles National Monument, in the State of California, all the lands hereinabove described for the purpose of including within said monument certain additional features of scientific and educational interest and for administrative purposes;

Lands added to Pinnacles National Monument.

Now, THEREFORE, I, HERBERT HOOVER, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the power vested in me by section 2 of the said act of Congress, do proclaim that said lands hereinabove described are hereby added to and made a part of the Pinnacles National Monument.

Warning against unauthorized acts.

Warning is hereby expressly given to all unauthorized persons not to appropriate, injure, destroy, or remove any feature of this monument and not to locate or settle upon any of the lands thereof.

Supervision.  
Vol. 39, p. 535.

The Director of the National Park Service, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, shall have the supervision, management, and control of this monument as provided in the act of Congress entitled "An act to establish a National Park Service, and for other purposes," approved August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535), and acts additional thereto or amendatory thereof.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this 13<sup>th</sup> day of April, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and thirty-one, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fifty-fifth.

HERBERT HOOVER

By the President:  
HENRY L STIMSON  
*Secretary of State.*

[No. 1948]

EMERGENCY BOARD, LOUISIANA AND ARKANSAS RAILWAY COMPANY—  
SHOPMEN

April 16, 1931.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

Labor dispute, Louisiana and Arkansas Railway Company and employees.  
Preamble.

WHEREAS the President, having been duly notified by the Board of Mediation that a dispute between the Louisiana & Arkansas Railway Co., a carrier, and certain of its employees represented by the Railway Employees' Department, American Federation of Labor—Federated Shop Crafts, which dispute has not been heretofore adjusted under the provisions of the Railway Labor Act, now threatens substantially to interrupt interstate commerce within Louisiana and Arkansas to a degree such as to deprive such section of the country of essential transportation service;

Emergency board created to investigate and report thereon.

Vol. 44, p. 536.

Now, THEREFORE, I, HERBERT HOOVER, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the power vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, and by virtue of and under the authority in me vested by section 10 of the Railway Labor Act, do hereby create a board to be composed of three persons not peculiarly or otherwise interested in any organization of railway employees or any carrier, to investigate such dispute and report their findings to me within 30 days from this date.

The members of this board shall be compensated for and on account of such duties in the sum of \$100 for each member for every day actually employed with or upon, and on account of travel and duties incident to, such board. The members will be reimbursed for and they are hereby authorized to make expenditures for necessary expenses of themselves and of the board, including traveling expenses and expenses actually incurred for subsistence, in conformity with said act.

Compensation.

Expenses.

All expenditures of the board shall be allowed and paid for out of the appropriation "emergency boards, Railway Labor Act, May 20, 1926, 1931," on the presentation of itemized vouchers properly approved by the chairman of the board hereby created.

Fund available.  
Vol. 46, p. 231.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this 16<sup>th</sup> day of April, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and thirty-one, and of the [SEAL] Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fifty-fifth.

HERBERT HOOVER

By the President:

HENRY L STIMSON

*Secretary of State.*

[No. 1949]

KATMAI NATIONAL MONUMENT—ALASKA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

April 24, 1931.

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS it appears that the public interest would be promoted by adding to the Katmai National Monument, Alaska, certain adjoining lands for the purpose of including within said monument additional lands on which there are located features of historical and scientific interest and for the protection of the brown bear, moose, and other wild animals;

Katmai National Monument, Alaska. Preamble.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, HERBERT HOOVER, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the power in me vested by section two of the act of Congress entitled "An act for the preservation of American antiquities," approved June 8, 1906 (34 Stat. 225), do proclaim that such additional lands in Alaska be, and the same are hereby, added to and made a part of the Katmai National Monument, and that the boundaries of the said monument as hereby changed are described as follows:

Area enlarged.

Vol. 34, p. 225.

Beginning at a point on the southwestern boundary of the present Katmai National Monument in latitude 58° 03' approximately 16½ miles northwesterly from Cape Kubugakli; thence west on parallel 58° 03' north latitude approximately 16½ miles to the highest point on the divide between two tributaries of Takayofu Creek, approximately in latitude 58° 03', longitude 155° 49'; thence northwesterly in a straight line approximately 11 miles to the junction of Contact and Takayofu Creeks; thence northwesterly in a straight line approximately 37½ miles to the most southerly point on a narrow peninsula on the north shore of Naknek Lake in approximate latitude 58° 42' 30'', longitude 156° 11' 30'';

Description.

*Description—Contd.* thence northeasterly in a straight line approximately 12 miles to the summit of Sugarloaf Mountain (local name, not shown on official maps) in approximate latitude  $58^{\circ} 50'$ , longitude  $155^{\circ} 57' 30''$ ; thence easterly in a straight line approximately 10 miles to a point one-half mile north of the north end of Lake Coville; thence southeasterly in a straight line approximately  $26\frac{1}{2}$  miles to the source of Gorge Creek; thence southeasterly downstream following the middle of the channel of Gorge Creek approximately  $6\frac{1}{2}$  miles to latitude  $58^{\circ} 40'$ ; thence east on parallel  $58^{\circ} 40'$  north latitude approximately 30 miles to longitude  $154^{\circ} 00'$ ; thence northeasterly in a straight line approximately 26 miles to a point, the approximate geographic position being in latitude  $59^{\circ} 00'$ , longitude  $153^{\circ} 40'$ ; thence continuing northeasterly on the same straight line approximately 1 mile to the shore of Cook Inlet at mean high tide; thence easterly and southerly along the shore of Cook Inlet at mean high tide around Cape Douglas and southwesterly along the shore of Shelikof Strait to Cape Kubugakli on the present southwestern boundary of the monument; thence northwesterly along the present southwestern boundary approximately  $16\frac{1}{2}$  miles to the place of beginning.

*Warning against unauthorized acts.*

Warning is hereby expressly given to all unauthorized persons not to appropriate, injure, destroy, or remove any feature of this monument and not to locate or settle upon any of the lands thereof.

*Supervision.*

The Director of the National Park Service, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, shall have the supervision, management, and control of this monument, as provided in the act of Congress entitled "An act to establish a National Park Service, and for other purposes," approved August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535), and acts additional thereto or amendatory thereof.

*Vol. 39, p. 535.*

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this 24<sup>th</sup> day of April, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and thirty-one, and of the [SEAL] Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fifty-fifth.

HERBERT HOOVER

By the President:

HENRY L STIMSON  
*Secretary of State.*

[No. 1950]

### HARNEY NATIONAL FOREST—SOUTH DAKOTA

May 1, 1931.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

### A PROCLAMATION

*Harney National Forest, S. Dak. Preamble.*

WHEREAS it appears that the public good will be promoted by adding certain lands in South Dakota to the Harney National Forest:

*Area enlarged. Vol. 26, p. 1103. Vol. 30, p. 36.*

NOW, THEREFORE, I, HERBERT HOOVER, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the power in me vested by the act of Congress approved March 3, 1891 (26 Stat. 1095), entitled "An act to repeal timber-culture laws, and for other purposes," and also by the act of Congress approved June 4, 1897 (30 Stat. 11 at 34 and

36), entitled "An act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, and for other purposes," do proclaim that the following described lands in South Dakota are hereby added to and made a part of the Harney National Forest:

Lands added.

BLACK HILLS MERIDIAN

T. 4 S., R. 1 E., NE.  $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 26;  
T. 6 S., R. 5 E., SW.  $\frac{1}{4}$  NW.  $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 17.

The withdrawal made by this proclamation shall, as to all lands which are at this date legally appropriated under the public land laws or reserved for any public purpose, be subject to, and shall not interfere with or defeat legal rights under such appropriation, nor prevent the use for such public purpose of lands so reserved, so long as such appropriation is legally maintained or such reservation remains in force.

Prior rights, etc., not affected.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this 1 day of May, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and thirty-one, and of the [SEAL] Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fifty-fifth.

HERBERT HOOVER

By the President:  
HENRY L STIMSON  
*Secretary of State.*

[No. 1951]

BRYCE CANYON NATIONAL PARK—UTAH

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

May 4, 1931.

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS Congress by act of February 17, 1931 (Public, No. 675—71st Cong.), entitled "An act to adjust the boundaries and for the addition of certain lands to the Bryce Canyon National Park, Utah, and for other purposes," authorized the President of the United States, upon the joint recommendation of the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture, to add to said park by Executive proclamation the lands described in said act;

Bryce Canyon National Park, Utah. Preamble. Vol. 46, p. 1166. Statutory provision.

WHEREAS said Secretaries have jointly recommended the addition to the park of the lands hereinafter described; and

WHEREAS it appears that the public interest would be promoted by including such lands within said park for the preservation of the scenic features therein and for road-protection purposes;

Now, THEREFORE, I, HERBERT HOOVER, President of the United States of America, do proclaim that the lands hereinafter described be, and are hereby, added to and included within the Bryce Canyon National Park and as part of said park shall be, and are hereby, made subject to the provisions of the act of August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535), entitled "An act to establish a National Park Service, and for other purposes," and all acts supplementary thereto and amendatory thereof and all other laws and rules and regulations applicable to and extending over the said park:

Area enlarged.

Vol. 39, p. 535. U. S. C., p. 339.

## SALT LAKE MERIDIAN

## Description.

T. 36 S., R. 3 W., surveyed S.  $\frac{1}{2}$  SW.  $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 2, S.  $\frac{1}{2}$  S.  $\frac{1}{2}$  sec. 3, SE.  $\frac{1}{4}$  SE.  $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 4, E.  $\frac{1}{2}$  sec. 8, sec. 9, N.  $\frac{1}{2}$  sec. 10, NW.  $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 11, E.  $\frac{1}{2}$  NE.  $\frac{1}{4}$  NW.  $\frac{1}{4}$ , E.  $\frac{1}{2}$  NW.  $\frac{1}{4}$  NW.  $\frac{1}{4}$ , N.  $\frac{1}{2}$  SE.  $\frac{1}{4}$  NW.  $\frac{1}{4}$ , S.  $\frac{1}{2}$  NE.  $\frac{1}{4}$  SW.  $\frac{1}{4}$ , N.  $\frac{1}{2}$  S.  $\frac{1}{2}$  SE.  $\frac{1}{4}$  NW.  $\frac{1}{4}$ , N.  $\frac{1}{2}$  SE.  $\frac{1}{4}$  SW.  $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 17, S.  $\frac{1}{2}$  S.  $\frac{1}{2}$  sec. 19, S.  $\frac{1}{2}$  NW.  $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 20; unsurveyed S.  $\frac{1}{2}$  sec. 10, SW.  $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 11, W.  $\frac{1}{2}$  sec. 14, secs. 15, 16, W.  $\frac{1}{2}$  W.  $\frac{1}{2}$  E.  $\frac{1}{2}$ , NE.  $\frac{1}{4}$  NE.  $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 22, N.  $\frac{1}{2}$  NW.  $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 23, W.  $\frac{1}{2}$  sec. 27, and N.  $\frac{1}{2}$  NW.  $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 34;  
 Surveyed T. 37 S., R. 3 W., lots 3 and 4, S.  $\frac{1}{2}$  NW.  $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 4, NE.  $\frac{1}{4}$  NE.  $\frac{1}{4}$ , and SE.  $\frac{1}{4}$  SE.  $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 8;  
 Surveyed T. 36 S., R. 4 W., W.  $\frac{1}{2}$  E.  $\frac{1}{2}$ , SW.  $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 25;  
 Surveyed T. 39 S., R. 4 W., W.  $\frac{1}{2}$  sec. 3, sec. 4, and E.  $\frac{1}{2}$  sec. 5.

Private claims not affected.

Nothing herein shall affect any privately owned lands within this area or any valid existing claim, location, or entry on said lands made under the land laws of the United States or the rights of stockmen to continue to drive stock over the lands now under an existing stock-driveway withdrawal; but if any of the privately owned lands shall be conveyed to the United States or any existing claim, location, or entry is canceled, the land so affected shall become a part of the said Bryce Canyon National Park.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this 4 day of May, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and thirty-one, and of the [SEAL] Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fifty-fifth.

HERBERT HOOVER

By the President:

HENRY L STIMSON

*Secretary of State.*

[No. 1952]

## IMMIGRATION QUOTAS

June 19, 1931.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

## A PROCLAMATION

Immigration of aliens.

Preamble.  
 Vol. 43, p. 161; Vol. 44, p. 1455; Vol. 45, p. 400.

Annual quota of nationality to be admitted.

WHEREAS the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Commerce, and the Secretary of Labor have reported to the President that pursuant to the duty imposed and the authority conferred upon them in and by subsection (2) of subdivision (c) of section 12 of the immigration act approved May 26, 1924 (43 Stat. 161), they jointly have made the revision provided for in subdivision (c) of section 12 of the said act and have fixed the quota of each respective nationality in accordance therewith to be as hereinafter set forth;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, HERBERT HOOVER, President of the United States of America, acting under and by virtue of the power in me vested by the aforesaid act of Congress, do hereby proclaim and make known that the annual quota of each nationality for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1931, and for each fiscal year thereafter, has been determined in accordance with the law to be, and shall be, as follows:

NATIONAL ORIGIN IMMIGRATION QUOTAS

<i>Country or Area</i>	<i>Quota</i>
Afghanistan -----	100
Albania -----	100
Andorra -----	100
Arabian peninsula (except Muscat, Aden Settlement and Protectorate, and the Kingdom of the Hejaz and Nejd and its Dependencies) -----	100
Armenia -----	100
Australia (including Tasmania, Papua, and all islands appertaining to Australia) -----	100
Austria -----	1, 413
Belgium -----	1, 304
Bessarabia -----	100
Bhutan -----	100
Bulgaria -----	100
Cameroon (British mandate) -----	100
Cameroon (French mandate) -----	100
China -----	100
Czechoslovakia -----	2, 874
Danzig, Free City of -----	100
Denmark -----	1, 181
Egypt -----	100
Estonia -----	116
Ethiopia (Abyssinia) -----	100
Finland -----	569
France -----	3, 086
Germany -----	25, 957
Great Britain and Northern Ireland -----	65, 721
Greece -----	307
Hejaz and Nejd and its Dependencies -----	100
Hungary -----	869
Iceland -----	100
India -----	100
Iraq (Mesopotamia) -----	100
Irish Free State -----	17, 853
Italy -----	5, 802
Japan -----	100
Latvia -----	236
Liberia -----	100
Liechtenstein -----	100
Lithuania -----	386
Luxemburg -----	100
Monaco -----	100
Morocco (French and Spanish zones and Tangier) -----	100
Muscat (Oman) -----	100
Nauru (British mandate) -----	100
Nepal -----	100
Netherlands -----	3, 153
New Guinea, Territory of (including appertaining islands) (Australian mandate) -----	100
New Zealand -----	100
Norway -----	2, 377
Palestine (with Trans-Jordan) (British mandate) -----	100
Persia -----	100
Poland -----	6, 524
Portugal -----	440
Ruanda and Urundi (Belgian mandate) -----	100
Rumania -----	295

## NATIONAL ORIGIN IMMIGRATION QUOTAS—Continued

<i>Country or Area</i>	<i>Quota</i>
Russia, European and Asiatic.....	2, 701
Samoa, Western (mandate of New Zealand).....	100
San Marino.....	100
Siam.....	100
South Africa, Union of.....	100
South West Africa (mandate of the Union of South Africa).....	100
Spain.....	252
Sweden.....	3, 314
Switzerland.....	1, 707
Syria and the Lebanon (French mandate).....	123
Tanganyika (British mandate).....	100
Togoland (British mandate).....	100
Togoland (French mandate).....	100
Turkey.....	226
Yap and other Pacific islands under Japanese mandate..	100
Yugoslavia.....	845

No extraneous significance attached.

Former proclamation abrogated.  
Vol. 46, p. 2984, repealed.

The immigration quotas assigned to the various countries and quota areas are designed solely for purposes of compliance with the pertinent provisions of the Immigration Act of 1924 and are not to be regarded as having any significance extraneous to this object.

This proclamation shall take effect July 1, 1931, and shall supersede Proclamation No. 1872 of March 22, 1929.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this 19 day of June, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and thirty-one, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fifty-fifth.

HERBERT HOOVER

By the President:  
HENRY L STIMSON  
*Secretary of State.*

[No. 1953]

## INCREASING RATE OF DUTY ON BELLS

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

## A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS under and by virtue of section 336 of Title III, Part II, of the act of Congress approved June 17, 1930 (46 Stat. 701), entitled "An act to provide revenue, to regulate commerce with foreign countries, to encourage the industries of the United States, to protect American labor, and for other purposes," the United States Tariff Commission has investigated the differences in costs of production of, and all other facts and conditions enumerated in said section with respect to, bells, chimes, and carillons, finished or unfinished, and parts of the foregoing, being wholly or in part the growth or product of the United States and of and with respect to like or similar articles wholly or in part the growth or product of the principal competing country;

Tariff on bells.  
Preamble.  
Statutory authorization.  
Vol. 46, p. 701.

June 24, 1931.

WHEREAS in the course of said investigation a hearing was held, of which reasonable public notice was given and at which parties interested were given reasonable opportunity to be present, to produce evidence, and to be heard;

WHEREAS the commission has reported to the President the results of said investigation and its findings with respect to such differences in costs of production;

WHEREAS the commission has found it shown by said investigation that the principal competing country is Germany, and that the duties expressly fixed by statute do not equalize the difference in the costs of production of the domestic articles and the like or similar foreign articles when produced in said principal competing country, and has specified in its report the increase in the rate of duty expressly fixed by statute found by the commission to be shown by said investigation to be necessary to equalize such difference; and

WHEREAS in the judgment of the President such rate of duty is shown by such investigation of the Tariff Commission to be necessary to equalize such difference in costs of production;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, HERBERT HOOVER, President of the United States of America, do hereby approve and proclaim an increase in the rate of duty expressly fixed in paragraph 364 of Title I of said act on bicycle, velocipede, and similar bells, finished or unfinished, and parts thereof, from 50 per centum *ad valorem* to 70 per centum *ad valorem*, the rate found to be shown by said investigation to be necessary to equalize such difference in costs of production.

Increasing duty to equalize difference in costs of production. Vol. 46, p. 620.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this 24<sup>th</sup> day of June, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and thirty-one, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fifty-fifth.

HERBERT HOOVER

By the President:

HENRY L STIMSON  
*Secretary of State.*

[No. 1954]

INCREASING RATE OF DUTY ON HEMP CORDAGE

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

June 24, 1931.

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS under and by virtue of section 336 of Title III, Part II, of the act of Congress approved June 17, 1930 (46 Stat. 701), entitled "An act to provide revenue, to regulate commerce with foreign countries, to encourage the industries of the United States, to protect American labor, and for other purposes," the United States Tariff Commission has investigated the differences in costs of production of, and all other facts and conditions enumerated in said section with respect to, cordage, including cables, tarred or untarred, composed of three or more strands, each strand composed of two or more yarns, wholly or in chief value of hemp, being wholly or in part the growth or product of the United States and of and with respect to a like or similar article wholly or in part the growth or product of the principle competing country;

Tariff on hemp cordage. Preamble. Statutory authorization. Vol. 46, p. 701.

WHEREAS in the course of said investigation a hearing was held, of which reasonable public notice was given and at which parties interested were given reasonable opportunity to be present, to produce evidence, and to be heard;

WHEREAS the commission has reported to the President the results of said investigation and its findings with respect to such differences in costs of production;

WHEREAS the commission has found it shown by said investigation that the principal competing country is Italy, and that the duties expressly fixed by statute do not equalize the difference in the costs of production of the domestic article and the like or similar foreign article when produced in said principal competing country, and has specified in its report the increase in the rate of duty expressly fixed by statute found by the commission to be shown by said investigation to be necessary to equalize such difference; and

WHEREAS in the judgment of the President such rate of duty is shown by such investigation of the Tariff Commission to be necessary to equalize such difference in costs of production;

Increasing duty to  
equalize difference in  
costs of production.  
Vol. 46, p. 644.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, HERBERT HOOVER, President of the United States of America, do hereby approve and proclaim an increase in the rate of duty expressly fixed in paragraph 1005(a)(3) of Title I of said act on cordage, including cables, tarred or untarred, composed of three or more strands, each strand composed of two or more yarns, wholly or in chief value of hemp, from 3¼ cents per pound to 4½ cents per pound, the rate found to be shown by said investigation to be necessary (within the limit of total increase provided for in said act) to equalize such difference in costs of production.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this 24<sup>th</sup> day of June, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and thirty-one, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fifty-fifth.

HERBERT HOOVER

By the President:

HENRY L. STIMSON  
*Secretary of State.*

[No. 1955]

INCREASING RATE OF DUTY ON DRIED WHOLE EGGS, DRIED EGG  
YOLK, AND DRIED EGG ALBUMEN

June 24, 1931.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

Tariff on eggs.  
Preamble.  
Statutory authorization.  
Vol. 46, p. 701.

WHEREAS under and by virtue of section 336 of Title III, Part II, of the act of Congress approved June 17, 1930 (46 Stat. 701), entitled "An act to provide revenue, to regulate commerce with foreign countries, to encourage the industries of the United States, to protect American labor, and for other purposes," the United States Tariff Commission has investigated the differences in costs of production of, and all other facts and conditions enumerated in said section with respect to, dried whole eggs, dried egg yolk, and dried egg albumen, whether or not sugar or other material is added, being wholly or in part the growth or product of the United States and of and with respect to like or similar articles wholly or in part the growth or product of the principal competing country;

WHEREAS in the course of said investigation a hearing was held, of which reasonable public notice was given and at which parties interested were given reasonable opportunity to be present, to produce evidence, and to be heard;

WHEREAS the commission has reported to the President the results of said investigation and its findings with respect to such differences in costs of production;

WHEREAS the commission has found it shown by said investigation that the principal competing country is China, and that the duties expressly fixed by statute do not equalize the differences in the costs of production of the domestic articles and the like or similar foreign articles when produced in said principal competing country, and has specified in its report the increase in the rate of duty expressly fixed by statute found by the commission to be shown by said investigation to be necessary to equalize such differences; and

WHEREAS in the judgment of the President such rate of duty is shown by such investigation of the Tariff Commission to be necessary to equalize such differences in costs of production;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, HERBERT HOOVER, President of the United States of America, do hereby approve and proclaim an increase in the rate of duty expressly fixed in paragraph 713 of Title I of said act on dried whole eggs, dried egg yolk, and dried egg albumen, whether or not sugar or other material is added, from 18 cents per pound to 27 cents per pound, the rate found to be shown by said investigation to be necessary (within the limit of total increase provided for in said act) to equalize such differences in costs of production.

Increasing duty to equalize difference in costs of production. Vol. 46, p. 632.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this 24<sup>th</sup> day of June, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and thirty-one, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fifty-fifth.

HERBERT HOOVER

By the President:  
HENRY L STIMSON  
*Secretary of State.*

[No. 1956]

DECREASING RATES OF DUTY ON PIPE ORGANS

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

June 24, 1931.

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS under and by virtue of section 336 of Title III, Part II, of the act of Congress approved June 17, 1930 (46 Stat. 701), entitled "An act to provide revenue, to regulate commerce with foreign countries, to encourage the industries of the United States, to protect American labor, and for other purposes," the United States Tariff Commission has investigated the differences in costs of production of, and all other facts and conditions enumerated in said section with respect to, pipe organs and parts thereof, being wholly or in part the growth or product of the United States and of and with respect to like or similar articles wholly or in part the growth or product of the principal competing country;

Tariff on pipe organs. Preamble. Statutory authorization. Vol. 46, p. 701.

WHEREAS in the course of said investigation a hearing was held, of which reasonable public notice was given and at which parties inter-

ested were given reasonable opportunity to be present, to produce evidence, and to be heard;

WHEREAS the commission has reported to the President the results of said investigation and its findings with respect to such differences in costs of production;

WHEREAS the commission has found it shown by said investigation that the principal competing country is Canada, and that the duties expressly fixed by statute do not equalize the difference in the costs of production of the domestic articles and the like or similar foreign articles when produced in said principal competing country, and has specified in its report the decreases in the rates of duty expressly fixed by statute found by the commission to be shown by said investigation to be necessary to equalize such difference; and

WHEREAS in the judgment of the President such rates of duty are shown by such investigation of the Tariff Commission to be necessary to equalize such difference in costs of production;

Decreasing duty to  
equalize difference in  
costs of production.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, HERBERT HOOVER, President of the United States of America, do hereby approve and proclaim the following rates of duty found to be shown by said investigation to be necessary to equalize such difference in costs of production:

Rates.  
Vol. 46, p. 669.

A decrease in the rate of duty expressly fixed in paragraph 1541(a) of Title I of said act on pipe organs and parts thereof, from 60 per centum *ad valorem* to 35 per centum *ad valorem*;

And a decrease in the rate of duty expressly fixed in paragraph 1541(a) of Title I of said act on pipe organs and parts thereof especially designed and constructed for installation and use in a particular church, or in a particular public auditorium at which it is not customary to charge an admission fee, which are imported for that specific use, and which are so installed and used within one year from the date of importation, from 40 per centum *ad valorem* to 35 per centum *ad valorem*.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this 24<sup>th</sup> day of June, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and thirty-one, and of the [SEAL] Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fifty-fifth.

HERBERT HOOVER

By the President:

HENRY L STIMSON  
*Secretary of State.*

[No. 1957]

## DECREASING RATE OF DUTY ON BENT-WOOD FURNITURE

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

### A PROCLAMATION

June 24, 1931.

Tariff on bent-wood  
furniture.  
Preamble.  
Statutory authoriza-  
tion.  
Vol. 46, p. 701.

WHEREAS under and by virtue of section 336 of Title III, Part II, of the act of Congress approved June 17, 1930 (46 Stat. 701), entitled "An act to provide revenue, to regulate commerce with foreign countries, to encourage the industries of the United States, to protect American labor, and for other purposes," the United States Tariff Commission has investigated the differences in costs of production of, and all other facts and conditions enumerated in said section with respect to, bent-wood furniture, wholly or partly finished, and parts

thereof, being wholly or in part the growth or product of the United States and of and with respect to like or similar articles wholly or in part the growth or product of the principal competing country;

WHEREAS in the course of said investigation a hearing was held, of which reasonable public notice was given and at which parties interested were given reasonable opportunity to be present, to produce evidence, and to be heard;

WHEREAS the commission has reported to the President the results of said investigation and its findings with respect to such differences in costs of production;

WHEREAS the commission has found it shown by said investigation that the principal competing country is Czechoslovakia, and that the duties expressly fixed by statute do not equalize the difference in the costs of production of the domestic articles and the like or similar foreign articles when produced in said principal competing country, and has specified in its report the decrease in the rate of duty expressly fixed by statute found by the commission to be shown by said investigation to be necessary to equalize such difference; and

WHEREAS in the judgment of the President such rate of duty is shown by such investigation of the Tariff Commission to be necessary to equalize such difference in costs of production;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, HERBERT HOOVER, President of the United States of America, do hereby approve and proclaim a decrease in the rate of duty expressly fixed in paragraph 412 of Title I of said act on bent-wood furniture, wholly or partly finished, and parts thereof, from 47½ per centum *ad valorem* to 42½ per centum *ad valorem*, the rate found to be shown by said investigation to be necessary to equalize such difference in costs of production.

Decreasing duty to equalize difference in costs of production. Vol. 46, p. 630.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this 24<sup>th</sup> day of June, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and thirty-one, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fifty-fifth.

HERBERT HOOVER

By the President:  
HENRY L STIMSON  
*Secretary of State*

[No. 1958]

DECREASING RATE OF DUTY ON OLIVE OIL

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

June 24, 1931.

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS under and by virtue of section 336 of Title III, Part II, of the act of Congress approved June 17, 1930 (46 Stat. 701), entitled "An act to provide revenue, to regulate commerce with foreign countries, to encourage the industries of the United States, to protect American labor, and for other purposes," the United States Tariff Commission has investigated the differences in costs of production of, and all other facts and conditions enumerated in said section with respect to, olive oil, being wholly or in part the growth or product of the United States and of and with respect to a like or similar article wholly or in part the growth or product of the principal competing country;

Tariff on olive oil. Preamble. Statutory authorization. Vol. 46, p. 701.

WHEREAS in the course of said investigation a hearing was held, of which reasonable public notice was given and at which parties interested were given reasonable opportunity to be present, to produce evidence, and to be heard;

WHEREAS the commission has reported to the President the results of said investigation and its findings with respect to such differences in costs of production;

WHEREAS the commission has found it shown by said investigation that the principal competing country is Italy, and that the duties expressly fixed by statute do not equalize the difference in the costs of production of the domestic article and the like or similar foreign article when produced in said principal competing country, and has specified in its report the decrease in the rate of duty expressly fixed by statute found by the commission to be shown by said investigation to be necessary to equalize such difference; and

WHEREAS in the judgment of the President such rate of duty is shown by such investigation of the Tariff Commission to be necessary to equalize such difference in costs of production;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, HERBERT HOOVER, President of the United States of America, do hereby approve and proclaim a decrease in the rate of duty expressly fixed in paragraph 53 of Title I of said act on olive oil weighing with the immediate container less than 40 pounds, from 9½ cents per pound on contents and container to 8 cents per pound on contents and container, the rate found to be shown by said investigation to be necessary to equalize such difference in costs of production.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this 24<sup>th</sup> day of June, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and thirty-one, and of the [SEAL] Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fifty-fifth.

HERBERT HOOVER

By the President:

HENRY L STIMSON  
*Secretary of State.*

[No. 1959]

## NEZPERCE AND BITTERROOT NATIONAL FORESTS—IDAHO

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

### A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS the description of the eastern boundary of the Nezperce National Forest, in the State of Idaho, given in Proclamation No. 1946 of April 7, 1931, is incorrectly stated in that the proper unsurveyed townships were not named;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, HERBERT HOOVER, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the power in me vested by the act of Congress approved June 4, 1897 (U. S. Code, title 16, sec. 473), do proclaim that said proclamation is hereby amended by substituting the words and figures "Tps. 25, 26, 27, and 28 N., R. 12 E., Boise meridian" for the words and figures "Tps. 1 S. and 1, 2, and 3 N., R. 12 E., Boise meridian."

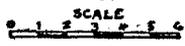
Nezperce and Bitterroot National Forests, Idaho.  
Preamble.  
*Ante*, p. 2450.

Boundaries rectified.  
Vol. 34, p. 36.  
U. S. C., p. 419.

30' 20' 82° 10'

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
FOREST SERVICE  
R.Y. STUART, FORESTER

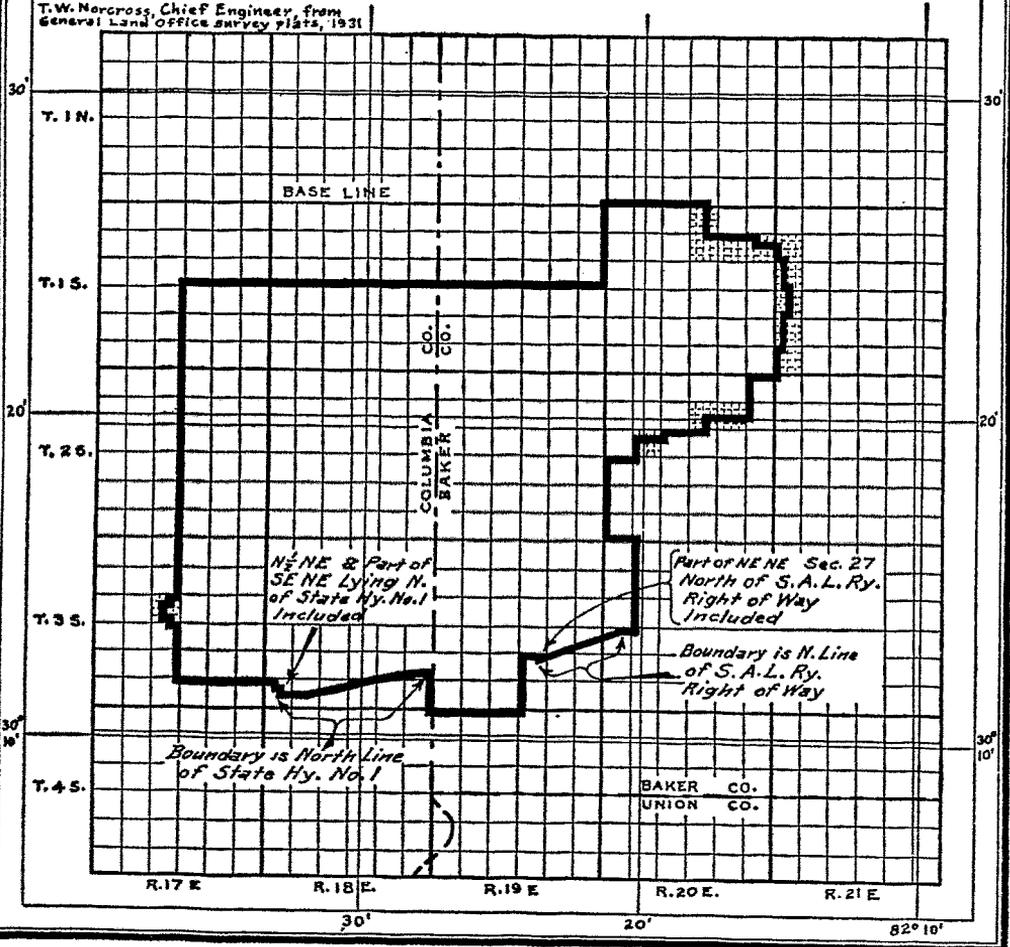
# OSCEOLA NATIONAL FOREST FLORIDA TALLAHASSEE MERIDIAN 1931



■ National Forest Boundary

DIAGRAM FORMING PART OF PROCLAMATION DATED, JULY 10, 1931

Compiled under direction of  
T.W. Norcross, Chief Engineer, from  
General Land Office survey plats, 1931



IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this 3<sup>d</sup> day of July, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and thirty-one, and of the [SEAL] Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fifty-fifth.

HERBERT HOOVER

By the President:

W. R. CASTLE, Jr  
*Acting Secretary of State*

[No. 1960]

OSCEOLA NATIONAL FOREST—FLORIDA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

July 10, 1931.

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS certain forest lands within the State of Florida have been or may hereafter be acquired by the United States of America under authority of the act of Congress approved March 1, 1911 (36 Stat. 962; U. S. Code, title 16, sec. 516), as amended June 7, 1924 (43 Stat. 653; U. S. Code, title 16, sec. 515); and

Osceola National Forest, Fla. Preamble. Vol. 36, p. 962; Vol. 43, pp. 653, 1215. U. S. C., p. 424.

WHEREAS certain public lands in said State are in part covered with timber or undergrowth and it appears that it would be in the public interest to give them a national-forest status;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, HERBERT HOOVER, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the power in me vested by section 24 of the act of March 3, 1891 (26 Stat. 1103; U. S. Code, title 16, sec. 471), and by section 11, act of March 1, 1911 (36 Stat. 963; U. S. Code, title 16, sec. 521), do proclaim that there are hereby reserved and set apart as the Osceola National Forest, Fla., all lands of the United States within the area shown on the diagram attached hereto and made a part hereof, and that all lands therein which may hereafter be acquired by the United States under the authority of said acts of March 1, 1911, and June 7, 1924, shall be reserved and administered as part of said Osceola National Forest.

National forest status. Vol. 26, p. 1103; Vol. 36, p. 963; Vol. 43, p. 655. U. S. C., pp. 419, 425.

The withdrawal made by this proclamation shall, as to all lands which are at this date legally appropriated under the public land laws or reserved for any public purpose other than forest uses, be subject to, and shall not interfere with or defeat legal rights under such appropriation, nor prevent the use for such public purpose of lands so reserved, so long as such appropriation is legally maintained or such reservation remains in force.

Treatment of acquisitions.

Warning is hereby given to all persons not to make settlement upon the lands reserved by this proclamation.

Prior rights not affected. Public reservation, etc.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Reserved from settlement.

DONE at the City of Washington this 10<sup>th</sup> day of July, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and thirty-one, and of the [SEAL] Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fifty-sixth.

HERBERT HOOVER

By the President:

W. R. CASTLE, Jr.  
*Acting Secretary of State.*

[No. 1961]

## NATIONAL FIRE PREVENTION WEEK—1931

August 5, 1931.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

## A PROCLAMATION

National Fire Pre-  
vention Week.  
Preamble.

It has become customary for the President of the United States to request an annual observance of Fire Prevention Week throughout the nation to stimulate the interest and cooperation of officials, organizations, and citizens in diminishing the losses of life and property from fire.

Last year fires in the United States caused a direct property loss estimated at nearly \$500,000,000, an increase of \$40,000,000 over 1929. These direct losses affected home owners, farmers, business men, and workingmen. There were many more millions of indirect losses in rentals, broken contracts, unemployment, and interruption to business.

Deaths and injuries to men, women, and children exceeded 35,000 in 1930. The majority of the losses of life and property were the result of carelessness and lack of preventive measures.

The purpose of National Fire Prevention Week is to focus attention on the hazards of fire and to promote preventive measures to reduce this devastating waste.

Week of October 4,  
1931, designated as.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, HERBERT HOOVER, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the week of October 4, 1931, to be observed as Fire Prevention Week and earnestly solicit the assistance of each citizen to help lessen the loss and needless waste and suffering from fires which are largely preventable.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this 5<sup>th</sup> day of August, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and thirty-one, and of [SEAL] the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fifty-sixth.

HERBERT HOOVER

By the President:  
W. R. CASTLE, Jr  
*Acting Secretary of State.*

[No. 1962]

## EXEMPTION OF VIRGIN ISLANDS FROM COASTWISE LAWS

August 19, 1931.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

## A PROCLAMATION

Virgin Islands.  
Preamble.

WHEREAS an act of Congress entitled "Merchant Marine Act, 1920," approved June 5, 1920 (41 Stat. 988), contained the following provisions:

Statutory provisions.  
Vol. 41, p. 997.  
U. S. C., p. 1541.

"SEC. 21. That from and after February 1, 1922, the coastwise laws of the United States shall extend to the island Territories and possessions of the United States not now covered thereby, and the board is directed prior to the expiration of such year to have established adequate steamship service at reasonable rates to accommodate the commerce and the passenger travel of said islands and to maintain and operate such service until it can be taken over and operated and maintained upon satisfactory terms by private capital and enterprise:

*Provided*, That if adequate shipping service is not established by February 1, 1922, the President shall extend the period herein allowed for the establishment of such service in the case of any island Territory or possession for such time as may be necessary for the establishment of adequate shipping facilities therefor.”

*Proviso.*  
Extensions author-  
ized.

AND WHEREAS an adequate shipping service to accommodate the commerce and the passenger travel of the Virgin Islands has not been established as provided by section 21 of the Merchant Marine Act, 1920; and

WHEREAS the President of the United States, in accordance with the authority vested in him by section 21 of the Merchant Marine Act, 1920, has from time to time, to wit, on February 1, 1922, on May 18, 1922, on October 28, 1922, on October 25, 1923, on April 7, 1924, on October 23, 1924, on April 25, 1925, on November 24, 1925, on August 14, 1926, on August 9, 1927, on August 2, 1928, on July 26, 1929, and on July 28, 1930, issued proclamations extending the time for the establishment of such service and deferring the application of the coastwise laws to the Virgin Islands until September 30, 1931;

Vol. 42, pp. 2261, 2269, 2287; Vol. 43, pp. 1928, 1943, 1969; Vol. 44, pp. 2575, 2592, 2620; Vol. 45, pp. 2920, 2960; Vol. 46, pp. 3002, 3032.  
*Post*, p. 2528.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, HERBERT HOOVER, President of the United States of America, acting under and by virtue of the authority conferred upon me by section 21 of the above-mentioned act, do hereby declare and proclaim that the period for the establishment of an adequate shipping service with the aforesaid Virgin Islands be further extended from September 30, 1931, to September 30, 1932;

Time for establishing shipping service to, further extended to September 30, 1932.

And inasmuch as the extension of the coastwise laws of the United States to the Virgin Islands, as provided in section 21 of the Merchant Marine Act, 1920, is dependent upon the establishment of an adequate shipping service to such island possession, I do hereby further proclaim and declare that the extension of the coastwise laws of the United States to the Virgin Islands is deferred from September 30, 1931, to September 30, 1932.

Application of coastwise laws deferred.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this 19 day of August, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and thirty-one, and of the [SEAL] Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fifty-sixth.

HERBERT HOOVER

By the President:

W. R. CASTLE, Jr  
*Acting Secretary of State.*

[No. 1963]

OUACHITA NATIONAL FOREST—ARKANSAS AND OKLAHOMA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

August 19, 1931.

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS the United States of America has acquired title under authority of the act of March 1, 1911 (36 Stat. 962; U. S. Code, title 16, sec. 516), as amended by the act of June 7, 1924 (43 Stat. 654; U. S. Code, title 16, sec. 515), to certain lands in the States of Arkansas and Oklahoma; and

Ouachita National Forest, Ark. and Okla. Preamble.  
Vol. 36, p. 902; Vol. 43, pp. 654, 1215.  
U. S. C., p. 424.

Vol. 44, p. 2623.

WHEREAS said lands and certain adjoining public lands are adjacent to the Ouachita National Forest as described by proclamation of October 28, 1926 (44 Stat. 2628); and

WHEREAS it would be in the public interest to add said lands, as well as any other lands in this region which hereafter may be purchased by the United States under authority of said act of March 1, 1911, to the Ouachita National Forest;

Area enlarged.

Vol. 26, p. 1103; Vol. 30, p. 34; Vol. 36, p. 963; Vol. 43, p. 655.  
U. S. C., pp. 419, 425.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, HERBERT HOOVER, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the power in me vested by section 24 of the act of March 3, 1891 (26 Stat. 1103; U. S. Code, title 16, sec. 471), act of June 4, 1897 (30 Stat. 34; U. S. Code, title 16, sec. 473), and by section 11, act of March 1, 1911 (36 Stat. 963; U. S. Code, title 16, sec. 521), do proclaim that there are hereby reserved and made a part of the Ouachita National Forest all lands of the United States within the following-described areas, not now a part of such national forest, and all lands which hereafter may be acquired by the United States under authority of said act of March 1, 1911, within said areas are likewise reserved and shall be administered as part of said national forest:

Future acquisitions.

## FIFTH PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN—ARKANSAS

Description.

- T. 2 N., R. 17 W., sec. 1, E.  $\frac{1}{2}$ ;  
secs. 11 and 12;  
sec. 13, W.  $\frac{1}{2}$ ;  
secs. 14, 15, 20 to 23, inclusive;  
sec. 24, W.  $\frac{1}{2}$ ;  
sec. 30, SE.  $\frac{1}{4}$  SE.  $\frac{1}{4}$ ;  
sec. 31.
- T. 3 N., R. 17 W., secs. 3 to 11,  
secs. 14 to 23, and  
secs. 25 to 30, inclusive;  
sec. 35, N.  $\frac{1}{2}$ ;  
sec. 36.
- T. 4 N., R. 17 W., sec. 31, SE.  $\frac{1}{4}$ ;  
sec. 32, S.  $\frac{1}{2}$ ;  
secs. 33 and 34.
- T. 3 N., R. 18 W., secs. 1 to 24, inclusive.  
T. 4 N., R. 18 W., that part of sec. 31 lying south and west of the  
Fourche Lafave River.
- T. 3 S., R. 20 W., that part of sec. 6 lying south and west of  
Rogers Creek and Ouachita River;  
sec. 7;  
that part of sec. 8 lying south and west of the  
Ouachita River;  
that part of secs. 16, 17, and 18 lying north of  
Mazarn Creek.
- T. 2 S., R. 20 W., those parts of secs. 18, 19, and 30 lying west of  
the Ouachita River.
- T. 3 S., R. 21 W., those parts of secs. 1, 2, and 3 lying south of  
Rogers Creek;  
secs. 7 to 12 inclusive;  
that part of sec. 13 lying north of Mazarn  
Creek;  
secs. 14 to 22, and  
secs. 27 to 31, inclusive.
- T. 2 S., R. 21 W., secs. 4 to 7,  
secs. 13 to 17, and  
secs. 19 to 31, inclusive;  
sec. 32, N.  $\frac{1}{2}$  NW.  $\frac{1}{4}$ .

- T. 1 S., R. 21 W.**, secs. 1 to 11,  
secs. 15 to 22, and  
secs. 28 to 35, inclusive.
- T. 1 N., R. 21 W.**, sec. 34, SE.  $\frac{1}{4}$ ;  
sec. 35, S.  $\frac{1}{2}$ ;  
sec. 36.
- T. 4 N., R. 21 W.**, sec. 6.
- T. 5 N., R. 21 W.**, secs. 30 and 31.
- T. 4 S., R. 22 W.**, secs. 1 to 10, and  
secs. 16 to 18, inclusive.
- T. 3 S., R. 22 W.**
- T. 2 S., R. 22 W.**
- T. 1 S., R. 22 W.**
- T. 1 N., R. 22 W.**, sec. 19, W.  $\frac{1}{2}$ ;  
sec. 30, W.  $\frac{1}{2}$ ;  
sec. 31, W.  $\frac{1}{2}$ .
- T. 3 N., R. 22 W.**, those parts of secs. 3, 4, 5, 7, and 8 lying south  
of the Fourche River;  
sec. 9;  
sec. 10, W.  $\frac{1}{2}$ .
- T. 4 N., R. 22 W.**, secs. 1 to 8, inclusive;  
sec. 18.
- T. 5 N., R. 22 W.**, secs. 25 to 28, inclusive;  
sec. 31, E.  $\frac{1}{2}$  SE.  $\frac{1}{4}$ ;  
secs. 32 to 36, inclusive.
- T. 4 S., R. 23 W.**, secs. 1 to 6, inclusive;  
sec. 7, N.  $\frac{1}{2}$  and SE.  $\frac{1}{4}$ ;  
secs. 8 to 10, inclusive;  
sec. 11, W.  $\frac{1}{2}$ , SE.  $\frac{1}{4}$ , W.  $\frac{1}{2}$  NE.  $\frac{1}{4}$ , NE.  $\frac{1}{4}$  NE.  $\frac{1}{4}$ ;  
sec. 12, N.  $\frac{1}{2}$  N.  $\frac{1}{2}$ ;  
sec. 14, N.  $\frac{1}{2}$  NE.  $\frac{1}{4}$ , NW.  $\frac{1}{4}$  NE.  $\frac{1}{4}$ ;  
sec. 15, N.  $\frac{1}{2}$ , SW.  $\frac{1}{4}$ , W.  $\frac{1}{2}$  SE.  $\frac{1}{4}$ , NE.  $\frac{1}{4}$  SE.  $\frac{1}{4}$ ;  
secs. 16 and 17;  
sec. 18, E.  $\frac{1}{2}$  NE.  $\frac{1}{4}$ , SE.  $\frac{1}{4}$ , E.  $\frac{1}{2}$  SW.  $\frac{1}{4}$ ;  
secs. 19 and 20;  
sec. 21, W.  $\frac{1}{2}$ , W.  $\frac{1}{2}$  NE.  $\frac{1}{4}$ , W.  $\frac{1}{2}$  SE.  $\frac{1}{4}$ , NE.  $\frac{1}{4}$   
NE.  $\frac{1}{4}$ ;  
sec. 22, NW.  $\frac{1}{4}$  NW.  $\frac{1}{4}$ ;  
sec. 28, NW.  $\frac{1}{4}$ , W.  $\frac{1}{2}$  NE.  $\frac{1}{4}$ ;  
sec. 29, N.  $\frac{1}{2}$ , N.  $\frac{1}{2}$  SW.  $\frac{1}{4}$ ;  
sec. 30, N.  $\frac{1}{2}$ , SW.  $\frac{1}{4}$ , N.  $\frac{1}{2}$  SE.  $\frac{1}{4}$ .
- T. 3 S., R. 23 W.**, secs. 1 and 2;  
sec. 3, S.  $\frac{1}{2}$ ;  
sec. 4, S.  $\frac{1}{2}$  S.  $\frac{1}{2}$ ;  
sec. 7, S.  $\frac{1}{2}$ ;  
secs. 8 to 15, inclusive;  
sec. 16, N.  $\frac{1}{2}$ ;  
sec. 17, N.  $\frac{1}{2}$ , N.  $\frac{1}{2}$  S.  $\frac{1}{2}$ ;  
sec. 18;  
sec. 19, NE.  $\frac{1}{4}$ , N.  $\frac{1}{2}$  NW.  $\frac{1}{4}$ ;  
sec. 21, SE.  $\frac{1}{4}$ ;  
sec. 22, S.  $\frac{1}{2}$ , NE.  $\frac{1}{4}$ , E.  $\frac{1}{2}$  NW.  $\frac{1}{4}$ ;  
secs. 23 to 27, inclusive;  
sec. 28, E.  $\frac{1}{2}$ , E.  $\frac{1}{2}$  SW.  $\frac{1}{4}$ ;  
sec. 31, S.  $\frac{1}{2}$  SE.  $\frac{1}{4}$ , SE.  $\frac{1}{4}$  SW.  $\frac{1}{4}$ ;  
sec. 32, S.  $\frac{1}{2}$ , S.  $\frac{1}{2}$  N.  $\frac{1}{2}$ ;  
sec. 33, E.  $\frac{1}{2}$ , SW.  $\frac{1}{4}$ , S.  $\frac{1}{2}$  NW.  $\frac{1}{4}$ , NE.  $\frac{1}{4}$  NW.  $\frac{1}{4}$ ;  
secs. 34 to 36, inclusive.

Description—Contd.

- T. 2 S., R. 23 W.,** sec. 1, SE.  $\frac{1}{4}$  SE.  $\frac{1}{4}$ ;  
 sec. 25;  
 sec. 26, SE.  $\frac{1}{4}$ ;  
 sec. 31, NW.  $\frac{1}{4}$  NW.  $\frac{1}{4}$ ;  
 sec. 35, E.  $\frac{1}{2}$ ;  
 sec. 36.
- T. 3 N. R. 23 W.,** sec. 5, N.  $\frac{1}{2}$ ;  
 sec. 6, N.  $\frac{1}{2}$ ;  
 that part of secs. 10, 11, and 12 lying south of  
 the Fourche Lafave River;  
 sec. 14, N.  $\frac{1}{2}$  and SW.  $\frac{1}{4}$ ;  
 that part of secs. 15 and 16 lying south of the  
 Fourche Lafave River;  
 those portions of secs. 19 and 20 lying south of  
 the Fourche Lafave River;  
 secs. 21 and 22;  
 sec. 23, NW.  $\frac{1}{4}$ .
- T. 4 N., R. 23 W.,** sec. 1;  
 sec. 2, E.  $\frac{1}{2}$  SE.  $\frac{1}{4}$ ;  
 sec. 10, SE.  $\frac{1}{4}$ ;  
 secs. 11 to 16, inclusive;  
 sec. 17, S.  $\frac{1}{2}$  SE.  $\frac{1}{4}$ ;  
 secs. 19 to 24, inclusive;  
 sec. 25, NW.  $\frac{1}{4}$ ;  
 secs. 26 and 27;  
 secs. 32 to 35, inclusive.
- T. 3 S., R. 24 W.,** sec. 1, N.  $\frac{1}{2}$ ;  
 sec. 2, N.  $\frac{1}{2}$ ;  
 secs. 3 and 4;  
 sec. 5, N.  $\frac{1}{2}$ ;  
 sec. 13, S.  $\frac{1}{2}$ ;  
 sec. 19, S.  $\frac{1}{2}$  S.  $\frac{1}{2}$ ;  
 sec. 20, S.  $\frac{1}{2}$  S.  $\frac{1}{2}$ ;  
 sec. 22, S.  $\frac{1}{2}$ ;  
 sec. 23;  
 sec. 24, W.  $\frac{1}{2}$ , W.  $\frac{1}{2}$  NE.  $\frac{1}{4}$ , NE.  $\frac{1}{4}$  NE.  $\frac{1}{4}$ , NW.  
 $\frac{1}{4}$  SE.  $\frac{1}{4}$ ;  
 sec. 25, N.  $\frac{1}{2}$  NW.  $\frac{1}{4}$ ;  
 sec. 26, N.  $\frac{1}{2}$  N.  $\frac{1}{2}$ ;  
 sec. 27, N.  $\frac{1}{2}$  NE.  $\frac{1}{4}$ , NW.  $\frac{1}{4}$ ;  
 sec. 28, N.  $\frac{1}{2}$ ;  
 sec. 29, N.  $\frac{1}{2}$ , N.  $\frac{1}{2}$  SW.  $\frac{1}{4}$ , NW.  $\frac{1}{4}$  SE.  $\frac{1}{4}$ ;  
 sec. 30, N.  $\frac{1}{2}$ , W.  $\frac{1}{2}$  SW.  $\frac{1}{4}$ , N.  $\frac{1}{2}$  SE.  $\frac{1}{4}$ .
- T. 2 S., R. 24 W.,** sec. 31, E.  $\frac{1}{2}$ ;  
 secs. 32 to 36, inclusive.
- T. 2 N., R. 24 W.,** sec. 6, NW.  $\frac{1}{4}$ .
- T. 3 N., R. 24 W.,** secs. 1, 2, and 3;  
 sec. 4, E.  $\frac{1}{2}$ ;  
 secs. 7, 8, and 9;  
 sec. 26, N.  $\frac{1}{2}$ ;  
 secs. 27, 28, 29, 31;  
 sec. 32, N.  $\frac{1}{2}$ , SW.  $\frac{1}{4}$ ;  
 sec. 33, N.  $\frac{1}{2}$ ;  
 sec. 34, N.  $\frac{1}{2}$ .
- T. 4 N., R. 24 W.,** secs. 1 to 24, inclusive.
- T. 5 N., R. 24 W.,** secs. 25 to 36, inclusive.

- T. 3 S., R. 25 W., secs. 2 to 9, inclusive;  
 sec. 10, N.  $\frac{1}{2}$ , SW.  $\frac{1}{4}$ ;  
 secs. 15 to 22, inclusive;  
 sec. 23, S.  $\frac{1}{2}$ , S.  $\frac{1}{2}$  NW.  $\frac{1}{4}$ , NW.  $\frac{1}{4}$  NW.  $\frac{1}{4}$ ,  
 SW.  $\frac{1}{4}$  NE.  $\frac{1}{4}$ ;  
 sec. 24, S.  $\frac{1}{2}$ ;  
 secs. 25 to 30, inclusive.
- T. 2 S., R. 25 W., secs. 31 to 35, inclusive.
- T. 2 N., R. 25 W., secs. 1, 2, 3;  
 sec. 4, E.  $\frac{1}{2}$ ;  
 secs. 7 to 23, inclusive;  
 sec. 26, N.  $\frac{1}{2}$ ;  
 secs. 27 to 34, inclusive.
- T. 3 N., R. 25 W., sec. 8, S.  $\frac{1}{2}$ ;  
 sec. 9, S.  $\frac{1}{2}$ ;  
 secs. 10, 11, 12, 16, and 17;  
 sec. 18, S.  $\frac{1}{2}$ .
- T. 4 N., R. 25 W., secs. 1 and 2;  
 sec. 9, SE.  $\frac{1}{4}$ ;  
 sec. 10, SW.  $\frac{1}{4}$ , E.  $\frac{1}{2}$ ;  
 secs. 11 to 16, inclusive;  
 sec. 17, E.  $\frac{1}{2}$ ;  
 sec. 20, E.  $\frac{1}{2}$ ;  
 secs. 21 to 24, inclusive;  
 sec. 25, N.  $\frac{1}{2}$ ;  
 sec. 26, N.  $\frac{1}{2}$ ;  
 sec. 27, N.  $\frac{1}{2}$ ;  
 sec. 28, N.  $\frac{1}{2}$ ;  
 sec. 29, NE.  $\frac{1}{4}$ .
- T. 5 N., R. 25 W., secs. 25 to 36, inclusive.
- T. 4 S., R. 26 W., secs. 1 to 4, inclusive.
- T. 3 S., R. 26 W.
- T. 2 S., R. 26 W., secs. 25, 26, 31 to 36, inclusive.
- T. 2 N., R. 26 W., secs. 4 to 36, inclusive.
- T. 3 N., R. 26 W., sec. 13, S.  $\frac{1}{2}$ ;  
 secs. 24 and 27;  
 sec. 28, E.  $\frac{1}{2}$ ;  
 secs. 31, 32, and 33.
- T. 3 S., R. 27 W., secs. 1 to 19, inclusive.
- T. 2 S., R. 27 W., secs. 31 to 36, inclusive.
- T. 1 N., R. 27 W., sec. 6, NW.  $\frac{1}{4}$ .
- T. 2 N., R. 27 W.
- T. 3 N., R. 27 W.
- T. 3 S., R. 28 W., sec. 5, SE.  $\frac{1}{4}$ ;  
 sec. 8, NE.  $\frac{1}{4}$ , SE.  $\frac{1}{4}$ , E.  $\frac{1}{2}$  SW.  $\frac{1}{4}$ ;  
 sec. 9;  
 sec. 14, SW.  $\frac{1}{4}$ ;  
 secs. 15, 16, 17, 18, 22, 23, and 24.
- T. 1 S., R. 28 W., secs. 31 and 32.
- T. 1 N., R. 28 W., sec. 1, N.  $\frac{1}{2}$ ;  
 sec. 2, N.  $\frac{1}{2}$ , SW.  $\frac{1}{4}$ .
- T. 2 N., R. 28 W., sec. 1;  
 sec. 3, W.  $\frac{1}{2}$  W.  $\frac{1}{2}$ ;  
 secs. 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11;  
 sec. 12, N.  $\frac{1}{2}$ ;  
 secs. 14, 15, 16, 17, 24, 25, 35, and 36.

Description—Contd.

- T. 3 N., R. 28 W., sec. 6;  
secs. 8 to 17, and  
secs. 20 to 29, inclusive;  
secs. 32 and 33;  
sec. 34, NW.  $\frac{1}{4}$ .
- T. 4 N., R. 28 W., sec. 3, S.  $\frac{1}{2}$ ;  
sec. 4, S.  $\frac{1}{2}$ , lots 8, 9, 10, 11;  
secs. 8, 9, and 10;  
sec. 11, SW.  $\frac{1}{4}$ ;  
sec. 14, W.  $\frac{1}{2}$ ;  
secs. 15 to 21,  
secs. 28 to 32, inclusive.
- T. 1 S., R. 29 W., sec. 28, S.  $\frac{1}{2}$ ;  
sec. 29, S.  $\frac{1}{2}$ ;  
secs. 30, 34, 35, and 36.
- T. 1 N., R. 29 W., sec. 4, E.  $\frac{1}{2}$ .
- T. 2 N., R. 29 W., secs. 14 to 17, inclusive;  
secs. 19 to 23, and  
secs. 27 to 34, inclusive.
- T. 3 N., R. 29 W., secs. 1, 2, and 3.
- T. 4 N., R. 29 W., secs. 13 to 15,  
secs. 22 to 27, and  
secs. 34 to 36, inclusive.
- T. 1 S., R. 30 W., sec. 17, S.  $\frac{1}{2}$ ;  
sec. 18, S.  $\frac{1}{2}$ ;  
secs. 19, 22, and 23;  
sec. 30, E.  $\frac{1}{2}$ ;  
sec. 31, E.  $\frac{1}{2}$ .
- T. 1 N., R. 30 W., sec. 2, W.  $\frac{1}{2}$ ;  
secs. 3 to 10, inclusive;  
sec. 11, W.  $\frac{1}{2}$ ;  
secs. 15 and 16.
- T. 2 N., R. 30 W., secs. 19 to 36, inclusive.
- T. 1 N., R. 31 W., sec. 4, W.  $\frac{1}{2}$ ;  
secs. 5 and 12.
- T. 2 N., R. 31 W., secs. 4 and 5;  
sec. 6, S.  $\frac{1}{2}$  S.  $\frac{1}{2}$ ;  
sec. 7;  
secs. 20 to 29, and  
secs. 32 to 36, inclusive.
- T. 3 N., R. 31 W., secs. 21 to 25, inclusive;  
sec. 26, SE.  $\frac{1}{4}$ ;  
sec. 33, SE.  $\frac{1}{4}$ ;  
sec. 34, S.  $\frac{1}{2}$ .
- T. 2 S., R. 32 W., secs. 4 to 9, inclusive;  
sec. 10, W.  $\frac{1}{2}$  SW.  $\frac{1}{4}$ ;  
sec. 15, W.  $\frac{1}{2}$  W.  $\frac{1}{2}$ ;  
secs. 16 to 21, inclusive;  
sec. 22, W.  $\frac{1}{2}$  NW.  $\frac{1}{4}$ ;  
secs. 28, 29, and 30;  
sec. 31, N.  $\frac{1}{2}$  N.  $\frac{1}{2}$ .
- T. 1 S., R. 32 W., sec. 25, SW.  $\frac{1}{4}$ ;  
sec. 26, S.  $\frac{1}{2}$ ;  
secs. 27 to 30, inclusive;  
sec. 31, W.  $\frac{1}{2}$ , SE.  $\frac{1}{4}$ , S.  $\frac{1}{2}$  NE.  $\frac{1}{4}$ ;  
sec. 32, SW.  $\frac{1}{4}$ , S.  $\frac{1}{2}$  NW.  $\frac{1}{4}$ , S.  $\frac{1}{2}$  SE.  $\frac{1}{4}$ .

- T. 1 N., R. 32 W., secs. 14 to 16, inclusive;  
 sec. 17, N.  $\frac{1}{2}$ ;  
 sec. 18.  
 T. 2 N., R. 32 W., sec. 4, NW.  $\frac{1}{4}$ ;  
 sec. 12, S.  $\frac{1}{2}$ ;  
 secs. 14, 15, and 16;  
 sec. 21, E.  $\frac{1}{2}$ ;  
 secs. 22 and 23;  
 sec. 28;  
 sec. 30, W.  $\frac{1}{2}$ .  
 T. 3 N., R. 32 W., sec. 35.  
 T. 1 N., R. 33 W., sec. 13.  
 T. 2 N., R. 33 W., sec. 25.

INDIAN MERIDIAN—OKLAHOMA

- T. 4 N., R. 21 E., sec. 12, SE.  $\frac{1}{4}$ , S.  $\frac{1}{2}$  SW.  $\frac{1}{4}$ ;  
 secs. 13, 24, and 25;  
 sec. 36, N.  $\frac{1}{2}$  N.  $\frac{1}{2}$ .  
 T. 3 N., R. 22 E., secs. 1 and 2;  
 sec. 3, E.  $\frac{1}{2}$ .  
 T. 4 N., R. 22 E., secs. 1 to 4, inclusive;  
 sec. 5, E.  $\frac{1}{2}$  E.  $\frac{1}{2}$ ;  
 secs. 7 to 36, inclusive.  
 T. 5 N., R. 22 E., sec. 22, SW.  $\frac{1}{4}$ , E.  $\frac{1}{2}$ ;  
 secs. 23 to 27, inclusive;  
 sec. 28, E.  $\frac{1}{2}$ ;  
 sec. 33, E.  $\frac{1}{2}$ ;  
 secs. 34, 35, and 36.  
 T. 3 N., R. 23 E., secs. 1 to 18, inclusive;  
 secs. 21 to 24, inclusive;  
 sec. 25, N.  $\frac{1}{2}$ ;  
 sec. 26;  
 sec. 27, N.  $\frac{1}{2}$ ;  
 sec. 28, N.  $\frac{1}{2}$ .  
 T. 4 N., R. 23 E.  
 T. 5 N., R. 23 E., sec. 19, S.  $\frac{1}{2}$ ;  
 sec. 25, S.  $\frac{1}{2}$  S.  $\frac{1}{2}$ ;  
 sec. 26, S.  $\frac{1}{2}$ ;  
 secs. 27 to 36, inclusive.  
 T. 2 N., R. 24 E., sec. 1, E.  $\frac{1}{2}$ , N.  $\frac{1}{2}$  NW.  $\frac{1}{4}$ , SE.  $\frac{1}{4}$  NW.  $\frac{1}{4}$ , NE.  $\frac{1}{4}$  SW.  $\frac{1}{4}$ ;  
 sec. 2, N.  $\frac{1}{2}$  NE.  $\frac{1}{4}$ , NE.  $\frac{1}{4}$  NW.  $\frac{1}{4}$ ;  
 sec. 12, NE.  $\frac{1}{4}$ .  
 T. 3 N., R. 24 E., secs. 1 to 27, inclusive;  
 sec. 28, E.  $\frac{1}{2}$ , NW.  $\frac{1}{4}$ , N.  $\frac{1}{2}$  SW.  $\frac{1}{4}$ ;  
 sec. 29, N.  $\frac{1}{2}$ , N.  $\frac{1}{2}$  S.  $\frac{1}{2}$ ;  
 sec. 30, N.  $\frac{1}{2}$ ;  
 sec. 34, NE.  $\frac{1}{4}$  NW.  $\frac{1}{4}$ ; N.  $\frac{1}{2}$  SE.  $\frac{1}{4}$ , NE.  $\frac{1}{4}$ ;  
 sec. 35, E.  $\frac{1}{2}$ , NW.  $\frac{1}{4}$ , E.  $\frac{1}{2}$  SW.  $\frac{1}{4}$ , NW.  $\frac{1}{4}$  SW.  $\frac{1}{4}$ ;  
 sec. 36.  
 T. 4 N., R. 24 E., sec. 1, S.  $\frac{1}{2}$ ;  
 secs. 2 to 36, inclusive.  
 T. 5 N., R. 24 E., sec. 31;  
 sec. 32, W.  $\frac{1}{2}$ , SE.  $\frac{1}{4}$ ;  
 sec. 33, S.  $\frac{1}{2}$ ;  
 sec. 34, SW.  $\frac{1}{4}$ .

- Description—Contd.
- T. 2 N., R. 25 E., secs. 1 to 6, inclusive;  
 sec. 7, E.  $\frac{1}{2}$ , NW.  $\frac{1}{4}$ , N.  $\frac{1}{2}$  SW.  $\frac{1}{4}$ ;  
 secs. 8 to 12, inclusive;  
 sec. 13, N.  $\frac{1}{2}$ ;  
 sec. 14, N.  $\frac{1}{2}$ ;  
 sec. 15, NE.  $\frac{1}{4}$ , N.  $\frac{1}{2}$  NW.  $\frac{1}{4}$ ;  
 sec. 16, N.  $\frac{1}{2}$  N.  $\frac{1}{2}$ , S.  $\frac{1}{2}$  S.  $\frac{1}{2}$ ;  
 sec. 17, N.  $\frac{1}{2}$  N.  $\frac{1}{2}$ , S.  $\frac{1}{2}$  S.  $\frac{1}{2}$ ;  
 sec. 18, NE.  $\frac{1}{4}$  NE.  $\frac{1}{4}$ , S.  $\frac{1}{2}$  S.  $\frac{1}{2}$ ;  
 secs. 19 to 30, inclusive.
- T. 3 N., R. 25 E., sec. 1, W.  $\frac{1}{2}$  NW.  $\frac{1}{4}$ , SE.  $\frac{1}{4}$  NW.  $\frac{1}{4}$ , S.  $\frac{1}{2}$  NE.  $\frac{1}{4}$ ,  
 S.  $\frac{1}{2}$ ;  
 secs. 2 to 36, inclusive.
- T. 4 N., R. 25 E., sec. 6, S.  $\frac{1}{2}$ ;  
 sec. 7;  
 sec. 8, S.  $\frac{1}{2}$ ;  
 sec. 9, S.  $\frac{1}{2}$  S.  $\frac{1}{2}$ ;  
 sec. 10, S.  $\frac{1}{2}$  S.  $\frac{1}{2}$ ;  
 sec. 11, S.  $\frac{1}{2}$  S.  $\frac{1}{2}$ ;  
 sec. 13, SE.  $\frac{1}{4}$ ;  
 sec. 14, N.  $\frac{1}{2}$ , SW.  $\frac{1}{4}$ ;  
 secs. 15 to 22, inclusive;  
 sec. 23, W.  $\frac{1}{2}$ ;  
 sec. 24, NE.  $\frac{1}{4}$ , N.  $\frac{1}{2}$  SE.  $\frac{1}{4}$ ;  
 sec. 26, W.  $\frac{1}{2}$ ;  
 secs. 27 to 35, inclusive;  
 sec. 36, W.  $\frac{1}{2}$  SW.  $\frac{1}{4}$ .
- T. 1 N., R. 26 E., secs. 1 and 2;  
 sec. 3, N.  $\frac{1}{2}$ ;  
 sec. 9, SE.  $\frac{1}{4}$ ;  
 secs. 10 to 15, inclusive;  
 sec. 16, E.  $\frac{1}{2}$ ;  
 sec. 21, NE.  $\frac{1}{4}$ ;  
 secs. 22 to 25, inclusive;  
 sec. 26, E.  $\frac{1}{2}$ .
- T. 2 N., R. 26 E., secs. 1 to 30, inclusive;  
 secs. 34, 35, and 36.
- T. 3 N., R. 26 E.
- T. 4 N., R. 26 E., sec. 7, SE.  $\frac{1}{4}$ ;  
 sec. 8, S.  $\frac{1}{2}$ ;  
 sec. 9, S.  $\frac{1}{2}$ ;  
 sec. 10, S.  $\frac{1}{2}$ ;  
 secs. 11 to 24, inclusive;  
 sec. 25, N.  $\frac{1}{2}$  N.  $\frac{1}{2}$ ;  
 sec. 26, N.  $\frac{1}{2}$  N.  $\frac{1}{2}$ ;  
 sec. 27, N.  $\frac{1}{2}$ ;  
 sec. 28, N.  $\frac{1}{2}$ ;  
 sec. 31, W.  $\frac{1}{2}$ , S.  $\frac{1}{2}$  SE.  $\frac{1}{4}$ ;  
 secs. 32, 33, and 34;  
 sec. 35, SW.  $\frac{1}{4}$ , S.  $\frac{1}{2}$  SE.  $\frac{1}{4}$ ;  
 sec. 36, S.  $\frac{1}{2}$  SW.  $\frac{1}{4}$ .
- T. 1 N., R. 27 E., secs. 3 to 10,  
 secs. 15 to 22, and  
 secs. 27 to 30, inclusive.
- T. 2 N., R. 27 E., secs. 3 to 10,  
 secs. 15 to 22, and  
 secs. 27 to 34, inclusive.

- T. 3 N., R. 27 E., sec. 3, N.  $\frac{1}{2}$ ;  
 sec. 4, N.  $\frac{1}{2}$ ;  
 sec. 5, NE.  $\frac{1}{4}$ ;  
 sec. 7, NE.  $\frac{1}{4}$ , S.  $\frac{1}{2}$ ;  
 sec. 8, W.  $\frac{1}{2}$ , SE.  $\frac{1}{4}$ ;  
 sec. 9, S.  $\frac{1}{2}$ , S.  $\frac{1}{2}$  NE.  $\frac{1}{4}$ ;  
 sec. 10, S.  $\frac{1}{2}$ , S.  $\frac{1}{2}$  N.  $\frac{1}{2}$ ;  
 secs. 15 to 22, and  
 secs. 27 to 34, inclusive.
- T. 4 N., R. 27 E., secs. 3 and 4;  
 sec. 5, S.  $\frac{1}{2}$ ;  
 secs. 7 to 10,  
 secs. 15 to 22, and  
 secs. 27 to 30, inclusive;  
 sec. 31, N.  $\frac{1}{2}$  N.  $\frac{1}{2}$ ;  
 sec. 32, E.  $\frac{1}{2}$ , N.  $\frac{1}{2}$  NW.  $\frac{1}{4}$ ;  
 secs. 33 and 34.

Description—Contd.

The boundaries of the Ouachita National Forest as modified by this proclamation are more clearly defined and shown on a map in two sheets prepared by the United States Forest Service, dated July 30, 1931, a copy of which is now on file in the United States Department of State, Washington, D. C.

Descriptive map on file.

The withdrawal made by this proclamation shall, as to all lands which are at this date legally appropriated under the public land laws or reserved for any public purpose other than forest uses, be subject to, and shall not interfere with or defeat, legal rights under such appropriation, nor prevent the use for such public purpose of lands so reserved, so long as such appropriation is legally maintained or such reservation remains in force.

Prior rights, etc., not affected.

Warning is hereby given to all persons not to make settlement upon the lands reserved by this proclamation.

Reserved from settlement.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this 19<sup>th</sup> day of August, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and thirty-one, and of the [SEAL] Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fifty-sixth.

HERBERT HOOVER

By the President:

W. R. CASTLE, JR  
*Acting Secretary of State.*

[No. 1964]

CONSERVATION OF OUR WATERFOWL

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

August 25, 1931.

A PROCLAMATION

The long-continued and severe drought of the past two years has inflicted not only economic hardships by seriously curtailing crop and stock production, but also has resulted in an emergency condition as regards the present and future safety and abundance of the waterfowl of the continent. In large areas of the United States and Canada, through lack of the water on breeding grounds essential to rearing the young birds, the drought has entailed widespread destruction among the former hordes of the wild fowl that migrate to our several States.

Waterfowl  
 Preamble.  
*Post*, p. 2561.

Curtailment of hunting season.

Vol. 40, p. 755.  
U. S. C., p. 436.

Emergency cooperation for protecting waterfowl urged.

This devastation has constituted so great a menace to our wild-life resources and to their future enjoyment by our people as to impel the Secretary of Agriculture to adopt a regulation compatible with the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (40 Stat. 755), whereby during the coming fall there will be an open hunting season on these birds of only one month.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, HERBERT HOOVER, President of the United States of America, do hereby urge that all persons take cognizance of this emergency, and I call upon all game and conservation officials, State and local, all members of game-protective organizations, land-owners, sportsmen, and public-spirited citizens generally to lend their cooperation to effect full observance of this regulation, to the end that adequate numbers of waterfowl may return to their breeding grounds next spring and that there may be no repetition of the calamity of extermination that has already overtaken some species of our American birds.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this 25 day of August, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and thirty-one, and of the [SEAL] Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fifty-sixth.

HERBERT HOOVER

By the President:  
W. R. CASTLE, Jr.  
*Acting Secretary of State.*

[No. 1965]

#### AMENDING REGULATIONS ON MIGRATORY GAME BIRDS

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

#### A PROCLAMATION

August 25, 1931.

Protection of migratory birds.  
Preamble.  
Vol. 40, p. 755.  
U. S. C., pp. 436-437.  
Vol. 39, p. 1702.  
Restrictions amended.

WHEREAS the Secretary of Agriculture, by virtue of the authority vested in him by section 3 of the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (40 Stat. 755; U. S. Code, title 16, secs. 703-711), has submitted to me for approval a regulation further amendatory of the regulations approved and proclaimed July 31, 1918, which the Secretary of Agriculture has determined to be a suitable amendatory regulation permitting and governing the hunting, taking, capture, killing, possession, sale, purchase, shipment, transportation, carriage, and export of migratory birds and parts thereof and their nests and eggs, as follows:

Vol. 46, pp. 3013, 3019.

Regulation 4, "Open Seasons on and Possession of Certain Migratory Game Birds," is amended so as to read as follows:

#### REGULATION 4.—OPEN SEASONS ON AND POSSESSION OF CERTAIN MIGRATORY GAME BIRDS

Periods defined.  
*Ante*, p. 2441.  
*Post*, pp. 2481, 2521.

For the purpose of this regulation, each period of time herein prescribed as an open season shall be construed to include the first and last days thereof.

Waterfowl, etc.

Waterfowl (except snow geese in Florida and all States north thereof bordering on the Atlantic Ocean, Ross's goose, cackling goose, wood duck, eider ducks, and swans), rails, coot, gallinules, woodcock, Wilson's snipe or jacksnipe, and mourning doves may be taken each day from half an hour before sunrise to sunset during the open seasons prescribed therefor in this regulation, except that the hour for the

commencement of hunting on the opening day of the season shall be 12 o'clock noon, by the means and in the numbers permitted by regulations 3 and 5 hereof, respectively, and when so taken may be possessed any day in any State, Territory, or District during the period constituting the open season where killed and for an additional period of 10 days next succeeding said open season, but no such bird shall be possessed in a State, Territory, or District at a time when such State, Territory, or District prohibits the possession thereof. Nothing herein shall be deemed to permit the hunting or killing of migratory birds on any refuge established under the Migratory Bird Conservation Act of February 18, 1929 (45 Stat. 1222), or on any area of the United States set aside by any other law, proclamation, or Executive order for use as a wild-life refuge except in so far as may be permitted by the Secretary of Agriculture under existing law, nor on any area adjacent to any such refuge when such area is designated as a closed area under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act.

Opening day of season.

Hunting on refuges forbidden.  
Vol. 45, p. 1222.

*Waterfowl (except snow geese in Florida and all States north thereof bordering on the Atlantic Ocean, Ross's goose, cackling goose, wood duck, eider ducks, and swans) and coot.*—The open seasons for waterfowl (except snow geese in Florida and all States north thereof bordering on the Atlantic Ocean, Ross's goose, cackling goose wood duck, eider ducks, and swans) and coot shall be as follows:

Geographical limitations.

In Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York (except Long Island), Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, Wyoming, Montana, Idaho, Utah, Nevada, Oregon, and Washington the open season shall be from October 1 to October 31;

In that portion of New York known as Long Island, and in New Jersey, Delaware, the District of Columbia, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee, Kentucky, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas, Oklahoma, New Mexico, Arizona, and California the open season shall be from November 16 to December 15;

In Florida the open season shall be from November 20 to December 19; and

In Alaska the open season shall be from September 1 to September 30.

*Wilson's snipe or jacksnipe.*—The open seasons for Wilson's snipe, or jacksnipe, shall be as follows:

Wilson's snipe, etc.

In Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York (except Long Island), Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, South Dakota, North Dakota, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Idaho, Nevada, California, Oregon, and Washington the open season shall be from October 1 to December 31;

In that portion of New York known as Long Island, and in New Jersey, Delaware, Oklahoma, New Mexico, Arizona, and in that portion of Texas lying west and north of a line beginning on the Rio Grande River directly west of the town of Del Rio, Tex.; thence east to the town of Del Rio; thence easterly following the center of the main track of the Southern Pacific Railroad through the towns of Spofford, Uvalde, and Hondo; thence to the point where the Southern Pacific Railroad crosses the International & Great Northern Railway, at or near San Antonio; thence following the center of the track of said International & Great Northern Railway in an easterly direction, to the point in the city of Austin where it joins Congress Avenue, near the International & Great Northern Railway depot; thence across said

Congress Avenue to the center of the main track of the Houston & Texas Central Railroad where said track joins said Congress Avenue, at or near the Houston & Texas Central Railroad depot; thence following the center line of the track of said Houston & Texas Central Railroad in an easterly direction through the towns of Elgin, Giddings, and Brenham, to the point where said railroad crosses the Brazos River; thence with the center of said Brazos River in a general northerly direction, to the point on said river where the Beaumont branch of the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe Railway crosses the same; thence with the center of the track of the said Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe Railway in an easterly direction through the towns of Navasota, Montgomery, and Conroe, to the point at or near Cleveland where said Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe Railway crosses the Houston East & West Texas Railway; thence with the center of said Houston East & West Texas Railway track to the point in said line where it strikes the Louisiana line the open season shall be from October 16 to January 15;

In that portion of Texas lying south and east of the line above described the open season shall be from November 1 to January 15;

In Maryland, the District of Columbia, Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, and Louisiana the open season shall be from November 1 to January 15;

In Florida the open season shall be from November 20 to January 15; and

In Alaska the open season shall be from September 1 to December 15.

Rails and gallinules.

*Rails and gallinules (except coot).*—The open season for sora and other rails and gallinules (except coot) shall be from September 1 to November 30, except as follows:

In Massachusetts the open season shall be from October 1 to December 15;

In New York and Washington the open season shall be from October 1 to November 30; and

In Louisiana the open season shall be from November 1 to January 31.

Woodcock.

*Woodcock.*—The open seasons for woodcock shall be as follows:

In that portion of New York lying north of the tracks of the main line of the New York Central Railroad extending from Buffalo to Albany and north of the tracks of the main line of the Boston & Albany Railroad extending from Albany to the Massachusetts State line, and in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, and North Dakota the open season shall be from October 1 to October 31;

In that portion of New York lying south of the line above described including Long Island and in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Iowa the open season shall be from October 15 to November 14;

In Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut the open season shall be from October 20 to November 19;

In Maryland, the District of Columbia, and Missouri the open season shall be from November 10 to December 10;

In Delaware, Virginia, West Virginia, Kentucky, Arkansas, and Oklahoma the open season shall be from November 15 to December 15; and

In North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana the open season shall be from December 1 to December 31.

Doves.

*Doves.*—The open seasons for mourning doves shall be as follows:

In Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Tennessee, Kentucky, Illinois, Minnesota, Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri, Arkansas, Oklahoma, New

Mexico, Utah, Arizona, California, Nevada, Idaho, and Oregon the open season shall be from September 1 to December 15;

In that portion of Texas lying west and north of a line more particularly described in the paragraph establishing the open seasons on Wilson's snipe, or jacksnipe, the open season shall be from September 1 to October 31;

In that portion of Texas lying south and east of the aforesaid line the open season shall be from October 1 to November 30;

In North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama (except in Mobile and Baldwin Counties), Mississippi, and Louisiana the open season shall be from September 1 to September 30 and from November 20 to January 31;

In that portion of Alabama comprising Mobile and Baldwin Counties the open season shall be from November 1 to January 31;

In Florida (except in Dade, Monroe, and Broward Counties) the open season shall be from November 20 to January 31; and

In that portion of Florida comprising Dade, Monroe, and Broward Counties the open season shall be from September 16 to November 15.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, HERBERT HOOVER, President of the United States of America, do hereby approve and proclaim the foregoing amendatory regulation.

Regulation approved.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this 25<sup>th</sup> day of August, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and thirty-one, and of [SEAL] the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fifty-sixth.

HERBERT HOOVER

By the President:

W. R. CASTLE, Jr.  
*Acting Secretary of State.*

[No. 1966]

SESQUICENTENNIAL OF THE SURRENDER OF LORD CORNWALLIS  
AT YORKTOWN

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

September 3, 1931.

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS October 19, 1931, is the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the surrender of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown, which brought to an end the heroic struggle of our forefathers for political freedom and the ideals of liberty upon which our institutions are founded; and

Surrender of Lord Cornwallis, Yorktown, Va.  
Preamble.

WHEREAS it is fitting that this momentous event in the history of our nation be commemorated in such a manner as to inspire love of our country and devotion to its ideals by recalling to this generation the struggles of the past;

NOW THEREFORE, I, HERBERT HOOVER, President of the United States of America, do recommend that appropriate religious ceremonies be held in the churches of the country on Sunday, October 18, 1931, in commemoration of that event and in thanksgiving for the blessings that have been bestowed upon the people of the United States; and

Recommending October 18-19, 1931, be observed as sesquicentennial of.

Especially do I recommend that Monday, October 19, 1931, be fittingly observed in universities, schools, and other suitable places,

to the end that patriotic lessons may be drawn from the spirit of courage and self-sacrifice which animated our forefathers; and further, I hereby direct that on that day the flag of the United States be appropriately displayed upon all Government buildings in the United States.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this 3d day of September, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and thirty-one, and of [SEAL] the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fifty-sixth.

HERBERT HOOVER

By the President:

W. R. CASTLE, Jr.

*Acting Secretary of State.*

[No. 1967]

#### PULASKI MEMORIAL DAY

September 11, 1931.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

#### A PROCLAMATION

General Casimir Pulaski.  
Preamble.  
Revolutionary War record.

WHEREAS, Count Casimir Pulaski, brave officer and brilliant caval-ryman, exiled by reason of his patriotic efforts in defence of the liberties of his native land, offered his sword to the United States in 1777, was commissioned Brigadier-General in the Continental Army in recognition of his conduct at the battle of Brandywine, raised in 1778 a volunteer Legion of horse and foot which he commanded with distinction, took a notable part in the Southern campaign of the ensuing year, was mortally wounded at the assault on Savannah of October 9, and died of his wounds on October 11, 1779;

WHEREAS, October 11, 1931, will mark the one hundred and fifty-second anniversary of the death of this heroic officer, to whom it was not given to witness the triumph of the cause in which he fell but whom it is fitting to bear, equally with his more fortunate comrades, in public remembrance and gratitude;

Observance of anniversary of his death invited.  
Vol. 46, p. 1627.

THEREFORE, I, HERBERT HOOVER, President of the United States of America, in pursuance of the provisions of Public Resolution No. 133, Seventy-first Congress, approved March 4, 1931, do hereby invite the people of the United States of America to honor on Sunday, the eleventh day of October next, the memory of Brigadier-General Casimir Pulaski, by holding such services, exercises and ceremonies in places of public worship or assembly as may commemorate his life and death; and, further, I hereby direct that on that day the flag of the United States be appropriately displayed upon all Governmental buildings of the United States.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the great seal of the United States.

DONE at the City of Washington this 11th day of September, in the year of of our Lord nineteen hundred and thirty-one, and [SEAL] of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fifty-sixth.

HERBERT HOOVER

By the President:

HENRY L STIMSON

*Secretary of State.*

[No. 1968]

AMENDING REGULATIONS ON MIGRATORY GAME BIRDS

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

September 12, 1931.

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS the Secretary of Agriculture, by virtue of the authority vested in him by section 3 of the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (U. S. Code, title 16, secs. 703-711; 40 Stat. 755), has submitted to me for approval a regulation further amendatory of the regulations approved and proclaimed July 31, 1918, which the Secretary of Agriculture has determined to be a suitable amendatory regulation permitting and governing the hunting, taking, capture, killing, possession, sale, purchase, shipment, transportation, carriage, and export of migratory birds and parts thereof and their nests and eggs, as follows:

Protection of migratory birds.  
*Post*, p. 2501.  
 Preamble.  
 Vol. 40, p. 755.  
 U. S. C., pp. 436-437.  
 Vol. 39, p. 1702.  
 Vol. 40, p. 1812.  
 Restrictions modified.

Regulation 4, "Open Seasons on and Possession of Certain Migratory Game Birds," subtitle "Waterfowl (except snow geese in Florida and all States north thereof bordering on the Atlantic Ocean, Ross's goose, cackling goose, wood duck, eider ducks, and swans) and coot," is amended so as to read as follows:

*Ante*, pp. 2441, 2476.

*Waterfowl (except snow geese in Florida and all States north thereof bordering on the Atlantic Ocean, Ross's goose, cackling goose, wood duck, eider ducks, and swans) and coot.*—The open seasons for waterfowl (except snow geese in Florida and all States north thereof bordering on the Atlantic Ocean, Ross's goose, cackling goose, wood duck, eider ducks, and swans) and coot shall be as follows:

Waterfowl and coot.

In Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, New York (except Long Island), Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Colorado, Wyoming, Montana, Idaho and Utah the open season shall be from October 1 to October 31;

Geographical limitations.

In Ohio and Indiana the open season shall be from October 16 to November 15;

In Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island and Illinois the open season shall be from November 1 to November 30;

In Missouri, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska and Oklahoma the open season shall be from October 20 to November 19;

In that portion of New York known as Long Island, and in New Jersey, Delaware, the District of Columbia, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee, Kentucky, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, Nevada, California, Oregon and Washington the open season shall be from November 16 to December 15;

In Florida the open season shall be from November 20 to December 19; and

In Alaska the open season shall be from September 1 to September 30.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, HERBERT HOOVER, President of the United States of America, do hereby approve and proclaim the foregoing amendatory regulation.

Regulation approved.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this 12<sup>th</sup> day of September, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and thirty-one, and [SEAL] of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fifty-sixth.

HERBERT HOOVER

By the President:  
 HENRY L STIMSON  
*Secretary of State.*

## SAN GERONIMO RESERVATION—PORTO RICO

September 15, 1931.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

## A PROCLAMATION

San Geronimo Res-  
ervation, Porto Rico.  
Preamble.  
Vol. 39, p. 954.  
Vol. 46, p. 3004.

WHEREAS under and by virtue of the authority contained in an act of Congress approved March 2, 1917 (39 Stat. 951), entitled "An act to provide a civil government for Porto Rico, and for other purposes," the President by Proclamation No. 1889, dated August 26, 1929, transferred and conveyed to the people of Porto Rico a certain tract of land known as San Geronimo, more particularly described in said proclamation, excepting and reserving, however, from said tract 5 acres, more or less, which were assigned to the uses of the Navy Department for the development of the naval communication service and for other purposes of the United States, southerly of and contiguous to the tract heretofore leased to Virgil Baker, and bounded on the north by the southerly line of the said Virgil Baker tract, being a straight line drawn from the point known as point 85 at the south-westerly corner of the Virgil Baker tract, easterly along the southerly line of said Virgil Baker tract through point 86 to the laguna; on the west by a straight line drawn southerly from said point 85 along the westerly line of the tract hereby conveyed; on the east by the shore line of the laguna; and on the south by the northerly line of a proposed road, the course and location of which road are to be fixed hereafter; the United States retaining title to and jurisdiction over the said last-mentioned 5-acre tract; and

WHEREAS it is deemed advisable that said tract of land assigned to the uses of the Navy Department be more particularly described; Now, THEREFORE, in pursuance of the authority vested in me by the act of March 2, 1917, aforesaid, the tract of land assigned to the uses of the Navy Department is now described as follows:

Tract more particu-  
larly described.

Beginning at a point in the northerly line of the military road, as relocated, from which, point No. 84 on the old military road, as shown on the military chart of the military reservation of San Juan, P. R., bears N. 23° 29' E., 3.72 meters;

Thence from said initial point, by metes and bounds:

N. 23° 29' E., 83.10 meters, along lands of the Marine Hospital Reservation, to point No. 85 of the said military-reservation chart;

S. 60° 45' E., 156.68 meters, along the southerly line of lands leased to Virgil Baker, to a point in the high-water line of Condado Bay, intermediate point No. 86 of the said military-reservation chart being 106.68 meters from the beginning of course;

Description.

Thence along the said high-water line of Condado Bay the following two courses:

S. 20° 17' W., 54.16 meters to a point;

S. 2° 18' E., 38.20 meters to a point at the end of an old fortification wall;

Thence along the easterly face of said fortification wall the following two courses:

S. 6° 35' E., 59.22 meters to a point;

S. 5° 51' E., 93.49 meters to a point;

S. 84° 06' W., 6.85 meters, crossing the said old fortification wall and old military road to the point of beginning of a curve with a radius of 310 meters in the northeasterly line of aforementioned military road as relocated;

Description—Contd.

Thence in a general northwesterly direction along said curve, coinciding with the said northeasterly line of road as relocated, the following four courses:

On said curve, with a radius of 310 meters, 80.02 meters along the curve, the chord of which bears N. 13° 13' W., 79.80 meters;

Continuing on said curve, 82.98 meters along the curve, the chord of which bears N. 28° 17' W., 82.74 meters;

Continuing on said curve, 80.02 meters along the curve, the chord of which bears N. 43° 21' W., 79.80 meters;

Continuing on said curve, 60.05 meters along the curve, the chord of which bears N. 56° 18' W., 59.96 meters to the place of beginning.

The directions of the lines refer to the true meridian.

The tract as described contains an area of 4.516 acres, more or less.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this 15<sup>th</sup> day of September, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and thirty-one, and

[SEAL] of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fifty-sixth.

HERBERT HOOVER

By the President:

HENRY L STIMSON  
*Secretary of State.*

[No. 1970]

GRAND CANYON NATIONAL GAME PRESERVE—ARIZONA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

October 6, 1931.

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS portions of what formerly constituted the Grand Canyon National Forest, now known under the names of the Kaibab National Forest and Tusayan National Forest, have been proclaimed the Grand Canyon National Game Preserve, under authority of the act of June 29, 1906 (34 Stat. 607), entitled "AN ACT For the protection of wild animals in the Grand Canyon Forest Reserve," which provides "That the President of the United States is hereby authorized to designate such areas in the Grand Canyon Forest Reserve as should, in his opinion, be set aside for the protection of game animals and be recognized as a breeding place therefor"; and

Grand Canyon National Game Preserve, Ariz.  
Preamble,  
Vol. 34, p. 607.

WHEREAS it appears that the public good and better administration will be promoted by eliminating a small area from said game preserve;

Area diminished.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, HERBERT HOOVER, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the power in me vested by the afore-said act of Congress, do proclaim that the boundaries of the said Grand Canyon National Game Preserve are hereby changed to eliminate therefrom all land lying east of the Colorado River and north of the Little Colorado River unsurveyed, but which will probably be when surveyed in Tps. 32, 33, 34, 35, and 36 N., Rs. 5 and 6 E., Gila and Salt River meridian, Arizona.

Location.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this 6<sup>th</sup> day of October, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and thirty-one, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fifty-sixth.

HERBERT HOOVER

By the President:

HENRY L STIMSON  
*Secretary of State.*

[No. 1971]

TRANSFERRING TO THE TERRITORY OF HAWAII TITLE TO CERTAIN  
PUBLIC PROPERTY

October 27, 1931.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

Hawaii.  
Preamble.  
Statutory authoriza-  
tion.  
Vol. 31, p. 159; Vol.  
36, p. 447.

WHEREAS section 91 of the act of Congress approved April 30, 1900, entitled "AN ACT To provide a government for the Territory of Hawaii" (31 Stat. 141-159), as amended by section 7 of the act approved May 27, 1910 (36 Stat. 447), authorizes the transfer to the Territory of Hawaii of the title to all such public property ceded and transferred to the United States by the Republic of Hawaii under the joint resolution of annexation, approved July 7, 1898 (30 Stat. 750), and in the possession and use of said Territory for public purposes or required for any such purposes; and

WHEREAS certain lands of the United States within the area hereinafter described are required for certain public purposes;

Vol. 30, p. 750.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, HERBERT HOOVER, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the power vested in me by section 7 of the act of Congress approved May 27, 1910 (36 Stat. 447), do hereby transfer to the Territory of Hawaii the title to all lands owned by the United States in the Territory of Hawaii lying within the area described as follows:

Vol. 36, p. 447.

Description of trans-  
ferred area.

That certain area of land situate at Nawiliwili, in the district of Puna, island of Kauai, Territory of Hawaii, thus bounded and described:

Vol. 45, p. 2941.

Beginning at an iron bolt in solid rock at the north corner of this parcel of land, said iron bolt in solid rock being also the initial point of the tract described in Presidential Proclamation No. 1830, dated February 27, 1928, and the coordinates of said point of beginning referred to Government survey triangulation station "Nawiliwili" being 1,604.58 feet south and 627.86 feet west, as shown on Government Survey Registered Map No. 2856, and running by true azimuths:

1. 327° 36' 00"— 309.00 feet along said tract described in Presidential Proclamation No. 1830, dated February 27, 1928;
2. 74° 17' 50"—1,044.45 feet;
3. 209° 00' 00"— 22.70 feet along low-water mark, as described in deed of Henry Waterhouse Trust Co., Ltd., trustees under the will and of the estate of Kaleipua Kanoa, *et al.* (Final Order of Condemnation), dated December 15, 1920, recorded in book 581, page 171;

4. 218° 53' 30"—159.40 feet along same;
5. 240° 21' 00"—691.00 feet along same;
6. 245° 45' 00"—140.70 feet along same to the point of beginning.

Description of transferred area—Contd.

Area, 4.35 acres.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this 27th day of October, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and thirty-one, and of [SEAL] the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fifth-sixth.

HERBERT HOOVER

By the President:

HENRY L STIMSON  
*Secretary of State.*

[No. 1972]

ARMISTICE DAY—1931

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

November 2, 1931.

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS the 11th day of November, 1918, marked the termination of the World War and the cessation of its destruction and suffering; and

Armistice Day.  
Preamble.

WHEREAS it is appropriate that recurring anniversaries of this day should be commemorated by exercises honoring those who gave their lives in the service of their country and dedicating ourselves to the attainment of the ideals of justice, freedom, and peace for which they made a supreme sacrifice; and

WHEREAS by concurrent resolution of the Senate and the House of Representatives, in 1926, the President was requested to issue a proclamation for the observance of Armistice Day;

Vol. 44, p. 1982.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, HERBERT HOOVER, President of the United States of America, pursuant to said resolution, do hereby order that the flag of the United States be displayed on all Government buildings on November 11, 1931, and do invite the people of the United States to observe the day in their churches and schools, and other suitable places, with appropriate ceremonies, giving expression to our gratitude that peace exists and pledging ourselves to the effort to perpetuate the peace of the world and to cultivate relations of friendship and amity with all nations.

Directing display of flag and inviting observance of, on November 11, 1931.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the seal of the United States.

DONE at the City of Washington this 2<sup>d</sup> day of November, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and thirty-one, and [SEAL] of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fifty-sixth.

HERBERT HOOVER

By the President:

W. R. CASTLE, Jr.  
*Acting Secretary of State.*

[No. 1973]

## THANKSGIVING DAY—1931

November 3, 1931.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

## A PROCLAMATION

Thanksgiving Day.  
Preamble.

We approach the season when, according to custom dating from the garnering of the first harvest by our forefathers in the New World, a day is set apart to give thanks even amid hardships to Almighty God for our temporal and spiritual blessings. It has become a hallowed tradition for the Chief Magistrate to proclaim annually a national day of thanksgiving.

Our country has cause for gratitude to the Almighty. We have been widely blessed with abundant harvests. We have been spared from pestilence and calamities. Our institutions have served the people. Knowledge has multiplied and our lives are enriched with its application. Education has advanced, the health of our people has increased. We have dwelt in peace with all men. The measure of passing adversity which has come upon us should deepen the spiritual life of the people, quicken their sympathies and spirit of sacrifice for others, and strengthen their courage. Many of our neighbors are in need from causes beyond their control and the compassion of the people throughout the nation should so assure their security over this winter that they too may have full cause to participate in this day of gratitude to the Almighty.

Thursday, November 26, 1931, so designated.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, HERBERT HOOVER, President of the United States of America, do hereby designate Thursday, November 26, 1931, as a National Day of Thanksgiving, and do recommend that our people rest from their daily labors and in their homes and accustomed places of worship give devout thanks for the blessings which a merciful Father has bestowed upon us.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this 3<sup>d</sup> day of November, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and thirty-one,  
[SEAL] and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fifty-sixth.

HERBERT HOOVER

By the President:

HENRY L STIMSON  
*Secretary of State.*

[No. 1974]

## PETRIFIED FOREST NATIONAL MONUMENT—ARIZONA

November 30, 1931.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

## A PROCLAMATION

Petrified Forest  
National Monument,  
ARIZ.  
Preamble.

WHEREAS it appears that the public interest would be promoted by adding to the Petrified Forest National Monument, in the State of Arizona, certain adjoining lands for administrative purposes and the protection of a certain approach highway and additional features of scenic and scientific interest;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, HERBERT HOOVER, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the power in me vested by section 2 of the act of Congress entitled "AN ACT For the preservation of American antiquities," approved June 8, 1906 (34 Stat. 225),

Area enlarged.  
Vol. 34, p. 225.

do proclaim that, subject to the rights of the owners of privately owned lands and prior valid claims initiated and maintained pursuant to the land laws of the United States, the following-described lands in Arizona be, and the same are hereby, added to and made a part of the Petrified Forest National Monument: That portion of the W. ½ NW. ¼ sec. 9 lying south and east of the southern boundary of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Co.'s right of way in T. 18 N., R. 24 E., Gila and Salt River meridian.

Description.

Warning is hereby expressly given to all unauthorized persons not to appropriate, injure, destroy, or remove any feature of this monument and not to locate or settle upon any of the lands thereof.

Reserved from settlement, etc.

The Director of the National Park Service, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, shall have the supervision, management, and control of this monument as provided in the act of Congress entitled "AN ACT To establish a National Park Service, and for other purposes," approved August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535-536), and acts additional thereto or amendatory thereof.

Supervision, etc.

Vol. 39, p. 535; Vol. 41, p. 732; U. S. C., p. 389.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this 30<sup>th</sup> day of November, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and thirty-one, and [SEAL] of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fifty-sixth.

HERBERT HOOVER

By the President:

HENRY L STIMSON  
*Secretary of State.*

[No. 1975]

INCREASING RATE OF DUTY ON PEAS

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

December 2, 1931.

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS under and by virtue of section 336 of Title III, Part II, of the act of Congress approved June 17, 1930 (46 Stat. 590, 701), entitled "AN ACT To provide revenue, to regulate commerce with foreign countries, to encourage the industries of the United States, to protect American labor, and for other purposes," the United States Tariff Commission has investigated the differences in costs of production of, and all other facts and conditions enumerated in said section with respect to, peas, green or unripe, being wholly or in part the growth or product of the United States and of and with respect to like or similar articles wholly or in part the growth or product of the principal competing country;

Tariff on peas. Preamble. Statutory authorization. Vol. 46, p. 701.

WHEREAS in the course of said investigation a hearing was held, of which reasonable public notice was given and at which parties interested were given reasonable opportunity to be present, to produce evidence, and to be heard;

WHEREAS the commission has reported to the President the results of said investigation and its findings with respect to such differences in costs of production;

WHEREAS the commission has found it shown by said investigation that the principal competing country is Mexico, and the that duties expressly fixed by statute do not equalize the difference in the costs of production of the domestic articles and the like or similar foreign articles when produced in said principal competing country,

and has specified in its report the increase in the rate of duty expressly fixed by statute found by the commission to be shown by said investigation to be necessary to equalize such difference; and

WHEREAS in the judgment of the President such rate of duty is shown by such investigation of the Tariff Commission to be necessary to equalize such difference in costs of production;

Increasing duty to  
equalize difference  
costs of production.  
Vol. 46, p. 638.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, HERBERT HOOVER, President of the United States of America, do hereby approve and proclaim an increase in the rate of duty expressly fixed in paragraph 769 of Title I of said act on peas, green or unripe, from 3 cents per pound to 3% cents per pound, the rate found to be shown by said investigation to be necessary to equalize such difference in costs of production.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this 2<sup>d</sup> day of December, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and thirty-one, and of [SEAL] the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fifty-sixth.

HERBERT HOOVER

By the President:

H L STIMSON

*Secretary of State.*

[No. 1976]

#### DECREASING RATE OF DUTY ON EGGPLANT

December 2, 1931.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

#### A PROCLAMATION

Tariff on eggplant.  
Preamble.  
Statutory authoriza-  
tion.  
Vol. 46, p. 701.

WHEREAS under and by virtue of section 336 of Title III, Part II, of the act of Congress approved June 17, 1930 (46 Stat. 590, 701), entitled "AN ACT To provide revenue, to regulate commerce with foreign countries, to encourage the industries of the United States, to protect American labor, and for other purposes," the United States Tariff Commission has investigated the differences in costs of production of, and all other facts and conditions enumerated in said section with respect to, eggplant in its natural state, being wholly or in part the growth or product of the United States and of and with respect to a like or similar article wholly or in part the growth or product of the principal competing country;

WHEREAS in the course of said investigation a hearing was held, of which reasonable public notice was given and at which parties interested were given reasonable opportunity to be present, to produce evidence, and to be heard;

WHEREAS the commission has reported to the President the results of said investigation and its findings with respect to such differences in costs of production;

WHEREAS the commission has found it shown by said investigation that the principal competing country is Cuba, and that the duties expressly fixed by statute do not equalize the difference in the costs of production of the domestic article and the like or similar foreign article when produced in said principal competing country, and has specified in its report the decrease in the rate of duty expressly fixed by statute found by the commission to be shown by said investigation to be necessary to equalize such difference; and

WHEREAS in the judgment of the President such rate of duty is shown by such investigation of the Tariff Commission to be necessary to equalize such difference in costs of production;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, HERBERT HOOVER, President of the United States of America, do hereby approve and proclaim a decrease in the rate of duty expressly fixed in paragraph 774 of Title I of said act on eggplant in its natural state, from 3 cents per pound to 1½ cents per pound, the rate found to be shown by said investigation to be necessary (within the limit of total decrease provided for in said act) to equalize such difference in costs of production.

Decreasing duty to equalize difference in costs of production. Vol. 46, p. 638.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this 2<sup>d</sup> day of December, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and thirty-one, and of [SEAL] the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fifty-sixth.

HERBERT HOOVER

By the President:

H L STIMSON

*Secretary of State.*

[No. 1977]

DECREASING RATE OF DUTY ON PEPPERS

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

December 2, 1931.

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS under and by virtue of section 336 of Title III, Part II, of the act of Congress approved June 17, 1930 (46 Stat. 590, 701), entitled "AN ACT To provide revenue, to regulate commerce with foreign countries, to encourage the industries of the United States, to protect American labor, and for other purposes," the United States Tariff Commission has investigated the differences in costs of production of, and all other facts and conditions enumerated in said section with respect to, peppers in their natural state, being wholly or in part the growth or product of the United States and of and with respect to like or similar articles wholly or in part the growth or product of the principal competing country;

Tariff on peppers. Preamble. Statutory authorization. Vol. 46, p. 701.

WHEREAS in the course of said investigation a hearing was held, of which reasonable public notice was given and at which parties interested were given reasonable opportunity to be present, to produce evidence, and to be heard;

WHEREAS the commission has reported to the President the results of said investigation and its findings with respect to such differences in costs of production;

WHEREAS the commission has found it shown by said investigation that the principal competing country is Cuba, and that the duties expressly fixed by statute do not equalize the difference in the costs of production of the domestic articles and the like or similar foreign articles when produced in said principal competing country, and has specified in its report the decrease in the rate of duty expressly fixed by statute found by the commission to be shown by said investigation to be necessary to equalize such difference; and

WHEREAS in the judgment of the President such rate of duty is shown by such investigation of the Tariff Commission to be necessary to equalize such difference in costs of production;

Decreasing duty to equalize difference in costs of production. Vol. 46, p. 638.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, HERBERT HOOVER, President of the United States of America, do hereby approve and proclaim a decrease in the rate of duty expressly fixed in paragraph 774 of Title I of said act on peppers in their natural state, from 3 cents per pound to 2½ cents per pound, the rate found to be shown by said investigation to be necessary to equalize such difference in costs of production.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this 2<sup>d</sup> day of December, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and thirty-one, and of [SEAL] the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fifty-sixth.

HERBERT HOOVER

By the President:  
H L STIMSON  
*Secretary of State.*

[No. 1978]

DECREASING RATE OF DUTY ON TURN SHOES INCREASING RATE OF DUTY ON MCKAY-SEWED SHOES

December 2, 1931.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

Tariff on shoes. Preamble. Statutory authorization. Vol. 46, p. 701.

WHEREAS under and by virtue of section 336 of Title III, Part II, of the act of Congress approved June 17, 1930 (46 Stat. 590, 701) entitled "AN ACT To provide revenue, to regulate commerce with foreign countries, to encourage the industries of the United States, to protect American labor, and for other purposes," the United States Tariff Commission has investigated the differences in costs of production of, and all other facts and conditions enumerated in said section with respect to, boots and shoes, made wholly or in chief value of leather, not specially provided for, being wholly or in part the growth or product of the United States and of and with respect to like or similar articles wholly or in part the growth or product of the principal competing countries;

WHEREAS in the course of said investigation a hearing was held, of which reasonable public notice was given and at which parties interested were given reasonable opportunity to be present, to produce evidence, and to be heard;

WHEREAS the commission has reported to the President the results of said investigation and its findings with respect to such differences in costs of production;

WHEREAS the commission has found it shown by said investigation that the principal competing country for turn or turned boots and shoes, made wholly or in chief value of leather, not specially provided for, is Switzerland, and that the principal competing country for boots and shoes, made wholly or in chief value of leather, not specially provided for, sewed or stitched by the process or method known as McKay, is Czechoslovakia, and that the duties expressly fixed by statute do not equalize the differences in the costs of production of the domestic articles and the like or similar foreign articles when produced in said principal competing countries, and has specified in its report the decrease and the increase in the rate of duty expressly fixed by statute found by the commission to be shown by said investigation to be necessary to equalize such differences; and

WHEREAS in the judgment of the President such rates of duty are shown by such investigation of the Tariff Commission to be necessary to equalize such differences in costs of production;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, HERBERT HOOVER, President of the United States of America, do hereby approve and proclaim the following rates of duty found to be shown by said investigation to be necessary (within the limit of total decrease and increase provided for in said act) to equalize such differences in costs of production:

Changes in rates to equalize differences in costs of production.

A decrease in the rate of duty expressly fixed in paragraph 1530(e) of Title I of said act on turn or turned boots and shoes, made wholly or in chief value of leather, not specially provided for, from 20 per centum ad valorem to 10 per centum ad valorem;

Decreasing duty on turned shoes. Vol. 46, p. 667.

An increase in the rate of duty expressly fixed in paragraph 1530(e) of Title I of said act on boots and shoes, made wholly or in chief value of leather, not specially provided for, sewed or stitched by the process or method known as McKay, from 20 per centum ad valorem to 30 per centum ad valorem.

Increasing duty on McKay-sewed shoes.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this 2<sup>d</sup> day of December, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and thirty-one, and of [SEAL] the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fifty-sixth.

HERBERT HOOVER

By the President:

H L STIMSON  
*Secretary of State.*

[No. 1979]

DECREASING RATE OF DUTY ON FELDSPAR

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

December 2, 1931.

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS under and by virtue of section 336 of Title III, Part II, of the act of Congress approved June 17, 1930 (46 Stat. 590, 701), entitled "AN ACT To provide revenue, to regulate commerce with foreign countries, to encourage the industries of the United States, to protect American labor, and for other purposes," the United States Tariff Commission has investigated the differences in costs of production of, and all other facts and conditions enumerated in said section with respect to, feldspar, being wholly or in part the growth or product of the United States and of and with respect to a like or similar article wholly or in part the growth or product of the principal competing country;

Tariff on feldspar. Preamble. Statutory authorization. Vol. 46, p. 701.

WHEREAS in the course of said investigation a hearing was held, of which reasonable public notice was given and at which parties interested were given reasonable opportunity to be present, to produce evidence, and to be heard;

WHEREAS the commission has reported to the President the results of said investigation and its findings with respect to such differences in costs of production;

WHEREAS the commission has found it shown by said investigation that the principal competing country is Canada, and that the duties expressly fixed by statute do not equalize the difference in the costs of production of the domestic article and the like or similar

foreign article when produced in said principal competing country, and has specified in its report the decrease in the rate of duty expressly fixed by statute found by the commission to be shown by said investigation to be necessary to equalize such difference; and

WHEREAS in the judgment of the President such rate of duty is shown by such investigation of the Tariff Commission to be necessary to equalize such difference in costs of production;

Decreasing duty to  
equalize difference in  
costs of production.  
Vol. 46, p. 603.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, HERBERT HOOVER, President of the United States of America, do hereby approve and proclaim a decrease in the rate of duty expressly fixed in paragraph 207 of Title I of said act on crude feldspar, from \$1 per ton to 50 cents per ton, the rate found to be shown by said investigation to be necessary (within the limit of total decrease provided for in said act) to equalize such difference in costs of production.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this 2<sup>d</sup> day of December, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and thirty-one, and of [SEAL] the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fifty-sixth.

HERBERT HOOVER

By the President:

H L STIMSON

*Secretary of State.*

[No. 1980]

DECREASING RATES OF DUTY ON CYLINDER, CROWN, AND SHEET  
GLASS

December 2, 1931.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

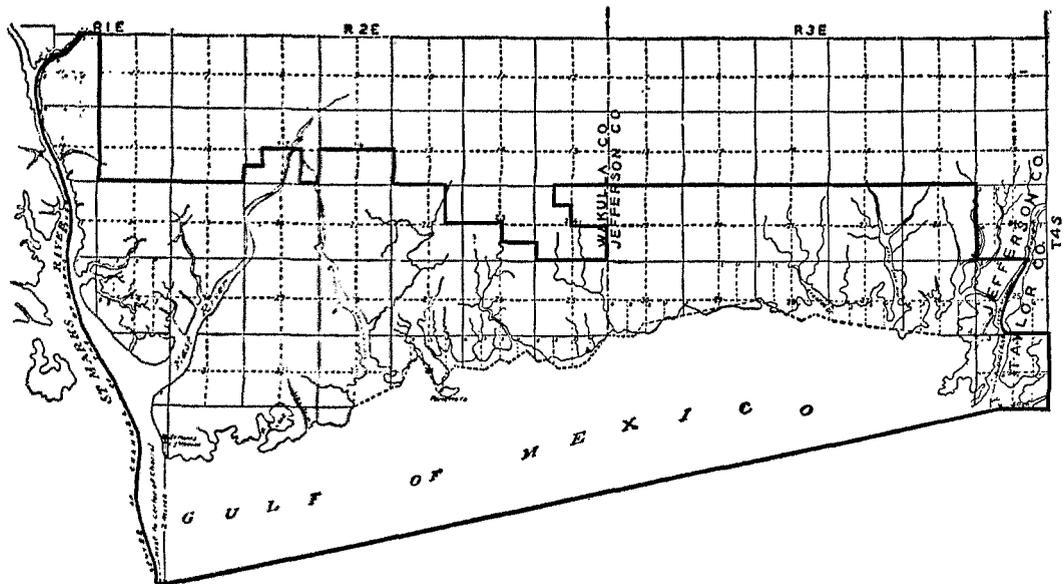
Tariff on cylinder,  
crown, and sheet glass.  
Preamble.  
Statutory authoriza-  
tion.  
Vol. 46, p. 701.

WHEREAS under and by virtue of section 336 of Title III, Part II, of the act of Congress approved June 17, 1930 (46 Stat. 590, 701), entitled "AN ACT To provide revenue, to regulate commerce with foreign countries, to encourage the industries of the United States, to protect American labor, and for other purposes," the United States Tariff Commission has investigated the differences in costs of production of, and all other facts and conditions enumerated in said section with respect to, cylinder, crown, and sheet glass, by whatever process made, and for whatever purpose used, being wholly or in part the growth or product of the United States and of and with respect to like or similar articles wholly or in part the growth or product of the principal competing country;

WHEREAS in the course of said investigation a hearing was held, of which reasonable public notice was given and at which parties interested were given reasonable opportunity to be present, to produce evidence, and to be heard;

WHEREAS the commission has reported to the President the results of said investigation and its findings with respect to such differences in costs of production;

WHEREAS the commission has found it shown by said investigation that the principal competing country is Belgium, and that the duties expressly fixed by statute do not equalize the differences in the costs of production of the domestic articles and the like or similar foreign articles when produced in said principal competing country, and has specified in its report the decreases in the rates of duty



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
 BIOLOGICAL SURVEY  
 PAUL G. REDINGTON, CHIEF

**ST. MARKS MIGRATORY BIRD REFUGE**  
**WAKULLA, JEFFERSON AND TAYLOR COUNTIES**

FLORIDA  
 TALLAHASSEE MERIDIAN  
 1931

LEGEND  BOUNDARY  
 SCALE



MAP REFERRED TO IN PROCLAMATION DATED.....DEC. 24, 1931  
 APPROVED... *Andrew D. Silliman*  
 WASHINGTON, D.C. OCTOBER 16, 1931

expressly fixed by statute found by the commission to be shown by said investigation to be necessary to equalize such differences; and

WHEREAS in the judgment of the President such rates of duty are shown by such investigation of the Tariff Commission to be necessary to equalize such differences in costs of production;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, HERBERT HOOVER, President of the United States of America, do hereby approve and proclaim the following rates of duty found to be shown by said investigation to be necessary to equalize such differences in costs of production:

Decreasing duty to equalize differences in costs of production.

Decreases in the rates of duty expressly fixed in paragraph 219 of Title I of said act on cylinder, crown, and sheet glass, by whatever process made, and for whatever purpose used, not exceeding 150 square inches, from 1 $\frac{1}{8}$  cents per pound to 1 $\frac{2}{64}$  cents per pound; above that, and not exceeding 384 square inches, from 2 $\frac{1}{16}$  cents per pound to 1 $\frac{3}{64}$  cents per pound; above that, and not exceeding 720 square inches, from 2 $\frac{1}{16}$  cents per pound to 1 $\frac{5}{64}$  cents per pound; above that, and not exceeding 864 square inches, from 2 $\frac{5}{8}$  cents per pound to 1 $\frac{6}{64}$  cents per pound; above that, and not exceeding 1,210 square inches, from 3 cents per pound to 2 $\frac{1}{4}$  cents per pound; above that, and not exceeding 2,400 square inches, from 3 $\frac{3}{8}$  cents per pound to 2 $\frac{3}{64}$  cents per pound; above that, from 3 $\frac{1}{4}$  cents per pound to 2 $\frac{5}{64}$  cents per pound;

Rates.  
Vol. 46, p. 606.

And a decrease in the minimum rate of duty expressly fixed in paragraph 219 of Title I of said act on cylinder, crown, and sheet glass, by whatever process made, and for whatever purpose used, weighing less than 16 ounces but not less than 12 ounces per square foot, from 50 per centum ad valorem to 37 $\frac{1}{2}$  per centum ad valorem.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this 2<sup>d</sup> day of December, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and thirty-one, and of [SEAL] the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fifty-sixth.

HERBERT HOOVER

By the President:  
H L STIMSON  
*Secretary of State.*

[No. 1981]

CLOSED AREA UNDER THE MIGRATORY BIRD TREATY ACT—FLORIDA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

December 24, 1931.

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS the Acting Secretary of Agriculture has submitted to me the following regulation adopted by him under authority of the Migratory Bird Treaty Act of July 3, 1918:

Migratory Bird Treaty Act.  
Vol. 40, p. 755.  
U. S. C., p. 436.

REGULATION DESIGNATING THE ST. MARKS MIGRATORY BIRD REFUGE, FLA., AND LANDS AND WATERS ADJACENT THERETO A CLOSED AREA UNDER THE MIGRATORY BIRD TREATY ACT

St. Marks Migratory Bird Refuge, Fla.

I, C. F. Marvin, Acting Secretary of Agriculture, by virtue of authority vested in me by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act of July 3, 1918 (40 Stat. 755-757; U. S. Code, title 16, secs. 703-711), and in extension of regulation 4 of the Migratory Bird Treaty Act Regulations, do hereby designate as closed area, in or on which hunting,

Regulation designating, as closed area.  
Vol. 40, p. 755.  
U. S. C., p. 436.

taking, capturing, or killing, or attempting to hunt, take, capture, or kill, migratory birds is not permitted, all that area of land and water in Wakulla, Jefferson, and Taylor Counties, Fla., comprising the St. Marks Migratory Bird Refuge, established under the provisions of the Migratory Bird Conservation Act of February 18, 1929 (45 Stat. 1222-1226; U. S. Code, Supp. IV, title 16, ch. 7a), and all lands and waters adjacent thereto, embraced within the following boundary, and as shown on the diagram hereto attached and made a part of this regulation:

Vol. 45, p. 1222.  
U. S. C., Supp. V, p.  
204.

Description of closed  
area.

Beginning at the northeast corner of sec. 11, T. 4 S., R. 1 E., Tallahassee meridian;

Thence from said initial point,

Southerly, between secs. 11 and 12 and secs. 13 and 14 to the southeast corner of sec. 14;

Thence easterly, between secs. 13 and 24, T. 4 S., R. 1 E., and secs. 18 and 19, T. 4 S., R. 2 E., to the corner of secs. 17, 18, 19, and 20, T. 4 S., R. 2 E.;

Thence northerly, between secs. 17 and 18 to the northwest corner of the SW.  $\frac{1}{4}$  SW.  $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 17;

Thence on subdivisional lines in sec. 17,

Easterly, to the northeast corner of the SW.  $\frac{1}{4}$  SW.  $\frac{1}{4}$ ;

Northerly, to the northwest corner of the NE.  $\frac{1}{4}$  SW.  $\frac{1}{4}$ ;

Easterly, to the northeast corner of the NW.  $\frac{1}{4}$  SE.  $\frac{1}{4}$ ;

Southerly, to the southwest corner of the SE.  $\frac{1}{4}$  SE.  $\frac{1}{4}$ ;

Easterly, to the southeast corner of said sec. 17;

Thence northerly between secs. 16 and 17, T. 4 S., R. 2 E., to the quarter-section corner;

Thence easterly, to the quarter-section corner between secs. 15 and 16;

Thence southerly, between secs. 15 and 16 to the southeast corner of sec. 16;

Thence easterly, between secs. 15 and 22 to the northeast corner of the NW.  $\frac{1}{4}$  NE.  $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 22;

Thence southerly, to the southwest corner of the SE.  $\frac{1}{4}$  NE.  $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 22;

Thence easterly, to the northeast corner of the SW.  $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 23;

Thence southerly, to the northwest corner of the SW.  $\frac{1}{4}$  SE.  $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 23;

Thence easterly, to the northeast corner of the SE.  $\frac{1}{4}$  SE.  $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 23;

Thence southerly, to the southeast corner of sec. 23;

Thence easterly, between secs. 24 and 25, to the southeast corner of sec. 24, T. 4 S., R. 2 E.;

Thence northerly, to the quarter-section corner on the east line of sec. 24;

Thence on subdivisional lines in sec. 24, T. 4 S., R. 2 E.,

Westerly, to the northwest corner of the SE.  $\frac{1}{4}$ ;

Northerly, to the northwest corner of SW.  $\frac{1}{4}$  NE.  $\frac{1}{4}$ ;

Westerly, to the southwest corner of the NE.  $\frac{1}{4}$  NW.  $\frac{1}{4}$ ;

Northerly, to the northwest corner of the NE.  $\frac{1}{4}$  NW.  $\frac{1}{4}$ ;

Easterly, to the northeast corner of said sec. 24;

Thence easterly, between secs. 18 and 19, 17 and 20, 16 and 21, 15 and 22, and 14 and 23, to the northeast corner of sec. 23, T. 4 S., R. 3 E.;

Thence southerly, between secs. 23 and 24, to the southeast corner of sec. 23;

Thence easterly, between secs. 24 and 25, to the center of the channel of the Aucilla River;

Thence southwesterly, along center of the channel of the Aucilla River as now located to the line between secs. 25 and 36;

Thence easterly, to the northeast corner of sec. 36, T. 4 S., R. 3 E.;  
 Thence southerly, along the east boundary of T. 4 S., R. 3 E., to  
 the southeast corner of sec. 36;

Description of closed  
area—Continued.

Thence westerly, along the south boundary of sec. 36, 50 chs., to  
 the meander corner on the south line of said section;

Thence from said point,

Southwesterly, in a straight line across the Gulf of Mexico to a  
 point 2 miles south of the St. Marks Lighthouse as now estab-  
 lished;

Thence westerly, to the center of the channel of the St. Marks  
 River;

Thence northerly, along the center of the channel of the St. Marks  
 River to the point where said channel intersects the line between  
 secs. 2 and 11, T. 4 S., R. 1 E.;

Thence easterly, between secs. 2 and 11, to the northeast corner of  
 sec. 11, the place of beginning.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, HERBERT HOOVER, President of the United  
 States of America, do hereby approve and proclaim the foregoing  
 regulation of the Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

Approval by the  
President.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF I have hereunto set my hand and caused the  
 seal of the United States to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this 24<sup>th</sup> day of December, in the  
 year of our Lord nineteen hundred and thirty-one, and of  
 [SEAL] the Independence of the United States of America the  
 one hundred and fifty-sixth.

HERBERT HOOVER

By the President:

HENRY L STIMSON  
*Secretary of State.*

[No. 1982]

CONVEYING TO THE PEOPLE OF PORTO RICO CERTAIN LAND HERETO-  
 FORE RESERVED FOR PURPOSES OF THE UNITED STATES

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

December 30, 1931.

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS the President of the United States, under an act of  
 Congress approved March 2, 1917 (39 Stat. 951-968), entitled "AN  
 Act To provide a civil government for Porto Rico, and for other  
 purposes," is authorized to convey to the people of Porto Rico  
 from time to time, in his discretion, such lands, buildings, or interests  
 in land or other property now owned by the United States and within  
 the territorial limits of Porto Rico as in his opinion are no longer  
 needed for purposes of the United States; and

Porto Rico.  
Preamble.  
Conveyance of land  
in Porto Rico, to people  
of.  
Vol. 39, p. 954.

WHEREAS by proclamation of the President, of August 24, 1926  
 (No. 1781), certain lands described therein forming a part of the San  
 Juan Military Reservation and the Department of Agriculture  
 Weather Bureau reservation situated in Puerta de Tierra, City of San  
 Juan, Territory of Porto Rico, were transferred and conveyed to the  
 people of Porto Rico for highway purposes, subject to certain con-  
 ditions; and

Vol. 44, p. 2621.

WHEREAS a certain portion of the land comprising the Department  
 of Agriculture Weather Bureau reservation, heretofore set apart for  
 governmental purposes, is no longer needed for the purposes of the  
 United States; and

WHEREAS such land is desired by the municipality of San Juan, Porto Rico, for the purpose of connecting two thoroughfares, namely, Salvador Brau Boulevard and Ponce de León Avenue, within the limits of said municipality, and may be advantageously used by the people of Porto Rico;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, HERBERT HOOVER, President of the United States, by virtue of the authority in me vested, do hereby proclaim and make known that the following-described land, to be used for highway purposes only, and subject to the conditions hereinafter mentioned, is hereby transferred and conveyed to the people of Porto Rico:

Portion of United States Weather Bureau, Department of Agriculture reservation:

Description of conveyed area.

Beginning at the point of intersection of the northerly line of Ponce de León Avenue and the westerly line of Department of Agriculture Weather Bureau reservation in Puerta de Tierra, San Juan, Territory of Porto Rico, thence

1. Bearing N. 21° 9' E., along the westerly line of the Department of Agriculture Weather Bureau reservation, a distance of 123.99 meters to the point of intersection of the southerly line of Salvador Brau Boulevard and the westerly line of the Department of Agriculture Weather Bureau reservation; thence
2. Bearing S. 35° 47' E., a distance of 12.40 meters to a point; thence
3. Bearing S. 21° 9' W., a distance of 120.08 meters to a point of intersection with the northerly line of Ponce de León Avenue; thence
4. Bearing N. 68° 42.9' W., along the northerly line of Ponce de León Avenue, a distance of 12.00 meters, to the point of beginning, containing 1,468.94 square meters.

Conditions.

The transfer of the above-described lands is subject to the following conditions:

Vol. 44, p. 2621.

(1) That the provisions of a proclamation by the President of the United States, done at the City of Washington on the 24th day of August, 1926, shall (as far as concerns the reservation of the United States Weather Bureau, Department of Agriculture, at San Juan) be complied with *prior to the proposed transfer of land and the construction of a thoroughfare thereon*, particularly, that the people of Porto Rico shall, without expense to the United States, erect parallel to and distant 1 meter southerly from the northerly lines of the lands described in the proclamation, a substantial concrete retaining wall, the top of which shall be level with the adjoining land of the United States, and shall construct thereon an open cement or iron fence to the additional height of 4 feet, the fence to have two large gates and one small gate along San Juan Military Reservation and one large and two small gates along the Department of Agriculture Weather Bureau reservation, to conform to such type of fence and to be placed in such locations as may be designated, respectively, by the Commanding Officer, San Juan Military Reservation, and the official in charge of the Weather Bureau station at San Juan; the people of Porto Rico also shall construct, without expense to the United States, a sidewalk along the southerly side of said retaining wall;

(2) That the construction of the thoroughfare between Ponce de León Avenue and Salvador Brau Boulevard, along the 12-meter strip of land to be transferred from the Weather Bureau reservation, is contingent upon the construction, *prior to the opening of such thoroughfare to the public*, of a substantial concrete retaining wall, not less than

five feet high, with an open cement or iron fence constructed thereon to an additional height of 4 feet, along the entire western boundary of the Weather Bureau reservation as such boundary is determined after the proposed transfer has been effected; and

(3) That the construction of the thoroughfare between Ponce de León Avenue and Salvador Brau Boulevard is further contingent upon the construction by the people of Porto Rico, without expense to the United States, of a galvanized steel fence of cyclone or similar type, 7 feet high, on the eastern boundary of military reservation (Service Company), said fence to be continuous along the eastern boundary from Ponce de León Avenue to Salvador Brau Boulevard and to include no gates or openings of any kind.

In the event that the above-described land shall cease to be used for street purposes, or be devoted to any other than highway purposes, the same shall revert to the United States.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this 30th day of December, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and thirty-one, and of [SEAL] the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fifty-sixth.

HERBERT HOOVER

By the President:  
HENRY L STIMSON  
*Secretary of State.*

[No. 1983]

TRANSFERRING TO THE TERRITORY OF HAWAII TITLE TO CERTAIN PUBLIC PROPERTY

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

January 8, 1932.

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS section 91 of the act of Congress approved April 30, 1900, entitled "AN ACT To provide a government for the Territory of Hawaii" (31 Stat. 141-159), as amended by section 7 of the act approved May 27, 1910 (36 Stat. 443, 447), authorizes the transfer of the title to certain public property ceded and transferred to the United States by the Republic of Hawaii under the joint resolution of annexation, approved July 7, 1898 (30 Stat. 750), and in the possession and use of the Territory of Hawaii, to said Territory; and

Hawaii,  
Preamble.  
Conveyance of cer-  
tain land in Hawaii.  
Vol. 31, p. 149.  
Vol. 36, p. 447.

WHEREAS on the 18th day of June, 1903, Sanford B. Dole, Governor of Hawaii, acting pursuant to the authority contained in section 91 of the act of April 30, 1900, issued a proclamation setting aside certain lands therein described for the uses and purposes of the United States, to wit: Additional reservation of land for customs purposes at the port of Kahului, on the island of Maui; and

WHEREAS the lands and buildings at Kahului, Territory of Hawaii, described in said proclamation are no longer needed for the uses and purposes of the United States; and

WHEREAS such lands and buildings are desired by the government of the Territory of Hawaii to be used for public purposes by the people of the Territory of Hawaii;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, HERBERT HOOVER, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the power vested in me by section 7 of the act of Congress approved May 27, 1910 (36 Stat. 443, 447), do

Vol. 30, p. 760.

Description of conveyed area.

hereby transfer to the Territory of Hawaii the title to the lands and buildings thereon referred to in the proclamation of the Governor of the Territory of Hawaii, above mentioned, described as follows, to wit:

Beginning at a point which bears S. 19° 44' E. (true), 75 feet, from a point on the south side of Front Street, which is 150 feet from the south corner of Front and Market Streets, and running by true bearings:

- 1. S. 70° 16' W.—50 feet;
- 2. S. 19° 44' E.—75 feet;
- 3. N. 70° 16' E.—50 feet;
- 4. N. 19° 44' W.—75 feet to the initial point.

Containing an area of 3,750 square feet.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this 8 day of January, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and thirty-two, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fifty-sixth.

HERBERT HOOVER

By the President:  
HENRY L STIMSON  
*Secretary of State.*

[No. 1984]

ROCKY MOUNTAIN NATIONAL PARK—COLORADO

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

January 11, 1932.

Rocky Mountain National Park, Colo. Preamble. Area added to Rocky Mountain National Park, Colo. Vol. 46, p. 791.

WHEREAS Congress by act of June 21, 1930 (46 Stat. 791-792), entitled "AN ACT To provide for the addition of certain lands to the Rocky Mountain National Park, in the State of Colorado," authorized the President of the United States, upon certain recommendations, to add to said park by Executive proclamation any or all of the lands described therein adjoining the present boundaries of said park; and

WHEREAS pursuant to and in accordance with the provisions of said act of Congress, the Secretary of the Interior has recommended the addition to the park of certain of the lands described therein; and

WHEREAS it appears that the public interest would be promoted by including such lands within said park for preservation and administration as a part of the park;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, HERBERT HOOVER, President of the United States of America, do proclaim that the lands hereinafter described shall be, and are hereby, added to and made a part of said park, and they are hereby made subject to the provisions of the act of August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535-536), entitled "AN ACT To establish a National Park Service, and for other purposes," and all acts supplementary thereto and amendatory thereof and all other laws and rules and regulations applicable to and extending over the said park:

Vol. 39, p. 535. U. S. C., p. 389.

SIXTH PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN

Description of added area.

T. 4 N., R. 73 W., sec. 4, all of that part of lot 2 lying between the Big Thompson River and the Glacier Creek, lots 3, 4, and 5; sec. 5, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 8;

T. 5 N., R. 73 W., sec. 17, N.  $\frac{1}{2}$ , SW.  $\frac{1}{4}$ , NW.  $\frac{1}{4}$  SE.  $\frac{1}{4}$ ;  
 sec. 20, S.  $\frac{1}{2}$  SW.  $\frac{1}{4}$ , SW.  $\frac{1}{4}$  SE.  $\frac{1}{4}$ ;  
 sec. 28, S.  $\frac{1}{2}$  NE.  $\frac{1}{4}$ , SE.  $\frac{1}{4}$  NW.  $\frac{1}{4}$ , S.  $\frac{1}{2}$ ;  
 sec. 29, W.  $\frac{1}{2}$ , W.  $\frac{1}{2}$  NE.  $\frac{1}{4}$ , SE.  $\frac{1}{4}$  NE.  $\frac{1}{4}$ , SE.  $\frac{1}{4}$ ;  
 sec. 32, E.  $\frac{1}{2}$ ;  
 sec. 33, W.  $\frac{1}{2}$ , N.  $\frac{1}{2}$  NE.  $\frac{1}{4}$ , SW.  $\frac{1}{4}$  SE.  $\frac{1}{4}$ ;  
 sec. 34, NW.  $\frac{1}{4}$  NW.  $\frac{1}{4}$ ;

Description of added area—Continued.

Containing approximately 3,075 acres.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this 11<sup>th</sup> day of January, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and thirty-two, and of [SEAL] the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fifty-sixth.

HERBERT HOOVER

By the President:

HENRY L STIMSON  
*Secretary of State.*

[No. 1985]

BICENTENNIAL OF BIRTH OF GEORGE WASHINGTON

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

February 1, 1932.

A PROCLAMATION

The happy opportunity has come to our generation to demonstrate our gratitude and our obligation to George Washington by fitting celebration of the two hundredth anniversary of his birth.

Celebration of the Bicentennial of Birth of George Washington.

To contemplate his unselfish devotion to duty, his courage, his patience, his genius, his statesmanship, and his accomplishments for his country and the world refreshes the spirit, the wisdom, and the patriotism of our people.

THEREFORE, I, HERBERT HOOVER, President of the United States of America, acting in accord with the purposes of the Congress, do invite all our people to organize themselves through every community and every association to do honor to the memory of Washington during the period from February 22 to Thanksgiving Day.

Period for.

And I hereby direct that on the anniversary of his birth the flag of the United States be appropriately displayed upon all Government buildings in the United States, and all embassies, legations, and offices of the United States abroad.

Display of flag.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the seal of the United States.

DONE at the City of Washington this first day of February, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and thirty-two, and [SEAL] of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fifty-sixth.

HERBERT HOOVER

By the President:

HENRY L STIMSON  
*Secretary of State.*

[No. 1986]

(APPOINTING OGDEN L. MILLS DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILROADS)

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

February 12, 1932.

## A PROCLAMATION

Preamble.

WHEREAS Andrew W. Mellon has tendered his resignation as Director General of Railroads; and

WHEREAS such resignation has been accepted effective upon the qualification of his successor,

NOW, THEREFORE, I, HERBERT HOOVER, President of the United States of America, under and by virtue of the power and authority so vested in me under the Transportation Act of 1920, the unrepealed provisions of the Federal Control Act of March 21, 1918, and the "Act making appropriations for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, and for other purposes," approved August 29, 1916, and of all other powers me hereto enabling, do hereby appoint, effective the twelfth day of February, 1932, Ogden L. Mills, Secretary of the Treasury, to be Director General of Railroads in the stead of the said Andrew W. Mellon, and do hereby delegate to and continue and confirm in him all powers and authority heretofore granted to and now possessed by the said Andrew W. Mellon as Director General of Railroads; and do hereby authorize and direct the said Ogden L. Mills or his successor in office, until otherwise provided by proclamation of the President or by act of Congress, either personally or through such divisions, agencies, or persons as he may authorize, to exercise and perform, as fully in all respects as the President is authorized to do, all and singular the powers and duties conferred or imposed upon me by the said unrepealed provisions of the Federal Control Act of March 21, 1918, and the said Transportation Act of February 28, 1920, except the designation of the Agent under section 206 thereof.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this 12th day of February, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and thirty-two, and of [SEAL] the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fifty-sixth.

HERBERT HOOVER

By the President:

HENRY L STIMSON  
*Secretary of State.*

[No. 1987]

(DESIGNATING AND APPOINTING OGDEN L. MILLS, DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILROADS, AND HIS SUCCESSOR IN OFFICE, AS THE AGENT PROVIDED FOR IN SECTION 206 OF THE ACT OF CONGRESS APPROVED FEBRUARY 28, 1920)

February 12, 1932.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

## A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS by proclamation dated December 14, 1925, Andrew W. Mellon, Director General of Railroads, was designated as the agent provided for in section 206 of the Transportation Act, 1920; and

Preamble.  
Vol. 44, p. 2597.  
Vol. 41, p. 460.

Ogden L. Mills.  
Appointed Director  
General of Railroads.  
Vol. 41, p. 456.  
Vol. 40, p. 451.  
Vol. 39, p. 619.

Effective date.

WHEREAS the said Andrew W. Mellon, Director General of Railroads, as aforesaid has tendered his resignation as said agent, which has been duly accepted, effective upon the qualification of his successor;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, HERBERT HOOVER, President of the United States of America, under and by virtue of the power and authority vested in me by said act, and of all other powers me hereto enabling, do hereby designate and appoint, effective the twelfth day of February, 1932, Ogden L. Mills, Director General of Railroads, and his successor in office, as the agent provided for in section 206 of said act, approved February 28, 1920.

Appointment of Ogden L. Mills as agent.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this 12th day of February, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and thirty-two, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fifty-sixth.

HERBERT HOOVER

By the President:  
HENRY L STIMSON  
*Secretary of State.*

[No. 1988]

MIGRATORY WATERFOWL

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

February 12, 1932.

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS by proclamations of August 25, 1931, and September 12, 1931, the season for hunting migratory waterfowl throughout the United States was restricted to one month in order to meet an emergency brought about by excessive drought over the principal breeding ground of such waterfowl in the United States; and

Migratory waterfowl. Preamble. Ante, pp. 2475, 2481. Restrictions modified.

WHEREAS the emergency has now been relieved; and

WHEREAS the Secretary of Agriculture has adopted an amendment of the Migratory Bird Treaty Act regulations restoring the open seasons for waterfowl prescribed by the amendment of the regulations approved March 17, 1931;

Former provisions restored. Vol. 40, p. 755; U.S. C., p. 436. Ante, p. 2440.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, HERBERT HOOVER, President of the United States of America, do hereby revoke the said proclamations of August 25, 1931, and September 12, 1931, and the seasons during which migratory game birds may be hunted as prescribed by proclamation of March 17, 1931, are hereby restored.

Proclamations revoked. Ante, pp. 2475, 2481.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Hunting seasons extended. Ante, p. 2440.

DONE at the City of Washington this 12th day of February, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and thirty-two, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fifty-sixth.

By the President:

HERBERT HOOVER

HENRY L STIMSON  
*Secretary of State.*

[No. 1989]

## COPYRIGHT—GREECE

February 23, 1932.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

## A PROCLAMATION

Copyright.

Preamble.

Vol. 35, p. 1075.

Vol. 35, p. 1077.

WHEREAS it is provided by the act of Congress approved March 4, 1909 (35 Stat. 1075-1088), entitled "AN ACT To Amend and Consolidate the Acts Respecting Copyright," that the copyright secured by the act, except the benefits under section 1(e) thereof as to which special conditions are imposed, shall extend to the work of an author or proprietor who is a citizen or subject of a foreign state or nation, only upon certain conditions set forth in section 8 of the said act, to wit:

(a) When an alien author or proprietor shall be domiciled within the United States at the time of the first publication of his work; or

(b) When the foreign state or nation of which such author or proprietor is a citizen or subject grants, either by treaty, convention, agreement, or law, to citizens of the United States the benefit of copyright on substantially the same basis as to its own citizens, or copyright protection substantially equal to the protection secured to such foreign author under this act or by treaty; or when such foreign state or nation is a party to an international agreement which provides for reciprocity in the granting of copyright, by the terms of which agreement the United States may, at its pleasure, become a party thereto; and

WHEREAS it is provided by section 1(e) of the said act of Congress, approved March 4, 1909, that the provisions of the act "so far as they secure copyright controlling the parts of instruments serving to reproduce mechanically the musical work, shall include only compositions published and copyrighted after this Act goes into effect, and shall not include the works of a foreign author or composer unless the foreign state or nation of which such author or composer is a citizen or subject grants, either by treaty, convention, agreement, or law, to citizens of the United States similar rights"; and

WHEREAS the President is authorized by the said section 8 to determine by proclamation made from time to time the existence of the reciprocal conditions aforesaid, as the purposes of the act may require; and

Action by Greece.

WHEREAS satisfactory official assurances have been received that on and after March 1, 1932, citizens of the United States will be entitled to obtain copyright for their works in Greece which is substantially equal to the protection afforded by the copyright laws of the United States, including rights similar to those provided by section 1(e) of the Copyright Act of the United States, approved March 4, 1909;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, HERBERT HOOVER, President of the United States of America, do declare and proclaim

That on and after March 1, 1932, the conditions specified in sections 8(b) and 1(e) of the act of March 4, 1909, will exist and be fulfilled in respect of the nationals of Greece and that on and after March 1, 1932, nationals of Greece shall be entitled to all the benefits of the act of March 4, 1909, including section 1(e) thereof and the acts amendatory of the said act:

*Provided*, That the enjoyment by any work of the rights and benefits conferred by the act of March 4, 1909, and the acts amendatory thereof, shall be conditional upon compliance with the requirements and formalities prescribed with respect to such works by the copyright laws of the United States:

Benefits extended to nationals of Greece, including musical reproductions.

Vol. 35, pp. 1075, 1077.

Conditions.

*And provided further*, That the provisions of section 1(e) of the act of March 4, 1909, in so far as they secure copyright controlling parts of instruments serving to reproduce mechanically musical works shall apply only to compositions published after July 1, 1909, and registered for copyright in the United States which have not been reproduced within the United States prior to March 1, 1932, on any contrivance by means of which the work may be mechanically performed.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this 23<sup>d</sup> day of February, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and thirty-two, and [SEAL] of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fifty-sixth.

HERBERT HOOVER

By the President:

HENRY L STIMSON  
*Secretary of State.*

[No. 1990]

BANDELIER NATIONAL MONUMENT—NEW MEXICO

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

February 25, 1932.

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS it appears desirable, in the public interest, to add to the Bandelier National Monument as established by proclamation of February 11, 1916 (39 Stat. 1764), certain lands of the United States within the Santa Fe National Forest, in the State of New Mexico, and to exclude said national monument as enlarged from the Santa Fe National Forest;

Bandelier National Monument, N. Mex. Preamble. Vol. 39, p. 1764.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, HERBERT HOOVER, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the power in me vested by section 2, act of June 8, 1906 (34 Stat. 225; U. S. Code, title 16, sec. 431), and the act of June 4, 1897 (30 Stat. 11, 34; U. S. Code, title 16, sec. 473), do proclaim that the boundaries of the Bandelier National Monument be, and they are hereby, changed so as to include certain additional land in T. 19 N., R. 7 E., New Mexico principal meridian, subject to all valid existing rights, and that the reservation as so enlarged is hereby excluded from the Santa Fe National Forest, the lands within the reservation as enlarged being described as follows:

Area enlarged. Vol. 34, p. 225. U. S. C., p. 416. Vol. 30, p. 34. U. S. C., p. 410.

NEW MEXICO PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN

T. 19 N., R. 7 E., south half of secs. 7, 8, and 9;  
secs. 16 to 21 inclusive;  
fractional secs. 28, 29, and 30;

All lands in unsurveyed Tps. 17 and 18 N., R. 6 E., lying north of the Canada de Cochiti Grant, south of the Ramon Vigil Grant, and west of the Rio Grande River.

Description.

Warning is hereby given to all unauthorized persons not to appropriate, injure, remove, or destroy any feature of this national monument, nor to locate or settle on any of the lands reserved by this proclamation.

Reserved from settlement.

Public use of roads.

Nothing herein contained shall modify or abridge the right of the public to travel over any or all public roads now existing within or upon the lands herein described or roads subsequently constructed to take the place of such existing roads, nor shall public travel over said roads be subject to any restriction or condition other than those generally applicable to the use of public roads in the State of New Mexico.

Supervision etc. of  
Director of National  
Park Service.  
Vol. 39, p. 535; Vol.  
41, p. 732.

The Director of the National Park Service, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, shall have the supervision, management, and control of this monument as provided in the act of Congress entitled "AN ACT To establish a National Park Service, and for other purposes," approved August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535-536), and acts additional thereto or amendatory thereof.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this 25<sup>th</sup> day of February, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and thirty-  
[SEAL] two, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fifty-sixth.

HERBERT HOOVER

By the President:  
HENRY L STIMSON  
*Secretary of State.*

[No. 1991]

**EMERGENCY BOARD, LOUISIANA & ARKANSAS RAILWAY CO.—  
EMPLOYEES**

March 10, 1932.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

**A PROCLAMATION**

Labor dispute, The  
Louisiana & Arkansas  
Railway Co., The Lou-  
isiana, Arkansas &  
Texas Railway Co.,  
and certain of their  
employees.

WHEREAS the President, having been duly notified by the Board of Mediation that a dispute between the following carriers:

The Louisiana & Arkansas Railway Co.;  
The Louisiana, Arkansas & Texas Railway Co.;

carriers, and certain of their employees represented by

Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers;  
Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen;  
Order of Railway Conductors;  
Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen;  
Railway Employees Department, American Federation of Labor,  
Federated Shopcrafts;  
Local Lodge No. 24, Colored Railway Trainmen;

which dispute has not been heretofore adjusted under the provisions of the Railway Labor Act, now threatens substantially to interrupt interstate commerce within the States of Louisiana, Arkansas, and Texas, to a degree such as to deprive that section of the country of essential transportation service;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, HERBERT HOOVER, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the power vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, and by virtue of and under the authority vested in me by section 10 of the Railway Labor Act, do hereby create a board to be composed of three persons not pecuniarily or otherwise interested in any organization of railway employees

Emergency board  
created to investigate  
and report thereon.

Vol. 44, p. 586.  
U. S. C., p. 2110.

or any carrier, to investigate and report their findings to me within 30 days from this date.

The members of this board shall be compensated for and on account of such duties in the sum of one hundred dollars (\$100) for every day actually employed with or upon and on account of travel and duties incident to such board. The members will be reimbursed for and they are hereby authorized to make expenditures for necessary expenses of themselves and of the board, including traveling expenses and expenses actually incurred for subsistence, in conformity with said act.

Compensation, etc.

All expenditures of the board shall be allowed and paid for out of the appropriation "emergency Boards, Railway Labor Act, May 20, 1926, 1932" on the presentation of itemized vouchers properly approved by the chairman of the board hereby created.

Payment of expenditures.  
Vol. 46, p. 1357.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this 10<sup>th</sup> day of March, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and thirty-two, and of [SEAL] the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fifty-sixth.

HERBERT HOOVER

By the President:

HENRY L STIMSON  
*Secretary of State.*

[No. 1992]

MERCHANDISE IN BONDED WAREHOUSE

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

March 15, 1932.

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS, Congress has enacted, and the President has on the seventeenth day of June 1930, approved a law which contains the following provisions:

Merchandise in bonded warehouse. Preamble.

"Whenever the President shall by proclamation declare an emergency to exist by reason of a state of war, or otherwise, he may authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to extend during the continuance of such emergency the time herein prescribed for the performance of any act, and may authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to permit, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, the importation free of duty of food, clothing and medical, surgical and other supplies for use in emergency relief work. The Secretary of the Treasury shall report to the Congress any action taken under the provisions of this section."

Statutory authorization. Vol. 46, p. 696.

AND, WHEREAS, It is essential, in order to carry into effect the provisions of the said act, the applicable provisions of which are quoted herein, that the powers conferred upon the President therein be at this time exercised to the extent hereinafter set forth.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Herbert Hoover, President of the United States of America, acting under and by virtue of the authority vested in me by the aforesaid act of Congress, hereby find and determine, and by this proclamation do proclaim an emergency to exist, for sufficient reasons me thereunto moving.

Extending time for withdrawing imported merchandise, entered for warehousing prior to 1930.

And I do further proclaim and make known, that, in my judgment, it is proper and necessary because of the emergency existing that all imported merchandise entered for warehousing on or before Decem-



NEW MEXICO PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN

- T. 40 N., R. 12 E., secs. 1 and 2;  
sec. 11, NE.  $\frac{1}{4}$ ;  
secs. 12, 13, 24, and 25;
- T. 41 N., R. 12 E., sec. 10, lots 1 to 4, inclusive;  
sec. 11, lots 1 to 4, inclusive;  
sec. 12, lots 1 to 4, inclusive;  
secs. 13 to 15, inclusive;  
secs. 22 to 27, inclusive;  
secs. 34 to 36, inclusive;

and unsurveyed land which upon survey will probably be described as:

- Fractional T. 40 N., R. 13 E.;
- Fractional T. 41 N., R. 13 E.;
- Fractional T. 42 N., R. 13 E.; secs. 30 and 31.

Warning is hereby expressly given to all unauthorized persons not to appropriate, injure, destroy, or remove any feature of this monument and not to locate or settle upon any of the lands thereof. Reserved from settlement.

The Director of the National Park Service, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, shall have the supervision, management, and control of this monument as provided in the act of Congress entitled "AN ACT To establish a National Park Service, and for other purposes," approved August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535-536), and acts additional thereto or amendatory thereof. Supervision, etc.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this 17<sup>th</sup> day of March, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and thirty-two, and of [SEAL] the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fifty-six.

HERBERT HOOVER

By the President:  
HENRY L STIMSON  
*Secretary of State.*

[No. 1994]

CHILD HEALTH DAY

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

March 21, 1932.

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS the Congress of the United States, by enactment of May 18, 1928, requested the President to proclaim May 1 as Child Health Day, for national consideration of this subject; and Child Health Day. Preamble. Vol. 45, p. 617.

WHEREAS the children of this Nation are our most precious possession, the causes and objects of our deepest affections, and in them is the promise of our future homes; and

WHEREAS we have in them the constant and unailing source of vitality, wealth, and leadership, the future benefits of which to the Nation depend upon the health and protection of children to-day; and

WHEREAS the knowledge of how to protect and promote their health, physical, mental, and spiritual, is more accessible than ever before, as the reports of the White House Conference on Child Health and Protection give tangible evidence;

Setting aside May 1, 1932, as, and recommending observance of.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, HERBERT HOOVER, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim May 1, 1932, to be Child Health Day, and do invite all agencies and organizations interested in child welfare to unite upon that day in the observance of such exercises as will awaken the people of the Nation to the fundamental necessity of unremitting effort for the protection and development of the health of the Nation's children.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this 21<sup>st</sup> day of March, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and thirty-two, and of [SEAL] the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fifty-sixth.

HERBERT HOOVER

By the President:  
HENRY L STIMSON  
*Secretary of State.*

[No. 1995]

### BONDED CARPET WOOL AND DRAWBACK EXPORTATIONS

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

#### A PROCLAMATION

April 14, 1932.

Bonded carpet wool and drawback exportations.

Preamble.

Statutory authorization.

Vol. 46, p. 696.

WHEREAS Congress has enacted and the President has, on the 17th day of June, 1930, approved a law which contains the following provisions:

"Whenever the President shall by proclamation declare an emergency to exist by reason of a state of war, or otherwise, he may authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to extend during the continuance of such emergency the time herein prescribed for the performance of any act, and may authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to permit, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, the importation free of duty of food, clothing, and medical, surgical, and other supplies for use in emergency relief work. The Secretary of the Treasury shall report to the Congress any action taken under the provisions of this section."

and

WHEREAS it is essential, in order to carry into effect the provisions of the said act, the applicable provisions of which are quoted herein, that the powers conferred upon the President therein be at this time exercised to the extent hereinafter set forth:

NOW, THEREFORE, I, HERBERT HOOVER, President of the United States of America, acting under and by virtue of the authority vested in me by the aforesaid act of Congress, hereby find and determine and by this proclamation do proclaim an emergency to exist, for sufficient reasons me thereunto moving.

Time extended for furnishing proof that bonded carpet wool, entered prior to 1930, has been so used.

And I do further proclaim and make known that, in my judgment, it is proper and necessary because of the emergency existing that all wool imported or withdrawn from bonded warehouse on or before December 31, 1929, conditionally free of duty, under bond, for use in the manufacture of rugs, carpets, or other floor coverings, under the provisions of paragraph 1101 of the tariff act of 1922, shall be

Vol. 42, p. 904.

permitted a further period during which proof that the wool has been so used may be furnished; and, pursuant to the authority reposed in me, I do hereby authorize the Secretary of the Treasury, until further notice, to extend the period during which proof that the wool has been so used may be furnished as to wool imported or withdrawn from bonded warehouse on or before December 31, 1929, so that such proof may be furnished during periods not exceeding two years after the expiration of the three years prescribed by said paragraph 1101: *Provided, however,* that in each and every case the Secretary of the Treasury shall require that the principal on the bond, given in support of the entry or withdrawal, in order to obtain the benefits under the extension hereinabove granted, shall furnish to the Collector of Customs for the district in which the bond was given the assent of the sureties on such bond, agreeing to remain bound under the terms and provisions of the bond to the same extent as if no extension were granted, or shall furnish an additional bond with sureties to cover the extended period.

*Proviso.*  
Assent of sureties  
required.

And I do further proclaim and make known that, in my judgment, it is proper and necessary because of the emergency existing that, as to articles manufactured or produced in the United States with the use of imported or substituted merchandise for drawback purposes under section 313 of the tariff act of 1930, a further period for exportation of the completed article (or shipment thereof to the Philippine Islands) should be permitted in those cases where the imported merchandise involved was imported on or before December 31, 1929; and, pursuant to the authority reposed in me, I do hereby authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to extend the period for exportation (or shipment to the Philippine Islands) of the completed article in those cases where the imported merchandise involved was imported on or before December 31, 1929, so as to include not exceeding five years after importation of the imported merchandise instead of three years as prescribed in section 313 (h) of the tariff act of 1930.

Drawback exportations.  
Time restrictions as to imports prior to 1930, modified.  
Vol. 46, p. 693.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Vol. 46, p. 694.

DONE at the City of Washington this 14<sup>th</sup> day of April, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and thirty-two, and of [SEAL] the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fifty-sixth.

HERBERT HOOVER

By the President:

W. R. CASTLE, Jr  
*Acting Secretary of State.*

[No. 1996]

GREEN MOUNTAIN NATIONAL FOREST—VERMONT

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

April 25, 1932.

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS certain forest lands within the State of Vermont have been or may hereafter be acquired by the United States of America under authority of the act of Congress approved March 1, 1911 (36 Stat. 961, 962; U. S. Code, title 16, sec. 516), as amended by the act of June 7, 1924 (43 Stat. 653-655; U. S. Code, title 16, sec. 515);

Green Mountain National Forest, Vt. Preamble.  
Vol. 36, p. 962; Vol. 43, pp. 653, 1215.  
U. S. C., p. 424.

Reserving site for national forest. Vol. 26, p. 1103; Vol. 34, p. 1271; Vol. 36, p. 963. U. S. C., pp. 418, 425.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, HERBERT HOOVER, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the power in me vested by section 24 of the act of March 3, 1891 (26 Stat. 1095, 1103; U. S. Code, title 16, sec. 471), and by section 11 of the act of March 1, 1911 (36 Stat. 961, 963; U. S. Code, title 16, sec. 521), do proclaim that there are hereby reserved and set apart as the Green Mountain National Forest, in the State of Vermont, all lands of the United States within the following-described area, and that all lands therein which may hereafter be acquired by the United States under authority of said acts of March 1, 1911, and June 7, 1924, shall be reserved and administered as parts of said Green Mountain National Forest:

**Description.**

Beginning at the settlement of Barnumville, in the town of Manchester, State of Vermont, where the road from State Highway No. 11 to the United States Highway No. 7 intersects the Rutland Railroad; thence with the center line of said railroad in a northerly direction approximately 3.2 miles to a point where United States Highway No. 7 crosses to the east side of said railroad; thence with said highway in a northerly direction approximately 0.5 mile to a point where the highway intersects the said railroad; thence northerly with the central line of said railroad approximately 1.1 miles to a point where United States Highway No. 7 intersects the said railroad and crosses to the east side thereof; thence with said highway in a northerly direction approximately 1.4 miles to a point where it intersects said railroad and crosses to the west side thereof; thence with the central line of said railroad in a northerly direction approximately 9.8 miles to a point in South Wallingford where a road intersects the railroad; thence with the said road in a northeasterly direction to its intersection with State Highway No. 103-A approximately 2 miles east of Wallingford; thence with said highway in an easterly direction to East Wallingford; thence with a road leading up Mill River through Tarbellville, and continuing with said road down the east fork of West River, crossing the Rutland-Windsor County line approximately 1 mile northwest of the southeast corner of the town of Mount Holly, to the intersection of a settlement road approximately 3.4 miles north of Weston; thence with said settlement road in a southerly direction west of and approximately parallel to the main town road to the forks of the roads approximately 1.8 miles north of Weston; thence with the old road on the west side of the West River to the forks of the roads approximately 0.3 mile west of Weston; thence with the road in a westerly direction approximately 2.2 miles to the forks of the roads; thence with the road in a southerly direction passing approximately through the middle of the north section of the town of Landgrove to the forks of the roads at State Highway No. 11 approximately 1.6 miles west of Londonderry; thence south 4° west approximately 1.9 miles to the forks of the roads approximately 1.6 miles northwest of South Londonderry; thence with the road in a southwesterly direction to the forks of the roads approximately at the Bennington-Windham County line and approximately 0.5 mile south of the northeast corner of the town of Winhall; thence with the road in a southwesterly direction approximately 3.9 miles to the forks of the roads; thence with the road in a northwesterly direction approximately 1.4 miles to State Highway No. 30; thence with said highway in a northwesterly direction to corner No. 5 on the W. D. Howe Tract 2 L (part of lot 3, R. 8, town of Winhall); thence with the east, south, and west boundaries of Tract 2 L to State Highway No. 30 on the west side of said tract, 4.4 chains south of corner 2 thereof; thence with State Highways Nos. 30 and 11 to the forks of

the roads where the road leads off toward Barnumville; thence with the latter road to the place of beginning.

DONE at the City of Washington this 25<sup>th</sup> day of April, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and thirty-two, and of the [SEAL] Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fifty-sixth.

HERBERT HOOVER

By the President:  
W. R. CASTLE, Jr  
*Acting Secretary of State.*

[No. 1997]

MESA VERDE NATIONAL PARK—COLORADO

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

May 27, 1932.

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS Congress by act of February 26, 1931 (46 Stat. 1422-1423), entitled "AN ACT To provide for the addition of certain lands to the Mesa Verde National Park, Colorado, and for other purposes," authorized the President of the United States, upon the recommendation of the Secretary of the Interior, to add to said park by Executive proclamation a strip of land 260 ft. wide along and including Point Lookout Road between the north boundary of the Mesa Verde National Park and the junction with the Cortez-Mancos Road and the triangle formed by the fork in said Point Lookout Road and lands along or adjacent to said road and right of way as may be acquired by gift or by exchanges, and such other public lands along or adjacent to said road and right of way as may be recommended; and

Mesa Verde National Park., Colo. Preamble. Vol. 46, p. 1422.

WHEREAS by deed dated March 11, 1932, there was conveyed to the United States a strip of land 260 ft. wide along the said Point Lookout Road in accordance with the act of February 26, 1931; and

WHEREAS for consideration as a part of the Point Lookout Road, by Executive Order No. 5424, dated August 15, 1930, there was withdrawn from public disposition, in aid of legislation, the E. ½ SW. ¼ sec. 32, T. 36 N., R. 14 W., New Mexico principal meridian; and

WHEREAS the said Secretary of the Interior has recommended the addition to the park of the lands hereinafter described; and

WHEREAS it appears that the public interest would be promoted by including the above-mentioned strip of 260 ft. in width and a part of the said E. ½ SW. ¼ sec. 32 within said park, for preservation, scenic, and road-protection purposes;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, HERBERT HOOVER, President of the United States of America, do proclaim that, subject to all valid existing rights, the lands hereinafter described shall be, and are hereby, added to and made a part of said park, and they are hereby made subject to the provisions of the act of August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535), entitled "AN ACT To establish a National Park Service, and for other purposes," and all acts supplementary thereto and amendatory thereof and all other laws and rules and regulations applicable to and extending over the said park;

Area enlarged.

Supervision, etc. Vol. 39, p. 535; Vol. 41, p. 732. U. S. C., p. 389.

## NEW MEXICO PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN

## Description.

T. 36 N., R. 14 W., SE.  $\frac{1}{4}$  NE.  $\frac{1}{4}$  SW.  $\frac{1}{4}$ , SE.  $\frac{1}{4}$  SW.  $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 32, and a parcel of land which has been conveyed to the United States in the SE.  $\frac{1}{4}$  SE.  $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 29, and E.  $\frac{1}{2}$  NE.  $\frac{1}{4}$ , NE.  $\frac{1}{4}$  SE.  $\frac{1}{4}$ , and W.  $\frac{1}{2}$  SE.  $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 32, described as follows: All that part or parts of the SE.  $\frac{1}{4}$  SE.  $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 29, E.  $\frac{1}{2}$  NE.  $\frac{1}{4}$ , NE.  $\frac{1}{4}$  SE.  $\frac{1}{4}$ , and W.  $\frac{1}{2}$  SE.  $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 32, T. 36 N., R. 14 W. of the New Mexico principal meridian, lying 130 ft. on each side of the center line of the present public road between the north boundary of the Mesa Verde National Park and the Cortez-Mancos State Highway, together with all the land within 130 ft. on each side of the center line of the two curves of the said road as they enter the Cortez-Mancos State Highway, and all the land lying between the two said curves and the said Cortez-Mancos Highway; said parcel of land being more particularly described as follows: 130 ft. in width on each side of a line beginning at a point on the north boundary of the Mesa Verde National Park, and on the south section line of said sec. 32, 263 ft. west of the quarter-section corner of said sec. 32, and running thence, following the center line of said highway, N.  $21^{\circ} 6'$  W. 300 ft., thence on a  $10^{\circ}$  curve to right 550 ft., thence N.  $33^{\circ} 54'$  E. 479.5 ft., thence N.  $33^{\circ} 54'$  E. 130 ft., thence on a  $6^{\circ}$  curve to right 408.3 ft., thence N.  $58^{\circ} 24'$  E. 359.9 ft., thence on a  $2^{\circ}$  curve to left 196.7 ft., thence N.  $54^{\circ} 28'$  E. 656.4 ft., thence on a  $20^{\circ}$  curve to left 203.8 ft., thence N.  $13^{\circ} 43'$  E. 771.4 ft., thence on a  $6^{\circ}$  curve to left 460 ft., thence N.  $13^{\circ} 53'$  W. 350 ft., thence on a  $6^{\circ}$  curve to right 750 ft., thence N.  $31^{\circ} 07'$  E. 398.3 ft.; said parcel being, further, 130 ft. in width on the right side of a line beginning at the north end of said course N.  $31^{\circ} 07'$  E., and running thence on a  $27^{\circ}$  curve to right 316.5 ft., and thence S.  $58^{\circ} 53'$  E. 200 ft., to an intersection with the Cortez-Mancos Highway, and 130 ft. in width on the left side of a line beginning at the north end of said course N.  $31^{\circ} 07'$  E., and running thence on a  $27^{\circ}$  curve to left 301.7 ft., and thence on a  $4^{\circ}$  curve to right 200 ft., to an intersection with the Cortez-Mancos Highway, and together with the land lying between the said two  $27^{\circ}$  curves; containing approximately 60.2 acres.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this 27th day of May, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and thirty-two, and of the [SEAL] Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fifty-sixth.

HERBERT HOOVER

By the President:

HENRY L STIMSON  
*Secretary of State.*

[No. 1998]

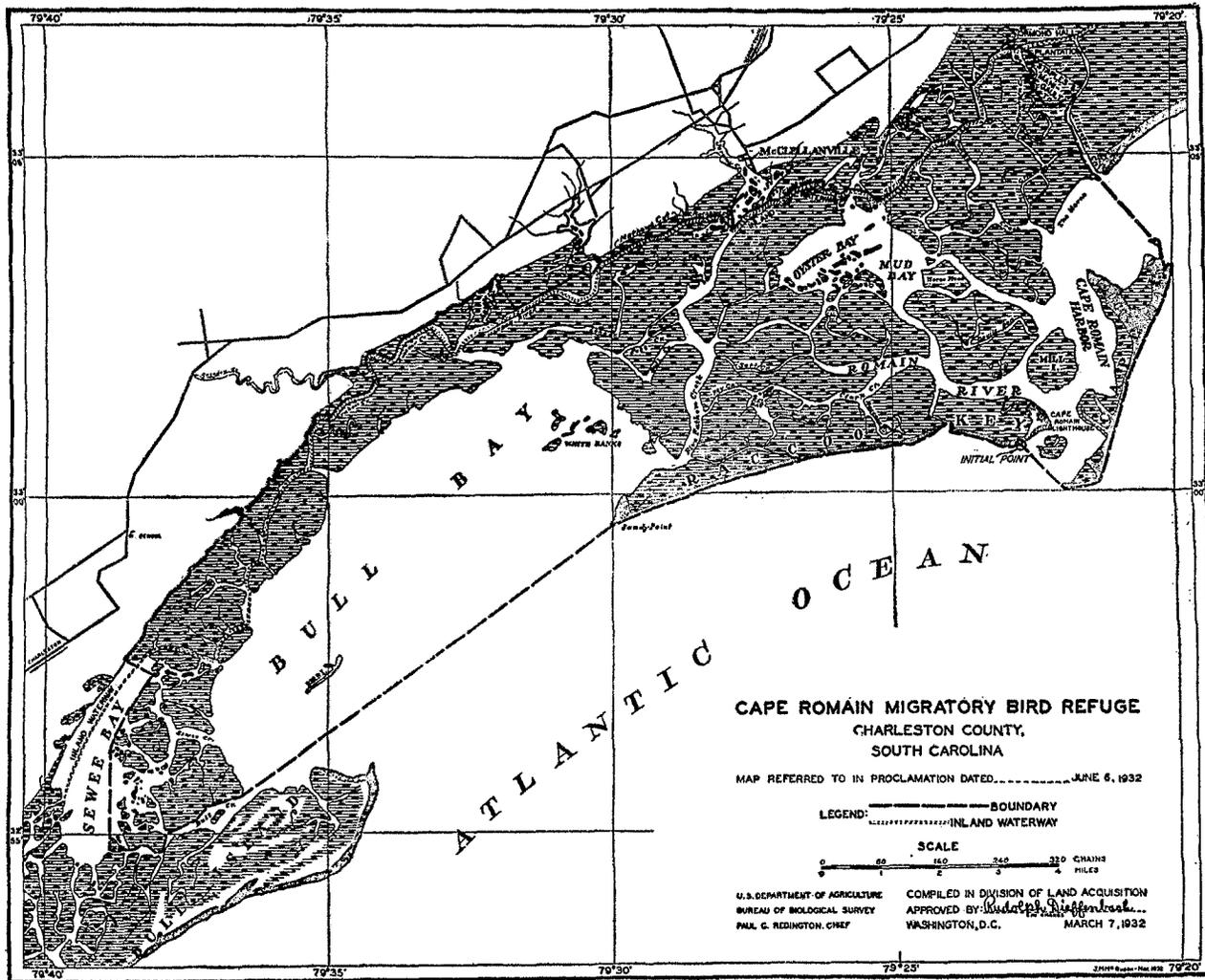
## SCOTTS BLUFF NATIONAL MONUMENT—NEBRASKA

June 1, 1932.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

## A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS it appears that the public interest would be promoted by adding to the Scotts Bluff National Monument, in the State of Nebraska, certain adjoining lands for administrative purposes and the protection of a certain approach highway and additional features of scenic and scientific interest:



NOW, THEREFORE, I, HERBERT HOOVER, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the power in me vested by section 2 of the act of Congress entitled "AN ACT For the preservation of American antiquities," approved June 8, 1906 (34 Stat. 225), do proclaim that, subject to the rights of the owners of privately owned lands and subject to all valid existing rights, the following-described lands in Nebraska be, and the same are hereby, added to and made a part of the Scotts Bluff National Monument:

Area enlarged.  
Vol. 34, p. 225.

SIXTH PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN

Description.

- T. 21 N., R. 55 W., sec. 3, lot 4;  
sec. 4, lots 1 and 2, and SE. ¼ NE. ¼;
- T. 22 N., R. 55 W., sec. 27, SW. ¼ SW. ¼;  
sec. 28, lots 2 and 3, SW. ¼ NW. ¼, and  
N. ½ SW. ¼;  
sec. 29, lot 1, SE. ¼ NE. ¼, NE. ¼ SE. ¼,  
W. ½ E. ½, and E. ½ W. ½;  
sec. 32, E. ½ W. ½ and W. ½ E. ½;  
sec. 33, SE. ¼ SE. ¼;  
sec. 34, W. ½ W. ½.

Warning is hereby expressly given to all unauthorized persons not to appropriate, injure, destroy, or remove any feature of this monument and not to locate or settle upon any of the lands thereof.

Reserved from settlement, etc.

The Director of the National Park Service, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, shall have the supervision, management, and control of this monument as provided in the act of Congress entitled "AN ACT To establish a National Park Service, and for other purposes," approved August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535-536), and acts additional thereto or amendatory thereof.

Supervision, etc. by Director of National Park Service.  
Vol. 39, p. 535; Vol. 41, p. 732.  
U. S. C., p. 389.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this 1 day of June, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and thirty-two, and of the [SEAL] Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fifty-sixth.

HERBERT HOOVER

By the President:  
HENRY L STIMSON  
*Secretary of State.*

[No. 1999]

CLOSED AREA UNDER THE MIGRATORY BIRD TREATY ACT—SOUTH CAROLINA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

June 6, 1932.

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS the Acting Secretary of Agriculture has submitted to me the following regulation adopted by him under authority of the Migratory Bird Treaty Act of July 3, 1918:

Cape Romain Migratory Bird Refuge, S. C. Preamble.

REGULATION DESIGNATING AS CLOSED AREA UNDER THE MIGRATORY BIRD TREATY ACT CERTAIN LANDS AND WATERS WITHIN THE BOUNDARY OF, ADJACENT TO, AND IN THE VICINITY OF THE CAPE ROMAIN MIGRATORY BIRD REFUGE, S. C., ESTABLISHED UNDER THE MIGRATORY BIRD CONSERVATION ACT (45 STAT. 1222)

I, R. W. Dunlap, Acting Secretary of Agriculture, by virtue of authority vested in me by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act of July 3, 1918 (40 Stat. 755-757; U. S. Code, title 16, secs. 703-711), and in

Regulation designating certain lands, etc., within or adjacent to, as closed area.  
Vol. 40, pp. 755-757.

U. S. C., pp. 436-437. extension of regulation 4 of the Migratory Bird Treaty Act Regulations, do hereby designate as closed area, in or on which hunting, taking, capturing, or killing, or attempting to hunt, take, capture, or kill, migratory birds is not permitted, all areas of land and water in Charleston County, S. C., embraced within the exterior boundary hereinbelow described and as shown upon Bureau of Biological Survey map entitled "Cape Romain Migratory Bird Refuge," dated March 7, 1932, filed with this regulation in the archives of the Department of Agriculture, which have not been acquired by the United States for the purposes of the Migratory Bird Conservation Act (45 Stat. 1222-1226; U. S. Code, Supp., title 16, ch. 7a).

Location. All lands and waters within the aforesaid exterior boundaries acquired by the United States under the Migratory Bird Conservation Act are closed by said act to entry for any purpose except in accordance with regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture, and all hunting either of migratory or nonmigratory birds on said lands and waters is forbidden by said act; and said lands and waters, so acquired by the United States, are areas upon which hunting of migratory birds is also not permitted by the regulations under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act.

Vol. 45, p. 1222.  
U. S. C., Supp. V, p. 204.  
Hunting forbidden.

## Description.

## DESCRIPTION OF THE EXTERIOR BOUNDARY ABOVE REFERRED TO

(The surveys of the several tracts mentioned in the following-described area were executed under direction of the Bureau of Biological Survey, Department of Agriculture, from November, 1930, to April, 1931. All bearings in this description were turned from the true meridian as determined by altitude observations on the sun during the progress of the survey. The mean magnetic declination was found to be  $1^{\circ} 26' W.$ )

Beginning at a point on the southeast shore of Raccoon Key, fronting the Atlantic Ocean; the approximate geographic position is in latitude  $33^{\circ} 00' 42'' N.$ , and longitude  $79^{\circ} 22' 43'' W.$  from Greenwich; this point is identical with corner No. 14, Cape Romain Land & Improvement Co. Tract No. 1*b*; from this corner the Cape Romain Lighthouse bears  $N. 38^{\circ} 13' E.$ , 51.27 chs. distant;

Thence from said initial point,

Westerly, along the south shore of Raccoon Key, fronting the Atlantic Ocean, to the west end of Raccoon Key at Sandy Point;

Thence southwesterly, in a straight line across the waters of Bull Bay, to a point on an unnamed island at the mouth of Bull Creek; this point is identical with corner No. 4, United States Tract No. 2*c*;

Thence southwesterly, along the north and left bank of Bull Creek, to a point on an unnamed island at the junction of said creek with Sewee Bay; this point is identical with corner No. 8, United States Tract No. 2*c*;

Thence  $N. 21^{\circ} 19' W.$ , 6.67 chs., to a point on the westerly extremity of the said unnamed island, on the east side of Sewee Bay;

Thence northerly, in a straight line across an arm of Sewee Bay, to a point on the westerly extremity of a small unnamed island; from this point corner No. 13, United States Tract No. 2*c*, bears  $N. 45^{\circ} 04' E.$ , 9.34 chs. distant;

Thence northeasterly, in a straight line along the east side of Sewee Bay, to a point on the northwest extremity of an unnamed island; from this point corner No. 13, United States Tract No. 2*c*, bears  $S. 3^{\circ} 04' E.$ , 14.81 chs. distant;

Thence northeasterly, in a straight line along the east side of Sewee Bay, to a point on the northwest extremity of an unnamed island, on the right bank of Sewee Creek;

Thence S. 89° 23' E., 5.56 chs., to corner No. 14, United States Tract No. 2c, on the right bank of Sewee Creek;

Thence N. 11° 02' E., crossing Sewee Creek, 3.63 chs., to a point on the left bank of Sewee Creek; this point is identical with corner No. 1, United States Tract No. 2c, and corner No. 14, Cape Romain Land & Improvement Co. Tract No. 1;

Thence with traverse along the east side of Sewee Bay, bordering Cape Romain Land & Improvement Co. Tract No. 1,

N. 10° 54' W., 3.52 chs.;

S. 59° 36' E., 3.03 chs.;

N. 20° 19' E., 13.04 chs.;

N. 30° 07' E., 13.13 chs.;

N. 28° 02' E., 6.72 chs., to a point on the northeast shore of Sewee Bay;

Thence northwesterly, in a straight line across the northeasterly head of Sewee Bay and the Inland Waterway as now located, to a point on the margin of the marsh and the upland; this point is identical with corner No. 10, Cape Romain Land & Improvement Co. Tract No. 1;

Thence northeasterly, along the border of the marsh and the upland, with the meanders thereof, following the survey of the northwest boundary of Cape Romain Land & Improvement Co. Tract No. 1, Tract No. 1-VI, Tract No. 1-IV, and Tract No. 1-III, to a point on the west and right bank of Graham Creek and the Inland Waterway as now located; this point is identical with corner No. 7, Cape Romain Land & Improvement Co. Tract No. 1-III;

Thence northeasterly, along the northwesterly bank of the Inland Waterway as now located, in part with the right bank of Graham Creek and in part with the left bank of Awendaw Creek, to a point on the border of the marsh and the upland on the northerly bank of the Inland Waterway as now located; this point is identical with corner No. 3 of United States Tract No. 2a;

Thence northeasterly, along the border of the marsh and the upland, to a point on the northwest side of Legare Creek; this point is identical with corner No. 2 of the Cape Romain Land & Improvement Co. Tract No. 1a-1;

Thence S. 33° 00' E., crossing Legare Creek, 45.05 chs., to a point on the northwest side of Harbor River and the Inland Waterway as now located; this point is identical with corners No. 1, Cape Romain Land & Improvement Co. Tracts 1a and 1a-1;

Thence N. 61° 00' E., in part along the northwest side of the Inland Waterway as now located, 104.88 chs., to a point in the marsh; this point is identical with corner No. 2, Cape Romain Land & Improvement Co. Tract No. 1a;

Thence S. 57° 00' E., 13.00 chs., to a point on the right bank of Harbor River;

Thence northeasterly, crossing Harbor River, to a point on the north and right bank of Mathews Cut at the point of confluence with Harbor River;

Thence northeasterly, along the north bank of the Inland Waterway as now located, in part with the north bank of Mathews Cut, Mathews Creek, and Clubhouse Creek, to a point on the northeast bank of Clubhouse Creek; this point is identical with corner No. 2, Cape Romain Land & Improvement Co. Tract No. 1w;

Thence N. 41° 34' E., 7.48 chs., to a point in the marsh; this point is identical with corner No. 3, Cape Romain Land & Improvement Co. Tract No. 1w;

Description—Contd.

Thence S. 53° 12' E., 6.39 chs., to a point in the marsh on the east side of wooded highland; this point is identical with corner No. 4, Cape Romain Land & Improvement Co. Tract No. 1*w*;

Thence S. 21° 41' W., 8.40 chs., to a point on the northeast bank of the Inland Waterway as now located; this point is identical with corner No. 1, Cape Romain Land & Improvement Co. Tract No. 1*w*;

Thence easterly, along the north bank of the Inland Waterway as now located, in part with the north bank of Clubhouse Creek and Skrine Creek, to a point on the southwest boundary of Ormond Hall Plantation on the north bank of the Inland Waterway;

Thence S. 53° 27' E., crossing the Inland Waterway as now located and along the southwest boundary of Ormond Hall Plantation, 7.25 chs., to corner No. 10, United States Tract No. 2*d*;

Thence, continue S. 53° 27' E., along the southwest boundary of Ormond Hall Plantation, 25.42 chs., to the northwest corner of the Staples and Manigault Tract; this corner is identical with corner No. 9, United States Tract No. 2*d*;

Thence S. 13° 51' W., 32.20 chs., along the northwest boundary of the Staples and Manigault Tract, crossing and recrossing Ramhorn Creek, to a point in the marsh; this point is identical with corner No. 8, United States Tract No. 2*d*;

Thence S. 32° 37' E., 40.28 chs., along the southwest boundary of the Staples and Manigault Tract, crossing and recrossing Ramhorn Creek, to a point in the marsh; this point is identical with corner No. 7, United States Tract No. 2*d*;

Thence S. 64° 25' E., along the southwest boundary of the Staples and Manigault Tract, 9.79 chs., to a point in the marsh; this point is identical with corner No. 6, United States Tract No. 2*d*;

Thence N. 62° 57' E., along the southeast boundary of the Staples and Manigault Tract, 35.13 chs., to a point on the right bank of Alligator Creek; this point is identical with corner No. 5, United States Tract No. 2*d*;

Thence southerly, along the right bank of Alligator Creek, to the point of intersection with the Atlantic Ocean;

Thence southeasterly, across the inlet to Cape Romain Harbor, to the northerly point of Cape Island;

Thence southerly, along the eastern shore of Cape Island fronting the Atlantic Ocean, to the southern extremity of Cape Island;

Thence northwesterly, across the mouth of Romain River, to a point on the southeast shore of Raccoon Key, the place of beginning.

Regulations approved  
and proclaimed.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, HERBERT HOOVER, President of the United States of America, do hereby approve and proclaim the foregoing regulation of the Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

A copy of the map referred to in the foregoing regulation of the Acting Secretary of Agriculture is annexed to and made a part of this proclamation.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this 6<sup>th</sup> day of June, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and thirty-two, and of [SEAL] the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fifty-sixth.

HERBERT HOOVER

By the President:

HENRY L STIMSON  
*Secretary of State.*

CHANGING DUTY ON INFANTS' WOOL KNIT OUTERWEAR

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

June 11, 1932.

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS under and by virtue of section 336 of Title III, Part II, of the act of Congress approved June 17, 1930 (46 Stat. 590, 701), entitled "AN ACT To provide revenue, to regulate commerce with foreign countries, to encourage the industries of the United States, to protect American labor, and for other purposes," the United States Tariff Commission has investigated the differences in costs of production of, and all other facts and conditions enumerated in said section with respect to, infants' outerwear, knit or crocheted, finished or unfinished, wholly or in chief value of wool, being wholly or in part the growth or product of the United States and of and with respect to like or similar articles wholly or in part the growth or product of the principal competing country;

Tariff on infants' wool knit outerwear. Preamble. Statutory authorization. Vol. 46, p. 701.

WHEREAS in the course of said investigation a hearing was held, of which reasonable public notice was given and at which parties interested were given reasonable opportunity to be present, to produce evidence, and to be heard;

WHEREAS the commission has reported to the President the results of said investigation and its findings with respect to such differences in costs of production;

WHEREAS the commission has found it shown by said investigation that the principal competing country is the United Kingdom, and that the duties expressly fixed by statute do not equalize the differences in the costs of production of the domestic articles and the like or similar foreign articles when produced in said principal competing country, and has specified in its report the decrease and the increase in the rates of duty expressly fixed by statute found by the commission to be shown by said investigation to be necessary to equalize such differences; and

WHEREAS in the judgment of the President such rates of duty are shown by such investigation of the Tariff Commission to be necessary to equalize such differences in costs of production;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, HERBERT HOOVER, President of the United States of America, do hereby approve and proclaim the following rates of duty found to be shown by said investigation to be necessary to equalize such differences in costs of production:

Changes in rates to equalize differences in costs of production.

A decrease in the rates of duty expressly fixed in paragraph 1114(d) of Title I of said act on infants' outerwear, finished or unfinished, wholly or in chief value of wool, made or cut from Jersey fabric knit in plain stitch on a circular machine, not specially provided for, valued at more than \$2 per pound, from 50 cents per pound and 50 per centum ad valorem to 50 cents per pound and 25 per centum ad valorem; and

Decreasing duty on Jersey knit fabric, plain stitch. Vol. 46, p. 649.

An increase in the rates of duty expressly fixed in paragraph 1114(d) of Title I of said act on infants' outerwear, knit or crocheted, finished or unfinished, wholly or in chief value of wool, and not specially provided for, valued at more than \$2 per pound, from 50 cents per pound and 50 per centum ad valorem to 50 cents per pound and 75 per centum ad valorem.

Increasing duty on knit or crocheted.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

DONE at the city of Washington this 11th day of June, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and thirty-two, and of the [SEAL] Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fifty-sixth.

HERBERT HOOVER

By the President:

HENRY L STIMSON  
*Secretary of State.*

[No. 2001]

DECREASING RATE OF DUTY ON ALSIMIN, FERROSILICON ALUMINUM,  
AND FERROALUMINUM SILICON

June 18, 1932.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

Tariff on alsimin,  
ferrosilicon aluminum,  
and ferroaluminum silicon.  
Preamble.  
Statutory authorization.  
Vol. 46, p. 701.

WHEREAS under and by virtue of section 336 of Title III, Part II, of the act of Congress approved June 17, 1930 (46 Stat. 590, 701), entitled "AN ACT To provide revenue, to regulate commerce with foreign countries, to encourage the industries of the United States, to protect American labor, and for other purposes," the United States Tariff Commission has investigated the differences in costs of production of, and all other facts and conditions enumerated in said section with respect to, silicon aluminum, aluminum silicon, alsimin, ferrosilicon aluminum, and ferroaluminum silicon, being wholly or in part the growth or product of the United States and of and with respect to like or similar articles wholly or in part the growth or product of the principal competing country;

WHEREAS in the course of said investigation a hearing was held, of which reasonable public notice was given and at which parties interested were given reasonable opportunity to be present, to produce evidence, and to be heard;

WHEREAS the commission has reported to the President the results of said investigation and its findings with respect to such differences in costs of production;

WHEREAS the commission has found it shown by said investigation that the principal competing country is Switzerland, and that the duties expressly fixed by statute do not equalize the difference in the costs of production of the domestic articles and the like or similar foreign articles when produced in said principal competing country, and has specified in its report the decrease in the rate of duty expressly fixed by statute found by the commission to be shown by said investigation to be necessary to equalize such difference; and

WHEREAS in the judgment of the President such rate of duty is shown by such investigation of the Tariff Commission to be necessary to equalize such difference in costs of production;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, HERBERT HOOVER, President of the United States of America, do hereby approve and proclaim a decrease in the rate of duty expressly fixed in paragraph 302 (j) of Title I of said act on alsimin, ferrosilicon aluminum, and ferroaluminum silicon, all the foregoing containing 20 but not more than 52 per centum of aluminum, and having silicon and iron as the other principal component elements, from 5 cents per pound to 2½ cents per pound, the rate found to be shown by said investigation to be necessary (within the limit of total decrease provided for in said act) to equalize such difference in costs of production.

Changes in rates to  
equalize difference in  
costs of production.  
Vol. 46, p. 610.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this 18th day of June, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and thirty-two, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fifty-sixth.

HERBERT HOOVER

By the President:

HENRY L. STIMSON  
*Secretary of State.*

[No. 2002]

WATERTON-GLACIER INTERNATIONAL PEACE PARK

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

June 30, 1932.

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS it being desired to commemorate permanently the long-existing relationship of peace and good will existing between the people and Governments of the United States and Canada; and

Waterton-Glacier International Peace Park, Preamble.

WHEREAS this desire was crystallized into law by an act of the Congress of the United States on May 2, 1932 (Public No. 116, 72d Cong., 1st sess.), said act being entitled "AN ACT For establishment of the Waterton-Glacier International Peace Park"; and

*Ante*, p. 145.

WHEREAS, as provided by section 1 of the aforementioned act, a similar provision respecting the Waterton Lakes National Park, in the Province of Alberta, has been enacted into law by Royal assent of the Canadian Government on May 26, 1932;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, HERBERT HOOVER, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the power and authority in me vested by section 1 of the act of Congress entitled "AN ACT For establishment of the Waterton-Glacier International Peace Park," approved May 2, 1932 (Public No. 116, 72d Cong., 1st sess.), do proclaim that the Glacier National Park in the State of Montana shall be, and is hereby, made part of an international park to be known as the Waterton-Glacier International Peace Park.

Glacier National Park, Mont., made a part of.

For purposes of administration, promotion, development, and support by appropriations, that part of said Waterton-Glacier International Peace Park within the territory of the United States shall be designated as the Glacier National Park, to be supervised, managed, and controlled by the Director of the National Park Service, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, as provided in the act of Congress entitled "AN ACT To establish a National Park Service, and for other purposes," approved August 25, 1916 (39 Stat., 535-536).

Administration, etc.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this 30th day of June, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and thirty-two, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fifty-sixth.

HERBERT HOOVER

By the President:

HENRY L. STIMSON  
*Secretary of State.*

[No. 2003]

## AMENDING REGULATIONS ON MIGRATORY GAME BIRDS

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

July 20, 1932.

## A PROCLAMATION

Protection of migratory birds.  
 Preamble.  
 Vol. 40, p. 755.  
 U. S. C., pp. 436-437.  
 Vol. 39, p. 1702.  
 Vol. 40, p. 1812.

WHEREAS the Secretary of Agriculture, by virtue of the authority vested in him by section 3 of the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (40 Stat. 755; U.S. Code, title 16, secs. 703-711), has submitted to me for approval regulations further amendatory of the regulations approved and proclaimed July 31, 1918, which the Secretary of Agriculture has determined to be suitable amendatory regulations permitting and governing the hunting, taking, capture, killing, possession, sale, purchase, shipment, transportation, carriage, and export of migratory birds and parts thereof and their nests and eggs, as follows:

Regulation 3, "Means by Which Migratory Game Birds May Be Taken," is amended so as to read as follows:

Means of taking birds.

REGULATION 3.—MEANS BY WHICH MIGRATORY GAME BIRDS MAY BE TAKEN

Regulations modified.  
 Vol. 45, pp. 2901, 2942;  
 Vol. 46, p. 2989.  
 Aite, p. 2440.

The migratory game birds specified in regulation 4 hereof may be taken during the open season with a gun only, not larger than No. 10 gauge, fired from the shoulder, except as specifically permitted by regulations 7, 8, 9, and 10 hereof; they may be taken during the open season from the land and water, with the aid of a dog, the use of decoys, and from a blind or floating device, except that in the taking of wild ducks not more than twenty-five (25) live duck decoys may be shot over, and in the taking of wild geese in California the use of live goose decoys is not permitted; but nothing herein shall be deemed to permit the use of an automobile, airplane, power boat, sailboat, any boat under sail, any floating device towed by power boat or sailboat, or any sinkbox (battery), except that sinkboxes (batteries) may be used in the taking of migratory waterfowl in coastal sounds and bays (including Back Bay, Princess Anne County, State of Virginia) and other coastal waters; and nothing herein shall be deemed to permit the use of an airplane, or a power boat, sailboat, or other floating device for the purpose of concentrating, driving, rallying, or stirring up migratory waterfowl, and mourning doves shall not be taken at, on, or over, or within 100 yards of, any place, area, or environment whatever, whereat or whereon has been placed, scattered, or distributed by the hunter himself, or with his knowledge, any wheat, corn, or other grain, salt, or other food, designed, or intended, effective to bait, lure, attract, or entice such doves.

Wild ducks.  
 Wild geese in California.

Use of bait, etc.

Regulation 4, "Open Seasons on and Possession of Certain Migratory Game Birds," is amended so as to read as follows:

**REGULATION 4.—OPEN SEASONS ON AND POSSESSION OF CERTAIN MIGRATORY GAME BIRDS** Open seasons.

For the purpose of this regulation, each period of time herein prescribed as an open season shall be construed to include the first and last days thereof. Time construed. *Ante*, pp. 2441, 2476, 2481.

Waterfowl (except snow geese in Florida and all States north thereof bordering on the Atlantic Ocean, Ross's goose, cackling goose, wood duck, ruddy duck, bufflehead duck, and swans), rails, coot, gallinules, woodcock, Wilson's snipe or jacksnipe, mourning doves, and band-tailed pigeons may be taken each day from half an hour before sunrise to sunset during the open seasons prescribed therefor in this regulation, except that the hour for the commencement of hunting waterfowl, rails, gallinules, coot, and Wilson's snipe on the opening day of the season shall be 12 o'clock noon; and they may be taken by the means and in the numbers permitted by regulations 3 and 5 hereof, respectively, and when so taken may be possessed in the numbers permitted by regulation 5 any day in any State, Territory, or District during the period constituting the open season where killed and for an additional period of 10 days next succeeding said open season, but no such bird shall be possessed in a State, Territory, or District at a time when such State, Territory, or District prohibits the possession thereof. Nothing herein shall be deemed to permit the taking of migratory birds on any refuge established under the Migratory Bird Conservation Act of February 18, 1929 (45 Stat. 1222-1226), nor on any area of the United States set aside by any other law, proclamation, or Executive order for use as a wild-life refuge except in so far as may be permitted by the Secretary of Agriculture under existing law, nor on any area adjacent to any such refuge when such area is designated as a closed area under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act. Regulations extended.

Hunting on refuges forbidden. Vol. 45, p. 1222. U. S. C., Supp. VI, p. 230.

*Waterfowl (except snow geese in Florida and all States north thereof bordering on the Atlantic Ocean, Ross's goose, cackling goose, wood duck, ruddy duck, bufflehead duck, and swans) and coot.*—The open seasons for waterfowl (except snow geese in Florida and all States north thereof bordering on the Atlantic Ocean, Ross's goose, cackling goose, wood duck, ruddy duck, bufflehead duck, and swans) and coot shall be as follows: Geographical limitations.

In Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York (except Long Island), West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma, New Mexico, Arizona, Idaho, Oregon, and Washington, the open season shall be from October 16 to December 15;

In Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, South Dakota, North Dakota, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, and Nevada, the open season shall be from October 1 to November 30;

In that portion of New York known as Long Island, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Kentucky, California, and in that portion of Texas lying west and north of a line beginning on the Rio Grande River directly west of the town of Del Rio, Tex.; thence east to the town of Del Rio; thence easterly following the center of the main track of the Southern Pacific Railroad through the towns of Spofford, Uvalde, and Hondo; thence to the point where the Southern Pacific Railroad crosses the International & Great Northern Railway at or near San Antonio; thence following the center of the track of said

International & Great Northern Railway in an easterly direction, to the point in the city of Austin where it joins Congress Avenue, near the International & Great Northern Railway depot; thence across Congress Avenue to the center of the main track of the Houston & Texas Central Railroad where said track joins said Congress Avenue, at or near the Houston & Texas Central Railroad depot; thence following the center line of the track of said Houston & Texas Central Railroad in an easterly direction through the towns of Elgin, Giddings, and Brenham, to the point where said railroad crosses the Brazos River; thence with the center of said Brazos River in a general northerly direction, to the point on said river where the Beaumont branch of the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe Railway crosses the same; thence with the center of the track of the said Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe Railway in an easterly direction through the towns of Navasota, Montgomery, and Conroe, to the point at or near Cleveland where said Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe Railway crosses the Houston East & West Texas Railway; thence with the center of said Houston East & West Texas Railway track to the point in said line where it strikes the Louisiana line, the open season shall be from November 1 to December 31;

In that portion of Texas lying south and east of the line above described, and in Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi, Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, Virginia, and Maryland, the open season shall be from November 16 to January 15;

In Florida the open season shall be from November 20 to January 15; and

In Alaska the open season shall be from September 1 to October 31.

Wilson's snipe or  
jacksnipe.

*Wilson's snipe or jacksnipe.*—The open seasons for Wilson's snipe or jacksnipe shall be as follows:

In Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York (except Long Island), Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, South Dakota, North Dakota, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Idaho, Nevada, California, Oregon, and Washington, the open season shall be from October 1 to December 31;

In that portion of New York known as Long Island, and in New Jersey, Delaware, Oklahoma, New Mexico, Arizona, and in that portion of Texas lying west and north of a line more particularly described in the paragraph establishing the open seasons on waterfowl and coot, the open season shall be from October 16 to January 15;

In that portion of Texas lying south and east of the aforesaid line, and in Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, and Louisiana, the open season shall be from November 1 to January 15;

In Florida the open season shall be from November 20 to January 15; and

In Alaska the open season shall be from September 1 to December 15.

Rails and gallinules.

*Rails and gallinules (except coot).*—The open season for sora and other rails and gallinules (except coot) shall be from September 1 to November 30, except as follows:

In Massachusetts the open season shall be from October 1 to December 15;

In New York and Washington the open season shall be from October 1 to November 30;

In Louisiana the open season shall be from November 1 to January 31; and

In the District of Columbia no open season.

*Woodcock.*—The open seasons for woodcock shall be as follows:

Woodcock.

In that portion of New York lying north of the tracks of the main line of the New York Central Railroad extending from Buffalo to Albany and north of the tracks of the main line of the Boston & Albany Railroad extending from Albany to the Massachusetts State line, and in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, and North Dakota, the open season shall be from October 1 to October 31;

In that portion of New York lying south of the line above described including Long Island, and in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Iowa, the open season shall be from October 15 to November 14;

In Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut the open season shall be from October 20 to November 19;

In Maryland and Missouri the open season shall be from November 10 to December 10;

In Delaware, Virginia, West Virginia, Kentucky, Arkansas, and Oklahoma, the open season shall be from November 15 to December 15; and

In North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana, the open season shall be from December 1 to December 31.

*Doves.*—The open seasons for mourning doves shall be as follows:

Doves.

In Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Tennessee, Kentucky, Illinois, Minnesota, Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri, Arkansas, Oklahoma, New Mexico, Utah, Arizona, California, Nevada, Idaho, and Oregon, the open season shall be from September 1 to December 15;

In that portion of Texas lying west and north of a line more particularly described in the paragraph establishing the open seasons on waterfowl and coot, the open season shall be from September 1 to October 31;

In that portion of Texas lying south and east of the aforesaid line, the open season shall be from October 1 to November 30;

In North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama (except in Mobile, Baldwin, and Washington Counties), Mississippi, and Louisiana, the open season shall be from September 1 to September 30 and from November 20 to January 31;

In that portion of Alabama comprising Mobile, Baldwin, and Washington Counties, the open season shall be from November 1 to January 31;

In Florida (except in Dade, Monroe, and Broward Counties) the open season shall be from November 20 to January 31; and

In that portion of Florida comprising Dade, Monroe, and Broward Counties, the open season shall be from September 16 to November 15.

*Band-tailed pigeons.*—The open seasons for band-tailed pigeons shall be as follows:

Band-tailed pigeons.

In California and Arizona the open season shall be from December 1 to December 15;

In New Mexico the open season shall be from November 1 to November 15; and

In Washington and Oregon the open season shall be from October 16 to October 30.

Regulation 5, "Daily Bag and Possession Limits on Certain Migratory Game Birds," is amended so as to read as follows:

Bag and possession limits.

## REGULATION 5.—DAILY BAG AND POSSESSION LIMITS ON CERTAIN MIGRATORY GAME BIRDS

*Ante*, p. 2443.

A person may take in any one day during the open seasons prescribed therefor in regulation 4 not to exceed the following numbers of migratory game birds, which numbers shall include all birds taken by any other person who for hire accompanies or assists him in taking migratory birds; and in the case of ducks, geese, brant, and band-tailed pigeons, when so taken these may be possessed in the numbers specified as follows:

*Ducks (except wood duck ruddy duck, and bufflehead duck).*—Fifteen in the aggregate of all kinds, but not more than 5 eider ducks and not more than 10 of any one, or of the aggregate of two or more, of the following species—canvasback, redhead, greater scaup, lesser scaup, ringneck, blue-wing teal, green-wing teal, cinnamon teal, shoveler, and gadwall—shall be taken in any one day; and any person at any one time may possess not more than 30 ducks in the aggregate of all kinds; but not more than 10 eider ducks and not more than 20 of any one, or of the aggregate of two or more, of the following species—canvasback, redhead, greater scaup, lesser scaup, ringneck, blue-wing teal, green-wing teal, cinnamon teal, shoveler, and gadwall—shall be possessed at any one time.

*Geese (except snow geese in Florida and all States north thereof bordering on the Atlantic Ocean, Ross's goose, and cackling goose) and brant.*—Four in the aggregate of all kinds, and any person at any one time may possess not more than eight geese and brant in the aggregate of all kinds.

*Rails and gallinules (except sora and coot).*—Twenty-five in the aggregate of all kinds, but not more than 15 of any one species.

*Sora.*—Twenty-five.

*Coot.*—Twenty-five.

*Wilson's snipe or jacksnipe.*—Twenty.

*Woodcock.*—Four.

*Doves (mourning).*—Eighteen.

*Band-tailed pigeons.*—Ten, and any person at any one time may possess not exceeding ten (10) band-tailed pigeons.

The possession limits hereinbefore prescribed shall apply as well to ducks, geese, brant, and band-tailed pigeons taken in Canada and brought into the United States as to those taken in the United States.

Shipment, transportation, and possession.

Regulation 6, "Shipment, Transportation, and Possession of Certain Migratory Game Birds," is amended so as to read as follows:

## REGULATION 6.—SHIPMENT, TRANSPORTATION, AND POSSESSION OF CERTAIN MIGRATORY GAME BIRDS

Waterfowl (except snow geese in Florida and all States north thereof bordering on the Atlantic Ocean, Ross's goose, cackling goose, wood duck, ruddy duck, bufflehead duck, and swans), rails, coot, gallinules, woodcock, Wilson's snipe or jacksnipe, mourning doves, and band-tailed pigeons and parts thereof legally taken may be transported in any manner in or out of the State where taken during the respective open seasons in that State and when legally taken in and exported from Canada may be imported into the United States during the open season in the Province where taken, but not more than the number thereof that may be taken in two days, or one day in the case of band-tailed pigeons, by one person under these regulations shall be transported by one person in one calendar week out of the State where taken or from Canada into the United States; any such birds or parts

Additional restrictions.  
*Ante*, p. 2444.

thereof in transit during the open season may continue in transit such additional time immediately succeeding such open season, not to exceed five days, necessary to deliver the same to their destination, and may be possessed in any State, Territory, or District during the period constituting the open season where killed, and for an additional period of 10 days next succeeding said open season; and any package in which such birds or parts thereof are transported shall have the name and address of the shipper and of the consignee and an accurate statement of the numbers and kinds of birds or parts thereof contained therein clearly and conspicuously marked on the outside thereof; but no such birds or parts thereof shall be transported from any State, Territory, or District to or through another State, Territory, or District or to or through a Province of the Dominion of Canada contrary to the laws of the State, Territory, or District in which they were taken or from which they are transported; nor shall any such birds or parts thereof be transported into any State, Territory, or District from another State, Territory, or District, or Province of the Dominion of Canada, or from any State, Territory, or District into any Province of the Dominion of Canada, at a time when any such State, Territory, or District, or Province of the Dominion of Canada into which they are transported prohibits the possession or transportation thereof.

Regulation 9, "Permits to Collect Migratory Birds for Scientific Purposes," is amended so as to read as follows:

**REGULATION 9.—PERMITS TO COLLECT MIGRATORY BIRDS FOR SCIENTIFIC PURPOSES** Permits for collecting specimens.

A person may take at any time and in any manner migratory birds and their nests and eggs for scientific purposes when authorized by a permit issued by the Secretary, which permit shall be carried on his person when he is collecting specimens thereunder and shall be exhibited to any person requesting to see the same; except that nothing herein shall be deemed to permit the taking of any migratory game bird on any day from sunset to one-half hour before sunrise or the taking of migratory game birds with a gun larger than 10 gauge or from an automobile, airplane, power boat, sailboat, or any boat under sail. Scientific collections. *Ante*, p. 2445.

Application for a permit must be addressed to the Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., and must contain the following information: Name and address of the applicant, his age, and name of State, Territory, or District in which specimens are proposed to be taken, and the purpose for which they are intended. Each application shall be accompanied by two certificates certifying to the fitness of such person to hold a Federal permit. These certificates will be accepted from well-known ornithologists, principals or superintendents of educational or zoölogical institutions, officials or members of zoölogical or natural-history organizations, or instructors in zoölogy in high schools, colleges, or universities, or by any one of the above together with a certificate by the chief game official of the State in which the applicant is a resident or of the State in which he desires to conduct his operations. Restrictions.

The permit may limit the number and species of birds, birds' nests, or eggs that may be collected thereunder and the places where they may be collected and may authorize the holder thereof to possess, buy, sell, exchange, and transport in any manner and at any time migratory birds, parts thereof, and their nests and eggs for scientific purposes; or it may limit the holder to one or more of these privileges. Public museums, zoölogical parks and societies, and Application to Secretary of Agriculture.

**Effect of permits.**

public, scientific, and educational institutions may possess, buy, sell, exchange, and transport in any manner and at any time migratory birds and parts thereof and their nests and eggs for scientific purposes without a permit, but no specimens shall be taken without a permit. The plumage and skins of migratory game birds legally taken may be possessed and transported by a person without a permit.

Taxidermists.

A taxidermist, when authorized by a permit issued by the Secretary, may possess, buy, sell, exchange, and transport in any manner and at any time migratory birds and parts thereof legally taken, or he may be limited to one or more of these privileges. A taxidermist granted a permit under this regulation shall keep books and records, correctly setting forth the name and address of each person delivering each specimen of a migratory bird to him, together with the name of each species, the date of delivery, the disposition of such specimen, and the date thereof, which said books and records shall be available for inspection at all reasonable hours on request by any duly authorized representative of the Department of Agriculture.

Contingent duration.  
Not transferable.

Each permit shall be valid until revoked by the Secretary unless otherwise specified therein, shall not be transferable, and shall be revocable at the discretion of the Secretary. A permit duly revoked by the Secretary shall be surrendered to him by the person to whom it was issued, on demand of any employee of the United States Department of Agriculture duly authorized to enforce the provisions of the Migratory Bird Treaty Act. A person holding a permit under this regulation shall report annually to the Secretary on or before the 10th day of January during the life of the permit the number of skins, nests, or eggs of each species collected, bought, sold, received, possessed, mounted, exchanged, or transported during the preceding calendar year.

Annual report re-  
quired.

Outside marking of  
package.

Every package in which migratory birds or their nests or eggs are transported shall have clearly and conspicuously marked on the outside thereof the name and address of the sender, the number of the permit in every case when a permit is required, the name and address of the consignee, a statement that it contains specimens of birds, their nests, or eggs for scientific purposes, and, whenever such a package is transported or offered for transportation from the Dominion of Canada into the United States or from the United States into the Dominion of Canada, an accurate statement of the contents.

Approval of amend-  
ments.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, HERBERT HOOVER, President of the United States of America, do hereby approve and proclaim the foregoing amendatory regulations.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this 20 day of July, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and thirty-two, and of the [SEAL] Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fifty-seventh.

HERBERT HOOVER

By the President:

HENRY L STIMSON  
*Secretary of State.*

YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK—CALIFORNIA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

August 13, 1932.

A PROCLAMATION

Yosemite National  
Park, Calif.  
Preamble.  
Vol. 46, p. 1154.  
Statutory provision.

WHEREAS Congress by act of February 14, 1931 (46 Stat. 1115, 1154), entitled "AN ACT Making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1932, and for other purposes," authorized the President of the United States to add to the Yosemite National Park, in the State of California, by Executive proclamation certain lands referred to therein; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to and in accordance with the provisions of said act of Congress, the Secretary of the Interior has recommended the addition to the park of certain of the lands authorized therein; and

WHEREAS it appears that the public interest would be promoted by including such lands within said park for preservation and administration as a part of the park;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, HERBERT HOOVER, President of the United States of America, do proclaim that the lands hereinafter described shall be, and are hereby, subject to all valid existing rights, added to and made a part of the said park and they are hereby made subject to the provisions of the act of August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535-536), entitled "AN ACT To establish a National Park Service, and for other purposes," and all acts supplementary thereto and amendatory thereof and all other laws and rules and regulations applicable to and extending over the said park:

Area enlarged.

Vol. 39, p. 535.  
U. S. C., p. 389.

MOUNT DIABLO MERIDIAN

Description.

T. 4 S., R. 21 E., sec. 17, SE.  $\frac{1}{4}$ ;  
sec. 20, N.  $\frac{1}{2}$ , SW.  $\frac{1}{4}$ ;  
sec. 29, all;  
sec. 32, NE.  $\frac{1}{4}$  NE.  $\frac{1}{4}$ ;  
sec. 33, all;  
sec. 34, all;  
sec. 35, all;  
sec. 36, all of that part not now within the park boundaries.

T. 5 S., R. 21 E., sec. 1, all;  
sec. 2, all;  
sec. 3, all;  
sec. 4, lot 1, E.  $\frac{1}{2}$  lot 6, E.  $\frac{1}{2}$  lot 7, E.  $\frac{1}{2}$  lot 10;  
sec. 10, N.  $\frac{1}{2}$ , SE.  $\frac{1}{4}$ , E.  $\frac{1}{2}$  SW.  $\frac{1}{4}$ ;  
sec. 11, all;  
sec. 12, all;  
sec. 13, N.  $\frac{1}{2}$ ;  
sec. 14, N.  $\frac{1}{2}$ ;  
sec. 15, NE.  $\frac{1}{4}$ .

T. 5 S., R. 22 E., fractional sec. 8, all;  
sec. 17, lots 1, 2, 3, 4;  
containing 8,784.94 acres.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this 13 day of August, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and thirty-two, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fifty-seventh.

HERBERT HOOVER

By the President:  
HENRY L STIMSON  
*Secretary of State.*

[No. 2005]

EXEMPTION OF VIRGIN ISLANDS FROM COASTWISE LAWS

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

August 18, 1932.

Virgin Islands.  
Preamble.

Statutory provision.  
Vol. 41, p. 997.

Extending period.

Vol. 42, pp. 2261,  
2269, 2287; Vol. 43, pp.  
1928, 1943, 1969; Vol.  
44, pp. 2575, 2592, 2620;  
Vol. 45, pp. 2920, 2930;  
Vol. 46, pp. 3002, 3032.  
*Ante*, p. 2466.

Time for establishing  
shipping service to,  
further extended to  
September 30, 1933.

Application of coast-  
wise laws deferred.

WHEREAS an act of Congress entitled "Merchant Marine Act, 1920," approved June 5, 1920 (41 Stat. 988, 996), contained the following provisions:

"SEC. 21. That from and after February 1, 1922, the coastwise laws of the United States shall extend to the island Territories and possessions of the United States not now covered thereby, and the board is directed prior to the expiration of such year to have established adequate steamship service at reasonable rates to accommodate the commerce and the passenger travel of said islands and to maintain and operate such service until it can be taken over and operated and maintained upon satisfactory terms by private capital and enterprise: *Provided*, That if adequate shipping service is not established by February 1, 1922, the President shall extend the period herein allowed for the establishment of such service in the case of any island Territory or possession for such time as may be necessary for the establishment of adequate shipping facilities therefor."

AND WHEREAS an adequate shipping service to accommodate the commerce and the passenger travel of the Virgin Islands had not been established as provided by section 21 of the Merchant Marine Act, 1920; and

WHEREAS the President of the United States, in accordance with the authority vested in him by section 21 of the Merchant Marine Act, 1920, has from time to time, to wit, on February 1, 1922, on May 18, 1922, on October 28, 1922, on October 25, 1923, on April 7, 1924, on October 23, 1924, on April 25, 1925, on November 24, 1925, on August 14, 1926, on August 9, 1927, on August 2, 1928, on July 26, 1929, on July 28, 1930, and on August 19, 1931, issued proclamations extending the time for the establishment of such service and deferring the application of the coastwise laws to the Virgin Islands until September 30, 1932;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, HERBERT HOOVER, President of the United States of America, acting under and by virtue of the authority conferred upon me by section 21 of the above-mentioned act, do hereby declare and proclaim that the period for the establishment of an adequate shipping service with the aforesaid Virgin Islands be further extended from September 30, 1932, to September 30, 1933.

And inasmuch as the extension of the coastwise laws of the United States to the Virgin Islands, as provided in section 21 of the Merchant Marine Act, 1920, is dependent upon the establishment of an adequate shipping service to such island possession, I do hereby further proclaim and declare that the extension of the coastwise laws of the

United States to the Virgin Islands is deferred from September 30, 1932, to September 30, 1933.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this 18th day of August, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and thirty-two, and [SEAL] of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fifty-seventh.

HERBERT HOOVER

By the President:

W. R. CASTLE, JR.  
*Acting Secretary of State.*

[No. 2006]

CHANGING RATES OF DUTY ON INEDIBLE GELATIN AND GLUE

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

August 19, 1932.

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS under and by virtue of section 336 of Title III, Part II, of the act of Congress approved June 17, 1930 (46 Stat. 590, 701), entitled "AN ACT To provide revenue, to regulate commerce with foreign countries, to encourage the industries of the United States, to protect American labor, and for other purposes," the United States Tariff Commission has investigated the differences in costs of production of, and all other facts and conditions enumerated in said section with respect to, gelatin, glue, glue size, and fish glue, not specially provided for, being wholly or in part the growth or product of the United States and of and with respect to like or similar articles wholly or in part the growth or product of the principal competing country;

Tariff on inedible gelatin and glue. Preamble. Vol. 46, p. 701. Statutory authorization.

WHEREAS in the course of said investigation a hearing was held, of which reasonable public notice was given and at which parties interested were given reasonable opportunity to be present, to produce evidence, and to be heard;

WHEREAS the commission has reported to the President the results of said investigation and its findings with respect to such differences in costs of production;

WHEREAS the commission has found it shown by said investigation that the principal competing country is Germany, and that the duties expressly fixed by statute do not equalize the differences in the costs of production of the domestic articles and the like or similar foreign articles when produced in said principal competing country, and has specified in its report the changes in the rates of duty expressly fixed by statute found by the commission to be shown by said investigation to be necessary to equalize such differences; and

WHEREAS in the judgment of the President such rates of duty are shown by such investigation of the Tariff Commission to be necessary to equalize such differences in costs of production;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, HERBERT HOOVER, President of the United States of America, do hereby approve and proclaim a decrease in the ad valorem rate and an increase in the specific rate of the duty expressly fixed in paragraph 41 of Title I of said act on gelatin, and glue of animal origin, not specially provided for, valued at less than 40 cents per pound, from 25 per centum ad valorem and 2 cents per

Changes in rates of duty to equalize differences in costs of production. Vol. 46, p. 597, amended.

pound to 20 per centum ad valorem and 2½ cents per pound, the rates of duty found to be shown by said investigation to be necessary to equalize such differences in costs of production.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this nineteenth day of August, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and thirty-two, and [SEAL] of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fifty-seventh.

HERBERT HOOVER

By the President:

W. R. CASTLE, Jr  
*Acting Secretary of State.*

[No. 2007]

### DECREASING RATE OF DUTY ON SHEEPSWOOL SPONGES

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

#### A PROCLAMATION

August 19, 1932.

Tariff on sheepswool  
sponges.  
Preamble.  
Statutory authoriza-  
tion.  
Vol. 46, p. 701.

WHEREAS under and by virtue of section 336 of Title III, Part II, of the act of Congress approved June 17, 1930 (46 Stat. 590, 701), entitled "AN ACT To provide revenue, to regulate commerce with foreign countries, to encourage the industries of the United States, to protect American labor, and for other purposes," the United States Tariff Commission has investigated the differences in costs of production of, and all other facts and conditions enumerated in said section with respect to, sponges, being wholly or in part the growth or product of the United States and of and with respect to like or similar articles wholly or in part the growth or product of the principal competing country;

WHEREAS in the course of said investigation a hearing was held, of which reasonable public notice was given and at which parties interested were given reasonable opportunity to be present, to produce evidence, and to be heard;

WHEREAS the commission has reported to the President the results of said investigation and its findings with respect to such differences in costs of production;

WHEREAS the commission has found it shown by said investigation that the principal competing country is Cuba, and that the duties expressly fixed by statute do not equalize the difference in the costs of production of the domestic articles and the like or similar foreign articles when produced in said principal competing country, and has specified in its report the decrease in the rate of duty expressly fixed by statute found by the commission to be shown by said investigation to be necessary to equalize such difference; and

WHEREAS in the judgment of the President such rate of duty is shown by such investigation of the Tariff Commission to be necessary to equalize such difference in costs of production;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, HERBERT HOOVER, President of the United States of America, do hereby approve and proclaim a decrease in the rate of duty expressly fixed in paragraph 1545 of Title I of said act on sponges, commercially known as sheepswool, from 30 per centum ad valorem to 22½ per centum ad valorem, the rate found to be shown by said investigation to be necessary to equalize such difference in costs of production.

Decreasing duty to  
equalize difference in  
costs of production.  
Vol. 46, p. 669.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this nineteenth day of August, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and thirty-two, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fifty-seventh.

HERBERT HOOVER

By the President:

W. R. CASTLE, JR  
*Acting Secretary of State.*

[No. 2008]

NATIONAL FIRE PREVENTION WEEK—1932

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

September 2, 1932.

A PROCLAMATION

In recommending the customary public observance of Fire Prevention Week, I wish to urge that it be made this year an occasion of special significance.

National Fire Prevention Week, 1932. Preamble.

The deplorable loss of thousands of human lives and the property waste of approximately half a billion dollars caused each year by fires should be scrupulously avoided. The American per capita loss now is nearly double that of 20 years ago and constitutes a challenge to our efforts that no citizen can afford to ignore. It is a drain on our created resources which we should strive to eliminate, as it is largely preventable.

The observance of National Fire Prevention Week should serve to arouse the attention and stimulate the action of all citizens in preventing fire waste.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, HERBERT HOOVER, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the week of October 9, 1932, to be observed as Fire Prevention Week. To the many organizations that have taken an interest in this subject I especially appeal that they unite on a definite plan of cooperation to the end that all citizens may be aroused to their individual responsibilities.

Week of October 9, 1932, designated as.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this 2<sup>d</sup> day of September, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and thirty-two, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fifty-seventh.

HERBERT HOOVER

By the President:

W. R. CASTLE, JR  
*Acting Secretary of State.*

[No. 2009]

## PROCLAMATIONS, 1932.

## PULASKI MEMORIAL DAY

September 12, 1932.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

## A PROCLAMATION

Pulaski Memorial  
Day.  
Preamble.

WHEREAS October 11, 1932, is the one hundred and fifty-third anniversary of the death of Brigadier General Casimir Pulaski, brave officer and cavalryman who died from wounds received on October 9, 1779, at the siege of Savannah, Georgia; and

WHEREAS we are now engaged in the celebration of the two hundredth anniversary of the birth of George Washington, under whom General Pulaski served so valiantly;

Inviting observance  
of October 11, 1932, as.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, HERBERT HOOVER, President of the United States of America, in pursuance of the provisions of Public Resolution 32, Seventy-second Congress, approved July 2, 1932, do hereby invite the people of the United States of America to honor on Tuesday, the 11th day of October next, the memory of Brigadier General Casimir Pulaski, by holding such exercises and ceremonies in schools, churches, or other suitable places as may be deemed appropriate in commemoration of his death; and, further, I hereby direct that on that day the flag of the United States be appropriately displayed upon all Government buildings of the United States.

*Ante*, p. 571.

In WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this 12<sup>th</sup> day of September, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and thirty-two, and of [SEAL] the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fifty-seventh.

HERBERT HOOVER

By the President:  
W. R. CASTLE, Jr  
*Acting Secretary of State.*

[No. 2010]

## PETRIFIED FOREST NATIONAL MONUMENT—ARIZONA

September 23, 1932.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

## A PROCLAMATION

Petrified Forest National Monument,  
Ariz.  
Preamble.

WHEREAS it appears that the public interest would be promoted by adding to the Petrified Forest National Monument, in the State of Arizona, certain adjoining lands for administrative purposes and the protection of a certain approach highway and additional features of scenic and scientific interest;

Area enlarged.  
Vol. 34, p. 225.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, HERBERT HOOVER, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the power in me vested by section 2 of the act of Congress entitled "AN ACT For the preservation of American antiquities," approved June 8, 1906 (34 Stat. 225), do proclaim that, subject to the rights of the owners of privately owned lands and prior valid claims initiated and maintained pursuant to the land

laws of the United States, the following-described lands in Arizona be, and the same are hereby, added to and made a part of the Petrified Forest National Monument:

GILA AND SALT RIVER MERIDIAN	Description.
T. 18 N., R. 24 E.,	sec. 4, all of that part not now within the monument boundaries; sec. 9, all of that part not now within the monument boundaries.
T. 19 N., R. 23 E.,	sec. 1, all; sec. 2, all; sec. 3, all; sec. 10, all; sec. 11, all; sec. 12, all; sec. 13, all; sec. 14, all; sec. 15, all.
T. 19 N., R. 24 E.,	sec. 2, all, excluding and excepting right of way of U. S. Highway No. 66; sec. 3, all, excluding and excepting right of way of U. S. Highway No. 66; sec. 4, all; sec. 5, all; sec. 6, all; sec. 7, all; sec. 8, all; sec. 9, all; sec. 10, all, excluding and excepting right of way of U. S. Highway No. 66; sec. 16, all; sec. 17, all, excluding and excepting right of way of U. S. Highway No. 66; sec. 18, all; sec. 21, all; sec. 28, all; sec. 33, all.
T. 20 N., R. 23 E.,	sec. 1, all; sec. 2, all; sec. 3, all; sec. 10, all; sec. 11, all; sec. 12, all; sec. 13, all; sec. 14, all; sec. 15, all; sec. 22, all; sec. 23, all; sec. 24, all; sec. 25, all; sec. 26, all; sec. 27, all; sec. 34, all; sec. 35, all; sec. 36, all.

Description—Con.

- T. 20 N., R. 24 E., sec. 1, all;  
 sec. 2, all;  
 sec. 3, all;  
 sec. 4, all;  
 sec. 5, all;  
 sec. 6, all;  
 sec. 7, all;  
 sec. 8, all;  
 sec. 9, all;  
 sec. 10, all;  
 sec. 11, all;  
 sec. 12, all;  
 sec. 13, all;  
 sec. 14, all;  
 sec. 15, all;  
 sec. 16, all;  
 sec. 17, all;  
 sec. 18, all;  
 sec. 19, all;  
 sec. 20, all;  
 sec. 21, all;  
 sec. 22, all;  
 sec. 23, all;  
 sec. 24, all;  
 sec. 25, all;  
 sec. 26, all;  
 sec. 27, all;  
 sec. 28, all;  
 sec. 29, all;  
 sec. 30, all;  
 sec. 31, all;  
 sec. 32, all;  
 sec. 33, all;  
 sec. 34, all;  
 sec. 35, all, excluding and excepting right of  
 way of U. S. Highway No. 66;  
 sec. 36, all, excluding and excepting right of  
 way of U. S. Highway No. 66.

- T. 20 N., R. 25 E., sec. 4, all;  
 sec. 5, all;  
 sec. 6, all;  
 sec. 7, all;  
 sec. 8, all;  
 sec. 9, all;  
 sec. 16, all;  
 sec. 17, all;  
 sec. 18, all;

containing approximately 53,300 acres.

Warning is hereby expressly given to all unauthorized persons not to appropriate, injure, destroy, or remove any feature of this monument and not to locate or settle upon any of the lands thereof.

The director of the National Park Service, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, shall have the supervision, management, and control of this monument as provided in the act of Congress entitled "AN ACT To establish a National Park Service, and for other purposes," approved August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535-536), and acts additional thereto or amendatory thereof.

Reserved from settlement.

Supervision.

Vol. 39, p. 535; Vol. 41, p. 732.

U. S. C., p. 389.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this 23rd day of September, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and thirty-two, and of [SEAL] the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fifty-seventh.

HERBERT HOOVER

By the President:  
HENRY L STIMSON  
*Secretary of State.*

[No. 2011]

BEAR RIVER MIGRATORY BIRD REFUGE—UTAH

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

September 26, 1932.

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS it is provided by section 2 of the act of Congress, approved April 23, 1928 (45 Stat. 448), entitled "AN ACT To establish the Bear River Migratory-Bird Refuge," that lands acquired by the Secretary of Agriculture in accordance with said act "together with such lands of the United States as may be designated for the purpose by proclamations or Executive orders of the President, shall constitute the Bear River Migratory Bird Refuge";

Bear River Migratory Bird Refuge, Utah. Preamble. Statutory provision. Vol. 45, p. 448. U. S. C., Supp. VI, p. 228.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, HERBERT HOOVER, President of the United States, by virtue of the power in me vested by the aforesaid act of Congress, and otherwise, do hereby make known and proclaim that I do hereby reserve from settlement and entry and/or any other form of disposition under the public land laws, and do hereby set apart and designate for the purpose of the Bear River Migratory Bird Refuge, subject to existing valid rights in any parts or parcels thereof under the public land laws, the lands of the United States in Box Elder County, Utah, within the boundaries particularly described as follows, to wit:

Lands set apart as.

SALT LAKE MERIDIAN

Beginning at the standard corner of Tps. 8 and 9 N., Rs. 3 and 4 W.; Thence from said initial point, Southerly, between secs. 1 and 6 and secs. 7 and 12, to the north sixteenth-section corner of secs. 7 and 12, Tps. 8 N., Rs. 3 and 4 W.; Thence easterly, in T. 8 N., R. 3 W., on subdivisional lines of secs. 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12, to the north sixteenth-section corner on the east boundary of sec. 12; Thence N. 85° 29' E., in T. 8 N., R. 2 W., 245.91 chs. to the meander corner of fractional secs. 3 and 10; Thence S. 31° 30' W., on the riparian dividing line as shown on General Land Office supplemental plat of secs. 9, 10, and 16, T. 8 N., R. 2 W., approved April 18, 1928, to auxiliary meander corner No. 3, sec. 16, on the northeast shore of Great Salt Lake; Thence continue S. 31° 30' W., within Great Salt Lake, 176.00 chs. to a 12 by 12 by 22-in. concrete block; Thence west, within Great Salt Lake, 334.87 chs. to an iron pipe at the center of sec. 28, T. 8 N., R. 3 W.; Thence westerly, on the center line of secs. 28, 29, and 30, to the quarter-section corner of secs. 25 and 30, Tps. 8 N., Rs. 3 and 4 W.;

Description.

## Description—Con.

Thence continue westerly, on the center line of secs. 25 and 26, to the center of sec. 26, T. 8 N., R. 4 W.;

Thence west, 1 mile, to a point in Great Salt Lake;

Thence N.  $51^{\circ} 21'$  W., across Bear River Bay, 839.37 chs. to the northeast corner of lot 3, sec. 20, T. 9 N., R. 5 W., on the northwest shore of Great Salt Lake;

Thence westerly, through the center of sec. 20, to the quarter-section corner of secs. 19 and 20;

Thence northerly, between secs. 19 and 20, 17 and 18, and 7 and 8, to the corner of secs. 5, 6, 7, and 8;

Thence easterly, between secs. 5 and 8, to the corner of secs. 4, 5, 8, and 9;

Thence northerly, between secs. 4 and 5, to the closing corner of secs. 4 and 5, on the township line between Tps. 9 and 10 N., R. 5 W.;

Thence easterly, along the south boundary of secs. 32, 33, 34, and 35, T. 10 N., R. 5 W., to the corner of secs. 35 and 36;

Thence northerly, between secs. 35 and 36, to the corner of secs. 25, 26, 35, and 36;

Thence easterly, between secs. 25 and 36, to the corner of secs. 25, 30, 31, and 36, Tps. 10 N., Rs. 4 and 5 W.;

Thence southerly, between secs. 31 and 36, to the corner of Tps. 9 and 10 N., Rs. 4 and 5 W.;

Thence easterly, along the north boundary of secs. 6, 5, 4, and 3, T. 9 N., R. 4 W., to the northeast corner of sec. 3;

Thence southerly, between secs. 2 and 3 and secs. 10 and 11, in T. 9 N., R. 4 W., to the meander corner of fractional secs. 10 and 11;

Thence N.  $68^{\circ} 45'$  W., along the meander line of sec. 10, crossing the Bear River Club Co. dike, 3.68 chs. to an iron pipe 150 ft. distant at right angles from center line to said dike as now constructed;

Thence S.  $0^{\circ} 50'$  E., parallel to, and 150 ft. distant at right angles from, the center line of said dike, in part through sec. 23, 135.25 chs. to an iron pipe in the southwest quarter of sec. 23;

Thence S.  $24^{\circ} 16'$  E., parallel to, and 150 ft. distant at right angles from said dike, in part through sec. 23 and sec. 26, 52.24 chs. to a concrete post in the northwest quarter of sec. 26;

Thence S.  $48^{\circ} 11'$  E., parallel to, and 150 ft. distant at right angles from said dike, through sec. 26, 75.76 chs. to an iron pipe on the line between secs. 25 and 26;

Thence southerly, between secs. 25 and 26, 1.54 chs. to an iron pipe, the corner of secs. 25, 26, 35, and 36;

Thence easterly, between secs. 25 and 36, to the east corner of lot 4 in sec. 36, on the right bank of Bear River;

Thence southwesterly, with the southeast boundary of lot 4, sec. 36, along the right bank of Bear River to the south corner of said lot 4 on the line between secs. 35 and 36;

Thence northerly, between secs. 35 and 36, to an iron pipe the corner of secs. 25, 26, 35, and 36;

Thence westerly, between secs. 26 and 35, along the south boundary of lot 6, sec. 26, to the right bank of Bear River;

Thence northwesterly, with the south boundary of lot 6, in sec. 26, along the right bank of Bear River, to the corner between lots 5 and 6;

Thence southerly, crossing Bear River and on subdivisional lines of sec. 26 and sec. 35, to the east sixteenth-section corner, secs. 2 and 35, on the south boundary of T. 9 N., R. 4 W.;

Thence easterly, along the south boundary of sec. 35 and sec. 36, to the standard corner of Tps. 8 and 9 N., Rs. 3 and 4 W., the point of beginning.

Excepting and excluding from the effect of this proclamation the two privately owned tracts, hereinafter described:

Tracts excluded.

- (1) Lot 2, sec. 26, T. 9 N., R. 4 W.; and
- (2) One acre more or less in the northwest quarter of sec. 35, T. 9 N., R. 4 W., more particularly described as follows:

Beginning at a point designated "A", on the line between secs. 26 and 35, T. 9 N., R. 4 W., from which the northwest corner of sec. 35 bears S. 89° 54' W., 1,550.0 ft. distant;

Thence from said point "A", south, 326.0 ft.;

Thence along north bank of overflow,

N. 46° 30' E., 112.0 ft.;

N. 28° 45' E., 164.0 ft.;

N. 50° 56' E., 116.0 ft.;

Thence N. 36° 08' W., 40.0 ft., to the meander corner of secs. 26 and 35, on west bank of overflow;

Thence S. 89° 54' W., 226.3 ft., on the line between secs. 26 and 35, to point "A", the place of beginning.

The refuge area is shown upon Bureau of Biological Survey map filed in the archives of the Department of State, entitled "Bear River Migratory Bird Refuge," dated March 24, 1932, supplementing this proclamation.

Map filed.

It is unlawful within this refuge to take, injure, or disturb any bird, or nest or egg thereof, or injure or destroy any notice, signboard, fence, dike, ditch, dam, spillway, improvement, or other property of the United States, or remove therefrom or cut, burn, injure, or destroy any grass or other natural growth thereon, or enter, use, or occupy the refuge for any purpose, except in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture.

Unlawful acts.

Warning is given to all persons not to commit any of the acts herein enumerated, under the penalties prescribed in section 9 of the Bear River Migratory Bird Refuge Act of April 23, 1928 (45 Stat. 448, 450; U. S. Code, Supp., title 16, sec. 690g).

Penalties for.  
Vol. 45, p. 450.  
U. S. C., Supp. VI,  
p. 229.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this 26th day of September, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and thirty-two, and [SEAL] of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fifty-seventh.

HERBERT HOOVER

By the President:

HENRY L STIMSON  
*Secretary of State.*

[No. 2012]

## YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

October 20, 1932.

### A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS Congress by act of May 26, 1926, (44 Stat. 655-657), entitled "AN ACT To make additions to the Absaroka and Gallatin National Forests, and the Yellowstone National Park, and to improve and extend the winter feed facilities of the elk, antelope, and other

Yellowstone National Park.  
Preamble.  
Vol. 44, p. 656.

game animals of Yellowstone National Park and adjacent land, and for other purposes," authorized the President of the United States to add to the Yellowstone National Park, by Executive proclamation, certain lands in the State of Montana referred to therein; and

WHEREAS pursuant to and in accordance with the provisions of said act of Congress the Secretaries of the Interior and of Agriculture have jointly recommended the addition to the park of the hereinafter-described lands; and

WHEREAS it appears that the public interest would be promoted by including such lands within said park for the preservation and protection of the wild game therein and for administrative purposes;

Area enlarged.

Vol. 39, p. 535.  
U. S. C., p. 389.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, HERBERT HOOVER, President of the United States of America, do proclaim that the area hereinafter described shall be, and is hereby, subject to all valid existing rights, added to and made a part of the said park and is hereby made subject to the provisions of the act of August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535-536), entitled "AN ACT To establish a National Park Service, and for other purposes," and all acts supplementary thereto and amendatory thereof and all other laws and rules and regulations applicable to and extending over the said park, within T. 9 S., Rs. 7 and 8 E., described as follows:

Description.

#### PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN, MONTANA

Beginning at a point on the north line of said Yellowstone National Park where said line crosses the divide between Reese Creek and Mol Heron Creek, thence northeasterly along said divide to the junction of said divide with the branch divide north and west of Reese Creek; thence along said branch divide in a northeasterly and easterly direction around the drainage of Reese Creek, to the Yellowstone River; thence southerly and southeasterly along the west bank of the Yellowstone River to the line marking the western limits of the town of Gardiner, Mont.; thence south on said town-limits line to the northern boundary of Yellowstone National Park; thence west along the north boundary of Yellowstone National Park to the point of beginning, containing approximately 7,600 acres.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this 20<sup>th</sup> day of October, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and thirty-two, and of [SEAL] the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fifty-seventh.

By the President:  
HENRY L STIMSON  
*Secretary of State.*

HERBERT HOOVER

[No. 2013]

#### ARMISTICE DAY—1932

November 3, 1932.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

#### A PROCLAMATION

Armistice Day, 1932.  
Preamble.

WHEREAS the 11th of November, 1918, marked the cessation of the most destructive, sanguinary, and far-reaching war in human annals; and

WHEREAS it is fitting that the recurring anniversary of this day should be commemorated by exercises which shall recall the high purposes for which this Nation entered the World War, the devotion and sacrifice of those who gave service to our country in its peril, and the memory of those who died to bring peace, and which likewise shall recall the Nation's obligation to those dead that we shall apply ourselves to measures which shall contribute to prevent repetition of such devastations of humanity; and

WHEREAS, by concurrent resolution of the Senate and the House of Representatives, in 1926, the President was requested to issue a proclamation for the observance of Armistice Day:

Vol. 14, p. 1982.

Now, THEREFORE, I, HERBERT HOOVER, President of the United States of America, in pursuance of the said concurrent resolution, do hereby order that the flag of the United States be displayed on all Government buildings on November 11, 1932, and do invite the people of the United States to observe the day in schools and churches, and other suitable places, with appropriate ceremonies, giving expression to our gratitude for peace and the hope and desire that our friendly relations with other peoples may continue.

Directing display of flag and inviting observance of, on November 11, 1932.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this 3d day of November, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and thirty-two, and of [SEAL] the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fifty-seventh.

HERBERT HOOVER

By the President:  
HENRY L STIMSON  
*Secretary of State.*

[No. 2014]

THANKSGIVING DAY—1932

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

November 3, 1932.

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS at this season of the year our people for generations past have always turned their thoughts to thankfulness for the blessings of Almighty God,

Thanksgiving Day, 1932.  
Preamble.

Now, THEREFORE, I, HERBERT HOOVER, President of the United States, do set aside and declare Thursday, November 24, 1932, as a day of national thanksgiving, and I do urge that they repair to their places of public worship, there to give thanks to the beneficent Providence from whom comes all our good; and I do further recommend, inasmuch as this year marks the two hundredth anniversary of the birth of George Washington, the father of our country, whose immeasurable services to our liberties and our security are blessings perennially renewed upon us, that our people refresh their memory of his first Thanksgiving Proclamation, which I append and incorporate in this present proclamation.

Thursday, November 24, 1932, designated as.

George Washington's first Thanksgiving Proclamation incorporated.

*By the President of the United States of America.*

**A PROCLAMATION.**

Text.

*Whereas* it is the duty of all Nations to acknowledge the providence of Almighty God, to obey his will, to be grateful for his benefits, and humbly to implore his protection and favor—and *Whereas* both Houses of Congress have by their joint Committee requested me “to recommend to the People of the United States a day of public thanksgiving and prayer to be observed by acknowledging with grateful hearts the many signal favors of Almighty God, especially by affording them an opportunity peaceably to establish a form of government for their safety and happiness.”

Now therefore I do recommend and assign Thursday the 26th day of November next to be devoted by the People of these States to the service of that great and glorious Being, who is the beneficent Author of all the good that was, that is, or that will be—That we may then all unite in rendering unto him our sincere and humble thanks—for his kind care and protection of the People of this country previous to their becoming a Nation—for the signal and manifold mercies, and the favorable interpositions of his providence, which we experienced in the course and conclusion of the late war—for the great degree of tranquillity, union, and plenty, which we have since enjoyed—for the peaceable and rational manner in which we have been enabled to establish constitutions of government for our safety and happiness, and particularly the national One now lately instituted—for the civil and religious liberty with which we are blessed, and the means we have of acquiring and diffusing useful knowledge; and in general for all the great and various favors which he hath been pleased to confer upon us.

And also that we may then unite in most humbly offering our prayers and supplications to the great Lord and Ruler of Nations and beseech him to pardon our national and other transgressions—to enable us all, whether in public or private stations, to perform our several and relative duties properly and punctually—to render our national government a blessing to all the People, by constantly being a government of wise, just, and constitutional laws, discreetly and faithfully executed and obeyed—to protect and guide all Sovereigns and Nations (especially such as have shewn kindness unto us) and to bless them with good government, peace, and concord—To promote the knowledge and practice of true religion and virtue, and the increase of science among them and Us—and generally to grant unto all mankind such a degree of temporal prosperity as he alone knows to be best.

Given under my hand at the City of New York the third day of October in the year of our Lord 1789.

G<sup>o</sup> Washington

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this 3<sup>d</sup> day of November, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and thirty-two, and of [SEAL] the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fifty-seventh.

HERBERT HOOVER

By the President:  
HENRY L. STIMSON  
*Secretary of State.*

POSTPONING DATE OF EXPIRATION OF LENDING POWER OF THE  
RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

December 8, 1932.

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS an act of Congress entitled "AN ACT To provide emergency financing facilities for financial institutions, to aid in financing agriculture, commerce, and industry, and for other purposes," approved by the President on the 22d of January, 1932, as amended by an act of Congress entitled "AN ACT To relieve destitution, to broaden the lending powers of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, and to create employment by providing for and expediting a public-works program," approved by the President on the 21st of July, 1932, contains in section 5 thereof the following provision concerning the powers of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation: "The corporation may make loans under this section at any time prior to the expiration of one year from the date of the enactment hereof; and the President may from time to time postpone such date of expiration for such additional period or periods as he may deem necessary, not to exceed two years from the date of the enactment hereof."

Reconstruction Finance Corporation.  
Preamble.  
*Ante*, pp. 7, 713.

AND WHEREAS I, HERBERT HOOVER, President of the United States of America, deem it necessary that the date of expiration of the power of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to make loans under the provisions of section 5 of said act be postponed:

NOW, THEREFORE, I, HERBERT HOOVER, President of the United States of America, acting under and by virtue of the authority conferred upon me by section 5 of said act of Congress, do hereby declare and proclaim that the Reconstruction Finance Corporation may make loans under the provisions of section 5 of said act at any time prior to the 22d day of January, 1934.

Time extended for making loans by.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this 8<sup>th</sup> day of December, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and thirty-two, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fifty-seventh.

HERBERT HOOVER

By the President:  
HENRY L STIMSON  
*Secretary of State.*

[No. 2016]

INCREASING RATES OF DUTY ON UPHOLSTERERS' NAILS, CHAIR  
GLIDES, AND THUMB TACKS

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

December 14, 1932.

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS under and by virtue of section 336 of Title III, Part II, of the act of Congress approved June 17, 1930 (46 Stat. 590, 701), entitled "AN ACT To provide revenue, to regulate commerce with foreign countries, to encourage the industries of the United States, to protect American labor, and for other purposes," the United States Tariff Commission has investigated the differences in costs of production of, and all other facts and conditions enumerated in said section

Tariff on upholsterers' nails, chair glides, and thumb tacks.  
Preamble.  
Statutory authorization.  
Vol. 46, p. 701.

with respect to, upholsterers' nails, chair glides, and thumb tacks, finished or unfinished, being wholly or in part the growth or product of the United States and of and with respect to like or similar articles wholly or in part the growth or product of the principal competing country;

WHEREAS in the course of said investigation a hearing was held, of which reasonable public notice was given and at which parties interested were given reasonable opportunity to be present, to produce evidence, and to be heard;

WHEREAS the commission has reported to the President the results of said investigation and its findings with respect to such differences in costs of production;

WHEREAS the commission has found it shown by said investigation that the principal competing country is Germany, and that the duties expressly fixed by statute do not equalize the differences in the costs of production of the domestic articles and the like or similar foreign articles when produced in said principal competing country, and has specified in its report the increases in the rates of duty expressly fixed by statute found by the commission to be shown by said investigation to be necessary to equalize such differences; and

WHEREAS in the judgment of the President such rates of duty are shown by such investigation of the Tariff Commission to be necessary to equalize such differences in costs of production;

Increasing duties to equalize differences in costs of production.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, HERBERT HOOVER, President of the United States of America, do hereby approve and proclaim the following rates of duty found to be shown by said investigation to be necessary (within the limit of total increase provided for in said act) to equalize such differences in costs of production:

Vol. 46, p. 616.

An increase in the rate of duty expressly fixed in paragraph 331 of Title I of said act on upholsterers' nails, chair glides, and thumb tacks, of two or more pieces of iron or steel, finished or unfinished, from 3 cents per pound to 4½ cents per pound; and

An increase in the rate of duty expressly fixed in paragraph 331 of Title I of said act on thumb tacks, not specially provided for, from six-tenths of 1 cent per pound to nine-tenths of 1 cent per pound.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this 14<sup>th</sup> day of Dec., in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and thirty-two, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fifty-seventh.

HERBERT HOOVER

By the President:

HENRY L STIMSON  
*Secretary of State.*

[No. 2017]

### INCREASING RATE OF DUTY ON COCOA-FIBER MATS

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

### A PROCLAMATION

Tariff on cocoa-fiber mats.  
Preamble.  
Statutory authorization.  
Vol. 46, p. 701.

WHEREAS under and by virtue of section 336 of Title III, Part II, of the act of Congress approved June 17, 1930 (46 Stat. 590, 701) entitled "AN ACT To provide revenue, to regulate commerce with foreign countries, to encourage the industries of the United States, to protect American labor, and for other purposes," the United States

Tariff Commission has investigated the differences in costs of production of, and all other facts and conditions enumerated in said section with respect to, pile mats and floor coverings, wholly or in chief value of cocoa fiber, being wholly or in part the growth or product of the United States and of and with respect to like or similar articles wholly or in part the growth or product of the principal competing country;

WHEREAS in the course of said investigation a hearing was held, of which reasonable public notice was given and at which parties interested were given reasonable opportunity to be present, to produce evidence, and to be heard;

WHEREAS the commission has reported to the President the results of said investigation and its findings with respect to such differences in costs of production;

WHEREAS the commission has found it shown by said investigation that the principal competing country is British India, and that the duties expressly fixed by statute do not equalize the difference in the costs of production of the domestic articles and the like or similar foreign articles when produced in said principal competing country, and has specified in its report the increase in the rate of duty expressly fixed by statute found by the commission to be shown by said investigation to be necessary to equalize such difference; and

WHEREAS in the judgment of the President such rate of duty is shown by such investigation of the Tariff Commission to be necessary to equalize such difference in costs of production;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, HERBERT HOOVER, President of the United States of America, do hereby approve and proclaim an increase in the rate of duty expressly fixed in paragraph 1022 of Title I of said act on pile mats and floor coverings, wholly or in chief value of cocoa fiber, from 8 cents per square foot to 12 cents per square foot, the rate found to be shown by said investigation to be necessary (within the limit of total increase provided for in said act) to equalize such difference in costs of production.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this 14<sup>th</sup> day of Dec., in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and thirty-two, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fifty-seventh.

By the President:  
HENRY L. STIMSON  
*Secretary of State.*

HERBERT HOOVER

[No. 2018]

INCREASING RATE OF DUTY ON COTTON VELVETS  
BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Increasing duty to equalize difference in costs of production.  
Vol. 46, p. 646.

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS under and by virtue of section 336 of Title III, Part II, of the act of Congress approved June 17, 1930 (46 Stat. 590, 701), entitled "AN ACT To provide revenue, to regulate commerce with foreign countries, to encourage the industries of the United States, to protect American labor, and for other purposes," the United States Tariff Commission has investigated the differences in costs of production of, and all other facts and conditions enumerated in said

Tariff on cotton velvets.  
Preamble.  
Statutory authorization.  
Vol. 46, p. 701.

December 14, 1932.

section with respect to, velveteens and velvets, including velveteen or velvet ribbons, cut or uncut, whether or not the pile covers the entire surface, wholly or in chief value of cotton, being wholly or in part the growth or product of the United States and of and with respect to like or similar articles wholly or in part the growth or product of the principal competing countries;

WHEREAS in the course of said investigation a hearing was held, of which reasonable public notice was given and at which parties interested were given reasonable opportunity to be present, to produce evidence, and to be heard;

WHEREAS the commission has reported to the President the results of said investigation and its findings with respect to such differences in costs of production;

WHEREAS the commission has found it shown by said investigation that the principal competing country for velvets, other than upholstery velvets, wholly or in chief value of cotton, is France, and that the duties expressly fixed by statute do not equalize the differences in the costs of production of the domestic articles and the like or similar foreign articles when produced in said principal competing countries, and has specified in its report the increase in the rate of duty expressly fixed by statute found by the commission to be shown by said investigation to be necessary to equalize such differences; and

WHEREAS in the judgment of the President the increased rate of duty on cotton velvets, other than upholstery velvets, specified in said report is shown by such investigation of the Tariff Commission to be necessary to equalize such difference in costs of production;

Increasing duty to  
equalize difference  
costs of production.  
Vol. 46, p. 642.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, HERBERT HOOVER, President of the United States of America, do hereby approve and proclaim an increase in the rate of duty expressly fixed in paragraph 909 of Title I of said act on velvets, other than upholstery velvets, cut or uncut, whether or not the pile covers the entire surface, wholly or in chief value of cotton, from 62½ per centum ad valorem to 70 per centum ad valorem, the rate found to be shown by said investigation to be necessary to equalize such difference in costs of production.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this 14<sup>th</sup> day of Dec., in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and thirty-two, and of the  
[SEAL] Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fifty-seventh.

HERBERT HOOVER

By the President:

HENRY L STIMSON  
*Secretary of State.*

[No. 2019]

INCREASING RATES OF DUTY ON FOLDING RULES OF ALUMINUM OR OF  
WOOD

December 14, 1932.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS under and by virtue of section 336 of Title III, Part II, of the act of Congress approved June 17, 1930 (46 Stat. 590, 701), entitled "AN ACT To provide revenue, to regulate commerce with foreign countries, to encourage the industries of the United States, to protect American labor, and for other purposes," the United States

Tariff on folding  
rules.  
Preamble.  
Statutory authoriza-  
tion.  
Vol. 46, p. 701.

Tariff Commission has investigated the differences in costs of production of, and all other facts and conditions enumerated in said section with respect to, folding rules, wholly or in chief value of aluminum or of wood, being wholly or in part the growth or product of the United States and of and with respect to like or similar articles wholly or in part the growth or product of the principal competing country;

WHEREAS in the course of said investigation a hearing was held, of which reasonable public notice was given and at which parties interested were given reasonable opportunity to be present, to produce evidence, and to be heard;

WHEREAS the commission has reported to the President the results of said investigation and its findings with respect to such differences in costs of production;

WHEREAS the commission has found it shown by said investigation that the principal competing country is Germany, and that the duties expressly fixed by statute do not equalize the differences in the costs of production of the domestic articles and the like or similar foreign articles when produced in said principal competing country, and has specified in its report the increases in the rates of duty expressly fixed by statute found by the commission to be shown by said investigation to be necessary to equalize such differences; and

WHEREAS in the judgment of the President such rates of duty are shown by such investigation of the Tariff Commission to be necessary to equalize such differences in costs of production;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, HERBERT HOOVER, President of the United States of America, do hereby approve and proclaim the following rates of duty found to be shown by said investigation to be necessary to equalize such differences in costs of production:

Increasing duty to equalize differences in costs of production.

An increase in the rate of duty expressly fixed in paragraph 396 of Title I of said act on folding rules, wholly or in chief value of aluminum, not specially provided for, from 45 per centum ad valorem to 65 per centum ad valorem; and

Vol. 46, p. 629.

An increase in the rate of duty expressly fixed in paragraph 412 of Title I of said act on folding rules, wholly or in chief value of wood, and not specially provided for, from 40 per centum ad valorem to 60 per centum ad valorem.

Vol. 46, p. 630.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this 14<sup>th</sup> day of Dec., in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and thirty-two, and of the [SEAL] Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fifty-seventh.

HERBERT HOOVER

By the President:

HENRY L STIMSON  
*Secretary of State.*

[No. 2020]

INCREASING DUTY ON PRISM-BINOCULARS

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

December 14, 1932.

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS under and by virtue of section 336 of Title III, Part II, of the act of Congress approved June 17, 1930 (46 Stat. 590, 701), entitled "AN ACT To provide revenue, to regulate commerce with foreign countries, to encourage the industries of the United States, to

Tariff on prism binoculars. Preamble. Statutory authorization. Vol. 46, p. 701.

protect American labor, and for other purposes," the United States Tariff Commission has investigated the differences in costs of production of, and all other facts and conditions enumerated in said section with respect to, optical instruments of a class or type used by the Army, Navy, or Air Force for fire control, frames and mountings therefor, and parts of any of the foregoing, being wholly or in part the growth or product of the United States and of and with respect to like or similar articles wholly or in part the growth or product of the principal competing country;

WHEREAS in the course of said investigation a hearing was held, of which reasonable public notice was given, and at which parties interested were given reasonable opportunity to be present, to produce evidence, and to be heard;

WHEREAS the commission has reported to the President the results of said investigation and its findings with respect to such differences in costs of production;

Vol. 46, p. 607,

WHEREAS the commission has found it shown by said investigation that the principal competing country is Germany; that the duty expressly fixed in paragraph 228 (a) of said act, on prism-binoculars, having a magnification greater than five diameters, and valued at more than \$12 each, frames and mountings therefor, and parts of any of the foregoing, does not equalize the difference in the costs of production of the domestic articles and the like or similar foreign articles when produced in said principal competing country; and that said difference can not be equalized by proceeding under the provisions of subdivision (a) of said section and act;

Vol. 46, p. 710.

WHEREAS the commission has specified in its report the ad valorem rate of duty based upon the American selling price as defined in section 402 (g) of said act of the domestic articles found by the commission to be shown by said investigation to be necessary to equalize such difference; and

WHEREAS in the judgment of the President such ad valorem rate of duty based upon said American selling price is shown by such investigation of the Tariff Commission to be necessary to equalize such difference in costs of production;

Increasing duty to  
equalize difference in  
costs of production.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, HERBERT HOOVER, President of the United States of America, do hereby approve said report and proclaim that the rate of duty shown by said difference in costs of production to be necessary to equalize such difference, within the limit provided in said section 336, on prism-binoculars, having a magnification greater than five diameters, and valued at more than \$12 each, frames and mountings therefor, and parts of any of the foregoing, is 60 per centum ad valorem based upon the American selling price as defined in said section 402 (g) of said act of prism-binoculars, having a magnification greater than five diameters, frames and mountings therefor, and parts of any of the foregoing, manufactured or produced in the United States.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this 14<sup>th</sup> day of Dec., in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and thirty-two, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fifty-seventh.

By the President:

HENRY L STIMSON  
*Secretary of State.*

HERBERT HOOVER

GRAND CANYON NATIONAL MONUMENT—ARIZONA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

December 22, 1932.

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS the Grand Canyon of the Colorado River is an object of unusual scientific interest, being the greatest eroded canyon within the United States; and

Grand Canyon National Monument, Ariz. Preamble.

WHEREAS that portion of the canyon which continues down the Colorado River below the Grand Canyon National Park contains much that is most significant and important in this unusual scientific interest; and

WHEREAS it appears that the public interest would be promoted by reserving this portion of the Grand Canyon as a national monument, with such other land as is necessary for its proper protection;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, HERBERT HOOVER, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the power in me vested by section 2 of the act of Congress entitled "AN ACT For the preservation of American antiquities," approved June 8, 1906 (34 Stat. 225), do proclaim that, subject to all valid existing rights, there is hereby reserved from all forms of appropriation under the public land laws and set apart as a national monument, the tract of land in the State of Arizona, lying within the following-described boundaries, which shall hereafter be known as the Grand Canyon National Monument:

National monument established. Vol. 34, p. 225. U. S. C., p. 416.

Description.

GILA AND SALT RIVER MERIDIAN, ARIZONA

Beginning at the quarter section corner of secs. 2 and 11, T. 35 N., R. 8 W., thence east along the line between secs. 2 and 11, 1 and 12, T. 35 N., R. 8 W., secs. 6 and 7, 5 and 8, 4 and 9, 3 and 10, 2 and 11, 1 and 12, T. 35 N., R. 7 W., secs. 6 and 7, 5 and 8, 4 and 9, 3 and 10, 2 and 11, 1 and 12, T. 35 N., R. 6 W.; thence continuing east through unsurveyed T. 35 N., Rs. 5 and 4 W., to the boundary of the Kaibab National Forest; thence southerly along the boundary of the Kaibab National Forest to the intersection with the boundary of the Grand Canyon National Park; thence southerly and southwesterly along the boundary of the Grand Canyon National Park to the intersection with the boundary of the Tusayan National Forest; thence southerly along the boundary of the Tusayan National Forest to the northeast corner of sec. 24, T. 32 N., R. 5 W.; thence westerly along the line between secs. 13 and 24, 14 and 23, 15 and 22, 16 and 21, 17 and 20, 18 and 19, T. 32 N., R. 5 W., and secs. 13 and 24, T. 32 N., R. 6 W., to the east boundary of the Hualpai Indian Reservation; thence northerly along the east boundary of the said Hualpai Indian Reservation to the Colorado River; thence due north to the north bank of the Colorado River; thence southwesterly along the north bank of the Colorado River to a point due south of the quarter section corner of secs. 9 and 10, T. 32 N., R. 8 W.; thence due north to the quarter section corner of secs. 9 and 10; thence northerly along the line between secs. 9 and 10, 3 and 4, to eighth standard parallel north; thence west along said standard parallel to the standard corner of secs. 33 and 34, T. 33 N., R. 8 W.; thence northerly along the line between secs. 33 and 34, to the corner of secs. 27, 28, 33, and 34; thence westerly along the line between secs. 28 and 33, to its intersection with the hydrographic divide between Toroweap Valley on the east and an unnamed valley on the west; thence northerly along said hydrographic divide to its intersection with the line between secs. 20 and 29, T. 34 N., R. 8 W.; thence easterly along the line between said secs. 20 and 29, to the

corner of secs. 20, 21, 28, and 29; thence northerly along the line between secs. 20 and 21, 16 and 17, to the corner of secs. 8, 9, 16, and 17; thence easterly along the line between secs. 9 and 16 to the quarter section corner; thence northerly along the center section line of secs. 9 and 4, to the center of said sec. 4; thence easterly along the center section line of said sec. 4, to the quarter section corner of secs. 3 and 4; thence northerly along the line between secs. 3 and 4, T. 34 N., R. 8 W., secs. 33 and 34, T. 35 N., R. 8 W., to the quarter section corner; thence easterly along the center section line of secs. 34 and 35, to the center of sec. 35; thence northerly along the center section line of secs. 35, 26, 23, 14, and 11, to the place of beginning, containing approximately 273,145 acres.

Reserved from settlement, etc.

Warning is hereby expressly given to all unauthorized persons not to appropriate, injure, destroy, or remove any feature of this monument, and not to locate or settle upon any of the lands thereof.

Supervision.

The Director of the National Park Service, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, shall have the supervision, management, and control of this monument as provided in the act of Congress entitled "AN ACT To establish a National Park Service, and for other purposes," approved August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535-536), and acts additional thereto or amendatory thereof.

Vol. 39, p. 535.  
U. S. C., p. 339.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this 22d day of December, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and thirty-two, and [SEAL] of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fifty-seventh.

HERBERT HOOVER

By the President:

HENRY L STIMSON  
*Secretary of State.*

[No. 2022]

MERCHANDISE IN BONDED WAREHOUSE, BONDED CARPET WOOL AND CAMEL HAIR, AND DRAWBACK EXPORTATIONS

December 23, 1932.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

Bonded warehouses,  
etc.  
Preamble.  
Statutory authorization.  
Vol. 46, p. 696.

WHEREAS Congress enacted and the President, on the 17th day of June, 1930, approved a law known as the Tariff Act of 1930, section 318 of which provides, in part:

"Whenever the President shall by proclamation declare an emergency to exist by reason of a state of war, or otherwise, he may authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to extend during the continuance of such emergency the time herein prescribed for the performance of any act . . . ,"  
and

WHEREAS it is essential that the authority conferred upon the President therein be at this time exercised to the extent hereinafter set forth:

Emergency declared.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, HERBERT HOOVER, President of the United States of America, acting under and by virtue of the authority aforesaid, do hereby find and determine, and by this proclamation do proclaim, an emergency to exist, for sufficient reasons me thereunto moving.

And I do further proclaim and make known that, in my judgment, it is necessary and proper, because of the emergency, that all merchandise imported during the calendar year 1930 and entered for warehousing under section 557 of the Tariff Act of 1922 or section 557 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (except grain entered for warehousing under section 557 of the Tariff Act of 1930) shall be permitted to remain in warehouse for a further period, and I, therefore, hereby authorize the Secretary of the Treasury, until further notice, to extend the warehousing period for such merchandise so that it may remain in warehouse for periods not exceeding two years after the expiration of the three years prescribed in sections 557 and 559 of the Tariff Acts of 1922 and 1930: *Provided, however*, that in each and every case the Secretary of the Treasury shall require that the principal on the warehouse entry bond, in order to obtain the benefits under the extension granted, shall furnish to the collector of customs for the district in which the merchandise is warehoused the assent of the sureties on such bond, agreeing to remain bound under the terms and provisions of the bond to the same extent as if no extension were granted, or shall furnish an additional bond with acceptable sureties to cover the extended period.

Time extended for withdrawing merchandise, imported during 1930, for warehousing. Vol. 42, p. 977; Vol. 46, p. 744.

Exception.

Further extensions.

*Proviso.*  
Terms.

And I do further proclaim and make known that, in my judgment, it is necessary and proper, because of the emergency, that all wool imported or withdrawn from bonded warehouse during the calendar year 1930 conditionally free of duty, under bond, for use in the manufacture of rugs, carpets, or other floor coverings, under the provisions of paragraph 1101 of the Tariff Act of 1922, and that all wool or hair of the camel imported or withdrawn from bonded warehouse during the calendar year 1930 conditionally free of duty, under bond, for use in the manufacture of press cloth, camel's-hair belting, rugs, carpets, or other floor coverings, or in the manufacture of knit or felt boots or heavy fulled lumbermen's socks, under the provisions of paragraph 1101 of the Tariff Act of 1930, shall be permitted a further period during which proof that the wool or hair has been so used may be furnished; and I, therefore, hereby authorize the Secretary of the Treasury, until further notice, to extend the period during which proof of use may be furnished, so that such proof may be furnished during periods not exceeding two years after the expiration of the three years prescribed in said paragraphs 1101: *Provided, however*, that in each and every case the Secretary of the Treasury shall require that the principal on the bond, in order to obtain the benefits under the extension granted, shall furnish to the collector of customs for the district in which the bond was given the assent of the sureties on such bond, agreeing to remain bound under the terms and provisions of the bond to the same extent as if no extension were granted, or shall furnish an additional bond with acceptable sureties to cover the extended period.

Bonded wool, conditionally free, for floor coverings, etc. Time extended for furnishing proof of use.

Vol. 42, p. 904.

Vol. 46, p. 646.

*Proviso.*  
Condition imposed.

And I do further proclaim and make known that, in my judgment, it is necessary and proper, because of the emergency, that, as to articles manufactured or produced in the United States with the use of imported or substituted merchandise for drawback purposes under section 313 of the Tariff Act of 1930, a further period for exportation (or shipment to the Philippine Islands) of the completed article should be permitted in those cases where the imported merchandise involved was imported during the calendar year 1930; and I, therefore, hereby authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to extend the period for exportation (or shipment to the Philippine Islands) of the completed article in such cases, so as to include not exceeding five years after importation of the imported merchandise instead of three years as prescribed in section 313(h) of the Tariff Act of 1930.

Drawback and refunds.

Vol. 46, p. 693.

Time extended on merchandise for shipment to Philippine Islands.

Vol. 46, p. 694.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this 23d day of December, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and thirty-two, and of [SEAL] the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fifty-seventh.

HERBERT HOOVER

By the President:

HENRY L STIMSON  
*Secretary of State.*

[No. 2023]

ANNOUNCING THE DEATH OF THE HONORABLE CALVIN COOLIDGE

January 5, 1933.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES:

Announcing death of  
ex-President Calvin  
Coolidge.

It becomes my sad duty to announce officially the death of Calvin Coolidge, which occurred at his home in the City of Northampton, Massachusetts, on the fifth day of January, nineteen hundred and thirty-three, at twelve twenty-five o'clock in the afternoon.

Mr. Coolidge had devoted his entire life to the public service, and his steady progress from Councilman to Mayor of Northampton and thence upward as Member of the State Senate of Massachusetts, Lieutenant-Governor and Governor of Massachusetts, to Vice-President and President of the United States, stands as a conspicuous memorial to his private and public virtues, his outstanding ability, and his devotion to the public welfare.

His name had become in his own lifetime a synonym for sagacity and wisdom; and his temperateness in speech and his orderly deliberation in action bespoke the profound sense of responsibility which guided his conduct of the public business.

From the American people he evoked an extraordinary warmth of affectionate response to his salient and characteristic personality. He earned and enjoyed their confidence in the highest degree. To millions of our people his death will come as a personal sorrow as well as a public loss.

Suitable military and  
naval honors directed.

As an expression of the public sorrow, it is ordered that the flags of The White House and of the several departmental buildings be displayed at half staff for a period of thirty days, and that suitable military and naval honors under orders of the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy may be rendered on the day of the funeral.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this fifth day of January, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and thirty-three, and of [SEAL] the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fifty-seventh.

HERBERT HOOVER

By the President:

HENRY L STIMSON  
*Secretary of State.*

[No. 2024]

WHITE SANDS NATIONAL MONUMENT—NEW MEXICO

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

January 18, 1933.

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS it appears that the public interest would be promoted by including the lands hereinafter described within a national monument for the preservation of the white sands and additional features of scenic, scientific, and educational interest;

White Sands National Monument, N. Mex. Preamble.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, HERBERT HOOVER, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the power in me vested by sec. 2 of the act of Congress entitled "AN ACT For the preservation of American antiquities," approved June 8, 1906 (34 Stat. 225), do proclaim and establish the White Sands National Monument and that, subject to all valid existing rights, the following-described lands in New Mexico be, and the same are hereby, included within the said national monument:

National monument established.

Vol. 34, p. 225.  
U. S. C., p. 416.

Description.

NEW MEXICO PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN

- Tps. 17 S., Rs. 5, 6, and 7 E., all.
- T. 17 S., R. 8 E., secs. 6, 7, and 18.
- Tps. 18 S., Rs. 5 and 6 E., all.
- T. 18 S., R. 7 E., secs. 2 to 11, secs. 15 to 21, and secs. 29 and 30, inclusive;
  - sec. 1, exclusive of Federal Aid Project 176 right of way;
  - sec. 12, NE.  $\frac{1}{4}$  and N.  $\frac{1}{2}$  SE.  $\frac{1}{4}$  (both exclusive of Federal Aid Project 176 right of way), fractional W.  $\frac{1}{2}$  north and west of Federal Aid Project 176 right of way;
  - sec. 13, fractional NW.  $\frac{1}{4}$  north and west of Federal Aid Project 176 right of way;
  - sec. 14, fractional E.  $\frac{1}{2}$  north and west of Federal Aid Project 176 right of way, and W.  $\frac{1}{2}$ , exclusive of Federal Aid Project 176 right of way;
  - sec. 22, NW.  $\frac{1}{4}$ , N.  $\frac{1}{2}$  SW.  $\frac{1}{4}$ , SW.  $\frac{1}{4}$  SW.  $\frac{1}{4}$  and NE.  $\frac{1}{4}$  exclusive of Federal Aid Project 176 right of way;
  - sec. 23, NW.  $\frac{1}{4}$  exclusive of Federal Aid Project 176 right of way;
  - sec. 28, NE.  $\frac{1}{4}$  NE.  $\frac{1}{4}$ , W.  $\frac{1}{2}$  NE.  $\frac{1}{4}$ , NW.  $\frac{1}{4}$ .
- T. 19 S., R. 5 E., secs. 1 to 5 and secs. 9 to 12, inclusive;
  - sec. 13, N.  $\frac{1}{2}$ ;
  - sec. 14, N.  $\frac{1}{2}$ ;
  - sec. 15, N.  $\frac{1}{2}$ .
- T. 19 S., R. 6 E., secs. 2 to 8, inclusive;
  - sec. 1, N.  $\frac{1}{2}$ .

Warning is hereby expressly given to all unauthorized persons not to appropriate, injure, destroy, or remove any feature of this monument and not to locate or settle upon any of the lands thereof.

Warning against unauthorized acts.

The Director of the National Park Service, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, shall have the supervision, management, and control of this monument as provided in the act of Congress entitled "AN ACT To establish a National Park Service, and for other purposes," approved August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535-536), and acts additional thereto or amendatory thereof.

Supervision.

Vol. 39, p. 535.  
U. S. C., p. 389.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this 18<sup>th</sup> day of January, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and thirty-three, and of [SEAL] the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fifty-seventh.

HERBERT HOOVER

By the President:

HENRY L STIMSON  
*Secretary of State.*

[No. 2025]

### WASATCH NATIONAL FOREST—UTAH

January 31, 1933.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

#### A PROCLAMATION

Wasatch National Forest, Utah.  
Preamble.

Area enlarged.  
Vol. 26, p. 1103; Vol. 30, p. 34.  
U. S. C., pp. 418, 419.

Prior rights not affected.

WHEREAS it appears that the public good will be promoted by adding certain lands in Utah to the Wasatch National Forest;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, HERBERT HOOVER, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the power in me vested by section 24 of the act of March 3, 1891 (26 Stat. 1095, 1103; U. S. Code, title 16, sec. 471), and by the act of June 4, 1897 (30 Stat. 11, 34; U. S. Code, title 16, sec. 473), do proclaim that the Wasatch National Forest is hereby enlarged to include the area indicated on the diagram hereto annexed and forming a part hereof.

The withdrawal made by this proclamation shall, as to all lands which are at this date legally appropriated under the public land laws or reserved for any public purpose, be subject to and shall not interfere with or defeat legal rights under such appropriation, nor prevent the use for such public purpose of lands so reserved, so long as such appropriation is legally maintained or such reservation remains in force.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this 31 day of January, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and thirty-three, and [SEAL] of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fifty-seventh.

HERBERT HOOVER

By the President:

HENRY L STIMSON  
*Secretary of State.*

[No. 2026]

### INCREASING DUTY ON RUBBER-SOLED AND RUBBER FOOTWEAR

February 1, 1933.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

#### A PROCLAMATION

Tariff on rubber-soled and rubber footwear.

Preamble.  
Vol. 46, p. 701.

WHEREAS under and by virtue of section 336 of Title III, Part II, of the act of Congress approved June 17, 1930 (46 Stat. 590, 701), entitled "AN ACT To provide revenue, to regulate commerce with foreign countries, to encourage the industries of the United States, to protect American labor, and for other purposes," the United States

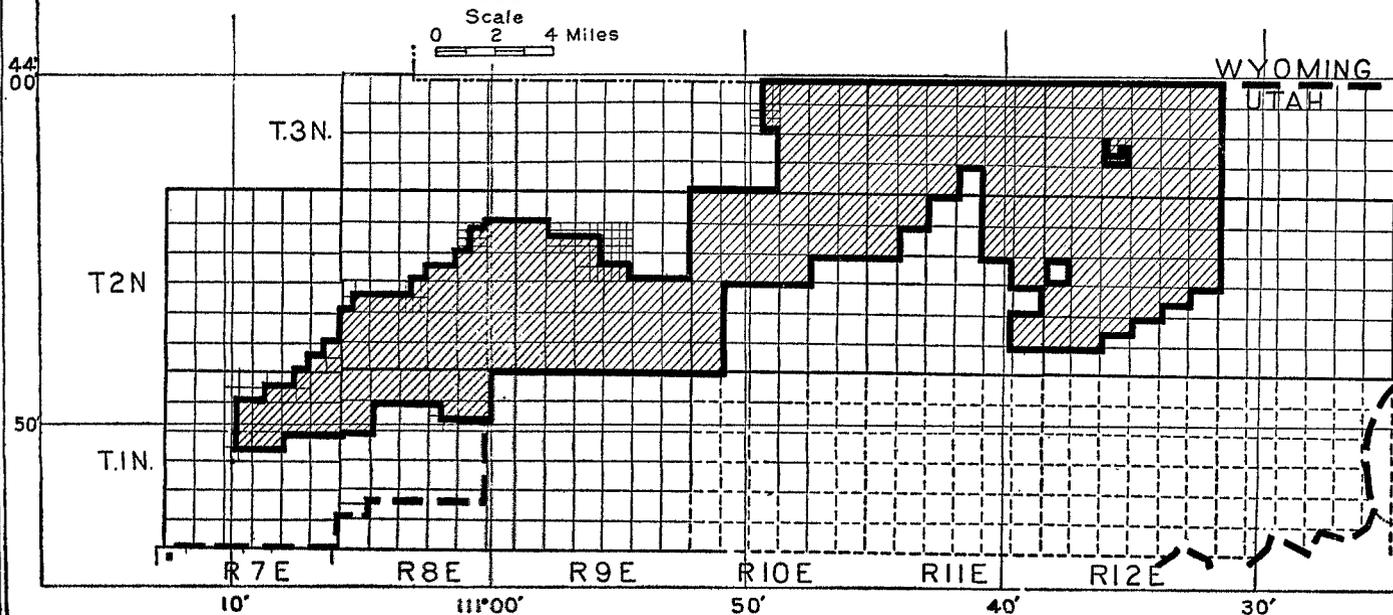
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
FOREST SERVICE  
R. Y. STUART, FORESTER  
T. W. NORCROSS, CHIEF ENGINEER

# PORTION OF WASATCH NATIONAL FOREST

UTAH  
SALT LAKE MERIDIAN  
1933

--- Present National Forest Boundary  
— Boundary of addition to  
Wasatch N.F.

DIAGRAM FORMING PART OF  
PROCLAMATION DATED JAN. 31, 1933



Tariff Commission has investigated the differences in costs of production of, and all other facts and conditions enumerated in said section with respect to, boots, shoes, or other footwear (including athletic or sporting boots and shoes), the uppers of which are composed wholly or in chief value of wool, cotton, ramie, animal hair, fiber, rayon or other synthetic textile, silk, or substitutes for any of the foregoing, with soles composed wholly or in chief value of india rubber or substitutes for rubber, and boots and shoes or other footwear, wholly or in chief value of india rubber, not specially provided for, being wholly or in part the growth or product of the United States, and of and with respect to like or similar articles wholly or in part the growth or product of the principal competing countries;

WHEREAS in the course of said investigation a hearing was held, of which reasonable public notice was given and at which parties interested were given reasonable opportunity to be present, to produce evidence, and to be heard;

WHEREAS the commission has reported to the President the results of said investigation and its findings with respect to such differences in costs of production;

WHEREAS the commission has found it shown by said investigation that the principal competing countries for boots, shoes, or other footwear (including athletic or sporting boots and shoes), the uppers of which are composed wholly or in chief value of wool, cotton, ramie, animal hair, fiber, rayon or other synthetic textile, silk, or substitutes for any of the foregoing, with soles composed wholly or in chief value of india rubber or substitutes for rubber, provided for in paragraph 1530 (e) of Title I of said tariff act, are Czechoslovakia and Japan, and that the principal competing country for boots, shoes, or other footwear, wholly or in chief value of india rubber, provided for in paragraph 1537 (b) of Title I of said act, is Czechoslovakia, and that the duties expressly fixed by statute do not equalize the differences in the costs of production of the domestic articles and the like or similar foreign articles when produced in said principal competing countries; and that said differences can not be equalized by proceeding under the provisions of subdivision (a) of said section and act;

Vol. 46, p. 667.

Vol. 46, p. 668.

WHEREAS the commission has specified in its report the ad valorem rates of duty based upon the American selling price, as defined in section 402 (g) of said act, of the domestic articles found by the commission to be shown by said investigation to be necessary to equalize such differences; and

Vol. 46, p. 710

WHEREAS in the judgment of the President such ad valorem rates of duty based upon said American selling price are shown by such investigation of the Tariff Commission to be necessary to equalize such differences in costs of production;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, HERBERT HOOVER, President of the United States of America, do hereby approve said report and proclaim that the rate of duty shown by said investigation to be necessary to equalize such differences, within the limit provided in said section 336, on boots, shoes, or other footwear (including athletic or sporting boots and shoes), the uppers of which are composed wholly or in chief value of wool, cotton, ramie, animal hair, fiber, rayon or other synthetic textile, silk, or substitutes for any of the foregoing, with soles composed wholly or in chief value of india rubber or substitutes for rubber, is 35 per centum ad valorem based upon the American selling price as defined in section 402 (g) of said act of boots, shoes, or other footwear (including athletic or sporting boots, and shoes), the uppers of which are composed wholly or in chief value of wool, cotton, ramie, animal hair, fiber, rayon or other synthetic textile, silk, or substitutes for any of the foregoing, with soles composed wholly or in chief value of india rubber or substitutes for rubber, manufac-

Increasing duty to equalize differences in costs of production.  
Vol. 46, p. 701.

tured or produced in the United States; and that the rate of duty shown by said investigation to be necessary to equalize such differences, within the limit provided in said section 336, on boots, shoes, or other footwear, wholly or in chief value of india rubber, not specially provided for, is 25 per centum ad valorem based upon the American selling price of boots, shoes, or other footwear, wholly or in chief value of india rubber, not specially provided for, manufactured or produced in the United States.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this 1<sup>st</sup> day of February, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and thirty-three, [SEAL] and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fifty-seventh.

HERBERT HOOVER

By the President:

HENRY L STIMSON  
*Secretary of State.*

[No. 2027]

DEATH VALLEY NATIONAL MONUMENT—CALIFORNIA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

February 11, 1933.

Death Valley National Monument, Calif.

Preamble.

National monument established.

Vol. 34, p. 225.  
U. S. C., p. 416.

Warning against unauthorized acts.

Supervision.

Vol. 39, p. 535.  
U. S. C., p. 389.

WHEREAS it appears that the public interest would be promoted by including certain lands known as Death Valley, in California, within a national monument for the preservation of the unusual features of scenic, scientific, and educational interest therein contained:

NOW, THEREFORE, I, HERBERT HOOVER, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the power in me vested by section 2 of the act of Congress entitled "AN ACT For the preservation of American antiquities," approved June 8, 1906 (34 Stat. 225), do proclaim and establish the Death Valley National Monument and that, subject to all valid existing rights, the area indicated on the diagram hereto annexed and forming a part hereof be, and the same is hereby, included within the said national monument.

Warning is hereby expressly given to all unauthorized persons not to appropriate, injure, destroy, or to remove any feature of this monument and not to locate or settle upon any of the lands thereof.

The Director of the National Park Service, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, shall have the supervision, management, and control of this monument as provided in the act of Congress entitled "AN ACT To establish a National Park Service, and for other purposes," approved August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535-536), and acts additional thereto or amendatory thereof.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this 11<sup>th</sup> day of February, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and thirty-three, and [SEAL] of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fifty-seventh.

HERBERT HOOVER

By the President:

HENRY L STIMSON  
*Secretary of State.*

[No. 2028]



CONVENING THE SENATE IN SPECIAL SESSION

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

February 14, 1933.

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS public interests require that the Senate of the United States be convened at 12 o'clock on the 4th day of March, 1933, to receive such communications as may be made by the Executive;

Preamble.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, HERBERT HOOVER, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim and declare that an extraordinary occasion requires the Senate of the United States to convene at the Capitol, in the City of Washington, on the 4th day of March next, at 12 o'clock noon, of which all persons who shall at that time be entitled to act as members of that body are hereby required to take notice.

Special session of the Senate to be convened March 4, 1933.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this 14<sup>th</sup> day of February, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and thirty-three, and [SEAL] of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fifty-seventh.

HERBERT HOOVER

By the President:

HENRY L STIMSON  
*Secretary of State.*

[No. 2029]

ASHLEY NATIONAL FOREST—UTAH AND WYOMING

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

February 18, 1933.

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS it appears that the public good will be promoted by adding certain lands in Utah to the Ashley National Forest;

Ashley National Forest, Utah-Wyo.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, HERBERT HOOVER, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the power in me vested by section 24 of the act of March 3, 1891 (26 Stat. 1095, 1103; U. S. C., title 16, sec. 471), and the act of June 4, 1897 (30 Stat. 11, 34; U. S. C., title 16, sec. 473), do proclaim that the following-described lands in Utah are hereby added to and made a part of the Ashley National Forest:

Area enlarged.

Vol. 26, p. 1103; Vol. 30, p. 34.  
U. S. C., pp. 418, 419.

Description.

SALT LAKE MERIDIAN

T. 2 N., R. 20 E., sec. 1 and those portions of secs. 2, 11, 12, 13, and 24 not heretofore part of the national forest.

T. 3 N., R. 20 E., secs. 35 and 36.

T. 2 N., R. 21 E., secs. 1 to 11, inclusive, secs. 16, 17, and 18, and those portions of secs. 12, 13, 14, 15, 19, 20, 21, and 22 not heretofore part of the national forest.

T. 3 N., R. 21 E., sec. 31, SW.  $\frac{1}{4}$  and S.  $\frac{1}{2}$  SE.  $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 32, S.  $\frac{1}{2}$  NE.  $\frac{1}{4}$  and SE.  $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 35, and all sec. 36.

Description—Con.

- T. 2 N., R. 22 E., secs. 1 to 6, inclusive, secs. 8, 11, and 12, and those portions of secs. 7, 9, 10, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 23, and 24 not heretofore part of the national forest.
- T. 3 N., R. 22 E., S.  $\frac{1}{2}$  S.  $\frac{1}{2}$  secs. 25 and 26, and all secs. 31 to 36, inclusive.
- T. 2 N., R. 23 E., secs. 1 to 12, inclusive, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, and 8 sec. 13, lots 1, 2, 3, and 4 sec. 14, lots 1, 2, 3, and 4 and N.  $\frac{1}{2}$  N.  $\frac{1}{2}$  sec. 15, lots 1, 2, 3, and 4 and N.  $\frac{1}{2}$  NE.  $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 16, and those portions of secs. 17, 18, 19, and 20 not heretofore part of the national forest.
- T. 3 N., R. 23 E., S.  $\frac{1}{2}$  SW.  $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 30, NW.  $\frac{1}{4}$  NE.  $\frac{1}{4}$ , S.  $\frac{1}{2}$  NE.  $\frac{1}{4}$ , NW.  $\frac{1}{4}$ , and S.  $\frac{1}{2}$  sec. 31, S.  $\frac{1}{2}$  NW.  $\frac{1}{4}$  and S.  $\frac{1}{2}$  sec. 32, S.  $\frac{1}{2}$  S.  $\frac{1}{2}$  sec. 33, and S.  $\frac{1}{2}$  SW.  $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 34.
- T. 2 N., R. 24 E., lot 5 and S.  $\frac{1}{2}$  sec. 6, all sec. 7, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, NE.  $\frac{1}{4}$ , E.  $\frac{1}{2}$  NW.  $\frac{1}{4}$ , N.  $\frac{1}{2}$  SE.  $\frac{1}{4}$ , and SE.  $\frac{1}{4}$  SE.  $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 18, E.  $\frac{1}{2}$  NE.  $\frac{1}{4}$  and lots 1, 6, 7, and 9 sec. 19.

Prior rights, etc., not affected.

The withdrawal made by this proclamation shall, as to all lands which are at this date legally appropriated under the public land laws or reserved for any public purpose, be subject to and shall not interfere with or defeat legal rights under such appropriation, nor prevent the use for such public purpose of lands so reserved, so long as such appropriation is legally maintained or such reservation remains in force.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this 18 day of February, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and thirty-three, and of [SEAL] the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fifty-seventh.

HERBERT HOOVER

By the President:

HENRY L STIMSON  
*Secretary of State.*

[No. 2030]

## CARLSBAD CAVERNS NATIONAL PARK—NEW MEXICO

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

## A PROCLAMATION

Carlsbad Caverns  
National Park, N. Mex.  
Preamble.  
Statutory authoriza-  
tion.  
Vol. 46, p. 279.  
Additions.

WHEREAS Congress by act of May 14, 1930 (46 Stat. 279), entitled "AN ACT To establish the Carlsbad Caverns National Park in the State of New Mexico, and for other purposes," authorized the President of the United States, upon the recommendation of the Secretary of the Interior, to add to said park by Executive proclamation any or all of the following-described lands: Secs. 1, 12, and 13, T. 24 S., R. 22 E.; secs. 1 to 18, inclusive, 20 to 28, inclusive, and 33 to 36, inclusive, T. 24 S., R. 23 E.; the entire T. 24 S., R. 24 E.; secs. 6, 7, 18, and 19, and 27 to 34, inclusive, T. 24 S., R. 25 E.; secs. 24, 25, 35, and 36, T. 25 S., R. 22 E.; the entire T. 25 S., R. 23 E.; north half of T. 25 S., R. 24 E.; secs. 5, 6, 7, 8, 17, and 18, T. 25 S., R. 25 E.; secs. 1, 2, 11, 12, 13, and 14, and 19 to 36, inclusive, T. 26 S., R. 22 E.;

west half of township and secs. 22 to 26, inclusive, T. 26 S., R. 23 E.; all with respect to the New Mexico principal meridian; and

WHEREAS the said Secretary of the Interior has recommended the addition to the park of the lands hereinafter described; and

WHEREAS it appears that the public interests would be promoted by including such lands within said park for the preservation of their natural state and outstanding scenic features and for road-protection purposes;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, HERBERT HOOVER, President of the United States of America, do proclaim that, subject to all valid existing rights, the following-described lands in New Mexico be, and the same are hereby added to and made a part of said park, and they are hereby made subject to the provisions of the act of August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535-536), entitled "AN ACT To establish a National Park Service, and for other purposes," and all acts supplementary thereto and amendatory thereof and all other laws and rules and regulations applicable to and extending over the said park:

Area enlarged.

Vol. 39, p. 535.

Further additions.

NEW MEXICO PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN

- T. 24 S., R. 24 E., secs. 25, 26, and 35.
  - T. 25 S., R. 24 E., secs. 1 and 2.
  - T. 24 S., R. 25 E., secs. 27 to 30, inclusive,  
secs. 32 and 33, E.  $\frac{1}{2}$ , SW.  $\frac{1}{4}$ , E.  $\frac{1}{2}$  NW.  $\frac{1}{4}$  sec.  
31, and W.  $\frac{1}{2}$ , NW.  $\frac{1}{4}$  NE.  $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 34.
  - T. 25 S., R. 25 E., secs. 5 and 6.
- Containing 9,239.94 acres.

Nothing herein shall affect any privately owned lands within this area or any valid existing claim, location, or entry on said lands made under the land laws of the United States; but if any of the privately owned lands shall be conveyed to the United States or any existing claim, location, or entry is canceled, the lands so affected shall become a part of the said Carlsbad Caverns National Park.

Private, etc., claims not affected.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this 21 day of February, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and thirty-three, and of [SEAL] the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fifty-seventh.

HERBERT HOOVER

By the President:  
HENRY L STIMSON  
*Secretary of State.*

[No. 2031]

SAGUARO NATIONAL MONUMENT—ARIZONA

March 1, 1933.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS a certain area within the Catalina Division of the Coronado National Forest in the State of Arizona and certain adjacent lands are of outstanding scientific interest because of the exceptional growth thereon of various species of cacti, including the so-called giant cactus, it appears that the public interest will be promoted by reserving as much land as may be necessary for the proper protection thereof as a national monument.

Saguaro National Monument, Ariz. Preamble.

Establishment of  
within Coronado Na-  
tional Forest, Ariz.  
Vol. 34, p. 225.  
U. S. C., p. 416.

Selections by State,  
for University.

Description.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, HERBERT HOOVER, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the power in me vested by section 2 of the act of Congress approved June 8, 1906 (34 Stat. 225), entitled "AN ACT For the preservation of American antiquities," do proclaim that there are hereby reserved from all forms of appropriation under the public land laws, subject to all valid existing rights, and the right of the State of Arizona to select for the use of the University of Arizona all or any portions of secs. 11, 14, 22, 28, and E. ½ 21, T. 14 S., R. 16 E. of the Gila and Salt River meridian, and set apart as a national monument, the following-described tracts of lands in the State of Arizona:

GILA AND SALT RIVER MERIDIAN

T. 14 S., R. 16 E., secs. 8 to 17 inclusive, secs. 20 to 29 inclusive, and secs. 32 to 36 inclusive.

T. 14 S., R. 17 E., secs. 7 to 36 inclusive.

T. 14 S., R. 18 E., secs. 7, 8, 9, secs. 16 to 21 inclusive, and secs. 28 to 33 inclusive.

T. 15 S., R. 16 E., secs. 1 to 5 inclusive.

T. 15 S., R. 17 E., secs. 1 to 6 inclusive and secs. 11, 12, 13, 14, 23, and 24.

T. 15 S., R. 18 E., secs. 4 to 9 inclusive and secs. 16 to 21 inclusive.

Use of Coronado Na-  
tional Forest not  
affected.

The reservation made by this proclamation is not intended to prevent the use of the lands now within the Coronado National Forest for national-forest purposes under the proclamation establishing the Coronado National Forest, and the two reservations shall both be effective on the land withdrawn; but the national monument hereby established shall be the dominant reservation, and any use of the land which interferes with the preservation or protection as a national monument is hereby forbidden.

Reserved from settle-  
ment, etc.

Warning is hereby given to all unauthorized persons not to appropriate, injure, deface, remove, or destroy any feature of this national monument, or to locate or settle on any of the lands reserved by this proclamation.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this 1 day of March, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and thirty-three, and of the [SEAL] Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fifty-seventh.

HERBERT HOOVER

By the President:

HENRY L STIMSON  
*Secretary of State.*

[No. 2032]

BLACK CANYON OF THE GUNNISON NATIONAL MONUMENT—  
COLORADO

March 2, 1933.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

Black Canyon of the  
Gunnison National  
Monument, Colo.  
Preamble.

WHEREAS it appears that the public interest would be promoted by including the lands hereinafter described within a national monument for the preservation of the spectacular gorges and additional features of scenic, scientific, and educational interest;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, HERBERT HOOVER, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the power in me vested by section 2 of the act of Congress entitled "AN ACT For the preservation of American antiquities," approved June 8, 1906 (34 Stat. 225), do proclaim and establish the Black Canyon of the Gunnison National Monument and that, subject to all valid existing rights, the following-described lands in Colorado be, and the same are hereby, included within the said national monument:

Establishment pro-  
claimed.  
Vol. 34, p. 225.  
U. S. C., p. 416.

Description.

NEW MEXICO PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN

- T. 49 N., R. 7 W., sec. 3, lots 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 10, 11, and 12, and S.  $\frac{1}{2}$ ;  
 sec. 4, all;  
 sec. 5, lots 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, NE.  $\frac{1}{4}$  SW.  
 $\frac{1}{4}$ , and SE.  $\frac{1}{4}$ ;  
 sec. 8, N.  $\frac{1}{2}$  NE.  $\frac{1}{4}$ ;  
 sec. 9, E.  $\frac{1}{2}$ , E.  $\frac{1}{2}$  NW.  $\frac{1}{4}$ , and NW.  $\frac{1}{4}$  NW.  $\frac{1}{4}$ ;  
 sec. 10, E.  $\frac{1}{2}$  NE.  $\frac{1}{4}$ , NW.  $\frac{1}{4}$  NE.  $\frac{1}{4}$ , and N.  $\frac{1}{2}$   
 NW.  $\frac{1}{4}$ ;  
 sec. 11, NW.  $\frac{1}{4}$ .  
 T. 50 N., R. 7 W., sec. 19, W.  $\frac{1}{2}$  SE.  $\frac{1}{4}$ , E.  $\frac{1}{2}$  SW.  $\frac{1}{4}$ , and lots 3  
 and 4;  
 sec. 29, SW.  $\frac{1}{4}$  SE.  $\frac{1}{4}$ , and SW.  $\frac{1}{4}$ ;  
 sec. 30, E.  $\frac{1}{2}$ , E.  $\frac{1}{2}$  NW.  $\frac{1}{4}$ , E.  $\frac{1}{2}$  SW.  $\frac{1}{4}$ , and lots 1,  
 2, and 3;  
 sec. 31, NE.  $\frac{1}{4}$ , and E.  $\frac{1}{2}$  NW.  $\frac{1}{4}$ ;  
 sec. 32, all;  
 sec. 33, S.  $\frac{1}{2}$  SW.  $\frac{1}{4}$ .  
 T. 50 N., R. 8 W., sec. 16, SW.  $\frac{1}{4}$  SE.  $\frac{1}{4}$ , and SW.  $\frac{1}{4}$ ;  
 sec. 17, SW.  $\frac{1}{4}$  NE.  $\frac{1}{4}$ , NW.  $\frac{1}{4}$ , and S.  $\frac{1}{2}$ ;  
 sec. 20, all;  
 sec. 21, all;  
 sec. 22, S.  $\frac{1}{2}$  NE.  $\frac{1}{4}$ , NW.  $\frac{1}{4}$ , and S.  $\frac{1}{2}$ ;  
 sec. 23, NE.  $\frac{1}{4}$ , and S.  $\frac{1}{2}$ ;  
 sec. 24, all;  
 sec. 25, E.  $\frac{1}{2}$  NE.  $\frac{1}{4}$ , NW.  $\frac{1}{4}$  NE.  $\frac{1}{4}$ , NE.  $\frac{1}{4}$  NW.  $\frac{1}{4}$ ,  
 and W,  $\frac{1}{2}$  NW.  $\frac{1}{4}$ ;  
 sec. 26, all;  
 sec. 27, all;  
 sec. 28, all;  
 sec. 29, all.

Warning is hereby expressly given to all unauthorized persons not to appropriate, injure, destroy, or remove any feature of this monument and not to locate or settle upon any of the lands thereof.

Reserved from settle-  
ment, etc.

The Director of the National Park Service, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, shall have the supervision, management, and control of this monument as provided in the act of Congress entitled "AN ACT To establish a National Park Service, and for other purposes," approved August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535-536), and acts additional thereto or amendatory thereof.

Supervision.  
Vol. 39, p. 535.

U. S. C., p. 389.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this 2<sup>d</sup> day of March, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and thirty-three, and of the [SEAL] Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fifty-seventh.

HERBERT HOOVER

By the President:

HENRY L STIMSON  
*Secretary of State.*

[No. 2033]

DECREASING RATES OF DUTY ON SPERM OIL, CRUDE, AND SPERMACETI WAX

March 2, 1933.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

Tariff on sperm oil, crude and spermaceti wax.  
Preamble.  
Vol. 46, p. 701.

WHEREAS under and by virtue of section 336 of Title III, Part II, of the act of Congress approved June 17, 1930 (46 Stat. 590, 701), entitled "AN ACT To provide revenue, to regulate commerce with foreign countries, to encourage the industries of the United States, to protect American labor, and for other purposes," the United States Tariff Commission has investigated the differences in costs of production of, and all other facts and conditions enumerated in said section with respect to, sperm oil, crude, sperm oil, refined or otherwise processed, and spermaceti wax, being wholly or in part the growth or product of the United States and of and with respect to like or similar articles wholly or in part the growth or product of the principal competing countries;

WHEREAS in the course of said investigation a hearing was held, of which reasonable public notice was given and at which parties interested were given reasonable opportunity to be present, to produce evidence, and to be heard;

WHEREAS the commission has reported to the President the results of said investigation and its findings with respect to such differences in costs of production;

WHEREAS the commission has found it shown by said investigation that the principal competing country for sperm oil, crude, is Canada, and that the principal competing country for spermaceti wax is the United Kingdom, and that the duties expressly fixed by statute do not equalize the differences in the costs of production of the domestic articles and the like or similar foreign articles when produced in said principal competing countries, and has specified in its report the decreases in the rates of duty expressly fixed by statute found by the commission to be shown by said investigation to be necessary to equalize such differences; and

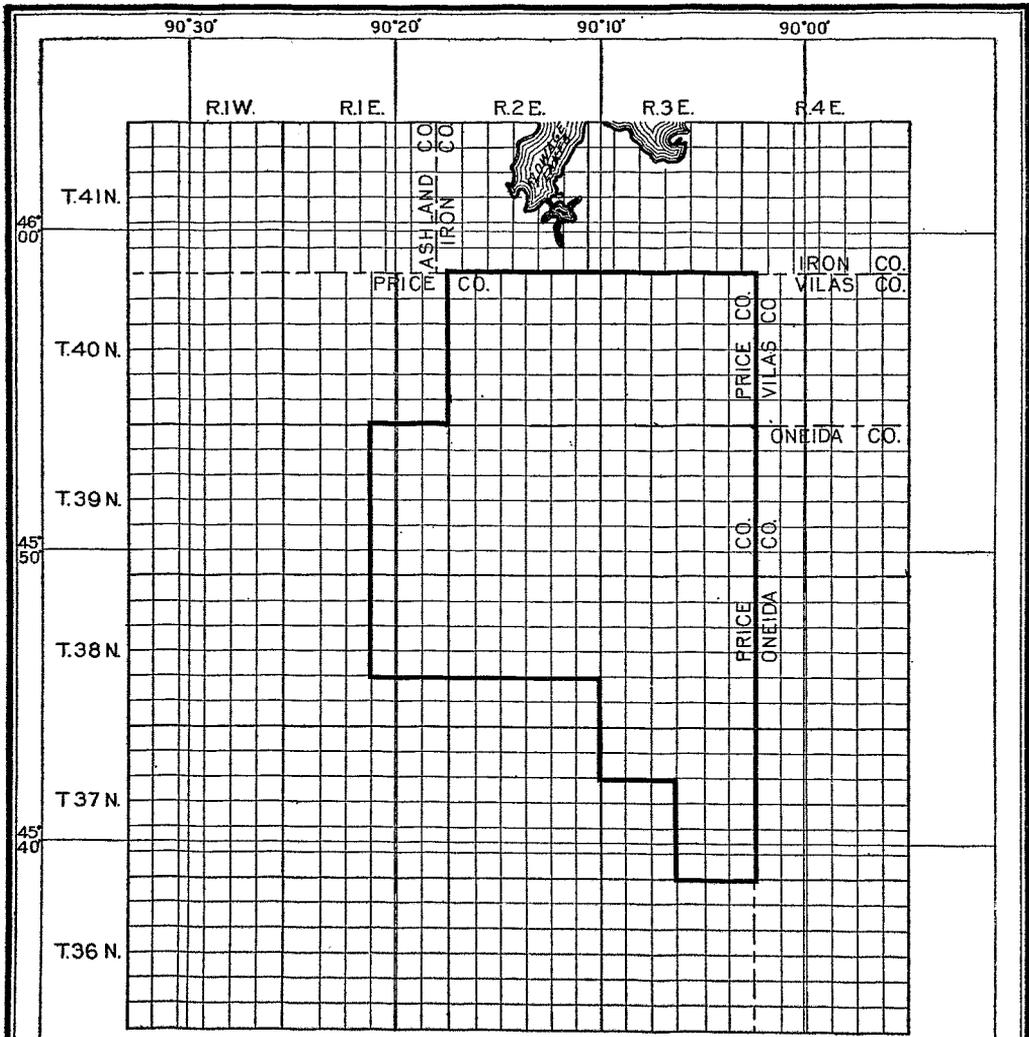
WHEREAS in the judgment of the President such rates of duty are shown by such investigation of the Tariff Commission to be necessary to equalize such differences in costs of production;

Changes in rates to equalize differences in costs of production.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, HERBERT HOOVER, President of the United States of America, do hereby approve and proclaim the following rates of duty found to be shown by said investigation to be necessary to equalize such differences in costs of production:

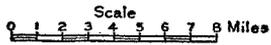
Vol. 46, p. 597.

A decrease (within the limit of total decrease provided for in said act) in the rate of duty expressly fixed in paragraph 52 of Title I of said act on sperm oil, crude, from 10 cents per gallon to 5 cents per gallon; and



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
 FOREST SERVICE  
 R. Y. STUART, FORESTER

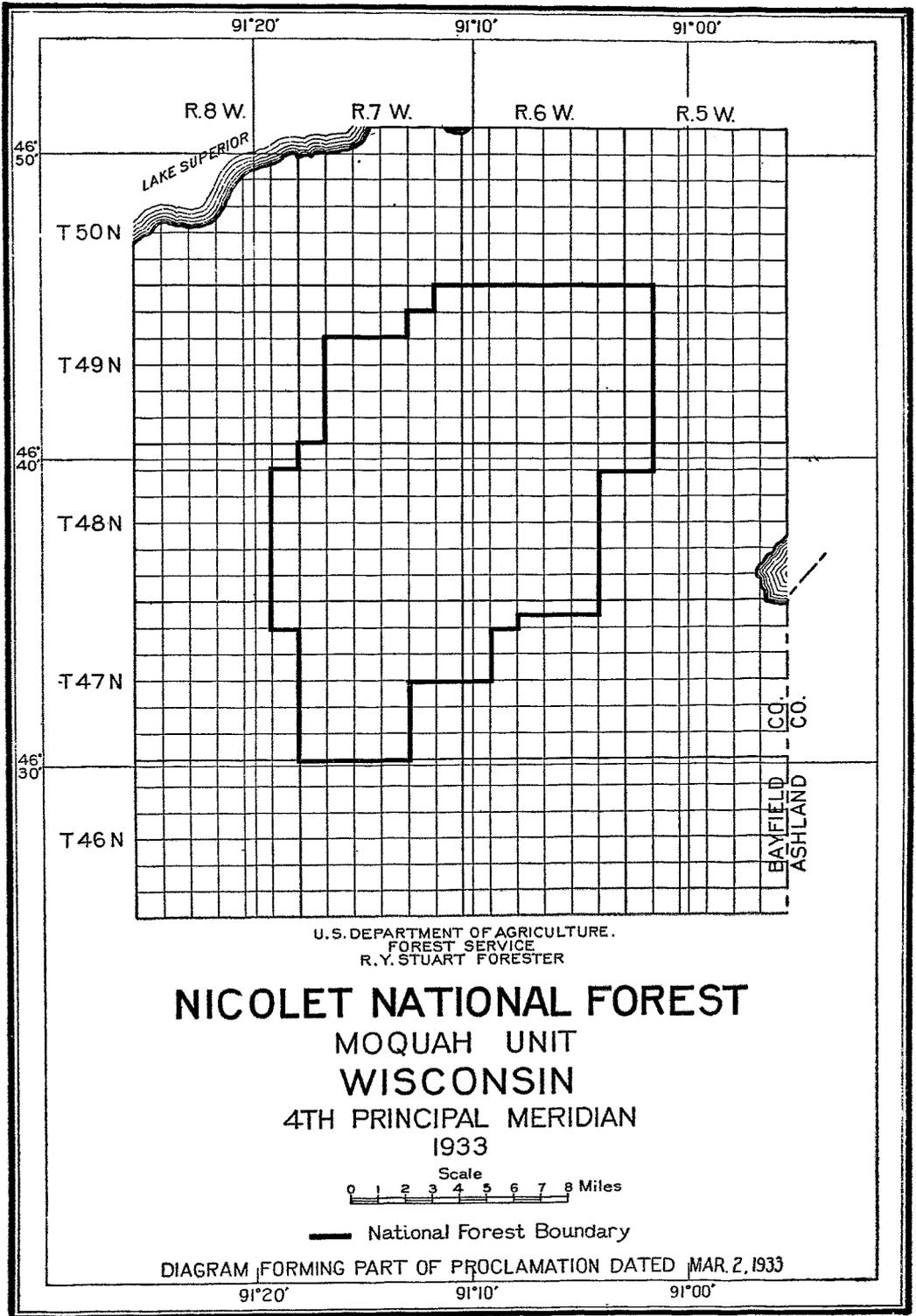
**NICOLET NATIONAL FOREST**  
**FLAMBEAU UNIT**  
**WISCONSIN**  
 4TH PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN  
 1933

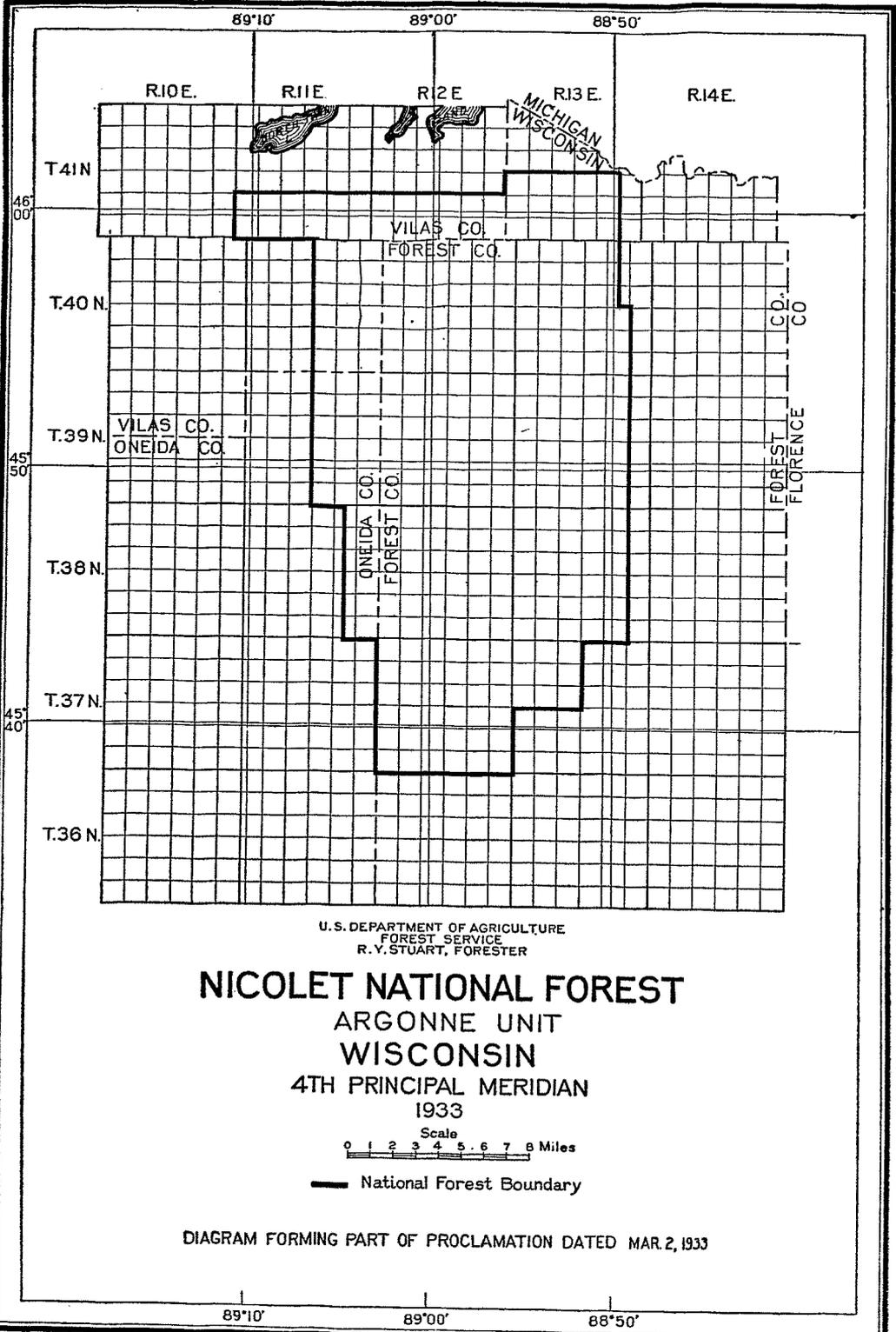


— National Forest Boundary

DIAGRAM FORMING PART OF PROCLAMATION, DATED MAR. 2, 1933

90°30'      90°20'      90°10'      90°00'





A decrease in the rate of duty expressly fixed in paragraph 52 of Title I of said act on spermaceti wax, from 6 cents per pound to 3½ cents per pound.

Vol. 46, p. 598.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this 2<sup>d</sup> day of March in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and thirty-three, and of the [SEAL] Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fifty-seventh.

HERBERT HOOVER

By the President:

HENRY L STIMSON  
*Secretary of State.*

[No. 2034]

NICOLET NATIONAL FOREST—WISCONSIN

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

March 2, 1933.

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS certain forest lands within the State of Wisconsin have been or may hereafter be acquired by the United States of America under authority of the act of Congress approved March 1, 1911 (36 Stat. 961, 962; U. S. C., title 16, sec. 516), as amended June 7, 1924 (43 Stat. 653-655; U. S. C., title 16, sec. 515); and

Nicolet National Forest, Wis.  
Preamble.  
Statutory authorization.  
Vol. 36, p. 962; Vol. 43, p. 654.  
U. S. C., p. 424.

WHEREAS certain public lands in said State are in part covered with timber or undergrowth and it appears that it would be in the public interest to give them a national-forest status;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, HERBERT HOOVER, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the power in me vested by section 24 of the act of March 3, 1891 (26 Stat. 1095, 1103; U. S. C., title 16, sec. 471), and by section 11, act of March 1, 1911 (36 Stat. 961, 963; U. S. C., title 16, sec. 521), do proclaim that there are hereby reserved and set apart as the Nicolet National Forest, Wis., all lands of the United States within the area shown on the diagrams attached hereto and made a part hereof, and that all lands therein which may hereafter be acquired by the United States under the authority of said acts of March 1, 1911, and June 7, 1924, shall be reserved and administered as part of said Nicolet National Forest.

Reserving, etc., area for national forest.  
Vol. 26, p. 1103; Vol. 36, p. 963.  
U. S. C., pp. 418, 425.

The withdrawal made by this proclamation shall, as to all lands which are at this date legally appropriated under the public land laws or reserved for any public purpose other than forest uses, be subject to and shall not interfere with or defeat legal rights under such appropriation, nor prevent the use for such public purpose of lands so reserved, so long as such appropriation is legally maintained or such reservation remains in force.

Prior rights, etc., not affected.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this 2<sup>d</sup> day of March, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and thirty-three, and of the [SEAL] Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fifty-seventh.

HERBERT HOOVER

By the President:

HENRY L STIMSON  
*Secretary of State.*

[No. 2035]

## CANYON DE CHELLY NATIONAL MONUMENT—ARIZONA

March 3, 1933.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

## A PROCLAMATION

Canyon De Chelly National Monument, Ariz.

Establishment, with-  
in Navajo Indian Res-  
ervation, with consent  
of their council.  
Vol. 46, p. 1161.Statutory provision  
for modifying area.  
*Ante*, p. 1419.Approval by Navajo  
Council Assembly.*Ante*, p. 2449.Description amend-  
ed.

Location.

Warning against un-  
lawful acts.

Supervision.

Vol. 39, p. 535.  
U. S. C., p. 389.

WHEREAS Congress by act of February 14, 1931 (Public, No. 667—71st Cong.), entitled "AN ACT To authorize the President of the United States to establish the Canyon De Chelly National Monument within the Navajo Indian Reservation, Arizona," authorized the President of the United States, with the consent of the Tribal Council of the Navajo Tribe of Indians, to establish the said Canyon De Chelly National Monument by Executive proclamation; and

WHEREAS Congress by act of March 1, 1933 (Public, No. 404—72nd Cong. 2nd Session), entitled "AN ACT To amend the description of land described in section 1 of the act approved February 14, 1931, entitled "AN ACT To authorize the President of the United States to establish the Canyon De Chelly National Monument within the Navajo Indian Reservation, Arizona," amended the description of the land described in section 1 of the act of February 14, 1931; and

WHEREAS the Navajo Tribal Council Assembly at Fort Wingate, New Mexico, on July 8, 1930, adopted a resolution approving the establishment of the Canyon De Chelly National Monument; and

WHEREAS it appears to be in the public interest that the cliff dwellings and other features of scientific and educational interest desired to be preserved be more accurately described by amending the description of the land for the Canyon De Chelly National Monument as established by Proclamation No. 1945 dated April 1, 1931;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, HERBERT HOOVER, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the power in me vested by the said acts of Congress approved February 14, 1931, and March 1, 1933, do proclaim that the Canyon De Chelly National Monument as heretofore established by proclamation shall comprise the following described lands:

"All lands in Del Muerto, De Chelly, and Monument Canyons, and the canyons tributary thereto, and the lands within one-half mile of the rims of the said canyons, situated in unsurveyed townships 4 and 5 north, range 7 west; townships 4, 5, and 6 north, range 8 west; townships 4 and 5 north, range 9 west; and in surveyed townships 4 and 5 north, range 6 west; townships 3, 6, and 7 north, range 7 west; township 6 north, range 9 west; and township 5 north, range 10 west; embracing about eighty-three thousand eight hundred and forty acres, all of the Navajo meridian, in Arizona," and the proclamation dated April 1, 1931, heretofore issued for the establishment of the said national monument is hereby accordingly modified.

Warning is hereby expressly given to all unauthorized persons not to appropriate, injure, destroy, or remove any feature of this monument and not to locate or settle upon any of the lands thereof.

The Director of the National Park Service, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, shall have the supervision, management, and control of this monument as provided in the act of Congress entitled "AN ACT To establish a National Park Service, and for other purposes," approved August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535), and acts additional thereto or amendatory thereof.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this 3<sup>rd</sup> day of March in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and thirty-three and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fifty-seventh.

HERBERT HOOVER

By the President:

HENRY L STIMSON  
*Secretary of State.*

[No. 2036]

COLORADO NATIONAL MONUMENT—COLORADO

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

March 3, 1933.

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS it appears that the public interest would be promoted by adding to the Colorado National Monument, Colo., certain adjoining lands for the purpose of including within said monument additional lands on which there are located features of historical and scientific interest and for the protection of the Rim Road and for administration purposes;

Colorado National Monument, Colo. Preamble.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, HERBERT HOOVER, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the power in me vested by section 2 of the act of Congress entitled "AN ACT For the preservation of American antiquities," approved June 8, 1906 (34 Stat. 225), do proclaim that, subject to all valid existing rights, such additional lands in Colorado be, and the same are hereby, added to and made a part of the Colorado National Monument, and that the boundaries of the said monument as hereby changed are described as follows:

Area enlarged. Vol. 34, p. 225. U. S. C., p. 416.

Beginning at the southwest corner of sec. 31, T. 11 S., R. 101 W. of the sixth principal meridian;  
thence westerly one-half mile to the south  $\frac{1}{4}$  corner of sec. 36, T. 11 S., R. 102 W., sixth principal meridian;  
thence northerly approximately 4 miles to the north  $\frac{1}{4}$  corner of sec. 13, T. 11 S., R. 102 W., sixth principal meridian (on the south boundary of sec. 31, T. 1 N., R. 2 W., Ute meridian);  
thence westerly approximately three-fourths mile to the southwest corner of sec. 31, T. 1 N., R. 2 W., Ute meridian;  
thence northerly 1 mile to the northwest corner of sec. 31, T. 1 N., R. 2 W., Ute meridian;  
thence easterly approximately  $1\frac{1}{4}$  miles to the northeast corner of the NW.  $\frac{1}{4}$  NW.  $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 32, T. 1 N., R. 2 W., Ute meridian;  
thence southerly 990 ft. more or less to a point 330 ft. northerly from the southwest corner of the NE.  $\frac{1}{4}$  NW.  $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 32, T. 1 N., R. 2 W., Ute meridian;  
thence easterly one-half mile to the east line of the NW.  $\frac{1}{4}$  NE.  $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 32, T. 1 N., R. 2 W., Ute meridian;  
thence southerly 330 ft. to the southeast corner of the said NW.  $\frac{1}{4}$  NE  $\frac{1}{4}$ ;  
thence easterly one-half mile to the northeast corner of the SW.  $\frac{1}{4}$  NW.  $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 33, T. 1 N., R. 2 W., Ute meridian;  
thence southerly one-fourth mile to the southeast corner of the said SW.  $\frac{1}{4}$  NW.  $\frac{1}{4}$ ;  
thence easterly one-half mile to the northeast corner of the NW.  $\frac{1}{4}$  SE.  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the said sec. 33;

Description.

## Description—Con.

thence southerly one-fourth mile to the southeast corner of the said NW.  $\frac{1}{4}$  SE.  $\frac{1}{4}$ ;  
 thence easterly one-fourth mile to the northeast corner of the SE.  $\frac{1}{4}$  SE.  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the said sec. 33;  
 thence southerly one-fourth mile to the southeast corner of the said sec. 33;  
 thence westerly 455 ft. to a point;  
 thence S.  $23^{\circ} 04'$  W., 791 ft., to a point;  
 thence S.  $38^{\circ} 16'$  E., 1,250 ft. more or less, to a point on the east boundary of the SW.  $\frac{1}{4}$  NE.  $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 17, T. 11 S., R. 101 W., sixth principal meridian;  
 thence S.  $32^{\circ} 17'$  E., 887.6 ft., to a point 495 ft. easterly from the northwest corner of the NE.  $\frac{1}{4}$  SE.  $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 17, T. 11 S., R. 101 W., sixth principal meridian;  
 thence S.  $31^{\circ} 52'$  E., 1,556.2 ft., to the southeast corner of the said NE.  $\frac{1}{4}$  SE.  $\frac{1}{4}$ ;  
 thence S.  $44^{\circ} 55'$  E., 1,853 ft., to the southeast corner of the SW.  $\frac{1}{4}$  SW.  $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 16, T. 11 S., R. 101 W., sixth principal meridian;  
 thence S.  $44^{\circ} 58'$  E., 1,853 ft., to the southeast corner of the NE.  $\frac{1}{4}$  NW.  $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 21, T. 11 S., R. 101 W., sixth principal meridian;  
 thence S.  $45^{\circ} 02'$  E., 1,877.3 ft., to the southeast corner of the SW.  $\frac{1}{4}$  NE.  $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 21, T. 11 S., R. 101 W., sixth principal meridian;  
 thence S.  $26^{\circ} 27'$  E., 2,864.8 ft., to the southeast corner of sec. 21, T. 11 S., R. 101 W., sixth principal meridian;  
 thence S.  $44^{\circ} 06'$  E., 1,922.5 ft., to the southeast corner of the NW.  $\frac{1}{4}$  NW.  $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 27, T. 11 S., R. 101 W., sixth principal meridian;  
 thence S.  $44^{\circ} 47'$  E., 1,912.6 ft., to the center of said sec. 27;  
 thence easterly one-half mile to the east  $\frac{1}{4}$  corner of said sec. 27;  
 thence southerly 1 mile to the west  $\frac{1}{4}$  corner of sec. 35, T. 11 S., R. 101 W., sixth principal meridian;  
 thence easterly one-fourth mile to the northeast corner of the NW.  $\frac{1}{4}$  SW.  $\frac{1}{4}$  of said sec. 35;  
 thence southerly approximately one-half mile to a point on the township line dividing Tps. 11 and 12 S., R. 101 W., sixth principal meridian, said point being the northwest corner of lot 7 in sec. 2, T. 12 S., R. 101 W., sixth principal meridian;  
 thence easterly approximately one-fourth mile to the northeast corner of said lot 7 in said sec. 2;  
 thence southerly approximately 2,650 ft. to the southeast corner of lot 9 in said sec. 2;  
 thence easterly approximately one-fourth mile to the west boundary of sec. 30, T. 1 S., R. 1 W., Ute meridian;  
 thence southerly approximately 2,322 ft. to the southwest corner of said sec. 30, T. 1 S., R. 1 W., Ute meridian;  
 thence easterly 1 mile to the southeast corner of the said sec. 30;  
 thence southerly one-half mile to the east  $\frac{1}{4}$  corner of sec. 31, T. 1 S., R. 1 W., Ute meridian;  
 thence easterly one-fourth mile to the northeast corner of the NW.  $\frac{1}{4}$  SW.  $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 32, T. 1 S., R. 1 W., Ute meridian;  
 thence southerly one-half mile to the southeast corner of the SW.  $\frac{1}{4}$  SW.  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the said sec. 32;  
 thence easterly approximately 658 ft. to the northeast corner of sec. 13, T. 12 S., R. 101 W., sixth principal meridian;  
 thence southerly 1 mile to the southeast corner of the said sec. 13;  
 thence westerly 2 miles to the southwest corner of sec. 14, T. 12 S., R. 101 W.;  
 thence northerly 1 mile to the northwest corner of the said sec. 14;  
 thence westerly 3 miles to the southwest corner of sec. 8, T. 12 S., R. 101 W., sixth principal meridian;

thence northerly 1 mile to the northwest corner of the said sec. 8;  
 thence westerly 1 mile to the southwest corner of sec. 6, T. 12 S.,  
 R. 101 W., sixth principal meridian;  
 thence northerly 1 mile to the point of beginning.

Description—Con.

Warning is hereby expressly given to all unauthorized persons not to appropriate, injure, destroy, or remove any feature of this monument and not to locate or settle upon any of the lands thereof.

The Director of the National Park Service, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, shall have the supervision, management, and control of this monument, as provided in the act of Congress entitled "AN ACT To establish a National Park Service, and for other purposes," approved August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535-536), and acts additional thereto or amendatory thereof.

Vol. 39, p. 535.  
U. S. C., p. 389.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this 3<sup>d</sup> day of March, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and thirty-three, and of the  
 [SEAL] Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fifty-seventh.

HERBERT HOOVER

By the President:

HENRY L STIMSON  
*Secretary of State.*

[No. 2037]

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TWENTIETH AMENDMENT

TO THE

CONSTITUTION

---

# AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION, 1933

HENRY L. STIMSON

February 6, 1933.

SECRETARY OF STATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

*To all to whom these presents shall come, greeting:*

KNOW YE, That the Congress of the United States, at the first session, seventy-second Congress begun at the City of Washington on Monday, the seventh day of December, in the year one thousand nine hundred and thirty-one, passed a Joint Resolution in the words and figures as follows: to wit—

Twentieth Amend-  
ment to the Constitu-  
tion.  
Preamble.

## JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States fixing the commencement of the terms of President and Vice President and Members of Congress and fixing the time of the assembling of Congress.

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein),* That the following amendment to the Constitution be, and hereby is, proposed to the States, to become valid as a part of said Constitution when ratified by the legislatures of the several States as provided in the Constitution:

Amendment pro-  
posed to the States.  
*Ante*, p. 745.

### “ARTICLE —

“SECTION 1. The terms of the President and Vice President shall end at noon on the 20th day of January, and the terms of Senators and Representatives at noon on the 3d day of January, of the years in which such terms would have ended if this article had not been ratified; and the terms of their successors shall then begin.

Terms of President,  
Vice President, and  
Congress.

“SEC. 2. The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall begin at noon on the 3d day of January, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

Sessions of Congress.  
Date of convening.

“SEC. 3. If, at the time fixed for the beginning of the term of the President, the President elect shall have died, the Vice President elect shall become President. If a President shall not have been chosen before the time fixed for the beginning of his term, or if the President elect shall have failed to qualify, then the Vice President elect shall act as President until a President shall have qualified; and the Congress may by law provide for the case wherein neither a President elect nor a Vice President elect shall have qualified, declaring who shall then act as President, or the manner in which one who is to act shall be selected, and such person shall act accordingly until a President or Vice President shall have qualified.

Succession if Presi-  
dent elect dies before  
term begins.  
Acting President if  
President elect fails to  
qualify.

“SEC. 4. The Congress may by law provide for the case of the death of any of the persons from whom the House of Representatives may choose a President whenever the right of choice shall have devolved upon them, and for the case of the death of any of the persons from whom the Senate may choose a Vice President whenever the right of choice shall have devolved upon them.

Power of Congress to  
provide for succession.

Effective date of sections 1 and 2.

"SEC. 5. Sections 1 and 2 shall take effect on the 15th day of October following the ratification of this article.

Inoperative, if not ratified in seven years.

"SEC. 6. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States within seven years from the date of its submission."

States ratifying proposed Amendment.

And, further, that it appears from official documents on file in the Department of State that the Amendment to the Constitution of the United States proposed as aforesaid has been ratified by the Legislatures of the States of Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

Declaration.

And, further, that the States whose Legislatures have so ratified the said proposed Amendment, constitute more than the requisite three-fourths of the whole number of States in the United States.

Certificate of adoption as part of the Constitution.  
U. S. C., p. 37.

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State of the United States, by virtue and in pursuance of Section 160, Title 5, of the United States Code, do hereby certify that the Amendment aforesaid has become valid to all intents and purposes as a part of the Constitution of the United States.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Department of State to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this sixth day of February, in [SEAL] the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and thirty-three.

HENRY L. STIMSON

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# EXECUTIVE AGREEMENTS

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*Exchange of notes between the United States and the Dominion of Canada concerning quarantine inspection of vessels entering Puget Sound and waters adjacent thereto or the Great Lakes via the St. Lawrence River. Signed October 10 and 23, 1929.*

October 10, 1929.  
October 23, 1929.

*The Secretary of State for External Affairs to the American Minister*

DEPARTMENT OF  
EXTERNAL AFFAIRS  
CANADA

No. 132

OTTAWA, 10th October, 1929

SIR,

With reference to your note No. 480 of the 30th September, intimating that the Public Health authorities of your Government were agreeable to an exchange of notes for the purpose of establishing an arrangement between our Governments to provide for the acceptance by each Government of the quarantine inspection of the other in respect of vessels from foreign ports entering Puget Sound and adjacent waters or the Great Lakes via the St. Lawrence River, in the terms suggested in my note No. 45 of the 2nd May last, I have the honour to state that His Majesty's Government in Canada is prepared, in accordance with the provisions of Articles 56 and 57 of the International Sanitary Convention signed at Paris the 21st June, 1926, to agree with the Government of the United States of America that vessels from foreign ports destined for both Canadian and United States ports located on the Straits of Juan de Fuca, Haro, Rosario, Georgia, Puget Sound, or their tributaries or connected waters, or so destined to ports on the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence River shall undergo quarantine inspection by the quarantine officers of that Government having jurisdiction over the primary port of arrival, and when cleared from quarantine in accordance with the provisions of the said International Sanitary Convention shall receive free pratique, the document granting such pratique to be issued in duplicate, that the original shall be presented upon entry at the primary port of arrival, and that the duplicate shall be presented to the proper quarantine officers upon secondary arrival and entry at the first port under the jurisdiction of the other Government, and shall be accepted by that Government without the formality of quarantine re-inspection, provided that cases of quarantinable disease have not been prevalent in the ports visited and have not occurred on board the vessel since the granting of the original pratique, and provided further that the observance of the provisions of Article 28 of the said Convention shall not be modified by such agreement.

Quarantine inspection of foreign vessels in certain waters.  
Agreement with Canada for mutual acceptance of.

Vol. 45, p. 2512.

It will be understood that on the receipt of a note from you expressing your Government's concurrence in this agreement, it shall become effective and the necessary administrative steps in connection with its operation shall be taken.

Accept, Sir, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration.

W. H. WALKER

*For Secretary of State for External Affairs.*

The Honourable WILLIAM PHILLIPS  
*Minister of the United States of America*  
*United States Legation, Ottawa*

## QUARANTINE INSPECTION OF VESSELS—CANADA.

*The American Minister to the Secretary of State for External Affairs*

LEGATION OF THE  
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

No. 502.

OTTAWA, CANADA, *October 23, 1929.*

SIR:

Concurrence by Can-  
ada.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note No. 132 of October 10th, last, in regard to the proposed establishment of an arrangement between our Governments to provide for the acceptance by each Government of the quarantine inspection of the other in respect of vessels from foreign ports entering Puget Sound and adjacent waters or the Great Lakes via the St. Lawrence River.

It gives me pleasure to inform you that my Government accepts the terms of the agreement as set forth in your note No. 132 of October 10, 1929.

I avail myself of the occasion to renew to you, Sir, the assurances of my highest consideration.

WILLIAM PHILLIPS

The Right Honorable

WILLIAM LYON MACKENZIE KING, C. M. G., LL. B., LL.D.,  
*Secretary of State for External Affairs,*  
*Ottawa.*

[No. 1]

*Exchange of notes between the United States and the Dominion of Canada concerning the admission of civil aircraft, the issuance of pilots' licenses, and the acceptance of certificates of air worthiness for aircraft imported as merchandise. Signed August 29, 1929, and October 22, 1929.*

August 29, 1929.  
October 22, 1929.

*The Secretary of State to the Charge d'Affairs ad interim of the Dominion of Canada*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
WASHINGTON, August 29, 1929

SIR:

The Department refers to the negotiations which have been conducted between this Department and your Legation for the conclusion of a reciprocal arrangement between the United States and Canada for the admission of civil aircraft, the issuance of pilots' licenses, and the acceptance of certificates of airworthiness for aircraft imported as merchandise.

Reciprocal arrangement with Canada for admission of civil aircraft, etc.

It is my understanding that it has been agreed in the course of these negotiations that this arrangement shall be as follows:

Terms.

(1) All state aircraft other than military, naval, customs and police aircraft, shall be treated as civil aircraft and as such shall be subject to the requirements hereinafter provided for civil aircraft.

(2) Subject to the conditions and limitations hereinafter contained and set forth, Canadian civil aircraft shall be permitted to operate in the United States and, in like manner, civil aircraft of the United States shall be permitted to operate in the Dominion of Canada.

(3) Canadian aircraft, before entering the United States, must be registered and passed as airworthy by the Canadian Department of National Defense and must bear the registration markings allotted to it by that Department. Aircraft of the United States, before entering Canada, must be registered and passed as airworthy by the United States Department of Commerce, and must bear the registration markings allotted to it by that Department, preceded by the letter "N", placed on it in accordance with the Air Commerce Regulations of the Department of Commerce.

(4) Canadian aircraft making flights into the United States must carry aircraft, engine and journey logbooks, and the certificates of registration and airworthiness, issued by the Canadian Department of National Defense. The pilots shall bear licenses issued by said Department of National Defense. Like requirements shall be applicable in Canada with respect to aircraft of the United States and American pilots making flights into Canada. The certificates and licenses in the latter case shall be those issued by the United States Department of Commerce; provided, however, that pilots who are nationals of the one country shall be licensed by the other country under the following conditions:

(a) The Department of National Defense of the Dominion of Canada will issue pilots' licenses to American nationals upon a showing that they are qualified under the regulations of that Department covering the licensing of pilots; and the United States Department of Commerce will issue pilots' licenses to Canadian nationals upon a

Terms—Continued.

showing that they are qualified under the regulations of that department covering the licensing of pilots.

(b) Pilots' licenses issued by the United States Department of Commerce to Canadian nationals shall entitle them to the same privileges as are granted by pilots' licenses issued to American nationals, and pilots' licenses issued by the Department of National Defense of the Dominion of Canada to American nationals shall entitle them to the same privileges as are granted by pilots' licenses issued to Canadian nationals.

(c) Pilots' licenses granted to nationals of the one country by the other country shall not be construed to accord to them the right to register aircraft in such other country.

(d) Pilots' licenses granted to nationals of the one country by the other country shall not be construed to accord to them the right to operate aircraft in air commerce unless the aircraft is registered in such other country in accordance with its registration requirements except as provided for in Paragraphs (a) and (b) of Clause 6, with respect to discharging and taking on through passengers and/or cargo.

(5) No Canadian aircraft in which photographic apparatus has been installed shall be permitted to operate in the United States, nor shall any photographs be taken from Canadian aircraft while operating in or over United States territory, except in cases where the entrance of such aircraft or the taking of photographs is specifically authorized by the Department of Commerce of the United States. Like restrictions shall be applicable to aircraft of the United States desiring to operate in or over Canadian territory, and in such cases the entrance of aircraft in which photographic apparatus has been installed, and the taking of photographs shall not be permissible without the specific authorization of the Department of National Defense of Canada.

(6) (a) If the Canadian aircraft and pilot are licensed to carry passengers and/or cargo in the Dominion of Canada, they may do so between Canada and the United States, but not between points in the United States, except that subject to compliance with customs, quarantine and immigration requirements, such aircraft shall be permitted to discharge through passengers and/or cargo destined to the United States at one airport in the United States, according landing facilities to foreign aircraft, and to proceed with the remaining passengers and/or cargo to any other airports in the United States, according landing facilities to foreign aircraft, for the purpose of discharging the remaining passengers and/or cargo; and they shall in like manner be permitted to take on passengers and/or cargo destined to Canada at different airports in the United States on the return trip to Canada.

(b) If the United States aircraft and pilot are licensed to carry passengers and/or cargo in the United States, they may do so between the United States and Canada, but not between points in Canada, except that subject to compliance with customs, quarantine and immigration requirements such aircraft shall be permitted to discharge through passengers and/or cargo destined to Canada at one airport in Canada, according landing facilities to foreign aircraft, and to proceed with the remaining passengers and/or cargo to any other airports in Canada, according landing facilities to foreign aircraft, for the purpose of discharging the remaining passengers and/or cargo; and they shall in like manner be permitted to take on passengers and/or cargo destined to the United States at different airports in Canada on the return trip to the United States.

Terms—Continued.

(7) The right accorded to Canadian pilots and aircraft to make flights over United States territory under the conditions provided for in the present arrangement shall be accorded, subject to compliance with the laws, rules and regulations in effect in the United States governing the operation of civil aircraft. The right accorded to American pilots and aircraft of the United States to make flights over Canadian territory, under the conditions herein provided for, shall be accorded, subject to compliance with the laws, rules and regulations in effect in Canada governing the operation of civil aircraft.

(8) Certificates of airworthiness for export issued in connection with aircraft built in Canada imported into the United States from Canada as merchandise will be accepted by the Department of Commerce of the United States if issued by the Department of National Defense of the Dominion of Canada in accordance with its requirements as to airworthiness. Certificates of airworthiness for export issued in connection with aircraft built in the United States imported into Canada from the United States as merchandise will, in like manner, be accepted by the Department of National Defense of Canada, if issued by the Department of Commerce of the United States in accordance with its requirements as to airworthiness.

(9) It shall be understood that this arrangement shall be subject to termination by either Government on sixty days' notice given to the other Government, by a further arrangement between the two Governments dealing with the same subject, or by the enactment of legislation in either country inconsistent therewith.

I shall be glad to have you inform me whether it is the understanding of your Government that the arrangement agreed upon is as herein set forth. If so, the arrangement will be considered to be operative from the date of the receipt of your note so advising me.

Accept, Sir, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration.

H. L. STIMSON

Mr. HUME WRONG

*Chargé d'Affaires ad interim of  
the Dominion of Canada*

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*The Minister of the Dominion of Canada to the Secretary of State*

No. 207.

CANADIAN LEGATION  
WASHINGTON, October 22nd, 1929.

Sir:

I have the honour to refer to your note of August 29th, 1929, concerning the proposed reciprocal arrangement between the United States and Canada for the admission of civil aircraft, the issuance of pilots' licenses, and the acceptance of certificates of airworthiness for aircraft imported as merchandise. I have been instructed to inform you that His Majesty's Government in Canada concur in the terms of the agreement as set forth in your note, and will, therefore, consider it to be operative from this date.

Concurrence by  
Canada.

I have the honour to be, with the highest consideration, Sir,

Your most obedient, humble servant,

VINCENT MASSEY

THE HON. HENRY L. STIMSON,  
*Secretary of State of the United States,  
Washington, D. C.*

March 31, 1926.  
June 8, 1926.

*Exchange of notes between the United States and Japan providing for relief from double income tax on shipping profits. Signed March 31, 1926, and June 8, 1926.*

*The Japanese Ambassador to the Secretary of State*

No. 41.

JAPANESE EMBASSY  
WASHINGTON, March 31, 1926

SIR:

Double income tax  
on shipping profits.  
Reciprocal exemp-  
tion, United States and  
Japan.

With reference to your note dated September 1, 1925, concerning the reciprocal exemption from taxation of income derived from the operation of merchant vessels, I have the honor to state, under instructions from Tokio, that my Government is happy to signify its willingness to agree with the views of the Treasury Department as stated in your note under acknowledgment; namely, that the reciprocal exemption shall be carried out from and including July 18, 1924, the date on which the Japanese Law No. 6 was promulgated, without adopting the methods suggested in my note dated June 18, 1925; and, further, that the exemption from taxation accorded by Section 213(b)(8) of the Revenue Act of 1924 applies only to such income as is derived from sources within the "United States" as that term is defined in Section 2 of the said Act, and from sources within the Virgin Islands.

Vol. 43, pp. 260, 263.

In bringing the above to your knowledge, I am happy to note that a unanimity of views has been reached between our two Governments on this subject, and shall be glad if you will be good enough to take steps with the Treasury Department to the end that an arrangement looking to the reciprocal exemption in question be put into force.

Accept, Sir, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration.

T. MATSUDAIRA

HONORABLE FRANK B. KELLOGG,  
*Secretary of State.*

*The Secretary of State to the Japanese Ambassador*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
WASHINGTON, June 8, 1926.

EXCELLENCY:

Agreement by United  
States.

Referring further to your note of March 31, 1926, and to previous correspondence in regard to the establishment by the United States and Japan of reciprocal exemption from taxation of income derived from the operation of merchant vessels, I have the honor to inform you of the receipt of a letter on the subject from the Secretary of the Treasury dated May 26, 1926.

The Secretary of the Treasury states that he approved, on February 1, 1926, Treasury Decision 3812 embodying the ruling that from July 18, 1924, Japan satisfies the equivalent exemption provi-

sion of Section 213(b)(8) of the Revenue Act of 1924, and that this action is all that is necessary to give effect to the reciprocal arrangement on the part of the United States.

Accept, Excellency, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration.

JOSEPH C. GREW  
*Acting Secretary of State.*

HIS EXCELLENCY  
MR. TSUNEO MATSUDAIRA,  
*Japanese Ambassador.*

[No. 3]

August 2, 1928.  
September 17, 1928.

*Exchange of notes between the United States and the Dominion of Canada for relief from double income tax on shipping profits. Signed August 2, 1928, and September 17, 1928.*

*The Chargé d'Affaires ad interim of the Dominion of Canada to the Secretary of State*

No. 117.

CANADIAN LEGATION  
WASHINGTON, August 2nd, 1928.

SIR:

Double income tax  
on shipping profits.  
Reciprocal arrange-  
ment, United States  
and Canada.

I have the honour to refer to your note of July 24th, 1928, and to previous correspondence concerning the exemption from taxation in the United States and in Canada of the income of vessels of foreign registry. I am instructed to inform you that His Majesty's Government in Canada is prepared to conclude with the Government of the United States a reciprocal arrangement for relief from double income tax on shipping profits, and suggests as a basis the following draft which has been approved by the Minister of National Revenue of Canada and which could be put into effect immediately if it should meet with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury:

"Whereas it is provided by Section 4(m) of the Revised Statutes of Canada 1927, chapter 97, as amended, that the income of non-resident persons or corporations arising within Canada from the operation of ships owned and operated by such persons or corporations may be exempt from taxation within Canada if the country where any such person or corporation resides or is organized grants substantially an equivalent exemption in respect of the shipping business carried on therein by Canadian residents or Canadian corporations, and that the Minister may give effect to such exemption from the date on which the exemption granted by the country where the person or corporation resides took effect,

Vol. 42, p. 239; Vol.  
43, p. 269; Vol. 44, p. 26;  
Vol. 45, pp. 847, 849.

"And whereas it is provided by Section 213(B)(8) of the United States Revenue Acts of 1921, 1924, and 1926, and sections 212(B) and 231(B) of the Revenue Act of 1928, that the income of a non-resident alien or foreign corporation which consists exclusively of earnings derived from the operation of a ship or ships documented under the laws of a foreign country which grants an equivalent exemption to citizens of the United States and to corporations organized in the United States shall be exempt from income tax,

"And whereas the respective governments of the United States of America and the Dominion of Canada through their accredited representatives have signified that they regard the respective exemptions provided for in the above referred to legislation as being equivalent within the meaning of the said sections,

"Now therefore be it known that the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States and the Minister of National Revenue of the Dominion of Canada for and on behalf of their respective Governments hereby declare: (1) that, in respect of the Dominion of Canada, citizens of the United States not residing in Canada and corporations organized in the United States owning or operating ships documented in the United States shall be exempt from Canadian income tax on the earnings from sources within Canada derived exclusively from the operation of such ships; (2) that, in respect of the United States, persons resident in Canada who are not citizens of the United States and corporations organized in Canada owning or operating ships documented in Canada shall be exempt from United States income tax on the earnings from sources within the United States derived exclusively from the operation of such ships. The exemption from income tax on the income derived from the operation of ships (including ferries) herein provided for shall be deemed to have come into force and shall be applicable to the income for the year 1921 and to all subsequent years, upon the understanding that no refunds of taxes paid will be made for any years which by virtue of statutory limitations governing refunds are barred. Refunds will be made only for such years as are not barred by statute."

2. I shall be glad if you will be so good as to submit this draft to the competent authorities of the Government of the United States.

I have the honour to be with the highest consideration, Sir,

Your most obedient, humble servant,

H. H. WRONG,  
*Charge d' Affaires.*

THE HONOURABLE FRANK B. KELLOGG,  
*Secretary of State of the United States,  
Washington, D. C.*

*The Secretary of State to the Chargé d' Affaires ad interim of the Dominion  
of Canada*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
WASHINGTON, *September 17, 1928*

SIR:

Reference is made to your note No. 117, dated August 2, 1928, and the Department's acknowledgment of August 13, 1928, in regard to the proposed reciprocal exemption from taxation in the United States and in Canada of the income of vessels of foreign registry.

Agreement by  
United States.

A communication on this subject has now been received from the appropriate authority of this Government and it gives me pleasure to inform you that this Government agrees to the following undertaking:

- (1) that, in respect of the Dominion of Canada, citizens of the United States not residing in Canada and corporations organized in the United States owning or operating ships documented in the United States shall be exempt from Canadian income tax on the earnings from sources within Canada derived exclusively from the operation of such ships;
- (2) that, in respect of the United States, persons resident in Canada who are not citizens of the United States and corporations organized in Canada owning or operating ships documented in Canada shall be exempt from United States income tax on the earnings from sources within the United States derived exclusively from the operation of such ships;
- (3) that the exemption from income tax on the income derived from the operation of ships (including ferries) above provided shall be deemed to have come into force and shall be applicable to the income for the year 1921 and to all subsequent years, upon the understanding that no refunds of taxes paid will be made for any years which by virtue of statutory limitations governing refunds are barred.

The appropriate authority of this Government now has under preparation a Treasury Decision the purpose of which will be to give effect to the above mentioned agreement in so far as it relates to the United States. It is presumed that the appropriate authority of your Government will follow a similar course to give effect to the agreement in relation to Canada.

Accept, Sir, the renewed assurance of my high consideration.

For the Secretary of State:

W. R. CASTLE, JR.

MR. HUME WRONG,  
*Chargé d' Affaires ad interim  
of the Dominion of Canada.*

May 24, 1930.

*Provisional commercial agreement between the United States of America and Egypt for most-favored-nation treatment in customs matters. Effected by exchange of notes, signed May 24, 1930.*

*The Egyptian Minister for Foreign Affairs to the American Minister*

No. 1.7/3(32)

MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES ÉTRANGÈRES,  
LE CAIRE, le 24 Mai 1930.

MONSIEUR LE MINISTRE,

Proposal of Egyptian Government.

Me référant à la correspondance échangée entre Votre Excellence et ce Ministère au sujet de la conclusion d'un accord commercial provisoire entre les Etats-Unis d'Amérique et l'Égypte, j'ai l'honneur d'informer Votre Excellence que le Gouvernement égyptien consent à appliquer sans condition le traitement de la nation la plus favorisée à tous les produits du sol et de l'industrie originaires des Etats-Unis d'Amérique importés en Égypte et destinés soit à la consommation soit à la réexportation ou au transit. Provisoirement, le dit traitement sera également appliqué aux produits qui seront importés en Égypte par la voie de pays n'ayant pas avec l'Égypte des arrangements commerciaux.

Condition of perfect reciprocity.

Ce régime est accordé à condition de parfaite réciprocité et sous réserve du régime accordé par l'Égypte aux produits soudanais et du régime qui serait accordé aux produits de certains pays limitrophes en vertu de conventions régionales et sous réserve du traitement qu'accordent les Etats-Unis d'Amérique ou qu'ils accorderaient à l'avenir au commerce de Cuba ou de n'importe quels territoires ou possessions des Etats-Unis d'Amérique, de la zone du Canal de Panama et du traitement accordé ou qui serait accordé à l'avenir au commerce des Etats-Unis d'Amérique avec l'un des pays limitrophes ou possessions ou du commerce de ces territoires ou possessions les uns avec les autres.

Exception.

Le présent arrangement ne s'appliquera pas aux prohibitions ou restrictions d'un caractère sanitaire ou destinées à protéger les vies humaines, animales ou végétales, ni aux règlements d'application des lois de police et des recettes.

Effective date.

Le présent arrangement entrera en vigueur aussitôt que Votre Excellence aura bien voulu me confirmer l'accord de son Gouvernement à son sujet. Il pourra prendre fin par consentement mutuel comme il pourra être dénoncé par chacune des parties contractantes moyennant un préavis de trois mois. Si cependant, l'une des parties se trouve empêchée par une législation future d'exécuter les termes de l'arrangement, les obligations qui en découlent prendront fin en conséquence.

Je saisis l'occasion de vous renouveler, Monsieur le Ministre, l'assurance de ma haute considération.

*Le Ministre des Affaires Étrangères*  
WACYF BOUTROS GHALI.

SON EXCELLENCE

MONSIEUR FRANKLIN MOTT GUNTHER

*Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire  
des Etats-Unis d'Amérique.*

*The American Minister to the Egyptian Minister for Foreign Affairs* Acquiescence by  
United States.

No. 230. LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,  
CAIRO, May 24, 1930.

MR. MINISTER,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's Note No. 1.7/3 (32), of May 24, 1930, the agreed English text of which is as follows:

Referring to correspondence exchanged between Your Excellency and this Ministry with regard to the conclusion of a provisional commercial agreement between the United States of America and Egypt, I have the honor to inform Your Excellency that the Egyptian Government is willing to apply unconditional most favored nation treatment to all products, of the soil and of industry, originating in the United States of America imported into Egypt and destined either for consumption or re-exportation or in transit. The said treatment will also be applied provisionally to products imported into Egypt through countries which have not completed commercial agreements with Egypt.

This régime is accorded by Egypt on condition of perfect reciprocity and with the exception of the régime accorded to Sudanese products, or the régime which might be applied by Egypt to products of certain border countries by virtue of regional conventions and with the exception of the treatment which the United States accords or may hereafter accord to the commerce of Cuba or of any of the territories or possessions of the United States or the Panama Canal Zone or the treatment, which is or may hereafter be accorded to the commerce of the United States with any of its territorial boundaries or possessions or to the commerce of its territories or possessions with one another.

The present arrangement does not apply to prohibitions or restrictions of a sanitary character or designed to protect human, animal, or plant life or regulations for the enforcement of police or revenue laws.

The present agreement will enter into force so soon as Your Excellency is good enough to confirm the consent of your Government thereto and shall continue in force until ninety days after notice of its termination shall have been given by either party unless sooner terminated by mutual agreement. If, however, either party should be prevented by the future action of its Legislature from carrying out the terms of the agreement the obligations thereof shall thereupon lapse.

I avail myself of the occasion to renew to you, Mr. Minister, the assurance of my high consideration.

In reply I have the honor to inform Your Excellency of my Government's acquiescence in the terms of the above mentioned Note thus establishing a Provisional Commercial Accord, and avail myself of the occasion to renew to you, Mr. Minister, the assurance of my high consideration.

FRANKLIN MOTT GUNTHER,  
*American Minister.*

HIS EXCELLENCY  
WACYF BOUTROS GHALI PASHA,  
*Minister for Foreign Affairs,*  
*The Royal Egyptian Ministry for Foreign Affairs,*  
*Cairo.*

[No. 5]

April 16, 1930.  
June 10, 1930.

*Arrangement between the United States of America and Spain for relief from double income tax on shipping profits. Effected by exchange of notes, signed April 16, 1930, and June 10, 1930.*

*The Spanish Ambassador to the Acting Secretary of State*

No. 84-15

ROYAL SPANISH EMBASSY  
WASHINGTON, 16 de Abril de 1930.

SEÑOR SECRETARIO:

Double income tax  
on shipping profits.  
Reciprocal exemp-  
tion, United States and  
Spain.

Tengo la honra de referirme a la atena nota de Vuestra Excelencia de 5 del corriente relativa a la exencion de impuesto en los Estados Unidos sobre ingresos derivados de las operaciones de buques españoles, dándome traslado de la comunicación que sobre el asunto habia sido recibida del Departamento del Tesoro cuyos extremos eran copiados a continuación.

Es para mi una satisfacción poder expresar a Vuestra Excelencia el agrado con que he visto que las últimas declaraciones del Ministro de Hacienda español, expuestas en mi Nota de 11 de Febrero de 1930, concuerdan con las proposiciones que el Señor Secretario del Tesoro Norteamericano se servía hacer en la carta de 2 de Agosto de 1929 que por mi conducto dirigió a la Compañía Trasatlantica.

En vista de lo expuesto, ruego a Vuestra Excelencia se sirva dar las instrucciones oportunas a las autoridades correspondientes para que tengan en cuenta este acuerdo respecto a las Compañías Navieras españolas en el sentido de que los beneficios de los ciudadanos españoles que consisten exclusivamente en ganancias derivadas de operaciones de buques abanderados en España, serán exentos de tributos en los Estados Unidos por las leyes de este país, y especialmente en relación con lo expuesto por Vuestra Excelencia en su Nota de 26 de Septiembre de 1929, respecto al caso de la Compañía Trasatlantica.

Tan pronto recibí la mencionada atenta Nota de Vuestra Excelencia de 5 del corriente mes de Abril, me apresuré a remitir la correspondiente copia al Ministerio de Estado de Madrid, y mientras recibo respuesta, cumplo el grato deber de expresar a Vuestra Excelencia mi agradecimiento por la buena voluntad que desde un principio he podido apreciar, tanto en el Departamento del Tesoro como en ese Departamento del muy digno cargo de Vuestra Excelencia para llegar a una solución favorable en este asunto, que no puede menos de estrechar las buenas relaciones existencias entre nuestros dos países.

Aprovecho esta oportunidad, Señor Secretario, para reiterar a Vuestra Excelencia las seguridades de mi mas alta consideracion.

ALEJANDRO PADILLA

HONORABLE J. P. COTTON,  
*Secretario de Estado,  
Departamento de Estado,  
Washington, D. C.*

[Translation]

No. 84-15

ROYAL SPANISH EMBASSY  
WASHINGTON, *April 16, 1930.*

MR. SECRETARY:

I have the honor to refer to Your Excellency's kind note of the 5th instant relative to the exemption from taxation in the United States on revenue derived from operations of Spanish vessels, giving me a transcript of the communication which had been received in the matter from the Treasury Department, points of which were quoted thereunder.

It is a satisfaction for me to be able to express to Your Excellency the pleasure with which I have seen that the recent statements of the Spanish Minister of Finance, expressed in my note of February 11, 1930, accord with the proposals which the American Secretary of the Treasury was good enough to make in the letter of August 2, 1929 which he addressed to the Compañía Trasatlántica, through my intermediary.

In view of the foregoing, I request Your Excellency to be so good as to give the appropriate instructions to the corresponding authorities in order that they may take into account this decision with respect to the Spanish Shipping Companies in the sense that the profits of Spanish citizens which consist exclusively in earnings derived from vessels documented in Spain shall be exempt from taxation in the United States by the laws of this country, and particularly with respect to that set forth by Your Excellency in your note of September 26, 1929, regarding the case of the Compañía Trasatlántica.

As soon as I received the above-mentioned note of the 5th of the current month of April from Your Excellency, I hastened to transmit the correspondence in copy to the Ministry of State at Madrid, and while I await a reply, it is my pleasing duty to express to Your Excellency my gratitude for the good will which from the beginning I have been able to value, both in the Treasury Department and in the Department under Your Excellency's worthy direction, to arrive at a favorable solution of this matter, which cannot do less than strengthen the good relations existing between our two countries.

I avail myself [etc.]

ALEJANDRO PADILLA

HONORABLE J. P. COTTON,  
*Secretary of State,  
Department of State,  
Washington, D. C.*

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*The Secretary of State to the Spanish Ambassador*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
WASHINGTON, *June 10, 1930.*

EXCELLENCY:

I have the honor to refer to previous correspondence concerning the desire of Spanish nationals to be exempted from income taxation in this country on revenue derived from the operation of Spanish ships and to inform you that a communication in the matter has been received from the Treasury Department, the pertinent portions of which are quoted hereunder:

"Under date of March 31, 1930, this office expressed the opinion that Spain meets the reciprocal exemption provisions of the Revenue Acts of 1921, 1924, and 1926, and stated that accordingly the income of Spanish nationals which consists exclusively of earnings derived

Agreement by United States.

Vol. 42, p. 239; Vol. 43, p. 269; Vol. 44, p. 25; Vol. 45, p. 847.

from operation of ships documented under the laws of Spain would be exempted from taxation by the United States under those Acts. It was further stated that inasmuch as sections 212(b) and 231(b) of the Revenue Act of 1928, relating to exemption of the income of nonresident aliens and foreign corporations, are substantially the same as section 213(b)(8) of the Revenue Acts of 1921, 1924, and 1926, the exemption would be extended to the taxable years governed by the Revenue Act of 1928.

“In order to put the arrangement into effect this Department, under date of April 25, 1930, issued Treasury Decision 4289 which amended article 89 of Regulations 62, 65, and 69, and article 1042 of Regulations 74, pertaining to the reciprocal exemption from income tax of earnings derived by nonresident aliens and foreign corporations from the operation of ships documented under the laws of foreign countries. The effect of that Treasury decision is to include Spain in the list of countries which exempt from tax so much of the income of citizens of the United States nonresident in such foreign countries and of corporations organized in the United States as consists of earnings derived from the operation of a ship or ships documented under the laws of the United States, and to exclude Spain from the list of countries which do not grant such exemption.

“In addition to the formal Treasury decision issued by this Department the Collector of Internal Revenue, Customhouse, New York, New York, was specifically advised under date of April 23, 1930, as to the ruling contained in the letter from this Department addressed to your Department under date of March 31, 1930, and was informed that the *Compania Transatlantica* (Spanish Royal Mail Line) would not be held liable for income tax on income which consists exclusively of earnings derived from the operation of ships documented under the laws of Spain for the taxable years arising under the Revenue Acts of 1921, 1924, 1926, and 1928.”

Accept [etc.]

For the Secretary of State:

FRANCIS WHITE

HIS EXCELLENCY

SEÑOR DON ALEJANDRO PADILLA Y BELL,  
*Ambassador of Spain.*

[No. 6]

*Arrangement between the United States of America and Great Britain and Northern Ireland for relief from double income tax on shipping profits. Effected by exchange of notes, signed August 11, 1924, November 18, 1924, November 26, 1924, January 15, 1925, February 13, 1925, and March 16, 1925.*

August 11, November 18 and 26, 1924.  
January 15, February 13, March 16, 1925.

*The Acting Secretary of State to the British Ambassador*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
WASHINGTON, August 11, 1924.

EXCELLENCY:

Referring to the Embassy's note No. 138 of February 11, 1924, and to previous correspondence relating to a proposed arrangement between the Internal Revenue authorities of the United States and Great Britain with a view to granting relief from double income taxation in cases where the profits arising from the business of shipping are chargeable to both British income tax and to income tax payable in the United States, I have the honor to inform you of the receipt of a letter on the subject from the Secretary of the Treasury.

Double income tax on shipping profits. Reciprocal exemption, United States, Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

It appears therefrom that Section 213(b)(8) of the Revenue Act of 1921 which has been reenacted as Section 213(b)(8) of the Revenue Act of 1924 exempts from tax so much of the income of a nonresident alien or foreign corporation as is derived from the operation of a ship or ships documented under the laws of a foreign country if that foreign country in turn exempts from tax so much of the income of a citizen of the United States nonresident in such country and of a corporation organized in the United States as is derived from the operation of a ship or ships documented under the laws of the United States. The question of the exemption from tax of income derived from the operation of British vessels has, as the Embassy has observed, previously been discussed by officials of the Treasury Department with Sir Percy Thompson, Deputy Chairman of the British Board of Inland Revenue, who came to the United States for that purpose. I am informed that these discussions proved fruitless because Sir Percy Thompson did not feel at liberty to recede from the British position that the taxability of a corporation as a resident of the United Kingdom should depend not upon the place of incorporation but upon the place "where its real business is carried on and that \* \* \* is carried on where the control and management of the company abide". (*American Thread Company v. Joyce*, 6 T.C., 163, 164.)

Vol. 42, p. 239; Vol. 43, p. 269; Vol. 44, p. 25; Vol. 45, pp. 847, 849.

The navigation laws of the United States require that a corporation owning a vessel of the United States be a corporation organized in the United States and that its president and managing directors be citizens of the United States, but there is no requirement that the president and managing directors be residents of this country. It was conceivable therefore that the president and managing directors might reside in the United Kingdom, hold their meetings there, and there exercise control of the corporation. In such a case the corporation would, under British law, have been deemed a resident of the United Kingdom and as such subject to tax upon all its income.

It is equally clear, however, that such a corporation would be a corporation organized in the United States and deriving income from the operation of a ship or ships documented under the laws of the United States, and would as such be entitled to exemption from British tax upon income derived from the operation of vessels of the United States, if the exemption offered by Great Britain were to be deemed equivalent to that offered under American law.

It is understood that the proposal which the British Government now makes in its suggested draft of a Declaration in Council does not require that the American corporation shall operate its business outside the United Kingdom in order to be entitled to exemption from British income tax. The British Government proposes, according to the understanding of the Secretary of the Treasury, to exempt from British income tax (including super-tax) "any profits accruing from the business of shipping carried on with ships documented under the laws of the United States to a citizen of the United States resident outside the United Kingdom or to a corporation organized in the United States". Upon the explicit understanding that the American corporation is thus exempted regardless of whether it does business in the United Kingdom or has an office or place of business therein or whether directors' meetings are held in the United Kingdom and the control of the corporation is there exercised, the Secretary of the Treasury is of the opinion that the offer communicated in the Embassy's note of February 11, 1924, satisfies the requirements of Section 213(b)(8) of the Revenue Act of 1924, so far as the United Kingdom is concerned.

The Secretary of the Treasury asks that I make clear the fact that the Treasury Department intends to construe Section 213(b)(8) of the Revenue Act of 1924 as not affording exemption to British subjects or others resident in the British dominions, colonies, dependencies, or possessions, or to corporations organized under and existing by virtue of the laws of the British dominions, colonies, dependencies, or possessions, unless the laws of such dominions, colonies, dependencies, or possessions grant an equivalent exemption to citizens of the United States and to corporations organized in the United States. The exemption from tax of income derived from the operation of ships of British registry will be confined to individuals resident in the United Kingdom, other than citizens of the United States, and to corporations organized under and existing by virtue of the laws of the United Kingdom.

Accept, Excellency, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration.

JOSEPH C. GREW  
*Acting Secretary.*

HIS EXCELLENCY  
THE RIGHT HONORABLE  
SIR ESME HOWARD, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., C.V.O.,  
*Ambassador of Great Britain.*

*The British Ambassador to the Secretary of State*

No. 1106

BRITISH EMBASSY,  
WASHINGTON, D. C., *November 18, 1924.*

SIR:

With reference to your note of August 11th, relating to a proposed arrangement between the Internal Revenue authorities of Great Britain and the United States with the object of granting relief from double taxation in cases where the profits accruing from the transac-

tion of shipping business are subjected to both British and United States income taxes, I am instructed to inform you that the Board of Inland Revenue of my government agree with the conditions and limitations specified in the note.

My government have accordingly promulgated an Order in Council dated November 7th, 1924, taking effect from that date so far as Great Britain is concerned, and I expect to be able to transmit to you a copy of the Order at an early date.

I am to add that the Irish Free State in common with the other British Dominions is not to be considered as affected by this measure. Irish Free State, etc.,  
not included.

I have the honour to be with the highest consideration, Sir,

Your most obedient, humble servant,

ESME HOWARD

THE HONOURABLE,  
CHARLES E. HUGHES,  
*Secretary of State of the United States,  
Washington, D. C.*

*The British Ambassador to the Secretary of State*

No. 1148.

BRITISH EMBASSY,  
WASHINGTON, D. C., *November 26th, 1924.*

SIR:

With reference to my Note of November 18th, I now have the honour to transmit herewith for your information copy of an Order of His Majesty the King in Council, dated November 7th, 1924, and taking effect from that date, regarding the arrangement with your government for the reciprocal exemption of shipping profits from income tax. British Order in  
Council.

I have the honour to be with the highest consideration, Sir,

Your most obedient, humble servant,

ESME HOWARD

THE HONOURABLE  
CHARLES E. HUGHES,  
*Secretary of State of the United States,  
Washington, D. C.*

[Enclosure]

AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

*The 7th day of November, 1924.*

PRESENT,

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY  
IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS it is provided by subsection (1) of section eighteen of the Finance Act, 1923, that if His Majesty in Council is pleased to declare—

- (a) that any profits or gains arising from the business of shipping which are chargeable to British income tax are also chargeable to income tax payable under the law in force in any foreign state; and
- (b) that arrangements, as specified in the declaration, have been made with the government of that foreign state with a view to the granting of relief in cases where such profits and gains are chargeable both to British income tax and to the income tax payable in the foreign state;

then, unless and until the declaration is revoked by His Majesty in Council, the arrangements specified therein shall, so far as they relate

to the relief to be granted from British income tax, have effect as if enacted in that Act, but only if and so long as the arrangements, so far as they relate to the relief to be granted from the income tax payable in the foreign state, have the effect of law in the foreign state:

AND WHEREAS it is provided by section two hundred and thirteen of the Act of Congress of the United States of America known as the Revenue Act of 1921, that the term "gross income", for the purpose of income tax chargeable under the law of the United States of America, shall not include the income of a non-resident alien or foreign corporation which consists exclusively of earnings derived from the operation of a ship or ships documented under the laws of a foreign country which grants an equivalent exemption to citizens of the United States and to corporations organised in the United States:

AND WHEREAS His Majesty's Government have intimated to the Government of the United States of America that they propose to take the necessary steps under the said section eighteen of the Finance Act, 1923, for providing that any profits accruing from the business of shipping carried on with ships documented under the laws of the United States to a citizen of the United States resident outside the United Kingdom or to a corporation organised in the United States shall be, and as from the first day of May, nineteen hundred and twenty-three, be deemed to have been, exempt from income tax (including super-tax) chargeable in the United Kingdom:

AND WHEREAS the Government of the United States of America have signified to His Majesty's Government that they are prepared to regard the exemption to be provided as aforesaid as an equivalent exemption within the meaning of section two hundred and thirteen of the Act of Congress of the United States known as the Revenue Act of 1921:

NOW, THEREFORE, His Majesty is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to declare, and it is hereby declared—

- (a) that certain profits or gains arising from the business of shipping which are chargeable to British income tax are also chargeable to the income tax payable under the law in force in the United States of America; and
- (b) that the arrangements aforesaid have been made with a view to the granting of relief in cases where profits or gains arising from the business of shipping are chargeable both to British income tax and to the income tax payable in the United States of America.

AND HIS MAJESTY is further pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that this Declaration may be cited as The Relief from Double Income Tax on Shipping Profits (United States of America) Declaration, 1924.

M. P. A. HANKEY.

*The Secretary of State to the British Ambassador*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
WASHINGTON, *January 15, 1925.*

EXCELLENCY:

Effective date  
Great Britain. in

I have the honor to refer to your note No. 1148 dated November 26, 1924, enclosing a copy of an Order of His Majesty the King, in Council, dated November 7, 1924, regarding the arrangement with your Government for the reciprocal exemption of shipping profits from income tax.

The appropriate authorities of this Government have been giving consideration to the matter and feel that some uncertainty exists with regard to the provision in the third paragraph of the Order in Council to the effect that the exemption shall be deemed to take effect on May 1, 1923, whereas your note transmitting the Order in Council dated November 7, 1924, states that it will take effect "from that date".

I shall be grateful if you will be so good as to furnish me a statement regarding the exact date from which exemption is granted to American citizens or corporations under British laws in order that the exemption of British subjects or corporations under the laws of the United States may be made effective from the same date.

Accept, Excellency, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration.

CHARLES E. HUGHES

HIS EXCELLENCY

THE RIGHT HONORABLE

SIR ESME HOWARD, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., C.V.O.,  
*Ambassador of Great Britain.*

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*The British Ambassador to the Secretary of State*

No. 159.

BRITISH EMBASSY,  
WASHINGTON, D. C., *February 13, 1925.*

SIR:

I have the honour to refer to your note of January 15th, concerning the arrangement with my Government for the reciprocal exemption of shipping profits from income tax and to inform you in reply to the enquiry contained in the last paragraph, that the date from which exemption from British Income Tax (including supertax) is granted in respect of shipping profits of American citizens or corporations under British laws is May 1st, 1923. I venture to request that instructions may be issued without delay by the appropriate authorities of your Government whereby the British interests concerned may benefit by this arrangement from the date above mentioned.

I have the honour to be with the highest consideration, Sir,  
Your most obedient, humble servant,

ESME HOWARD

THE HONOURABLE

CHARLES E. HUGHES,  
*Secretary of State of the United States,  
Washington, D. C.*

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*The Secretary of State to the British Ambassador*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
WASHINGTON, D. C., *March 16, 1925.*

EXCELLENCY:

I have the honor to refer to your note No. 159 dated February 13, 1925, concerning the arrangement for the reciprocal exemption of shipping profits from income tax and to state that a communication has now been received from the appropriate authority of this Government in which it is stated that careful consideration has been given to the Order in Council dated November 7, 1924, and to the statements contained in your note above mentioned, and that it has

Agreement of United States.

2592 DOUBLE INCOME TAX—SHIPPING PROFITS—GREAT BRITAIN.

been decided that Great Britain satisfies the equivalent exemption provisions of Section 213 (b) (8) of the Revenue Act of 1921. Reference is also made to the Act of Congress approved June 2, 1924, known as the Revenue Act of 1924, which contains the provision relating to taxation for 1924 and subsequent years. The provisions of Section 213 (b) (8) of the Revenue Act of 1924 are identical in terms with the corresponding section of the Revenue Act of 1921. It is therefore held that Great Britain satisfies the equivalent exemption provisions of Section 213 (b) (8) of the Revenue Act of 1924.

Effective date.

It has also been determined that the exemption from Federal tax under this holding shall be deemed to be effective from May 1, 1923, the date stipulated by your Government as the date from which the exemption applies under British laws to the income of American citizens not resident in the United Kingdom and corporations organized in the United States, derived from the operation of ships documented under the laws of the United States.

Reference is also made to the last paragraph of Mr. Grew's note dated August 11, 1924, setting forth the construction to be placed upon Section 213 (b) (8). In the last paragraph of your note No. 1106 dated November 18, 1924, you stated that "the Irish Free State in common with the other British Dominions" was not to be considered as affected by the Order in Council. Accordingly the exemption from Federal taxation in the United States will be applied on the basis of this understanding.

Accept, Excellency, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration.

FRANK B. KELLOGG

HIS EXCELLENCY

THE RIGHT HONORABLE

SIR ESME HOWARD, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., C.V.O.,  
*Ambassador of Great Britain.*

[No. 7]

*Provisional commercial agreement between the United States of America and Rumania for most-favored-nation treatment. Signed August 20, 1930.* August 20, 1930.

## ACCORD COMMERCIAL PROVISOIRE

ENTRE

LES ETATS-UNIS D'AMERIQUE ET LA ROUMANIE.

Les soussignés:

Monsieur Charles S. Wilson, Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre  
Plénipotentiaire des Etats - Unis  
d'Amérique en Roumanie et

Monsieur Al. Vaida-Voevod, Ministre des Affaires Etrangères  
ad-intérim de Roumanie,

dans le désir de confirmer et de concrétiser l'accord qu'ils ont réalisé au cours des conversations récentes au nom de leurs gouvernements respectifs concernant le traitement que les Etats-Unis accorderont au commerce de la Roumanie et que la Roumanie accordera au commerce des Etats-Unis, ont signé cet Accord provisoire.

### ARTICLE I.

Les ressortissants et les entreprises ayant personnalité juridique de chacun des deux pays, jouiront sur le territoire de l'autre pour leur personne et leurs biens du traitement de la nation la plus favorisée, pour tout ce qui concerne l'établissement, l'exercice de leur commerce ou de leur industrie, ainsi qu'en ce qui concerne les impôts et autres taxes.

Les produits naturels ou manufacturés de chacun des pays jouiront aussi sur les territoires de l'autre, pour tout ce qui concerne l'importation, l'exportation, le dépôt, le transport, le transit et en général toutes sortes d'opérations commerciales, du traitement accordé à la nation la plus favorisée. De même les vaisseaux de chacun des pays jouiront, pour tout ce qui concerne la navigation dans les ports et les eaux territoriales de l'autre pays, du traitement de la nation la plus favorisée.

Par conséquence, chacune des deux Hautes Parties Contractantes s'engage à faire profiter l'autre, immédiatement et sans compensation de toute faveur, de tous privilèges ou abaissements des droits qu'elle a déjà accordé ou pourrait accorder par la suite, sous les rapports mentionnés, à une tierce Puissance quelconque.

### ARTICLE II

Le traitement de la nation la plus favorisée se rapporte également au montant et à la perception des droits d'importation et autres droits, ainsi qu'aux formalités douanières et à leur application, aux procédés, aux conditions de paiement de droits de douane et autres droits, à la classification de marchandises, à l'interprétation des tarifs de douane et aux procédés d'analyses des marchandises.

## ARTICLE III.

Les Hautes Parties Contractantes s'accordent réciproquement le traitement de la nation la plus favorisée en ce qui concerne le régime des prohibitions et restrictions à l'importation et à l'exportation.

## ARTICLE IV.

Le traitement de la nation la plus favorisée ne s'applique pas en ce qui concerne:

a). Les faveurs spéciales qui ont été ou seront accordées aux Etats limitrophes pour faciliter le trafic de frontière;

b). Le régime spécial d'importation destiné à faciliter les réglemens financiers résultant de la guerre de 1914-1918;

c). Les droits et privilèges accordés, ou qui seront accordés à l'avenir à un ou à plusieurs Etats limitrophes en union économique ou douanière avec l'une ou l'autre des Parties Contractantes.

d). Les dispositions du présent Accord ne s'étendent pas au traitement accordé par les Etats-Unis au commerce de Cuba en vertu des dispositions de la Convention commerciale conclue entre les Etats-Unis et le Cuba le 11 Décembre 1902, ou des dispositions de toute autre convention qui pourrait être conclue ultérieurement entre les Etats-Unis et le Cuba. En outre, ces dispositions [ne] s'étendent pas non plus au traitement accordé au commerce entre les Etats-Unis et la Zone du Canal de Panama ou tout autre dépendance des Etats-Unis, ou au commerce des dépendances des Etats-Unis entre elles en vertu des lois présentes ou à venir;

e). Aucune disposition du présent accord ne pourra être interprétée dans le sens d'une limitation du droit de la part de l'une ou de l'autre des Hautes Parties Contractantes d'édicter, dans les termes qu'elle jugera utiles, des interdictions ou des restrictions d'un caractère sanitaire, visant la protection de la vie de l'homme, des animaux ou des plantes, ou d'établir des réglemens en vue d'assurer l'application des lois de police ou des lois fiscales.

## ARTICLE V.

Le présent Accord doit entrer en vigueur, le 1-er Septembre 1930, et, si un accord mutuel n'intervenait pas pour mettre fin à cet arrangement, il doit durer six mois, et sera ensuite en vigueur trente jours à partir de la date à laquelle l'une des parties aura communiqué que l'Accord a pris fin.

Si l'un des Gouvernements serait empêché, par une mesure future de sa législation, d'appliquer les stipulations de cet accord, les obligations ci-inclus resteront sans effet.

Signé à Bucarest le 20 Août mille neuf cent trente.

[SEAL] ALEX. VAIDA VOEVOD

CHARLES S. WILSON

[SEAL]

[Translation]

Agreement for most-favored-nation treatment, United States and Rumania.

PROVISIONAL COMMERCIAL AGREEMENT BETWEEN  
THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND RUMANIA

Signatories.

The Undersigned,  
Mr. Charles S. Wilson, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Rumania, and Mr. Al. Vaida-Voevod, Minister for Foreign Affairs ad interim of Rumania, desiring to confirm and make a record of the understanding which they have reached in the course of recent conversations in the names of their respective Governments with reference to the

treatment which the United States shall accord to the commerce of Rumania and which Rumania shall accord to the commerce of the United States, have signed this Provisional Agreement:

ARTICLE I

The nationals and enterprises having juridical personality, of each of the two countries, shall enjoy in the territory of the other for their persons and for their property, the most-favored-nation treatment in everything concerning establishment, the exercise of their commerce or industry, as well as concerning taxes and other charges. Reciprocal arrangement.

The natural or manufactured products of each country, in everything concerning importation, exportation, warehousing, transportation, transit, and in general all sorts of commercial operations, shall also enjoy in the territories of the other country the treatment accorded the most favored nation. Likewise, the vessels of each country in everything concerning navigation in the ports and territorial waters of the other country, shall enjoy most-favored-nation treatment. Navigation.

Consequently each of the two High Contracting Parties undertakes to extend to the other, immediately and without compensation, every favor, privilege, or decrease in duties which it has already extended, or which it may in the future extend, in any of the respects mentioned, to any third Power. Extending advantages granted to any third power.

ARTICLE II

The most-favored-nation treatment shall apply also to the amount and the collection of import duties and other duties, as well as to the customs formalities and their application, to procedure, to the conditions of payment of customs duties and other duties, to the classification of goods, to the interpretation of customs tariffs and to the methods of analysis of goods. Most-favored-nation treatment as to duties, etc.

ARTICLE III

The High Contracting Parties will reciprocally grant most-favored-nation treatment in the matter of prohibitions and restrictions of imports and exports. Trade restrictions, etc.

ARTICLE IV

The most-favored-nation treatment is not applicable in cases which concern:

(a) Special favors which have been, or shall be granted to bordering countries to facilitate frontier traffic. Cases not included.

(b) The special system of importation intended to facilitate the financial settlements arising from the war of 1914-1918.

(c) The rights and privileges accorded or which shall be accorded in the future to one or more bordering states in economic or customs union with either contracting party.

(d) The stipulations of this agreement do not extend to the treatment which is accorded by the United States to the commerce of Cuba under the provisions of the Commercial Convention concluded between the United States and Cuba on December 11, 1902, or the provisions of any other commercial convention which hereafter may be concluded between the United States and Cuba. Such stipulations, moreover, do not extend to the treatment which is accorded to the commerce between the United States and the Panama Canal

Zone or any other dependency of the United States, or to the commerce of the dependencies of the United States with one another under existing or future laws.

(e) Nothing in this agreement shall be construed as a limitation of the right of either High Contracting Party to impose, on such terms as it may see fit, prohibitions or restrictions of a sanitary character designed to protect human, animal or plant life, or regulations for the enforcement of police or revenue laws.

ARTICLE V

Effective date and duration.

The present agreement shall enter into force on September first, 1930, and unless sooner terminated by mutual agreement shall continue in force for six months and thereafter until thirty days after notice of its termination shall have been given by either party. Should either Government be prevented by future action of its Legislature from carrying out the terms of this agreement, the obligations thereof shall thereupon lapse.

Signatures.

Signed at Bucharest this 20th day of August, nineteen hundred and thirty.

[SEAL] ALEX. VAIDA VOEVOD

CHARLES S. WILSON  
[SEAL]

[No. 8]

*Agreement between the United States of America and Estonia in regard to mutual recognition of ship measurement certificates. Effected by exchange of notes, signed August 21, 1926, and November 30, 1926.*

August 21, 1926.  
November 30, 1926.

*The Acting Secretary of State to the Chargé d'Affaires ad interim of Estonia*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
WASHINGTON, August 21, 1926.

SIR:

With further reference to your note of July 17, 1926, in regard to the question of the mutual recognition of ship measurement certificates, with which you forwarded three copies in English of the Esthonian Regulations for tonnage measurement of ships, I have the honor to inform you that the authorities of this Government concerned are satisfied that the vessels of Esthonia may be deemed to be of the tonnage noted in the Certificate of Registry or other national papers, and that it will not, therefore, be necessary under existing law for such vessels to be remeasured in any port in the United States. It is, of course, requisite that the Government of Esthonia extend the same recognition to the Certificates of Registry or other national papers of the vessels of the United States.

Proposal of the United States regarding ship measurement certificates.

I shall be obliged if you will bring the foregoing to the attention of your Government and will inform me of the reply so that appropriate instructions may be given to the officers charged with the enforcement of the navigation laws of this country.

Accept, Sir, the renewed assurances of my high consideration.

LELAND HARRISON  
*Acting Secretary of State*

COLONEL VICTOR MUTT,  
*Chargé d'Affaires ad interim of Esthonia.*

*The Chargé d'Affaires ad interim of Estonia to the Secretary of State*

ESTONIAN LEGATION,  
NEW YORK, November 30, 1926.

SIR:

In reply to your note of August 21, 1926 in regard to the question of the mutual recognition of ship measurement certificates between the United States and Estonia, I have the honor to inform you in the name of my Government, that the concerned authorities of Estonia have found, that in substance there are no hindrances for the recognition, without remeasurement, of tonnage of ships of the United States in Estonian ports, as noted in the Certificate of Registry issued by the authorities of the United States or other national papers. In view of this the Government of Estonia has decided, on reciprocal basis, to recognize the tonnage of ships of the United States as stated herein-before.

Agreement by Estonia.

## SHIP MEASUREMENT CERTIFICATES—ESTONIA.

At the same time I have the honor to inform you that this agreement, the attainment of which I hereby confirm, will become operative in Estonia ten days after the due publication of the Estonian Government's decision, whereby this agreement will be ratified.

Accept, Sir, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration.

Yours Excellency's most obedient servant

V. MUTT.

*Chargé d'Affaires a. i. of Estonia.*

HIS EXCELLENCY

FRANK B. KELLOGG

*Secretary of State of the United States*

[No. 9]

*Arrangement between the United States of America and Italy concerning the relief from double income tax on shipping profits. Effected by exchange of notes dated March 10, 1926, and May 5, 1926.*

March 10, 1926.  
May 5, 1926.

*The Italian Ambassador (Martino) to the Secretary of State  
(Kellogg)*

ROYAL ITALIAN EMBASSY

The Italian Ambassador presents his compliments to His Excellency the Secretary of State and, referring to his note of June 24th, 1925, has the honor to bring to his knowledge the following.

Double income tax  
on shipping profits.

From a communication received from the Italian Steamship Companies operating in ports of the United States it appears that the provisions contained in Royal Decree 891 issued on June 12, 1925, the text of which was submitted to the Department by the above mentioned note, did not seem to the competent Departments of the American Government to correspond exactly to the provisions contained in Section 213(b)(8) of the Revenue Act of 1921 and was therefore considered insufficient to obtain to the Italian Companies exemption from the payment of the Income Tax, retroactively to 1921, on the basis of reciprocity.

Reciprocal exemption,  
United States and  
Italy.

Vol. 42, p. 239.

In order to establish the required adequate basis of reciprocity, the Italian Government issued on March 4th, 1926 a Royal Decree N.340, the text of which is literally translated as follows:

“Companies organized in the United States and citizens of the United States not domiciled in Italy exercising maritime traffic in Italian ports, by means of ships flying the United States flag are exempt, with effect starting from January 1st, 1921, from the Imposta di Ricchezza Mobile, Income Tax, on income derived exclusively from such traffic, provided the United States likewise exempt from Income Tax, Imposta di Ricchezza Mobile, the income originating in the United States to Italian citizens not domiciled in the United States and to Italian Companies, and derived exclusively from the exercise of one or more ships flying the Italian flag.”

The provisions set forth in this Decree being exactly equivalent to those contained in Section 213, the Italian Government is confident that the competent American Authorities will extend to the Italian Steamship Companies operating in United States ports the treatment contemplated by Section 213 of the Revenue Act of 1921, and this with effect starting from January 1st, 1921.

The Italian Ambassador would much appreciate receiving some assurance in the matter.

WASHINGTON D. C., *March 10th, 1926.*

*The Secretary of State (Kellogg) to the Italian Ambassador  
(Martino)*

Agreement by United  
States.

The Secretary of State presents his compliments to His Excellency, the Royal Italian Ambassador, and has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of his note of April 24, 1926, in further relation to a decree issued by the Italian Government on March 4, 1926, exempting American shipping interests from the income tax of Italy, in which the Ambassador requests to be informed what decision has been taken by the Treasury Department concerning the exemption of Italian shipping interests from the payment of income tax.

In reply, the Secretary of State has the honor to inform the Italian Ambassador that he is in receipt of a communication from the Treasury Department concerning this matter, a copy of which is enclosed, from which it will be observed that the Treasury Department holds that in view of the Royal Italian Decree No. 340 of March 4, 1926, Italy satisfies the equivalent exemption provision of Section 213 (b) (8) of the Revenue Acts of 1921, 1924 and 1926, and that consequently so much of the income from sources within the United States received by a non-resident alien or a foreign corporation as consists exclusively of earnings derived from the operation of a ship or ships documented under the laws of Italy is exempt from the Federal income tax.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
WASHINGTON, *May 5, 1926.*

[No. 10]

*Arrangement between the United States of America and the Netherlands providing relief from double income tax on shipping profits. Effected by exchange of notes, signed September 13, 1926, October 19, 1926, and November 27, 1926.*

September 13, November 27, 1926.  
October 19, 1926.

*The Secretary of State (Kellogg) to the Chargé d'Affaires ad interim of the Netherlands (van Wyck)*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
WASHINGTON, September 13, 1926.

SIR.

The Department informs you of the receipt of a communication from the Treasury Department regarding the draft of a Royal Decree, with English translation, to be issued by Her Majesty the Queen of the Netherlands, relative to the prevention of double taxation on income derived exclusively from the operation of ships, which was left at the Treasury Department on July 29, 1926. The English translation of the proposed decree reads as follows:

Double income tax on shipping profits.  
Reciprocal exemption, United States and the Netherlands.

"We, Wilhelmina, by the Grace of God, Queen of The Netherlands, Princess of Orange-Nassau etc. etc.

"Whereas it is provided in the Unique Section of the Law of June 26, 1926, (Statute book No. 209), that we reserve Ourselves under No. 2 to make provisions, on a basis of reciprocity, preventing double taxation on earnings derived from the operation of ships, corresponding with equivalent provisions existing in the laws of foreign nations; and

"Whereas under Section 213, litt. b, No. 8 of the Revenue Act of the United States no tax is imposed on the income of an alien individual non-resident in the United States or of a foreign corporation which consists exclusively of earnings derived from the operation of a ship or ships documented under the laws of a foreign country which grants an equivalent exemption to citizens of the United States and to corporations organized in the United States, do hereby proclaim and make known:

#### "UNIQUE SECTION

"CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES NON-RESIDENT IN THE NETHERLANDS AND CORPORATIONS ORGANIZED IN THE UNITED STATES WHICH EFFECTUATE IN THE NETHERLANDS THE SEA TRANSPORT WITH SHIPS DOCUMENTED UNDER THE LAW OF THE UNITED STATES ARE (WITH RETROACTIVE POWER TILL JANUARY 1, 1921) NOT SUBJECT TO TAXATION AS FAR AS INCOME DERIVED EXCLUSIVELY FROM SUCH INDUSTRY IS CONCERNED."

The Treasury Department states that it interprets the proposed decree as exempting from tax the income from sources within the Netherlands received by citizens of the United States non-resident in the Netherlands and by corporations organized in the United States, which consists exclusively of earnings derived from the operation of ships documented under the laws of the United States, such exemption applying to income received on or after January 1, 1921. It notes that the exemption is granted to corporations organized in the United States without limiting such exemption in any way.

## DOUBLE TAX—SHIPPING PROFITS—NETHERLANDS.

The Treasury Department states that the decree as submitted to it meets the equivalent exemption requirements of Section 213(b)(8) of the United States Revenue Acts of 1921, 1924 and 1926.

I shall be pleased to have you inform me when the decree is issued. Accept, Sir, the renewed assurances of my high consideration.

For the Secretary of State:

JOSEPH C. GREW

JONKHEER DR. H. VAN ASCH VAN WYCK,  
*Chargé d'Affaires ad interim of the Netherlands.*

*The Chargé d'Affaires ad interim of the Netherlands (van Wyck)  
to the Secretary of State (Kellogg)*

No. 3219.

THE NETHERLAND LEGATION,  
WASHINGTON, October 19, 1926.

SIR:

Agreement by the  
Netherlands.

I had the honor to receive you note of September 13, 1926 by which you informed me of the receipt of a communication from the Treasury Department regarding the draft of a Royal Decree, with English translation, to be issued by Her Majesty the Queen of the Netherlands, relative to the prevention of double taxation on income derived exclusively from the operation of ships, which was left at the Treasury Department on July 29, 1926.

In this note you stated that the English translation of the proposed decree reads as follows:

"We, Wilhelmina, by the Grace of God, Queen of The Netherlands, Princess of Orange-Nassau etc. etc.

"Whereas it is provided in the Unique Section of the Law of June 26, 1926, (Statute book No. 209), that we reserve Ourselves under No. 2 to make provisions, on a basis of reciprocity, preventing double taxation on earnings derived from the operation of ships, corresponding with equivalent provisions existing in the laws of foreign nations; and

"Whereas under Section 213, litt. b, No. 8 of the Revenue Act of the United States no tax is imposed on the income of an alien individual non-resident in the United States or of a foreign corporation which consists exclusively of earnings derived from the operation of a ship or ships documented under the laws of a foreign country which grants an equivalent exemption to citizens of the United States and to corporations organized in the United States, do hereby proclaim and make known:

"UNIQUE SECTION

"CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES NON-RESIDENT IN THE NETHERLANDS AND CORPORATIONS ORGANIZED IN THE UNITED STATES WHICH EFFECTUATE IN THE NETHERLANDS THE SEA TRANSPORT WITH SHIPS DOCUMENTED UNDER THE LAW OF THE UNITED STATES ARE (WITH RETROACTIVE POWER TILL JANUARY 1, 1921) NOT SUBJECT TO TAXATION AS FAR AS INCOME DERIVED EXCLUSIVELY FROM SUCH INDUSTRY IS CONCERNED."

You further informed me that the Treasury Department states that it interprets the proposed decree as exempting from tax the income from sources within the Netherlands received by citizens of the United States non-resident in the Netherlands and by corporations organized in the United States, which consists exclusively of earnings derived from the operation of ships documented under the laws of the United States, such exemption applying to income

received on or after January 1, 1921, and that it notes that the exemption is granted to corporations organized in the United States without limiting such exemption in any way.

You also advised me that the Treasury Department states that the decree as submitted to it meets the equivalent exemption requirements of Section 213(b)(8) of the United States Revenue Acts of 1921, 1924, and 1926, and you finally stated that you should be pleased to have me inform you when the decree is issued.

In reply thereto I have in compliance with instructions from my Government the honor to inform you that the Treasury Department's above mentioned interpretation of the Royal Decree in question is correct and that the Decree in the form in which it was submitted was published on October 8, 1926 after having been promulgated on October 1, 1926.

Please accept, Sir, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration.

H. VAN ASCH VAN WYCK.

THE HONORABLE,  
THE SECRETARY OF STATE,  
*Washington, D. C.*

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*The Secretary of State (Kellogg) to the Chargé d'Affaires ad interim  
of the Netherlands (van Wyck)*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
WASHINGTON, *November 27, 1926.*

SIR:

Referring to your note of October 19, 1926, and to other correspondence in regard to the double taxation of income derived exclusively from the operation of ships, it affords me pleasure to inform you that I have received from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury a letter dated November 8, 1926, from which the following is quoted:

Confirmation by  
United States.

"Inasmuch as the Netherlands Government has promulgated the Royal Decree in the form in which it was submitted to this Department, and has informed this Government that the Treasury Department's interpretation of the Royal Decree is correct, it is held that the Netherlands satisfies the equivalent exemption requirements of Section 213(b)(8) of the Revenue Acts of 1921, 1924 and 1926. Consequently, the income of a non-resident alien or a foreign corporation which consists exclusively of earnings derived from the operation of a ship or ships documented under the laws of the Netherlands is exempt from income tax imposed by the Revenue Acts of 1921, 1924, and 1926."

Accept, Sir, the renewed assurances of my high consideration.

For the Secretary of State:

LELAND HARRISON

JONKHEER DR. H. VAN ASCH VAN WYCK,  
*Chargé d'Affaires ad interim of the Netherlands.*

June 11, 1927.  
July 8, 1927.

*Arrangement between the United States of America and France providing relief from double income tax on shipping profits. Effected by exchange of notes, signed June 11, 1927, and July 8, 1927.*

*The Chargé d'Affaires ad interim of France (Sartiges) to the Secretary of State (Kellogg)*

AMBASSADE DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE AUX ETATS-UNIS

WASHINGTON, le 11 juin 1927

MONSIEUR LE SECRÉTAIRE D'ÉTAT,

Double income tax  
on shipping profits.  
Reciprocal exemp-  
tions, United States  
and France.

Me référant à la lettre que Votre Excellence a bien voulu adresser à M. Claudel, le 26 avril dernier, j'ai l'honneur de Lui faire savoir que le Gouvernement français a pris, le 20 mai, un décret exemptant de tout impôt sur les bénéfices les citoyens des Etats-Unis et les personnes morales américaines exploitant en France des entreprises de navigation.

Ce décret, dont Votre Excellence trouvera le texte ci-joint, reproduit exactement les termes cités dans ma lettre du 19 janvier et qui ont été reconnus par le Département fédéral de la Trésorerie comme remplissant les conditions posées par l'article 213 (b) (8) du "Revenu Act" de 1921, 1924 et 1926 pour l'octroi, aux Etats-Unis, d'une exemption équivalente. J'ajoute qu'il est *immédiatement exécutoire* en France.

Dans ces conditions, je serais heureux que Votre Excellence voulût bien me donner l'assurance que les citoyens français et les Compagnies françaises sont dorénavant exempts aux Etats-Unis de l'impôt sur les bénéfices dérivés d'entreprises de navigation.

Veillez agréer, Monsieur le Secrétaire d'Etat, les assurances de ma très haute considération.

SARTIGES.

SON EXCELLENCE

L'HONORABLE FRANK B. KELLOGG,  
*Secrétaire d'Etat des Etats-Unis,*  
*Washington, D. C.*

[Enclosure]

Le Président de la République française,  
Sur le rapport du président du conseil, ministre des finances,  
Vu l'article 5 de la loi de finances du 29 avril 1926,  
Décrète:

Decree of France.

Art. 1<sup>er</sup>.—Les citoyens des Etats-Unis d'Amérique non domiciliés sur le territoire de la République française, de même que les personnes morales constituées aux Etats-Unis d'Amérique, qui exploitent à l'intérieur des limites du territoire de la République française, des entreprises de navigation, avec des bâtiments naviguant sous pavillon américain, sont exonérés de tout impôt sur les bénéfices provenant de la navigation exclusivement.

Cette exonération qui, par mesure de réciprocité prendra effet du 1<sup>er</sup> janvier 1921, concerne, notamment, l'impôt sur les bénéfices industriels et commerciaux institué par le titre 1<sup>er</sup> de la loi du 31 juillet 1917 et l'impôt sur le revenu prévu par la loi du 29 juin 1872 et le décret du 6 décembre 1872 à la charge des sociétés étrangères, dont les titres ne sont pas cotés, mais qui ont pour objet des biens meubles ou immeubles situés en France.

ART. 2.—Le présent décret sera soumis à la ratification des Chambres, conformément aux dispositions de l'article 5 de la loi du 29 avril 1926.

Article 3.—Le président du conseil, ministre des finances, est chargé de l'exécution du présent décret, qui sera publié au *Journal Officiel* et inséré au *Bulletin des lois*.

Fait à Paris, le 20 mai 1927.

(Signé) GASTON DOUMERGUE

Par le Président de la République:

*Le président du conseil,*  
*ministre des finances,*  
RAYMOND POINCARÉ

Pour copie certifiée conforme au texte paru au *Journal Officiel* de la République française des lundi 23 et mardi 24 mai 1927.

*Le Chargé d'Affaires de France;*

[SEAL]

SARTIGES.

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*The Chargé d'Affaires ad interim of France (Sartiges) to the  
Secretary of State (Kellogg)*

[Translation]

EMBASSY OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC TO THE UNITED STATES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 11, 1927.

MR. SECRETARY OF STATE:

Referring to the note your Excellency was pleased to send to Mr. Claudel on April 26 last, I have the honor to inform you that the French Government on May 20 issued a decree exempting from any tax on profits the citizens of the United States and American juridical persons operating navigation concerns in France.

The decree of which your Excellency will find a copy herewith reproduces the wording quoted in my letter of January 19, which has been acknowledged by the United States Department of the Treasury as meeting the conditions required by Section 213 (b) (8) of the Revenue Act of 1921, 1924, and 1926 for the granting of an equivalent exemption in the United States.

I may add that it goes into immediate effect in France.

Under these conditions I should be glad if your Excellency would kindly give me the assurance that the French citizens and French companies will hereafter be exempt from the tax on profits derived from navigation business.

Be pleased to accept, Mr. Secretary of State, the assurances of my very high consideration.

SARTIGES.

HIS EXCELLENCY,  
THE HONORABLE FRANK B. KELLOGG,  
*Secretary of State of the United States,*  
*Washington, D. C.*

[Enclosure—Translation]

The President of the French Republic,  
On the report of the President of the Council, Minister of Finance,  
Considering Article 5 of the finance law of April 29, 1926,  
Decreets:

Art. 1.—Citizens of the United States of America not domiciled on the territory of the French Republic, as well as juridical persons organized in the United States of America, who exploit within the limits of the territory of the French Republic, navigation enterprises, with ships navigating under the American flag, are exonerated from any tax on the profits accruing exclusively from navigation.

This exoneration, which, by way of reciprocity, shall take effect from January 1, 1921, concerns, notably, the tax on industrial and commercial profits instituted by heading 1 of the law of July 31, 1917, and the tax on income prescribed by the law of June 29, 1872, and the decree of December 6, 1872, as payable by foreign companies, whose shares are not quoted, but who possess movable or immovable property situated in France.

Art. 2.—The present decree will be submitted to the ratification of the Chambers, in conformity with the provisions of Article 5 of the law of April 29, 1926.

Art. 3.—The President of the Council, Minister of Finance, is charged with the execution of the present decree, which will be published in the *Journal Officiel* and inserted in the *Bulletin des Lois*.

Done at Paris, May 20, 1927.

GASTON DOUMERGUE

By the President of the Republic:  
*The President of the Council,*  
*Minister of Finance,*  
RAYMOND POINCARÉ

Copy certified as conforming to the text published in the *Journal Officiel* of the French Republic of Monday the 23d and Tuesday the 24th of May, 1927.

The Chargé d'Affaires of France:

SARTIGES.

[SEAL]

*The Secretary of State (Kellogg) to the Chargé d'Affaires  
ad interim of France (Sartiges)*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
WASHINGTON, July 8, 1927.

SIR:

Agreement by United States.

With further reference to your Embassy's note of June 11, 1927, relative to the proposed reciprocal exemption from taxation by the Governments of the United States and France of the income of French and American nationals derived from shipping, I have the honor to inform you that I am now in receipt of a communication from the Treasury Department dated July 7, 1927, concerning the matter, from which I quote the following:

"I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letters dated June 18, 1927 (SO 811.512351 Shipping/10) and June 23, 1927 (SO 811.512351 Shipping/11), with further reference to previous correspondence relative to the proposed reciprocal exemption from taxation by the Governments of the United States and France of the income of French and American nationals respectively, derived from the operation of ships. Attached to your letter of June 18, 1927,

there is a copy of a despatch dated May 24, 1927, from the American Embassy at Paris, enclosing a copy and translation of a decree of the French Government dated May 20, 1927, exempting the income of American ship owners from taxation. Attached to your letter of June 23, 1927, there is a copy of the decree issued by the French Government on May 20, 1927, and published in the *Official Journal* of the French Republic of May 23 and 24, 1927.

You request to be informed whether the decree is satisfactory, in order that you may advise the Charge d'Affaires of the French Embassy that French citizens, not residents in United States and French corporations will be exempt from income taxes on profits derived from shipping.

The decree adopted May 20, 1927, follows the wording of the decree submitted to this Department with your letter of March 26, 1927. You were advised on April 9, 1927, that the decree if adopted in the form submitted would meet the equivalent exemption requirements of section 213 (b) (8) of the Revenue Acts of 1921, 1924, and 1926. The Charge d'Affaires states in his note that the decree goes into immediate effect in France.

I have the honor to advise you that in view of the fact that the French Government has adopted the decree in the form submitted and it is now in effect, it is held that France satisfies the equivalent exemption provision of section 213 (b) (8) of the Revenue Acts of 1921, 1924 and 1926."

It will be observed that the Treasury Department holds that in view of the fact that the French Government has adopted a decree of exemption which is now in effect, the French Government has satisfied the equivalent exemption provision of Section 213 (b) (8) of the Revenue Acts of 1921, 1924, and 1926.

Accept, Sir, the renewed assurances of my high consideration.

For the Secretary of State:

W. R. CASTLE, JR.

COUNT DE SARTIGES,  
*Charge d'Affaires ad interim of France.*

[No. 12]

February 29, April 26,  
1928.  
April 2, June 10, 1929.

*Arrangement between the United States of America and Greece providing relief from double income tax on shipping profits. Effected by exchange of notes, dated February 29, 1928, April 26, 1928, April 2, 1929, and June 10, 1929.*

*The Greek Minister (Simopoulos) to the Secretary of State (Kellogg)*

[Extract]

LÉGATION DE GRÈCE,  
WASHINGTON, le 29 Fevrier 1928

Double income tax  
on shipping profits.

Le Ministre de Grèce en présentant ses compliments les plus empressés à Son Excellence Monsieur le Secrétaire d'Etat, a l'honneur de porter à sa connaissance qu'il a été autorisé par son Gouvernement d'entrer en pourparlers pour le conclusion d'un accord concernant l'exemption des ressortissants des deux pays sur les profits découlant des entreprises maritimes, sur le base de la réciprocité.

Greek exemption  
laws.

La Législation Grèque contient à ce sujet les exemptions suivantes.

1. L'article 30, Paragraph 8 de la loi No. 3338 du 15 Juin 1925. "L'ordonnance du paragraphe 7 de l'article 3 de la présente loi, a une vigueur rétroactive en ce qui concerne l'impôt des revenus nets des années 1919-1920 jusqu'à l'année 1924-1925, ainsi-que celui des profits extraordinaires des années 1915 et les suivantes, et aussi en ce qui concerne la taxe aditionelle des Sociétés Anonymes de l'année 1921 et les suivantes."

2. L'ordonnance de l'article 3 paragraphe 7 de la loi sub. No. 3338, mentionnés plus haut, est ainsi conclue. "Au paragraphe 3 de l'article 18 de la loi 1640 sur la taxation des revenus nets est ajouté comme sixième cas l'exemption suivante. Cas sixième "A titre de réciprocité les profits réalisés en Grèce par les bateaux battant pavillon étranger."

Les deux ordonnances mentionnées plus haut garantissent l'exemption des entreprises maritimes étrangères à titre de réciprocité.

La taxe sur le revenue net est en vigueur à partir de 1919-20, soit à partir de la date pour laquelle l'effet rétroactif a été stipulé par la loi. L'impôt des profits extraordinaires a été en vigueur à partir de 1915 jusqu'a 1923, et l'impôt additionel des Sociétés Anonymes à partir de l'année 1921 jusqu'a l'année 1924.

SON EXCELLENCE

MONSIEUR FRANK B. KELLOGG

*Secrétaire d'Etat, etc., etc.*

*Washington, D. C.*

*The Greek Minister (Simopoulos) to the Secretary of State (Kellogg)*

[Translation—Extract]

LEGATION OF GREECE,  
WASHINGTON, February 29, 1928.

The Minister of Greece, in presenting his most cordial compliments to His Excellency the Secretary of State, has the honor to inform him that he has been authorized by his Government to set on foot negotiations for the conclusion of an agreement relative to the exemption of nationals of both countries [from the income tax] on

the profits derived from maritime enterprises, on the basis of reciprocity.

Greek law contains the following exemptions on this subject:

1. Article 30, paragraph 8 of Law No. 3338 of June 15, 1925:

"The ordinance in paragraph 7 of Article 3 of this law has retroactive effect with respect to the income tax of the years 1919-1920 up to 1924-1925, as well as that of excess profits of the year 1915 and the following years, and also with respect to the additional tax on corporations of the year 1921 and the following years."

2. The ordinance of Article 3, paragraph 7 of Law No. 3338 above mentioned, ends as follows:

"To paragraph 3 of Article 18 of Law 1640 concerning the taxation of income there is added as the sixth case the following exemption. Sixth case: 'In virtue of reciprocity, profits made in Greece by vessels flying a foreign flag.'"

The two ordinances mentioned above guarantee the exemption of foreign shipping concerns in virtue of reciprocity.

The income tax has been in force since 1919-1920, that is to say, since the date for which retroactive effect was stipulated in the law. The tax on excess profits was in force from 1915 until 1923, and the additional tax on corporations from 1921 until 1924.

HIS EXCELLENCY

MR. FRANK B. KELLOGG

*Secretary of State, etc., etc.*

*Washington, D. C.*

*The Secretary of State (Kellogg) to the Greek Minister (Simopoulos)*

[Extract]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
WASHINGTON, April 26, 1928.

The Secretary of State presents his compliments to the Greek Minister and has the honor to refer to the Minister's note of February 29, 1928, setting forth the provisions of the Greek income tax law exempting from taxation earnings made in Greece by ships flying a foreign flag.

The Secretary of State has the honor to inform the Greek Minister that before it can be determined whether these exemptions are equivalent to the exemptions that may be accorded by the United States under Section 213(b)(8) of the Revenue Acts of 1921 and 1924 it will be necessary for the appropriate authorities of the Government to be informed as to whether:

- (a) during the years 1921-1924, inclusive, taxes have been collected by the Greek Government from the revenues of American citizens not residing in Greece or of corporations organized under the laws of the United States, derived from the operation of ships documented under the laws of the United States;
- (b) the exemption provided in Article 3, Paragraph 7 of the Law, No. 3338 applies to the profits derived by a citizen of the United States not residing in Greece, and to corporations organized under the laws of the United States, or whether in the case of such citizen the exemption only applies if he resides in the United States;
- (c) the exemption applies in cases where citizens of the United States or corporations organized under the laws of the United States maintain agencies, branch offices, or representatives in Greece, in connection with the operation of ships documented under the laws of the United States.

In this connection the Secretary of State has the honor to state that he has been informed by the appropriate authorities of the Government that if it is eventually determined that the pertinent exemptions in the Greek income tax law are equivalent to the exemption provision of Section 213(b)(8) of the Revenue Acts of 1921 and 1924 it will be unnecessary for the United States to conclude any agreement with Greece relative to the exemption of earnings derived from the operation of ships documented under the laws of the two countries.

. . . if the Greek Minister will supply the additional information needed the appropriate authorities of the Government will be able to arrive at a definite decision with reference to the general question of the exemption of earnings made in the United States by ships flying the Greek flag.

*The Greek Minister (Simopoulos) to the Secretary of State (Stimson)*

No. 422

LEGATION OF GREECE,  
WASHINGTON, April 2, 1929.

The Minister of Greece presents his compliments to His Excellency the Secretary of State and, referring to the Department's Note of April 26, 1928, No. 811.512368 Shipping/4, has the honor to inform that the exemptions of the Greek law are equivalent to the exemptions that may be accorded by the United States under Section 213(B)(8) of the Revenue Acts of 1921 and 1924.

Concerning the Department's inquiry as to whether "A" during the years 1921-1924 inclusive, taxes have been collected by the Greek Government from the revenues of American citizens residing in Greece or of corporations organized under the laws of the United States, derived from the operation of ships documented under the laws of the United States, the Minister of Greece is authorized to state that for the years 1921-1924 inclusive, no taxes have been collected by the Greek Government from the revenues of American citizens whether residing in Greece or not, or of shipping corporations organized under the laws of the United States for revenues deriving from operation of American ships in Greece.

With regard to question "B" whether the exemption provided in Article 3, Paragraph 7 of the Law No. 3338 applies to the profits derived by citizens of the United States not residing in Greece, and to corporations organized under the laws of the United States or whether in the case of such citizens the exemption only applies if he resides in the United States, the Minister of Greece is authorized to state that the exemption provided in Article 3, Paragraph 7 of the Greek Law No. 3338 is applied on the profits derived by a citizen of the United States whether residing in Greece or not as well as to the shipping companies organized under the American laws.

As to question "C" whether the exemption applies in cases where citizens of the United States or corporations organized under the laws of the United States maintain agencies, branch offices, or representatives in Greece, in connection with the operation of ships documented under the laws of the United States, the Minister of Greece is authorized to state that the exemption is applied generally not only for the American citizens and the American shipping enterprise but on the American ships in Greece.

Accordingly it is determined that the pertinent exemptions in the Greek Income Tax Law are equivalent to the exemption provisions of Section 213 (b) (8) of the Revenue Acts of 1921 and 1924.

The Minister of Greece should be exceedingly obliged if His Excellency the Secretary of State were kind enough to arrive at a definite decision with reference to the general question of exemption of earnings made in the United States by ships flying the Greek flag on the basis of reciprocity and in case that an agreement on this matter would be necessary the Minister of Greece is duly authorized to sign it.

HIS EXCELLENCY

MR. HENRY L. STIMSON,  
*Secretary of State, etc., etc.,*  
*Washington, D. C.*

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*The Secretary of State (Stimson) to the Greek Minister (Simopoulos)*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
 WASHINGTON, *June 10, 1929.*

The Secretary of State presents his compliments to the Minister of Greece and has the honor to inform the Minister, with reference to his note No. 422 of April 2, 1929, relative to the provisions of the Greek net income tax law whereby ships flying a foreign flag may be exempted from taxation on the profits made in Greece, that the Secretary of the Treasury has notified the Department of State as follows:

Agreement by United States.

“Inasmuch as Greece has not taxed the income of a citizen of the United States not residing in Greece and of a corporation organized in the United States derived from the operation of ships flying the American flag from 1921 and does not tax such income under the present law, Greece satisfies the equivalent exemption provisions of section 213 (b) (8) of the Revenue Acts of 1921, 1924, and 1926 and sections 212 (b) and 231 (b) of the Revenue Act of 1928. It is held, therefore, that the income of a nonresident alien individual and a foreign corporation from sources within the United States which consists exclusively of earnings derived from the operation of a ship or ships documented under the laws of Greece is not required to be included in gross income and is exempt from income, excess-profits and war-profits taxes for 1921 and subsequent years. If any tax on such income has been paid it will be refunded upon proper claims therefor being made by taxpayers who are entitled to the exemption, provided the period of limitation for making refunds has not expired.”

[No. 13]

2612 DOUBLE INCOME TAX—SHIPPING PROFITS—DENMARK, ETC.

May 22, August 9  
and 18, October 24, 25,  
and 28, December 5 and  
6, 1922.

*Arrangement between the United States of America and Denmark and  
Iceland providing relief from double income tax on shipping profits.  
Effected by exchange of notes, signed May 22, 1922; August 9 and 18,  
1922; October 24, 25, and 28, 1922; and December 5 and 6, 1922.*

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*The Danish Minister (Brun) to the Secretary of State (Hughes)*

[Extract]

No. 157.

ROYAL DANISH LEGATION,  
WASHINGTON, May 22, 1922.

SIR:—

Double income tax  
on shipping profits.  
Reciprocal exemp-  
tion, United States and  
Denmark.

With reference to your letter of December 21, 1921 regarding Section 213 b No. 8 of the Revenue Act of November 23, 1921, I am directed to inform you that the Danish Government will be ready to declare in a note to the Government of the United States that the income of a nonresident alien or foreign corporation which consists of earnings derived from the operation of ships documented under the laws of the United States will on condition of reciprocity not be subject to taxation in Denmark.

Iceland included.

I have the honor to add that I am authorized to make the same statement on behalf of the Government of Iceland and I beg that my present communication may be considered as an expression also of the intention and desire of the Government of Iceland.

I venture to hope that this proposition may be found satisfactory and that you will be able to consent to the exchange of notes referred to above at your earliest convenience.

I have the honor to be, Sir, with the highest consideration,

Your most obedient and humble servant,

C. BRUN.

THE HONORABLE  
CHARLES EVANS HUGHES,  
*Secretary of State,  
Department of State, Washington, D. C.*

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*The Secretary of State (Hughes) to the Danish Minister (Brun)*

[Extract]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
WASHINGTON, August 9, 1922.

SIR:

I have the honor to refer further to your note of May 22, 1922, in which you refer to Section 213 (b) (8) of the Revenue Act of 1921, providing for the exemption from taxation of the income of a nonresident alien or foreign corporation which consists of earnings derived from the operation of ships documented under the laws of

DOUBLE INCOME TAX—SHIPPING PROFITS—DENMARK, ETC. 2613

a foreign country which grants an equivalent exemption to citizens of the United States, and state that your Government is prepared to declare to the Government of the United States that the income of a non-resident alien or foreign corporation which consists of earnings derived from the operation of ships documented under the laws of the United States will, on the condition of reciprocity, not be subject to taxation in Denmark or Iceland. . . .

I have the honor to state that in order to establish between the United States and Denmark and the United States and Iceland the reciprocal income tax exemption provided for in Section 213 (b) (8) of the Revenue Act of 1921, it will be necessary for the Danish Government to declare that the income from sources in Denmark and Iceland of a citizen of the United States or of an American corporation which consists exclusively of earnings derived from the operation of ships documented under the laws of the United States is not subject to income taxation in Denmark or in Iceland. Upon the receipt of a note to this effect from the Danish Government this Government will declare, in a note to the Danish Government, that Denmark and Iceland satisfy the equivalent exemption provision of Section 213 (b) (8) of the Revenue Act of 1921.

Accept, Sir, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration.

CHARLES E. HUGHES

MR. CONSTANTIN BRUN,  
*Minister of Denmark*

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*The Danish Minister (Brun) to the Secretary of State (Hughes)*

No. 236.

ROYAL DANISH LEGATION,  
WASHINGTON, August 18, 1922.

SIR:

By my letter of August 12th (No. 230) regarding an exchange of notes between the Government of Denmark and the Government of the United States for the reciprocal exemption of shipowners from income tax, I stated it to be the understanding of the Danish Government that this exemption when established would be as from January 1st 1921, notwithstanding the fact that the actual exchange of notes can not be arranged for until some time hence because the conditions stated in your note to me of August 9th must first be brought to the knowledge of the Danish Government.

I would be greatly obliged to you if you would be so good as to confirm to me the correctness of the above named understanding.

I have the honor to be, Sir, with the highest consideration,

Your most obedient and humble servant,

C. BRUN.

THE HONORABLE

CHARLES EVANS HUGHES,

*Secretary of State,*

*Department of State, Washington, D. C.*

2614 DOUBLE INCOME TAX—SHIPPING PROFITS—DENMARK, ETC.

*The Danish Minister (Brun) to the Secretary of States (Hughes)*

No. 284.

ROYAL DANISH LEGATION,  
WASHINGTON, *October 24th 1922.*

SIR:

With further reference to your reply-note of August 9th 1922 relative to the reciprocal exemption of shipowners from income tax as from January 1st 1921, in accordance with Section 213 b 8 of the Revenue Act of 1921, and pursuant to instructions now received from the Danish Minister of Foreign Affairs, I have the honor to declare on behalf of the Danish Government that the income from sources in Denmark and Iceland of a citizen of the United States or of an American corporation, which consists exclusively of earnings derived from the operation of ships documented under the laws of the United States, is not subject to income taxation in Denmark or in Iceland.

In these circumstances I venture to hope that you will state in a note to me, for the information of the Danish Government, that Denmark and Iceland satisfy the equivalent exemption provision of Section 213 b 8 of the Revenue Act of 1921 and that Danish and Icelandic shipowners will be exempted from income tax in the United States as provided in the said Section as from January 1st 1921, in accordance with the letter (No. 236) which I had the honor to address to you on August 18th 1922.

I have the honor to be, Sir, with the highest consideration,  
Your most obedient and humble servant,

C. BRUN.

THE HONORABLE  
CHARLES EVANS HUGHES,  
*Secretary of State,*  
*Department of State, Washington, D. C.*

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*The Secretary of State (Hughes) to the Danish Minister (Brun)*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
WASHINGTON, *October 25 1922.*

SIR:

I have the honor to refer to your note of August 18, 1922, in which, with reference to the proposed exchange of notes between the United States and Denmark for the reciprocal exemption of ship owners from income taxation, you request the Department to confirm the understanding of the Danish Government that this exemption, when established, would be as from January 1, 1921, notwithstanding the fact that the actual exchange of notes can not be arranged until some later date.

I have the honor to state that upon receipt of a note from the Danish Government declaring that the income from sources in Denmark and Iceland of a citizen of the United States or of an American corporation, which consists exclusively of earnings derived from the operation of ships documented under the laws of the United States, has since January 1, 1921, not been subject to income taxation in Denmark, or in Iceland, the Treasury Department will issue a statement that Denmark and Iceland satisfy the equivalent exemption provision of Section 213 (b) (8) of the Revenue Act of 1921. In case income taxes have been collected by this Government from non-resident aliens or foreign corporations on income which consists exclusively of earnings derived since January 1, 1921, from the operation

DOUBLE INCOME TAX—SHIPPING PROFITS—DENMARK, ETC. 2615

of ships documented under the laws of Denmark or Iceland, such taxes will be refunded to claimants.

Accept, Sir, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration.

For the Secretary of State:

WILLIAM PHILLIPS

MR. CONSTANTIN BRUN,  
*Minister of Denmark.*

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*The Danish Minister (Brun) to the Secretary of State (Hughes)*

No. 290.

ROYAL DANISH LEGATION,  
WASHINGTON, *October 28th 1922.*

SIR:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your reply-letter of October 25th with reference to the proposed exchange of notes between Denmark and the United States for the reciprocal exemption of shipowners from income taxation, which has evidently crossed my note to you of October 24th on the same subject.

In answer thereto I beg to state that the income from sources in Denmark and Iceland of a citizen of the United States or of an American corporation, which consists exclusively of earnings derived from the operation of ships documented under the laws of the United States, is not and has not since January 1st 1921 or previously been subject to income taxation in Denmark, or in Iceland, and that my letter to you of October 24th should be so understood.

I have the honor to be, Sir, with the highest consideration,

Your most obedient and humble servant,

C. BRUN.

THE HONORABLE  
CHARLES EVANS HUGHES,  
*Secretary of State,*  
*Department of State, Washington, D. C.*

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*The Secretary of State (Hughes) to the Danish Minister (Brun)*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
WASHINGTON, *December 5, 1922.*

SIR:

I have the honor to refer to your note of October 28, 1922, in further reference to the proposed exchange of notes between the United States and Denmark for the reciprocal exemption of ship owners from income taxation, for which provision is made in Section 213(b) (8) of the Revenue Act of 1921, and to inform you of the receipt of a communication from the Treasury Department regarding the matter, from which the following paragraph is quoted for your information:

"I have the honor to advise that inasmuch as the income from sources in Denmark and Iceland of a citizen of the United States or of a corporation organized therein which consists exclusively of earnings derived from the operation of ships documented under the laws of the United States is not and has not been subject to income tax since January 1, 1921 or previously, it is held that Denmark and Iceland satisfy the equivalent exemption provision of Section 213(b) (8) of the Revenue Act of 1921. In case any Federal income taxes have been collected from nonresident aliens or foreign corporations on income which consists exclusively of earnings derived on or since

Agreement by United States.

2616 DOUBLE INCOME TAX—SHIPPING PROFITS—DENMARK, ETC.

January 1, 1921, from the operation of ships documented under the laws of Denmark or Iceland, such taxes will be the proper subject of a claim for refund."

Accept, Sir, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration.

For the Secretary of State:

WILLIAM PHILLIPS

MR. CONSTANTIN BRUN,  
*Minister of Denmark.*

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*The Danish Minister (Brun) to the Secretary of State (Hughes)*

No. 331.

ROYAL DANISH LEGATION,  
WASHINGTON, *December 6, 1922.*

SIR:—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your reply-note (undated) received December 5th in which, with reference to my letter of October 28th, 1922, you state

"that inasmuch as the income from sources in Denmark and Iceland of a citizen of the United States or of a corporation organized therein which consists exclusively of earnings derived from the operation of ships documented under the laws of the United States is not and has not been subject to income tax since January 1, 1921 or previously, it is held that Denmark and Iceland satisfy the equivalent exemption provision of Section 213(b) (8) of the Revenue Act of 1921".

and that

"in case any Federal income taxes have been collected from nonresident aliens or foreign corporations on income which consists exclusively of earnings derived on or since January 1, 1921, from the operation of ships documented under the laws of Denmark or Iceland, such taxes will be the proper subject of a claim for refund".

I have at once advised the Danish Government accordingly and beg to express my very great appreciation of your courteous assistance to arrive at the desired solution of this part of the taxation question.

I have the honor to be, Sir, with the highest consideration,

Your most obedient and humble servant,

C. BRUN.

THE HONORABLE  
CHARLES EVANS HUGHES,  
*Secretary of State,  
Department of State, Washington, D. C.*

*Arrangement between the United States of America and Norway providing relief from double income tax on shipping profits. Effected by exchange of notes, signed November 26, 1924, January 23, 1925, and March 24, 1925.*

November 26, 1924.  
January 23, March 24,  
1925.

*The Norwegian Minister (Bryn) to the Secretary of State (Hughes)*

NORWEGIAN LEGATION,  
WASHINGTON, November 26, 1924.

SIR:

By the note which I had the honor to address to the Acting Secretary of State on February 28, 1922, and Your Excellency's note of November 14, 1922, it was established that reciprocal exemption of income and excess and war profits taxes existed for a non-resident Norwegian or Norwegian corporation in the United States, and for a non-resident American or American corporation in Norway, with regard to income consisting exclusively of earnings derived from the operation of ships under their respective flags; see Norwegian Taxation Laws of August 18, 1911, and the United States Revenue Act of 1921, section 213(b) (8).

Double income tax  
on shipping profits.  
Reciprocal exemption,  
United States and  
Norway.

By new taxation laws enacted in Norway on August 11, 1924, an amendment has been made to the exemption provisions of the laws of August 18, 1911. I hereby enclose a copy of the new laws and a translation into English of the amended provisions according to which persons, companies and corporations belonging in a foreign country are exempt from taxes on property in and income from ship[s] engaged in traffic on a Norwegian port or between Norwegian ports and from taxes from income arising from the sale of tickets for the transportation of persons out of the kingdom; provided that Norwegian persons, companies and corporations are exempt in the country in question from taxes on corresponding activities.

By the new law provisions, the reciprocal exemption of income and excess and war profits taxes in Norway and the United States with regard to income derived from the operation of ships under their respective flags is reaffirmed.

Accept, Sir, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration.

H BRYN

HIS EXCELLENCY  
HONORABLE CHARLES E. HUGHES,  
*Secretary of State,*  
*etc. etc. etc.*

[Enclosure]

Translation of following provisions of the Norwegian Laws of August 11, 1924, amending Article 15 in fine of the Law of Taxation for the Country Communities, and Article 10 in fine of the Law of Taxation for the Cities of August 18, 1911, which two Law Provisions are identical:

“Persons, companies and corporations belonging in a foreign country are exempt from taxes on property in and income from ship[s]

engaged in traffic on a Norwegian port or between Norwegian ports and from taxes on income arising from the sale of tickets for the transportation of persons out of the kingdom; provided that Norwegian persons, companies and corporations are exempt in the country in question from taxes on corresponding activities. If this be not the case, the King can decide that foreign persons, companies and corporations shall pay taxes on property and/or income on activities as mentioned. In so far as sale of tickets for transportation of persons out of the kingdom is concerned, this does not apply but when the sale is effected through an agent or commissioner under the Law on Emigration of May 22, 1869, see Law of June 5, 1897, and Law No. 1 of September 16, 1921. The King will also issue regulations concerning the extent of the taxation and the assessment and collection of the taxes."

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*The Secretary of State (Hughes) to the Norwegian Minister (Bryn)*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
WASHINGTON, *January 23, 1925.*

SIR:

I have the honor to refer to your note of November 26, 1924, concerning the new taxation laws enacted in Norway on August 11, 1924, which, in your opinion, reaffirm the reciprocal exemption of income and excess and war profits taxes in Norway and the United States with regard to income derived from the operation of ships under their respective flags.

It appears from the enclosures transmitted with your note that the Norwegian laws of August 11, 1924, in translation, provide in part as follows:

"Persons, companies and corporations belonging in a foreign country are exempt from taxes on property in and income from ship[s] engaged in traffic on a Norwegian port or between Norwegian ports and from taxes on income arising from the sale of tickets for the transportation of persons out of the kingdom; provided that Norwegian persons, companies and corporations are exempt in the country in question from taxes on corresponding activities. \* \* \*"

I have the honor to inform you that it has been held by the appropriate authorities of this Government that the provision of the Norwegian laws of August 11, 1924, above quoted, satisfies the equivalent exemption provision of Section 213 (b) (8) of the Revenue Act of 1924, and that, therefore, the income of a non-resident alien or foreign corporation, which consists exclusively of earnings derived from the operation of a ship or ships documented under the laws of Norway, is exempt from Federal income taxes imposed by the Revenue Act of 1924.

Accept, Sir, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration.

CHARLES E. HUGHES

MR. HELMER H. BRYN,  
*Minister of Norway.*

*The Norwegian Minister (Bryn) to the Secretary of State  
(Kellogg)*

NORWEGIAN LEGATION,  
WASHINGTON, *March 24, 1925.*

SIR:

In the note which Your Excellency's predecessor was good enough to address me on January 23, 1925, it was stated that the appropriate authorities of the Government of the United States had held that the provisions of the Norwegian laws of August 11, 1924, satisfy the equivalent exemption provision of Section 213 (b) (8) of the Revenue Act of 1924, and that, therefore, the income of a non-resident alien or foreign corporation, which consists exclusively of earnings derived from the operation of a ship or ships documented under the laws of Norway, is exempt from Federal income taxes imposed by the Revenue Act of 1924. Agreement by Norway.

In reply to Mr. Hughes' note I have been authorized by my Government to confirm to Your Excellency the existence of reciprocity under the above mentioned Norwegian and American laws and that, therefore, persons, companies and corporations belonging in the United States of America are exempt in Norway from taxes on property in and income from a ship or ships, documented under the laws of the United States, engaged in traffic on a Norwegian port or between Norwegian ports, and from taxes on income arising from the sale of tickets for the transportation of persons out of the Kingdom of Norway.

Accept, Sir, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration.

H BRYN

HIS EXCELLENCY,  
HON. FRANK B. KELLOGG,  
*Secretary of State,*  
*etc. etc. etc.*

[No. 15]

March 5, May 31, Sep-  
 tember 17, 1929.  
 March 11, August 21,  
 September 1, 1930.

*Arrangement between the United States of America and Brazil providing for relief from double income tax on shipping profits. Effected by exchange of notes, signed March 5, 1929, May 31, 1929, September 17, 1929, March 11, 1930, August 21, 1930, and September 1, 1930.*

*The American Ambassador (Morgan) to the Brazilian Minister for Foreign Affairs (Mangabeira)*

[Extract]

No. 1419.

AMERICAN EMBASSY,  
 RIO DE JANEIRO, March 5, 1929.

Double income tax  
 on shipping profits.  
 Reciprocal exemp-  
 tion, United States and  
 Brazil.

MR. MINISTER:

The representative of the United States Shipping Board has called my attention to Article 6 of Executive Decree No. 5,623, of December 29, 1928, by which His Excellency the President of the Republic sanctioned a law of Congress which "Reduces the duties on rolling and traction material for railroad and city transportation; alters the tax on paper for wrapping fruits; exempts from duties the importation of gold in bars and coined; regulates the payment by 'exercício findo' and adopts other measures."

Article 6 of said Law states:

"Foreign navigation companies are hereby exempted from income tax, provided that the country in which their head office is located, grants exemption to Brazilian companies of the same character."

According to the dispositions of Section 213(b)(8) of the Revenue Laws of the United States of 1924 and 1926 which were also included in the Revenue Law of the United States of 1928 in Section 212 (b) and 231(b):

"(8) The income of a foreigner non-resident or of a foreign corporation which consists exclusively of profit derived from a ship or ships operating under the laws of a foreign country which grants equal exemption to citizens of the United States and to corporations organized in the United States. . . ."

It would appear that the above mentioned Revenue Laws of the United States contain a provision which would meet the terms of Article 6, of Executive Decree No. 5,623 of December 29, 1928, and that therefore I am justified in requesting Your Excellency's Government to exempt the United States Shipping Board from payment of the Brazilian income tax.

Accept, Excellency [etc.]

EDWIN MORGAN.

HIS EXCELLENCY

DR. OCTAVIO MANGABEIRA,  
 Minister for Foreign Affairs.

*The Brazilian Minister for Foreign Affairs (Mangabeira) to the American Ambassador (Morgan)*

NC/56

MINISTERIO DAS RELAÇÕES EXTERIORES  
RIO DE JANEIRO, *Em 31 de Maio de 1929.*

SENHOR EMBAIXADOR:

Em additamento á minha nota NC/29, de 16 de Abril ultimo, sobre o pedido dessa Embaixada relativo á isenção de imposto sobre a renda para as companhias americanas de navegação, tenho a honra de inclusa remetter a Vossa Excellencia copia do Aviso do Ministerio da Fazenda dando solução ao mesmo pedido.

Outrosim, cabe-me communicar a Vossa Excellencia que, nesta data, remetto novamente ao referido Ministerio a indicação da lei constante da nota n° 1419, de 5 de Março ultimo que, no seu paiz, assegura em reciprocidade ás companhias de navegação estrangeiras a isenção de pagamento do imposto de que se trata.

Aproveito a oportunidade para reiterar a Vossa Excellencia os protestos da minha mais alta consideração.

OCTAVIO MANGABEIRA.

A SUA EXCELLENCIA O SENHOR EDWIN VERNON MORGAN,  
*Embaixador dos Estados Unidos da America,*  
*Rio de Janeiro.*

[Enclosure—Extract]

*The Brazilian Minister of Finance (Oliveira Botelho) to the Brazilian Minister for Foreign Affairs (Mangabeira)*

No 33

MINISTERIO DOS NEGOCIOS DA FAZENDA  
*Em 29 de Maio de 1929*

Objecto: Isenção do imposto de renda para companhias estrangeiras de navegação.

SR. MINISTRO:

. . . dignou-se V. Ex. de transmittir os pedidos das Embaixadas da . . . , America do Norte, . . . e das Legações da . . . , no sentido de ser concedida isenção do imposto de renda, de accôrdo com o art. 6° do decreto n. 5.623, de 29 de Dezembro de 1928, ás companhias de navegação daquelles Paizes, em trafego com o Brasil.

Em resposta, tenho a honra de declarar a V. Ex. que em face do dispositivo de lei citado, para que as companhias de navegação com séde no exterior fiquem isentas do referido imposto, basta que esse Ministerio communique ao da Fazenda o recebimento de qualquer acto do Estado interessado assegurando igual favôr ás empresas nacionaes de navegação, . . .

Cumpre-me informar a V. Ex. que a Delegacia Geral di Imposto sobre a Renda mandou sustar a cobrança desse imposto das companhias de navegação com séde no estrangeiro, aguardando que tenha conhecimento da inexistencia das condições mencionadas em nossa lei no tocante a qualquer Paiz.

Reitero a V. Ex. os meus protestos de alta estima e distincta consideração.

F. C. DE OLIVEIRA BOTELHO.

A SUA EX. O SR. DR. OCTAVIO MANGABEIRA,  
*M. D. Ministro das Relações Exteriores.*

## DOUBLE INCOME TAX—SHIPPING PROFITS—BRAZIL.

*The Brazilian Minister for Foreign Affairs (Mangabeira) to the  
American Ambassador (Morgan)*

[Translation]

NC/56

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

RIO DE JANEIRO, *May 31, 1929.*

MR. AMBASSADOR:

In continuation of my Note NC/29 of last April, regarding the request of this Embassy for an exemption of income tax for American navigation companies, I have the honor to send Your Excellency herewith a copy of the reply from the Ministry of Finance giving an answer to the said request.

Furthermore, I beg to inform Your Excellency that, upon this date, I have again sent to the said Ministry the provisions of the law mentioned in Note No. 1,419 of March 5th last, which, in your country assures reciprocity to foreign navigation companies of the exemption from the tax referred to.

I renew the occasion to reiterate to Your Excellency the assurance of my highest consideration.

OCTAVIO MANGABEIRA

HIS EXCELLENCY MR. EDWIN VERNON MORGAN,  
*Ambassador of the United States of America,  
Rio de Janeiro.*

[Enclosure—Translation]

*The Brazilian Minister of Finance (Oliveira Botelho) to the Brazilian  
Minister for Foreign Affairs (Mangabeira)*

No. 33.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

*May 29, 1929.*

Subject: Exemption from income tax on foreign navigation companies.

MR. MINISTER:

. . . Your Excellency transmitted me requests from the Embassies of . . . , North America, . . . , and from the Legations of . . . for exemption from income tax, in accordance with Art. 6 of decree No. 5,623, of December 29, 1928, for the navigation companies of those countries engaged in traffic with Brazil.

In reply I have the honor to state to Your Excellency that in view of the provisions of the above cited law in order that navigation companies domiciled in foreign countries may be exempted from the taxation referred to it will be sufficient that Your Excellency's Ministry shall state to the Ministry of Finance that such a law exists in the interested State granting similar favors to Brazilian navigation companies . . .

I have to inform Your Excellency that the Income Tax Office has suspended the collection of said tax from the navigation companies domiciled in foreign countries pending information of the non-existence of the conditions mentioned in our law in relation to any country.

I beg to renew to Your Excellency the assurance of my high consideration.

F. C. DE OLIVEIRA BOTELHO.

HIS EXCELLENCY  
DR. OCTAVIO MANGABEIRA,  
*Minister for Foreign Affairs.*

*The American Chargé d'Affaires (Schoenfeld) to the Brazilian Minister for Foreign Affairs (Mangabeira)*

No. 1467

AMERICAN EMBASSY  
RIO DE JANEIRO, *Sept. 17, 1929.*

MR. MINISTER:

Referring to Your Excellency's note No. NC/56 under date of May 31 of the current year, regarding exemption from income tax for foreign navigation companies, I have the honor to inform Your Excellency that I have just received the following request for information from the Department of State at Washington regarding the following points:

- a) Whether the exemption provided in Decree No. 5623 applies to corporations organized in the United States which maintain a principal office or place of business, agency or branch office in Brazil;
- b) Whether under the Brazilian income tax law citizens of the United States are taxable or exempt with respect to the income derived by them from the operation of a ship or ships documented under the laws of the United States;
- c) Whether, if exempt, such exemption applies if the citizens of the United States maintain a principal office or place of business, agency or branch office in Brazil, and
- d) Whether it can be said that since December 29, 1928, the Brazilian Government has collected any income, war-profits or excess profits taxes from the income of a citizen of the United States or a corporation organized in the United States which consists exclusively of earnings derived from the operation of a ship or ships documented under the laws of the United States.

I shall be grateful to Your Excellency for the above information. Accept, Excellency [etc.]

RUDOLF SCHOENFELD,  
*Chargé d'Affaires, ad interim.*

HIS EXCELLENCY  
DR. OCTAVIO MANGABEIRA,  
*Minister for Foreign Affairs.*

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*The Brazilian Minister for Foreign Affairs (Mangabeira) to the American Ambassador (Morgan)*

NC/15

MINISTERIO DAS RELAÇÕES EXTERIORES  
RIO DE JANEIRO, *Em 11 de Março de 1930.*

SENHOR EMBAIXADOR:

Em additamento á minha nota n. NC/99, de 28 de Setembro ultimo e de accordo com as informações recebidas do Ministerio dos Negocios da Fazenda, tenho a honra de prestar a Vossa Excellencia os seguintes esclarecimentos:

A isenção de que trata o artigo 6º da lei nº 5.623, de 29 de Dezembro de 1928, aproveita a todas as companhias ou sociedades, estabelecidas na America do Norte, que exploram a industria de navegação e tenham agencias ou filiaes no Brasil ou exerçam aqui actividade, sob condição de reciprocidade para as companhias brasileiras de Navegação.

Nos termos expressos da lei, essa regalia restringe-se ás companhias e não comprehende, portanto, os rendimentos de cidadãos norte-americanos provenientes de um ou mais navios, matriculados sob as leis do seu paiz.

Finalmente, posso declarar a Vossa Excellencia que, a contar de 29 de Dezembro de 1928, não foram cobrados impostos sobre os rendimentos percebidos pelas empresas de navegação exploradas por cidadãos da America do Norte ou companhias estabelecidas nesse paiz.

Aproveito a opportunidade para reiterar a Vossa Excellencia os protestos da minha mais alta consideração.

OCTAVIO MANGABEIRA.

A SUA EXCELLENCIA O SENHOR EDWIN VERNON MORGAN,  
*Embaixador dos Estados Unidos da America.*

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*The Brazilian Minister for Foreign Affairs (Mangabeira) to the  
American Ambassador (Morgan)*

[Translation]

NC/15

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS  
RIO DE JANEIRO, *March 11, 1930.*

MR. AMBASSADOR:

In continuation of the subject of my note No. NC/99, of September 28 last, and in accordance with information received from the Ministry of Finance, I have the honor to hand Your Excellency the following explanations:

The exemption mentioned in Article 6 of Law No. 5,623, of December 29, 1928, shall be applied to all companies or associations established in North America, which conduct the industry of navigation and have agencies or branch offices in Brazil or exercise activities here, under conditions of reciprocity for Brazilian navigation companies.

Under the express terms of the law, this privilege is restricted to these companies and therefore does not include the income of North American citizens, derived from the operation of one or more ships, registered under the laws of their country.

Finally, I can inform Your Excellency that from December 29, 1928 onward, no taxes were collected on income derived by navigation companies operated by North American citizens or companies established in that country.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to Your Excellency the assurance of my highest consideration.

OCTAVIO MANGABEIRA.

HIS EXCELLENCY

MR. EDWIN VERNON MORGAN,  
*Ambassador of the United States of America.*

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*The American Ambassador (Morgan) to the Brazilian Minister for Foreign Affairs (Mangabeira)*

No. 1526.

AMERICAN EMBASSY  
RIO DE JANEIRO, August 21, 1930

MR. MINISTER:

I take pleasure in informing Your Excellency that after a lengthy correspondence between this Embassy, the Department of State and the United States Treasury Department, regarding a reciprocal exemption from taxes by the Government of the United States on income derived from the operation of ships registered under Brazilian laws and in accordance with the provisions for reciprocal exemption contained in the United States Revenue Act of 1928, the income of Brazilian citizens arising exclusively from profit derived from the operation of ships registered under Brazilian laws will be exempt from taxation by the Government of the United States. This exemption became effective on January 1, 1929.

Agreement by  
United States.

Accept, Excellency [etc.]

EDWIN V. MORGAN.

HIS EXCELLENCY

DR. OCTAVIO MANGABEIRA,  
*Minister for Foreign Affairs.*

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*The Director of Commercial and Consular Affairs in the Brazilian Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Eulalio) to the American Ambassador (Morgan)*

NC/72

MINISTERIO DAS RELAÇÕES EXTERIORES  
RIO DE JANEIRO, Em 1 de Setembro de 1930.

SENHOR EMBAIXADOR:

Accusando o recebimento da nota N° 1526, de 21 de Agosto do anno corrente, tenho a honra de agradecer a Vossa Excellencia a gentileza, que teve, em communicar a esta Secretaria de Estado a resolução do Governo dos Estados Unidos da America, relativa á isenção de imposto para a renda de nacionaes brasileiros que consista exclusivamente em lucros provenientes da operação de vapores matriculados no Brasil—resolução de que este Ministerio acaba de dar conhecimento ao Ministerio da Fazenda.

Aproveito a oportunidade para renovar a Vossa Excellencia os protestos da minha mais alta consideração.

JM. EULALIO

A SUA EXCELLENCIA O SENHOR EDWIN VERNON MORGAN  
*Embaixador dos Estados Unidos da America.*

## DOUBLE INCOME TAX—SHIPPING PROFITS—BRAZIL.

*The Director of Commercial and Consular Affairs in the Brazilian Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Eulalio) to the American Ambassador (Morgan)*

[Translation]

NC/72

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS  
RIO DE JANEIRO, *September 1, 1930.*

MR. AMBASSADOR:

Acknowledging the receipt of your Note No. 1526, of August 21 of the present year, I have the honor to thank Your Excellency for your courtesy in communicating to this Department the decision of the United States of America, regarding the exemption from income tax of Brazilian citizens who derive profit exclusively from the operation of ships registered in Brazil with which decision this Ministry has just acquainted the Ministry of Finance.

Accept, Excellency, [etc.]

JM. EULALIO

HIS EXCELLENCY

MR. EDWIN VERNON MORGAN,  
*Ambassador of the United States of America.*

[No. 16]

*Arrangement between the United States of America and Germany providing relief from double income tax on shipping profits. Effected by exchange of notes, dated September 5, 1923, October 8, 1923, January 19, 1924, May 5, 1924, September 3, 1924, November 29, 1924, December 11, 1924, and March 20, 1925.*

September 5, Oct. 8, 1923.

Jan. 19, May 5, Sept. 3, Nov. 29, Dec. 11, 1924; March 20, 1925.

*The German Ministry for Foreign Affairs to the American Embassy at Berlin*

AUSWÄRTIGES AMT.

Nr. V Steu 1496.

VERBALNOTE.

Das Auswärtige Amt beehrt sich der Botschaft der Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika im Anschluss an die Verbalnote vom 19. März d. J.—III A 522—, betreffend die Befreiung amerikanischer Reedereien von der Körperschaftssteuer mitzuteilen, dass der Herr Reichsminister der Finanzen die Finanzbehörden angewiesen hat, bei Erwerbsgesellschaften, deren Sitz und Ort der Leitung sich in den Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika befindet, das Einkommen, das ausschliesslich aus dem Betriebe von Schiffen herrührt, zur Körperschaftsteuer nicht heranzuziehen und eine Körperschaftsteuererklärung über das vorbezeichnete von den nordamerikanischen Gesellschaften, die in Deutschland eine Zweigniederlassung, eine sonstige Betriebsstätte oder einen ständigen Vertreter unterhalten, nicht anzufordern. Diese Anweisung ist unter der Voraussetzung der Gegenseitigkeit von Seiten der Vereinigten Staaten und unter dem Vorbehalt jederzeitigen Widerrufs erfolgt.

Double income tax on shipping profits. Reciprocal exemption, United States and Germany.

Post, p. 2636.

Der bezeichnete Herr Minister hat sich ferner bereit erklärt, die den nordamerikanischen Schiffahrtsgesellschaften gewährte Steuerbegünstigung auch den Bürgern (Einzelpersonen) der Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika, die die Schiffahrt nach Deutschland betreiben, zuzubilligen, wenn die Regierung der Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika auch insoweit die Gegenseitigkeit gewährt.

Das Auswärtige Amt wäre der Botschaft der Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika dankbar, wenn sie Ihrer Regierung von Vorstehendem mit möglichster Beschleunigung Mitteilung machen und eine Nachricht über die Stellungnahme der Regierung zu der Frage der Steuerbefreiung der obenbezeichneten Einzelpersonen hierher gelangen lassen wollte.

BERLIN, den 5. September 1923.

An

DIE BOTSCHAFT DER VEREINIGTEN STAATEN VON AMERIKA.

[Translation]

FOREIGN OFFICE  
No. V Steu 1496

## NOTE VERBALE

Supplementing its Note Verbale No. III A 522 of March 19 last, regarding the exemption of American shipping companies from the corporation tax, the Foreign Office has the honor to inform the Embassy of the United States of America that the Federal Minister of Finance has instructed the financial authorities, in the case of commercial companies whose seat and place of direction is in the United States of America, not to subject to the corporation tax the income which comes exclusively from the operation of ships and not to demand a corporation tax declaration as to the above-mentioned from the North American companies which maintain in Germany a branch office, any other place of operation or a permanent representative. This instruction was issued on condition of reciprocity on the part of the United States and under the reservation that it may be recalled at any time.

*Post*, p. 2636.

The said Minister has furthermore declared his readiness to grant the favored treatment accorded to North American shipping companies also to citizens (individual persons) of the United States of America who carry on shipping traffic to Germany, if the Government of the United States of America grants reciprocity in the same degree.

The Foreign Office would be grateful to the Embassy of the United States of America if the latter would report the above to its Government with the greatest possible despatch and obtain a statement as to the attitude of the Government toward the question of exemption from taxation of the above-described individual persons.

BERLIN, *September 5, 1923.*

To the

EMBASSY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

October 8, 1923.

*The American Embassy at Berlin to the German Ministry for Foreign Affairs*

No. 536

## NOTE VERBALE

The Embassy of the United States of America presents its compliments to the Ministry for Foreign Affairs and has the honor to refer to the latter's Note Verbale No. V. Steu 1496 of September 5, 1923, in which the Embassy was informed among other things that the Commonwealth Minister of Finance had issued certain instructions not [to] subject to the corporation tax the income derived exclusively from the operation of ships by commercial companies whose seat and place of direction are in the United States of America under certain circumstances mentioned, on condition of reciprocity on the part of the United States.

In accordance with the expressed desire of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs the contents of the note verbale under reply were communicated by cable to the Department of State, which has now sent a telegraphic reply.

In this telegram the Embassy is informed that the Treasury Department states that it is necessary for a foreign government to exempt citizens of the United States not residing in the foreign country concerned as well as domestic corporations from the tax on earnings from sources within such country derived exclusively from the operation of ships in order that such country may satisfy the equivalent exemption provision of the section of the Revenue Act of 1921 communicated to the Ministry for Foreign Affairs in the Embassy's Note No. 91 of June 28, 1922.

The Embassy is informed further by the Treasury Department through the Department of State that, therefore, if the Minister of Commerce [Finance] will issue the same instructions to the financial authorities relative to citizens of the United States not residing in Germany as have been issued relative to domestic corporations Germany will have satisfied the equivalent exemption provision referred to. The Embassy is informed, that as soon as the Treasury Department receives notice through this Embassy that the additional instructions have been issued, it will issue a statement that Germany has satisfied this exemption provision.

If therefore the instructions referred to above are issued and the Ministry for Foreign Affairs will so inform the Embassy, the Embassy will take pleasure in telegraphing to the Department of State the date on which they become effective.

The Department of State would appreciate also being informed whether Germany has ever demanded or collected or under the law may demand any income tax from citizens of the United States not residing in Germany or domestic corporations on earnings derived from the operation of ships from January 1st, 1921, to the date on which the above instructions if issued become effective.

BERLIN, *October 8, 1923.*

To the  
MINISTRY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS,  
*Berlin.*

*The German Ministry for Foreign Affairs to the American Embassy at Berlin* January 19, 1924.

AUSWAERTIGES AMT  
No. V. Steu 30  
B 2556

Das Auswaertige Amt beehrt sich der Botschaft der Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika auf die Verbalnote vom 27. Oktober 1923—No. 543—im Anschluss an seine Verbalnote vom 5. September 1923—V Steu 1496—mitzuteilen, dass der Herr Reichsminister der Finanzen durch einen Erlass vom 5. Januar 1924 die zustaendigen Finanzbehoerden angewiesen hat, das aus dem Betriebe von Schiffen herruehrende Einkommen von Buergern der Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika (Einzelpersonen), die in Deutschland keinen Wohnsitz haben, ebenso unter der Voraussetzung der Gegenseitigkeit und dem Vorbehalt des jederzeitigen Widerrufs von der Einkommensteuer zu befreien, wie dies bereits durch einen Erlass vom 10. August 1923

*Post, p. 2638.*

*Post, p. 2636.*

hinsichtlich der amerikanischen Erwerbsgesellschaften in Ansehung der Koerperschaftssteuer geschehen ist.

Nach den von der Deutschen Regierung angestellten Ermittlungen sind uebrigens Buerger der Vereinigten Staaten, die keinen Wohnsitz in Deutschland haben, und amerikanische Schiffahrtsgesellschaften mit ihrem Einkommen aus dem Betriebe von Schiffen seit dem 1. Januar 1921 in Deutschland nicht zur Einkommen- oder Koerperschaftssteuer herangezogen worden.

Das Auswaertige Amt waere fuer eine gefaellige Mitteilung darueber dankbar, ob nunmehr von der Regierung der Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika den deutschen Schiffahrtsgesellschaften und schiffahrttreibenden Einzelpersonen die gleiche Befreiung von der Besteuerung des Einkommens aus den Betrieben von Schiffen, und zwar ebenfalls mit Rueckwirkung von dem 1. Januar 1921 ab, gewaehrt wird.

BERLIN, *den 19. Januar 1924*

AN DIE BOTSCHAFT DER  
VEREINIGTEN STAATEN VON AMERIKA

[Translation]

FOREIGN OFFICE  
No. V. Steu 30  
B 2556

NOTE VERBALE

The Foreign Office has the honor to inform the Embassy of the United States of America, in reply to the latter's note verbale of October 27, 1923 (No. 543), and supplementing its own note verbale of September 5, 1923 (V Steu 1496), that, by an ordinance dated January 5, 1924, the Federal Minister of Finance has instructed the competent financial authorities that incomes derived from the operation of ships by citizens of the United States of America (individual persons) who have no residence in Germany are likewise to be exempted from the income tax, under the condition of reciprocity and the reservation of repeal at any time, as has already been ordered by a proclamation of August 10, 1923, relating to American commercial companies as affected by the corporation tax.

Furthermore, according to the investigations undertaken by the German Government, citizens of the United States who have no residence in Germany, as well as American shipping companies which receive their incomes from the operation of ships, have not been subjected in Germany to either the income or the corporation tax since January 1, 1921.

The Foreign Office would be grateful for a statement as to whether now the Government of the United States of America will grant to German shipping companies and individual persons engaged in shipping the same exemption from taxation of incomes derived from the operation of ships, and particularly so with retroactive effect from January 1, 1921.

BERLIN, *January 19, 1924*

TO THE EMBASSY OF THE  
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

*The American Embassy at Berlin to the German Ministry for Foreign Affairs*

May 5, 1924.

NOTE VERBALE

No. 675

The Embassy of the United States of America presents its compliments to the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, and has the honor to refer to the latter's Note Verbale No. V Steu 30/B 2556 of January 19, 1924, concerning the question of the taxing by Germany of earnings derived from the operation of ships documented under the laws of the United States. As will be remembered, the Embassy, by its Note Verbale No. 299 of March 2, 1923, informed the Ministry for Foreign Affairs that a copy of the Note Verbale above referred to had been duly transmitted to the Department of State.

The Embassy of the United States of America now has the honor to inform the Ministry for Foreign Affairs that an instruction has been received from the Department of State, transmitting a ruling received from the Treasury Department on this subject, with reference to the Foreign Office's note of January 19, 1924, requesting additional information on the following points:

"In the Ordinance of August 10, 1923, it is noted 'that in the case of companies operated for profit, whose domicile and place of management is in the United States of America, the income which is derived exclusively from the operation of ships, shall not be subjected to the corporation tax. A corporation tax return for the aforesaid income is not to be required of North American companies which maintain in this country a branch or other place of operation or a continuous [permanent] representative.'

"Under this provision of the Ordinance of August 10, 1923, it appears that an American corporation whose place of management, for instance, is in London, might possibly be taxed while an American corporation whose place of management is in the United States or Germany, would be exempted. In order for individual Germans and German shipping companies to be entitled, under the provisions of American law, to the benefits of reciprocity in the matter of exemption from taxation, it would be necessary for the Ordinance of August 10, 1923, to apply to all corporations organized in the United States regardless of the place of management.

"Moreover, in order to enable the Government of the United States to pass upon the question as to whether equivalent exemption is applicable from January 1, 1921, the Treasury Department states that it will be necessary for the German Government to show that citizens of the United States non-resident as to Germany and domestic corporations have not been subjected to income and corporation tax since January 1, 1921, and the earnings derived from the operation of ships, and that they are exempt from such taxes and will not be required to pay the income and corporation tax on any income earned since January 1, 1921."

The Embassy of the United States of America begs further, in compliance with the request of the Department of State, that an early consideration of its response be given by the Foreign Office.

BERLIN, *May 5, 1924.*

To the  
MINISTRY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS,  
*Berlin.*

September 3, 1924.

*The German Ministry for Foreign Affairs to the American Embassy at Berlin*

AUSWAERTIGES AMT.

Nr. V Steu 1489

B.34881

## VERBALNOTE.

Das Auswaertige Amt beehrt sich der Botschaft der Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika auf die Verbalnote vom 16. Mai d.J.—No. 686—, betreffend die Befreiung der beiderseitigen Schiffseigentümer von der Steuer vom Einkommen, nachstehendes ergebenst mitzuteilen:

Der Herr Reichsminister der Finanzen ist nunmehr grundsatzlich bereit, seine Anordnung vom 10. August v.J. entsprechend den in der Verbalnote vom 5. Mai d.J.—No. 675—uebermittelten Wuenschen der Regierung der Vereinigten Staaten abzuaendern und an die unterstellten Finanzbehoerden Weisung ergehen zu lassen, dass die Anordnung vom 10. August v.J. auf alle Gesellschaften anzuwenden ist, die in den Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika ihren Sitz haben, ohne Ruecksicht auf den Ort der Leitung.

Was die in der letztgenannten Verbalnote erwachten Voraussetzungen fuer die Nichteinziehung der Steuern vom 1. Januar 1921 ab anlangt, so kann das Auswaertige Amt nur die auf amtliche Feststellungen des Reichsfinanzministeriums beruhende Erklaerung der Verbalnote vom 19. Januar 1924—V Steu 30—wiederholen, dass seit dem 1. Januar 1921 amerikanische Schiffahrtsgesellschaften und Staatsangehoerige, die keinen Wohnsitz in Deutschland haben, mit ihrem Einkommen aus dem Betrieb von Schiffen nicht zur deutschen Einkommensteuer oder Koerperschaftssteuer herangezogen worden sind. Die Deutsche Regierung wird auch eine nachtraegliche Erhebung der Steuern fuer die seit dem 1. Januar 1921 verflossene Zeit nicht vornehmen, falls seitens der Regierung der Vereinigten Staaten Gegenseitigkeit gewahrt wird. Die vom Auswaertigen Amt seinerzeit auf dem ueblichen diplomatischen Wege abgegebene Mitteilung stellt eine bindende amtliche Erklaerung der Deutschen Regierung dar.

Das Auswaertige Amt bittet die Botschaft der Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika, ihrer Regierung von vorstehendem Kenntnis geben und deren Stellungnahme tunlichst bald mitteilen zu wollen, damit gegebenenfalls die Finanzbehoerden von dem Herrn Reichsminister der Finanzen mit den entsprechenden Weisungen versehen werden.

BERLIN, den 3. September 1924.

An

DIE BOTSCHAFT DER VEREINIGTEN STAATEN VON AMERIKA.

[Translation]

FOREIGN OFFICE.

No. V Steu 1489

B.34881

## NOTE VERBALE.

The Foreign Office has the honor to inform the Embassy of the United States of America, in response to the latter's Note No. 686 of May 16 last, relative to exemption from income tax of both German and American shipowners, as follows:

The Federal Minister of Finance is now ready in principle to amend his order of August 10, 1923, in accordance with the wishes of the

Government of the United States of America as conveyed in the Embassy's Note Verbale No. 675 of May 5, 1924, and to cause instructions to be issued to the subordinate financial authorities that the order of August 10, 1923, is to be applied to all companies which have their seat in the United States of America regardless of the location of their management.

As concerns the conditions for abstention from collection of taxes from January 1, 1921, referred to in the last-mentioned note verbale, the Foreign Office can only repeat the statement based on the official findings of the Federal Minister of Finance and contained in its Note No. V Steu 30 of January 19, 1924—the statement that since January 1, 1921, the income from the operation of ships of American shipping companies and citizens who have no residence in Germany has not been subjected to the German income tax or corporation tax. Furthermore, the German Government will abstain from a supplementary collection of taxes for the period since January 1, 1921, if the American Government grants reciprocity. The statement previously made by the Foreign Office through the usual diplomatic channels is a binding official declaration of the German Government.

The Foreign Office requests the Embassy of the United States of America to inform its Government of the above and to acquaint the Foreign Office with the American Government's attitude as soon as possible so that, if an agreement is reached between the German and American Governments, the Federal Minister of Finance may issue suitable instructions to the financial authorities.

BERLIN, *September 3, 1924.*

To

THE EMBASSY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

*The American Embassy at Berlin to the German Ministry for Foreign Affairs* November 29, 1924.

NOTE VERBALE

No. 935

With reference to the Note Verbale No. V Steu 1489  
B34881 dated September 3, 1924, of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs in regard to the taxation by Germany of the earnings derived from the operation of ships documented under the laws of the United States, the Embassy of the United States of America presents its compliments to the Ministry and has the honor to state that it lost no time in transmitting the Note Verbale under reference to the Department of State and is now in receipt of instructions to invite the Ministry's attention to the following observations of the Treasury Department of the United States Government:

After careful consideration, this Department is of the opinion that in view of the categorical statement of the German Government and the proposed amendment by the Commonwealth Minister of Finance to his order of August 10, 1923, Germany will meet the equivalent exemption provision of Section 213 (b) (8) of the Revenue Act of 1924, upon the issuance of the necessary orders referred to in the Note under consideration. The same opinion is herein expressed with respect to the years 1921, 1922 and 1923, under the provision of Section 213 (b) (8) of the Revenue Act of 1921.

Accordingly, it is requested that the German Government be apprised that upon completion of the action proposed in the Note of the Foreign Office of September 3, 1924, the equivalent exemption provision of Section 213(b) (8) of both the Revenue Acts of 1921 and 1924 will be satisfied and that the income of a non-resident alien or foreign corporation from sources within the United States which consists exclusively of earnings of a ship or ships documented under the laws of Germany will be exempt from Federal Income tax and that such exemption will be applicable for the year 1921 and subsequent years. In this connection it should be pointed out that certain German shipping concerns have been granted until December 15th to complete their 1923 tax returns and it is desirable that this information be communicated to the German Government as expeditiously as possible. This Department would appreciate prompt advice of the action of the competent German authorities.

It is to be observed from the foregoing that the Treasury Department refers to the categorical statement of the German Foreign Office "That the German Government will abstain from a supplementary collection of taxes for the period since January 1, 1921, if the American Government grants reciprocity" and that this statement is a "binding official declaration of the German Government." It will also be observed that the Treasury Department states that in view of this categorical statement and a proposed amendment by the Commonwealth Minister of Finance to his Order of August 10, 1923, it considers that the German Government will meet the equivalent exemption provision of Section 213(b) (8) of the Revenue Act of 1924 upon the issuance of the necessary orders referred to in the Ministry's Note of September 3, 1924, under reference. The Treasury Department expresses the same opinion with respect to the years 1921, 1922 and 1923 under the provision of Section 213(b) (8) of the Revenue Act of 1921.

In bringing the foregoing to the attention of the Ministry, the Embassy is instructed to point out that upon the completion of the action proposed in the Ministry's Note of September 3, 1924, the equivalent exemption provision of Section 213(b) (8) of both of the Revenue Acts of 1921 and 1924 will be satisfied and that the income of a nonresident alien or foreign corporation from sources within the United States which consists exclusively of earnings of a ship or ships documented under the laws of Germany will be exempt from Federal income tax and that such exemption will be applicable for the year 1921 and subsequent years.

In view of the statement of the Treasury Department that certain German shipping concerns have been granted until December 15th to complete their 1923 tax returns, the Ministry will appreciate the desirability of advising the Embassy as soon as possible with respect to the action taken by the German authorities in the matter of the proposed amendment by the Minister of Finance of his Order of August 10, 1923, so that the Treasury Department of the United States Government may, in turn, be definitely advised in the premises.

BERLIN, *November 29, 1924.*

To the  
MINISTRY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS,  
*Berlin.*

*The German Ministry for Foreign Affairs to the American Embassy* December 11, 1924.  
*at Berlin*

AUSWAERTIGES AMT  
Nr. V Steu. 1998  
B. 49423.

VERBALNOTE.

Das Auswaertige Amt beehrt sich, der Botschaft der Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika auf die Verbalnote vom 29. v.M.—Nr. 935—wegen der Besteuerung der beiderseitigen Schiffahrtsgesellschaften ergebnst mitzuteilen, dass der Herr Reichsminister der Finanzen entsprechend dem in der Verbalnote des Auswaertigen Amtes vom 3. September d.J.—V Steu 1489—uebermittelten Vorschlag nunmehr durch Erlass vom 9. Dezember d.J. die unterstellten Finanzbehoerden angewiesen hat, die Anordnung vom 10. August 1923 auf alle Gesellschaften anzuwenden, die in den Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika ihren Sitz haben, ohne Ruecksicht auf den Ort der Leitung.

Damit sind nach der Verbalnote der Botschaft der Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika vom 29. v.M. die Voraussetzungen dafuer erfuehlt, dass mit Wirkung vom 1. Januar 1921 ab das aus dem Betrieb von Schiffen herruehrende Einkommen deutscher Reichsangehoeriger, die in den Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika keinen Wohnsitz haben, und von Gesellschaften mit dem Sitz in Deutschland in den Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika der Einkommensteuer befreit wird.

Da die zufolge der Verbalnote der Botschaft der Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika vom 29. v.M. gewissen deutschen Schiffahrtsgesellschaften fuer die Einreichung der Steuererklaerungen gewaehrte Frist am 15. Dezember ablaeuft, waere das Auswaertige Amt der Botschaft der Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika zu besonderem Dank verpflichtet, wenn sie ihrer Regierung die erfolgte Aenderung der Anordnung des Reichsfinanzministeriums vom 10. August 1923 auf *telegraphischem* Wege zur Kenntniss bringen wollte.

BERLIN, den 11. Dezember 1924

An die  
BOTSCHAFT DER VEREINIGTEN STAATEN VON AMERIKA.

[Translation]

FOREIGN OFFICE  
No. V Steu. 1998  
B. 49423.

NOTE VERBALE.

Referring to the Note Verbale No. 935, dated November 29, concerning the taxation of shipping companies of both countries, the Foreign Office has the honor to inform the Embassy of the United States of America that, in accordance with the proposal transmitted in the Foreign Office's Note Verbale of September 3, 1924 (V Steu 1489), the Federal Minister of Finance has now, by an order dated December 9, 1924, instructed the subordinate financial authorities to apply the order of August 10, 1923, to all companies which have their seat in the United States of America regardless of the location of their management.

Thus, according to the note verbale of the Embassy of the United States of America of November 29, the conditions are fulfilled in order that, beginning January 1, 1921, the incomes derived from the operation of ships by German citizens who are not residents of the United States of America, and by companies with their seat in Germany, are exempt from the income tax in the United States of America.

Since, according to the note verbale of the Embassy of the United States of America dated November 29, the period granted for the filing of tax declarations expires on December 15 for certain German shipping companies, the Foreign Office would greatly appreciate it if the Embassy of the United States of America would inform its Government *by telegraph* of the change made in the order of the Ministry of Finance of August 10, 1923.

BERLIN, *December 11, 1924*

To the

EMBASSY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

March 20, 1925.

*The American Embassy at Berlin to the German Ministry for Foreign Affairs*

No. 1103

NOTE VERBALE

The Embassy of the United States of America presents its compliments to the Ministry for Foreign Affairs and has the honor to refer to its note verbale No.  $\frac{V \text{ Steu } 1998}{B 49423}$  of December 11, 1924, concerning the taxation by Germany of the earnings derived from the operation of ships documented under the laws of the United States.

The Embassy is in receipt of an instruction from its Government stating that, according to advices received from the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, Germany is now considered to have satisfied the equivalent exemption provision of Section 213(b)(8) of both the Revenue Acts of 1921 and 1924, and that accordingly the income of a non-resident alien or foreign corporation from sources within the United States which consists exclusively of earnings of a ship or ships documented under the laws of Germany is exempt from Federal income tax and such exemption is applicable for the year 1921 and subsequent years.

BERLIN, *March 20, 1925.*

To the

MINISTRY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS,  
*Berlin.*

APPENDIX

*Ordinance of August 10, 1923*

DER REICHSMINISTER DER FINANZEN.  
III C 7412.

BERLIN, *den 10. August 1923.*

August 10, 1923.

*Betrifft:* Befreiung nordamerikanischer Reedereien von der Körperschaftssteuer.

Nach Sektion 213 Abs. 8 des Revenue Act von 1921 der Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika ist das ausschliesslich aus dem Betriebe eines oder mehrerer Schiffe herrührende Einkommen einer ausländischen

Gesellschaft von der Einkommensteuer befreit, wenn die Gesellschaft den Gesetzen eines fremden Staates unterworfen ist, der den Vereinigten Staaten die Gegenseitigkeit gewährt. Im Verfolg einer Anregung der Botschaft der Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika erkläre ich mich unter der Voraussetzung der vollen Gegenseitigkeit und unter Vorbehalt jederzeitigen Widerrufs auf Grund des § 108 Abs. 1 der Reichs-abgabenordnung damit einverstanden, dass bei den Erwerbsgesellschaften, deren Sitz und Ort der Leitung sich in den Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika befindet, das Einkommen, das ausschliesslich aus dem Betriebe von Schiffen herrührt, zur Körperschaftssteuer nicht herangezogen wird. Eine Körperschaftssteuererklärung über das vorbezeichnete Einkommen ist von nordamerikanischen Gesellschaften, die im Inland eine Zweigniederlassung, eine sonstige Betriebsstätte oder einen ständigen Vertreter unterhalten, nicht anzufordern. Die für die Veranlagung in Betracht kommenden Finanzämter ersuche ich umgehend zu benachrichtigen.

Soweit sich in Einzelfällen Zweifel ergeben sollten, bitte ich hierüber zu berichten.

In Vertretung

gez. ZAPF.

An die Herren Präsidenten der Landesfinanzämter Königsberg, Mecklenburg-Lübeck, Oldenburg, Schleswig-Holstein, Stettin, Unterelbe, Unterweser.

[Translation]

FEDERAL MINISTER OF FINANCE.

III C 7412.

BERLIN, August 10, 1923.

*Subject:* Exemption of North American shipping companies from the corporation tax.

Under section 213, subdivision 8, of the Revenue Act of 1921 of the United States of America, the income derived exclusively from the operation of a ship or ships of a foreign company is exempted from the income tax if the company is subject to the laws of a foreign state which grants reciprocal rights to the United States. At the instance of the Embassy of the United States of America, I declare myself as agreeing, upon the assumption of full reciprocity and with the reservation of the right of revocation at any time, under authority of section 108, subdivision 1, of the Federal Tax Law, that in the case of companies operated for profit, whose domicile and place of management is in the United States of America, the income which is derived exclusively from the operation of ships shall not be subjected to the corporation tax. A corporation-tax return for the aforesaid income is not to be required of North American companies which maintain in this country a branch or other place of operation or a permanent representative. I request that the finance offices charged with making the assessments be notified forthwith.

If in individual cases doubt should arise, I ask that report be made thereof.

Representing the Minister

ZAPF.

To the Presidents of the State Finance Offices of Königsberg, Mecklenburg-Lübeck, Oldenburg, Schleswig-Holstein, Stettin, Unterelbe, Unterweser.

*Ordinance of January 5, 1924*

DER REICHSMINISTER DER FINANZEN.

III C 14722

III D 5

January 5, 1924.

BERLIN, den 5. Januar 1924.

SOFORT!

*Betrifft:* Befreiung nordamerikanischer Schiffahrtsgesellschaften und Reeder von der Einkommen- und Koerperschaftssteuer auf Grundlage der Gegenseitigkeit.

Durch Erlass vom 10. August 1923—III C 7412—habe ich unter der Voraussetzung der vollen Gegenseitigkeit und unter Vorbehalt des jederzeitigen Widerrufs auf Grund des §108 Abs. 1 der Reichs-abgabenordnung angeordnet, dass bei den Erwerbsgesellschaften (juristische Personen), deren Sitz und Ort der Leitung sich in den Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika befindet, das Einkommen, das ausschliesslich aus dem Betriebe von Schiffen herruehrt, zur Koerperschaftssteuer nicht herangezogen wird. Unter derselben Voraussetzung erklare ich mich damit einverstanden, dass das ausschliesslich aus dem Betriebe von Schiffen herruehrende Einkommen von Buergern der Vereinigten Staaten (natuerliche Personen), die in Deutschland keinen Wohnsitz haben, von der Einkommensteuer befreit wird. Die fuer die Veranlagung in Betracht kommenden Finanzaemter ersuche ich, hiervon zu benachrichtigen.

Soweit sich in Einzelfaellen Zweifel ergeben sollten, bitte ich hierueber zu berichten.

Im Auftrage  
gez. POPITZ.

An die Landesfinanzaemter, Abt. fuer Besitz- und Verkehrssteuern  
Koenigsberg, Mecklenburg-Luebeck i. Schwerin, Oldenburg,  
Schleswig-Holstein in Kiel, Stettin, Unterelbe in Hamburg,  
Unterweser in Bremen.

[Translation]

FEDERAL MINISTER OF FINANCE.

III C 14722

III D 5

BERLIN, January 5, 1924.

URGENT!

Subject: Exemption of North American shipping companies and shipowners from the income and corporation tax on the basis of reciprocity.

Through a decree dated August 10, 1923 (III C 7412) I have ordered, on condition of complete reciprocity and with the reservation of cancellation at any time on the basis of section 108, paragraph 1, of the Federal Tax Law, that the income derived exclusively from the operation of ships of companies (juridical persons) whose seat and place of management is in the United States of America shall not be subjected to the corporation tax. On the same condition, I declare myself in agreement that the income derived exclusively from the

operation of ships by citizens of the United States (natural persons), who have no residence in Germany, shall be exempt from the income tax. I request that the financial offices charged with the assessment of taxes be informed thereof.

In case doubt should arise in individual cases, I request that a report be made thereon.

By direction

POPITZ.

Addressed to the State Finance Offices, Section for Property and Traffic Taxes, Königsberg, Mecklenburg-Luebeck in Schwerin, Oldenburg, Schleswig-Holstein in Kiel, Stettin, Unterelbe in Hamburg, Unterweser in Bremen.

*Ordinance of December 9, 1924*

DER REICHSMINISTER DER FINANZEN.

III Dk 11366.

BERLIN, den 9. Dezember 1924.

December 9, 1924.

*Betrifft:* Befreiung nordamerikanischer Schiffahrtsgesellschaften und Reeder von der Einkommen- und Körperschaftssteuer.

I. Durch Erlass vom 10. August 1923—III C 7412—habe ich unter der Voraussetzung der vollen Gegenseitigkeit und unter Vorbehalt jederzeitigen Widerrufs auf Grund des § 108 Abs. 1 der Reichsabgabenordnung angeordnet, dass bei den Erwerbsgesellschaften, deren Sitz und Ort der Leitung sich in den Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika befindet, das Einkommen, das ausschliesslich aus dem Betriebe von Schiffen herrührt, zur Körperschaftssteuer nicht herangezogen wird.

Darüber hinaus erkläre ich mich damit einverstanden, dass der Erlass auf alle Gesellschaften Anwendung findet, die in den Vereinigten Staaten nur ihren Sitz haben, ohne Rücksicht darauf, wo sich der Ort der Leitung befindet. Sollte also im dortigen Bezirk bisher eine Gesellschaft zur Körperschaftssteuer herangezogen sein, die zwar ihren Sitz in den Vereinigten Staaten hat, deren Ort der Leitung sich aber nicht in den Vereinigten Staaten befindet, so ist nunmehr auch diese Gesellschaft mit ihrem ausschliesslich aus dem Betriebe von Schiffen herrührenden Einkommen von der Körperschaftssteuer freizustellen.

II. Zur Klarstellung weise ich ferner darauf hin, dass unter der Voraussetzung der vollen Gegenseitigkeit der Erlass vom 10. August 1923—III. C 7412—mit der aus dem vorhergehenden Absatz sich ergebenden Erweiterung sowie der Erlass vom 5. Januar 1924—III C 14722—mit Wirkung vom 1. Januar 1921 ab zur Anwendung kommen.

Ich ersuche ergebenst, die für die Veranlagung in Betracht kommenden Finanzämter entsprechend zu verständigen.

Im Auftrage

gez. POPITZ.

An die Herren Präsidenten der Landesfinanzämter in Königsberg, Mecklenburg-Lübeck in Schwerin, Oldenburg, Schleswig-Holstein, in Kiel, Stettin, Unterelbe in Hamburg, Unterweser in Bremen.

[Translation]

FEDERAL MINISTER OF FINANCE.  
III Dk 11366.

BERLIN, *December 9, 1924.*

*Subject:* Exemption of North American navigation companies and shipowners from the income and corporation taxes.

I. By official order of August 10, 1923 (III C 7412) I have ordered, on the condition of complete reciprocity and subject to revocation at any time on the basis of section 108, paragraph 1, of the Federal Tax Law, that in the case of companies operated for profits, the domicile and location of the management of which is in the United States of America, income derived exclusively from the operation of ships shall not be subject to a corporation tax.

Moreover, I declare myself as agreeing that the official order shall apply to all companies which have only their domicile in the United States, regardless of the location of the place of management. Therefore, in case a corporation tax should have been imposed on a company in your district which has its domicile in the United States, but the place of management of which is not in the United States, such company shall also hereafter be exempted from the corporation tax, as well as its income derived exclusively from the operation of ships.

II. In explanation, I further point out that, on condition of complete reciprocity, the official order of August 10, 1923 (III C 7412) with the amplification resulting from the preceding paragraph, as well as the official order of January 5, 1924 (III C 14722) shall be applied, effective as of January 1, 1921.

I respectfully request that due notice hereof be given to the finance offices charged with the duty of making assessments.

By direction

POPITZ.

To the Presidents of the State Finance Offices in Königsberg, Mecklenburg-Lübeck in Schwerin, Oldenburg, Schleswig-Holstein in Kiel, Stettin, Unterelbe in Hamburg, Unterweser in Bremen.

[No. 17]

*Arrangement between the United States of America and Spain for consideration of claims. Effected by exchange of notes, signed August 24, 1927, May 13, 1929, and June 20, 1929.*

August 24, 1927.  
May 13, June 20,  
1929.

*The Secretary of State (Kellogg) to the Spanish Chargé d'Affaires ad interim (De Amoedo)*

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
WASHINGTON, August 24, 1927.

SIR:

The Ambassador's note of July 26, 1927, with further reference to the claim of the heirs of Señor Manuel Arias Brios, and to the suggestions made in my note of May 31, last, relative to the desirability of an informal consideration of such claims as either Government may now desire to bring to the attention of the other, was duly received and has had consideration.

Reciprocal claims arrangement with Spain.

With respect to His Excellency's request for a statement of the precise steps contemplated for the consideration of such claims, it is suggested (1) that each Government should submit to the other on or before a specified date in the near future, a list of the claims which each desires to urge for the consideration and allowance of the other, together with a brief statement of the facts. This Government would suggest that such lists should be exchanged by January 1, 1928. (2) Subsequently, at the expiration of an agreed period of time, say three months, required for the examination of the claims presented, the two Governments should designate representatives, one each, to confer together in an effort to decide upon the merits of the claims, and, if possible to concur in conclusions as to the appropriate disposition to be made of each of the claims presented. (3) The claims which the representatives agree should be paid shall be referred by them to the respective Governments with their recommendations. (4) Cases in which the representatives do not agree or in which the recommendations of the representatives are not accepted by the two Governments might be disposed of by such further agreement as might at the time seem expedient.

Accept, Sir, the renewed assurances of my high consideration.

FRANK B. KELLOGG

SEÑOR DON MARIANO DE AMOEDO Y GALARMENDI,  
*Chargé d'Affaires ad interim of Spain.*

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*The Secretary of State (Stimson) to the Spanish Ambassador (Padilla)*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
WASHINGTON, May 13, 1929.

EXCELLENCY:

Reference is made to this Government's note of August 24, 1927, to the Chargé d'Affaires *ad interim* of Spain concerning an arrangement for the informal consideration of claims of the United States against Spain and Spanish claims against this Government.

## CONSIDERATION OF CLAIMS—SPAIN.

As no reply to this communication has been received this Government is uncertain as to the acquiescence of the Spanish Government in the suggestions made therein. As previously indicated this Government is desirous of settling all outstanding claims between the two Governments and is willing to submit for consideration by the Spanish Government a list of claims in which it feels that satisfaction should be made. Before proceeding to the preparation of such list, however, it desires to be informed whether the arrangement proposed in its note of August 24, 1927, is concurred in by the Spanish Government and whether that Government will submit a list of its claims to this Government for use in carrying out the purposes of the proposed arrangement.

It is understood that the claims referred to are distinct from those of American citizens and proteges which have arisen in that part of Morocco commonly known as the Spanish Zone and which were made the subject of a special arrangement through my predecessor's note of November 7, 1927, and Your Excellency's note of February 1 [11], 1928, in reply thereto.

Accept, Excellency, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration.

HENRY L. STIMSON

HIS EXCELLENCY

SEÑOR DON ALEJANDRO PADILLA Y BELL,  
*Ambassador of Spain.*

Agreement by Spain. *The Spanish Ambassador (Padilla) to the Secretary of State (Stimson)*

No. 80/23.

ROYAL SPANISH EMBASSY,  
WASHINGTON, 20 de junio de 1929.

SEÑOR SECRETARIO:

Con referencia a la atenta Nota de Vuestra Excelencia, fechada el 13 de mayo de 1929, relacionada con otra anterior del 24 de agosto de 1927, por las que se expresaba el deseo del Gobierno de los Estados Unidos de llegar a la terminación de las reclamaciones reciprocas pendientes actualmente entre España y Norte America, tengo la honra de participar a Vuestra Excelencia, que he recibido contestación telegráfica de Madrid, comunicándome que el Gobierno de Su Majestad acepta gustoso el empezar dicho estudio y al efecto, y por correo, me remitirán detalladas instrucciones para comenzar dicho trabajo.

Aprovecho esta oportunidad, para reiterar a Vuestra Excelencia, Señor Secretario, las seguridades de mi mas alta consideración.

ALEJANDRO PADILLA

AL HON.

HENRY L. STIMSON.

*Secretario de Estado.*

[Translation]

No. 80/23.

ROYAL SPANISH EMBASSY,  
WASHINGTON, *June 20, 1929.*

MR. SECRETARY:

With reference to Your Excellency's kind note of May 13, 1929, relating to the previous one of August 24, 1927, in which was expressed a desire on the part of the Government of the United States to arrive at a conclusion on the reciprocal claims now pending between Spain and North America, I have the honor to inform Your Excellency that I have received a telegraphic answer from Madrid informing me that the Government of His Majesty gladly agrees to begin a study of the case and to that end will send me by mail detailed instructions to start the work.

I avail myself of this opportunity, Mr. Secretary, to renew to Your Excellency the assurances of my highest consideration.

ALEJANDRO PADILLA

THE HONORABLE  
HENRY L. STIMSON,  
*Secretary of State.*

[No. 18]

May 14, 1928.

*Provisional agreement between the United States of America and Persia respecting commercial, etc., relations. Effected by exchange of notes, signed May 14, 1928.*

*The American Minister (Philip) to the Persian Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs (Pakrevan)*

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,  
TEHERAN, PERSIA, May 14, 1928.

EXCELLENCY:

Commercial, etc.,  
agreement with Persia.

I have the honor to inform you that my Government, animated by the sincere desire to terminate as soon as possible the negotiations now in progress with the Imperial Government of Persia in regard to the conclusion of a Treaty of Friendship, as well as Establishment, Consular, Commercial and Tariff Conventions between the United States of America and Persia, has instructed me to communicate to the Imperial Government of Persia in its name the following provisional stipulations:

1) After May 10, 1928, the diplomatic representation of Persia in the United States, its territories and possessions, shall enjoy, on a basis of complete reciprocity, the privileges and immunities derived from generally recognized international law.

The Consular representatives of Persia, duly provided with exequatur, will be permitted to reside in the United States, its territories and possessions, in the districts where they have been formerly admitted.

They shall, on a basis of complete reciprocity, enjoy the honorary privileges and personal immunities in regard to jurisdiction and fiscal matters secured to them by generally recognized international law.

2) After May 10, 1928, Persian nationals in the United States, its territories and possessions, shall, on a basis of complete reciprocity, be received and treated in accordance with the requirements and practices of generally recognized international law.

In respect to their persons and possessions, rights and interests, they shall enjoy the fullest protection of the laws and authorities of the Country, and they shall not be treated, in regard to the above mentioned subjects, in a manner less favorable than the nationals of any other foreign country.

In general, they shall enjoy in every respect the same treatment as the nationals of the Country, without, however, being entitled to the treatment reserved alone to nationals to the exclusion of all foreigners.

Matters of personal status and family law will be dealt with in separate notes to be concluded and exchanged at the earliest possible date.

3) After May 10, 1928, and as long as the present stipulations remain in force, and on a basis of complete reciprocity, the United States will accord to merchandise produced or manufactured in Persia upon entry into the United States, its territories and possessions, the benefits of the tariff accorded to the most favored nation;

from which it follows that the treatment extended to the products of Persia should not be less favorable than that granted to a third country.

In respect to the regime to be applied to the Commerce of Persia in the matter of import, export, and other duties and charges affecting commerce as well as in respect to transit warehousing and the facilities accorded commercial travelers' samples; and also as regards commodities, tariffs and quantities in connection with the licensing or prohibitions of imports and exports, the United States shall accord to Persia, on a basis of complete reciprocity, a treatment not less advantageous than that accorded to the commerce of any other country.

It is understood that no higher or other duties shall be imposed on the importation into or disposition in the United States, its territories or possessions, of any article, the product or manufacture of Persia, than are or shall be payable on like articles, the product or manufacture of any foreign country; similarly, and on a basis of complete reciprocity, no higher or other duties shall be imposed in the United States, its territories or possessions, on the exportation of any articles to Persia than are payable on the exportation of like articles to any foreign country.

On a basis of complete reciprocity, any lowering of duty of any kind that may be accorded by the United States in favor of the merchandise of any other country will become immediately applicable without request and without compensation to the commerce of Persia with the United States, its territories and possessions.

Providing that this understanding does not relate to:

1) The treatment which the United States accords or may hereafter accord to the commerce of Cuba, or any of the territories or possessions of the United States, or the Panama Canal Zone, or to the treatment which is or may hereafter be accorded to the commerce of the United States with any of its territories or possessions, or to the commerce of its territories or possessions with one another;

2) Prohibitions or restrictions authorized by the laws and regulations in force in the United States, its territories or possessions, aiming at the protection of the food supply, sanitary administration in regard to human, animal or vegetable life, and the enforcement of police and revenue laws.

The present stipulations shall become operative on the day of signature, and shall remain respectively in effect until the entry in force of the Treaty and Conventions referred to in the first paragraph of this note, or until thirty days after notice of their termination shall have been given by the Government of the United States to the Imperial Government of Persia, but should the Government of the United States be prevented by future action of its legislature from carrying out the terms of these stipulations the obligations thereof shall thereupon lapse.

I shall be glad to have your confirmation of the understanding thus reached.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to Your Excellency the assurances of my highest consideration.

HOFFMAN PHILIP.

HIS EXCELLENCY,  
MIRZA FAT'HOLLAH KHAN PAKREVAN,  
*Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs,*  
*Teheran.*

*The Persian Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs (Pakrevan) to the American Minister (Philip)*

MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES ÉTRANGÈRES,  
TÉHÉРАН, le 14 Mai 1928

MONSIEUR LE MINISTRE,

J'ai l'honneur, au nom de mon Gouvernement, de vous accuser réception et de prendre acte du contenu de votre note de ce jour, précisant les dispositions provisoires relatives aux relations diplomatiques, consulaires, douanières et autres entre la Perse et les Etats-Unis d'Amérique.

Veuillez agréer, Monsieur le Ministre, l'assurance de ma haute considération.

F. PAKREVAN

SON EXCELLENCE

MONSIEUR HOFFMAN PHILIP

*Ministre des Etats-Unis d'Amérique*  
*Téhéran*

[Translation]

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS,  
TEHERAN, May 14, 1928

MR. MINISTER,

I have the honor, in the name of my Government, to acknowledge receipt of and place on record the contents of your note of to-day's date, specifying the provisional stipulations relative to diplomatic, consular, customs and other relations between Persia and the United States of America.

Please accept, Mr. Minister, the assurance of my high consideration.

F. PAKREVAN

HIS EXCELLENCY,

MR. HOFFMAN PHILIP,

*Minister of the United States of America,*  
*Teheran.*

*The Persian Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs (Pakrevan) to the American Minister (Philip)*

TÉHÉРАН, le 14 Mai 1928

MONSIEUR LE MINISTRE,

Agreement by Persia.

J'ai l'honneur de vous informer que mon Gouvernement, animé du désir sincère de faire aboutir dans le plus bref délai possible les négociations actuellement en cours avec le Gouvernement des Etats-Unis et relatives à la conclusion d'un traité d'amitié ainsi que de conventions d'établissement, consulaire, douanière et commerciale, m'a chargé de vous communiquer, en son nom, les dispositions provisoires suivantes:

1. A dater du 10 Mai 1928 la représentation diplomatique des Etats-Unis d'Amérique sur le territoire persan jouira, sous condition d'une parfaite réciprocité, des privilèges et immunités consacrés par le droit commun international.

Les représentants consulaires des Etats-Unis d'Amérique sur le territoire persan, régulièrement munis de l'exequatur, pourront, sous condition d'une parfaite réciprocité, y résider dans les localités où ils étaient jusqu'alors admis.

Ils bénéficieront des privilèges honorifiques et immunités personnelles de juridiction et de fiscalité consacrées par le droit commun international et sous condition d'une parfaite réciprocité.

2. A dater du dix Mai 1928, les ressortissants des Etats-Unis d'Amérique en Perse seront admis et traités conformément aux règles et pratiques du droit commun international et sur la base d'une parfaite réciprocité.

Ils y jouiront, quant à leur personne et à leurs biens, droits et intérêts, de la plus entière protection des lois et des autorités territoriales et ils n'auront pas relativement aux questions susmentionnées un traitement moins avantageux que les ressortissants des autres pays étrangers.

Ils y bénéficieront, en toute matière, du même traitement général que les nationaux, sans pouvoir prétendre toutefois au traitement réservé aux seuls nationaux, à l'exclusion de tous autres étrangers.

La question de statut personnel et du droit de famille sera traitée dans des notes spéciales à arrêter et échanger aussitôt que possible.

3. A dater du dix Mai 1928 et pendant la durée des présentes dispositions et sous la condition d'une parfaite réciprocité, les marchandises produites ou manufacturées aux Etats-Unis, leurs Territoires et Possessions, à leur entrée en Perse bénéficieront du tarif accordé à la nation la plus favorisée, de sorte que le traitement accordé aux Etats-Unis pour leurs marchandises ne soit pas moins favorable que le traitement légal accordé à un pays tiers.

Quant au régime applicable au commerce des Etats-Unis d'Amérique, relatif à l'importation, l'exportation et autres droits et charges ayant trait au commerce, aussi bien qu'au transit, à l'emmagasinage, aux facilités accordées aux échantillons des commis-voyageurs; et quant aux facilités, tarifs et quantités relatifs aux licences et prohibitions d'importation et d'exportation la Perse accorde aux Etats-Unis, leurs Territoires et Possessions, sous condition d'une parfaite réciprocité, un traitement non moins avantageux que celui accordé au commerce de tout autre Etat étranger.

Il est entendu que d'autres droits ou des droits plus élevés ne sauraient être appliqués à l'importation ou à l'écoulement en Perse de tous articles, produits ou fabriqués aux Etats-Unis, leurs Territoires et Possessions que ceux qui seraient dus par les articles similaires produits ou fabriqués par tout autre pays étranger.

De même et sous condition d'une parfaite réciprocité, d'autres droits ou des droits plus élevés ne seront pas appliqués en Perse à l'exportation de tous articles à destination des Etats-Unis, leurs Territoires ou possessions que ceux qui seraient dus à l'exportation de produits similaires à destination de toute autre pays étranger.

Sous condition d'une parfaite réciprocité tous abaissments de droits de toute nature qui seraient consentis par la Perse en faveur des produits de tout autre Etat seront immédiatement applicables, sans qu'il soit besoin de la requérir et sans compensation, au commerce des Etats-Unis, leurs Territoires et Possessions avec la Perse.

Il est entendu que ces dispositions ne se réfèrent pas aux interdictions et restrictions autorisées par les lois et règlements en vigueur en Perse en vue de protéger la vie alimentaire, la police sanitaire humaine, animale, végétale, les intérêts de la sûreté générale et des intérêts fiscaux.

Les dispositions de la présente note entrent en vigueur à dater d'aujourd'hui et elles resteront respectivement en force jusqu'à l'entrée en vigueur des traités et conventions correspondants, dont il est fait mention dans le paragraphe premier de la présente note ou jusqu'à l'expiration d'un délai de trente jours à dater de la notification qui

serait faite au Gouvernement des Etats-Unis par mon Gouvernement de son intention d'y mettre fin, mais dans le cas où mon Gouvernement serait empêché de remplir ses engagements par l'effet d'une mesure législative ces dispositions tomberont en caducité.

Je serais heureux d'avoir confirmation de notre entente sur ces points.

Veillez agréer, Monsieur le Ministre, l'assurance de ma haute considération.

[SEAL]

F. PAKREVAN.

SON EXCELLENCE MONSIEUR HOFFMAN PHILIP  
*Ministre des Etats-Unis d'Amérique*  
*à Téhéran*

[Translation]

TEHERAN, *May 14, 1928*

MR. MINISTER,

I have the honor to advise you that my Government, animated by the sincere desire to terminate as soon as possible the negotiations now in progress with the Government of the United States relative to the conclusion of a treaty of friendship, as well as establishment, consular, customs, and commercial conventions, has directed me to communicate to you, in its name, the following provisional stipulations:

1. On and after May 10, 1928, the diplomatic representation of the United States of America in Persian territory shall enjoy, on condition of complete reciprocity, the privileges and immunities sanctioned by generally recognized international law.

The consular representatives of the United States of America in Persian territory, duly provided with an exequatur, shall be permitted, on condition of complete reciprocity, to reside there in the localities to which they were admitted up to that time.

They shall enjoy, on the condition of complete reciprocity, the honorary privileges and personal immunities in regard to jurisdiction and fiscal matters sanctioned by generally recognized international law.

2. On and after May 10, 1928, the nationals of the United States in Persia shall on the basis of complete reciprocity be admitted and treated in accordance with the rules and practices of generally recognized international law.

In respect of their persons and property, rights and interests, they shall enjoy there the fullest protection of the laws and the territorial authorities of the country, and they shall not be treated in regard to the above-mentioned matters in a manner less favorable than the nationals of other foreign countries.

They shall enjoy, in every respect, the same general treatment as the nationals of the country, without being entitled, however, to the treatment reserved to nationals alone, to the exclusion of all other foreigners.

Matters of personal status and family law shall be treated in special notes to be drawn up and exchanged as soon as possible.

3. On and after May 10, 1928, and as long as the present provisions shall remain in force, and on condition of complete reciprocity, merchandise produced or manufactured in the United States, its territories and possessions, on their entry into Persia, shall enjoy the tariff accorded to the most favored nation, so that the treatment accorded to the United States for its merchandise shall not be less favorable than the legal treatment accorded to a third country.

In respect to the régime applicable to the commerce of the United States of America, in the matter of import and export and other duties and charges relating to commerce, as well as to transit, warehousing, and the facilities accorded to commercial travelers' samples, and as to facilities, tariffs, and quantities in connection with the licensing and prohibition of imports and exports, Persia shall accord to the United States, its territories, and possessions, on condition of complete reciprocity, a treatment not less favorable than that accorded to the commerce of any other foreign country.

It is understood that other or higher duties shall not be applied to the importation into or the sale in Persia of any articles, produced or manufactured in the United States, its territories and possessions, than those which would be payable on like articles produced or manufactured by any other foreign country.

Similarly and on condition of complete reciprocity, no other or higher duties shall be imposed in Persia on the exportation of any articles to the United States, its territories or possessions, than those which would be payable on the exportation of like articles to any other foreign country.

On condition of complete reciprocity, any lowering of duties of any kind that may be granted by Persia in favor of the products of any other country shall be immediately applicable, without request and without compensation, to the commerce of the United States, its territories and possessions, with Persia.

It is understood that these provisions do not refer to the prohibitions and restrictions authorized by the laws and regulations in force in Persia for protection of the food supply, sanitary administration in regard to human, animal, or vegetable life, the interests of public safety and fiscal interests.

The stipulations of the present note shall go into effect to-day and they shall remain respectively in force until the entry into effect of the corresponding treaty and conventions referred to in the first paragraph of this note or until the expiration of a period of thirty days from the notice which may be given to the Government of the United States by my Government of its intention to terminate them, but in case my Government should be prevented from fulfilling its engagements by the effect of a legislative measure, these stipulations shall lapse.

I would be glad to have confirmation of our understanding on these points.

Please accept, Mr. Minister, the assurance of my high consideration.

F. PAKREVAN

HIS EXCELLENCY MR. HOFFMAN PHILIP  
*Minister of the United States of America  
at Teheran*

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*The American Minister (Philip) to the Persian Acting Minister for  
Foreign Affairs (Pakrevan)*

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,  
TEHERAN, PERSIA, *May 14, 1928.*

EXCELLENCY:

I have the honor to inform you, in the name of my Government, that I have received and taken note of the contents of your note of to-day's date setting forth provisional stipulations in regard to

Agreement by United States.

Diplomatic, Consular, tariff and other relations between the United States and Persia.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to Your Excellency the assurance of my highest consideration.

HOFFMAN PHILIP.

HIS EXCELLENCY,  
MIRZA FAT'HOLLAH KHAN PAKREVAN,  
*Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs,*  
*Teheran.*

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*The American Minister (Philip) to the Persian Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs (Pakrevan)*

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,  
TÉHÉРАН, le 14 Mai 1928.

MONSIEUR LE GÉRANT,

Il me serait très agréable de recevoir de Votre Excellence une assurance de la part du Gouvernement Impérial que les Missionnaires Américains en Perse seront autorisés à remplir comme par le passé leurs œuvres de bienfaisance et d'instruction.

Je saisis cette occasion pour vous renouveler, Monsieur le Gérant, les assurances de ma haute considération.

HOFFMAN PHILIP.

SON EXCELLENCE,  
MIRZA FAT'HOLLAH KHAN PAKREVAN,  
*Gérant du Ministère des Affaires Etrangères,*  
*Téhéran.*

[Translation]

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,  
TEHERAN, May 14, 1928.

MR. ACTING MINISTER,

I would be very glad to receive from Your Excellency an assurance on the part of the Imperial Government that American Missionaries in Persia will be authorized, as in the past, to carry on their charitable and educational work.

I take this occasion to renew to you, Mr. Acting Minister, the assurances of my high consideration.

HOFFMAN PHILIP.

HIS EXCELLENCY,  
MIRZA FAT'HOLLAH KHAN PAKREVAN,  
*Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs,*  
*Teheran.*

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*The Persian Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs (Pakrevan) to the American Minister (Philip)*

TÉHÉРАН, le 14 Mai 1928.

MONSIEUR LE MINISTRE,

En réponse à votre demande relative aux Missionnaires Américains, j'ai l'honneur de vous informer qu'ils seront autorisés de remplir leurs œuvres de bienfaisance et d'instruction à condition

de ne porter atteinte ni à l'ordre public ni aux lois et réglemens Persans.

Veillez agréer, Monsieur le Ministre, l'assurance de ma haute considération.

F. PAKREVAN

SON EXCELLENCE

MONSIEUR HOFFMAN PHILIP

*Ministre des États-Unis d'Amérique  
Téhéran*

[Translation]

TEHERAN, *May 14, 1928.*

MR. MINISTER,

In reply to your request relative to American Missionaries, I have the honor to inform you that they will be authorized to carry on their charitable and educational work on the condition that it contravenes neither the public order nor the laws and regulations of Persia.

Please accept, Mr. Minister, the assurance of my high consideration.

F. PAKREVAN

HIS EXCELLENCY,

MR. HOFFMAN PHILIP,

*Minister of the United States of America,  
Teheran.*

[No. 19]

July 11, 1928.

*Provisional agreement between the United States of America and Persia respecting personal status and family law jurisdiction of American nationals in Persia and of Persian nationals in the United States of America. Effected by exchange of notes, signed July 11, 1928.*

*The American Minister (Philip) to the Persian Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs (Pakrevan)*

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,  
TÉHÉРАН, *Le 11 Juillet, 1928.*

MONSIEUR LE GÉRANT,

Personal status and family law jurisdiction of American nationals in Persia and Persian nationals in the United States.

Provisional arrangement.

Me référant aux notes arrêtant les dispositions provisoires relatives aux relations diplomatiques, consulaires, douanières et autres entre les Etats-Unis d'Amérique et la Perse, échangées le 14 mai, 1928, j'ai l'honneur, au nom de mon Gouvernement, de vous faire la déclaration suivante sur la façon dont je conçois les résultats auxquels ont abouti nos conversations concernant la question du statut personnel, tenues conformément à la stipulation précisée dans l'alinéa 4 du paragraphe 2 des dites notes.

Vu que les ressortissants persans aux Etats-Unis d'Amérique jouissent du traitement de la nation la plus favorisée en matière du statut personnel, et,

Vu que ladite question sera réglée définitivement entre les deux Etats par la convention d'établissement, il est entendu qu'en ladite matière du statut personnel, c'est-à-dire, pour toutes les questions concernant le mariage et la communauté conjugale, le divorce, la séparation de corps, la dot, la paternité, la filiation, l'adoption, la capacité des personnes, la majorité, la tutelle, la curatelle, l'interdiction; en matière mobilière, le droit de succession testamentaire, ou ab intestat, partage et liquidation; et en général, le droit de famille, les ressortissants non-musulmans des Etats-Unis en Perse seront soumis à leurs lois nationales.

Si, toutefois, pour lesdites questions les tribunaux persans étaient saisis par une des parties, lesdits tribunaux seraient tenus d'appliquer les lois américaines.

Pour faciliter la tâche des tribunaux persans dans les cas susmentionnés, les autorités compétentes américaines fourniront, en cas de besoin, les renseignements nécessaires relatifs aux lois américaines.

Je serais heureux d'avoir confirmation de notre entente sur ces points.

Veillez agréer, Monsieur le Gérant, l'assurance de ma haute considération.

HOFFMAN PHILIP

SON EXCELLENCE,  
MIRZA FAT'HOLLAH KHAN PAKREVAN,  
*Gérant du Ministère des Affaires Etrangères,  
Téhéran.*

[Translation]

TÉHÉРАН, *July 11, 1928.*

MR. ACTING MINISTER:

Referring to the notes establishing the provisional stipulations relative to diplomatic, consular, customs, and other relations between the

United States of America and Persia, exchanged on May 14, 1928, I have the honor, in the name of my Government, to make the following statement of my understanding of the results attained by our conversations concerning the question of personal status, held in conformity with the stipulation specified in subparagraph 4 of paragraph 2 of the said notes.

Whereas Persian nationals in the United States of America enjoy most-favored-nation treatment in the matter of personal status, and,

Whereas the said question will be definitively settled between the two states by the establishment convention, it is understood that in the said matter of personal status, that is, with regard to all questions concerning marriage and conjugal community rights, divorce, judicial separation, dowry, paternity, affiliation, adoption, capacity of persons, majority, guardianship, trusteeship, and interdiction; in regard to movable property, the right of succession by will or *ab intestato*, distribution, and settlement; and, in general, family law, non-Moslem nationals of the United States in Persia shall be subject to their national laws.

If, however, with respect to the said questions, one of the parties should bring a matter before the Persian courts, the said courts would be obliged to apply American laws.

In order to facilitate the task of the Persian courts in the above-mentioned cases, the competent American authorities shall furnish, in case of need, the necessary information relative to American laws.

I shall be glad to have confirmation of our understanding on these points.

Please accept, Mr. Acting Minister, the assurance of my high consideration.

HOFFMAN PHILIP

HIS EXCELLENCY

MIRZA FAT'HOLLAH KHAN PAKREVAN,  
*Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs,  
Teheran.*

*The Persian Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs (Pakrevan) to the  
American Minister (Philip)*

TÉHÉRAN, le 11 Juillet 1928.

MONSIEUR LE MINISTRE,

Me référant aux notes arrêtant les dispositions provisoires relatives aux relations diplomatiques, consulaires, douanières et autres entre la Perse et les Etats-Unis d'Amérique, échangées le 14 Mai 1928, j'ai l'honneur, au nom de mon Gouvernement, de Vous faire la déclaration suivante sur la façon dont je conçois les résultats auxquels ont abouti nos conversations concernant la question du statut personnel, tenues conformément à la stipulation précisée dans l'alinéa 4 du paragraphe 2 des dites notes.

Vu que les ressortissants persans aux Etats-Unis d'Amérique jouissent du traitement de la nation la plus favorisée en matière du statut personnel, et,

Vu que ladite question sera réglée définitivement entre les deux Etats par la convention d'établissement, il est entendu qu'en ladite matière du statut personnel, c'est-à-dire, pour toutes les questions concernant le mariage et la communauté conjugale, le divorce, la séparation de corps, la dot, la paternité, la filiation, l'adoption, la capacité des personnes, la majorité, la tutelle, la curatelle, l'interdiction; en matière mobilière, le droit de succession testamentaire, ou ab

intestat, partage et liquidation; et en général, le droit de famille, les ressortissants non-musulmans des Etats-Unis en Perse seront soumis à leurs lois nationales.

Si, toutefois, pour lesdites questions les tribunaux persans étaient saisis par une des parties, lesdits tribunaux seraient tenus d'appliquer les lois américaines.

Pour faciliter la tâche des tribunaux persans dans les cas susmentionnés, les autorités compétentes américaines fourniront, en cas de besoin, les renseignements nécessaires relatifs aux lois américaines.

Je serais heureux d'avoir confirmation de notre entente sur ces points.

Veillez agréer, Monsieur le Ministre, l'assurance de ma haute considération.

F. PAKREVAN.

SON EXCELLENCE

MONSIEUR HOFFMAN PHILIP,  
*Ministre des Etats-Unis d'Amerique,  
Téhéran.*

[Translation]

TEHERAN, *July 11, 1928.*

MR. MINISTER,

Agreement by Persia.

Referring to the notes establishing the provisional stipulations relative to diplomatic, consular, customs, and other relations between Persia and the United States of America, exchanged on May 14, 1928, I have the honor, in the name of my Government, to make the following statement of my understanding of the results attained by our conversations concerning the question of personal status, held in conformity with the stipulation specified in subparagraph 4 of paragraph 2 of the said notes.

Whereas Persian nationals in the United States of America enjoy most-favored-nation treatment in the matter of personal status, and,

Whereas the said question will be definitively settled between the two states by the establishment convention, it is understood that in the said matter of personal status, that is, with regard to all questions concerning marriage and conjugal community rights, divorce, judicial separation, dowry, paternity, affiliation, adoption, capacity of persons, majority, guardianship, trusteeship, and interdiction; in regard to movable property, the right of succession by will or *ab intestato*, distribution, and settlement; and, in general, family law, non-Moslem nationals of the United States in Persia shall be subject to their national laws.

If, however, with respect to the said questions, one of the parties should bring a matter before the Persian courts, the said courts would be obliged to apply American laws.

In order to facilitate the task of the Persian courts in the above-mentioned cases, the competent American authorities shall furnish, in case of need, the necessary information relative to American laws.

I shall be glad to have confirmation of our understanding on these points.

Please accept, Mr. Minister, the assurance of my high consideration.

F. PAKREVAN

HIS EXCELLENCY

MR. HOFFMAN PHILIP,  
*Minister of the United States,  
Teheran.*

*Arrangement between the United States of America and Sweden for reciprocal exemption of pleasure yachts from all navigation dues. Effectuated by exchange of notes, signed October 22 and 29, 1930.* October 22 and 29, 1930.

*The Royal Minister for Foreign Affairs (Ramel) to the American Chargé d'Affaires ad interim (Crocker)*

MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES ÉTRANGÈRES,  
STOCKHOLM, le 22 octobre 1930.

MONSIEUR LE CHARGÉ D'AFFAIRES,

Par une lettre, en date du 3 janvier 1930, vous avez bien voulu faire connaître à mon prédécesseur que le Gouvernement des États-Unis est disposé à conclure un arrangement avec le Gouvernement Suédois en vue d'exonérer, à titre de réciprocité, les yachts de plaisance des deux pays de tous droits de navigation dans leurs ports.

En me référant à cette lettre, j'ai l'honneur de porter à votre connaissance que, aux termes du §126 du Règlement Douanier Suédois, et du Décret Royal en date du 7 octobre 1927, les yachts appartenant aux yachtclubs des pays où les mêmes facilités sont accordées aux yachts suédois, sont exemptés dans les ports suédois de tous droits de navigation—sauf ceux de pilotage lorsqu'ils ont réellement un pilote à bord—pourvu qu'ils soient munis d'un certificat délivré par les autorités du pays et constatant qu'ils n'ont pas été équipés dans un but commercial.

Si votre Gouvernement consent à accorder, à titre de réciprocité, les mêmes facilités aux yachts de plaisance appartenant aux yachtclubs suédois, je me permets de vous proposer que la présente note et la réponse que vous voudriez bien me faire parvenir, serviront à constater l'entente intervenue entre nos deux pays.

Veuillez agréer, Monsieur le Chargé d'Affaires, les assurances de ma considération la plus distinguée.

RAMEL

MONSIEUR EDWARD SAVAGE CROCKER,  
*Chargé d'Affaires p. i. des États-Unis d'Amérique,*  
*etc. etc.*

[Translation]

MINISTRY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS,  
STOCKHOLM, October 22, 1930.

MR. CHARGÉ D'AFFAIRES:

By a letter dated January 3, 1930, you kindly informed my predecessor that the United States Government is disposed to conclude an arrangement with the Swedish Government with a view to exempting on a basis of reciprocity the pleasure yachts of the two countries from all navigation dues in their ports.

Referring to this letter, I have the honor to inform you that, according to the provisions of section 126 of the Swedish Customs Regulations and of the Royal Decree dated October 7, 1927, yachts belonging

Arrangement with Sweden for the reciprocal exemption of pleasure yachts from navigation dues.

to yacht clubs of countries where the same facilities are accorded to Swedish yachts are exempted in Swedish ports from all navigation dues—except dues of pilotage where they have actually a pilot on board—provided that they be furnished with a certificate delivered by the authorities of the country and on the understanding that they are not equipped for commercial purposes.

If your Government consents to grant upon a basis of reciprocity the same facilities to pleasure yachts belonging to Swedish yacht clubs, I permit myself to propose that the present note and the reply which you may make thereto will serve as an agreement reached between our two countries.

Please accept, Mr. Chargé d'Affaires, the assurances of my most distinguished consideration.

RAMEL

MR. EDWARD SAVAGE CROCKER,  
Chargé d'Affaires a. i. of the United States of America,  
etc. etc.

Swedish Customs  
Regulations.

*Section 126 of the Swedish Customs Regulations*

[Translation]

A master of a vessel belonging to a public yacht club or other similar association and which is not equipped for commercial purposes (pleasure yachts) shall, when the vessel arrives or departs from a port in the customs territory without being used for conveying goods other than foodstuffs and articles necessary for the vessel during the journey, be exempt from the duty to submit to the customs authorities a written report regarding the vessel and from obtaining a permit for it from the customs authorities.

When arriving from a port outside of the customs territory, the master may not visit any other port with the vessel than a customs port or a place where coast-guards are stationed. When arriving from and departing to a place outside the customs territory, it is the duty of a master to report personally to the nearest customs office or coast-guard station and to submit a certificate, issued by a public authority or the board of the association, showing the name of the vessel, number and tonnage, the name of the owner of the vessel and domicile, as well as the name of the association to which the vessel belongs.

If the owner or master of a pleasure yacht has here in the country been found guilty of illegal import or export of articles, the provisions granted in this section shall not apply to any of the vessels belonging to the association as long as he owns or commands the vessel. However, the advantages shall be discontinued not earlier than fifteen days after the General Customs Board has informed the board of the association of the misdemeanor committed.

The provisions of this section shall not apply to vessels belonging to an association in Sweden, provided His Majesty has not granted the association similar rights for its vessels, and shall not either apply to vessels belonging to a foreign association, unless Swedish pleasure yachts enjoy the same advantages in the respective country.

*Royal Decree of the Swedish Government*

[Translation]

No. 394

## ROYAL DECREE

REGARDING EXEMPTION IN CERTAIN CASES FOR SALVAGE VESSELS  
AND PLEASURE YACHTS FROM PAYMENT OF MARITIME DUES

Given at the Palace of Stockholm, October 7, 1927.

His Royal Majesty has deemed fit to decree that salvage vessels and pleasure yachts referred to in sections 124 and 126 of the Customs Regulations, under the conditions mentioned in these sections, shall in Swedish ports be exempt from all those fees which are generally assessed for vessels in such ports, with the exception of pilotage fees where a pilot is employed.

This decree shall enter into force on May 1, 1928, on and from which day the regulations in the letter to the Board of Trade of April 24, 1863 (No. 23), relating to the exemption from certain fees in Swedish ports accorded vessels intended for diving and salvage activities, shall cease to be effective.

Let all concerned duly comply herewith. In faith whereof, We have signed this with Our own hand and have caused it to be confirmed by Our Royal Seal. The Palace of Stockholm, October 7, 1927.

GUSTAF

(L. S.)

FELIX HAMRIN

(Department of Commerce)

*The American Chargé d'Affaires ad interim (Crocker) to the Royal* Agreement by United States.  
*Minister for Foreign Affairs (Ramel)*

No. 56. LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,  
STOCKHOLM, *October 29, 1930.*

## EXCELLENCY:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's note dated October 22, 1930, in reply to my note dated January 3, 1930, addressed to Your Excellency's predecessor, relating to the desire of my Government to obtain an agreement on the part of the Swedish Government to accord to American yachts in Swedish ports treatment in the matter of the payment of various port charges reciprocal to that which is now enjoyed by Swedish vessels calling at ports of the United States.

Your Excellency is so good as to inform me that, according to the terms of Section 126 of the Swedish Customs Regulations and of the Royal Decree dated October 7, 1927, yachts belonging to yacht clubs of countries where the same facilities are accorded to Swedish yachts are exempted in Swedish ports from all navigation dues—except dues of pilotage when they have actually a pilot on board—provided that they be furnished with a certificate delivered by the authorities of the country and on the understanding that they are not equipped for commercial purposes.

In conclusion Your Excellency states that, if my Government consents to grant upon a basis of reciprocity the same facilities to pleasure yachts belonging to Swedish yacht clubs, Your Excellency proposes that the note under reference and the reply which I may make thereto will serve as an agreement reached between our two countries.

In reply I have the honor to state that, inasmuch as the provisions of the Statutes of the United States for the collection of tonnage and light dues (U. S. Code, Title 46, Sections 121 and 128) permit the suspension of those charges in behalf of vessels of foreign countries which accord national treatment to vessels of the United States, I am accordingly gratified that there appears to be no further obstacle to the enjoyment by the pleasure yachts of each country of treatment reciprocal to that enjoyed in the ports of the other.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to Your Excellency the assurances of my highest consideration.

EDWARD SAVAGE CROCKER

HIS EXCELLENCY

FREDRIK RAMEL,

*Royal Minister for Foreign Affairs,  
Stockholm.*

[No. 21]

*Agreement between the United States of America and Haiti. Signed August 5, 1931.* August 5, 1931.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,  
PORT-AU-PRINCE, HAITI, August 5, 1931.

The undersigned plenipotentiaries duly authorized by their respective governments have agreed upon the following Accord: Haitianization Accord.

ARTICLE I.

The services of the Engineers provided for by Article XIII of the Treaty of September 16, 1915, for the sanitation and public improvement of the Republic, and by the Accord of July 17, 1923, regarding the Service Technique d'Agriculture, as well as their foreign aids and employees, shall definitely cease on September 30, 1931, except as provided below in Articles III and IV.

Vol. 39, p. 1659.

ARTICLE II.

Accordingly, on October 1, 1931, the Government of Haiti will assume rightfully and definitely the administration and control of the Direction Generale des Travaux Publics, of the Service d'Hygiene, and of the Service Technique d'Agriculture, and the President of the Republic will deliver, in conformity with the Constitution and the laws, commissions to the Haitian engineers, physicians, and employees deemed necessary for the functioning of the above mentioned Services.

ARTICLE III.

In that which concerns the Service National d'Hygiene, it is understood that in conformity with the laws in force it will have, under the direction of the Secretary of State for the Interior, throughout the Republic, the administration, inspection, and supervision of all of the public services of hygiene, sanitation and quarantine of the hospitals, rural dispensaries, poor relief, insane asylums and sanitary garages, of the Medical School, the Health Center, the laboratories, etc.

Nevertheless, in the cities of Port-au-Prince and Cape Haitian, and their immediate environs (that is within a radius of two miles of the cities proper but including also Petionville) where, pending other arrangements and until the conclusion of a protocol for their evacuation, American troops are stationed, an American scientific mission shall be especially charged in accord with the laws and regulations now in force with the control of sanitation and chlorination of water.

The Service Nationale d'Hygiene will be entitled, if it so requests, to receive the advice and recommendations of the above mentioned scientific mission within the restricted field of sanitation.

The Government agrees to leave to the Mission the sanitary garages at Port-au-Prince and Cape Haitian and the motor equipment strictly necessary for its activities but the Service Nationale d'Hygiene may always requisition the material thus loaned by agreement with the Mission if the need therefor should arise.

## HAITIANIZATION AGREEMENT.

The Government of Haiti agrees that in case of epidemic or grave danger menacing the public health within the above mentioned cities of Cape Haitian and Port-au-Prince the Mission will cooperate with the National Public Health Service to combat the danger and for this purpose shall be authorized to make all necessary recommendations, and to make use of all the facilities and all of the organizations of the above mentioned Service; and the Haitian Government, under such circumstances, will take the necessary measures and provide the necessary credits.

## ARTICLE IV.

The Mission provided for in the preceding article will comprise three American medical officers nominated by the Government of the United States and appointed by the President of Haiti. Their status will be assimilated so far as the salary that they receive from the public treasury is concerned to that of Public Health Officers first class provided for by the law of August 8, 1926. The Mission may also include, in addition, as a maximum six hospital corpsmen of the United States Navy who will be paid in conformity with a budget approved by the Minister of Interior upon the basis of the law of December 5, 1924.

The Mission will have the right to suitable offices at Cape Haitian and Port-au-Prince.

The funds necessary for the payment of the Haitian personnel and for the functioning of the sanitary services in the cities of Cape Haitian and Port-au-Prince will be provided for in a budget which shall be approved in advance by the Minister of Interior.

## ARTICLE V.

The Accord of August 24, 1918, regarding the communication of projects of Haitian laws to the Legation of the United States of America at Port-au-Prince, is and remains abrogated from this date.

If, nevertheless, the Government of the United States should deem a given law to be seriously inconsistent with any rights arising from provisions of agreements still in force, it will present its views to the Haitian Government through diplomatic channels for all proper purposes.

## ARTICLE VI.

The Accord of December 3, 1918, relating to the visa of the Financial Adviser on orders of payment issued by the Secretary of State for Finance, on the Receiver-General of Customs, or on the National Bank of the Republic of Haiti, is and remains abrogated. The Minister of Finance shall reach an agreement with the Financial Adviser on the procedure governing the service of payments.

The abrogation of the visa implies an obligation on the part of the Government of Haiti until the liquidation of the services of the Financial Adviser-General Receiver to make its expenditures within the limits of laws and credits voted or decreed with the accord of the Financial Adviser. The Haitian Government will reach agreements with the Financial Adviser regarding the measures affecting sources of revenue pending the liquidation of the services of the Financial Adviser-General Receiver.

## ARTICLE VII.

The land title registry office (Bureau d'Enregistrement) shall be entirely detached from the Office of the Financial Adviser-General Receiver and will pass under the complete control of the Secretary of Finance upon the signature of this Accord.

## ARTICLE VIII.

In view of the difficulties which have arisen with regard to the Law of May 26, 1931, it is understood that the travelling or representation allowances of the Legislative Body as provided for in the above mentioned law, will be paid without delay, starting from April 6, 1931, and up to September 30, 1931, from the general funds of the Treasury. After September 30, 1931, these allowances will be paid in accordance with a balanced budget.

## ARTICLE IX.

Since the Government of the United States believes that the discharge of the civilian officials and employees in the Services mentioned above in Articles I and II of the present Accord, will be unduly precipitate and has requested an indemnity for them, the Secretary of State for Finance in accord with the Financial Adviser is authorized to indemnify them upon an equitable basis from the general funds of the Treasury.

Specialists in the Service Technique who, upon the express request of the Government of Haiti, shall desire to remain in their former positions and sign the necessary contracts for this purpose with the Secretary of State for Agriculture shall not have the right to any indemnity by virtue of the liquidation of the Treaty Services.

## ARTICLE X.

The two Governments agree to continue their discussions regarding the other problems arising from the Treaty.

## ARTICLE XI.

While awaiting the settlement of the question of the Garde, the two Governments agree to maintain the "status quo" established by existing laws and agreements and to respect said laws and agreements.

Signed at Port-au-Prince in duplicate in the English and French languages this fifth day of August 1931.

DANA G. MUNRO  
A. N. LEGER

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ACCORD

Les plénipotentiaires, soussignés, dûment autorisés par leurs Gouvernements respectifs, ont convenu de l'Arrangement suivant:

## ARTICLE I.

Les services des ingénieurs prévus à l'article XIII du Traité du 16 septembre 1915 pour l'Hygiène et le développement matériel de la République et par l'accord du 17 Juillet 1923 sur le Service Technique de l'Agriculture, ainsi que ceux de leurs aides et employés étrangers, prendront définitivement fin le 30 septembre 1931, sauf ce qui est dit aux articles 3 & 4 ci-dessous.

## ARTICLE II

En conséquence, et à la date du 1er. octobre 1931, le Gouvernement d'Haïti assumera de plein droit et définitivement l'administration et le contrôle de la Direction Générale des Travaux Publics, du Service d'Hygiène et du Service Technique de l'Agriculture, et le Président de la République délivrera, conformément à la Constitution et aux lois, des commissions aux Ingénieurs, Médecins et fonctionnaires Haïtiens reconnus utiles à la marche des susdits services.

## ARTICLE III.

En ce qui a trait au Service National d'Hygiène, il est bien convenu que, conformément aux lois en vigueur, il aura, sous la direction du Secrétaire d'Etat de l'Intérieur—et dans toute l'étendue de la République—l'administration, la surveillance et le contrôle de tous les services publics d'Hygiène, de Santé, de Quarantaine, des Hôpitaux, des dispensaires ruraux, d'Assistance publique, d'aliénés et de garages sanitaires, d'Ecole de Médecine, Centre de Santé, de laboratoires, etc.

Toutefois, pour les villes du Cap et de Port-au-Prince et leurs environs immédiats, (soit dans un périmètre de deux milles des dites villes à proprement parler, y compris exceptionnellement Pétionville)—où séjournent jusqu'à nouvel ordre—en attendant la conclusion d'un protocole de désoccupation—les troupes des Etats-Unis d'Amérique, une mission scientifique américaine sera spécialement chargée, conformément aux lois et règlements en vigueur, dans les villes du Cap et de Port-au-Prince, du service d'assainissement et de la chloruration des eaux.

Le Service National d'Hygiène aura droit, s'il le requiert, aux avis et recommandations de la susdite mission scientifique dans le domaine restreint de l'assainissement.

Le Gouvernement convient de lui laisser les garages sanitaires à Port-au-Prince et au Cap-Haïtien et le matériel roulant strictement nécessaire à ses activités, mais le Service National d'Hygiène pourra toujours, si besoin s'en fait sentir, réquisitionner le matériel ainsi prêté, d'accord avec la Mission.

Le Gouvernement d'Haïti convient qu'en cas d'épidémie ou de grave danger menaçant la santé publique, dans les deux susdites villes du Cap et de Port-au-Prince, la Mission coopérera avec le Service National d'Hygiène pour la lutte nécessaire, et à ces fins, elle pourra faire toutes recommandations utiles, bénéficier de toutes les facilités et de toutes les organisations du susdit service, et le Gouvernement d'Haïti, en pareille éventualité, prendra les mesures et les crédits nécessaires.

## ARTICLE IV.

La Mission prévue à l'article précédent comprendra trois officiers américains du Service Médical, proposés par le Gouvernement des Etats-Unis et nommés par le Président d'Haïti; ils seront assimilés, quant au traitement à leur payer par le Trésor public, aux officiers d'Hygiène publique de 1ère. classe prévus par la loi du 8 août 1926.

La Mission pourra comprendre, en outre, au maximum, six aides d'hôpital tirés de la Marine des Etats-Unis d'Amérique qui seront rétribués, conformément à un Budget approuvé par le Secrétaire d'Etat de l'Intérieur, sur la base de la loi du 5 décembre 1924.

La Mission aura droit à un Office convenable au Cap et à Port-au-Prince.

Les valeurs nécessaires au paiement du personnel Haitien et au fonctionnement des services d'assainissement dans les villes du Cap et de Port-au-Prince devront faire l'objet d'un Budget préalablement approuvé par le Secrétaire d'Etat de l'Intérieur.

#### ARTICLE V.

L'accord du 24 août 1918 relatif à la Communication des projets de lois haitiennes à la Légation des Etats-Unis d'Amérique à Port-au-Prince, est et demeure résilié à partir de cette date.

Au cas toutefois où le Gouvernement des Etats-Unis jugerait telle loi en sérieuse opposition avec des droits découlant de dispositions d'accords encore en vigueur, il fera parvenir ses observations au Gouvernement d'Haiti, à telles fins que de droit, par les voies diplomatiques.

#### ARTICLE VI.

L'accord du 3 décembre 1918 relatif au visa du Conseiller Financier sur les mandats de paiement émis par le Secrétaire d'Etat des Finances sur le Receveur Général des Douanes ou sur la Banque Nationale de la République d'Haiti est et demeure résilié.

Le Secrétaire d'Etat des Finances s'entendra avec le Conseiller Financier sur la procédure nécessaire au Service des paiements.

Le retrait du visa implique pour le Gouvernement d'Haiti, jusqu'à la liquidation des services du Conseiller Financier-Receveur Général des Douanes, l'obligation d'effectuer ses dépenses dans les limites des lois et des crédits votés ou pris avec l'avis du Conseiller Financier.

Jusqu'à la liquidation desdits services, le Secrétaire d'Etat des Finances s'entendra avec le Conseiller Financier quant aux mesures affectant les sources de revenus.

#### ARTICLE VII.

Le Bureau d'Enregistrement, entièrement détaché des services du Conseiller Financier, passera dès la signature des présentes sous la complète direction du Secrétaire d'Etat des Finances.

#### ARTICLE VIII.

Vu les difficultés qui ont surgi au sujet de la loi du 26 mai 1931, il est entendu que seront payés sans retard, à partir du 6 avril 1931 et jusqu'au 30 septembre 1931 et sur les disponibilités du trésor, les frais de déplacement ou de représentation du Corps Législatif, tels qu'ils résultent de la susdite loi. Au-delà du 30 septembre 1931, ces frais seront payés d'après un budget équilibré.

#### ARTICLE IX.

Le Gouvernement des Etats-Unis ayant estimé prématurée la cessation des services des officiels et employés civils des services mentionnés aux articles 1 & 2 du présent accord et ayant requis une indemnité en leur faveur, le Secrétaire d'Etat des Finances en accord avec le Conseiller Financier, est autorisé à les indemniser sur une base équitable et sur les disponibilités du Trésor.

## HAITIANIZATION AGREEMENT.

N'auront droit à aucune indemnité en raison de la liquidation des services du Traité, les spécialistes du Service Technique qui, sur la demande expresse du Gouvernement d'Haiti, voudraient conserver leurs anciennes fonctions et signer à cet égard les accords nécessaires avec le Secrétaire d'Etat d'Agriculture.

## ARTICLE X.

Les parties conviennent de poursuivre leurs pourparlers relativement aux autres problèmes découlant du Traité.

## ARTICLE XI.

En attendant le règlement de la question de la "Garde", les parties consentent à garder le statu-quo résultant des lois et accords actuellement en vigueur et à respecter lesdits lois et accords.

Fait de bonne foi en double exemplaire, en français et en anglais, à Port-au-Prince, le 5 Août 1931.

DANA G. MUNRO

A. N. LEGER.

[No. 22]

*Agreement between the United States of America and Italy for the reciprocal recognition of certificates of inspection of vessels assigned to the transportation of passengers. Effected by exchange of notes, signed June 1, 1931, and August 5 and 17, 1931.*

June 1, 1931.  
August 5 and 17, 1931.

*The Acting Secretary of State (Castle) to the Italian Chargé d'Affaires ad interim (Marchetti)*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
WASHINGTON, June 1, 1931.

SIR:

I have the honor to refer to previous correspondence with the Italian Embassy concerning an agreement between the United States and Italy for the reciprocal recognition of certificates of inspection of vessels assigned to the transportation of passengers. Particular reference is made to the Embassy's note of October 1, 1930, submitting additional data relating to the Italian laws and regulations, regarding the building and classification of vessels and the inspection of their structure and machinery. The laws and regulations of Italy have been found to approximate those of the United States on the subjects mentioned.

Reciprocal recognition of inspection certificates of passenger-carrying vessels. Agreement with Italy.

Accordingly, I have the honor to inform you that, in consideration of a like courtesy being extended to vessels of the United States in Italian ports, the appropriate agency of this Government will recognize in United States ports the unexpired certificates of inspection of passenger vessels of Italy issued and determined pursuant to the laws of Italy as fulfilling the requirements of the steamboat inspection laws and regulations of the United States, and that it will not be necessary in this regard for vessels of Italy to be reinspected at any port of the United States.

I shall be glad to be informed when appropriate steps under Italian laws and regulations have been taken to give effect to a reciprocal exemption in favor of vessels of the United States.

This Government considers that the existence of the arrangement between the two countries on this subject may appropriately be evidenced by this note and your reply thereto.

Accept, Sir, the renewed assurances of my high consideration.

W. R. CASTLE, Jr.,  
*Acting Secretary of State.*

865.854/20

COUNT ALBERTO MARCHETTI DI MURIAGLIO,  
*Chargé d'Affaires ad interim of Italy.*

## CERTIFICATES OF INSPECTION—ITALY.

*The Italian Ambassador (Martino) to the Acting Secretary of State  
(Castle)*

ROYAL ITALIAN EMBASSY,  
WASHINGTON, August 5th 1931.

SIR,

I have the honor to refer to previous correspondence with the United States Department of State, particularly to your Note No. 865.854/20 dated June 1st, 1931, concerning an agreement between Italy and the United States for the reciprocal recognition of certificates of inspection of vessels assigned to the transportation of passengers.

In reply thereto I take pleasure in informing you that the Italian Authorities have assured that, in consideration of the fact that both Governments have now established the equivalence of their laws and regulations regarding the building and classification of vessels and the inspection of their structure and machinery, the unexpired Certificates of Inspection of passenger vessels of the United States will be equally recognized and accepted by the competent Italian Authorities as will the Certificates of Inspection of passenger vessels of Italy be recognized and accepted by the competent American Authorities.

I am glad to state that the Italian Government has expressed the desire that the agreement become effective, if satisfactory to your Government, on August 15th, 1931. This reciprocity in the recognition of certificates of inspection would, in that event, be made effective in Italy by means of a Decree bearing said date.

I shall greatly appreciate to receive your kind advices in this matter at your earliest convenience.

Accept, Sir, the renewed assurances of my high consideration.

G DE MARTINO

No. Uff. Em. 4608.

HONORABLE W. R. CASTLE,  
*Acting Secretary of State,*  
Washington, D. C.

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*The Acting Secretary of State (Castle) to the Italian Ambassador  
(Martino)*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
WASHINGTON, August 17, 1931.

EXCELLENCY:

I have the honor to acknowledge your note No. Uff. Em. 4608 of August 5, 1931, regarding an agreement between the United States and Italy for the reciprocal recognition of certificates of inspection of vessels assigned to the transportation of passengers.

With reference to the Italian Government's desire that the agreement become effective on August 15, 1931, I have pleasure in informing you that this Government will consider the agreement to be effective as of that date. Instructions necessary for this Government to give effect to the agreement have been issued to the inspectors of the Steamboat Inspection Service. Copies of the circular letter containing these instructions will be furnished you for transmittal to the proper Italian authorities as soon as they have been printed.

In order that this Government's record of the agreement may be complete I shall appreciate it if you will furnish the Department with a copy in duplicate of your Government's decree of August 15, 1931, giving effect to the agreement.

Accept, Excellency, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration.

W. R. CASTLE, JR.,  
*Acting Secretary of State*

865.854/27

HIS EXCELLENCY

NOBILE GIACOMO DE MARTINO,  
*Ambassador of Italy.*

[No. 23]

October 13 and 14, 1931. *Arrangement between the United States of America and Italy concerning air navigation. Effected by exchange of notes, signed October 13 and 14, 1931, effective October 31, 1931.*

*The Secretary of State (Stimson) to the Italian Chargé d'Affaires ad interim (Marchetti)*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
WASHINGTON, *October 13, 1931.*

SIR:

Reciprocal arrangement with Italy for admission of civil aircraft, etc.

Reference is made to the negotiations which have taken place between this Department and your Embassy for the conclusion of a reciprocal arrangement between the United States and Italy for the admission of civil aircraft, the issuance of pilots' licenses, and the acceptance of certificates for aircraft and accessories imported as merchandise.

Terms.

It is my understanding that it has been agreed in the course of the negotiations that this arrangement shall be as follows:

#### ARTICLE 1

Subject to the conditions and limitations hereinafter contained and set forth, Italian civil aircraft shall be permitted to operate in the United States of America and, in like manner, civil aircraft of the United States of America shall be permitted to operate in Italy.

Wherever either country is referred to herein it shall be understood to include its territories and possessions.

The right of aircraft of either country to enter the territory of the other country shall be understood to include the right of transit across such territory.

#### ARTICLE 2

All state aircraft other than military, naval, customs and police aircraft, shall be treated as civil aircraft and as such shall be subject to the requirements hereinafter provided for civil aircraft.

#### ARTICLE 3

Italian aircraft, before entering the United States, must be registered and passed as airworthy by the Italian Ministry of Aeronautics and must bear the registration markings allotted to them by that Ministry, preceded by the letter "I", placed on them in accordance with the Air Navigation Regulations of the Ministry of Aeronautics.

Aircraft of the United States, before entering Italy, must be registered and passed as airworthy by the United States Department of Commerce, and must bear the registration markings allotted to them by that Department, preceded by the letter "N", placed on them in accordance with the Air Commerce Regulations of the Department of Commerce.

## ARTICLE 4

Italian aircraft making flights into the United States must carry:

- (a) The Journey Log (compulsory for all aircraft, regardless of the purpose for which used);
- (b) The Aircraft Log;
- (c) The Engine Log (both compulsory only for aircraft assigned to public transportation of passengers and cargo).

United States aircraft making flights into Italy must carry:

- (a) The Journey Log (compulsory for all aircraft, regardless of the purpose for which used);
- (b) The Aircraft Log;
- (c) The Engine Log (both compulsory only for aircraft assigned to public transportation of passengers and cargo).

Italian aircraft making flights into the United States must also carry the certificates of registration and airworthiness issued by the Italian Ministry of Aeronautics or by the authority recognized for the purpose by the said Ministry. The pilots shall bear a license issued by the said Italian Ministry of Aeronautics, as well as such permit as may be prescribed by that Ministry. Like requirements shall be applicable in Italy with respect to aircraft of the United States and American pilots making flights into Italy. The certificates and licenses in the latter case shall be those issued by the United States Department of Commerce, and the permits shall be such as may be prescribed by that Department.

## ARTICLE 5

Pilots who are nationals of the one country shall be licensed by the other under the following conditions:

(a) The Italian Ministry of Aeronautics will issue pilots' licenses to American nationals upon a showing that they are qualified under the regulations of that Ministry covering the licensing of pilots; and the United States Department of Commerce will issue pilots' licenses to Italian nationals upon a showing that they are qualified under the regulations of that Department covering the licensing of pilots.

(b) The pilots' licenses issued by the Italian Ministry of Aeronautics to American nationals and those issued by the United States Department of Commerce to Italian nationals pursuant to the provisions of the preceding paragraph shall be valid in each instance for a period of six months. At the expiration of a period for which a license has been issued the holder may make application for a renewal to the authority issuing the license.

(c) Pilots' licenses issued by the United States Department of Commerce to Italian nationals shall entitle them to the same privileges as are granted by pilots' licenses issued to American nationals, and pilots' licenses issued by the Italian Ministry of Aeronautics to American nationals shall entitle them to the same privileges as are granted by pilots' licenses issued to Italian nationals.

(d) Pilots' licenses granted to nationals of the one country by the other country shall not be construed to accord to them the right to register aircraft in such other country.

(e) Pilots' licenses granted to nationals of the one country by the other country shall not be construed to accord to them the right to operate aircraft in air commerce unless the aircraft is registered in such other country in accordance with its registration requirements except as provided for in Paragraphs (a) and (b) of Article 7, with respect to discharging and taking on passengers and/or cargo.

(f) Italian nationals holding unexpired pilot licenses issued by the Italian Ministry of Aeronautics shall be permitted to operate in the United States, for non-industrial or non-commercial purposes for a period of six months from the time of entering that country, any civil aircraft registered by the Italian Ministry of Aeronautics or by the authority recognized for the purpose by the said Ministry, and/or any civil aircraft registered by the United States Department of Commerce; provided, however, that if the license issued by the said Ministry expires before the expiration of such six month period, the period for which the Italian pilot may operate civil aircraft of Italian registry and/or civil aircraft registered by the United States Department of Commerce, for non-industrial or non-commercial purposes, in the United States shall be limited to the period for which the Italian license is still valid. No pilot to whom this provision applies shall be allowed to operate civil aircraft in the United States for non-industrial or non-commercial purposes after the expiration of the period for which he may operate by virtue of this provision unless he shall, prior to the expiration of such period, have obtained a pilot's license from the United States Department of Commerce in the manner provided for in this article.

American nationals holding unexpired pilot licenses issued by the Department of Commerce of the United States shall be permitted to operate in Italy for non-industrial or non-commercial purposes for a period of six months from the time of entering that country, any civil aircraft registered by the United States Department of Commerce, and/or any civil aircraft registered by the Italian Ministry of Aeronautics or by the authority recognized for the purpose by the said Ministry; provided, however, that if the license issued by the said Department expires before the expiration of such six month period, the period for which the American pilot may operate civil aircraft of United States registry and/or civil aircraft of Italian registry, for non-industrial or non-commercial purposes, in Italy shall be limited to the period for which the American license is still valid. No pilot to whom this provision applies shall be allowed to operate civil aircraft in Italy for non-industrial or non-commercial purposes after the expiration of the period for which he may operate by virtue of this provision unless he shall, prior to the expiration of such period, have obtained a pilot's license from the Italian Ministry of Aeronautics in the manner provided for in this article.

#### ARTICLE 6

No Italian aircraft in which photographic apparatus has been installed shall be permitted to operate in the United States, nor shall any photographs be taken from Italian aircraft while operating in or over United States territory, except in cases where the entrance of such aircraft or the taking of photographs is specifically authorized by the Department of Commerce of the United States.

Like restrictions shall be applicable to aircraft of the United States with respect to their operation in or over Italian territory, and in such cases the entrance of aircraft in which photographic apparatus has been installed, and the taking of photographs shall not be permissible without the specific authorization of the Italian Ministry of Aeronautics.

#### ARTICLE 7

(a) If the Italian aircraft and pilots are licensed to carry passengers and/or cargo in Italy, they may do so between Italy and the United States in the operation of a regular Italian air transport line; provided, however, that the establishment of such lines shall

be subject to the prior consent of the United States Government given on the principle of reciprocity. Such lines, if established, may not engage in air commerce between points in the United States, except that subject to compliance with customs, quarantine and immigration requirements, such aircraft shall be permitted to discharge passengers and/or cargo destined to the United States from points beyond the boundaries of United States territory at one airport in the United States, according landing facilities to foreign aircraft, and to proceed with the remaining passengers and/or cargo to any other airports in the United States, according landing facilities to foreign aircraft, for the purpose of discharging the remaining passengers and/or cargo; and they shall in like manner be permitted to take on at different airports in United States territory passengers and/or cargo destined to points beyond the boundaries of that territory.

(b) If the United States aircraft and pilots are licensed to carry passengers and/or cargo in the United States, they may do so between the United States and Italy in the operation of a regular American air transport line; provided, however, that the establishment of such lines shall be subject to the prior consent of the Italian Government given on the principle of reciprocity. Such lines, if established, may not engage in air commerce between points in Italy, except that subject to compliance with customs, quarantine, and immigration requirements such aircraft shall be permitted to discharge passengers and/or cargo destined to Italy from points beyond the boundaries of Italian territory at one airport in Italy, according landing facilities to foreign aircraft, and to proceed with the remaining passengers and/or cargo to any other airports in Italy, according landing facilities to foreign aircraft, for the purpose of discharging the remaining passengers and/or cargo; and they shall in like manner be permitted to take on at different airports in Italian territory passengers and/or cargo destined to points beyond the boundaries of that territory.

(c) Each of the parties to this arrangement shall, with respect to all matters concerning the operation of civil aircraft and so far as the executive branch of the Government shall possess authority under the provisions of legislation on this subject, accord to the civil aircraft of the other party, subject to the foregoing provisions of this Article, and on condition of reciprocity, most favored nation treatment.

#### ARTICLE 8

The right accorded to Italian pilots and aircraft to make flights over United States territory under the conditions provided for in the present arrangement shall be subject to compliance with the laws, rules and regulations in effect in the United States and its territories and possessions governing the operation of civil aircraft.

The right accorded to American pilots and aircraft of the United States to make flights over Italian territory, under the conditions herein provided for, shall be subject to compliance with the laws, rules and regulations in effect in Italy and its territories and possessions governing the operation of civil aircraft.

#### ARTICLE 9

Certificates of airworthiness issued in connection with aircraft, and acceptance test certificates issued in connection with aircraft engines and spare parts of aircraft and engines, built in Italy and imported into the United States from Italy as merchandise, will be accepted by the Department of Commerce of the United States if

issued by the Italian Ministry of Aeronautics or by the authority designated for the purpose by the said Ministry in accordance with their requirements as to airworthiness. Certificates of airworthiness for export issued in connection with aircraft, aircraft engines, and spare parts of aircraft and engines, built in the United States and imported into Italy from the United States as merchandise, will, in like manner, be accepted by the Italian Ministry of Aeronautics, if issued by the Department of Commerce of the United States in accordance with its requirements as to airworthiness.

The competent authority of Italy will have the right periodically to check and test the materials of the classes specified in the preceding paragraph after being brought into Italy for the purpose of ascertaining their proper condition as to preservation and maintenance, according to the rules and regulations in force in Italy. Likewise, the United States Department of Commerce will have the right periodically to check and test such materials after being brought into the United States, for the purpose of ascertaining their proper condition as to preservation and maintenance, according to the rules and regulations in force in the United States.

#### ARTICLE 10

It shall be understood that this arrangement shall be subject to termination by either Government on sixty days' notice given to the other Government, or by a further arrangement between the two Governments dealing with the same subject.

I shall be glad to have you inform me whether it is the understanding of your Government that the arrangement agreed to in the negotiations is as herein set forth. If so, it is suggested that the arrangement become effective on October 31, 1931.

Accept, Sir, the renewed assurances of my high consideration.

HENRY L. STIMSON

COUNT ALBERTO MARCHETTI DI MURIAGLIO,  
*Chargé d'Affaires ad interim of Italy.*

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*The Italian Chargé d'Affaires ad interim (Marchetti) to the Secretary of State (Stimson)*

ROYAL ITALIAN EMBASSY

14 ottobre 1931, anno IX.

SIGNOR SEGRETARIO DI STATO,

Ho l'onore di accusare ricevuta della nota del 13 corrente con la quale Vostra Eccellenza mi ha comunicato il testo concordato dell'Accordo reciproco tra l'Italia e gli Stati Uniti per l'ammissione di aeromobili civili nei rispettivi Paesi, il rilascio di brevetti di piloti, e l'accettazione di certificati per aeromobili ed accessori importati come merci. Tale testo risponde, a giudizio di Vostra Eccellenza, alle intese raggiunte durante i negoziati, ora terminati, tra i due Paesi.

Il testo comunicatomi dall'Eccellenza Vostra è qui appresso riprodotto in italiano:

#### ARTICOLO 1°

Subordinatamente alle condizioni e alle limitazioni qui appresso contenute e stabilite, è consentito agli aeromobili civili italiani di circolare negli Stati Uniti d'America e, nello stesso modo, si permette agli aeromobili civili degli Stati Uniti d'America di circolare in Italia.

Ovunque, nel presente accordo, si citi uno dei due Stati, s'intende includere i suoi territori ed i suoi possedimenti.

Il diritto degli aeromobili di ciascuno dei due Stati, di entrare nel territorio dell'altro Stato, include altresì il diritto di transito attraverso tale territorio.

#### ARTICOLO 2°

Tutti gli aeromobili di Stato, eccetto quelli militari, navali, doganali e di polizia, saranno trattati come aeromobili civili, e come tali saranno soggetti alle condizioni stabilite, nel presente accordo, per gli aeromobili civili.

#### ARTICOLO 3°

Gli aeromobili italiani, prima di entrare negli Stati Uniti, devono essere immatricolati e riconosciuti atti alla navigazione aerea dal Ministero dell'Aeronautica italiano; devono inoltre portare la marca di immatricolazione ad essi assegnata dal detto Ministero, preceduta dalla lettera "I", posta su di essi giusta i regolamenti sulla navigazione aerea del Ministero dell'Aeronautica.

Gli aeromobili degli Stati Uniti, prima di entrare in Italia, devono essere immatricolati e riconosciuti atti alla navigazione aerea dal Dipartimento del Commercio degli Stati Uniti, e devono inoltre portare la marca di immatricolazione ad essi assegnata da quel Dipartimento, preceduta dalla lettera "N", posta su di essi giusta i regolamenti del Commercio Aereo del Dipartimento del Commercio.

#### ARTICOLO 4°

Gli aeromobili italiani che entrano in volo negli Stati Uniti debbono portare:

- (a) Il giornale di rotta (obbligatorio per tutti gli aeromobili, a prescindere dallo scopo al quale essi sono adibiti);
- (b) Il libretto dell'aeromobile;
- (c) Il libretto del motore (ambedue obbligatori solo per gli aeromobili adibiti al trasporto pubblico di passeggeri e di merci).

Gli aeromobili degli Stati Uniti che entrano in volo in Italia debbono portare:

- (a) Il giornale di rotta (obbligatorio per tutti gli aeromobili, a prescindere dallo scopo al quale essi sono adibiti);
- (b) Il libretto dell'aeromobile;
- (c) Il libretto del motore (ambedue obbligatori solo per gli aeromobili adibiti al traffico pubblico di passeggeri e di merci).

Gli aeromobili italiani che entrano in volo negli Stati Uniti debbono anche portare i certificati di immatricolazione e di navigabilità, rilasciati dal Ministero dell'Aeronautica italiano o dalla Autorità a tal uopo riconosciuta da detto Ministero. I piloti porteranno un brevetto rilasciato dal detto Ministero dell'Aeronautica italiano, unitamente a quelle licenze che possono essere prescritte dal Ministero stesso. Analoghe disposizioni saranno applicate in Italia per quanto concerne gli aeromobili degli Stati Uniti ed i piloti americani che entrano in volo in Italia. In quest'ultimo caso, i certificati e le licenze saranno quelle rilasciate dal Dipartimento del Commercio degli Stati Uniti e le licenze saranno quelle che potranno essere prescritte dal detto Dipartimento.

#### ARTICOLO 5°

I piloti appartenenti ad una delle due Nazioni saranno brevettati dall'altra alle seguenti condizioni:

- (a) Il Ministero Italiano dell'Aeronautica concederà brevetti di pilota ai sudditi americani, dopo che essi abbiano dimostrato di

possedere le qualità richieste dai regolamenti di detto Ministero relativi alla concessione dei brevetti di pilota; e il Dipartimento del Commercio degli Stati Uniti concederà brevetti di pilota ai sudditi italiani, dopo che essi abbiano dimostrato di possedere le qualità richieste dai regolamenti di detto Dipartimento relativi alla concessione dei brevetti di pilota.

(b) I brevetti di pilota concessi dal Ministero Italiano dell'Aeronautica a sudditi americani e quelli concessi dal Dipartimento del Commercio degli Stati Uniti a sudditi italiani, a norma del precedente paragrafo, saranno validi in ciascun caso per un periodo di mesi sei. Al termine del periodo per cui è stato concesso il brevetto, il possessore può fare domanda di rinnovo all'Autorità che lo ha rilasciato.

(c) I brevetti di pilota concessi dal Dipartimento del Commercio degli Stati Uniti a sudditi italiani conferiscono loro gli stessi diritti accordati dai brevetti di pilota concessi ai sudditi americani, e i brevetti di pilota concessi dal Ministero Italiano della Aeronautica a sudditi americani conferiscono loro gli stessi diritti accordati dai brevetti di pilota concessi ai sudditi italiani.

(d) I brevetti di pilota accordati ai sudditi di uno dei due Stati dall'altro Stato non devono essere interpretati in modo da accordare loro il diritto di immatricolare aeromobili nell'altro Paese.

(e) I brevetti di pilota concessi ai sudditi di uno dei due Stati dall'altro Stato non devono essere interpretati in modo da accordare loro il diritto di usare aeromobili per scopi commerciali, a meno che gli aeromobili non siano immatricolati in detto altro Paese conformemente ai suoi requisiti di immatricolazione, salvo quanto è contemplato nei paragrafi (a) e (b) dell'articolo 7° in merito all'imbarco e allo sbarco dei passeggeri, o delle merci, o degli uni e delle altre.

(f) I sudditi italiani detentori di brevetti di pilotaggio non scaduti, rilasciati dal Ministero Italiano dell'Aeronautica, potranno pilotare negli Stati Uniti, per scopi non industriali o non commerciali e per un periodo di 6 mesi dal momento del loro ingresso in detto Paese, qualunque aeromobile civile immatricolato dal Ministero Italiano dell'Aeronautica o dalla Autorità la cui competenza al riguardo è stata riconosciuta da tale Ministero, oppure qualunque aeromobile civile immatricolato dal Dipartimento del Commercio degli Stati Uniti. Nel caso, però, che il brevetto concesso da detto Ministero scada prima dello scadere di tale periodo di 6 mesi, il periodo di tempo per il quale il pilota italiano potrà pilotare negli Stati Uniti, per scopi non industriali o non commerciali, gli aeromobili civili immatricolati in Italia oppure gli aeromobili civili immatricolati negli Stati Uniti, sarà limitato al periodo di validità del brevetto italiano. Nessun pilota cui tale concessione è applicabile potrà pilotare aeromobili civili negli Stati Uniti per scopi non industriali o non commerciali dopo trascorso il periodo di tempo per il quale ha diritto di pilotare in virtù di detta concessione, salvo che egli abbia ottenuto, prima dello scadere di tale periodo, un brevetto di pilotaggio dal Dipartimento del Commercio degli Stati Uniti, nei modi previsti dal presente articolo.

I sudditi americani detentori di brevetti di pilotaggio non scaduti, rilasciati dal Dipartimento del Commercio degli Stati Uniti, potranno pilotare in Italia, per scopi non industriali o non commerciali e per un periodo di 6 mesi dal momento del loro ingresso in detto Paese, qualunque aeromobile civile immatricolato dal Dipartimento del Commercio degli Stati Uniti oppure qualunque aeromobile civile immatricolato dal Ministero dell'Aeronautica o dalla Autorità la cui competenza al riguardo è stata riconosciuta. Nel caso,

però, che il brevetto concesso da detto Dipartimento scada prima dello scadere di tale periodo di 6 mesi, il periodo di tempo per il quale il pilota americano potrà pilotare in Italia, per scopi non industriali o non commerciali, gli aeromobili civili immatricolati negli Stati Uniti oppure gli aeromobili civili immatricolati in Italia sarà limitato al periodo di validità del brevetto americano. Nessun pilota cui tale concessione è applicabile potrà pilotare aeromobili civili in Italia per scopi non industriali o non commerciali, dopo trascorso il periodo di tempo per il quale ha diritto di pilotare in virtù di detta concessione, salvo che egli abbia ottenuto, prima dello scadere di tale periodo, un brevetto di pilotaggio dal Ministero Italiano dell'Aeronautica, nei modi previsti dal presente articolo.

#### ARTICOLO 6°

Nessun aeromobile italiano, nel quale sia stato installato un apparecchio fotografico potrà volare negli Stati Uniti, nè potrà ritrarre fotografie mentre circola nel territorio degli Stati Uniti o al disopra di esso, eccetto i casi in cui l'entrata di tale aeromobile o l'esecuzione di fotografie siano espressamente autorizzate dal Dipartimento del Commercio degli Stati Uniti.

Analoghe restrizioni si applicano agli aeromobili degli Stati Uniti per quanto riguarda la loro circolazione nel territorio italiano o al disopra di esso; in tali casi, l'entrata dell'aeromobile sul quale sia stato installato l'apparecchio fotografico e l'esecuzione di fotografie non saranno permesse senza espressa autorizzazione del Ministero Italiano dell'Aeronautica.

#### ARTICOLO 7°

(a) Se gli aeromobili ed i piloti italiani sono muniti di brevetti per trasporto di passeggeri o merci in Italia, essi potranno effettuare tale trasporto fra l'Italia e gli Stati Uniti nell'esercizio di una linea di trasporto aereo regolare italiana. Tuttavia, lo stabilimento di tali linee sarà soggetto al consenso preventivo del Governo degli Stati Uniti che sarà dato sulla base della reciprocità. Tali linee, se stabilite, non potranno esercitare trasporto commerciale fra punti degli Stati Uniti; potranno tuttavia, purchè ottemperino alle disposizioni concernenti le dogane, la quarantena, e l'immigrazione, sbarcare passeggeri e merci destinati agli Stati Uniti, provenienti da località poste al di là delle frontiere del territorio degli Stati Uniti, in un aeroporto degli Stati Uniti aperto al traffico degli aeromobili esteri, e proseguire con il rimanente carico di passeggeri e di merci alla volta di qualsiasi altro aeroporto degli Stati Uniti aperto al traffico degli aeromobili stranieri, per sbarcarvi i passeggeri o il carico rimanenti; similmente essi avranno il permesso di imbarcare presso i diversi aeroporti situati nel territorio degli Stati Uniti i passeggeri e le merci, destinati a località poste al di là delle frontiere di tale territorio.

(b) Se gli aeromobili ed i piloti americani sono muniti di brevetti per trasporto di passeggeri o merci negli Stati Uniti, essi potranno effettuare tale trasporto fra gli Stati Uniti e l'Italia nell'esercizio di una linea di trasporto aereo regolare americana. Tuttavia, lo stabilimento di tali linee sarà soggetto al consenso preventivo del Governo Italiano che sarà dato sulla base della reciprocità. Tali linee, se stabilite, non potranno esercitare trasporto commerciale fra punti del territorio italiano; potranno tuttavia, purchè ottemperino alle disposizioni concernenti le dogane, la quarantena e l'immigrazione, sbarcare passeggeri e merci destinati all'Italia, provenienti da località poste al di là delle frontiere del territorio italiano, in un

aeroporto italiano aperto al traffico degli aeromobili esteri, e procedere con il rimanente carico di passeggeri e di merci alla volta di qualsiasi altro aeroporto italiano aperto al traffico degli aeromobili stranieri, per sbarcarvi i passeggeri e il carico rimanenti; similmente essi avranno il permesso di imbarcare presso i diversi aeroporti situati nel territorio italiano i passeggeri e le merci destinati a località poste al di là delle frontiere di tale territorio.

(c) Ognuna delle due parti contraenti, per quanto concerne tutte le questioni riflettenti l'attività degli aeromobili civili, e nei limiti consentiti al potere esecutivo dalla legislazione all'uopo vigente, accorderà agli aeromobili civili dell'altra parte contraente, subordinatamente a quanto è precedentemente stipulato nel presente articolo, ed a condizioni di reciprocità, il trattamento della Nazione più favorita.

#### ARTICOLO 8°

Il diritto ai piloti e agli aeromobili italiani di effettuare voli sul territorio degli Stati Uniti, alle condizioni previste nel presente accordo, è subordinato alla osservanza delle leggi, delle norme e dei regolamenti vigenti negli Stati Uniti e nei suoi territori e possedimenti circa il volo degli aeromobili civili.

Il diritto ai piloti ed agli aeromobili americani di effettuare voli sul territorio italiano, alle condizioni previste nel presente accordo, è subordinato all'osservanza delle leggi, delle norme e dei regolamenti vigenti in Italia e nei suoi territori e possedimenti circa il volo degli aeromobili civili.

#### ARTICOLO 9°

I certificati di navigabilità rilasciati per gli aeromobili e i certificati di collaudo rilasciati per i motori di aviazione e per le parti di ricambio degli aeromobili e dei motori, costruiti in Italia ed importati negli Stati Uniti dall'Italia come merci, saranno riconosciuti validi dal Dipartimento del Commercio degli Stati Uniti, se concessi dal Ministero Italiano dell'Aeronautica o dall'Ente all'uopo designato dal Ministero stesso in base alle condizioni da essi stabilite circa l'idoneità alla navigazione. Ugualmente i certificati di navigabilità per l'esportazione rilasciati per gli aeromobili, per i motori d'aviazione e per le parti di ricambio di aeromobili e di motori costruiti negli Stati Uniti ed importati in Italia dagli Stati Uniti come merci, saranno parimenti riconosciuti validi dal Ministero Italiano dell'Aeronautica, se concessi dal Dipartimento del Commercio degli Stati Uniti in base alle condizioni da esso stabilite circa l'idoneità alla navigazione.

La competente Autorità Italiana avrà il diritto di verificare e provare periodicamente i materiali delle classi specificate nel paragrafo precedente, dopo la loro importazione in Italia, allo scopo di accertarne le buone condizioni di conservazione e di manutenzione, conformemente alle norme ed ai regolamenti in vigore in Italia. Ugualmente, il Dipartimento del Commercio degli Stati Uniti avrà il diritto di verificare e provare periodicamente tali materiali, dopo la loro importazione negli Stati Uniti, allo scopo di accertarne le buone condizioni di conservazione e di manutenzione, conformemente alle norme ed ai regolamenti in vigore negli Stati Uniti.

#### ARTICOLO 10°

È inteso che il presente accordo potrà decadere qualora uno dei due Governi ne dia preavviso di sessanta giorni all'altro Governo, o in seguito ad un ulteriore accordo fra i due Governi concernente la stessa materia.

Sono lieto di assicurare Vostra Eccellenza che il testo che precede è quale è stato accettato dal mio Governo nel corso dei negoziati ed è da esso approvato.

Conforme al suggerimento dell'Eccellenza Vostra rimane inteso che l'Accordo entrerà in vigore il 31 ottobre 1931.

Voglia gradire, Signor Segretario di Stato, gli atti della mia più alta considerazione.

A. MARCHETTI  
*Regio Incaricato d'Affari.*

THE HONORABLE  
HENRY L. STIMSON,  
*Secretary of State,  
Washington, D. C.*

[Translation]

ROYAL ITALIAN EMBASSY,  
*October 14, 1931, Year IX.*

MR. SECRETARY OF STATE:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the note of the 13th instant in which Your Excellency communicated to me the text, agreed upon, of the reciprocal arrangement between Italy and the United States for the admission of civil aircraft into the respective countries, the issuance of pilot licenses, and the acceptance of certificates for aircraft and accessories imported as merchandise. This text, in the opinion of Your Excellency, is in accord with the understandings reached during the negotiations, now terminated, between the two countries.

Acceptance by Italy.

The text communicated to me by Your Excellency is reproduced in Italian below:

[Here follows the Italian text of the arrangement, articles 1 to 10 inclusive, which is the equivalent of the English text communicated to the Royal Italian Embassy by the Department of State in its note of October 13, 1931, *ante*, page 2672.]

I am glad to assure Your Excellency that the foregoing text is what has been accepted by my Government in the course of the negotiations and is approved by it.

In accordance with the suggestion of Your Excellency, it is understood that the arrangement will come into force on the 31st of October, 1931.

Please accept, Mr. Secretary of State, the assurances of my high consideration.

A. MARCHETTI  
*Royal Chargé d'Affaires.*

THE HONORABLE  
HENRY L. STIMSON,  
*Secretary of State,  
Washington, D. C.*

[No. 24]

February 13, March 19 and 30, August 25, September 7, 1931.

*Arrangement between the United States of America and Japan for the reciprocal recognition of load-line certificates. Effected by exchange of notes, signed February 13, 1931, March 19 and 30, 1931, August 25, 1931, and September 7, 1931.*

*The American Chargé d'Affaires ad interim (Dooman) to the Japanese Minister for Foreign Affairs (Shidehara)*

No. 46. EMBASSY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
TOKYO, February 13, 1931.

EXCELLENCY:

Arrangement with Japan for the reciprocal recognition of load-line certificates.

I have the honor to advert to the Embassy's note No. 194, dated August 24, 1922, proposing an arrangement between the Governments of the United States and Japan for the reciprocal recognition of ship load-line certificates pending the enactment of suitable legislation by the United States, and to the note No. 147, dated October 25, 1922, of Your Excellency's predecessor, Count Uchida, expressing the readiness of the Imperial Government to recognize certificates of this nature issued to American vessels. I now have the honor to inform Your Excellency that a law, entitled "An Act to Establish load-lines for American vessels, and for other purposes," was enacted by the Congress of the United States, and became effective September 2, 1930.

Your Excellency will recall that our respective Governments, together with other interested Governments, entered into an international load-line convention, which was signed at London on July 5, 1930. I am now instructed to inquire whether Your Excellency's Government would be willing to continue the arrangement in respect of ship load-line certificates made between our two Governments in 1922, pending the coming into force of the above-mentioned convention of July 5, 1930.

In transmitting herewith a copy of the "Regulations for the Establishment of Load-lines for Merchant Vessels of 250 Gross Tons or Over When Engaged in a Foreign voyage by Sea", I have the honor to request Your Excellency to be so kind as to supply me with a copy of the Japanese laws and regulations (with official English translations if they be available), pertaining to load-lines of merchant vessels.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to Your Excellency the assurances of my highest consideration.

EUGENE H. DOOMAN.

HIS EXCELLENCY

BARON KIJURO SHIDEHARA,  
*His Imperial Japanese Majesty's  
Minister for Foreign Affairs.*

*etc.,*

*etc.,*

*etc.*

*The Japanese Minister for Foreign Affairs (Shidehara) to the American  
Chargé d'Affaires ad interim (Neville)*

[Translation]

No. 30/CI

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS,  
TOKYO, *March 19, 1931.*

MONSIEUR LE CHARGÉ D'AFFAIRES:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the Embassy's note dated February 13, 1931, informing me, with reference to the arrangement made between our two Governments in 1922 in respect of ship load-line certificates, that a law entitled "An Act to Establish Load-lines for American vessels, and for other purposes" has been enacted, and became effective September 2, 1930, and inquiring whether or not the Japanese Government would be willing to continue the above-mentioned arrangement of 1922 pending the coming into force of the International Ship Load-line Convention, which was signed at London on July 5, 1930.

When the notes were exchanged between the Japanese and American Governments in 1922, no ship load-line law had been enacted in the United States, and the question of the recognition by the United States of load-line certificates of Japanese ships was not raised. Consequently, no definite arrangement was made regarding this matter, the Japanese Government merely undertaking unilaterally to recognize certificates issued by the American Bureau of Shipping, pending the enactment in the United States of a law regulating ship load-lines.

I wish to be assured, and request that you indicate in reply, that you have no objection to my interpreting your note, above-mentioned, to mean that pending the coming into force of the International Ship Load-line Convention, the Japanese Government will continue the arrangement of 1922 while the American Government will also recognize as valid load-line certificates duly issued by the competent Japanese authorities or by officially designated shipping associations, and their corresponding marks.

Pending the receipt of your reply, the Japanese Government will continue to regard the arrangement of 1922 as effective, and I trust that the American Government will also recognize as valid the ship load-line certificates issued by the competent Japanese authorities or by officially designated shipping associations, and their corresponding marks.

In compliance with your request, I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of the laws and ordinances, together with a copy in translation, relating to ship load-lines.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to you, Monsieur le Chargé d'Affaires, the assurances of my high consideration.

BARON KIJURO SHIDEHARA,  
*Minister for Foreign Affairs (SEAL)*

EDWIN L. NEVILLE, Esquire,  
*Chargé d'Affaires ad interim,  
of the Embassy of the United States of America,  
Tokyo.*

*The American Ambassador (Forbes) to the Japanese Minister for Foreign Affairs (Shidehara)*

No. 59. EMBASSY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
TOKYO, March 30, 1931.

EXCELLENCY:

Recognition by  
United States.

In reply to Your Excellency's note No. 30, dated March 19, 1931, informing me that the Japanese Government will continue to recognize certificates of load-line issued by the American Bureau of Shipping to American vessels, pending the coming into force of the International Ship Load-line Convention signed at London on July 5, 1930, I have the honor to inform Your Excellency that the United States is recognizing the load-line marks approved by the Japanese Government.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to Your Excellency the assurances of my highest consideration.

W. CAMERON FORBES.

HIS EXCELLENCY

BARON KIJURO SHIDEHARA,  
*His Imperial Japanese Majesty's  
Minister for Foreign Affairs.*

*etc.,*

*etc.,*

*etc.*

*The American Ambassador (Forbes) to the Japanese Minister for Foreign Affairs (Shidehara)*

No. 136 EMBASSY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
TOKYO, August 25, 1931.

EXCELLENCY:

With reference to my Note No. 59, of March 30, 1931, informing Your Excellency that the Government of the United States will recognize as valid load-line certificates duly issued by the competent Japanese authorities or by officially designated shipping associations, and their corresponding marks, I have the honor to inform Your Excellency that I have received a communication from my Government confirming the assurances already given in my Note No. 59, of March 30, 1931.

I am further directed to inform Your Excellency that my Government has accepted the proposal of the Japanese Government to continue the present arrangement whereby load-lines of American vessels assigned by the American Bureau of Shipping are accepted by Japanese authorities as complying with their load-line requirements. I am also instructed to inform Your Excellency that my Government has authorized in particular cases the marking of load-lines and the issuance of certificates therefor, on American vessels, by the American Committee of Lloyds' Register of Shipping and by the American representatives of the Bureau Veritas, which my Government would desire to have the Japanese authorities recognize.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to Your Excellency the assurances of my highest consideration.

W. CAMERON FORBES

HIS EXCELLENCY

BARON KIJURO SHIDEHARA,  
*His Imperial Japanese Majesty's  
Minister for Foreign Affairs,*

*etc.,*

*etc.,*

*etc.*

*The Japanese Minister for Foreign Affairs (Shidehara) to the American Ambassador (Forbes)*

[Translation]

No. 97/C1

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS  
TOKYO, *September 7, 1931.*

Recognition by  
Japan.

EXCELLENCY:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your notes of March 30 and August 25, 1931, regarding mutual recognition between Japan and the United States of load-line certificates.

Besides recognizing the load-line certificates issued by the American Bureau of Shipping to American ships, the Imperial Government has no objection to recognizing the load-line certificates issued to American ships by the American committee of Lloyds' Registry of Shipping and the American representative of the Bureau Veritas in so far only as they are issued under authority granted by Your Excellency's Government.

For purposes of reference it is desired to have at hand forms of the certificates issued by the American committee of Lloyds' Registry of Shipping and by the American representatives of the Bureau Veritas, and I have therefore the honor to request that copies be transmitted to me as soon as possible.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to Your Excellency the assurances of my high consideration.

BARON KIJURO SHIDEHARA  
*Minister for Foreign Affairs* (SEAL)

THE HONORABLE  
W. CAMERON FORBES,  
*American Ambassador, etc.*

[No. 25]

September 28, 1931.

*Provisional agreement between the United States of America and Chile respecting commercial, etc., relations. Effected by exchange of notes, signed September 28, 1931.*

*The American Ambassador (Culbertson) to the Chilean Minister for Foreign Affairs (Izquierdo)*

No. 693. EMBASSY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,  
SANTIAGO, CHILE, *September 28, 1931.*

EXCELLENCY:

Commercial agree-  
ment with Chile.

I have the honor to confirm to Your Excellency the terms of the provisional commercial agreement which our respective Governments have agreed to establish while a definite treaty is being studied.

They are:

(1) The United States of America will extend to the commerce of Chile the same advantages which it gives to any other State, except the special treatment which the United States accords to its territories and possessions, to Cuba and to the Panama Canal Zone. These advantages will include the customs duties and other fiscal imposts as well as import licenses and measures of customs restrictions.

(2) The Republic of Chile will concede to the commerce of the United States the treatment which it applies to the most-favored-nation and will give it, from May 22nd last, the reduced tariffs which are applied to merchandise produced in France by virtue of the *modus vivendi* signed on that date.

(3) This provisional arrangement will last while the above-mentioned *modus vivendi* remains in force, without prejudice to either of the Parties terminating it by expressing its desire to do so fifteen days in advance.

In reply I have the honor to advise Your Excellency that the Government of the United States of America accepts the foregoing conditions and will be disposed to enter into negotiations for the purpose of concluding a new commercial treaty to replace the former one.

I avail myself of this opportunity to reiterate to Your Excellency the assurance of my highest and most distinguished consideration.

W. S. CULBERTSON

HIS EXCELLENCY

SEÑOR DON LUIS IZQUIERDO,  
*Minister for Foreign Affairs,*  
*Santiago.*

*The Chilean Minister for Foreign Affairs (Izquierdo) to the  
American Ambassador (Culbertson)*

REPUBLICA DE CHILE  
MINISTERIO  
DE RELACIONES EXTERIORES  
FIB.

DPTO. DIPLOMATICO.  
No. 8457

SANTIAGO, 28 de Setiembre de 1931.

SEÑOR EMBAJADOR:

He recibido la nota, fechada hoy, en que V.E. conforme a las instrucciones de su Gobierno, confirma los términos del arreglo provisional de comercio que desea celebrar con el Gobierno de la República, mientras se estudia un Tratado definitivo, a saber:

1.—Los Estados Unidos de América extenderán al comercio de Chile las mismas ventajas que otorguen a cualquier otro Estado, excepto el tratamiento especial que los Estados Unidos conceden a sus territorios y sus posesiones, a Cuba y a la zona del Canal de Panamá. Estas ventajas comprenderán tanto los derechos de aduana y otros impuestos fiscales como las licencias de internación y medidas de restricción aduanera;

2.—La República de Chile concederá al comercio de los Estados Unidos el tratamiento que aplica a la nación más favorecida y le otorgará, a contar desde el 22 de Mayo último, las tarifas reducidas que se aplican a las mercaderías producidas en Francia, en virtud del *modus-vivendi* suscrito en esa fecha;

3.—El arreglo provisional a que se hace referencia, durará mientras esté vigente el *modus-vivendi* citado, sin perjuicio de que cualquiera de las Partes pueda ponerle término, manifestando su voluntad con 15 días de anticipación.

En respuesta, tengo el honor de expresar a V.E. que el Gobierno de Chile acepta las condiciones anteriores y que estará dispuesto a entrar en negociaciones para celebrar un nuevo Tratado de Comercio, en reemplazo del anterior, tan pronto como lo permita la situación interna del país.

Aprovecho la oportunidad para reiterar a V.E. las seguridades de mi más alta y distinguida consideración.

L. IZQUIERDO

EXCMO. SEÑOR WILLIAM S. CULBERTSON  
*Embajador Extraordinario y Plenipotenciario  
de Estados Unidos.*

[Translation]

REPUBLIC OF CHILE  
MINISTRY  
OF FOREIGN RELATIONS  
FIB.

DIPLOMATIC DIVISION.  
No. 8457

SANTIAGO, September 28, 1931.

MR. AMBASSADOR:

I have received the note, dated to-day, in which Your Excellency, in accordance with the instruction of your Government, confirms the terms of the provisional commercial agreement which it wishes to conclude with the Government of the Republic, while a final treaty is being studied. They are:

1. The United States of America will extend to the commerce of Chile the same advantages which it gives to any other state, except the special treatment which the United States accords to its territories and possessions, to Cuba and to the Panama Canal Zone. These advantages will include the customs duties and other fiscal imposts as well as import licenses and customs restriction measures.

2. The Republic of Chile will concede to the commerce of the United States the treatment which it applies to the most favored nation and will give it, from May 22 last, the reduced tariffs which are applied to merchandise produced in France by virtue of the *modus vivendi* signed on that date.

3. The provisional arrangement referred to will last while the above mentioned *modus vivendi* remains in force, without prejudice to either of the parties terminating it by expressing its desire to do so fifteen days in advance.

In reply, I have the honor to advise Your Excellency that the Government of Chile accepts the foregoing conditions and will be disposed to enter into negotiations with the object of concluding a new treaty of commerce, to replace the former one, as soon as the domestic situation of the country permits.

I avail myself of the opportunity to renew to Your Excellency the assurances of my highest and most distinguished consideration.

L. IZQUIERDO

HIS EXCELLENCY

MR. WILLIAM S. CULBERTSON,  
*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary  
of the United States.*

[No. 26]

*Arrangement between the United States of America and the Irish Free State for the reciprocal recognition of load-line certificates. Effective by exchange of notes, signed September 21 and November 18, 1931.*

September 21, 1931.  
November 18, 1931.

*The American Chargé d'Affaires (Denby) to the Minister for External Affairs of the Irish Free State (McGilligan)*

No. 380

DUBLIN, September 21, 1931.

YOUR EXCELLENCY:

I have the honor to refer to the note of March 10, 1931, in which Your Excellency was so good as to apprise the Legation of the willingness of the Government of the Irish Free State to enter into negotiations for a reciprocal load line agreement with the Government of the United States of America.

Arrangement with Irish Free State for the reciprocal recognition of load-line certificates.

Under instructions from my Government to whom the matter was at once referred, I beg to inform Your Excellency that the competent American authorities have examined the load line regulations in force in the Irish Free State and that the said American authorities found these regulations to be as effective as the United States load line regulations.

My Government accordingly is prepared to agree that, pending the coming into force in the United States and in the Irish Free State of the International Load Line Convention signed in London on July 5, 1930, the competent authorities of the Governments of the United States and the Irish Free State, respectively, will recognize as equivalent the load line marks and the certificate of such marking of merchant vessels of the other country made pursuant to the regulations in force in the respective countries; provided, that the load line marks are in accordance with the load line certificates; that the hull and superstructures of the vessel certificated have not been so materially altered since the issuance of the certificate as to effect the calculations on which the load line was based, and that alterations have not been made so that the—

- (1) Protection of Openings,
- (2) Guard Rails,
- (3) Freeing Ports,
- (4) Means of Access to Crews Quarters,

have made the vessel manifestly unfit to proceed to sea without danger to human life.

Let me add that it will be understood by my Government that, on the receipt by the Legation of a note from Your Excellency expressing the concurrence of the Government of the Irish Free State in the agreement and understanding as above set forth, the reciprocal agreement will be regarded as having become effective.

I avail myself of this opportunity to convey to your Excellency the renewed assurances of my highest consideration.

JAMES ORR DENBY,  
*Chargé d'Affaires ad interim.*

HIS EXCELLENCY  
PATRICK MCGILLIGAN,  
*Minister for External Affairs,*  
*Dublin*

## LOAD-LINE CERTIFICATES—IRISH FREE STATE.

*The Minister for External Affairs of the Irish Free State (McGilligan)  
to the American Minister (Sterling)*

ROINN GNÓTHAI COIGRICHE DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS  
SAORSTAT ÉIREANN IRISH FREE STATE

18th November, 1931.

YOUR EXCELLENCY,

Agreement by Irish  
Free State.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's Note No. 380 of the 21st September stating that your Government, after examination by the competent authorities of the load line regulations in force in this country, are willing to enter into a reciprocal Loadline Agreement with the Government of the Irish Free State.

I have accordingly the honour to inform you that the Government of the Irish Free State on the advice of the Minister for Industry and Commerce hereby concur in the terms of the agreement as set out in Your Excellency's Note, that is to say, that pending the coming into force in the United States and in the Irish Free State of the International Load Line Convention signed in London on July 5, 1930, the competent authorities of the Governments of the United States and the Irish Free State, respectively, will recognize as equivalent the load line marks and the certificate of such marking of merchant vessels of the other country made pursuant to the regulations in force in the respective countries: provided, that the load line marks are in accordance with the load line certificates; that the hull and superstructures of the vessel certificated have not been so materially altered since the issue of the certificate as to affect the calculations on which the load line was based, and that alterations have not been made so that the—

- (1) Protection of Openings,
- (2) Guard Rails,
- (3) Freeing Ports,
- (4) Means of access to Crews Quarters

have made the vessel manifestly unfit to proceed to sea without danger to human life.

I am to add that the Government of the Irish Free State regard the Agreement as having become effective by this exchange of Notes.

I avail myself of this opportunity to convey to Your Excellency the renewed assurances of my highest consideration.

SEAN MURPHY  
*For the Minister.*

HIS EXCELLENCY

F. A. STERLING,

*Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary  
of the United States of America,  
American Legation,  
Phoenix Park,  
Dublin.*

*Arrangement between the United States of America and the Union of South Africa for the reciprocal recognition of certificates of airworthiness for imported aircraft. Effected by exchange of notes, signed October 12 and December 1, 1931, effective December 1, 1931.*

October 12, 1931.  
December 1, 1931.

*The American Minister (Totten) to the Minister for External Affairs of the Union of South Africa (Hertzog)*

NO. 68. LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,  
PRETORIA, October 12, 1931.

SIR:

I have the honor to communicate the text of the arrangement between the United States of America and the Union of South Africa providing for the acceptance by the one country of certificates of airworthiness for aircraft imported from the other country as merchandise, as understood by me to have been agreed to in the negotiations which have just been concluded between the Legation and your Ministry.

Arrangement with Union of South Africa for reciprocal recognition of certificates of airworthiness for imported aircraft.

"1. The present arrangement applies to civil aircraft constructed in continental United States of America, exclusive of Alaska, and exported to the Union of South Africa; and to civil aircraft constructed in the Union of South Africa and exported to continental United States of America, exclusive of Alaska.

2. The same validity shall be conferred on certificates of airworthiness issued by the competent authorities of the Government of the United States in respect of aircraft subsequently registered in the Union of South Africa as if they had been issued under the regulations in force on the subject in the Union of South Africa provided that in each case a certificate of airworthiness for export has also been issued by the United States authorities in respect of the individual aircraft, and provided that certificates of airworthiness issued by the competent authorities of the Union of South Africa in respect of aircraft subsequently registered in the United States of America are similarly given the same validity as if they had been issued under the regulations in force on the subject in the United States.

3. The above arrangement will extend to civil aircraft of all categories, including those used for public transport and those used for private purposes.

4. The present arrangement may be terminated by either Government on sixty days' notice given to the other Government. In the event, however, that either Government should be prevented by future action of its legislature from giving full effect to the provisions of this arrangement it shall automatically lapse."

## CERTIFICATES OF AIRWORTHINESS—SOUTH AFRICA.

If you inform me that it is the understanding of your Government that the arrangement agreed upon is as herein set forth, the arrangement will be considered to be operative from the date of the receipt of your note so advising me.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

RALPH J. TOTTEN  
*Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary  
of the United States of America.*

THE HONORABLE  
J. B. M. HERTZOG,  
*Minister of External Affairs,  
Pretoria.*

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*The Minister of External Affairs of the Union of South Africa (Hertzog)  
to the American Minister (Totten)*

P. M. 66/80.

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS,  
PRETORIA, 1, Dec 1931

SIR,

With reference to your letter No. 68 of the 12th October, 1931, regarding the arrangement between the Union of South Africa and the United States of America providing for the reciprocal acceptance by the competent authorities of the respective Governments of certificates of airworthiness for aircraft imported from the one country into the other as merchandise, I have the honour to inform you that His Majesty's Government in the Union of South Africa are in accord with the terms of the arrangement, which reads word for word as follows:

1. The present arrangement applies to civil aircraft constructed in continental United States of America, exclusive of Alaska, and exported to the Union of South Africa; and to civil aircraft constructed in the Union of South Africa and exported to continental United States of America, exclusive of Alaska.

2. The same validity shall be conferred on certificates of airworthiness issued by the competent authorities of the Government of the United States in respect of aircraft subsequently registered in the Union of South Africa as if they had been issued under the regulations in force on the subject in the Union of South Africa provided that in each case a certificate of airworthiness for export has also been issued by the United States authorities in respect of the individual aircraft, and provided that certificates of airworthiness issued by the competent authorities of the Union of South Africa in respect of aircraft subsequently registered in the United States of America are similarly given the same validity as if they had been issued under the regulations in force on the subject in the United States.

3. The above arrangement will extend to civil aircraft of all categories, including those used for public transport and those used for private purposes.

4. The present arrangement may be terminated by either Government on sixty days' notice given to the other Government. In the event, however, that either Government should be prevented by future action of its legislature from giving full effect to the provisions of this arrangement it shall automatically lapse."

This arrangement will be operative from the date of this note.

I have the honour to be, Sir,  
Your obedient servant,

J. B. M. HERTZOG.  
*Minister of External Affairs.*

*The Envoy Extraordinary  
and Minister Plenipotentiary  
of the United States of America,  
Pretoria.*

[No. 28]

January 16, 1932.

*Arrangement between the United States of America and Denmark for the reciprocal recognition of load-line certificates. Effected by exchange of notes, signed January 16, 1932.*

*The Danish Minister (Wadsted) to the Secretary of State (Stimson)*

No. 4.

ROYAL DANISH LEGATION  
*Washington, D. C., January 16, 1932.*

SIR,

By a note of November 4, 1930, my predecessor had the honor to address himself to you with an inquiry as to whether the United States Government would be ready to enter into a reciprocal load line agreement with the Danish Government which should remain effective pending the coming into force in the two countries of the International Load Line Convention concluded at London on July 5, 1930, and whereby the Governments of Denmark and the United States would each recognize as equivalent the load line laws and regulations of the other and, therefore, their respective freeboard certificates of the marking of merchant vessels.

In reply you have by a note of August 25, 1931, informed this Legation that the Government of the United States is ready to conclude such a reciprocal agreement. You have further added that the Government of the United States understands that the load line marks made under authority of the two Governments will be in accordance with load line certificates; that the hull and superstructures of the vessel certificated will not have been so materially altered since the issuance of the certificates as to affect the calculations on which the load line was based, and that alterations will not have been made so that the

- (1) Protection of openings,
- (2) Guard Rails,
- (3) Freeing Ports,
- (4) Means of Access to Crews Quarters,

have made the vessel manifestly unfit to proceed to sea without danger to human life.

Having submitted this reply to my Government, I am now instructed to convey to you the following information: The Danish Government is ready to give full recognition, for the time until the International Load Line Convention mentioned above shall come into force in both countries, to the load line rules and regulations of the Government of the United States and to the certificates and load line marks made on American merchant vessels pursuant thereto. In giving such recognition the Danish Government concurs, subject to reciprocity, in the foregoing understandings. I am, however, instructed to draw your attention to the fact that since the beginning of the negotiations regarding this temporary agreement the Danish rules concerning freeboard have undergone the following modification:

A provisional notification dealing with the application to Danish Ships of the International Load Line Convention of July 5, 1930,

Arrangement with Denmark for the reciprocal recognition of load-line certificates.

has been issued by the Danish Ministry of Shipping and Fisheries on July 8, 1931. Pursuant to this Notification of which this Legation had the honor to forward to you a copy by a note of August 13, 1931, Danish ships in international trade have already been permitted to obtain freeboard and load line certificates in accordance with the above quoted International Load Line Convention, which has been ratified by Denmark on July 30, 1931. The Danish Government assumes that also such certificates issued in accordance with the said Convention will be recognized in the United States pending the coming into force in both countries of the Convention.

I have the honor to request that you will be good enough to confirm the full recognition of the Government of the United States for the period mentioned above of the Danish load line laws and regulations and the Danish freeboard certificates of the marking of merchant vessels, including the certificates issued pursuant to the foregoing Provisional Notification of July 8, 1931, and of load line marks made on Danish vessels pursuant thereto.

It is understood that upon the receipt of a note to that effect the proposed agreement will become effective as from the date of such note.

I have the honor to be, Sir, with the highest consideration

Your most obedient and humble servant,

OTTO WADSTED

THE HONORABLE

HENRY L. STIMSON,

*Secretary of State,*

*Department of State, Washington, D. C.*

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*The Secretary of State (Stimson) to the Danish Minister (Wadsted)*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
*Washington, January 16, 1932.*

SIR:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of this date in which reference is made to your predecessor's note of November 4, 1930, proposing an arrangement between the Governments of the United States and Denmark for the reciprocal recognition of load line certificates for merchant vessels which arrangement would remain effective pending the coming into force in the two countries of the International Load Line Convention of July 5, 1930.

You made the proposal that if the Government of the United States agreed to the terms as outlined in your note of this date, that note and the reply which might be made thereto would serve as the agreement between our two countries.

Inasmuch as the Danish rules and tables for determining freeboards have been examined by the competent executive authorities of this Government and have been found to be as effective as the United States load line regulations; and inasmuch as the Government of the United States agrees to recognize the certificates issued by the Government of Denmark pursuant to the Provisional Notification of July 8, 1931, which gives ship owners the privilege of having

Agreement by United States.

freeboard and load lines assigned in accordance with the provisions contained in the International Load Line Convention of July 5, 1930, I have the honor to inform you that the Government of the United States hereby concurs in the terms of the arrangement as set out in your note under acknowledgment.

The Government of the United States accordingly understands that the agreement has been completed by this exchange of notes and is effective from this date.

Accept, Sir, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration.

For the Secretary of State:

JAMES GRAFTON ROGERS

MR. OTTO WADSTED,  
*Minister of Denmark.*

## APPENDIX

### Denmark.

#### *Provisional Notification dealing with the application to Danish ships of the International Load Line Convention of 5th July, 1930.*

In pursuance of the 3rd Part of the Merchant Shipping (Inspection of Ships) Act of March 29th 1920 with subsequent amendments the following provisions are hereby laid down:—

#### SECTION 1.

In accordance with application to be made in each particular case by the shipowner concerned to the Ministry of Shipping and Fisheries, every Danish ship to which the provisions of the International Load Line Convention of 5th July, 1930, apply, will, after a survey having been held by the Government Ships Inspection Staff, be given freeboard and assigned load lines under the provisions of, and on the conditions contained in, the said Convention of 5th July, 1930.

Every ship to which freeboard is assigned and which is marked with load lines in accordance with the Convention of 5th July, 1930, shall henceforth be subject to the provisions of the said Convention, more particularly those dealing with zones and seasonal areas and the stowing of the cargo. The intervals between the periodical surveys dealt with in Article 14, 3 C of the Convention will be fixed at a later date.

#### SECTION 2.

Ships to which freeboard is assigned in accordance with the foregoing rules shall have on board a copy of this present Notification and of the Convention of 5th July, 1930.

#### SECTION 3.

This Notification shall come into force immediately.

The above is hereby made known to all whom it may concern.

THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND FISHERIES. 8TH JULY 1931.

TH. STAUNING.

Emil Krogh.

*Arrangement between the United States of America and Iceland for the reciprocal recognition of load-line certificates. Effected by exchange of notes, signed January 16, 1932.*

January 16, 1932.

*The Danish Minister (Wadsted) to the Secretary of State (Stimson)*

No. 5.

ROYAL DANISH LEGATION,  
Washington, January 16, 1932.

SIR,

In a note of November 24, 1930, to the Danish Minister for Foreign Affairs the American Chargé d'Affaires in Copenhagen has inquired whether the Icelandic Government would be willing to enter into negotiations for a reciprocal agreement regarding load lines of vessels.

Arrangement with Iceland for reciprocal recognition of load-line certificates.

In reply the Minister for Foreign Affairs has informed the American Minister by a note of March 12, 1931, that the Government of Iceland would view with pleasure the conclusion of an agreement such as proposed by the Government of the United States. It was further stated in the latter note that there do not exist any special Icelandic laws and regulations concerning load lines of vessels, such lines being fixed for Icelandic vessels in conformity with the Danish provisions in force regarding load lines.

With reference to the above, I had the honor by my note of April 20, 1931, to inquire whether the Government of the United States would be ready for the intervening time until the International Convention regarding Load Lines concluded at London on July 5, 1930, shall come into force in both Iceland and the United States, to enter into an agreement to the effect of reciprocally recognizing the Danish load line laws and rules as applied to Icelandic vessels and the load line laws and rules of the United States to be equivalent and therefore until then also reciprocally to recognize the freeboard certificates of Iceland and the United States.

In reply you have informed this Legation by your note of August 25, 1931, that the United States' Government is ready to enter into a reciprocal agreement as proposed. You have further added that the United States' Government understands that the load line marks on the vessels of the United States and Iceland will be in accordance with the load line certificates; that the hull and superstructures of the vessel certificated will not have been so materially altered since the issuance of the certificates as to affect the calculations on which the load line was based, and that alterations will not have been made so that the

- (1) Protection of openings,
- (2) Guard Rails,
- (3) Freeing Ports,
- (4) Means of Access to Crews Quarters,

have made the vessel manifestly unfit to proceed to sea without danger to human life.

## LOAD-LINE CERTIFICATES—ICELAND.

After having communicated this reply to the Danish Minister for Foreign Affairs, I now have the honor, according to instructions received, on behalf of the Government of Iceland to convey to you the following information:

The Icelandic Government is ready to give full recognition, for the time until the International Load Line Convention mentioned above shall come into force in both countries, to the load line rules and regulations of the Government of the United States and to the certificates and load line marks made on American merchant vessels pursuant thereto. In giving such recognition the Icelandic Government concurs, subject to reciprocity, in the foregoing understandings.

I have the honor to request that you will be good enough to confirm the full recognition of the Government of the United States for the period mentioned above of the Danish load line laws and rules as applied to Icelandic vessels and of the Icelandic freeboard certificates, and load line marks made on Icelandic vessels pursuant thereto.

It is understood that upon receipt of a note to that effect the proposed agreement will become effective as from the date of such note.

I have the honor to be, Sir, with the highest consideration

Your most obedient and humble servant

OTTO WADSTED

THE HONORABLE

HENRY L. STIMSON,  
*Secretary of State,*

*Department of State, Washington, D. C.*

*The Secretary of State (Stimson) to the Danish Minister (Wadsted)*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
*Washington, January 16, 1932.*

SIR:

I have the honor to reply to your note of this date in which the provisions of the proposed agreement between the Governments of the United States and Iceland for the mutual recognition of load line certificates for merchant ships are set forth.

Inasmuch as Iceland has no laws or regulations governing load lines of vessels, such lines being fixed in conformity with the Danish provisions in force, and as the Danish rules and tables for determining freeboard have been examined by the competent executive authorities of this Government and have been found to be as effective as the United States load line regulations, I have the honor to inform you that the Government of the United States hereby concurs in the terms of the agreement as set out in your note under acknowledgment. In this connection it is understood that the note under acknowledgment and this reply will constitute the agreement between the United States and Iceland.

The Government of the United States accordingly understands that the agreement has been completed by this exchange of notes and is effective from this date.

Accept, Sir, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration.

For the Secretary of State:

JAMES GRAFTON ROGERS

MR. OTTO WADSTED,  
*Minister of Denmark.*

*Arrangement between the United States of America and Germany for the reciprocal recognition of load-line certificates. Effected by exchange of notes, signed September 11 and December 16, 1931.*

September 11, December 16, 1931.

*The American Ambassador (Sackett) to the German Minister for Foreign Affairs (Curtius)*

No. 585      EMBASSY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,  
*Berlin, September 11, 1931.*

EXCELLENCY:

I have the honor to refer to previous correspondence and in particular to Note Verbale 5 845/31, of March 4, 1931, from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs wherein the statement was made that the Government of Germany was prepared to accept the American "Regulations for the Establishment of Load Lines for Merchant Vessels of 250 Gross Tons or over when engaged in a Foreign Voyage by Sea" as equally effective with the German regulations similar thereto and to conclude a reciprocal agreement as well as a temporary reciprocal agreement governing the acceptance by each Government of the regulations of the other.

Arrangement with Germany for the reciprocal recognition of load-line certificates.

I now beg to inform Your Excellency that the competent executive authorities of the Government of the United States have examined the German rules and tables of freeboard, which were submitted with the Note under reference, and have found them to be as effective as the United States load line regulations. I am further directed to state, in regard to the reciprocal agreement concerning the acceptance of the mutual regulations, which agreement will remain effective pending the coming into force of the international load line convention in the two countries, that my Government understands that the Governments of the United States and Germany will each recognize as equivalent the load line marks and the certificates of such marking of merchant vessels of the other: provided, that the load line marks are in accordance with the load line certificates; that the hull or superstructure of the vessel certificated has not been so materially altered since the issuance of the certificate as to affect the calculations on which the load line was based, and that alterations have not been made so that the—

- (1) Protection of openings,
- (2) Guard Rails,
- (3) Freeing Ports,
- (4) Means of Access to Crews Quarters

have made the vessel manifestly unfit to proceed to sea without danger to human life.

I have the further honor to inform Your Excellency that it will be understood by the Government of the United States that, upon receipt of a note from Your Excellency expressing the German Gov-

ernment's concurrence in my Government's understanding, as above set forth, the agreement will become effective.

I avail myself of this opportunity to extend to Your Excellency the renewed assurance of my highest consideration.

FREDERIC M. SACKETT

HIS EXCELLENCY,  
DR. JULIUS CURTIUS,  
*Minister for Foreign Affairs,*  
*Berlin.*

*The German Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (Bülow)*  
*to the American Ambassador (Sackett)*

AUSWÄRTIGES AMT  
S 5270.

BERLIN, den 16. Dezember 1931.

HERR BOTSCHAFTER!

Recognition by Ger-  
many.

Auf das gefällige Schreiben vom 11. September d.J.—No. 585—, betreffend Abschluss einer Vereinbarung zwischen Deutschland und den Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika über die gegenseitige Anerkennung der beiderseitigen Ladelinienvorschriften, beehre ich mich Euerer Exzellenz folgendes mitzuteilen:

Nachdem die deutschen "Vorschriften der See-Berufsgenossenschaft über den Freibord der Dampfer und Segelschiffe in der langen und atlantischen Fahrt sowie in der grossen Küstenfahrt" und die entsprechenden "Regulations for the Establishment of Load Lines for Merchant Vessels of 250 Gross Tons or over when engaged in a Foreign Voyage by Sea" der Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika gegenseitig geprüft und für gleichwertig erkannt worden sind, erklärt sich die Reichsregierung mit dem Abschluss einer Gegenseitigkeitsvereinbarung über die Anerkennung der beiderseitigen Freibordvorschriften, der Lademarken und der Bescheinigungen über die Markierung von Kauffahrteischiffen—welche Vereinbarung mit Wirkung vom heutigen Tage bis zum Inkrafttreten des Internationalen Übereinkommens über den Freibord der Kauffahrteischiffe in beiden Ländern gelten soll—unter der Voraussetzung einverstanden, dass die Lademarken mit den Ladelinienbescheinigungen übereinstimmen, dass der Schiffsrumpf oder Oberbau des Schiffes, auf das die Bescheinigung lautet, seit der Ausstellung der Bescheinigung nicht so wesentlich verändert worden ist, dass die Berechnungen, die der Ladelinie zugrunde gelegt worden sind, davon berührt werden, und dass keine Veränderungen vorgenommen worden sind, die

1. den Schutz der Öffnungen,
2. die Schutzgeländer,
3. die Wasserpforten und
4. die Zugänge zu den Quartieren der Besatzung

in einen Zustand versetzt haben, der das Schiff offenbar untüchtig macht, ohne Gefährdung menschlichen Lebens in See zu gehen.

Ich benutze auch diesen Anlass, um Ihnen, Herr Botschafter, den Ausdruck meiner ausgezeichnetsten Hochachtung zu erneuern.

BÜLOW

SEINER EXZELLENZ  
DEM BOTSCHAFTER DER VEREINIGTEN  
STAATEN VON AMERIKA  
HERRN FREDERIC M. SACKETT.

[Translation]

FOREIGN OFFICE

BERLIN, *December 16, 1931.*S 5270.

MR. AMBASSADOR:

In reply to your communication No. 585 of September 11, 1931, relative to the conclusion of an agreement between Germany and the United States of America concerning mutual recognition of the loadline regulations of the other country, I have the honor to inform Your Excellency as follows:

Since the German "Regulations of the See-Berufsgenossenschaft (Maritime Cooperative Association) Governing the Freeboard of Steamers and Sailing Vessels on Long Voyages and Atlantic Voyages as well as Extended Coasting Navigation" and the corresponding "Regulations for the Establishment of Load Lines for Merchant Vessels of 250 Gross Tons or over when engaged in a Foreign Voyage by Sea" of the United States of America, have been examined by both parties and recognized as equivalent, the Government of the Reich agrees to the conclusion of a reciprocal agreement governing the acceptance by each Government of the freeboard regulations of the other, the loadline marks, and the certificates of such marking of merchant vessels—this agreement to be effective beginning today until the international convention governing the freeboard of merchant vessels becomes effective in both countries:—provided, that the loadline marks are in accordance with the loadline certificates; that the hull or superstructure of the vessel certificated has not been so materially altered since the issuance of the certificate as to affect the calculations on which the load line was based, and that alterations have not been made so that the

- (1) Protection of openings,
- (2) Guard Rails,
- (3) Freeing Ports,
- (4) Means of Access to Crews Quarters

have made the vessel manifestly unfit to put to sea without danger to human life.

I take this opportunity to express to you, Mr. Ambassador, my highest consideration.

BÜLOW

HIS EXCELLENCY,  
THE AMBASSADOR OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
MR. FREDERIC M. SACKETT.

[No. 31]

January 20, 1932.

*Arrangement between the United States of America and Norway respecting customs treatment of importations for consular offices and officers. Effected by exchange of notes, signed January 20, 1932.*

*The Secretary of State (Stimson) to the Norwegian Minister (Bachke)*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
*Washington, January 20, 1932.*

SIR:

I have the honor to make the following statement of my understanding of the agreement that has been reached with reference to the treatment which shall be accorded by the Government of the United States of America and the Government of Norway, respectively, to official supplies for the consular offices of the other country, and the personal property of its consular officers on the entry of such supplies and property into their respective territories:

It is agreed between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of Norway to permit the entry free of duty of all furniture, equipment and supplies intended for official use in the consular offices of the other and to extend to such consular officers of the other and their families and suites as are its nationals, the privilege of entry free of duty of their baggage and all other personal property whether accompanying the officer to his post or imported at any time during his incumbency thereof, provided, nevertheless, that no article the importation of which is prohibited by the law of either of the two countries may be brought into its territories.

It is understood, however, that this privilege shall not be extended to unsalaried consular officers (honorary consuls) or to consular officers who are engaged in any private occupation for gain in the countries to which they are accredited, save with respect to governmental supplies.

This agreement shall become operative on February 1, 1932.

Upon receipt of your confirmation of this understanding, the agreement will be understood as completed.

Accept, Sir, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration.

For the Secretary of State:

W. R. CASTLE, Jr.

MR. HALVARD H. BACHKE,  
*Minister of Norway.*

*The Norwegian Minister (Bachke) to the Secretary of State (Stimson)*

ROYAL NORWEGIAN LEGATION,  
*Washington, D. C., January 20th, 1932.*

SIR:

With reference to your note of to-day, I have the honor, acting under instructions of the Norwegian Government to declare that it is agreed between the Norwegian Government and the Government of the United States of America to permit the entry free of duty of all furniture, equipment and supplies intended for official use in the consular offices of the other and to extend to such consular officers of the other and their families and suites as are its nationals,

Arrangement with Norway with reference to customs treatment of importations for consular offices and officers.

Agreement by Norway.

the privilege of entry free of duty of their baggage and all other personal property whether accompanying the officer to his post or imported at any time during his incumbency thereof, provided, nevertheless, that no article the importation of which is prohibited by the law of either of the two countries may be brought into its territories.

It is understood, however, that this privilege shall not be extended to unsalaried consular officers (honorary consuls) or to consular officers who are engaged in any private occupation for gain in the countries to which they are accredited, save with respect to governmental supplies.

This agreement shall become operative on February 1st, 1932.

Accept, Sir, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration.

H. H. BACHKE

HONORABLE HENRY L. STIMSON,  
*Secretary of State,*  
*Washington, D. C.*

[No. 32]

January 20, 1931.

*Agreement between the United States of America and Egypt for arbitration of the claim of George J. Salem. Signed January 20, 1931.*

Claim agreement  
with Egypt.  
Preamble.

Whereas the Government of the United States of America has presented to the Royal Government of Egypt a claim on behalf of George J. Salem for damages resulting from acts of the Egyptian authorities;

Whereas the Royal Government of Egypt has denied its liability in the premises; and

Whereas the two Governments are equally committed to the policy of submitting to adjudication by a competent tribunal all justiciable controversies that arise between them which do not lend themselves to settlement by diplomatic negotiations,

Plenipotentiaries.

Therefore the undersigned William M. Jardine, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States and His Excellency Abdel Fattah Yehia Pasha, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Royal Government of Egypt duly empowered therefore by their respective Governments, have agreed upon the stipulations contained in the following articles:

#### ARTICLE 1.

Claim of George J. Salem referred to Arbitral Tribunal.

The claim of the United States against the Royal Government of Egypt arising out of treatment accorded George J. Salem an American citizen by Egyptian authorities shall be referred to an Arbitral Tribunal in conformity with the conditions herein-after stated, the decision of the said Tribunal to be accepted by both Governments as a final, conclusive and unappealable disposition of the claim.

Acceptance of decision.

Attendu que le Gouvernement des Etats-Unis d'Amérique a présenté au Gouvernement Royal d'Égypte une réclamation au nom de Georges J. Salem pour dommage résultant d'actes des autorités égyptiennes;

Attendu que le Gouvernement Royal d'Égypte a décliné sa responsabilité à cet égard; et

Attendu que les deux Gouvernements ont l'un et l'autre adhéré au principe de soumettre à la décision d'un tribunal compétent tous les litiges d'ordre juridique qui pourraient s'élever entre eux et qui ne se prêteraient pas à un règlement par la voie de négociation diplomatique.

En conséquence les soussignés, Son Excellence M. William M. Jardine, Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire des Etats-Unis, et Son Excellence Abdel Fattah Yehia Pacha, Ministre des Affaires Etrangères du Royaume d'Égypte munis de pouvoirs réguliers à cet effet par leurs Gouvernements respectifs, sont convenus des stipulations contenues dans les articles suivants:

#### ARTICLE 1er.

La réclamation des Etats-Unis contre le Gouvernement Royal d'Égypte en raison du traitement fait à Georges J. Salem citoyen américain par les autorités égyptiennes, sera déférée à un tribunal arbitral conformément aux conditions exprimées ci-après, la décision du dit tribunal devant être acceptée par l'un et l'autre gouvernement comme un règlement final, conclusif et sans appel de cette réclamation.

## ARTICLE 2.

The Tribunal shall be composed of three members one selected by the Government of the United States, one by the Government of Egypt and the third who shall preside over the Commission should be selected by mutual agreement between the two Governments. If the two Governments shall not agree within one month from the date of the signature of this agreement in naming such third member then he shall be designated by the President of the Permanent Administrative Council of the Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague.

## ARTICLE 2.

Le tribunal sera composé de trois membres choisis l'un par le Gouvernement Egyptien, l'autre par le Gouvernement des Etats-Unis et le troisième, qui présidera la commission, par accord mutuel entre les deux Gouvernements. Si dans le délai d'un mois à partir de la signature du présent acte, les deux Gouvernements ne parviennent pas à s'entendre sur la nomination du troisième membre, ce dernier sera désigné par le Président du Conseil administratif permanent de la Cour Permanente d'Arbitrage de La Haye.

Composition of Tribunal.

## ARTICLE 3.

The questions to be decided by the Tribunal are the following: first, is the Royal Government of Egypt under the principles of law and equity liable in damages to the Government of the United States of America on account of treatment accorded to the American citizen George J. Salem? Second, in case the Arbitral Tribunal finds that such liability exists what sum should the Royal Government of Egypt in justice pay to the Government of the United States in full settlement of such damages?

## ARTICLE 3.

Les questions à décider par le tribunal sont les suivantes: premièrement, le Gouvernement Royal d'Egypte est-il tenu, en vertu des principes de droit et d'équité, à des dommages-intérêts envers le Gouvernement des Etats Unis d'Amérique en raison du traitement fait au citoyen américain Georges J. Salem? deuxièmement, au cas où le tribunal arbitral jugerait qu'une telle responsabilité existe, quelle est la somme que le Gouvernement Royal d'Egypte devrait, en toute justice, payer au Gouvernement des Etats-Unis en règlement total des dits dommages?

Questions to be decided.

## ARTICLE 4.

The procedure to be followed by the two Governments and by the Tribunal shall be as follows: Within ninety days from the date of the signing hereof the Government of the United States and the Government of Egypt shall respectively file with the Tribunal and with the Foreign Office of the other Government a statement of its case with supporting evidence.

## ARTICLE 4.

La procédure à suivre par les deux Gouvernements et par le Tribunal sera la suivante: Dans les quatre-vingt-dix jours qui suivront la signature du présent acte, le Gouvernement Egyptien et le Gouvernement des Etats-Unis remettront respectivement au Tribunal et au Ministère des Affaires Etrangères de l'autre Gouvernement un mémoire de leur cause avec preuves à l'appui.

Procedure.

Evidence.

## Counter-cases.

Within ninety days from the expiration of such period the two Governments shall in like manner file their respective counter-cases with supporting evidence with the Tribunal and with the Foreign Office of the other Government.

Dans les quatre-vingt-dix jours qui suivront l'expiration du délai ci-dessus, les deux Gouvernements remettront de la même façon un mémoire en défense avec preuves à l'appui, au Tribunal et au Ministère des Affaires Etrangères de l'autre Gouvernement.

## Replies thereto.

Within sixty days from the expiration of this latter period each Government shall file in the same manner a reply to the counter-case of the other Government or notice that no such reply will be filed. Such replies if made shall be limited to the treatment of questions already developed in the cases and counter-cases and no new issues shall be raised or treated of therein.

Dans les soixante jours qui suivront l'expiration de ce dernier délai, chacun des Gouvernements remettra de la même façon une réplique au mémoire en défense de l'autre Gouvernement, ou une note informant qu'aucune réplique ne sera présentée. Ces répliques, si elles sont présentées, devront se limiter à traiter les questions déjà exposées dans les premiers mémoires ou les mémoires en défense et aucun nouveau moyen ne devra y être soulevé ni discuté.

## ARTICLE 5.

## Arguments admitted.

The two Governments shall have the right to submit to the Tribunal both orally and in writing such arguments as they may desire but briefs of all written arguments shall be filed with the Tribunal and with the agent of the other Government not less than ten days before the time set for oral argument.

## ARTICLE 5.

Les deux Gouvernements auront le droit de soumettre au Tribunal, à la fois oralement et par écrit, tous arguments qu'ils désireraient présenter, mais les notes exposant tous arguments écrits seront remises au Tribunal et à l'agent de l'autre Gouvernement dix jours au moins avant la date fixée pour la discussion orale.

Ample time shall be allowed the representatives of both Governments to make oral arguments of the case before the Tribunal. Such arguments shall take place in Vienna and shall begin not more than sixty days from the expiration of the date for filing replies or notices that no replies will be filed.

Il sera accordé aux représentants de l'un et l'autre Gouvernement un temps amplement suffisant pour la discussion orale de la cause devant le Tribunal. Cette discussion aura lieu à Vienne et commencera soixante jours au plus tard après l'expiration de la date fixée pour la remise des répliques ou des notes informant qu'il n'y aura pas de répliques présentées.

## ARTICLE 6.

## Agent and counsel.

Each Government shall designate an agent and such counsel as it may desire to represent it in the presentation of the case to the Tribunal and otherwise

## ARTICLE 6.

Chaque Gouvernement désignera un agent et toute personne qu'il désirera choisir comme conseil pour le représenter dans la présentation de la cause au Tribunal et autrement.

## ARTICLE 7.

The decision of the Tribunal shall be given within two months from the date of the conclusion of the oral arguments and in case an award is made against the Royal Government of Egypt the amount thereof shall be paid to the Government of the United States within ninety days from the date of the said award.

## ARTICLE 8.

All written proceedings in connection with this arbitration shall be in both the French and English languages. The oral arguments before the arbitral commission may be made in either English or French but a translation thereof shall be submitted to the Tribunal and to the agent of the other Government at the end of each argument.

## ARTICLE 9.

Each Government shall bear its own expenses including compensation of the arbitrator named by it.

The compensation of the third Arbitrator and general expenses of the arbitration shall be borne by the two Governments in equal proportions.

Done in duplicate in the English and French languages at Cairo the twentieth day of January A. D. 1931.

WILLIAM M JARDINE

A. YEHIA

## ARTICLE 7.

Le Tribunal rendra sa décision dans les deux mois qui suivront la date de la clôture de la discussion orale et au cas où il y aurait une sentence accordant des dommages-intérêts à l'encontre du Gouvernement Royal d'Egypte, le montant alloué sera payé au Gouvernement des Etats-Unis dans les quatre-vingt-dix jours qui suivront cette sentence.

Decision, payment, etc.

## ARTICLE 8.

Toute la procédure écrite relative à l'arbitrage sera faite à la fois dans les langues française et anglaise. La discussion orale devant la Commission arbitrale pourra avoir lieu soit en français soit en anglais, mais traduction devra être donnée au Tribunal et à l'agent de l'autre Gouvernement à la fin de chaque argument.

Language employed.

## ARTICLE 9.

Chaque Gouvernement supportera ses propres dépenses y compris l'indemnité de l'arbitre qu'il aura nommé.

Expenses.

L'indemnité du troisième arbitre ainsi que les frais généraux de l'arbitrage seront supportés par les deux Gouvernements en proportions égales.

Fait en double en français et en anglais au Caire le vingtième jour du mois de janvier 1931.

Signatures.

A. YEHIA

[SEAL]

WILLIAM M JARDINE

[SEAL]

May 5, 1932.

*Arrangement between the United States of America and the Dominion of Canada concerning radio broadcasting. Effected by exchange of notes, signed May 5, 1932.*

*The Minister of the Dominion of Canada (Herridge) to the Acting Secretary of State (Castle)*

No. 81.

CANADIAN LEGATION,  
Washington, May 5th, 1932.

SIR:

Arrangement with  
Canada concerning  
radio broadcasting.

I have the honour to inform you that the Canadian House of Commons recently appointed a committee to enquire into the whole position of radio broadcasting in Canada. This committee has under consideration a technical scheme for broadcasting in Canada which it is considered will provide satisfactory coverage in the chief population areas throughout the Dominion and at the same time make provision for the community service that may be desired. This scheme is divided into two distinct parts:

- (a) A chain of high-power stations, operating on clear channels, and located at suitable intervals across Canada;
- (b) A number of low-power stations of very limited range, operating on shared channels, and located as required for community service.

If this scheme receives the approval of Parliament, it is proposed to use 50 K.W. stations, one in each of the Provinces of British Columbia, Manitoba, Ontario, Quebec, and eventually one in the Maritime Provinces. In Saskatchewan and Alberta it is proposed to use 5 K.W. stations at present, two being used in each Province, synchronized on a common channel. In Ontario there will be, in addition, two 10 K.W. stations, one in Western Ontario and one in Northern Ontario. Four smaller stations of one K.W. capacity each are provided for the Port Arthur-Fort William area, and for Ottawa, Montreal, and Quebec. In the Maritimes, three 500-watt stations are provided for the present, one in each Province. The scheme also includes a 500-watt station on the shared channels for the city of Toronto for local service.

In adopting this plan, Canada would reserve the right to increase the power of the stations in Alberta, Saskatchewan, Northern and Western Ontario to 50 K.W. each, should such increase become necessary.

The committee, in addition to considering the power required, propose the following channels as suitable for the main stations:

Prince Edward Island	630 K.C.
New Brunswick	1, 030 K.C.
Nova Scotia	1, 050 K.C.
Quebec	930 K.C.
Montreal area (1 K.W.)	600 K.C.
“ “ (50 K.W.)	730 K.C.
Ottawa	880 K.C.

Toronto area (500 Watt)	1, 120 K.C.
“ “ (50 K.W.)	690 K.C.
Western Ontario	840 K.C.
Northern Ontario	960 K.C.
Port Arthur-Fort William area	780 K.C.
Manitoba	910 K.C.
Saskatchewan	540 K.C.
Alberta	1, 030 K.C.
British Columbia	1, 100 K.C.

In order to ensure satisfactory local broadcast service throughout Canada, it is proposed that stations, limited to a maximum power of 100 watts, be erected where necessary, and that they should be operated on shared channels. It is considered that one hundred or more such stations may eventually be required in Canada, and that twenty channels should be available for this type of service. In establishing such stations, it is proposed to maintain the same geographical separation between Canadian and United States stations as is maintained between United States stations of the same power.

Due notification would, of course, be given of the effective dates of any changes in the present operation to conform with the above plan.

In the event of the adoption of the above arrangement, it is understood that if, as the result of the Madrid Conference, any additional channels are made available for broadcasting, a further allocation will be made, as between the United States and Canada, on an equitable basis.

I shall be obliged if you will inform me at your early convenience whether the United States authorities can make the necessary readjustments so that these channels will be available for effective use in Canada.

I have the honour to be, with the highest consideration, Sir,  
Your most obedient, humble servant,

W. D. HERRIDGE

THE HON. W. R. CASTLE, Jr.,  
*Acting Secretary of State,  
Washington, D. C.*

*The Acting Secretary of State (Castle) to the Minister of the Dominion of Canada (Herridge)*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
*Washington, May 5, 1932.*

SIR:

I am grateful for your courtesy in informing me by your note of May 5, 1932, of the technical plan which is being considered by the committee of the Canadian House of Commons as a means of providing Canada with satisfactory radio broadcasting coverage. You inquire whether the authorities of the United States can make the readjustment necessary to render certain channels available for effective use in Canada.

In reply, I am glad to inform you that as notice is given from time to time of the dates of changes to be made in the present operations of Canadian broadcasting stations to conform to the plan set out, this Government will be glad to make the necessary readjustments.

Response by United States.

It is understood that, if as the result of the Madrid Conference, any additional channels are made available for broadcasting, a further allocation will be made, as between the United States and Canada, on an equitable basis.

Accept, Sir, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration.

W. R. CASTLE, Jr.

*Acting Secretary of State.*

THE HONORABLE

WILLIAM DUNCAN HERRIDGE,

*K.C., D.S.O., M.C.,*

*Minister of the Dominion of Canada.*

[No. 34]

*Arrangement between the United States of America and Sweden for the reciprocal recognition of load-line certificates. Effected by exchange of notes, signed January 27 and June 1, 1932.*

January 27, 1932.  
June 1, 1932.

*The American Minister (Morehead) to the Swedish Minister for Foreign Affairs (Ramel)*

No. 140 LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,  
*Stockholm, January 27, 1932.*

EXCELLENCY:

Referring to Minister Gyllenswärd's note of June 29, 1931, expressing the willingness of the Government of the King to conclude a reciprocal load line agreement with my Government, I have the honor, acting under instructions from my Government, to inform Your Excellency that the competent executive authorities of my Government have examined the Swedish load line regulations and have found them to be effective as the United States load line regulations.

Arrangement with Sweden for the reciprocal recognition of load-line certificates.

I am also instructed to state to Your Excellency that my Government is prepared to agree that, pending the coming into force of the international load line convention in the United States and Sweden, the competent authorities of the Governments of the United States and Sweden, respectively, will recognize as equivalent the load line marks and the certificate of such marking of merchant vessels of the other country made pursuant to the regulations in force in the respective countries: provided, that the load line marks are in accordance with the load line certificates; that the hull and superstructures of the vessel certificated have not been so materially altered since the issuance of the certificate as to affect the calculations on which the load line was based, and that alterations have not been made so that the

- (1) Protection of openings,
- (2) Guard rails,
- (3) Freeing ports,
- (4) Means of access to crews quarters,

have made the vessel manifestly unfit to proceed to sea without danger to human life.

I am also desired to state that my Government is prepared to agree that the competent authorities of the Governments of the United States and Sweden, respectively, will recognize load lines applicable to tankers and to vessels of special type which have been determined in accordance with tanker and vessels of special type rules as set forth in the international load line convention of 1930. In this connection my Government is desirous that the Government of Sweden agree that the load line certificates of Swedish tankers and Swedish vessels of special type contain information, when applicable, to the effect that the load line marks are located in accordance with the terms and conditions of the international load line convention of July 5, 1930.

I am further desired to state that it will be understood by my Government that on the receipt by the Legation of a note from Your Excellency expressing the concurrence of the Government of Sweden in the agreement and understanding as above set forth, the reciprocal agreement will be regarded as having become effective.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to Your Excellency the assurances of my highest consideration.

JOHN M. MOREHEAD

HIS EXCELLENCY

BARON FREDRIK RAMEL,

*Royal Minister for Foreign Affairs,  
Stockholm.*

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*The Swedish Minister for Foreign Affairs (Ramel) to the American  
Chargé d'Affaires (Crocker)*

MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES ÉTRANGÈRES,

*Stockholm, le 1 juin 1932.*

MONSIEUR LE CHARGÉ D'AFFAIRES,

Concurrence by  
Sweden.

Par lettre du 27 janvier dernier, M. Morehead a bien voulu me faire savoir que—en attendant la mise en vigueur entre la Suède et les Etats Unis d'Amérique de la Convention internationale du 5 juillet 1930 sur les lignes de charge—le Gouvernement des Etats Unis d'Amérique est disposé à convenir avec le Gouvernement du Roi que les autorités compétentes suédoises et américaines reconnaîtront réciproquement les marques de franc-bord des navires de commerce de l'autre pays, déterminées conformément aux dispositions en vigueur dans les pays respectifs, ainsi que les certificats des marques délivrés conformément aux mêmes dispositions, à condition toutefois que les marques correspondent aux indications portées sur les certificats de franc-bord, que la coque et les superstructures certifiées n'aient pas subi, après la délivrance du certificat, de modifications de quelque importance affectant le calcul sur lequel le franc-bord a été basé et qu'il n'ait pas été fait de modifications telles que

- 1) la protection des ouvertures,
- 2) les garde-corps,
- 3) les sabords de décharge, et
- 4) les moyens d'accès aux logements de l'équipage

rendent manifestement le navire hors d'état de prendre la mer sans danger pour la vie humaine. M. Morehead m'a fait connaître en même temps, que son Gouvernement est également prêt à convenir avec le Gouvernement Royal que les autorités compétentes suédoises et américaines reconnaîtront réciproquement les marques de franc-bord pour les navires à citernes et les navires de types spéciaux déterminées en conformité des dispositions énoncées par la Convention susmentionnée pour les navires desdites espèces; il m'a informé, en outre, du désir de son Gouvernement de voir les certificats de franc-bord délivrés dans ces cas par les autorités suédoises porter l'indication que les marques de franc-bord sont déterminées en conformité desdites règles.

En réponse à cette obligeante communication, j'ai l'honneur de Vous faire savoir que la Gouvernement du Roi approuve l'arrangement ci-dessus indiqué et qu'il est prêt à satisfaire au désir exprimé par Votre Gouvernement concernant l'indication à porter aux certificats de franc-bord délivrés pour les navires à citerne et les navires de types spéciaux marqués conformément aux dispositions de la Convention internationale du 5 juillet 1930 sur les lignes de charge.

Il est entendu que le présent échange de la note précitée de M. Morehead et de la présente note sera considéré comme constatant l'entente intervenue entre nos deux pays à ce sujet.

Veillez agréer, Monsieur le Chargé d'Affaires, les assurances de ma considération la plus distinguée.

RAMEL

MONSIEUR EDWARD SAVAGE CROCKER,  
Chargé d'Affaires des Etats Unis d'Amérique, etc., etc.,  
Stockholm.

[Translation]

MINISTRY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS,  
Stockholm, June 1, 1932.

MR. CHARGÉ D'AFFAIRES:

By letter of January 27 last Mr. Morehead informed me that—pending the coming into force between Sweden and the United States of America of the international load line convention of July 5, 1930—the United States Government is prepared to agree with the Government of the King that the competent Swedish and American authorities reciprocally recognize the load line marks of merchant vessels of the other country, determined in conformance with the regulations in force in the respective countries, as well as the load line certificates delivered in conformance with the same regulations, on condition, however, that the marks should correspond to the indications set forth in the load line certificates, that the hull and the superstructures certified shall not have undergone after the delivery of the certificate modifications of sufficient importance to affect the calculation upon which the load line was based and that alterations have not been made so that the

- 1) protection of openings,
- 2) guard rails,
- 3) freeing ports, and
- 4) means of access to crews quarters

have rendered the vessels manifestly unfit to proceed to sea without danger to human life. Mr. Morehead informed me at the same time that his Government is likewise prepared to agree with the Royal Government that the competent Swedish and American authorities reciprocally recognize load line marks for tankers and ships of special types determined in conformance with the regulations set forth by the above-mentioned convention for ships of special types; he informed me furthermore of the desire of his Government to see the load line certificates delivered in such case by the Swedish authorities bear the indication that the load line marks are determined in conformance with the rules under reference.

In reply to this courteous communication I have the honor to inform you that the Government of the King approves the arrangement set forth above and that it is ready to conform with the desire expressed by your Government concerning the indication to be

carried in the load line certificates delivered for tankers and ships of special types marked in conformance with the regulations of the international load line convention of July 5, 1930.

It is understood that the present exchange of Mr. Morehead's note under reference and of the present note shall be considered as an agreement reached between our two countries on this subject.

Please accept, Mr. Chargé d'Affaires, the assurances of my most distinguished consideration.

RAMEL

MR. EDWARD SAVAGE CROCKER,  
*Chargé d'Affaires of the United States of America, etc., etc.,  
Stockholm.*

[No. 35]

*Arrangement between the United States of America and Italy for the reciprocal recognition of load-line certificates. Effected by exchange of notes, signed September 8, 1931, and June 1, 1932.*

September 8, 1931.  
June 1, 1932.

*The American Chargé d'Affaires ad interim (Kirk) to the Italian Minister for Foreign Affairs (Grandi)*

F. O. No. 693. EMBASSY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,  
Rome, September 8, 1931.

EXCELLENCY:

I have the honor to inform Your Excellency that I have been instructed by my Government to notify Your Excellency that the competent executive authorities of the Government of the United States have examined the Italian rules and tables of freeboard, which were enclosed in the esteemed *Note Verbale* No. 11196-22 of February 7, 1931, and have found them to be as effective as the United States load line regulations.

Arrangement with Italy for the reciprocal recognition of load-line certificates.

I have also been instructed to notify Your Excellency in regard to the reciprocal agreement relating to this matter, which was referred to in the abovementioned *Note Verbale*, that my Government understands that the Governments of the United States and of Italy will each recognize as equivalent the load line marks and the certificates of such marking of merchant vessels of the other country pending the coming into force of the international load line convention in the United States and Italy; provided, that the load line marks are in accordance with the load line certificates; that the hull and superstructures of the vessel certificated have not been so materially altered since the issuance of the certificate as to affect the calculations on which the load line was based, and that alterations have not been made so that the—

- (1) Protection of openings,
- (2) Guard Rails,
- (3) Freeing Ports,
- (4) Means of Access to Crews Quarters,

have made the vessel manifestly unfit to proceed to sea without danger to human life.

I have the honor to add that it will be understood by my Government that on the receipt of a communication signed by Your Excellency expressing the concurrence of the Royal Italian Government in the understanding of the Government of the United States as above set forth, the agreement in question will become effective.

Accept, Excellency, the assurance of my highest consideration.

ALEXANDER KIRK,  
*Chargé d'Affaires ad interim.*

HIS EXCELLENCY  
MR. DINO GRANDI,  
*Minister for Foreign Affairs,*  
Rome.

*The Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs to the American Embassy at Rome*

MINISTERO DEGLI AFFARI ESTERI  
21281-72

## NOTA-VERBALE

Concurrence by  
Italy.

Il R. Ministero degli Affari Esteri ha l'onore di informare la Ambasciata degli Stati Uniti d'America che i competenti uffici italiano hanno preso in attento esame le comunicazioni che formarono oggetto della Nota Verbale F.O. n. 673 dell'8 settembre 1931 in merito al riconoscimento reciproco tra Italia e Stati Uniti dei certificati di bordo libero durante il periodo di attesa per l'entrata in vigore della Convenzione per il limite di massimo carico firmata a Londra il 5 luglio 1930.

Il R. Ministero degli Affari Esteri pertanto ha l'onore di assicurare che il Governo italiano pienamente concorda nell'ordine di idee manifestato dal Governo americano e prega l'Ambasciata degli Stati Uniti di America di voler fare le relative comunicazioni al Dipartimento di Stato di Washington agli effetti dell'effettiva entrata in vigore del presente accordo.

ROMA, 1 *Giu.* 1932 Anno X

All'AMBASCIATA DEGLI STATI UNITI D'AMERICA  
*Roma*

[Translation]

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS  
21281-72

## NOTE VERBALE

The Royal Ministry of Foreign Affairs has the honor to inform the Embassy of the United States of America that the competent Italian offices have carefully examined the communications referred to in *Note Verbale* No. 693 of September 8, 1931, regarding reciprocal recognition by Italy and the United States of freeboard certificates until such time as the load line convention signed at London on July 5, 1930, goes into effect.

The Royal Ministry of Foreign Affairs accordingly has the honor to assure the Embassy that the Italian Government fully agrees with the ideas manifested by the American Government and begs the Embassy of the United States of America kindly to communicate with the Department of State at Washington for the purposes of the entrance into effect of the present agreement.

ROME, *June 1, 1932.*

To the EMBASSY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.  
*Rome.*

[No. 36]

*Agreement by diplomatic representatives in China of the United States of America, Brazil, France, Great Britain, Netherlands, and Norway, with the Minister for Foreign Affairs of China for Chinese courts in the International Settlement at Shanghai, with attached notes and a unilateral declaration. Signed February 17, 1930.*

February 17, 1930.

## AGREEMENT RELATING TO THE CHINESE COURTS IN THE INTERNATIONAL SETTLEMENT AT SHANGHAI.

Agreement relating to the Chinese Courts in the International Settlement at Shanghai.

### ARTICLE I

From the date on which the present Agreement comes into force, all former rules, agreements, exchanges of notes *et cetera* having special reference to the establishment of a Chinese court in the International Settlement at Shanghai shall be abolished.

Former rules, agreements, etc., abolished.

### ARTICLE II

The Chinese Government shall, in accordance with Chinese laws and regulations relating to the judiciary and subject to the terms of the present Agreement, establish in the International Settlement at Shanghai a District Court (Ti Fang Fa Yuan) and a Branch High Court (Kao Teng Fa Yuan Fen Yuan). All Chinese laws and regulations, substantive as well as procedural, which are now in force, or which may hereafter be duly enacted and promulgated shall be applicable in the Courts, due account being taken of the Land Regulations and Bye-Laws of the International Settlement, which are applicable pending their adoption and promulgation by the Chinese Government, and of the terms of the present Agreement.

District Court and Branch High Court established.

Chinese laws applicable.

Judgments, decisions and rulings of the Branch High Court are subject to appeal, according to Chinese law, to the Supreme Court of China.

Appeals.

### ARTICLE III

The former practice of Consular deputies or Consular officials appearing to watch proceedings or to sit jointly in the Chinese court now functioning in the International Settlement shall be discontinued in the Courts established under the present Agreement.

Consular observers, etc., abolished.

### ARTICLE IV

When any person is arrested by the municipal or judicial police, he shall, within twenty-four hours, exclusive of holidays, be sent to the Courts established under the present Agreement to be dealt with, failing which he shall be released.

Prompt trials.

### ARTICLE V

The Courts established under the present Agreement shall each have a certain number of procurators to be appointed by the Chinese Government, who shall hold inquests and autopsies (Chien Yen) within the jurisdiction of these Courts and shall otherwise perform

Procurators, appointment, duties, etc.

Preliminary investi-  
gations.

their functions in accordance with Chinese law in all cases involving the application of Articles 103 to 186 of the Chinese Criminal Code, except where the Municipal Police of the International Settlement or the party concerned has already initiated prosecution, provided that all preliminary investigations conducted by the procurator shall be held publicly and counsel for the accused shall have the right to be present and heard.

In other cases arising within the jurisdiction of the Courts, the Municipal Police or the party concerned shall prosecute. The procurator shall have the right to express his views in court in all criminal cases in which the prosecution is initiated by the Municipal Police or the party concerned.

#### ARTICLE VI

Judicial processes.

All judicial processes, such as summonses, warrants, orders, *et cetera*, shall be valid only after they have been signed by a judge of the Courts established under the present Agreement, whereupon they shall be served or executed by the judicial police or, as provided below, by the process-servers thereof.

No person found in the International Settlement shall be handed over to the extra-Settlement authorities without a preliminary investigation in court at which counsel for the accused shall have the right to be present and heard, except in the case of requests emanating from other modern law courts when the accused may be handed over after his identity has been established by the Court.

All judgments, decisions and rulings of the Courts shall be executed as soon as they become final as a result of the judicial procedure in force in the said Courts. Whenever necessary, the Municipal Police shall render any assistance within their power as may be requested of them.

The process-servers of the Courts shall be appointed by the Presidents of the Courts respectively and their duties shall be to serve all summonses and deliver other documents of the Courts in connection with civil cases. For the execution of judgments in civil cases, the process-servers shall be accompanied by the judicial police. The officers and members of the judicial police of the Courts shall be appointed by the President of the Branch High Court upon the recommendation of the Municipal Council and shall be subject to dismissal by the President of that Court upon cause shown. Their services will also be terminated by the President at the request of the Municipal Council upon cause shown. They shall wear the uniform designed by the Chinese judicial authorities, and shall be subject to the orders and direction of the Courts and faithful to their duties.

#### ARTICLE VII

House of Detention  
and Women's Prison.  
Jurisdiction trans-  
ferred.

The House of Detention for civil cases and the Women's Prison attached to the Chinese court now functioning in the International Settlement at Shanghai shall be transferred from that court to the Courts established under the present Agreement and shall be supervised and administered by the Chinese authorities.

Sentences.

All prisoners now serving sentences in the prisons attached to the Chinese court now functioning in the International Settlement and those sentenced by the Courts established under the pres-

ent Agreement shall, at the discretion of the said Courts, serve their sentences either in such prisons in the Settlement or in Chinese prisons outside the Settlement, except that offenders against the Police Offences Code and the Land Regulations and Bye-Laws and persons under arrest awaiting trial shall serve their periods of detention in the Settlement. The prisons in the Settlement shall be operated, as far as practicable, in conformity with Chinese prison regulations and shall be subject to inspection, from time to time, by officers appointed by the Chinese judicial authorities.

Persons sentenced to death by the Courts established under the present Agreement shall be sent to the Chinese authorities outside of the Settlement for execution of such sentence.

#### ARTICLE VIII

Foreign lawyers duly qualified will be admitted to practice in the Courts established under the present Agreement in all cases in which a foreigner is a party, provided such foreign lawyer can only represent the foreign party concerned. The Municipal Council may also be represented in the same manner by duly qualified lawyers, Chinese or foreign, in any proceedings in which the Council is complainant or plaintiff or the Municipal Police is the prosecutor.

Foreign lawyers.

In other cases or proceedings in which the Council considers the interests of the Settlement to be involved, it may be represented by a duly qualified lawyer, Chinese or foreign, who may submit to the Court his views in writing during the proceedings and who may, if he deems necessary, file a petition in intervention in accordance with the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure.

Foreign lawyers who are entitled to practice under this Article in the above-mentioned Courts shall apply to the Ministry of Justice for lawyers' certificates and shall be subject to Chinese laws and regulations applicable to lawyers, including those governing their disciplinary punishment.

#### ARTICLE IX

Four permanent representatives shall be appointed, two by the Chinese Government and two by the Governments of the other Powers signatory to the present Agreement, who together shall seek to reconcile such differences of opinion regarding the interpretation or application of the present Agreement as may be referred to them by the President of the Branch High Court or by the authorities of the signatory foreign Powers, provided that their Report shall have no binding force upon either party except by mutual consent, it being understood that no judgments, decisions, rulings or orders of the Courts, as such, shall be referred to the aforesaid representatives for consideration.

Representatives, to reconcile differences of opinion, to be appointed.

Discretionary acceptance.

#### ARTICLE X

The present Agreement and the attached Notes shall enter into effect on April 1st, 1930 and shall continue in force for a period of

Effective date and duration.

three years from that date, provided that they may be extended for an additional period upon mutual consent of the parties thereto.

Signatures.

NANKING,

*February 17, 19th Year R.C. (1930).*

Hsu Mo

on behalf of the Minister for Foreign Affairs

J. DE PINTO DIAZ

on behalf of the Brazilian Chargé d'Affaires

In the name of the American Minister,

JOSEPH E. JACOBS

W. MEYRICK HEWLETT

on behalf of His Britannic Majesty's Minister

L GRONVOLD

on behalf of the Norwegian Chargé d'Affaires

F E H GROENMAN

on behalf of the Netherlands chargé d'affaires

In the name of the French Minister:

E. KOECHLIN

[SEAL OF THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS]

*The Foreign Signatories to the Chinese Minister for Foreign Affairs*

NANKING, *February 17, 1930.*

SIR,

Submission of agree-  
ment to China.

With reference to the Agreement which we have signed to-day concerning the establishment of a District Court and a Branch High Court in the International Settlement at Shanghai, we have the honour to request your confirmation of our understanding on the following points:

1. It is understood that the Courts established under the present Agreement shall exercise jurisdiction over civil and criminal cases as well as police offences and inquests in the International Settlement at Shanghai, provided that the jurisdiction of the said courts over persons shall be the same as that of other Chinese Courts and provided that their territorial jurisdiction shall be the same as that of the Chinese court now functioning in the International Settlement at Shanghai, except (a) mixed criminal cases arising on private foreign property outside the limits of the Settlement and (b) mixed civil cases arising in areas surrounding the Settlement.

2. It is understood that the present practice regarding the respective jurisdictions of the Chinese court now functioning in the International Settlement and the Court existing in the French Concession shall be followed, pending a definite arrangement between the Chinese Government and the authorities concerned.

3. It is understood that as far as practicable Chinese shall be recommended by the Municipal Council to serve as officers and members of the judicial police of the Courts established under the present Agreement. It is further understood that among the officers of the judicial police appointed by the President of the Branch High Court under Article VI of the present Agreement, there will be one to be designated by the Municipal Council, to whom will be allotted by the President an office on the Court premises and who will make an

entry of all judicial processes of the Courts, such as summonses, warrants, orders and judgments, for the purpose of service or execution in accordance with the provisions of the above-mentioned Article.

4. It is understood that the establishment of the Courts provided for in the present Agreement in no way affects the validity of judgments rendered by the Chinese court now functioning in the International Settlement and its predecessor, and that such judgments shall be considered as final and valid except where an appeal has been lawfully taken or reserved. It is further understood that the judgments of the Courts established under the present Agreement shall be on the same footing as regards validity as the judgments of all other Chinese Courts.

5. It is understood that the present Agreement does not in any way affect or prejudice any future negotiations regarding the status of extra-Settlement roads.

6. It is understood that the sum of sixty thousand dollars (\$60,000) now on deposit with the Bank of China to the credit of the present Chinese court in the International Settlement shall be maintained by the Chinese Government to the credit of the new Courts established under the present Agreement.

7. It is agreed that in accordance with Chinese law, there shall be maintained by the Courts established under the present Agreement, a storage room for articles confiscated by the Courts, which remain the property of the Chinese Government, it being understood that confiscated opium and instruments for the smoking and preparation thereof shall be burned publicly in the International Settlement every three months and that the Municipal Council may present to the Presidents of the Courts for transmission to the Ministry of Justice such suggestions as it may desire to make regarding the disposal of confiscated arms.

8. It is understood that upon the coming into force of the present Agreement, all cases pending in the Chinese court now functioning in the International Settlement shall be dealt with in the Courts established under the present Agreement in accordance with the procedure in force in the latter Courts, provided that the proceedings in mixed cases shall, as far as practicable, be continued from the point where they are taken over and concluded within a period of twelve months which period may be extended at the discretion of the Courts when the circumstances in any case so warrant.

We avail ourselves of this opportunity to renew to Your Excellency the assurance of our highest consideration.

J. DE PINTO DIAZ

on behalf of the Brazilian Chargé d'Affaires

In the name of the American Minister,

JOSEPH E. JACOBS

W. MEYRICK HEWLETT

on behalf of His Britannic Majesty's Minister

L GRONVOLD

on behalf of the Norwegian Chargé d'Affaires

F E H GROENMAN

on behalf of the Netherlands chargé d'affaires

In the name of the French Minister:

E. KOECHLIN

HIS EXCELLENCY,

DR. CHENGTING T. WANG,

*Minister for Foreign Affairs,*

*Nanking.*

*The Chinese Minister for Foreign Affairs to Each of the Foreign Signatories*

NANKING, February 17, 1930.

SIR,

Confirmation by  
China.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Note referring to the Agreement which we have signed to-day concerning the establishment of a District Court and a Branch High Court in the International Settlement at Shanghai, in which you request my confirmation of the following points:

"1. It is understood that the Courts established under the present Agreement shall exercise jurisdiction over civil and criminal cases as well as police offences and inquests in the International Settlement at Shanghai, provided that the jurisdiction of the said Courts over persons shall be the same as that of other Chinese Courts and provided that their territorial jurisdiction shall be the same as that of the Chinese court now functioning in the International Settlement at Shanghai, except (a) mixed criminal cases arising on private foreign property outside the limits of the Settlement and (b) mixed civil cases arising in areas surrounding the Settlement.

"2. It is understood that the present practice regarding the respective jurisdictions of the Chinese court now functioning in the International Settlement and the Court existing in the French Concession shall be followed, pending a definite arrangement between the Chinese Government and the authorities concerned.

"3. It is understood that as far as practicable Chinese shall be recommended by the Municipal Council to serve as officers and members of the judicial police of the Courts established under the present Agreement. It is further understood that among the officers of the judicial police appointed by the President of the Branch High Court under Article VI of the present Agreement, there will be one to be designated by the Municipal Council, to whom will be allotted by the President an office on the Court premises and who will make an entry of all judicial processes of the Courts, such as summonses, warrants, orders and judgments, for the purpose of service or execution in accordance with the provisions of the above-mentioned Article.

"4. It is understood that the establishment of the Courts provided for in the present Agreement in no way affects the validity of judgments rendered by the Chinese court now functioning in the International Settlement and its predecessor, and that such judgments shall be considered as final and valid except where an appeal has been lawfully taken or reserved. It is further understood that the judgments of the Courts established under the present Agreement shall be on the same footings as regards validity as the judgments of all other Chinese Courts.

"5. It is understood that the present Agreement does not in any way affect or prejudice any future negotiations regarding the status of extra-Settlement roads.

"6. It is understood that the sum of sixty thousand dollars (\$60,000) now on deposit with the Bank of China to the credit of the present Chinese court in the International Settlement shall be maintained by the Chinese Government to the credit of the new Courts established under the present Agreement.

"7. It is agreed that in accordance with Chinese law, there shall be maintained by the Courts established under the present Agreement, a storage room for articles confiscated by the Courts, which remain the property of the Chinese Government, it being understood that confiscated opium and instruments for the smoking and preparation thereof shall be burned publicly in the International Settlement every three months and that the Municipal Council may present to the Presidents of the Courts for transmission to the Ministry of Justice such suggestions as it may desire to make regarding the disposal of confiscated arms.

"8. It is understood that upon the coming into force of the present Agreement, all cases pending in the Chinese court now functioning in the International Settlement shall be dealt with in the Courts established under the present Agreement in accordance with the procedure in force in the latter Courts, provided that the proceedings in mixed cases shall, as far as practicable, be continued from the point where they are taken over and concluded within a period of twelve months which period may be extended at the discretion of the Courts when the circumstances in any case so warrant."

In reply I have the honour to confirm the understanding of the points as quoted above.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to Your Excellency the assurance of my highest consideration.

Hsu Mo

*on behalf of the Minister for Foreign Affairs*

HIS EXCELLENCY

MR. NELSON T. JOHNSON,  
*American Minister to China,  
Nanking.*

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*Unilateral Declaration of the Foreign Signatories to the Chinese Minister  
for Foreign Affairs*

NANKING, CHINA. *February 17, 1930.*

EXCELLENCY:

With reference to the Agreement which we have signed today establishing a new Chinese judicial system in the International Settlement at Shanghai, we desire to point out that such Agreement cannot in any way affect or invalidate rights guaranteed to the Powers concerned and to their nationals under existing treaties between such Powers and China and we accordingly reserve our full rights in this regard.

Existing rights of signatories reserved.

We further reserve the right to object to the enforcement in the International Settlement of any future Chinese laws that affect or in any way invalidate the Land Regulations or Bye-Laws of the International Settlement or that may be considered prejudicial to the maintenance of peace and order within this area.

Further reservations.

We avail ourselves of this opportunity to renew to Your Excellency the assurance of our highest consideration.

Signatures.

J. DE PINTO DIAZ

on behalf of the Brazilian Chargé d'Affaires

In the name of the American Minister

JOSEPH E. JACOBS

W. MEYRICK HEWLETT

on behalf of His Britannic Majesty's Minister

L GRONVOLD

on behalf of the Norwegian Chargé d'Affaires

F E H GROENMAN

on behalf of the Netherlands chargé d'affaires

In the name of the French Minister:

E. KOEHLIN

HIS EXCELLENCY

DR. C. T. WANG,

*Minister for Foreign Affairs,  
Nanking, China.*

[No. 37]

*Arrangement between the United States of America and Germany for air navigation. Effected by exchange of notes, signed May 27, 30, and 31, 1932, effective June 1, 1932.* May 27, 30, 31, 1932.

*The American Ambassador (Sackett) to the German Minister of Foreign Affairs (Brüning)*

No. 797      EMBASSY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,  
*Berlin, May 27, 1932.*

EXCELLENCY:

I have the honor to communicate to Your Excellency the text of the arrangement between the United States of America and Germany, on the subject of air navigation, as understood by me to have been agreed to in the negotiations which have just been concluded between the Embassy and your Ministry, as follows:

Arrangement with Germany governing air navigation.

AIR NAVIGATION ARRANGEMENT BETWEEN GERMANY AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

ARTICLE 1

Pending the conclusion of a convention between Germany and the United States of America on the subject of air navigation, the operation of civil aircraft of the one country in the other country shall be governed by the following provisions.

Tentative provisions.

ARTICLE 2

The present arrangement shall apply to Germany and to Continental United States of America, exclusive of Alaska, including the adjacent territorial waters of the two countries.

Area affected.

ARTICLE 3

The term aircraft with reference to one or the other Party to this arrangement shall be understood to mean civil aircraft, including state aircraft used exclusively for commercial purposes, duly registered in the territory of such Party.

Aircraft construed.

ARTICLE 4

Each of the Parties undertakes to grant liberty of passage above its territory in time of peace to the aircraft of the other Party, provided that the conditions set forth in the present arrangement are observed.

Freedom of passage.

It is, however, agreed that the establishment and operation of regular air routes by an air transport company of one of the Parties within the territory of the other Party or across the said territory, with or without intermediary landing, shall be subject to the prior consent of the other Party given on the principle of reciprocity and at the request of the Party whose nationality the air transport company possesses.

Regular air routes by transport company. Consent required.

ARTICLE 5

The aircraft of each of the Parties to this arrangement, their crews and passengers, shall, while within the territory of the other Party,

Internal legislation to govern.

be subject to the general legislation in force in that territory, as well as the regulations in force therein relating to air traffic in general, to the transport of passengers and goods and to public safety and order in so far as these regulations apply to all foreign aircraft, their crews and passengers.

Each of the Parties to this arrangement shall permit the import or export of all merchandise which may be legally imported or exported and also the carriage of passengers, subject to any customs, immigration and quarantine restrictions, into or from their respective territories in the aircraft of the other Party, and such aircraft, their passengers and cargoes, shall enjoy the same privileges as and shall not be subjected to any other or higher duties or charges than those which the aircraft of the country, imposing such duties or charges, engaged in international commerce, and their cargoes and passengers, or the aircraft of any foreign country likewise engaged, and their cargoes and passengers, enjoy or are subjected to.

Each of the Parties to this arrangement may reserve to its own aircraft air commerce between any two points neither of which is in a foreign country. Nevertheless the aircraft of either Party may proceed from any aerodrome in the territory of the other Party which they are entitled to use to any other such aerodrome either for the purpose of landing the whole or part of their cargoes or passengers or of taking on board the whole or part of their cargoes or passengers, provided that such cargoes are covered by through bills of lading, and such passengers hold through tickets, issued respectively for a journey whose starting place and destination both are not points between which air commerce has been duly so reserved, and such aircraft, while proceeding as aforesaid, from one aerodrome to another, shall, notwithstanding that such aerodromes are points between which air commerce has been duly reserved, enjoy all the privileges of this arrangement.

#### ARTICLE 6

Restricted areas.

Each of the Parties to this arrangement shall have the right to prohibit air traffic over certain areas of its territory, provided that no distinction in this matter is made between its aircraft engaged in international commerce and the aircraft of the other Party likewise engaged. The areas above which air traffic is thus prohibited by either Party must be notified to the other Party.

Each of the Parties reserves the right under exceptional circumstances in time of peace and with immediate effect temporarily to limit or prohibit air traffic above its territory on condition that in this respect no distinction is made between the aircraft of the other Party and the aircraft of any foreign country.

#### ARTICLE 7

Procedure of aircraft on entering restricted area accidentally.

Any aircraft which finds itself over a prohibited area shall, as soon as it is aware of the fact, give the signal of distress prescribed in the Rules of the Air in force in the territory flown over and shall land as soon as possible at an aerodrome situated in such territory outside of but as near as possible to such prohibited areas.

#### ARTICLE 8

Distinctive, etc., marks.

All aircraft shall carry clear and visible nationality and registration marks whereby they may be recognized during flight. In addition, they must bear the name and address of the owner.

Certificates required.

All aircraft shall be provided with certificates of registration and of airworthiness and with all the other documents prescribed for air traffic in the territory in which they are registered.

The members of the crew who perform, in an aircraft, duties for which a special permit is required in the territory in which such aircraft is registered, shall be provided with all documents and in particular with the certificates and licenses prescribed by the regulations in force in such territory.

Aircraft's papers.

The other members of the crew shall carry documents showing their duties in the aircraft, their profession, identity and nationality.

Crew requirements.

The certificate of airworthiness, certificates of competency and licenses issued or rendered valid by one of the Parties to this arrangement in respect of an aircraft registered in its territory or of the crew of such aircraft shall have the same validity in the territory of the other Party as the corresponding documents issued or rendered valid by the latter.

Validity of certificates.

Each of the Parties reserves the right for the purpose of flight within its own territory to refuse to recognize certificates of competency and licenses issued to nationals of that Party by the other Party.

Rights reserved.

## ARTICLE 9

Aircraft of either of the Parties to this arrangement may carry wireless apparatus in the territory of the other Party only if a license to install and work such apparatus shall have been issued by the competent authorities of the Party in whose territory the aircraft is registered. The use of such apparatus shall be in accordance with the regulations on the subject issued by the competent authorities of the territory within whose air space the aircraft is navigating.

Radio regulations.

Such apparatus shall be used only by such members of the crew as are provided with a special license for the purpose issued by the Government of the territory in which the aircraft is registered.

The Parties to this arrangement reserve respectively the right, for reasons of safety, to issue regulations relative to the obligatory equipment of aircraft with wireless apparatus.

## ARTICLE 10

No arms of war, explosives of war, or munitions of war shall be carried by aircraft of either Party above the territory of the other Party or by the crew or passengers, except by permission of the competent authorities of the territory within whose air space the aircraft is navigating.

War material restrictions.

## ARTICLE 11

Upon the departure or landing of any aircraft each Party may within its own territory and through its competent authorities search the aircraft of the other Party and examine the certificates and other documents prescribed.

Inspection, etc.

## ARTICLE 12

Aerodromes open to public air traffic in the territory of one of the Parties to this arrangement shall in so far as they are under the control of the Party in whose territory they are situated be open to all aircraft of the other Party, which shall also be entitled to the assistance of the meteorological services, the wireless services, the lighting services and the day and night signalling services, in so far as the several classes of services are under the control of the Party in whose territory they respectively are rendered. Any scale of charges made, namely, landing, accommodation or other charge, with respect to the aircraft of each Party in the territory of the other Party, shall in so far as such charges are under the control of the

Aerodromes, etc.

Party in whose territory they are made be the same for the aircraft of both Parties.

## ARTICLE 13

Landings, etc.

All aircraft entering or leaving the territory of either of the Parties to this arrangement shall land at or depart from an aerodrome open to public air traffic and classed as a customs aerodrome at which facilities exist for enforcement of immigration regulations and clearance of aircraft, and no intermediary landing shall be effected between the frontier and the aerodrome. In special cases the competent authorities may allow aircraft to land at or depart from other aerodromes, at which customs, immigration and clearance facilities have been arranged. The prohibition of any intermediary landing applies also in such cases.

In the event of a forced landing outside the aerodromes, referred to in the first paragraph of this article, the pilot of the aircraft, its crew and the passengers shall conform to the customs and immigration regulations in force in the territory in which the landing has been made.

Aircraft of each Party to this arrangement are accorded the right to enter the territory of the other Party subject to compliance with quarantine regulations in force therein.

The Parties to this arrangement shall exchange lists of the aerodromes in their territories designated by them as ports of entry and departure.

## ARTICLE 14

Flight restrictions.

Each of the Parties to this arrangement reserves the right to require that all aircraft crossing the frontiers of its territory shall do so between certain points. Subject to the notification of any such requirements by one Party to the other Party, and to the right to prohibit air traffic over certain areas as stipulated in Article 7, the frontiers of the territories of the Parties to this arrangement may be crossed at any point.

## ARTICLE 15

Ballast.

As ballast, only fine sand or water may be dropped from an aircraft.

## ARTICLE 16

Permission required to unload, etc., articles.

No article or substance, other than ballast, may be unloaded or otherwise discharged in the course of flight unless special permission for such purpose shall have been given by the authorities of the territory in which such unloading or discharge takes place.

## ARTICLE 17

Registry.

Whenever questions of nationality arise in carrying out the present arrangement, it is agreed that every aircraft shall be deemed to possess the nationality of the Party in whose territory it is duly registered.

## ARTICLE 18

Exchange of regulations.

The Parties to this arrangement shall communicate to each other the regulations relative to air traffic in force in their respective territories.

## ARTICLE 19

The present arrangement shall be subject to termination by either Party upon sixty days notice given to the other Party or by the enactment by either Party of legislation inconsistent therewith.

I shall be glad to have Your Excellency inform me whether the text of the arrangement herein set forth is as agreed to by your Government. If so, it is suggested that it be understood that the arrangement will come into force on June 1, 1932.

Accept, Excellency, the renewed assurance of my highest consideration.

FREDERICK M. SACKETT

HIS EXCELLENCY

DR. HEINRICH BRÜNING,  
*Minister of Foreign Affairs,*  
*Berlin.*

Duration.

Ratification.

Effective date.

*The German Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (von Bülow)  
to the American Ambassador (Sackett)*

AUSWÄRTIGES AMT  
II F 1049

BERLIN, den 27. Mai 1932.

HERR BOTSCHAFTER!

Ich habe die Ehre, Eurer Exzellenz nachstehend den Wortlaut der Vereinbarung zwischen dem Deutschen Reich und den Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika über den Luftverkehr mitzuteilen, wie er in den Verhandlungen zwischen der Botschaft der Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika und dem Auswärtigen Amt zustande gekommen ist. Er lautet:

Acceptance by Germany.

VEREINBARUNG ÜBER LUFTVERKEHR ZWISCHEN DEUTSCHLAND UND  
DEN VEREINIGTEN STAATEN VON AMERIKA.

ARTIKEL 1.

Bis zum Abschluss eines Abkommens zwischen Deutschland und den Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika über den Luftverkehr soll der Betrieb von Zivilluftfahrzeugen des einen Landes in dem anderen Lande durch folgende Vorschriften geregelt werden.

ARTIKEL 2.

Diese Vereinbarung soll Anwendung finden auf Deutschland und auf das Festland der Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika, ausschliesslich Alaska, einschliesslich der zugehörigen Territorialgewässer beider Länder.

ARTIKEL 3.

Als Luftfahrzeuge der beiden Vertragsteile gelten die in jedem Vertragsstaat ordnungsmässig eingetragenen Zivilluftfahrzeuge und die ausschliesslich für Handelszwecke benutzten staatlichen Luftfahrzeuge.

ARTIKEL 4.

Jeder Vertragsteil gewährt in Friedenszeiten den Luftfahrzeugen des anderen Vertragsteils das Recht zum Luftverkehr über seinem Gebiet unter der Voraussetzung, dass die Bestimmungen dieser Vereinbarung beachtet werden.

Es besteht jedoch Einverständnis darüber, dass die Einrichtung und der Betrieb von regelmässigen Luftverkehrslinien eines Luftfahrtunternehmens des einen Vertragsteils im Gebiet des anderen Vertragsteils oder über dieses Gebiet hinweg, mit oder ohne Zwischenlandung, an die vorherige Genehmigung des anderen Vertragsteils gebunden sein soll, die nach dem Grundsatz der Gegenseitigkeit und auf Antrag des Vertragsteils erteilt wird, dessen Staatsangehörigkeit das Luftverkehrsunternehmen besitzt.

## ARTIKEL 5.

Die Luftfahrzeuge jedes Vertragsteils, ihre Besatzungen und Fluggäste unterliegen, während sie sich im Gebiet des anderen Vertragsteils befinden, der allgemeinen in diesem Gebiet geltenden Gesetzgebung sowie auch den dort geltenden Vorschriften über den Luftverkehr im allgemeinen, über die Beförderung von Fluggästen und Gütern und über die öffentliche Sicherheit und Ordnung, insoweit als diese Vorschriften auf alle ausländischen Luftfahrzeuge, ihre Besatzungen und Fluggäste Anwendung finden.

Jeder der beiden Vertragsteile wird die Einfuhr und Ausfuhr aller Güter, die nach den gesetzlichen Bestimmungen ein- oder ausgeführt werden können, sowie die Beförderung von Fluggästen vorbehaltlich etwaiger Zoll-, Einwanderungs- und Quarantänebeschränkungen, nach oder aus ihrem Gebiet mit Luftfahrzeugen des anderen Vertragsteils gestatten. Solche Luftfahrzeuge, ihre Passagiere und Ladungen sollen Anspruch auf dieselben Vorrechte haben und keinen anderen oder höheren Abgaben oder Gebühren unterworfen sein, wie die im internationalen gewerbmässigen Luftverkehr eingesetzten Luftfahrzeuge des Landes, das solche Abgaben oder Gebühren erhebt, sowie deren Passagiere und Ladungen, und ebenso wie die im internationalen gewerbmässigen Luftverkehr eingesetzten Luftfahrzeuge irgend eines fremden Landes und deren Passagiere und Ladungen.

Jeder der beiden Vertragsteile kann seinen eigenen Luftfahrzeugen den gewerbmässigen Luftverkehr zwischen zwei Punkten im eigenen Lande vorbehalten. Indes können die Luftfahrzeuge jedes Vertragsteils im Gebiete des anderen Vertragsteils von einem Flughafen, zu dessen Benutzung sie berechtigt sind, nach einem anderen solchen Flughafen weiterfliegen, um dort ihre Ladungen im Ganzen oder in Teilen und die Fluggäste im Ganzen oder einzeln abzusetzen oder aufzunehmen. Voraussetzung ist hierbei, dass die Güter mit durchgehenden Frachturkunden und die Fluggäste mit durchgehenden Flugscheinen für Beförderungstrecken versehen sind, deren Anfangs- und Endpunkt nicht beides solche Punkte sind, zwischen denen der gewerbmässige Luftverkehr ordnungsmässig den einheimischen Luftfahrzeugen vorbehalten worden ist. Bei Weiterflügen der vorerwähnten Art von einem Flughafen nach einem anderen sollen die Luftfahrzeuge alle durch diese Vereinbarung eingeräumten Vorrechte geniessen, auch wenn es sich um Flughäfen handelt, zwischen denen der gewerbmässige Luftverkehr ordnungsmässig vorbehalten worden ist.

## ARTIKEL 6.

Jeder der beiden Vertragsteile soll das Recht haben, den Luftverkehr über bestimmten Zonen seines Gebiets unter der Voraussetzung zu verbieten, dass in dieser Beziehung kein Unterschied gemacht wird zwischen den einheimischen im internationalen Verkehr verwendeten Luftfahrzeugen und den ebenso verwendeten Luftfahrzeu-

gen des anderen Vertragsteils. Die Gebiete, über denen der Luftverkehr hiernach von dem einen Vertragsteil verboten ist, müssen dem anderen Vertragsteil mitgeteilt werden.

Jeder der beiden Vertragsteile behält sich das Recht vor, unter aussergewöhnlichen Umständen in Friedenszeiten den Luftverkehr über seinem Gebiet mit sofortiger Wirkung vorübergehend einzuschränken oder zu verbieten, unter der Voraussetzung, dass in dieser Beziehung kein Unterschied gemacht wird zwischen den Luftfahrzeugen des anderen Vertragsteils und den Luftfahrzeugen irgend eines fremden Staates.

## ARTIKEL 7.

Jedes Luftfahrzeug, das über eine verbotene Zone gerät, soll, sobald der Führer sich dieser Tatsache bewusst wird, das Notsignal geben, das nach den Luftverkehrsregeln des überflogenen Staates vorgeschrieben ist, und soll so bald und so nahe wie möglich auf einem ausserhalb des verbotenen Zone gelegenen Flughafen dieses Staates landen.

## ARTIKEL 8.

Alle Luftfahrzeuge müssen deutliche und gut sichtbare Hoheits- und Eintragungszeichen haben, die ihre Feststellung während des Fluges ermöglichen. Ausserdem müssen sie den Namen und den Wohnsitz des Eigentümers tragen.

Alle Luftfahrzeuge müssen mit Bescheinigungen über die Eintragung und die Lufttüchtigkeit sowie mit allen übrigen Urkunden versehen sein, die in dem Lande, in dem sie eingetragen sind, für den Luftverkehr vorgeschrieben sind.

Die Mitglieder der Besatzung, die an Bord eines Luftfahrzeugs Tätigkeiten ausüben, für die in dem Lande, in welchem das Luftfahrzeug eingetragen ist, eine besondere Erlaubnis verlangt wird, müssen mit allen Urkunden und insbesondere mit den Zeugnissen und Zulassungen versehen sein, die nach den geltenden Bestimmungen des Landes vorgeschrieben sind.

Die übrigen Mitglieder der Besatzung müssen mit Ausweisen über ihre Beschäftigung an Bord des Luftfahrzeugs, ihren Beruf, ihre Identität und ihre Staatsangehörigkeit versehen sein.

Die Lufttüchtigkeitsscheine, Befähigungszeugnisse und Zulassungsscheine, die von einem der Vertragsteile für die in seinem Gebiet eingetragenen Luftfahrzeuge oder deren Besatzungen ausgestellt oder als gültig anerkannt worden sind, sollen im Gebiet des anderen Vertragsteils dieselbe Gültigkeit haben, wie die entsprechenden in diesem Staat ausgestellten oder als gültig anerkannten Urkunden.

Jeder der beiden Vertragsteile behält sich das Recht vor, für Flüge innerhalb seines Gebiets den seinen Staatsangehörigen vom anderen Vertragsteil erteilten Befähigungszeugnissen und Zulassungsscheinen die Anerkennung zu versagen.

## ARTIKEL 9.

Die Luftfahrzeuge jedes Vertragsteils dürfen Funkgerät im Gebiet des anderen Vertragsteils nur dann mitführen, wenn eine Zulassung zum Einbau und zum Betrieb solchen Geräts von der zuständigen Behörde des Vertragsteils erteilt worden ist, in dessen Gebiet das Luftfahrzeug eingetragen ist. Für die Benutzung solchen Geräts sind die Vorschriften massgebend, die von den zuständigen Behörden des Staatsgebiets erlassen worden sind, in dessen Luftraum das Luftfahrzeug sich befindet.

Solches Gerät darf nur von Mitgliedern der Besatzung bedient werden, die eine besondere Erlaubnis der Regierung des Staates besitzen, in dem das Luftfahrzeug eingetragen ist.

Beide Vertragsteile behalten sich das Recht vor, aus Sicherheitsgründen Vorschriften über die Verpflichtung zur Ausstattung von Luftfahrzeugen mit Funkgerät zu erlassen.

## ARTIKEL 10.

Die Luftfahrzeuge, ihre Besatzung und die Fluggäste dürfen Kriegswaffen, Kriegssprengmittel oder Kriegsschiessbedarf über dem Gebiet des anderen Vertragsteils nur mit besonderer Erlaubnis der zuständigen Behörden des Staates mit sich führen, in dessen Luftraum das Luftfahrzeug sich befindet.

## ARTIKEL 11.

Jeder Vertragsteil kann auf seinem Gebiet die Luftfahrzeuge des anderen Vertragsteils beim Abflug oder bei der Landung durch seine zuständigen Behörden untersuchen und die vorgeschriebenen Zeugnisse und sonstigen Urkunden prüfen lassen.

## ARTIKEL 12.

Die Flughäfen des öffentlichen Verkehrs im Gebiet des einen Vertragsteils sollen, sofern sie unter der Kontrolle des Vertragsteils stehen, in dessen Gebiet sie gelegen sind, allen Luftfahrzeugen des anderen Vertragsteils zugänglich sein. Diese Luftfahrzeuge können auch den meteorologischen Nachrichtendienst, den Funk- und Beleuchtungsdienst sowie den Tages- und Nachtsignaldienst benutzen, sofern diese verschiedenen Arten von Diensten unter der Kontrolle des Vertragsteils stehen, in dessen Gebiet sie ausgeübt werden. Die etwaigen Gebühren für Landung, Unterbringung oder sonstige Leistungen sollen, sofern diese Gebühren der Kontrolle des Vertragsteils unterliegen, in dessen Gebiet sie erhoben werden, für die Luftfahrzeuge der beiden Vertragsteile die gleichen sein.

## ARTIKEL 13.

Der Einflug nach und der Ausflug von einem der beiden Vertragsstaaten darf nur nach oder von einem dem öffentlichen Verkehr dienenden Flughafen vorgenommen werden, der ein Zollflughafen mit Einrichtungen zur Durchführung der Einreisebestimmungen und zur Abfertigung von Luftfahrzeugen ist. Zwischen der Grenze und dem Flughafen darf eine Zwischenlandung nicht vorgenommen werden. In einzelnen Fällen können die zuständigen Behörden den Einflug nach oder den Ausflug von anderen Flughäfen gestatten, auf denen die Zoll- und Einreiseabfertigung vorzunehmen ist. Das Verbot von Zwischenlandungen gilt auch in diesen besonderen Fällen.

Im Falle einer Notlandung ausserhalb der im ersten Absatz dieses Artikels erwähnten Flughäfen haben sich der Führer des Luftfahrzeugs, seine Besatzung und Fluggäste nach den Zoll- und Einreisevorschriften zu richten, die in dem Gebiet gelten, in dem die Landung erfolgte.

Die Luftfahrzeuge jedes Vertragsteils müssen beim Einflug in das Gebiet des anderen Vertragsteils die dort geltenden Quarantänevorschriften erfüllen.

Die beiden Vertragsteile werden Listen der in ihrem Gebiet gelegenen Flughäfen austauschen, die von ihnen als Einreise- oder Ausreise Flughäfen bestimmt worden sind.

## ARTIKEL 14.

Jeder der beiden Vertragsteile behält sich das Recht vor, zu verlangen, dass die Luftfahrzeuge die Grenzen seines Gebiets nur zwischen den von ihm bestimmten Punkten überfliegen. Vorbehaltlich der Mitteilung eines solchen Verlangens durch den einen Vertragsteil an den anderen und vorbehaltlich des Rechts, den Luftverkehr über bestimmten Zonen nach Artikel 7 zu verbieten können die Grenzen des Gebiets der beiden Vertragsteile an beliebigen Punkten überflogen werden.

## ARTIKEL 15.

Als Ballast darf nur feiner Sand und Wasser abgeworfen werden.

## ARTIKEL 16.

Unterwegs dürfen Gegenstände oder Stoffe ausser Ballast nur abgeworfen oder sonst entfernt werden, wenn die Behörden des Staates, dessen Hoheitsgebiet betroffen wird, die Erlaubnis hierfür besonders erteilt haben.

## ARTIKEL 17.

Soweit bei Ausführung dieser Vereinbarung Fragen der Nationalität zu berücksichtigen sind, besteht Einverständnis darüber, dass die Luftfahrzeuge die Nationalität des Vertragsteils besitzen, in dessen Register sie ordnungsmässig eingetragen sind.

## ARTIKEL 18.

Die Vertragsteile werden sich gegenseitig die für den Luftverkehr in ihrem Gebiete geltenden Vorschriften mitteilen.

## ARTIKEL 19.

Diese Vereinbarung kann dem anderen Vertragsteil gegenüber mit 60tägiger Frist gekündigt werden. Sie endigt ferner mit dem Erlass von gesetzlichen Bestimmungen durch einen der beiden Vertragsteile, die im Widerspruch mit dieser Vereinbarung stehen.

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Ich wäre Euerer Exzellenz für eine Mitteilung dankbar, ob der Wortlaut der Vereinbarung in der obigen Form die Zustimmung Ihrer Regierung findet. Bejahendenfalls darf ich das Einverständnis damit voraussetzen, dass die Vereinbarung mit dem 1. Juni 1932 in Kraft gesetzt wird.

Gern benutze ich diesen Anlass, um Ihnen, Herr Botschafter, die Versicherung meiner ausgezeichnetsten Hochachtung zu erneuern.

VON BÜLOW

SEINER EXZELLENZ

DEM BOTSCHAFTER DER VEREINIGTEN STAATEN VON AMERIKA  
HERRN SACKETT.

[Translation]

FOREIGN OFFICE  
II F 1049

BERLIN, *May 27, 1932.*

MR. AMBASSADOR:

I have the honor to communicate to Your Excellency herewith the text of the arrangement between the German Reich and the United States of America governing air navigation as it was arrived at in the negotiations between the Embassy of the United States of America and the Foreign Office. It reads:

ARRANGEMENT GOVERNING AIR NAVIGATION BETWEEN GERMANY AND  
 THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

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[Here follows the German text of the arrangement, articles 1 to 19 inclusive, which is the equivalent of the English text communicated to the German Foreign Office by the American Ambassador in his note of May 27, 1932, *ante*, page 2725.]

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I would be grateful if Your Excellency would inform me whether the text of the arrangement in the above form meets with the approval of your Government. If so, I venture to assume concurrence that the arrangement shall go into effect on June 1, 1932.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to you, Mr. Ambassador, the assurance of my highest consideration.

VON BÜLOW

HIS EXCELLENCY  
 THE AMBASSADOR OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
 MR. SACKETT

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*The German Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (von Bülow) to  
 the American Ambassador (Sackett)*

AUSWÄRTIGES AMT  
II F 1269, I

BERLIN, *den 30. Mai 1932.*

HERR BOTSCHAFTER!

Ich habe die Ehre, Euerer Exzellenz den Empfang der beiden Schreiben vom 27.d.M.—Nr. 797 und 798—zu bestätigen und mitzuteilen, dass der darin weidergegebene Wortlaut der Vereinbarungen zwischen Deutschland und den Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika über den Luftverkehr und über die gegenseitige Anerkennung von Lufttüchtigkeitszeugnissen von Luftfahrzeugen, die als Handelsware aus dem anderen Lande eingeführt werden, die Zustimmung der Deutschen Regierung findet. Es besteht Einverständnis darüber, dass die beiden Vereinbarungen mit dem 1. Juni 1932 in Kraft treten.

Gern benutze ich diesen Anlass, um Ihnen, Herr Botschafter, die Versicherung meiner ausgezeichnetsten Hochachtung zu erneuern

B. W. VON BÜLOW

SEINER EXZELLENZ  
 DEM BOTSCHAFTER DER VEREINIGTEN STAATEN VON AMERIKA  
 HERRN SACKETT.

[Translation]

FOREIGN OFFICE  
II F 1269, I

BERLIN, *May 30, 1932.*

MR. AMBASSADOR:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's two communications of May 27—Nos. 797 and 798—and to state that the text given therein of the arrangements between Germany and the United States of America governing air traffic and the reciprocal acceptance of certificates of airworthiness for aircraft imported from the other country as merchandise, meets with the approval of the German Government. There is agreement in opinion that the two arrangements shall go into effect on June 1, 1932.

I avail myself of this occasion to renew to you, Mr. Ambassador, the assurance of my highest consideration.

B. W. VON BÜLOW

HIS EXCELLENCY  
THE AMBASSADOR OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
MR. SACKETT.

*The American Ambassador (Sackett) to the German Minister of Foreign Affairs (Brüning)*

No. 800

BERLIN, *May 31, 1932.*

EXCELLENCY:

Adverting to your two Notes, both numbered II F 1049, of May 27, 1932, communicating to me the texts of the arrangements between the United States of America and Germany, on the subjects of air navigation and the acceptance by the one country of certificates of airworthiness for aircraft imported from the other country as merchandise, I have the honor to advise you that the texts of the arrangements therein set forth are as agreed to by my Government and that it is understood that the arrangements will come into force on June 1, 1932.

Accept, Excellency, the renewed assurance of my highest consideration.

FREDERIC M. SACKETT

HIS EXCELLENCY  
DR. HEINRICH BRÜNING,  
*Minister of Foreign Affairs,  
Berlin.*

[No. 38]

May 27, 30, 31, 1932. *Arrangement between the United States of America and Germany for the reciprocal recognition of certificates of airworthiness for imported aircraft. Effected by exchange of notes, signed May 27, 30, and 31, 1932, effective June 1, 1932*

*The American Ambassador (Sackett) to the German Minister of Foreign Affairs (Brüning)*

No. 798 EMBASSY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

*Berlin, May 27, 1932.*

EXCELLENCY:

Arrangement with Germany for the reciprocal recognition of certificates of airworthiness for imported aircraft.

I have the honor to communicate to Your Excellency the text of the arrangement between the United States of America and Germany, providing for the acceptance by the one country of certificates of airworthiness for aircraft imported from the other country as merchandise, as understood by me to have been agreed to in the negotiations which have just been concluded between the Embassy and your Ministry, as follows:

An Arrangement between Germany and the United States of America Providing for the Acceptance by the One Country of Certificates of Airworthiness for Aircraft imported from the Other Country as Merchandise.

1. The present arrangement applies to civil aircraft constructed in Germany and exported to Continental United States of America, exclusive of Alaska; and to civil aircraft constructed in Continental United States of America, exclusive of Alaska, and exported to Germany.

2. The same validity shall be conferred on certificates of airworthiness issued by the competent authorities of the German Government for aircraft subsequently to be registered in the United States as if they had been issued under the regulations in force on the subject in the United States, provided that in each case a certificate of airworthiness for export has also been issued by the authorities of the German Government for the individual aircraft and provided that certificates of airworthiness issued by the competent authorities in the United States for aircraft subsequently to be registered in Germany are similarly given the same validity as if they had been issued under the regulations in force on the subject in Germany.

3. The above arrangement shall extend to civil aircraft of all categories, including those used for public transport and those used for private purposes.

4. The present arrangement may be terminated by either Government on sixty days' notice given to the other Government. In the event, however, that either Government should be prevented by future action of its legislature from giving full effect to the provisions of this arrangement it shall automatically lapse.

I shall be glad to have Your Excellency inform me whether the text of the arrangement herein set forth is as agreed to by your Government. If so, it is suggested that it be understood that the arrangement will come into force on June 1, 1932.

Accept, Excellency, the renewed assurance of my highest consideration.

FREDERIC M. SACKETT

HIS EXCELLENCY  
DR. HEINRICH BRÜNING,  
*Minister of Foreign Affairs,*  
*Berlin.*

*The German Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (von Bülow) to  
the American Ambassador (Sackett)*

AUSWÄRTIGES AMT  
II F 1049

BERLIN, den 27. Mai 1932.

HERR BOTSCHAFTER!

Ich habe die Ehre, Euerer Exzellenz nachstehend den Wortlaut der Vereinbarung zwischen Deutschland und den Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika über die gegenseitige Anerkennung von Lufttüchtigkeitszeugnissen von Luftfahrzeugen, die als Handelsware aus dem anderen Lande eingeführt werden, mitzuteilen, wie er in den Verhandlungen zwischen der Botschaft der Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika und dem Auswärtigen Amt zustande gekommen ist. Er lautet:

Agreement by Germany.

Vereinbarung zwischen Deutschland und den Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika über die gegenseitige Anerkennung von Lufttüchtigkeitszeugnissen von Luftfahrzeugen, die als Handelsware aus dem anderen Lande eingeführt werden.

1. Diese Vereinbarung bezieht sich auf Zivilluftfahrzeuge, die in Deutschland hergestellt und nach dem Festland der Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika, mit Ausnahme von Alaska ausgeführt werden, sowie auf Zivilluftfahrzeuge, die auf dem Festland der Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika, mit Ausnahme von Alaska, hergestellt und nach Deutschland ausgeführt werden.

2. Den Lufttüchtigkeitsschein, die von den zuständigen Behörden der Deutschen Regierung für diejenigen Luftfahrzeuge ausgestellt sind, die später in den Vereinigten Staaten eingetragen werden sollen, soll die gleiche Gültigkeit beigelegt werden, als ob sie nach den hierfür in den Vereinigten Staaten geltenden Bestimmungen ausgestellt worden wären. Voraussetzung hierfür ist, dass auch ein Lufttüchtigkeitsschein für Ausfuhrzwecke von den Behörden der Deutschen Regierung für das einzelne Luftfahrzeug erteilt worden ist und dass die von den zuständigen Behörden in den Vereinigten Staaten ausgestellten Lufttüchtigkeitsschein für diejenigen Luftfahrzeuge, die später in Deutschland eingetragen werden, dort in gleicher Weise Gültigkeit haben, als wenn sie nach den in Deutschland geltenden Vorschriften ausgestellt worden wären.

3. Die vorstehende Vereinbarung soll sich auf die Zivilluftfahrzeuge aller Arten erstrecken, einschliesslich derjenigen des öffentlichen Verkehrs und derjenigen, die zu privaten Zwecken verwendet werden.

4. Diese Vereinbarung kann von jeder der beiden Regierungen der anderen gegenüber mit 60tägiger Frist gekündigt werden. Falls indes eine der beiden Regierungen durch einen späteren gesetzgeberischen Akt daran verhindert sein sollte, die Bestimmungen dieser Vereinbarung voll durchzuführen, so soll sie automatisch hinfällig werden.

## CERTIFICATES OF AIRWORTHINESS—GERMANY.

Ich wäre Euerer Exzellenz für eine Mitteilung dankbar, ob der Wortlaut der Vereinbarung in der obigen Form die Zustimmung Ihrer Regierung findet. Bejahendenfalls darf ich das Einverständnis damit voraussetzen, dass die Vereinbarung mit dem 1. Juni 1932 in Kraft gesetzt wird.

Gern benutze ich diesen Anlass, um Ihnen, Herr Botschafter, die Versicherung meiner ausgezeichnetsten Hochachtung zu erneuern.

VON BÜLOW

SEINER EXCELLENZ

• DEM BOTSCHAFTER DER VEREINIGTEN STAATEN VON AMERIKA  
HERRN SACKETT

[Translation]

FOREIGN OFFICE

II F 1049

BERLIN, *May 27, 1932.*

MR. AMBASSADOR:

I have the honor to communicate to Your Excellency herewith the text of the arrangement between Germany and the United States of America governing the acceptance by the one country of certificates of airworthiness for aircraft imported from the other country as merchandise, as it was arrived at in the negotiations between the Embassy of the United States of America and the Foreign Office. It reads:

Arrangement between Germany and the United States of America  
Providing for the Acceptance by the One Country of Certificates of Airworthiness for Aircraft Imported from the Other  
Country as Merchandise.

[Here follows the German text of the arrangement, articles 1 to 4, inclusive, which is the equivalent of the English text communicated by the American Ambassador in his note of May 27, 1932, *ante*, page 160.]

I would be grateful if Your Excellency would inform me whether the text of the arrangement in the above form meets with the approval of your Government. If so, I venture to assume concurrence that the arrangement shall go into effect on June 1, 1932.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to you, Mr. Ambassador, the assurance of my highest consideration.

VON BÜLOW

HIS EXCELLENCY

THE AMBASSADOR OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
MR. SACKETT

*The German Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (von Bülow)  
to the American Ambassador (Sackett)*

AUSWÄRTIGES AMT

II F 1269, I

BERLIN, *den 30. Mai 1932.*

HERR BOTSCHAFTER!

Ich habe die Ehre, Euerer Exzellenz den Empfang der beiden Schreiben vom 27. d. M.—Nr. 797 und 798—zu bestätigen und mitzuteilen, dass der darin wiedergegebene Wortlaut der Vereinbarungen zwischen Deutschland und den Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika über den Luftverkehr und über die gegenseitige Anerkennung von

Lufttüchtigkeitszeugnissen von Luftfahrzeugen, die als Handelsware aus dem anderen Lande eingeführt werden, die Zustimmung der Deutschen Regierung findet. Es besteht Einverständnis darüber, dass die beiden Vereinbarungen mit dem 1. Juni 1932 in Kraft treten.

Gern benutze ich diesen Anlass, um Ihnen, Herr Botschafter, die Versicherung meiner ausgezeichnetsten Hochachtung zu erneuern.

B. W. VON BÜLOW

SEINER EXZELLENZ

DEN BOTSCHAFTER DER VEREINIGTEN STAATEN VON AMERIKA  
HERRN SACKETT.

[Translation]

FOREIGN OFFICE  
II F 1269, I

BERLIN, *May 30, 1932.*

MR. AMBASSADOR:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's two communications of May 27—Nos. 797 and 798—and to state that the text given therein of the arrangements between Germany and the United States of America governing air traffic and the reciprocal acceptance of certificates of airworthiness for aircraft imported from the other country as merchandise, meets with the approval of the German Government. There is agreement in opinion that the two arrangements shall go into effect on June 1, 1932.

*Ante, pp. 2721, 2732.*

I avail myself of this occasion to renew to you, Mr. Ambassador, the assurance of my highest consideration.

B. W. VON BÜLOW

HIS EXCELLENCY

THE AMBASSADOR OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
MR. SACKETT.

*The American Ambassador (Sackett) to the German Minister of Foreign Affairs (Brüning)*

No. 800 EMBASSY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,  
*Berlin, May 31, 1932.*

EXCELLENCY:

Adverting to your two Notes, both numbered II F 1049, of May 27, 1932, communicating to me the texts of the arrangements between the United States of America and Germany, on the subjects of air navigation and the acceptance by the one country of certificates of airworthiness for aircraft imported from the other country as merchandise, I have the honor to advise you that the texts of the arrangements therein set forth are as agreed to by my Government and that it is understood that the arrangements will come into force on June 1, 1932.

Accept, Excellency, the renewed assurance of my highest consideration.

FREDERIC M. SACKETT

HIS EXCELLENCY

DR. HEINRICH BRÜNING,  
*Minister of Foreign Affairs,  
Berlin.*

October 7, 1931.  
February 4 and April  
19, 1932.

*Arrangement between the United States of America and Belgium for the reciprocal recognition of load-line certificates. Effected by exchange of notes, signed October 7, 1931, February 4, 1932, and April 19, 1932.*

*The American Ambassador (Gibson) to the Belgian Minister of Foreign Affairs (Hymans)*

No. 708

EMBASSY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,  
Brussels, October 7, 1931

MR. MINISTER,

Arrangement with  
Belgium for the recip-  
rocal recognition of load-  
line certificates.

I have the honor to refer to your Excellency's note of March 31, 1931, (Direction Générale B., Section I.B./Communications, No. C.24/1081) pertaining to the conclusion between the Governments of Belgium and the United States of a reciprocal agreement concerning ship load lines.

Pursuant to instructions from my Government, I now have the honor to inform Your Excellency that the substance of this note and the text of the excerpt of the Belgian law of August 25, 1920, submitted therewith, have been examined by the competent authorities of my Government.

In answer to the inquiry whether the American Government does not share the view of the Belgian Minister of Transports that the reciprocal agreement concerning the inspection of vessels, existing between the two countries since June 1, 1922, would be applicable to the control of load lines, I have the honor to inform Your Excellency that the competent authorities of my Government do not believe that this agreement could be interpreted to cover load lines, and that they consider it would be preferable to negotiate a separate arrangement.

The Government of the United States has taken due notice of the Belgian law which provides that "the freeboard of vessels shall be determined in accordance with the rules and freeboard tables of the French Bureau Veritas or of Lloyds Registry of Shipping, or in accordance with rules and tables recognized as equivalent thereto."

In connection with this provision, my Government is willing to conclude a reciprocal agreement in regard to load lines with the Government of Belgium with the understanding that the rules and freeboard tables employed by the French Bureau Veritas and by Lloyds Registry of Shipping are the freeboard rules and tables of the French Government and the 1906 rules of the British Board of Trade, respectively.

Subject to the above understanding the Government of the United States is prepared to agree that pending the coming into force of the International Load Line Convention of 1930, in the United States and Belgium, the competent authorities of the Government of the United States will recognize the load line marks and the certificate of such marking on the merchant vessels of Belgium made in accordance with either of the foregoing systems of rules and tables as equivalent to load line marks and certificates of such markings made pursuant to the laws and regulations of the United States; provided, that the load line marks are in accordance with the load line certificates; that

the hull and superstructure of the vessel certificated have not been so materially altered since the issuance of the certificate as to affect the calculations on which the load line was based; and that alterations have not been made so that the—

- (1) Protection of openings,
- (2) Guard Rails,
- (3) Freeing Ports,
- (4) Means of Access to Crews Quarters,

have made the vessel manifestly unfit to proceed to sea without danger to human life.

It will be understood by this Government that on the receipt by the Embassy of a note from Your Excellency to the effect that the competent authorities of the Belgian Government will recognize the load line marks and certificates thereof on merchant vessels of the United States, executed pursuant to the laws and regulations of this Government, as equivalent to load line marks and certificates made in accordance with the laws and regulations in force in Belgium, and expressing the Belgian Government's concurrence in this Government's understanding as above set forth, the agreement will become effective.

I avail myself of this occasion to renew to Your Excellency the assurance of my highest consideration.

HUGH GIBSON

HIS EXCELLENCY  
MONSIEUR PAUL HYMANS,  
*Minister of Foreign Affairs.*

*The Belgian Minister of Foreign Affairs (Hymans) to the American Charge d'Affaires ad interim (Mayer)* Recognition by Belgium.

MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES ÉTRANGÈRES,  
*Bruzelles, le 4 février 1932*

Direction Générale B.  
Section I. B., Comm.  
No. C.24/354

MONSIEUR LE CHARGÉ D'AFFAIRES,

Je n'avais pas manqué de porter à la connaissance de M. le Ministre des Transports les termes de la lettre de l'Ambassade en date du 7 octobre dernier, No. 708, au sujet de la conclusion entre les deux pays d'un accord provisoire concernant la limite de charge des navires.

J'ai l'honneur de vous faire connaître que les règles et tables de franc-bord que rappelle l'art. 161 de l'arrêté royal du 8 novembre 1920, formant règlement d'application de la loi sur la sécurité des navires, sont bien les règles et tables de franc-bord du Gouvernement français, appliquées par la Bureau Veritas et les règles de 1906 du Board of Trade britannique appliquées par le "Lloyd's Register of Shipping."

Étant donné que le Gouvernement des États-Unis estime ne pas pouvoir se rallier à la proposition qui lui a été présentée, d'appliquer en matière de franc-bord l'accord de réciprocité concernant la sécurité des navires, conclu en 1922, le Gouvernement du Roi accepte l'arrangement proposé par le Gouvernement des États-Unis.

Celui-ci aura donc un caractère provisoire et est destiné à prendre fin dès que les deux Gouvernements auront ratifié la Convention internationale sur les lignes de charge et que celle-ci aura été mise en vigueur.

Le Gouvernement du Roi déclare, en conséquence, que, par mesure de réciprocité répondant aux mesures annoncées par le Gouvernement américain, le Gouvernement belge admettra, qu'en attendant l'entrée en vigueur aux Etats-Unis et en Belgique de la Convention Internationale sur les lignes de charge du 5 juillet 1930, et sous réserve des conditions énoncées ci-dessous, les autorités compétentes du Gouvernement belge reconnaîtront les marques de ligne de charge et le certificat de démarcation des navires de commerce sous pavillon des Etats-Unis établis conformément aux lois et règlements en vigueur aux Etats-Unis, comme étant équivalents aux marques de lignes de charge et certificats de ces démarcations établis conformément à la loi belge.

Cette reconnaissance est subordonnée aux conditions suivantes:

1) les marques de lignes de charge seront conformes aux certificats de lignes de charge;

2) la coque et les superstructures du navire auquel le certificat est délivré n'auront pas subi, depuis la délivrance du certificat, des modifications d'une importance telle qu'elles affectent les calculs sur lesquels la ligne de charge a été basée;

3) les modifications apportées ne seront pas de nature telle que la protection des ouvertures, les maincourantes, les sabords de décharge, les moyens d'accès aux postes de l'équipage aient manifestement rendu le navire impropre à se rendre en mer sans danger pour la vie humaine.

Connaissance est donnée du présent arrangement aux services belges d'inspection maritime qui reçoivent pour instructions de l'observer dès à présent.

Il convient de remarquer que la correspondance qui a été échangée au sujet de la question traitée ci-dessus est antérieure à l'arrêté royal du 14 septembre 1931 qui permet aux propriétaires belges d'obtenir pour leurs navires le franc-bord établi conformément au règlement annexé à la Convention Internationale sur les lignes de charge signée à Londres, le 5 juillet 1930; cet arrêté royal introduit donc dans cette question un élément nouveau dont il n'a pu être tenu compte.

Mais cette circonstance n'est pas de nature à énerver l'arrangement proposé attendu que le règlement américain sur les francs-bords est identique au règlement annexé à la Convention mentionnée.

Puisque le Gouvernement des Etats-Unis est disposé à reconnaître les francs-bords des navires belges attribués suivant les anciennes règles, le Gouvernement du Roi estime donc acquis qu'il reconnaîtra également le franc-bord assigné dans les conditions prévues dans le nouveau règlement belge sur la matière. Il estime cependant opportun d'attirer encore l'attention du Gouvernement des Etats-Unis sur le fait que, suivant ce dernier règlement la marque de l'autorité habilitée en Belgique pour l'assignation des francs-bords consiste dans les lettres B.I. lorsque le franc-bord est établi par le service officiel belge qualifié à cet effet.

J'ai l'honneur de vous faire parvenir à ce propos les 3 exemplaires de l'arrêté royal du 14 septembre 1931 ainsi que 3 formulaires du certificat de franc-bord du modèle utilisé par l'inspection maritime belge.<sup>2</sup>

Je vous saurais gré, Monsieur le Chargé d'Affaires, de m'adresser une communication marquant l'accord du Gouvernement des Etats-Unis au sujet du présent arrangement.

La date de cette communication pourrait être considérée comme indiquant la mise en vigueur de l'arrangement.

Veuillez agréer, Monsieur le Chargé d'Affaires, l'assurance de ma considération la plus distinguée.

Pour le Ministre:  
*Le Directeur Général.*

MONSIEUR MAYER,  
*Chargé d'Affaires des Etats-Unis,  
Bruxelles.*

[Translation]

General Division B  
Section I.B., Comm.  
No. C.24/354

MINISTRY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS,  
*Brussels, February 4, 1932.*

SIR:

I did not fail to inform the Minister for Transportation of the contents of the Embassy's note of October 7 last, No. 708, concerning the negotiation between the two countries of a temporary agreement on load-line regulations of vessels.

I have the honor to inform you that the regulations and tables of load lines which are mentioned in article 161 of the royal decree of November 8, 1920, constituting a ruling for the application of the law concerning the safety of vessels, are the regulations and tables of load lines of the French Government as given by the Veritas Bureau and the rules of 1906 of the British Board of Trade as given in "Lloyd's Register of Shipping."

As the Government of the United States feels that it cannot assent to the proposal that has been submitted to it, of applying in the matter of load-line regulations the reciprocity agreement concerning the safety of vessels, concluded in 1922, the Government of the King accepts the arrangement proposed by the Government of the United States.

This arrangement will have, therefore, a temporary character and is destined to come to an end as soon as the two Governments shall have ratified the international agreement concerning load lines and as soon as this agreement shall come into force.

The Government of the King declares, consequently, that as a measure of reciprocity corresponding to the measures stated by the American Government, the Belgian Government will, in the interim before the enforcement in the United States and in Belgium of the international agreement on load lines, of July 5, 1930, and with the exception of the conditions set forth below, permit competent authorities of the Belgian Government to recognize the marks of the load lines and the certificates of these lines for merchant vessels under the United States flag, when these are established in conformity with the laws and regulations in force in the United States, as being equivalent to the marks of the load lines and the certificates of these lines established in conformity with Belgian law.

This recognition is subject to the following conditions:

- 1) The marks of the load lines shall correspond to the certificates of the load lines;
- 2) Alterations of sufficient importance to affect the calculations on which the load line was based shall not have been made, since the issuance of the certificate, to the hull and to the superstructure of the vessel concerned;

3) The alterations made shall not be of such a nature that the protection of openings, handrails, cargo ports, means of access to the crew's stations, shall render the vessel manifestly unfit to go to sea without danger to human life.

The Belgian Maritime Inspection Service has been notified of the present arrangement and instructed to observe it henceforth.

It is appropriate to point out that the correspondence exchanged on the subject discussed above, precedes the royal decree of September 14, 1931, which allows Belgian shipowners to obtain for their vessels the load line established in conformity with the ruling forming an annex to the International Load Line Agreement signed at London on July 5, 1930; thus this royal decree introduces into this question a new element which it has been impossible to take into consideration.

But this circumstance is not of a character to affect the proposed arrangement since the American ruling on load lines is identical with the ruling forming an annex to the agreement above mentioned.

Since the Government of the United States is disposed to recognize the load lines of Belgian vessels assigned according to the old regulations, the Government of the King takes it for granted that the Government of the United States will likewise recognize the load line assigned according to the conditions provided in the new Belgian ruling in this matter. The Government of the King considers it opportune, however, again to call the attention of the Government of the United States to the fact that, in accordance with this latter regulation, the assignment of load lines consists of the letters B.I. when the load line is established by the official Belgian authorities qualified for this purpose.

I have the honor to forward to you in this connection three copies of the royal decree of September 14, 1931, as well as three copies of the official form of load-line certificate used by the Belgian Maritime Inspection Service.

I should appreciate your addressing me a letter stating the assent of the Government of the United States to the present arrangement.

The date of this communication could be considered as signifying the coming into force of the arrangement.

Be so kind as to accept, Sir, the assurance of my most distinguished consideration.

For the Minister:  
*The Director General.*

MR. MAYER,  
*Chargé d'Affaires of the United States,  
Brussels.*

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*The American Chargé d'Affaires ad interim (Mayer) to the Belgian  
Minister of Foreign Affairs (Hymans)*

No. 804      EMBASSY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,  
*Brussels, April 19, 1932*

MR. MINISTER,

I have the honor to refer to Your Excellency's note of February 4, 1932 (Direction Générale B, Section I.B./Comm., No. C.24/354) and to its enclosures, regarding the conclusion of an arrangement between Belgium and the United States for the reciprocal recognition of ship load-line certificates.

My Government agrees, as requested in this note, to recognize the certificates issued by the Government of Belgium pursuant to the Royal Decree of September 14, 1931, which allows Belgian ship-owners the privilege of obtaining for their vessels the load line established in conformity with the ruling which forms an annex to the International Load Line Convention signed at London on July 5, 1930.

The Government of the United States accordingly understands that the arrangement has been completed by the exchange of notes and is effective from the date of this note.

I would greatly appreciate confirmation of this understanding, and I avail myself of this occasion to renew to you, Mr. Minister, the assurances of my highest consideration.

FERDINAND LATHROP MAYER,  
*Chargé d'Affaires ad interim.*

HIS EXCELLENCY  
MONSIEUR PAUL HYMANS,  
*Minister of Foreign Affairs.*

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